

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 5, 1999

Staff Copy

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Friday, February 5, 1999

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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Friday, February 5, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

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EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

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OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

TRIP COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny. Winds west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 34 to 39. High 50 to 55.

February 4, 1999 (8:02pm)

Friday, February 5, 1999

5:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

5:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

5:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport
[flight time: 1 hour, 40 minutes]

7:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport

Greeters:

- Secretary of State Cathy Cox
- Attorney General Thurbert Baker
- Mrs. Baker
- Agriculture Commissioner Thomas Irvin
- Commissioner of Lands Mike Thurmond
- Mrs. Thurmond
- State Senator Donzella James
- State Rep. Sharon Beasley Teague
- City Council President Robb Pitts
- Council Member Derrick Boazman
- Fulton County Commissioner Nancy Boxill
- Fulton County Commissioner Michael Hightower
- Clayton County Commissioner C. Crandle Bray
- Clayton County Commissioner Virginia Gray
- John A. Williams, CEO, Post Properties
- R.K. Sehgal, President, RJ Russell Company
- Lindsay Thomas, President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce
- Veronica Biggins, Partner, Heidrick & Struggles
- Rebecca Pale, Executive Director, Georgia Lottery
- Ingrid Sanders Jones, International Vice President, Coca-Cola Corporation
- Leo Mullins, President & CEO, Delta Airlines

7:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport via motorcade en route Hyatt Regency Hotel
[drive time: 20 minutes]

7:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Hyatt Regency Hotel

Greeters:

- Governor Barnes
- Mayor Bill Campbell
- Former Governor Zel Miller
- Richard Kaplan, President, CNN
- Lou Curles, Director of Protocol, CNN
- Sue Binford, VP for Public Relations, CNN and Turner Broadcasting
- Tim Liwdrew, Hyatt Divisional Vice President

February 4, 1999 (8:02pm)

Friday, February 5, 1999

8:00 pm-
11:00 pm

"SALUTE TO HANK AARON" GALA

CENTENNIAL BALLROOM

Hyatt Regency Hotel

Remarks: Josh Gottheimer

Staff Contact: Minyon Moore, Robert Johnson

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

OPEN PRESS

Note: The "Salute to Hank Aaron" Gala is a black tie event.

- On stage announcement of The President by Tom Johnson, CEO, CNN. The President proceeds to his seat at the head table.
- The invocation is delivered by Reverend William Guy.
- Mayor Bill Campbell makes remarks and introduces Governor Barnes.
- Governor Barnes makes remarks and introduces Ted Turner.
- Ted Turner makes remarks.
- Bob Costas introduces Leonard Coleman.
- Leonard Coleman makes remarks.
- Dinner is served.
- Jeffrey Osborne performs.
- Bob Costas introduces Dream Chasers
- Dream Chasers perform.
- Bob Costas introduces the Reverend Jesse Jackson.
- The Reverend Jesse Jackson makes remarks.
- Bob Costas recognizes Former Representative Joseph Kennedy and the Milwaukee Contigent for their efforts on behalf of the "Chasing the Dream Foundation".
- Bob Costas recognizes Ed Dwight.
- Bob Costas introduces Former Governor Zel Miller.
- Former Governor Zel Miller makes remarks and introduces Andrew Young.
- Andrew Young makes remarks and introduces Billye Aaron.

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- Billye Aaron makes remarks.
- Bob Costas introduces Ossie Davis.
- Ossie Davis makes remarks.
- Bob Costas introduces the "Chasing the Dream" video presentation.
- "Chasing the Dream" video presentation. (6.5 minutes)
- Bob Costas introduces Bud Selig, Commissioner, Major League Baseball.
- Bud Selig makes remarks.
- Tom Johnson (T) introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and introduces Hank Aaron.
- **Note: The President will remain on stage.**
- Hank Aaron makes remarks.
- Bob Costas invites "Baseball Legends" onto the stage.
- A birthday cake is brought on stage and the audience sings "Happy Birthday" to Hank Aaron.
- **The President** returns to his seat at the head table.
- Bob Costas, accompanied by BMW Representatives, announces winner of BMW Raffle (offstage).
- Bob Costas introduces the Temptations.
- The Temptations perform two songs.
- Bob Costas thanks **the President** for his attendance.
- **The President** departs.

11:05 pm-
11:10 pm

**POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY**

11:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Hyatt Regency Hotel via motorcade en route Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport
[drive time: 20 minutes]

11:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport

February 4, 1999 (8:02pm)

Friday, February 5, 1999

11:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 1 hour, 30 minutes]
1:20	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
1:35	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool [flight time: 10 minutes]
1:45	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
1:55	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
2:00	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
BC/HRC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC

February 4, 1999 (8:02pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1999

CELEBRATION FOR HANK AARON

DATE: Friday, February 5, 1999
TIME: 8:00 pm - 10:00
Call time: 7:00 pm
LOCATION: Hyatt Regency Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia
FROM: Minyon Moore
Ben Johnson

I. PURPOSE

This event is a tribute to Hank Aaron in celebration of his 65th birthday and the 25th anniversary of his record breaking 715th home run.

II. BACKGROUND

In honor of Hank Aaron's birthday and the anniversary of his record breaking home run, over 1,000 friends will gather to pay tribute to the life and career of this true hero. As you know, Hank played during a time when he was often forced to drink only from "colored" water fountains and sleep in hotels separate from his team. He even was threatened with death as he neared his goal of breaking Babe Ruth's record. This event will celebrate his tremendous accomplishments.

The tribute also will launch a year long campaign by Major League Baseball to honor his achievements and his lasting impact on the game. All proceeds from the evening will go to "The Hank Aaron Chasing the Dream Foundation," an organization that he and his wife, Billye, established to help young people reach their life goals.

The dinner is sponsored by Time Warner, Inc., and is chaired by Tom Johnson, President of CNN. Time Warner is currently being sued by the Department of Labor for violations of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. Secretary Alexis Herman, a childhood friend of Hank Aaron, will be in attendance at the dinner. A brief description of the lawsuit is attached.

Bob Costas, an NBC sports commentator, will Emcee the gala, which will feature performances by the Temptations, the Dream Chasers, and Jeffrey Osborne.

III. PRESS PLAN

Open press

IV. PARTICIPANTS

Emcee

Bob Costas, NBC Sports Commentator

Speakers

Reverend William Guy

Mayor Bill Campbell

Governor Roy Barnes

Governor Zell Miller

Ted Turner

Leonard Coleman, President of the National League, Major League Baseball Association

Reverend Jesse Jackson

Andrew Young

Billye Aaron, wife of Hank Aaron

Ossie Davis

Bud Selig, Major League Baseball Commissioner

Hank Aaron

Performers

Jeffrey Osborne

The Dream Chasers

The Temptations

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * YOU arrive and are greeted by Hank and Billye Aaron, Tom and Mrs. Johnson, Ted Turner, Jane Fonda, Bud Selig, and Governor Zell Miller.
- * YOU proceed to the Centennial Ballroom and are announced into the room.
- * YOU proceed to the head table and are seated with Hank and Billye Aaron, Ted Turner, Jane Fonda, Gerald Levin, Bud and Mrs. Selig, and Governor and Mrs. Roy Barnes.
- * The Invocation is given by Reverend William Guy.
- * Mayor Bill Campbell is introduced.
- * Mayor Bill Campbell delivers remarks and introduces Governor Roy Barnes.
- * Governor Roy Barnes delivers remarks.
- * Bob Costas makes remarks and introduces Ted Turner.
- * Ted Turner makes remarks.
- * Bob Costas introduces Leonard Coleman.
- * Leonard Coleman makes remarks.
- * Dinner is served.
- * Jeffrey Osborne performs.

- * Bob Costas introduces the Dream Chasers.
- * The Dream Chasers perform.
- * Bob Costas introduces Reverend Jesse Jackson.
- * Reverend Jesse Jackson makes remarks
- * Bob Costas recognizes Congressman Joe Kennedy for his contributions to the foundation.
- * Bob Costas recognizes Hank Aaron's childhood friends from Milwaukee in attendance.
- * Bob Costas recognizes Ed Dwight, another childhood friend, and introduces Governor Zell Miller.
- * Governor Zell Miller makes remarks and introduces Ambassador Andrew Young.
- * Ambassador Andrew Young makes remarks and introduces Billye Aaron.
- * Billye Aaron makes remarks.
- * Bob Costas introduces Ossie Davis.
- * Ossie Davis make remarks.
- * The "Chasing the Dream" video presentation is shown. The video is approximately 6½ minutes.
- * Bob Costas introduces Bud Selig.
- * Bud Selig makes remarks.
- * Tom Johnson introduces YOU.
- * YOU make remarks and introduce Hank Aaron (YOU remain on stage).
- * Hank Aaron makes remarks.
- * Bob Costas interrupts Hank Aaron and cues the audience to sing "Happy Birthday."
- * The "Baseball Legends" roll out the birthday cake.
- * Photo is taken with Hank Aaron and the group of Baseball Legends.
- * YOU proceed to your seat at the head table.
- * Bob Costas introduces the BMW raffle.
- * The BMW raffle is awarded.
- * Bob Costas introduces the Temptations.
- * The Temptations perform 2 songs.
- * Bob Costas announces your departure and YOU exit.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks will be provided by speech writing.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- * List of VIPs in attendance
- * Background on Department of Labor's lawsuit against Time Warner

B

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR HANK AARON GALA
ATLANTA, GA
February 5, 1999**

99 FEB 5 PM 12:48

Acknowledgments: Govs. Barnes and Miller; Reps. Joseph Kennedy, John Lewis; Sec. Herman; Mayors Campbell, Dow; Amb. Young; Rev. Jackson; NAACP President Kweisi Mfume; Rev. William Guy; Bob Costas (MC); Comm. Bud Selig (Major League Baseball); Ozzie Davis and Ruby Dee; Ted Turner; Jane Fonda; Tom Johnson (CEO, CNN); Leonard Coleman; Gerald Levin; Dick Parsons; the Temptations; Jeffery Osborne; Dream Chasers; Ernie Banks; Sammy Sosa; Billye Aaron (Hank's wife).

The essayist Jacques Barzun [*bahr-zuhn*] once wrote, "Whoever wants to know the heart and mind of America, had better learn baseball."

I am here today because the heart of America -- the competition and craftsmanship, the teamwork and the sheer individual heroism -- are gloriously embodied in the career of Hank Aaron. For all the time that Hank was "chasing the dream," he was doing it not only for himself or his fans -- but for all of us in the south, and for all Americans.

It has often been said often that baseball, more than any other sport, revels in statistics. We all know the records and who holds them. Most hits -- Ty Cobb. Most wins -- Cy Young. Most home runs in a season -- Mark McGwire, and a man who's with us today, Sammy Sosa.

Most career home runs -- Hank Aaron. Most RBIs -- Hank Aaron. Second most runs -- Hank Aaron. Hank Aaron holds more major league records than anyone in history.

I will never forget that night when Hank Aaron broke what seemed the most unbreakable record of all. He had the presence of mind to do it on opening night, so we could all plan to watch.

We wouldn't be here tonight if that was all Hank Aaron had achieved. We honor him not only for the power of his swing but the power of his spirit. Not only for breaking records, but for breaking barriers.

When Hank Aaron grew up outside Mobile, Alabama, the doors of major league baseball were bolted shut to black Americans.

Jackie Robinson -- whose courage we honored at Shea Stadium two years ago -- was the first to break through those doors. But it was some time before many others would follow. Hank Aaron had barriers of his own to break as the first African-American to play in the

South Atlantic Minor League -- the Saly League -- in the heart of segregation. It's not very easy for today's young people to understand what that meant. Down South, every member of the team stayed in one motel. Except Hank Aaron. He stayed in another on the other side of town. When the team stopped at a restaurant to eat dinner, everyone was served at the counter. Except Hank Aaron. He had to go to the back entrance of the restaurant.

When Hank Aaron entered the majors, he played his first dozen years in Milwaukee. He wasn't a showman; he was quiet, methodical and strong. He led the Milwaukee Braves to two pennants. And then, in 1966, in the troubled aftermath of the civil rights revolution, the Braves moved to Atlanta.

There, Hank Aaron chased his dream. As he closed in on Babe Ruth's career home run record, he began to face a new obstacle -- not of legal segregation this time, but something much deeper, much darker, in the hearts of too many Americans.

The year Hank Aaron approached that record, he received 900,000 letters. Many of them angry. Many of them hateful. Death threats so serious that the FBI had to watch his home. Death threats so serious that the pall of violence hung over every game.

In a feat of bravery and stunning concentration, Hank Aaron pressed on. He said, "I had a job to do, and I stuck with the plan. I was not going to be distracted from my goal."

And according to Hank Aaron, of all the hate mail he received, barely any of it was from Atlanta.

We talk about the New South. We honor the struggles of integration and the visionary leadership of Mayor Ivan Allen and the businesspeople in the City too Busy to Hate. But very few moments changed our region and our nation as indelibly as the night that Hank Aaron broke that record and was cheered by nearly 54,000 Atlantans -- black and white -- all cheering in one voice.

Hank, you've kept "chasing the dream" ever since. As a baseball executive, philanthropist and founder of the Chasing the Dream Foundation, you've been a champion of opportunity and aspirations, an advocate of fairness and a builder of dreams.

Hank Aaron, tonight we honor not only the records you have broken but the path you have blazed, the voice you have raised for equality and fairness, and the example you continue to set for all of us out in the stands. Thank you for all you have given to your team, your community and your country.

C

Department of Labor v. Time Warner

On October 26, 1998, Labor Secretary Alexis Herman filed suit against Time Inc., its parent, Time Warner, and fiduciaries of nine of the benefit plans (collectively "Time") for violations of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA"). After a thorough two-year investigation, Secretary Herman believes there is strong evidence that Time and the fiduciaries of Time's employee benefit plans violated their fiduciary duties by failing to include hundreds of workers in its benefit plans, including health and pension plans. In filing this suit, Secretary Herman stated that "employers must deliver promised benefits to all eligible employees and we believe some misclassified Time Inc. employees did not receive benefits they were entitled to." Time has described the suit as "unfounded," "a classic example of bureaucratic overreaching and posturing," and an assault on workers in this "creative community."

Time's means were two-fold. First, Time misclassified some workers as "temporary employees." Under the express terms of the benefit plans, "temporary employees" are excluded from coverage. The evidence shows that Time systematically manipulated breaks in service, thus keeping long-standing workers in a "temporary" status, evading the rules in its own handbook and the collective bargaining agreement which otherwise would have made these "temporary employees" participants in the plans. Second, Time misclassified other workers as "independent contractors," who were likewise expressly excluded from the benefit plans. Under common law, Time controls the manner and means of their work, thus these individuals are actually employees and have been unlawfully denied participation in the benefit plans.

The suit is pending in the Southern District of New York before Judge Denny Chin. Time filed a motion to dismiss on January 15, 1999 and Secretary Herman's response is due February 12, 1999. Prior to filing the suit, the parties engaged in confidential settlement negotiations. Secretary Herman was personally involved in these talks, along with high-ranking Time Warner officials, including Gerald Levin and Richard Parsons.

