

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Saturday, May 8, 1999 [partial] (3 pages)	05/08/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Chron Files
OA/Box Number: 21411

FOLDER TITLE:

[Staff Trip Books, May 7-8 and 11, 1999]

2019-0990-S
rs3442

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 11, 1999

Staff Copy

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Tuesday, May 