D

VIPS IN ATTENDANCE:

Governor Roy Barnes
Mayor Bill Campbell
Fmr. Governor Zell Miller
Senator Max Cleland
Rep. John Lewis
Rep. Cynthia McKinney (pending)
Ambassador and Mrs. Andrew Young
Attorney General Thurbert Baker
Police Chief Beverly Harvard
Sheriff Jackie Barrett
Bud Selig, Major League Baseball
Commissioner
Leonard Coleman, President, National
League, Major League Baseball
Sammy Sosa, Major League Baseball player
Gerald Levin, Chairman, Time Warner
Dick Parsons, President, Time Warner
Jane Fonda and Ted Turner
Bob Costas, NBC Sports Commentator
Larry King, CNN Talk Show Host
Kweisi Mfume, President and CEO,
NAACP
Reverend Jesse Jackson
Reverend William Guy
Evander Holyfield
Ozzie Davis and Rube Dee
Charlie Pride
R.E. Turner
Jesse Hill
Jeffrey Osborne
The Temptations
Dream Chasers

Baseball Legends

Ernie Banks
Frank Robinson
Dave Winfield
Ken Griffey, Sr.
Ozzie Smith
Reggie Jackson
Sammy Sosa
Leonard Coleman, Jr.
Joe Morgan
Omar Minaya
Lou Brock
Don Baylor
Ricky Clemons
Phil Nickro
Joe Black

E

February 4, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno, Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Political Briefing - Georgia

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President was last in Atlanta on July 16, 1998 and participated in a reception for Attorney General Thurbert Baker (D).

YOU were last in Atlanta on July 9, 1998 participating in the launching of ONDCP's anti-drug campaign, and a DSCC luncheon for Democratic senatorial nominee Michael Coles (D).

Mrs. Gore was last in Atlanta on May 11, 1998 honoring Governor Zell Miller (D) at an educators' event.

The First Lady was in Atlanta on March 16, 1998 attending a Women's Leadership Forum reception, dinner, and round table discussion.

MOST RECENT CABINET TRAVEL

On January 20, **Energy Secretary Bill Richardson** was in Atlanta participating in an Energy Smart School event with students.

On January 18, **HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo** joined Coretta Scott King for a tribute commemorating Martin Luther King's birthday in Atlanta.

In the final four weeks leading up to election day in 1998, the following cabinet members traveled into Georgia: **Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman** participated in an event for Rep. Sanford Bishop (D-02) in Albany; **Labor Secretary Alexis Herman** did the church circuit in Atlanta with gubernatorial nominee Roy Barnes (D); **Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater** participated in a breakfast event benefiting Rep. Bishop in Atlanta.

UPCOMING TRAVEL

Next Tuesday, February 9, the **First Lady** will be in Atlanta participating in a teen pregnancy prevention event with Jane Fonda, and a small meet and greet on behalf of the state party.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday, February 9-10, the Social Security Advisory Board will meet in Atlanta for a fact-finding session on how SSA provides services to the public.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	1,008,966	44%
Bush/Quayle	995,252	43%
Perot/Stockdale	309,657	13%

1996

Dole/Kemp	1,080,843	47%
Clinton/Gore	1,053,849	46%
Perot/Choate	146,337	7%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Roy Barnes (D)	53% in 1998
Lt. Governor:	Mark Taylor (D)	56% in 1998
Attorney General:	Thurbert Baker (D)	51% in 1998
Secretary of State:	Cathy Cox (D)	57% in 1998
Agriculture Commissioner:	Tommy Irvin (D)	63% in 1998
Insurance Commissioner:	John Oxendine (R)	59% in 1998
Labor Commissioner:	Mike Thurmond (D)	53% in 1998
Education Superintendent:	Linda Schrenko (R)	50% in 1998
Speaker of the House:	Thomas Murphy (D) *	
House Minority Leader:	Bob Irwin (R)	
Senate President Pro Tem:	Terrell Starr (D)	
Senate Majority Leader:	Charles Walker (D)	
Senate Minority Leader:	Eric Johnson (R)	
State Senate:	33 D / 23 R	
State House:	102 D / 78 R	
U.S. Senate:	Paul Coverdell (R)	52% in 1998
	Max Cleland (D)	49% in 1996
U.S. House:	8 Republicans / 3 Democrats	
Electoral Votes:	13	

* NOTE: State Speaker of the House Thomas Murphy (D) is the longest sitting Speaker in the country, and has held this post since 1974.

1999 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Paul Coverdell (R)	Sen. Max Cleland (D)
Rep. Jack Kingston (R-01)	Rep. Bob Barr (R-07)
Rep. Sanford Bishop (D-02)	Rep. Saxby Chambliss (R-08)
Rep. Mac Collins (R-03)	Rep. Nathan Deal (R-09)
Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-04)	Rep. Charlie Norwood (R-10)
Rep. John Lewis (D-05)	Rep. John Linder (R-11)
OPEN seat **	

**NOTE: Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-06) resigned surrendered his House seat effective January 3. See "1999 Special Elections" for more details.

1999 ELECTIONS

Special Election in the 6th U.S. House District.

On November 6, U.S. House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-06) announced he would step down as Speaker and relinquish his House seat, in part due to Republicans losing five seats in the November 1998 elections. The following eight candidates qualified for the nonpartisan February 23rd special election: state School Board Chairman Johnny Isakson (R), Kennesaw State University political science professor Christina Jeffrey (R), attorney Alan Leigh Baier (NP), Gwinnett County GOP leader Barry Doublestein (R), sales representative Joseph Marco Longo (NP), electrical engineer Andre Naples (NP), Reverend Clennon King, Jr. (D), and 1998 Gingrich challenger Gary Pelphrey (D).

Isakson is the early frontrunner with a war chest of slightly more than \$1 million (\$640,000 raised and a \$500,000 personal loan). Isakson, who is touting himself as a "conservative compassionate," is endorsed by former Rep. Newt Gingrich (R), former Governor Zell Miller (D), and BIPAC--a moderate business PAC. His favorable numbers are in the 70's and unfavorable numbers are in the teens. This week, Isakson started airing ads with a media buy of \$120,000 per week through election day on February 23.

Christina Jeffrey, a former U.S. House Historian appointed by Gingrich, is endorsed by Rep. Ron Paul (R-TX), Free Congress Foundation President Paul Weyerich, former U.S. attorney General Ed Meese, and former Reagan aide Morton Blackwell.

If no candidate receives 50% plus one, a runoff will be held March 16. Republicans are expected to retain this seat.

1999 Mayoral Elections.

There are five mayoral elections in Georgia in November 1999: Macon, Savannah, Marietta, Rome and Valdosta (Macon and Savannah are key races). Macon Mayor Jim Marshall (D) was last elected with 70% of the vote and should be fine in his reelection. Savannah Mayor Floyd Adams, Jr. (D), who was the first African American elected to this post, is running for reelection and his race should be closely watched.

1998 ELECTION SUMMARY

Georgia federal and state Democrats were very successful in the 1998 elections. The strong statewide Democratic ticket was deep and broad in racial, gender, age and geographic diversity. The Democratic statewide nominees ranged from a white moderate trial attorney, to two African American public officials that worked their way through Governor Zell Miller's administration, to a young female attorney and former legislator, to a Southern Georgia attorney and former state House floor leader, to a longtime statewide Democratic leader. State Democrats were successful in retaining key seats in the Governor's race, the 2nd House district race, and the state Senate chamber. State Democrats picked up one seat in the state House. Freshman Senator Paul Coverdell (R), however, was able to hold onto his U.S. Senate seat.

African American turnout was 25%. In Georgia, every identified African American household received a minimum of two pieces of targeted mail, three phone calls, and a party unity message pledging to support the popular policies of Governor Zell Miller (D). Strong African-American support for YOU played a role in Georgia's results, coupled with the state GOP's use of racial divisiveness and derogatory remarks about high profile African American elected officials. With nine out of 10 African American voters voting Democratic, Georgia elected two African American Democratic candidates to statewide office for the first time ever.

The Democratic Leadership Council (DLC) compiled data from Voter News Service exit polls, and analyzed the differences in the makeup of the Georgia electorate between 1994 and 1998. The DLC noticed vast differences in incomes and educational attainment. They found that Georgia voters with a college and post-college degree grew from 39% in 1994, to 51% in 1998. The Georgia electorate's income level grew the most in the "\$75,000 and above" income category (18% in 1994 versus 30% in 1998). Voters in the \$50,000 and above income category voted in greater numbers for gubernatorial nominee Roy Barnes (D) over Senate nominee Michael Coles (D) (10 point difference). Voters identifying themselves as independent, moderate and conservative voted in greater numbers (7-10 points higher) for Barnes than for Coles.

In a *USA Today* article published last month, Georgia was named as the fastest growing Southern state in 1998, the third fastest growing state in the nation, and recognized that the fastest growing minority in the South is the African American community.

1998 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

1998 U.S. Senate Race

Freshman Senator Paul Coverdell (R) defeated millionaire cookie magnate **Michael Coles (D)** in the general election, 52%-45%. In his ads, Coles attacked Coverdell for allegedly opposing HMO reform and the patients' bill of rights, as well as voting to cut veterans' benefits. Coverdell's ads criticized Coles' for his lack of military experience, saying veterans needed a veteran to protect their benefits.

1998 U.S. House Races

1st, 3rd, 9th House Districts. Rep. Jack Kingston (R-01), Rep. Mac Collins (R-03) and Rep. Nathan Deal (R-09) were unopposed in last November's election.

2nd CD. Rep. Sanford Bishop (D), who was considered the most vulnerable House Democrat in Georgia, defeated businessman Joseph McCormick (R), 57%-43%. Bishop, who is serving his fourth term in Congress, sits on the House Committees of Agriculture, Veterans Affairs, and Select Intelligence. The 2nd congressional district lies in Southwest Georgia and encompasses Albany, Valdosta, and parts of Macon and Columbus.

4th CD. Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D) defeated former Marine and African American businesswoman Sunny Warren (R), 62%-38%. McKinney is serving her fourth-term in Congress, and serves on the House Committees of International Relations and Banking. The 4th

House district lies in the Atlanta suburbs, mostly in DeKalb and partially in Gwinnett counties.

5th CD. Rep. John Lewis (D) defeated challenger John Lewis, Sr. (R) (no relation) in the general election, 79%-21%. Lewis is now serving his 7th term in Congress. Lewis serves on the Ways and Means Committee and as Chief Deputy Whip. Lewis represents most of Atlanta, surrounding Fulton County, a small portion of western DeKalb County, and some of southwestern Clayton County.

6th CD. Rep. Newt Gingrich (R) defeated challenger Gary Pelphrey (D), 70%-30%. On November 6, Gingrich resigned as U.S. Speaker of the House and relinquished his House seat also. Please refer to the section entitled "1999 Special Elections."

7th CD. With a vast campaign war chest, **Rep. Bob Barr (R)** defeated insurance broker James Williams (D) by only 10 points, 55%-45%. In a solid Republican district, this race outcome was much closer than expected. Barr is serving his third term in the House, and sits on the Banking and Financial Services, Judiciary, and Government Reform committees.

8th CD. Rep. Saxby Chambliss (R) defeated challenger and freelance writer Ronald Cain (D) in the general election, 62%-38%, and was reelected to a third House term. Chambliss serves on the Agriculture and National Security committees.

10th CD. Rep. Charlie Norwood (R) defeated challenger and nonprofit executive Denise Freeman (D), 60%-40%. Norwood is serving his third term and sits on the committees of Commerce, Education and the Workforce.

11th CD. Rep. John Linder (R) defeated challenger and businessman Vincent Littman (D), 69%-31%, and was reelected to his fourth term in the House. He serves on the Rules committee.

1998 Gubernatorial Race

State Rep. Roy Barnes (D) defeated millionaire businessman Guy Millner (R) in the general election, 53%-44%. Barnes is a moderate legislator who held his house seat for 20 years in Marietta--the base of Newt Gingrich's district. Barnes and Millner shattered campaign spending records in Georgia this year by spending \$24 million through October 19 (compared to \$11.1 million in 1994). Barnes' campaign platform highlighted issues of managed care, a patient's bill of rights, on-site child care proposals to employers, and nonviolent criminal prisoners' camps.

Other Marginal Downballot Statewide Races.

In the most heated and mean-spirited statewide contest, state Senator Mark Taylor (D) defeated opponent Mitch Skandalakis (R), 56%-39%, to become Lt. Governor and now presides over the state Senate. Taylor is the first South Georgian to win a top statewide office since George Busbee left the Governor's Mansion in 1982.

In the state attorney general's race, Attorney General Thurbert Baker (D), who was appointed by Governor Zell Miller (D) in 1997, faced statewide election for the first time and defeated his

challenger David Ralston (R), 51% to 45%. Baker is the nation's only African American attorney general.

In the labor commissioner's race, former state Rep. Michael Thurmond (D), who is also African American, defeated his opponent John Collins (R), 53% to 47%. Baker and Thurmond are the first two African Americans ever to be elected to statewide office in Georgia.

Assistant Secretary of State Cathy Cox (D) defeated her opponent John McCallum, 57% to 41%, to become Secretary of State.

State Legislature.

In the state Senate last year, state Senate President Sonny Perdue switched to the Republican Party and tried unsuccessfully to take six other Democrats with him. State Senate Democrats elected Terrell Starr (D) as the new state Senate President. Democrats hold a 10-seat margin and the partisan breakdown did not change during the 1998 election (33D / 23R).

In the state House, Democrats picked up one seat for a partisan breakdown of 102D / 78R. State House Democrats elected '96 Clinton/Gore co-chair and state Rep. Calvin Smyre (D) as their new caucus chairman, who is the first African American to hold a top House leadership post.

SENATOR MAX CLELAND (D)

Max Cleland was first elected in 1996 by a margin of 49%-48% against millionaire Guy Millner (R), after a long career in public life and having overcome grievous injuries sustained during the Vietnam War. He earned his M.A. degree in American History at Emory University. He volunteered for the Army and went to Vietnam in 1967, at 25; when he tried to pick up a loose grenade it exploded and he lost both legs and one arm. In 1970, Cleland was elected to the state Senate, where he wrote a law to make public facilities accessible to the disabled. In 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed him head of the Veterans' Administration. He served from 1982 through 1996 as Georgia's Secretary of State.

Cleland is a moderate southern senator and serves on the Armed Services and Governmental Affairs Committees. His policy positions are mostly conservative: for a balanced budget amendment, term limits, the 1996 welfare reform bill, the death penalty for drug dealers, victims' rights, a constitutional amendment allowing limits on campaign spending. His term ends in 2002.

STATE PARTY

Atlanta attorney David Worley was elected state Democratic Chair at the state convention on August 28, 1998. The Executive Director of the State Party is John Kirincheck, who was also the 1998 Georgia Coordinated Campaign Director.

HOT ISSUES

Legislation on gun lawsuits.

Even as Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell (D) and the city of Atlanta threaten to become the fifth U.S. city to file a lawsuit against the gun industry, the Georgia House and the state Senate Public

Safety Committee approved legislation this week banning local governments from suing gun makers. The measure goes before the full state Senate on February 5 when **YOU** are in Atlanta. The bill's sponsor is Rep. Curtis Jenkins (D), who drafted the bill before Mayor Campbell announced his intention to sue gun makers.

The gun industry's largest trade expo, the SHOT Show, is taking place at the Georgia World Congress Center. Earlier this week, Rep. Bob Barr (R-07), who is also a National Rifle Association board member, spoke at the SHOT Show and joined critics who say that lawsuits being filed around the county are attempts to put the gun industry out of business and to fatten the treasuries of cash-strapped cities. The show plans not to return if the city sues gun makers.

The NRA claims about 93,000 Georgia members, and endorsed the winning campaigns of Governor Roy Barnes (D), Lt. Gov. Mark Taylor (D), and Attorney General Thurbert Baker (D).

C-130J Aircraft.

Last December, former Governor Zell Miller (D), Rep. John Lewis (D-04), and Senator Max Cleland (D) addressed their concerns about the Pentagon's purchase of Lockheed Martin C-130J aircraft manufactured in Marietta to senior White House officials. They advocated that defense funds be set aside in the FY00 budget for the purchase of these aircraft. The funds set aside for program support, not aircraft procurement, in FY00 are \$42.9 million and \$35.7 million for FY01. Procurement funds for 24 aircraft (22 C-130J for the Air Force and 2 KC-130 for the Navy) are covered in the FY02-05 budget plans for a total of \$1,831,700. Legislative Affairs has discussed the procurement issue with Sen. Cleland and Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D). They met with the Georgia delegation and are discussing ways to get funding for the C-130J. They do not want, however, the Administration to oppose whatever legislative action that is taken by them.

Anti-Barr campaign.

The state Democratic Party is targeting the 7th-House district seat held by Rep. Bob Barr (R), who received only 55% of the vote in 1998 against his underfunded Democratic challenger. The state Party's anti-Barr campaign consists of both earned media and some paid media.

Democratic Leadership Council.

DLC President Al From was in Atlanta on January 25-26 where he met with the newly elected Democratic leaders that included Governor Roy Barnes, Lt. Governor Mark Taylor, Attorney General Thurbert Baker, and Labor Commissioner Mike Thurmond, who was a speaker at the DLC Annual Meeting last December. From also met with prominent, politically active women that are interested in New Democrat ideas. All expressed support for the DLC's efforts.

SOTU Watch Parties in Georgia.

There were approximately 15 SOTU watch parties coordinated in the cities of Atlanta, Athens, Augusta, Douglasville, Lithonia, Marietta on January 19.

Governor Roy Barnes and his legislative priorities.

Roy Barnes was sworn in as Governor of Georgia on January 11, and delivered his State of the

State address to the joint legislature on January 28. His address focused on providing a patient's bill of rights, reforming managed health care, increasing access to education at the elementary and secondary levels, improving transportation, urban sprawl and pollution control. He signed an executive order barring executive branch staff from receiving gifts from lobbyists.

His midyear \$13 billion budget proposal to the legislature, Barnes put forth funding proposals for a property tax cut for homeowners, a project to make state computers Y2K compliant, the improvement of prison facilities, and unemployment insurance tax cuts for employers, and a plan to deal with the state's urban sprawl, growth management and transportation issues.

Governor Barnes has dubbed 1999 as the "year of transportation." Transportation and growth management, especially in metro Atlanta, is a growing problem. The state's current highway infrastructure is not adequately accommodating traffic. As a result, air pollution has worsened and threatens to shut down federal highway funding if air quality standards are not addressed quickly. This week, Barnes unveiled his transportation plan which seeks to create a new transportation superagency--the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority--consisting of 15-panel members selected by the Governor, which would handle all transportation projects in a 13-county metro Atlanta area, including the planning, development and veto of any major development project. Some legislators and rural county officials are leary of the plan, the panel makeup and the authority vested in the panel. The business community is supportive of the plan. The plan will undergo some changes with input from the state legislature.

GEORGIA AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population is 7,353,000. Estimated population in 2000 is 7,875,000.
- 71% of Georgia residents are White, 27% are African-American, and 2% are Hispanic.
- Median age of Georgia residents is 33.3 years of age. 27% of Georgians are less than 18 years of age, and 10% are more than 65 years of age.
- 13.5% poverty rate (1996-97), up slightly from 13.1% during 1994-95.
- VAP in 1996 was 5,418,000, registered voters totaled 3,811,284 (no party registration), and turnout in 1996 was 2,298,899, 42% of VAP.
- Eight of the wealthiest 10 counties in the state are in metro Atlanta and they are: Fayette, Gwinnett, Cobb, Cherokee, Forsyth, Henry, Rockdale and Douglas.

ATLANTA/FULTON COUNTY AT A GLANCE

- Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell (D) was first elected as Mayor in 1993 and is the city's third African-American mayor, following Maynard Jackson (D) and Andrew Young (D).
- Clinton/Gore won Fulton County 58% to 36% in 1996.
- About 2.6 million people reside in the 10-county Atlanta region.
- 30% of Atlanta residents are White and 70% are African American.
- 45,003 housing permits authorized (led the nation for the 4th successive year)
- 38 colleges, universities, seminaries and technical schools are located in the Atlanta area with a total enrollment of more than 100,000 students.
- Legislative seats in the Fulton County area are the 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th through 40th, and 56th state Senatorial districts; and the 41st through 58th state House districts.

F



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

February 4, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *MVT for*

SUBJECT: GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Transportation

Last week Governor Roy Barnes (D) proposed a new state transportation authority to combat suburban sprawl in metropolitan Atlanta -- which has some of the worst transportation and air pollution problems in the nation. If approved by the legislature, the new Georgia Regional Transportation Authority would plan transportation projects and have the power to reject road plans without the concurrence of local officials or the Georgia Department of Transportation.

There is broad support for the Governor's proposal. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and other business groups have voiced support. Environmental groups believe the plan is a step in the right direction, although some groups believe that the plan does not go far enough. Legislators are generally supportive, however some members from rural areas have expressed concerns about the impact on local governments.

If asked, you should say that the Governor's proposal is just another example of the growing number of state and local efforts to build more livable communities, and that you have proposed a \$1 billion livability initiative to give communities like Atlanta more tools to ensure smart, sustainable growth.

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

On Friday a special committee that was formed to consider whether the DuPont Company should operate a titanium mine near the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in south Georgia will recommend that the mining proposal be scrapped. The committee will also recommend that DuPont and other landowners be compensated by as much as \$90 million for the purchase of property and mineral rights.

The committee, which consists of environmental, business and local government interests, was convened last year by DuPont to address environmental concerns after Secretary Babbitt visited the area to condemn the mining plans. Under the committee's recommendations, property owned by DuPont and other landowners would be purchased and added to the refuge, local governments would receive assistance with projects designed to enhance economic development, and a new education

center would be constructed near the refuge. The plan would require funding from a combination of federal, state and private sources, although no one has determined how the funds would be obtained.

Response to the committee's announcement is expected to be somewhat positive. However, many believe the cost of the buyout is grossly inflated, including Secretary Babbitt and Governor Barnes (who privately shares this view).

If asked about the issue, you should say that you are encouraged by the collaborative efforts of the community, but that we would have to take a closer look at the proposal to determine the appropriate role for the federal government.

G

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. *TPS fa TM*
JON P. JENNINGS *TPS*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Clean Air: In accordance with the Clean Air Act amendments, Atlanta is classified as serious with respect to attainment of the national ambient air quality standards for NOX. Conformity on both the long-range transportation plan and transportation improvement program lapsed in the metropolitan Atlanta area on January 17, 1998. In summary, Atlanta cannot approve new transportation programs, especially roads until they are in conformity. The metropolitan planning organization, the Atlanta Regional Commission hopes to produce a conforming long-range plan in calendar year 2000.

There are two major components of the issue. Governor Barnes has proposed legislation to establish a regional transformation authority. DOT has concerns about the Governor's specific legislation. Secretary Slater will discuss these issues with the Governor in the near future. There are also a number of law suits trying to prohibit the Atlanta area from building more roads to the suburbs. These lawsuits arise from a number of concerns: violations of the Clean Air Act; increasing sprawl/need for land use planning; disproportionate impact on minority communities. (DOT)

Layoffs: The Boeing Company is shutting down its missile systems plant in Duluth, a move that will eliminate 825 jobs. Some workers will be offered transfers, but most face layoffs. In addition, about 280 workers at Lockheed Martin Corporation's Marietta plant face layoffs because of slow sales and high costs in the C-103J cargo plane program. The layoffs will trim Lockheed Martin Aeronautical Systems by three percent from the current level of 9,300. (DOC)

Delta Airlines Contract: Delta Airlines, headquartered in Atlanta, has accepted a pilot union proposal to open talks on a new contract this September, six months earlier than required. The airline said it agreed with the Air Line Pilots Association that starting the talks early is a sign of good faith and heightens the chance of having a new contract ready when the existing one runs out on May 2, 2000. (DOC)

H

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.0%:** The unemployment rate in Georgia has declined from 6.2% to 4.0% since 1993.
- **728,200 New Jobs:** 728,200 new jobs have been created in Georgia since 1993 -- an average of 124,834 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 32,050 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **281,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 96,000 Georgia workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 185,000 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 847,000 families in Georgia.**
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Georgia:** Home ownership in Georgia increased from 66.9% to 71.0% since 1992.
- **Personal Income Has Risen 4.6% Annually:** Personal income in Georgia has risen at an annual rate of 4.6% since 1993 compared to an average growth of just 2.4% 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 Georgia next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 21,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 21,000 Georgia children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Georgia will receive \$112.2 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$45.7 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Georgia'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. Georgia will receive nearly \$30 million in 1999 to hire about 769 new public school teachers.
- **Nearly \$11 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Georgia receives \$10.8 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.
- **\$179.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Georgia will receive \$179.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$8.3 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 103,600 Georgia 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. Georgia will receive \$18.3 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Georgia students work their way through college.
- **Over 2,000 Have Served in Georgia through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 2,228 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Georgia'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. **122,000 students in Georgia will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 149,000 students in Georgia will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Georgia's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Georgia will receive \$17.1 million in 1999 to help 10,130 of Georgia'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 8% in Georgia:** Since 1992, Georgia's violent crime rate has fallen 8%. In Georgia's cities, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 18% in Atlanta and 11% in Savannah. And the murder rate has fallen 24% in Atlanta, 36% in Macon, and 17% in Savannah. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **1,969 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,969 new police officers to date in communities across Georgia. [through 1/99]
- **Nearly \$11.4 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Georgia's Schools:** Georgia receives \$11.4 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING GEORGIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **222,033 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 222,033 fewer people on welfare in Georgia now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 54% decrease. [through 6/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 59%:** Child support collections have increased by \$103 million -- or 59% -- in Georgia since FY92. [through FY97]
- **Georgia Receives \$28.9 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Georgia received \$28.9 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Georgia 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 GEORGIA'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 Georgia the balanced budget provides \$125 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 174,700 children in Georgia.
- **Helping Over 19,000 Georgia 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, Georgia received \$115.4 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 232,100 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 19,500 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 Georgia in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 94% received the vaccine for polio; 92% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **7 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 7 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Georgia -- three in Cedartown and one each in Albany, Augusta, LaFayette and Powersville [through FY98]. Only one site was cleaned up in all of the preceding twelve years.
- **\$17.9 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Georgia will receive \$15.9 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, Georgia will receive \$1.9 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.

- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Atlanta and East Point:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to 2 Georgia communities: Atlanta and East Point. 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
HOPE, ARKANSAS,
TEXARKANA, TEXAS,
and
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

March 12-14, 1999

Staff Copy

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Friday, March 12, 1999

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Saturday, March 13, 1999

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

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'99 MAR 11 PM9:07

Friday, March 12, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 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:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

HOPE, ARKANSAS

TEXARKANA, TEXAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

March 11, 1999 (9:02pm)

Friday, March 12, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, March 12, 1999
*Final Schedule***

8:45 am- **BRIEFING**
9:00 am **OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM**
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Bruce Reed, Megan Moloney

9:00 am- **TAPE RADIO ADDRESS**
9:20 am **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Bruce Reed, Megan Moloney
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

Note: There will be approximately 15 civil rights and community advocates, law enforcement representatives and Department of Justice staff members in attendance.

-- Upon conclusion of the taping, the President will greet guests and depart.

9:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

Note: This departure is closed to staff and guests.

9:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

9:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Hope Municipal Airport
[flight time: 2 hours, 55 minutes] [INTERCHANGE]
[time change: -1 hour]

March 11, 1999 (9:02pm)

Friday, March 12, 1999

11:45 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Hope Municipal Airport

Greeters: Representative Jay Dickey
Attorney General Mark Pryor
State Representative Sandra Rodgers
State Treasurer Jimmie Lou Fisher
State Auditor Gus Wingfield
State Land Commissioner Charlie Daniels
State Senator Jim Hill
State Senator Stanley Russ (T)
State Senator Bill Walters (T)
Mayor Dennis Ramsey
Vice Mayor David Johnson
City Director Charles Sharpe
City Director Willie Walker
City Director Robert "Bobbie" Doodle Franklin
City Director John Winemiller
City Director Don Shill
County Judge Wallace Martin
County Clerk Velora Bright Haltman
County Treasurer Margie Vickers

12:00 pm-

OPEN AIRPORT ARRIVAL

12:45 pm

TARMAC

Hope Municipal Airport

Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

OPEN PRESS

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

March 11, 1999 (9:02pm)

Friday, March 12, 1999

12:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Hope Municipal Airport via motorcade en route Clinton Birthplace Foundation
[drive time: 10 minutes]

1:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Clinton Birthplace Foundation

Greeters: Elaine Johnson, Executive Board
 Charlene Clark, Executive Board
 Betty Jo Hays, Executive Board
 Paul Henley, Executive Board
 Parker Westbrook, Executive Board
 Stan Jackson, Executive Board
 Sallie Graves, Executive Board
 Kat Young, Executive Board
 Gloria Hicks McFadden, Executive Board
 Sammy Crabtree, Executive Board
 Al Fink, Executive Board
 William H. Bowen, Executive Board
 Beckie Moore, Executive Board
 Joe Purvis, Executive Board
 Rose Crane, Development Consultant

1:05 pm-

1:35 pm

TOUR HOUSE
CLINTON BIRTHPLACE FOUNDATION
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

-- The President, accompanied by Joe Purvis, Rose Crane and Beckie Moore, tours the House.

March 11, 1999 (9:02pm)

Friday, March 12, 1999

1:45 pm-
3:00 pm

CLINTON BIRTHPLACE FOUNDATION DEDICATION

HOPE, ARKANSAS

Remarks: Jeff Shesol

Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Mayor Dennis Ramsey, Joe Purvis and Tillman Ross.
- **The President** proceeds down steps of house and down walkway in yard to podium.
- Mayor Dennis Ramsey makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Tillman Ross.
- Tillman Ross gives the Invocation.
- The Hope High School and Yerger Junior High School Choirs, who will sing "I Still Believe in a Place Called Hope."
- Joe Purvis makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Four children from the William Jefferson Clinton Primary School present **the President** with a commemorative quilt.
- **The President** works a ropeline and proceeds to visitor's center.

3:05 pm-
3:20 pm

TOUR VISITOR'S CENTER/POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS VISITOR'S CENTER

Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

CLOSED PRESS

March 11, 1999 (9:02pm)

Friday, March 12, 1999

3:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Clinton Birthplace Foundation via motorcade
en route Location TBD
[drive time: 10 minutes]

3:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Location TBD

3:35 pm- **HOLD**
3:55 pm **LOCATION TBD**

4:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Location TBD via motorcade en route Four
Points Hotel, Texarkana, Texas
[drive time: 35 minutes]

4:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Four Points Hotel

Greeter: Representative Max Sandlin
 Leslie Sandlin
 Edward Miller, Host Committee Chair
 Brent Langdon, Host Committee Chair
 Julia Peck Mobley, Host Committee Chair
 Lou Wahlstrom, General Manager, Four Points Hotel

4:45 pm- **RECEPTION FOR REPRESENTATIVE MAX SANDLIN**
5:20 pm **BALLROOM**
 Four Points Hotel
 Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
 Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
 Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
 POOL PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 350 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by
 Representative Max Sandlin and Leslie Sandlin.
- Representative Max Sandlin makes brief remarks and introduces **the**
 President.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

5:20 pm- **POLICE PHOTOGRAPHS**
5:25 pm **HALLWAY**
 Four Points Hotel

5:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Four Points Hotel en route The A-Bar Ranch
[drive time: 20 minutes]

Note: This event is "dressy western" attire.

March 11, 1999 (9:02pm)

Friday, March 12, 1999

5:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The A-Bar Ranch

Greeters: Truman Arnold
Anita Arnold

5:55 pm- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**

6:20 pm **MAIN RESIDENCE**

The A-Bar Ranch

Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President** will pause for photographs with approximately 40 guests.

6:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Main Residence via motorcade en route Tent
[drive time: 5 minutes]

6:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Tent

6:35 pm- **SANDLIN DINNER**

7:45 pm **OUTDOOR TENT**

The A-Bar Ranch

Remarks: Josh Gottheimer

Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

PRINT REPORTER ONLY

Note: There will be approximately 300 guests in attendance.

-- **The President**, accompanied by Truman Arnold, Anita Arnold, Representative Max Sandlin and Mrs. Sandlin, is announced into the tent.

-- **The President** proceeds to his seat.

-- Truman Arnold makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Max Sandlin.

-- Representative Max Sandlin makes brief remarks and introduces the President.

-- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

7:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Tent via motorcade en route Main Residence
[drive time: 5 minutes]

March 11, 1999 (9:02pm)

Friday, March 12, 1999

7:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Main Residence

Staff Note: Transportation will be provided to the Four Points Hotel for those staff not staying overnight at the A-Bar Ranch.

DOWN FOR THE EVENING

BC RON

PRIVATE RESIDENCE
TEXARKANA, TEXAS

HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

March 11, 1999 (9:02pm)

Saturday, March 13, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

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PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

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WHCA PAGER: 4208

TRIP COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

March 11, 1999 (3:24pm)

Saturday, March 13, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, March 13, 1999
Draft Schedule

DAY OFF, TEXARKANA, TEXAS

Staff Note: Vans will depart the Four Points Hotel at time tbd en route the A-Bar Ranch.

Staff Note: Vans will depart the Four Points Hotel at time tbd en route Texarkana Airport.

4:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The A-Bar Ranch via motorcade en route Texarkana Airport [drive time: 25 minutes]
4:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Texarkana Airport
4:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Texarkana Airport via Air Force One en route Little Rock/ Adams Field Airport [flight time: 55 minutes] [INTERCHANGE]
5:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Little Rock/ Adams Field Airport
5:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Little Rock/ Adams Field Airport via motorcade en route Private Residence [drive time: 20 minutes]
6:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence Greeters: Jerry Maulden Sue Maulden
6:15	pm-	DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE RECEPTION
7:30	pm	LIVING ROOM AND DINING ROOM Private Residence Staff Contact: Minyon Moore Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg CLOSED PRESS

-- The President will mix and mingle with approximately 100 guests.

March 11, 1999 (3:24pm)

Saturday, March 13, 1999

7:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Private Residence via motorcade en route
State House Convention Center
[drive time: 15 minutes]

Staff Note: The Excelsior Hotel and the State House Convention Center are connected.

7:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives State House Convention Center

Greeters: Linus Raines, General Manager, Excelsior Hotel
 Masa Kasuga, owner, Excelsior Hotel
 Marty Belz, Peabody Hotel

7:55 pm- **ARKANSAS STATE PARTY RECEIVING LINE**
8:30 pm **GOVERNOR'S HALL ONE**
State House Convention Center
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

— The President will participate in a photo receiving line with
 approximately 100 people.

8:35 pm- **ARKANSAS STATE PARTY DINNER**
9:25 pm **GOVERNOR'S BALLROOM**
State House Convention Center
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be a pre-program.

Note: There will be approximately 1200 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President.
- The President makes remarks and introduces a video presentation of
 "Country Roads to Capitol Corridors."
- Senator Dale Bumpers makes remarks.
- Rabbi Eugene Levy gives the Benediction.
- The President works a ropeline and departs.

March 11, 1999 (3:24pm)

Saturday, March 13, 1999

9:30 pm THE PRESIDENT departs State House Convention Center via motorcade
en route Private Residence
[drive time: 15 minutes]

9:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

BC RON PRIVATE RESIDENCE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

HRC RON TBD

March 11, 1999 (3:24pm)

Sunday, March 14, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1999

Draft 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:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

March 11, 1999 (3:24pm)

Sunday, March 14, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Sunday, March 14, 1999
Draft Schedule

DAY AND EVENING OFF

Staff Note:	For staff accompanying the President during the day, a shuttle will provide transportation to the Private Residence or other locations. For additional staff, a shuttle will provide transportation from the Excelsior Hotel to Little Rock/Adams Field Airport at time tbd.
-------------	--

9:00 am- HOLD
10:30 am

TBD THE PRESIDENT departs Location TBD via motorcade en route Little Rock/Adams Field Airport
[drive time: tbd]

TBD THE PRESIDENT arrives Little Rock/Adams Field Airport

TBD THE PRESIDENT departs Little Rock Airport via motorcade en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes] [INTERCHANGE]
[time change: +1 hour]

TBD THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews

TBD THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews via Marine One en route The White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

TBD THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

March 11, 1999 (3:24pm)

A

March 11, 1999

Dedication of the Clinton Birthplace Foundation

DATE: March 12, 1999

LOCATION: 117 South Hervey Street
Hope, AR

TIME: 1:00pm - 3:10pm

FROM: Nancy Hernreich

I. PURPOSE

To participate in the dedication of the Clinton Birthplace Foundation and to tour the birthplace and the Visitors Center.

II. BACKGROUND

YOU are participating in the Dedication of the Clinton Birthplace Foundation, which represents a culmination of four years of hard work by many of your friends, family and supporters including Joe Purvis, Rose Crane, Becky Moore, Ivan Baker, Stan Jackson, J. Brent Thompson, and many others. A community of people from everywhere came together to honor you through restoration of this first home.

The house was placed on the National Register of the Historic Places in 1994 as the "single property most significantly and exclusively associated with Clinton's humble beginnings, inner strength he learned from his mother; and the dedication to purpose that has sustained him throughout his distinguished political career."

The Visitor's Center

The foundation purchased the old C.S. Lewis home, a craftsman bungalow, to serve as the Visitor Center and administrative offices of the facility in Spring of 1996. The concept was to develop the area so that when a visitor enters, they walk back into a late 1940's neighborhood. Visitor's enter the center through the back porch door...as if visiting a neighbor.

The Visitor Center houses the Oval Office replica rug designed by Khaki Huckersmith, a timeline exhibit entitled "Hope to the White House" placing the President's time in Hope relative to his life. The center is not complete but there are plans for a video theater, computer stations for school groups and administrative offices.

The Virginia Clinton Kelley Garden is a gift from Elias and Jody Ghanem, created to honor you mother.

Since the museum and Visitor Center was opened on June 1, 1997, visitors have come from all 50 states and 43 foreign countries to pay homage to you and your birthplace. The tourism receipts have tripled in Hope since the birthplace began to receive visitors.

Over one million dollars from private sources have been raised toward this effort.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Dedication Ceremony:

The President

Mayor Dennis Ramsey

Reverend Tillman Ross

Joe Purvis

Tour:

Joe Purvis

Becky Moore

Rose Crane

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press for the tour of the house and for the visit to the Visitor's Center.

Open Press for the Clinton Birthplace Foundation dedication ceremony.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 1:00pm **YOU** arrive at the birthplace and are greeted by the Clinton Birthplace Foundation Board of Directors.
- YOU** tour the house with Joe Purvis, Becky Moore and Rose Crane.
- Off - stage announcement of **YOU**, accompanied by Mayor Dennis Ramsey, Joe Purvis and Rev. Tillman Ross.
- YOU** proceed down the steps and down the walkway through the yard to the stage, and are seated.
- Mayor Dennis Ramsey makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Rev. Tillman Ross, who gives the Invocation.
- Joe Purvis introduces the Yerger Junior High School Choir who sings "I still Believe in a place called Hope."
- Joe Purvis makes brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- YOU** make remarks.
- Four children from the William Jefferson Clinton Primary School present **YOU** with a commemorative quilt.
- YOU** work a ropeline and proceed to the Clinton Birthplace Foundation Visitor's Center.
- YOU** tour the Visitor's Center with Joe Purvis, Becky Moore and Rose Crane
- YOU** mix and mingle with donors to the Clinton Birthplace Foundation.
- 3:10pm **YOU** depart birthplace via motorcade.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriters

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Background information on the Clinton Birthplace Foundation
- Recent Arkansas newspaper article about birthplace funding issue
- List of attendees to Clinton Birthplace Foundation dedication.

B

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE CLINTON BIRTHPLACE HOME
HOPE, ARKANSAS
March 12, 1999

Acknowledgments: Mayor Dennis Ramsey; Rep. Jay Dickey TBD; Tillman Ross; State Sen. Jim Hill; State Treasurer Jimmy Lou Fisher; children from the William Jefferson Clinton Primary School; Hope High School Choir and Yeager Junior High School Choir; the Clinton Birthplace Foundation and everyone else who has worked so hard on this project; members of my family who are present.

I just had a wonderful tour of the house by Rose Crane, Beckie Moore, and Joe Purvis. I want to thank the three of them for everything they've done to make this day a reality.

Every time I am back here in Hope, back here at home, I feel just like the poet who wrote: "The accent of one's birthplace lingers in the mind and in the heart as it does in one's speech."

There are so many memories of Hope that linger in my mind, so many places here I hold dear to my heart. We are just minutes from my grandfather's country store, where I used to look up at him from well below the countertop, wishing I could reach as high as that big jar of Jackson cookies on the shelf. I remember the way he treated everyone the same, whether they were black or white, and whether they walked in the door without a dime in their pocket. We're just a few blocks from Miss Mary Perkins' kindergarten, where I went with my friends Mack McLarty and Joe Purvis and Vince Foster, whose house is right behind mine, here. And we are not far from Rosehill Cemetery, where my beloved grandparents and my father, whom I knew only in my dreams, now lie in eternal rest.

Hope was home. I learned to walk and talk here; I learned to pray here; I learned to read here, from the flashcards my grandparents tacked up on the kitchen windows. And I learned all the lessons my mother taught me: of family and hard work, of sacrifice and courage. She held steady through hard times. She held us together. As a child, I watched her head off to work each day at a time when it wasn't at all easy to be a working mother. I miss her every day. More than I can say. I know she would love this beautiful garden you have planted in her memory.

In that wonderful video that Harry Thomason and Linda Bloodworth-Thomason made when I ran for President in 1992, I talked about how I used to fly around the country, look out across the vast landscape of America, and think about how far I'd come from this little wood-framed house. I still think about that, no matter how far I travel. But as I said back then, "in many ways I know that all I am or ever will be came from [here]. A place and a time where nobody locked their doors at night, everybody showed up for a parade on Main Street, and kids like me could dream of being part of something bigger than themselves."

I believed then and I believe still that the place we come from says a lot about a person; and that places like this say a lot about America. That's why people take family trips to places like Lamar, Missouri, to see the birthplace of Harry Truman -- a small white frame house, only 20 by 28 feet; or to the two-story farm house in Stonewall, Texas, where Lyndon Johnson was born. We visit these places not because great events happened there, but because everyday events did: children playing in the grass, families working the soil. We visit them not because they are grand, but precisely because they are ordinary: the modest homes of people of modest means. We make them into landmarks because they remind us that America's greatness resides not only in its institutions, but in its families and its small towns.

Sometimes we think this America is lost, a thing of the past. It is not. It still exists -- and thrives -- in towns like Lamar, or Stonewall, or Hope. Places of small-town pride and big-hearted character. Places of family and faith. Places Americans are proud to call home. And that is why, just as strongly as I did in 1992, "I still believe in the promise of America. And I still believe in a place called Hope."

C

March 11, 1999

Background notes on Clinton Birthplace Foundation

Prior to the Foundation Sammy Crabtree personally purchased the house so that it could be saved.

The 501 (3) c, non-profit Foundation was formed in Hope by then economic development director, Ivan Baker and Stan Jackson. Joe Purvis has served the entire time as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 as "the single property most significantly and exclusively associated with Clinton's humble beginnings, the inner strength he learned from his mother; and the dedication to purpose that has sustained him throughout his distinguished political career."

Cromwell Architects-Engineers supervised the interior and exterior restoration, beginning in 1995, with J. Brent Thompson as architect and Stan Jackson as Project Manager.

Crane and Associates (Rose Crane) was retained as Development Consultants in December, 1995, to raise the estimated 1.5 million to fund the project.

The Foundation purchased the old C. S. Lewis home, a craftsman bungalow, to serve as the visitor center and administrative offices of the facility in Spring, 1996. The concept was to develop the area so that when a visitor enters they walk back into a late 1940's neighborhood. The garage of the Lewis house was remade to house public restrooms--but continues to look much like an unattached garage. Visitors enter the center through the back porch door...as visiting a neighbor...

The visitor Center houses the Oval Office replica rug (Kaki Hockersmith design), a time line exhibit "Hope To the White House" placing the President's time in Hope relative to his life.

The Visitor Center is not complete, but there are plans for a video theater, computer stations for school groups and administrative offices.

The Virginia Clinton Kelley garden was created to honor the President's mother. It is a gift from Elias and Jody Ghanem. There was much work to be done on drainage and sprinkler systems and other unseen parts of the project that the Ghanems graciously underwrote.

of furniture and other items for the birthplace house and the visitor center.

The rose bush at the back door was REALLY Edith Cassidy's rose bush planted sometime before 1949 as there is a picture of the President standing in front of the rose bush then. Cuttings have been taken from the bush and propagated so that the plant can be replaced should disease or other acts of God cause fatal harm to this one.

The VCK birthday club obtained permission from the owners of Scully street to transplant a rose bush VCK planted there to this garden. Roger came in August, 1997, and with the birthday club re-planted the rose.

A community of people from everywhere have come together to honor our friend and President through restoration of this first home. A museum has been created to remind us that the American Dream has been made manifest--a young man, born to a single mother, raised in the traditions of the rural South, really CAN grow up to be President of the United States.

Since the facility opened its doors, June 1, 1997, visitors have come from every state and 43 foreign countries. The Tourism receipts have tripled in Hope since the Birthplace began to receive visitors.

Andrew Burstein wrote in The Inner Jefferson, "We study physical representations of the past because we have no more direct access to the basic impulses or the historical memory of earlier peoples. It is difficult to say we know them. We read their writings, restore their homes, touch the objects they owned, and try to conjure a sense of their reality."

With deep desire to do justice to the story, we have fashioned this facility to assist visitors in conjuring a sense of the reality of --"A Place Called Hope" in all our minds and hearts and futures.

Each day as this past 18 months plodded along, with each bump in the road, we saw our President continue in grace to fulfill his job...and so, we continued creating a physical location where we can all believe in a place called Hope.

Over 1 million dollars has been raised--all private money.

This facility belongs to no individual, nor does credit, as it was truly a collective effort with each contributing what he had--thousands of people standing together to create a gift from believing.



The IRS-approved 501(c)(3) non-profit Clinton Birthplace Foundation, Inc. is dedicated to preserving and promoting sites of personal and historical significance to President Bill Clinton.



Clinton Birthplace Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 1925
Hope, Arkansas, USA 71802-1925
1-870-777-4455



First Home *of* President Bill Clinton

National Register Historic Site
Hope, Arkansas



*"I owe so much to my
childhood in Hope."*

Bill Clinton

Birthplace of our 42nd President

William Jefferson Clinton was born at the Julia Chester Hospital in Hope, Arkansas on August 19, 1946. His father was killed in an automobile accident three months before Bill was born, leaving Virginia Cassidy Blythe a widow and single mother. In order to support her son, Virginia began a new career and trained as a nurse-anesthetist in Shreveport and New Orleans. For his first four years, Bill lived with his maternal grandparents, Eldridge and Edith Grisham Cassidy, at 117 South Hervey in Hope. It was in this house that Bill Clinton spent his formative years, learning to walk, talk, laugh, play, read, and pray.



"I have great memories of living with my wonderful grandparents. They tacked playing cards on the kitchen windows to help me learn to count. I learned to read with them out of a Dick and Jane Reader."

— Bill Clinton

"Bill Clinton has always loved Hope. He once said he felt like he was surrounded by a great big loving family down there."



— Virginia Kelley,
President's mother

The wood frame house is a two and one-half story American Foursquare design built in 1917, but has not been owned by the Clinton family for the past 30 years. In that time, the house unfortunately underwent major fire, water, and structural damage.

The house is now owned by the non-profit Foundation, with all exterior and interior restoration efforts supervised by the nationally recognized Cronwell Architects-Engineers firm in Little Rock. Renovation began in 1995 to restore the house to its original setting during the childhood of President Bill Clinton, while also keeping the house in building code compliance.

President Clinton's First Home was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 as "the single property most significantly and exclusively associated with Clinton's humble beginnings, the inner strength he learned from his mother, and the dedication to purpose that has sustained him throughout his distinguished political career."

Like most of the 24 prospects interviewed in small groups Monday, most of those questioned Tuesday knew little or nothing about Whitewater, the failed Marion County land deal McDougal, her ex-husband and the Clintons were partners in during the '80s. Whitewater was the starting point of Starr's four-year inquiry.

Most said they had no opinion of Starr or McDougal. Among those who had more to say, the most common comment about Starr was that he appeared to be just doing his job.

One woman described him as a "good, little worker ant" who spent his days collecting "crumbs."

The second most common comment about Starr was that his investigation was expensive.

Most prospective jurors knew little about McDougal beyond name recognition, but some retained mental images of her. A few people Tuesday and Monday mentioned the TV commercial she filmed in the 1980s to promote her late ex-husband James McDougal's land developments, showing her riding a white Arabian. "Striking," one man noted Monday.

Two others mentioned seeing an oft-published photo of her wearing an orange prison uniform and shackles.

Questioning stalled Tuesday morning because of time spent on one prospective juror: Wilbur C.

"Dub" Bentley, the former Pulaski and Perry County prosecuting attorney who in the '80s prosecuted a high-profile murder case and feuded very publicly with then-sheriff Tommy Robinson. That resulted in Robinson and Bentley being held in contempt by the judge, though they were not formally punished.

Bentley was appointed to the prosecuting attorney's office by Jim Guy Tucker, who at the time was a prosecuting attorney, later became governor and later still resigned his office after being convicted in the same 1996 trial as Susan and James McDougal.

Bentley has also appeared before David Hale, the former Pulaski County municipal judge who is central to a conflict-of-interest allegation McDougal's attorneys have made about Starr.

Bentley said that he could be a fair juror despite his background. He said he has always wanted to be on a jury so he could be "a fly on the wall."

And though Barrett tried to get Bentley dismissed, he failed.

With the individual questioning Monday and Tuesday, attorneys established a pool of 46 to work with this morning, when they will exercise their right to "strike" jurors they don't like for any reason except race or sex. The defense gets to do that 13 times and the prosecution nine times.



Budgeting concerns turn back bill on Clinton's Hope home

BY RAY PIERCE
ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE

What at first blush could look like a state House of Representatives slap at President Clinton on Tuesday was actually a reflection of lawmakers' budget concerns.

The House rejected a bill that would appropriate \$500,000 to preserve Clinton's birthplace in Hope.

The Clinton home is being turned into a tourist attraction by the Clinton Birthplace Foundation of Hope. Clinton is to visit Hope on Friday to dedicate it.

Lawmakers rejected House Bill

MORE NEWS from the Legislature.
Pages 11A, 1B, 2B, 10B, 1D.

1597 mostly because it would tap the current year's general revenues rather than capital improvement funds at the end of the fiscal year.

General revenues usually are used to finance operating budgets in state government. Capital improvement funds usually pay for improvements to facilities.

The bill is a supplemental appropriation for the state Department of Transportation.
See **HOPE**, Page 10A

Hope

• Continued from Page 1A

ment of Parks and Tourism for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, with the money earmarked for the Clinton birthplace.

HB 1597 received 41 favorable votes, with eight against it, in the 99-member House. The measure needed 75 favorable votes to pass. Eighteen members voted "present," 32 didn't vote. Not voting or voting present has the same effect as voting no. The bill remains alive, however, and could be passed later in its current form or after amendment.

The bill's chief sponsor, Rep. Sandra Rodgers, D-Hope, said the vote was a slap at her for proposing a change in the way the state divvies up its capital improvement funds.

Rep. Doug Kidd, D-Benton, a co-sponsor of the bill, was among those who voted against it. He said the Clinton birthplace project is worthy of support but the money should come out of capital improvement funds not general revenues. "There is no reason to fund this right now," he said on the House floor.

Rodgers disagreed. She said the \$500,000 is needed so that the foundation that is renovating the Clinton home can pay off its debts and apply for national park status from the National Park Service. She said that needs to be done by June.

In asking the House to support the bill, Rodgers portrayed the issue as a battle between Clinton supporters and his opponents. "Clinton is president of the state of Arkansas whether you like it or not," she told the House.

Rodgers rushed from the House chamber after the vote and cried in the Capitol hall.

"If they want President Clinton to know that they don't support him, that's fine with me, I'll try to convey that message for him," she said, her voice breaking. "I'm just really mad."

But the vote didn't break along party or ideological lines. Fifteen of the 24 House Republicans voted for the measure, along with 26 Democrats. Five Republicans and three Democrats voted against it.

The 33 members who chose not to vote were Democrats. Kidd said most of those 33 support the project but have doubts about the source of the funds. "It's just good government to look into this stuff," he said after the House adjourned.

It is not uncommon for the Legislature to approve supplemental appropriations, and several have been approved earlier in this legislative session. A supplemental appropriation provides spending authority in addition to whatever

spending authority previously was granted; nor is it uncommon for lawmakers to pass capital improvement appropriations — 30 passed in the House on Tuesday.

Some lawmakers conceded that part of the impetus for the bill's failure was Rodgers' proposal, introduced Monday, to change the way the Legislature divides capital improvement funds. The state probably will have about \$110 million to spend. Requests reach nearly \$867 million.

Her plan would divide 45 percent of the money, about \$49.5 million, evenly among the four congressional district caucuses in the House and Senate. Those recommendations would be sent to the Joint Budget Committee.

Another 35 percent of the money, or \$38.5 million, would be subject to the governor's recommendations to the budget committee. The other 20 percent, or \$22 million, would be allocated for statewide projects to be recommended by a committee of lawmakers from each congressional district. Rodgers defended her plan. She called it the most fair way of distributing capital improvement funds.

She told the House that Sen. Mike Beebe, D-Searcy, was going to shoot her bill down because of her capital improvements distribution plan.

Beebe denied having anything to do with the House vote. "I should have that much authority," he joked. He said he told her he didn't like her bill's funding source, but "House members have their own minds, and they vote how they want to."

Beebe said he supports the Clinton birthplace project and is a Senate co-sponsor of the measure but "this is purely a capital project which should come from capital improvement funds." As for her capital improvement distribution plan, Beebe said using arbitrary percentages is a bad idea and won't work.

Information for this article was contributed by The Associated Press.

D

REVISED: MARCH 9, 1999
Most recent revision 1:20 PM

Lists for Presidential Visit, March 12, Hope, Arkansas

There is space for 150 chairs in the area. Beyond that number people will be standing...if there is a number beside the category then they will be seated...if not, they stand...There are 144 currently seated on this list which gives us 6 "extra" seats...which we know will be used between now and Friday.

ON THE STAGE

President
Tillman Ross

Chairman Joe Purvis
Mayor Dennis Ramsey

ELECTED OFFICIALS (TO BE SEATED): (21)

Jimmie Lou Fisher, State Treasurer, CBF Board Member, Friend

State Senator Jim Hill

Rep. Sandra Rogers

Delegation of 10 bipartisan members of the legislature (5R-5D)

Hope City Board

Catherine Cook, City Mgr.

David Johnson

Don Still

Charles "Buckey" Sharp

J.C. Winemiller

Willie Walker

Doodle Franklin

CLINTON BIRTHPLACE FOUNDATION VIP/SUPPORTERS (30)

Ben Bryant

Martha Bryant

Elias Ghanem

Jody Gahnem

Myra Greenspun

Brian Greenspun
Matsuichi Nakamura
Mrs. Nakamura
Robert Pfautz
Mrs. Pfautz
Gary O'Rielly
Ron Howell
Lee Pittman
Jerry Florence
Mike Means
Walter Kaye
Rick Holiman
Cal Durden
Particia Durden
Thomas F. McLarty
Donna K. McLarty
Carl Lingenfelter
Swepeco 2
Sanyo 2
Entergy 2

CLINTON BIRTHPLACE FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS (14)

Elaine Johnson
Charlene Clark
Betty Jo Hays
Paul Henley
Parker Westbrook
Stan Jackson
Sallie Graves
Kat Young (Mrs. E.P.)
Gloria Hicks McFadden
Sammy Crabtree
Al Fink
William H. Bowen
Rose Crane, Development Consultant
Beckie Moore, Director

CBF BOARD MEMBER SPOUSES (8)

Wayne Johnson
Reid Clark
Tom Hays
Dollie Henley
E.P. Young
Connie Jackson

Susan Purvis
Connie Bowen

CITY OF HOPE DIRECTOR'S SPOUSES (7)

Jeff Cook
Linda Ramsey
Mrs. Don Still
Mrs. David Johnson
Mrs. Willie Walker
Mrs. Doodle Franklin
Mrs. J.C. Winemiller

CLINTON BIRTHPLACE FOUNDATION VOLUNTEERS

Gary Johnson
Marilyn Lemley
Mary Nell Loe
Dolo McRae
Mickey Becherer
Thurman Coffman
Betty Moore
Elizabeth Peters
Margaret Sengel
Louise Smith
Daniel Bramlett
Joel Bramlett
Will Cox
Bertha and Jimmy Miller
Rev. Davis Thompson
Kevin Taylor
Jason Radcliff
Brett Wilson
John Gardner
winston Davidson
Cherry Stewart
Wendel McCorkle
Donald and Mary Parker

FAMILY (Lynda Dixon's list) (55)

Roger, Molly and Tyler Clinton
Dick Kelley
Al and Nancy Kelley
Ann and Leon Grigsby
Kathy and Kinsey Walker

Lonnie Grisgsby
Arthadale and Dean Good
Falba Lively and family (15 people)
Myra Erwin
Carter and Billie Russell
Keith Russell
Marjorie and Billy Joe Butler
Floris Tatom
Sammy and Angie Tatom
Irene Fields
Helen Downs
Larry and Barbara Hovarter
Jerry and Sharon Hollis
Tim and Judy Dickey
J.D. and Marie Allen
Lynda Dixon
Patty and Harry Criner
Kaki Hockersmith Mehlburger
Max Mehlburger
Tom and Doyleene Purvis
T. Tyler Thompson

FRIENDS NOT ON OTHER LISTS

Wilma Booker
George Wright, Jr.
Donna Wingfield
Roy Wray
Mary Nell and McDowell Turner
George and Effie Frazier
Elizabeth Purvis
Benjamin Purvis
William H. Trice, III
J. Brent Thompson, Jr. (Cromwell architect)
Carol Thompson
Ronald E. and Claudetta Harrod (former board member)
Molly Beth Malcolm
Bernice Drake
Ann Price
Betty Gilbert
David Stewart
Dr. and Mrs. Stewart Barron
Dean Murphy
Guy and Ann Grigg
Brad and Tracy Prince
Hazel Simpson

Susan and Jimmy Jones
Valora Halton
Margie Vickers
Carolyn Neel
Karen Gilliam
Rod Powell
Pete and Pat Shields
Debbie and Duncan Culpepper
Dot Nauman
Steve Montgomery
Veronica Stowall
Shannon Clark
Mike Smith
Eddie and Jannie Brazzell

VIRGINIA CLINTON KELLEY BIRTHDAY CLUB (9)

Nancy Adkins
Rachel Heffernan
Shirley Jones
Jimmie Red Jones
Berenice Lyon
Marge Mitchell
Dixie Seba
Pat Switzer
Helen VanBerg

HOPE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Novalene May
June Downs
Judy Tompkins
Mark Keith

HOPE SCHOOLS

Hope Superintendent of Schools Carlos Price
Assistant Superintendent Kenneth Muldrew
Principal of WJC Primary School, Judy Armstrong
Assistant Principal, Kathryn Dickinson
Joann Chunn
5 student-of-the-month children
Junior High Choir

HOPE DEPOT HELPERS.

Alma Drew Jennysue McKee
Joy Herndon
Buster and Imogene Royston (Grandison)
Donna Smith
Rose Marie Walden
Alma Metcalfe
Harrison and Myra Ross
Mary Elizabeth Schenck
Jack and Edna Fielding
Terrell and Dorris Hutson
Doris Brown
Pat Beard
Charlene Harris
Aline Claus
Pearl Hollis
Barbara New
Avis Camp
Clويد Bittick
Royce Weisenburger
Martin Seifert
O.J. Lewis
Sue Delaney
Robert and Helen Mitchell
Bobbie James
Jean Monroe
Frances Arnold
Minnie Ella Schmitt
Bobby Jean Poindexter
Erma Martin
James Williams

CLINTON BOOSTER CLUB (TEXAS)

Karen Loper
Jennifer Sanders
Jeanette Cunningham
Mary Suarez
Maria Quintanilla
Maria Gable
Jeanette and Jesse Newton

E

99 MAR 11 PM 9:47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CRAIG T. SMITH
DATE: MARCH 12, 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%

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Senator Tim Hutchinson (R)	Senator Blanche Lambert-Lincoln (D)
Representative Marion Berry (D-01)	Representative Vic Snyder (D-02)
Representative Asa Hutchinson (R-03)	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 (29D-6R)
State House of Representatives, 100 (75D-24R)

1998 SENATE RACE

Although Senator Dale Bumpers (D) did not seek reelection, his seat remained safely in Democratic hands. Former Rep. Blanche Lambert-Lincoln (D) easily defeated Attorney General

Winston Bryant (D) by 26 points (63% to 27%) in the Democratic primary.

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 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.

Lambert-Lincoln defeated state Senator Fay Boozman (R) in the general election by thirteen points (56%-43%). Boozman, a doctor specializing in ophthalmology, was endorsed by Senator Hutchinson (R). Like Lambert-Lincoln, he enjoyed a decisive victory in the Republican 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.

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.

1998 GOVERNOR'S RACE

Governor Mike Huckabee (R) was reelected, easily defeating attorney and 1996 US Senatorial candidate Bill Bristow (D) by twenty-one points (60%-39%). Bristow ran unopposed in the Democratic primary, and Huckabee soundly defeated Gene McVay (R) in the Republican primary.

Huckabee enjoyed a large lead in the polls throughout this campaign. In his TV advertisements, Bristow criticized Huckabee for an alleged emphasis on building tourism jobs over expanding the state's manufacturing base. Huckabee disputed these advertisements by emphasizing that tourism and the jobs associated with the industry are very important to the state.

1998 HOUSE RACE

Second Congressional District

Freshman Rep. Vic Snyder (D) defeated state Senator Phil Wyrick (R) in the general election by sixteen points (58%-42%). Snyder, a former state Senator, was elected by only a 4% margin in 1996 and was considered quite vulnerable in his reelection bid.

Snyder was thought to be quite vulnerable to Republican attacks on his socially liberal voting record. Many believed that if Snyder had compiled a more moderate voting record, such as former Congressman Ray Thornton's, he would not have been as vulnerable as he was.

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.

HOT ISSUES

State Rep. Sandra Rodgers from Hope had introduced legislation providing \$500,000 to Clinton Birthplace Foundation for upkeep and improvements. Rather than having the money appropriated through capital improvements, she entered into an agreement with State Senator Nick Wilson and House Republicans to have the money appropriated from the General Fund. Democrats rebelled at this tactic and voted down the legislation (although it had 85 House sponsors). Senator Mike Beebe has started efforts to resolve the situation.

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
- 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.
- Personal income has risen at an annual rate of 2.8% since 1993.
- Arkansas received over \$36 million in Head Start funding in FY97, benefiting 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.

F

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1999

'99 MAR 11 PM 7:11

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--HOPE, ARKANSAS

Child Support Enforcement Program: On February 22, HHS met with Governor Huckabee and others to discuss the State's child support enforcement program. The governor asked for relief from an Office of Child Support Enforcement decision to deny Federal funds for several systems-related contracts which the AR child support enforcement program neglected to submit for prior approval as required by HHS regulations. It appears that the issues raised in this case are no different than a dozen or so other States which have run afoul of the prior approval requirement over the past year. Deputy Secretary Thurm will contact the governor in the near future as to HHS' final decision. (HHS)

Lower Mississippi Delta Project: Representative Berry has expressed considerable interest in what the Federal government can do for the Mississippi Delta region. In the last two weeks, DOT announced a transportation grant for the region and a major shoe company has received assistance from Treasury's NADBank. Many of the Cabinet agencies currently have working groups putting together proposals and ideas for the region. It is anticipated that some of these initiatives should be ready to be announced in the next few months. (Cabinet Affairs)

National Designation for State Center: Representative Dickey has asked the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to designate Pine Bluff's National Center for Toxicological Research Center as the nation's headquarters for battling biological and chemical terrorism. The FDA Administrator told Representative Dickey that the Administration has made no decision on where to locate a national center. Representative Dickey also inquired as to why the FDA only asked for \$3 million in its 2000 budget to complete the Arkansas Regional Lab, one of nine FDA "mega-labs" being consolidated from 18 field labs nationwide. The Arkansas Regional Lab project is estimated to cost \$13.4 million. The \$3 million would be used to renovate a building for the lab's administrative staff. The agency will ask for additional money for the overall project at a later date. (HHS)

Manufacturing Jobs: Last week, two companies announced they would close their manufacturing operations in Morrilton, AR. Arrow Automotive's plant will cease operations in April, resulting in 400 lost jobs. Levi-Strauss also will close its plant in Morrilton, putting another 600 to 700 employees out of work. Various Federal, state, and local agencies are

sponsoring job fairs and counseling programs. Acxiom Corporation recently announced a major expansion of 1,200 jobs for computer science employees. Unfortunately, this has little or no impact to sewing machine operators at Levi-Strauss or to Arrow's factory workers making floor mats for pickup trucks. (DOC)

Chemical Agent Disposal Facility: Under Congressional mandate, the Department of the Army is proceeding to destroy by 2007 the U.S. stockpile of chemical agents and agent-filled munitions. The Pine Bluff Facility is the fifth facility constructed in the U.S. for the destruction of such weapons. EPA's principal role in relation to the Pine Bluff Facility is to issue a permit for the incinerator that ensures public health protections. On January 15, the State and EPA issued a joint final permit to the Army for construction of the incinerator. Several national and state community and environmental groups have appealed the permit issuance, however, construction is authorized to proceed during consideration of the appeals by the State. (EPA)

Adoptions: On February 26, the AR Senate Judiciary Committee approved a bill to ease adoptions of foster children. The bill would allow a judge to make an adoption immediate if both parties agree and would allow the adoptive parents to continue to receive any subsidies they received as foster parents. The bill must now go to the Senate. Currently, a child must be in the foster parent's home a minimum of six months before the child can be adopted. (HHS)

Medicaid Plan Amendments Disapproved: Three proposed Medicaid State plan amendments submitted June 30, 1998 revising the rate-setting methodology for nursing home rates were disapproved by the HCFA Administrator on February 8. The AR General Assembly passed legislation providing for three rate increases. The legislation was vetoed by the governor. The AR General Assembly overrode the veto. The Medicaid Agency failed to submit plan amendments to increase the rates. The nursing home industry then won a decision in State court, which directed the Medicaid Agency to submit three separate plan amendments. (HHS)

Bentonville Manor Nursing Facility: The Arkansas Office of Long Term Care has recommended to Federal authorities that Bentonville Manor nursing facility be fined \$330,000 for failing to report the assault of an elderly resident by a nurse's aide who was allowed to continue working -- and allegedly abusing nursing home residents -- for more than two weeks before being fired. If the deficiencies cited in the report are not corrected by April 5, the facility could lose its ability to receive Federal funds for low-income residents. (HHS)

G

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.
- **151,100 New Jobs:** 151,100 new jobs have been created in Arkansas since 1993 -- an average of 25,538 per year, compared to an average of just 24,300 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **132,200 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 132,200 new private sector jobs have been created in Arkansas -- an average of 22,344 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 20,075 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **13,900 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 13,900 manufacturing jobs have been created in Arkansas since 1993 -- an average of 2,349 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 2,425 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **13,300 New Construction Jobs:** 13,300 construction jobs have been created in Arkansas since 1993 -- an average of 2,248 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,200 construction jobs were created each year during 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.
- **Home Building Up 5.0%:** Home building has increased by an average of 5.0% per year since 1993, after increasing only 2.6% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **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.**
- **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 this 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.
- **\$4.5 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Arkansas receives \$4.5 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **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.

- **\$78.5 Million for Students Most in Need:** Arkansas receives \$78.5 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$83,000 over FY98 funding.
- **\$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]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Arkansas** -- Arkansas's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 59% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **1018 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1018 new police officers to date in communities across Arkansas. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Arkansas, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Little Rock. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Over \$2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Arkansas received \$2.1 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$540,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Arkansas received \$540,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$96,200 increase over FY97.
- **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

- ***42,570 Fewer People on Welfare:*** There are 42,570 fewer people on welfare in Arkansas now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 58% decrease. [through 9/98]
- ***Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Arkansas:*** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1995, teen pregnancy rates declined 2.8 percent in Arkansas.**
- ***Child Support Collections Up 139%:*** Child support collections have increased by \$59 million -- or 139% -- in Arkansas since FY92. [through FY98]
- ***\$17.7 Million for Arkansas Welfare-to-Work:*** In 1998, Arkansas received \$8.5 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$4.2 million in funding), helping Arkansas welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$5.0 million in competitive grants were awarded to Arkansas localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

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 provided \$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.
- ***Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$10.2 Million*** Between 1993 and 1998, Arkansas communities received \$10.2 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]

- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 42% in Arkansas:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 42% in Arkansas by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 14,800 of Arkansas's youth will be kept from smoking and 9,700 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **1,000,000 Americans in Arkansas Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Arkansas enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,000,000 people in Arkansas cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 500,000 Arkansas women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

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.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Arkansas' Communities:** Little Rock/ Pulaski County, East Central, and Mississippi County were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Little Rock/North Little Rock was named a Strategic Planning Community.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 1,900 To 2,300 New Affordable Housing Units in Arkansas Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Arkansas alone, this proposal would mean an additional 1,900 - 2,300 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$54.5 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Arkansas has received \$54.5 million in disaster relief. This includes \$107.2 million in assistance to recover from Hurricane Opal, which occurred in October of 1995. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$1.5 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Arkansas has received over \$1.5 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$2.2 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters. These funds have helped generate 64,914 jobs. [through FY98]

- **Over \$52 Million in Transit Funding:** Since 1993, Arkansas has received over \$52 million in Federal Transit Funding.
- **Over \$117 Million in Airport Improvement Program Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Arkansas received over \$117 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997, the United States Coast Guard saved 5 lives in Arkansas.

H

March 11, 1999

RECEPTION FOR REPRESENTATIVE MAX SANDLIN

'99 MAR 11 PM4:41

DATE: Friday, March 12, 1999
SITE: The Four Points Sheraton Hotel
TIME: 4:40 p.m.
FROM: Minyon Moore and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser for the campaign of Max Sandlin for Congress, and is expected to raise \$40,000 to help retire his campaign debt.

II. BACKGROUND

Year-end FEC reports for 1998 showed that Rep. Sandlin had a campaign debt of more than \$738,000, most of which was incurred during his first run in 1996, where he spent \$1.7 million overall in a contentious Democratic primary runoff and a competitive general election. Sandlin won by five points and received 52% of the vote. Last November, Sandlin defeated Army officer Dennis Boerner, 59%-41%.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Prior to **YOUR** arrival, there is a pre-program consisting of Bowie County Democratic Women President Anna Marie Hornsby and Bowie County Chair Brent Langdon.

YOU are greeted by Rep. Sandlin and his wife, Leslie, hotel management and key members of the host committee. Former Bowie County judge and DNC national committeeman Ed Miller played a key leadership role in organizing the host committee, as well as the Bowie County Democratic Women. See an attached list of host committee members.

Approximately 350 guests are expected to attend. This group consists of mostly local elected officials, Democratic base vote activists, and Texarkana supporters from both sides of the state line are expected. State Chair Molly Beth Malcolm, a Texarkana resident and former aide to Rep. Sandlin, will also be in attendance.

Note: Texarkana City Councilwoman Willie Ray and African American leaders Lovey Heron and Rosie Ware are attending the reception. Ray, Heron and Ware traveled to Washington, D.C., in January to show their support for **YOU** at the anti-impeachment prayer rally on the steps of the Capitol.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by key event organizers:
 - Rep. Sandlin
 - Leslie Sandlin, spouse
 - Ed Miller, Co-host, former county judge and DNC member
 - Brent Langdon, Co-host and Bowie County Democratic Chair
 - Julia Peck Mobley, Co-host and Commerce National Bank President
 - Lou Wahlstrom, General Manager, Four Points Hotel
- **YOU** are announced offstage and are escorted by Rep. Sandlin.
- Rep. Sandlin delivers brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** deliver remarks.
- **YOU** and Rep. Sandlin work a ropeline and depart en route to the A-Bar Ranch.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by speechwriting.

99 MAR 11 PM 7:07

Rep. Sandlin Reception 3/12/99

Judge Ed Miller (co-host); State Chair Molly Beth Malcolm; John Rafielli; Leslie Sandlin (Max's wife); Host Comm & local elected officials.

I'm happy to be here to support Rep. Max Sandlin for re-election to Congress-- to keep fighting for AR.

Sandlin is committed to:

- **Education** -- class size, construction, accountability
- **PBOR**
- **Protecting Soc Sec/Medicare**

• **1992: New Dir, old values:** op,resp,com

• **Results:** \$290B def⇒\$70B surp. Longst peacetime exp, unempl lwst/1957. 30 yr crime, 30-Welf (cut in ½); 32-Infl; record home ownership. College opp: HOPE, Pell, work-study. Child health: 5M, highest immun

America working again. But can't let prosperity lull us into complacency. Meet responsibility to 21st Century.

• **Aging of 21st C America**

Save Soc Sec -- 1st Priority- 62% surplus/15 yrs (2055); work towards 75 yrs (2075)
Medicare 15%⇒2020. Reform/prescr drugs
USA Accounts 12% surpl for tax relief
Pay Down Debt - cut debt 2/3, lowest level publicly held debt since 1917
Targeted Tax Cuts - Long term, child care

• **21st Century Schools - Class Size--100K new tchrs. School modernization.**

Computers in Classrooms. Now, Education Accountability Act: Social Promotion/after school (3x); turn round failing schools; trained tchrs; discipline; parent accountability

• **Strengthen Families**

Child care \$2B; PBOR; FMLA -- extend 10M; Equal Pay for Equal Work

• **21st Century Economy**

New Markets -- \$15B jobs in inner-cities
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

• **Crime Bill II**

Guns: Brady ⇒ juveniles; restore 5day wait; 50K+ police; drug testing prisoners/parolees

• **Enviro livability/lands legacy**

• **One America - AmeriCorps, CFR, ENDA**

J

March 11, 1999

DINNER FOR REPRESENTATIVE MAX SANDLIN

99 MAR 11 PM 4:41

DATE: Friday, March 12, 1999
SITE: The Arnold's A-Bar Ranch
TIME: 5:45 p.m.
FROM: Minyon Moore and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser for the campaign of Max Sandlin for Congress, and it is expected to raise \$400,000 to help retire his campaign debt.

II. BACKGROUND

Year-end FEC reports for 1998 showed that Rep. Sandlin had a campaign debt of more than \$738,000, most of which was incurred during his first run in 1996. This two-tiered event consists of a photo receiving line reception in the main residence, followed by a buffet-style barbeque dinner in an outdoor tent. The attire is "dressy western."

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU are greeted by co-hosts Truman and Anita Arnold, owners of the A-Bar Ranch. Approximately 40 VIPS and host committee members will participate in a photo receiving line reception. Approximately 350 guests consisting primarily of **YOUR** Texas supporters and Rep. Sandlin's strongest supporters, are expected for dinner.

In addition to Rep. Sandlin, Leslie Sandlin and the Arnolds, the VIPs expected to attend are: Minority Leader Tom Daschle, former Rep. Jim Chapman, Rep. Marion Berry, former Rep. Beryl Anthony, former Rep. and former Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox, former Texas Comptroller John Sharp, former Texas Treasurer Martha Whitehead, State Chair Molly Beth Malcolm, several local elected officials and state legislators.

Note: Congressman Martin Frost was planning to attend, but broke his ankle on Tuesday in the snow, underwent surgery on Wednesday and is at home in Washington, D.C., recuperating. **YOU** may want to acknowledge his absence and wish him a speedy recovery.

Prior to **YOUR** arrival, country western musical entertainment will be provided by the Danny Maxie Band.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The dinner is open to a print reporter.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** are greeted on arrival by Truman and Anita Arnold, event co-hosts and owners of the A-Bar Ranch.
- **YOU** proceed into the main residence for a photo receiving line reception with 40 VIPS and host committee members.
- **YOU**, the Sandlins and the Arnolds depart the main residence via the motorcade en route to the outdoor tent for dinner.
- There will be offstage announcements for the Sandlins, the Arnolds, and **YOU**.
- **YOU** proceed to your seat at the head table for dinner.

Program:

- Truman Arnold makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Rep. Sandlin.
- Rep. Sandlin makes brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** deliver remarks, work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by speechwriting.

K

Rep. Sandlin Dinner 3/12/99

'99 MAR 11 PM 7:07

Sen. Daschle; Reps. Berry, Anthony, Frost
(not attend, broken ankle); State Chair Molly
Beth Malcolm; Hosts: Truman and Anita
Arnold and other Comm mbrs.; Leslie
Howell Sandlin (wife) and family;
Entertainment: Danny Maxie Band

I'm happy to be here to support Rep. Max
Sandlin for re-election to Congress.

Sandlin is committed to:

- **Education** -- class size,
construction, accountability
- **PBOR**
- **Protecting Soc Sec/Medicare**

• **1992: New Dir, old values:** op, resp, com

• **Results:** \$290B def ⇒ \$70B surp. Longst
peacetime exp, unempl lwst/1957. 30 yr
crime, 30-Welf (cut in 1/2); 32-Infl; record
home ownership. College opp: HOPE, Pell,
work-study. Child health: 5M, highest immun

**America working again. But can't let
prosperity lull us into complacency. Meet
responsibility to 21st Century.**

• **Aging of 21st C America**

Save Soc Sec -- 1st Priority- 62% surplus/15
yrs (2055); work towards 75 yrs (2075)
Medicare 15% ⇒ 2020. Reform/prescr drugs
USA Accounts 12% surpl for tax relief
Pay Down Debt - cut debt 2/3, lowest level
publicly held debt since 1917
Targeted Tax Cuts - Long term, child care

• **21st Century Schools**

Class Size--100K new tchrs. School
modernization. Computers in Classrooms.
Now, Education Accountability Act: Social
Promotion/after school (3x); turn round
failing schools; trained teachers; discipline;
parent accountability

• **Strengthen Families**

Child care \$2B; PBOR; FMLA -- extend
10M; Equal Pay for Equal Work

• **21st Century Economy**

New Markets -- \$15B jobs in inner-cities
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

• **Crime Bill II**

Guns: Brady ⇒ juveniles; restore 5day wait
50K+ police; drug testing prisoners/parolees

• **Enviro livability/lands legacy**

• **One America** - AmeriCorps. CFR. ENDA

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March 2, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Minyon Moore and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno, Office of Political Affairs

Re: Political Briefing -- Texas

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were last in Texas on September 27, 1998, and attended a San Antonio reception and a Houston dinner for the gubernatorial campaign of Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D).

The Vice President was last in Texas from June 25-26, 1998, for a three-city swing of Houston, El Paso and San Antonio. He participated events for the following: Rep. Nick Lampson (D-09), Rep. Jim Turner (D-02), Rep. Silvestre Reyes (D-16), Rep. Ciro Rodriguez, and gubernatorial Democratic nominee Garry Mauro, and the Texas Democratic Party.

The First Lady was last in Houston, Texas on March 16, 1998 for a Women's Leadership Forum event and a children's event with Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25).

Most Recent Cabinet Travel

On January 29, 1999, **Treasury Secretary Bob Rubin** was in Dallas attending meetings.

On January 28, 1999, **Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt** was in El Paso surveying the future site of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

On January 20 and 21, 1999, **Commerce Secretary Bill Daley** was in Dallas conducting business roundtables to help amplify the State of the Union address.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1996

Clinton/Gore	2,455,735	44%
Dole/Kemp	2,731,998	49%
Perot/Choate	377,530	7%

1992

Clinton/Gore	2,281,815	37%
Bush/Quayle	2,496,071	41%
Perot/Stockdale	1,354,781	22%

STATEWIDE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES / LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor	George W. Bush (R)	(69% in 1998)
Lt. Governor & State Senate President	Rick Perry (R)	(50% in 1998)
Attorney General	John Cronyn (R)	(54% in 1998)
General Land Commissioner	David Dewhurst (R)	(58% in 1998)
State Comptroller	Carole K. Rylander (R)	(50% in 1998)
Agriculture Commissioner	Susan Combs (R)	(57% in 1998)
Railroad Commissioners	Tony Garza (R)	(57% in 1998)
	Charles Matthews (R)	

State House Speaker	Michael Williams (R)	Appointed in 1999
State House	Pete Laney (D)	
State Senate	78 D / 72 R	(- 4 D in 1998)
U.S. House	15 D / 16 R	(+1 D in 1998)
Electoral Votes	17 D / 13 R	
	32	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

(Note: "*" denotes first term)	<u>98%</u>		<u>'98%</u>
Senator Phil Gramm (R)		Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R)	
Rep. Max Sandlin (D-1)	59%	Rep. Jim Turner (D-2)	58%
Rep. Sam Johnson (R-3)	91%	Rep. Ralph Hall (D-4)	58%
Rep. Pete Sessions (R-5)	55%	Rep. Joe Barton (R-6)	73%
Rep. Bill Archer (R-7)	93%	Rep. Kevin P. Brady (R-8)	91%
Rep. Nicholas Lampson (D-9)	64%	Rep. Lloyd Doggett (D-10)	85%
Rep. Chet Edwards (D-11)	83%	Rep. Kay Granger (R-12)	62%
Rep. William Thornberry (R-13)	68%	Rep. Ron Paul (R-14)	55%
Rep. Ruben Hinojosa (D-15)	59%	Rep. Sylvestre Reyes (D-16)	88%
Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-17)	54%	Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-18)	90%
Rep. Larry Combest (R-19)	84%	Rep. Charlie Gonzalez (D-20) *	64%
Rep. Lamar Smith (R-21)	91%	Rep. Tom DeLay (R-22)	65%
Rep. Henry Bonilla (R-23)	62%	Rep. Martin Frost (D-24)	58%
Rep. Kenneth Bentsen (D-25)	58%	Rep. Richard Armey (R-26)	88%
Rep. Solomon Ortiz (D-27)	63%	Rep. Ciro Rodriguez (D-28)	90%
Rep. Gene Green (D-29)	93%	Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-30)	70%

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

A Texas Poll conducted January 21-February 5 showed that Texans give **YOU** a 56% job approval rating (compared to 69% nationwide). The poll also showed that Texans give Governor Bush an 81% job approval rating, including 69% among Democrats, 80% among women, 73% among Hispanics and 63% among African Americans.

1998 ELECTION SUMMARY

1998 Congressional Races.

Last November, all incumbent Democratic Members of Congress were reelected, and Democrats retained the open 20th House district open seat. Democrats hold a 17-13 advantage in the 30-member congressional delegation. Congressional members that garnered 55% or less of the vote include Rep. Ron Paul (R-14, 55%), Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-17, 54%), and Rep. Pete Sessions (D-05, 55%).

1998 Statewide Elections.

Republicans swept the six statewide constitutional offices in 1998, with Governor Bush leading the pack. For the first time in more than a century, the state offices of attorney general, comptroller, land commissioner and agriculture commissioner are headed by a Republican. All 29 statewide elected offices are now held by Republicans.

In an effort to increase the diversity of the Republican statewide officeholders, Governor Bush appointed Michael L. Williams as a Railroad Commissioner, making him the first African American to serve in Bush's administration. Bush also elevated and appointed three Hispanics to the statewide appointed positions of state Supreme Court Judge, state Insurance Commissioner, and state Railroad Commissioner.

1998 State Legislative Races.

The bright spot for Texas Democrats came in the Texas Legislature. In the state Senate, Democrats gained one seat with the election of David Bersen of Beaumont, and now stand a good chance of picking up control of the state Senate next year (16R-15D). In the state House, Democrats spent about \$2 million and possess a six-seat margin in the state House, 78D-72R. Republicans spent \$3 million targeting 20 marginal state House seats and gained only three state House seats. State House Speaker Pete Laney (D), who was a 1988 Gore delegate, is now the highest ranking Democrat in the state.

State Party. Molly Beth Malcolm is the first woman to serve as Chair of the Texas Democratic Party. She is a former Republican from Texarkana, former President of Texas Democratic Women, and former aide to Rep. Sandlin.

1999 ELECTIONS

Municipal elections in Texas are nonpartisan. This year, the large city mayoral elections for Dallas, Fort Worth, and El Paso will be held on May 1. The Houston mayoral election takes place on November 2. These seats are currently held by incumbent Democratic mayors.

2000 ELECTIONS

The state primary is tentatively scheduled for March 14, but legislation is pending that could possibly move it to August. The presidential primary is set for March 14, 2000.

Congressional elections.

In the Senate race, year-end FEC reports for Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (R) showed she had more than \$4.7 million cash-on-hand. Although Hutchinson has not formally announced, it is likely she will win. On the Democratic side, possible candidates include Austin Mayor Kirk Watson, Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk, Navy Secretary John Dalton, 1998 state comptroller nominee Paul Hobby, former state Comptroller and 1998 Lt. governor nominee John Sharp. Both Sharp and Hobby came within one point of defeating their 1998 opponents.

As previously stated, in the House races, congressional members garnering 55% or less of the vote in their last race are: Pete Sessions (R-05), Ron Paul (R-14), and Charles Stenholm (D-17). No serious challengers have surfaced in these races yet. To date, the only open House seat is the 7th House district occupied by Rep. Bill Archer (R). This seat is expected to remain in the Republican hands due to the conservative makeup of the district.

State Legislative Races.

With the upcoming 2000 census, Texas Democrats are particularly concerned about the composition of the Texas legislature and its impact on redistricting in 2000. To maintain

control of redistricting, Democrats need to retain control of the state House. They are in a strong position to pickup one state Senate seat and regain control of the state senate.

Texas is expected to gain two new congressional districts after redistricting. If Democrats control the redistricting process, Democrats stand to evenly split the two new districts. If Republicans control it, it is expected that Republicans will capture the two new congressional districts and redraw the lines of four seats that Democrats hold.

HOT ISSUES

Former U.S. House Speaker Jim Wright.

On Friday, March 12, 1999, Jim Wright is scheduled for a surgical procedure to remove a malignant tumor in his jaw. Once the tumor is removed, reconstructive surgery will be performed by taking some bone from his lower leg to remake the jaw. This is Wright's second bout with oral cancer. Wright's first bout with cancer was four years ago.

Bush forms a presidential exploratory committee.

In Austin on Sunday, March 7, Governor George W. Bush announced he was forming a presidential exploratory committee. Bush withheld comment on a final decision to run, preferring to wait until after the legislative session ends May 31.

The formation of the committee allows his finance team to officially begin their fundraising efforts. Bush reportedly is contemplating rejecting federal matching funds to avoid spending limits. He plans to raise \$45 million for his primary campaign.

Bush's exploratory and campaign teams are diverse. His exploratory team consists of 10 diverse high-profile Republicans--five white men, one Hispanic and one African American male, two women and one black woman. Bush's political director is a Hispanic woman who served as the former executive director of the National Republican Campaign Committee when Republicans picked up control of Congress in 1994. One of his speechwriters is a former Bob Dole presidential speechwriter responsible for Dole's anti-Hollywood message. Bush's finance committee is not as diverse, but is laden with longtime Texas supporters and former members of his father's presidential Administration.

On the issues, Bush stresses "compassionate conservatism" and seeks to include minorities and other nontraditional constituencies in the Republican Party. On abortion, Bush opposes abortion except in cases of rape, incest and when the woman's life is at danger, but said the party should maintain its "pro-life" tone, while including those with opposing viewpoints. On Monday, March 8, Phyllis Schlafly, head of the conservative Eagle Forum, and other abortion opponents chided Bush for supporting exceptions to an abortion ban, stating that Bush has adopted "Clinton-Gore language" that won't satisfy anti-abortion voters.

Last month, Republican lawmakers from 14 states urged Bush to run. More than 105 former and current Congressional Republicans and 16 Republican Governors have done the same. A majority of the Republican California state legislators, including the California Republican Hispanic Caucus, have endorsed Bush. The most notable endorsement was the visit by 15 Iowa

Republican legislators who visited Bush in Austin to deliver a petition signed by 66 of Iowa's 99 Republican lawmakers urging him to run for President.

National polls show Bush and former head of the Red Cross Elizabeth Dole heavily favored for the Republican nomination.

Gore campaign letter addressed to Bush.

On Wednesday, the *Dallas Morning News* reported that a fundraising letter for the Vice President was sent to Governor George W. Bush and his brother, Neil Bush, stating, "Without your previous support, Bill Clinton and I would not have won our victories for the American people," and "I am asking you to be in the first group" to join the campaign team. A Bush spokesperson responded that he intends to steer in a "compassionate, conservative course." In 1998, Bush's reelection campaign mailed solicitations to his opponent, Land Commissioner Gary Mauro, Democratic activists and even mailed solicitations to state prisoners. A Gore spokesman wasn't sure how Bush's name got on the computerized mailing list but joked that the Vice President is trying to build a diverse base, stating "We're all about the politics of inclusion."

State of Texas tobacco settlement.

In 1997, the state Attorney General's office filed a lawsuit in Texarkana against the tobacco industry. Texarkana Judge David Folsum presided over the trial. The state Attorney General's Office contracted with five private law firms, including the Nix Law Firm in Daingerfield, to help prosecute the state's lawsuit against the tobacco industry. Last year, the tobacco industry settled the lawsuit for \$17.3 billion. The state attorneys' fees were the customary 15% fees, but the corresponding award to the attorneys was so large that Governor George W. Bush (R) applied for a temporary restraining order that stopped payment of the fee until a new fee or payment structure could be negotiated. The matter is still pending.

Red River Depot.

The Red River Army Depot (RRAD) sits on 19,081 acres of land and 7.5 million square feet of covered floor space. The on-site tenants include the Army AMC School of Engineering and Logistics and a small Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) office. Also located there are a major DLA Distribution Depot and the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant.

In 1995, the Base Re-Alignment Closure Commission (BRAC) realigned the Depot by moving all maintenance missions not related to the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, which resulted in the loss of 595 civilian jobs and the availability of 765 acres with improvements for civilian reuse. Over the last two years, Reductions in Force (RIFs) have persisted. Rep. Sandlin and the community have banded together looking for ways to transition the realigned portion of RRAD from an army base to a facility for private industry, for the survival of the region's economy, and have requested 300,000 man-hours for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle Series core workload at RRAD.

In January 1998, the Red River Redevelopment Authority (RRRA) submitted an Economic Development Conveyance (EDC) application for 765 acres of available property. After submission, the Army discovered wetlands on a portion of the EDC parcel. So, the RRRA revised its application to reflect the impact of the wetlands and resubmitted last August.

In October 1998, negotiations resumed with the Fort Worth Field Office of the Corps of Engineers. To date, agreement has been reached in principle for consideration in the amount of \$850,000 plus selected services. The final price is subject to final terms on the services, payment options and schedules. While the current negotiations do not cover utilities, they will eventually be brought into the negotiations following the RRRA's completion of a utility plan. The Army anticipates proceeding with an EDC as soon as possible with the utilities to be conveyed at a later time through an amendment.

While the RRRA and Army are close to agreement for the EDC, negotiations now hinge on finalizing the release payment for the golf course expansion site. This issue concerns a parcel (approximately 100 acres) that is required to expand the golf course from nine to eighteen holes. The Army is pressing the RRRA to pay 10% to the Army at the time the property is sold to the golf course developer. The community believes much of the difficulty in closing the deal is attributable to Army deferral of negotiations to the Fort Worth District office, which has maintained an aggressive negotiating posture. The community prefers that the discussions be elevated to Washington, believing more reasonable compromises might be reached with HQ Army personnel.

An immediate priority of the RRRA is to obtain title to meet the needs of Agriboard, a major redevelopment prospect, and its lender. While the Army and RRRA were initially working to complete the transfer by November 15, 1998, the RRRLA now indicates that title to buildings is needed no later than March 30, 1999, subject to Agriboard's loan processing requirements.

76th Texas Legislature.

The 140-day state legislature is in session from January 13 to May 31. With the state's surplus, Governor Bush wants to spend \$2 billion on property tax relief, and give \$1 billion to school districts to spend however they choose.

In his State of the State speech to the Texas Legislature, Bush emphasized themes of limited government, local control, strong families, and personal responsibility. He laid out plans for a multi-billion dollar package of school aid and tax cuts on property, over-the-counter medicines, diapers and Internet access. He also called for government vouchers to pay for private school tuition, an end to social promotion in school, and a ban on abortions for juveniles without parental notification. A legislative session that passes a majority of Bush's cornerstone initiatives, like providing tax relief and increasing education investments, could serve as a springboard for Bush's presidential campaign.

REP. MAX SANDLIN (D-01)

Max Sandlin was first elected to Congress in 1996, replacing then-Rep. Jim Chapman (D) who was seeking to become the Democratic nominee for Senate. Sandlin serves on the House Committees of Banking, Transportation and Infrastructure. Last November, Sandlin defeated Army officer Dennis Boerner (R), 59%-41%, and won 17 out of 19 counties in the district.

At the end of 1998, FEC reports showed that Sandlin raised \$839,463, spent \$814,434, had \$26,399 cash-on-hand, and had a \$738,025 debt, most of which was incurred during his 1996

Democratic primary run off and general election. In 1996, Sandlin spent \$1.7 million, three times more than his opponents, and the fifth highest among non-incumbent candidates running for the House. Sandlin won by five points in the 1996 general election and 52% of the vote.

Rep. Sandlin and his wife, Leslie, have four children--Hillary, Christian, Trey, and Emily.

1st U.S. House District

The 1st House district includes most of the northeastern corner of Texas. Texarkana, which is the largest city in the district, is located in the easternmost corner of the district. The district stretches west to within two counties of Dallas, and south almost to Lufkin. This district is traditionally Democratic, but has been trending toward Republicans in the 1980s and 1990s as a rural swing district, primarily due to a lagging economy. Anglo Democrats and older Anglo senior citizens remain strong at the local level, but at the state and national level, the Anglo voters increasingly lean Republican.

The 1st House district is 56% rural and the economy is largely dependent on the agriculture, beef cattle, dairy and timber industries. Poultry, corn, wheat, rice and soybeans are also key staples to the region's economy. Tyson's Foods and Pilgrim's Pride are large employers in the district. Hopkins County is the largest dairy county in the state and the Southwest U.S. The largest private employer is defense contractor Raytheon E-Systems in Greenville. The largest public employer is the Red River Army Depot located along the Texas-Oklahoma border, which was on the Defense Department's 1995 hit list for targeted base realignment and a very hot issue here.

This district is a poor rural district with a dying industrial base and an aging population. Compared to other regions in the nation, it has a high unemployment rate of 7.1%, with Morris County having the highest rate in the district at 16.5%. As a result, working class Anglos in this district have not experienced the best of the Administration's economic boom, so the Republican Party has reached out to them with wedge issues. Clinton/Gore won this district by one point in 1992, and lost by one point in 1996 by garnering, 39% and 45% of the vote, respectively.

TEXAS AT A GLANCE

- 1997 estimated population 19,439,000; 7% of U.S. population; ranked 2nd in U.S.
- 56% of Texans are White; 29% Hispanic; 12% African-American; 2% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1% other (1997).
- 56.6 % of households are married couples, 25.9% are married with children, and 17.5 % are single.
- 27.9% of Texans have some high school education, 25.6% have a high school diploma, 13.9% have a college diploma and 6.5% have a graduate degree (1990).
- Median age is 32.6 years; 10.2% of Texas residents are age 65 or older (1995).
- Per capita income is \$23,647 (1997).
- Median household income is \$35,075 (1997).
- 1994 turnout was 50% of the Voting Age Population (VAP).
- 1996 presidential election turnout was 41% of VAP.
- 1998 turnout was 3,738,078, 32% of VAP (11.5 million voters).
- Houston is the largest city in Texas with 1.65 million people (1994 census estimate). San

Antonio, with 1.06 million people, became the second-largest city in Texas and pushed Dallas to No. 3, with 1.05 million people. All three cities are among the top 10 nationally.

1st HOUSE DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

- 1990 estimated population 565,594.
- Median age is 34 years old; 16% of the population is 65 years and older.
- 78% of the residents are White, 18% Black, 3% Hispanic, and 1% other.
- Median household income is \$21,697; per capita income is \$10,785.
- 37% of residents have a college degree.
- Unemployment rate 7.1% (Morris County 16.5%)
- Democratic state legislators: state Reps. Barry Telford (Calendars Committee Chair), Tom Ramsey, Bob Glaze, Paul Sadler (House Education Committee Chair), Mark Homer; state Senator David Cain.

Texarkana MSA at a Glance...

- 1990 Population 120,130.
- 77% of the residents are White, 18% Black, 3% Hispanic.
- Median age is 33 years old (1990).
- Per capita income: \$9,663 (Miller County), \$11,846 (Bowie County)
- Texarkana Texas Mayor James Bramblett (D)
- Texarkana Arkansas Mayor Danny Gray (D)

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

99 MAR 11 PM 3:32

March 11, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *WPT for GTF*

SUBJECT: TEXAS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Longhorn Pipeline

Last week, a federal judge approved an agreement that would settle a lawsuit among the United States, the City of Austin, Longhorn Pipeline, Co. and various ranchers. The City and ranchers had won a judgement to require the U.S. to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) before allowing the 250-mile pipeline to transport gasoline from Houston to El Paso.

Rather than appeal the ruling, the federal government worked with the parties involved to negotiate a settlement that calls for an independent third party to prepare an Environmental Assessment (a less detailed version of an EIS) with direction and oversight from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Transportation. In return, Longhorn Pipeline will commit to environmental mitigation efforts that are above the current environmental regulations for the industry. The conservation community, industry, and city officials see this outcome as a fair and equitable settlement that will set the tone for how pipelines are permitted in the future.

If asked, you should say that you are pleased that the parties were able to come together to craft a solution, and that this settlement is just another example of how environmental protection and economic development go hand-in-hand.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--TEXARKANA, TEXAS

CHIP Coverage: On March 4, the TX Senate Health Services Committee approved a framework for the state's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), but Governor Bush and lawmakers are still negotiating how much money to spend and how many children to cover. The TX proposal would limit the program to families with incomes up to 150 percent of the Federal poverty level, and would provide coverage to 303,000 children. The panel also recommended covering children up to age 10 in families earning up to 200 percent of poverty. Currently, nearly a quarter of all Texans 18 and younger, about 1.4 million, have no health insurance. (HHS)

Organ Transplant Bill: On March 4, TX Senator Gallegos filed a bill that would require that organs recovered in the state be offered first to local patients on transplant waiting lists before being made available nationwide. The legislation would counter new regulations by HHS that could become effective in October. Gallegos says the new Federal regulations would lengthen waiting times for TX patients and increase transportation fees, while moving organs longer distances. (HHS)

Social Promotion Plan: Governor Bush has proposed requiring that schools retain students who do not pass the TX Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS). The Governor's plan, which easily passed the Senate last month, has met with tough questions from a House education committee. Several minority advocacy groups oppose the social promotion bill because they believe it relies too heavily on the TAAS, a test that many minority students have failed. The committee's chairman, one of the bill's sponsors, has questioned the effectiveness of a plan that places a strong emphasis on reading initiatives at the kindergarten level, even though thousands of TX children do not start school until the first grade. The chairman has suggested that the state make all-day kindergarten mandatory. Some 30,000 TX children per year wait until first grade to begin school, and 60,000 attend half-day kindergarten. (DOEd)

Prayer Banned at School-Sponsored Events: On March 1, a panel of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals banned student-led prayers or other "solemnizing" ceremonies at school-sponsored programs before high school football games. The ruling, however, did not restrict student-athletes' right to pray together before, during, or after games. (DOEd)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.8%:** The unemployment rate in Texas has declined from 7.6% to 4.8% since 1993.
- **1,608,300 New Jobs:** 1,608,300 new jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 271,825 per year, compared to an average of only 153,075 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **1,434,000 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 1,434,000 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 242,366 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 113,000 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **114,500 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 114,500 manufacturing jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 19,352 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,950 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **144,100 New Construction Jobs:** 144,100 construction jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 24,355 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 6,300 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **Bankruptcy Filings Down 14.5%:** Bankruptcy filings in Texas have declined 14.5% per year since 1993, after increasing 14.2% during the previous two administrations.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Texas:** Home ownership in Texas has increased from 58.9% to 62.7% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Homebuilding Up 15.5%:** Home building in Texas has increased 15.5% per year since 1993.
- **1.1 Million Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 446,000 Texas workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 697,000 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 2,040,000 families in Texas.**
- **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 Texas this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 57,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 57,000 Texas children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Texas will receive \$300.3 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$127.8 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Texas' 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. Texas will receive \$97.2 million in 1999 to hire about 2,500 new public school teachers.
- **\$36.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Texas receives \$36.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **Nearly \$35 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Texas receives \$35 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.
- **\$649 Million for Students Most in Need:** Texas receives \$649 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$18.2 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$532.4 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Texas will receive \$532.4 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$24.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 276,100 Texas 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. Texas will receive \$45.5 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Texas students work their way through college.
- **Over 8,000 Have Served in Texas through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 8,055 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Texas' 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. **387,000 students in Texas will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 473,000 students in Texas will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Texas' Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Texas will receive \$84.3 million in 1999 to help 49,940 of Texas' dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 15% in Texas:** Since 1992, serious crime in Texas has fallen 15%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 18% and 14% respectively.
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In Dallas, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 23%, with a 46% drop in murder and a 51% drop in robbery. In addition, serious crime has also declined 47% in Fort Worth, 32% in Beaumont, 46% in Odessa and 31% in Wichita Falls. The murder rate has fallen 52% in Beaumont, 47% in Brownsville, 46% in Dallas, 45% in El Paso, 57% in San Antonio and 91% in Wichita Falls. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Texas** -- Texas's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 61%. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **4,208 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 4,208 new police officers in communities across Texas. [through 2/99]
- **McAllen and El Paso Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** McAllen and El Paso were selected as pilot cities for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. McAllen and El Paso will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of their communities, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Texas, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Dallas. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Texas communities including: Conroe, Houston, Austin and Laredo. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$10.3 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Texas received \$10.3 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Over \$4 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Texas received approximately \$4 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$769,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$34.3 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Texas Schools:** Texas received \$34.3 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING TEXANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **439,039 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 439,039 fewer people on welfare in Texas now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 56% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 178%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$448 million -- or 178% -- in Texas since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Texas:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 6.8 percent in Texas.**
- **\$138.6 Million for Texas Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Texas received \$76.1 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$38.0 million in funding), helping Texas welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$24.6 million in competitive grants were awarded to Texas localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN TEXAS'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 Texas the Balanced Budget provided \$561 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 204,300 children in Texas.
- **Helping 690,000 Texas 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, Texas received \$332.1 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 690,000 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 87,000 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 Texas in 1997, 92% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 88% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 90% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$276.2 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Texas communities received \$276.2 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]

- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 40% in Texas:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 40% in Texas by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 218,100 of Alaska's youth will be kept from smoking and 69,800 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **8,060,000 Americans in Texas Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Texas enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 8,060,000 people in Texas cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 3,900,000 Texas women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **10 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 10 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Texas: Grand Prairie, Bridge City, Texas City, Friendswood, Crosby (2), Houston (2), and Odessa (2) [through FY98]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Texas during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **\$62 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Texas will receive \$56.6 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, Texas will receive \$5.4 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in Texas:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Texas -- Dallas, Houston, Austin, Brownsville, Galveston, Grand Prairie and Laredo -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, the Rio Grande Council of Governments, TX & NM, which includes six counties in western Texas, will benefit from a Brownfields grant. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Texas' Communities:** The Rio Grande Valley was designated an Urban Empowerment Zone in 1994 and was awarded \$40 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. Houston was designated an Enterprise Community in December 1994 and was awarded \$3 for similar job-creation efforts. It was later declared an Enhanced Enterprise Community and was awarded an additional \$25 million. In addition, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, and Waco were each designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for urban renewal efforts. In 1999, El Paso was designated a New Urban Empowerment Zone, San Antonio was named a Strategic Planning Community, and Uvalde was declared a Rural Enterprise Community.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 11,700 To 14,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Texas Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Texas alone, this proposal would mean an additional 11,700 - 14,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$212 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Texas has received \$212 million in disaster relief. This includes \$21 million for Tropical Storm Charley, Tropical Storm Frances and fires in 1998, and \$166 million in assistance to recover from devastating floods that affected the Houston area in October of 1994. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$7 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Texas has received over \$7 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$22.1 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$160,000 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate nearly 297,573 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$824 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Texas received over \$824 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$1.3 Billion in Transit Funds:** Texas has received over \$1.3 billion in FTA funds since 1993.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 212 lives and over \$64 million of property in Texas.

P

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE RECEPTION
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS**

DATE: Saturday, March 13, 1999
SITE: Residence of Jerry Maulden
TIME: 6:10 pm

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to engage new and renewing members and to raise money for the DNC.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is an informal mix and mingle reception with approximately 100 guests. The event is hosted by Jerry and Sue Maulden. Jerry Maulden is the Vice Chairman of Entergy Corporation, a longtime member of the DNC's Major Supporters program.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is closed to the press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by Event Hosts Jerry and Sue Maulden, DNC National Finance Chair-Designate Beth Dozoretz, and DNC Vice Chair Lottie Shackelford.
- **YOU** informally mix and mingle with approximately 100 guests.
- At approximately 7:30 pm, **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

There are no formal remarks at this event.

Q

EVENT MEMO
Salute to U.S. Senator Dale Bumpers
Democratic Party of Arkansas Fundraiser

DATE: March 13, 1999
LOCATION: Statehouse Convention Center 99 MAR 11 PM 2:26
One Statehouse Plaza
Little Rock, Arkansas
TIME: 7:50 p.m. – 9:20 p.m.
FROM: Craig T. Smith

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to raise funds for the Democratic Party of Arkansas and to Salute the retirement of U.S. Senator Dale Bumpers.

II. BACKGROUND

The guest at this event are Democratic Party Activists, Elected Officials, Members of the Arkansas Democratic Finance Council and friends of Senator Bumpers. Participants in the photo line contributed \$1000 per ticket (approximately 100 participants). Dinner attendees contributed \$100 per ticket (approximately 1200 participants).

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see accompanying guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

7:50 p.m.

- YOU arrive
- YOU are greeted by Linus Raines, Excelsior Hotel Manager, Masa Kasuga, Excelsior Hotel owner and Marty Belz of the Peabody Hotel Chain.

7:55 p.m.

- YOU proceed to Governor's Hall One.
- YOU shoot 50 photos with members of the Arkansas Democratic Party Finance Council (approximately 100 people).

8:30 p.m.

- You proceed to the Governor's Ballroom.
- Following the pre-program, YOU are announced offstage and YOU enter the ballroom.
- YOU make remarks and introduce a video presentation.
- Following video presentation, Senator Dale Bumpers makes remarks.
- Upon completion of Senator Bumpers remarks, Rabbi Gene Levy gives the Benediction.
- YOU work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

R

Arkansas State Party Dinner, 3/13/99

99 MAR 11 AM 7:05

Sens. Pryor, Lincoln, Bumpers (wife Betty); Reps. Snyder, Berry; Sec. Slater; state & local elected officials; AR Dem Chr. Vaughn McQuary; Mack McLarty; Skip Rutherford

- I'm happy to be here to pay tribute to my good friend of 25 years, Sen. Dale Bumpers.

- After I became President, Dale went around Washington introducing me to people as the second-best Governor Arkansas ever had.

- In 1974, Dale and I were on the ballot together -- but I was the one who lost. It's a good thing, too. If I had won, I would have gone to Congress and most likely never become President.

- Dale has been an inspiration to me since he first ran for Governor in 1970. He has pushed for reform of natural resource laws, and stood up for the welfare of our children and worked for the future of America. He has always tried to build bridges to tomorrow over the fears, ignorance and conflicts of today.

- On Dale's last official visit to the White House, I signed legislation designating Little Rock Central High School an historic site. It was a milestone on the long march toward justice and equality, and Dale led the way.

- We owe Dale an enormous debt of gratitude for nearly five decades of courageous, caring public service to Arkansas and America, including his service as Governor and the 9,477 votes he cast in the U.S. Senate.

- **1992: New Dir, old values:** op,resp,com

- **Results:** \$290B def⇒\$70B surp. Longst peacetime exp, unempl lwst/1957. 30 yr crime, 30-Welf (cut in ½); 32-Infl; record home ownership. College opp: HOPE, Pell, work-study. Child health: 5M, highest immurt

America working again. But can't let prosperity lull us into complacency. Meet responsibility to 21st Century.

- **Aging of 21st C America**

Save Soc Sec -- 1st Priority- 62% surplus/15 yrs (2055); work towards 75 yrs (2075)

Medicare 15%⇒2020. Reform/prescr drugs

USA Accounts 12% surpl for tax relief

Pay Down Debt - cut debt 2/3, lowest level publicly held debt since 1917

Targeted Tax Cuts - Long term, child care

- **21st Century Schools - Class Size**--100K new tchrs. School modernization. Computers in Classrooms. Now, Education Accountability Act: Social Promotion/after school (3x); turn round failing schools; trained tchrs; discipline; parent accountability

- **Strengthen Families**

Child care \$2B; PBOR; FMLA -- extend 10M; Equal Pay for Equal Work

- **21st Century Economy**

New Markets -- \$15B jobs in inner-cities
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

- **Crime Bill II**

Guns: Brady ⇒ juveniles; restore 5day wait; 50K+ police; drug testing prisoners/parolees

- **Enviro** livability/lands legacy

- **One America** - AmeriCorps, CFR, ENDA

[**Note:** your remarks followed by video, Country Roads to Capitol Corridors]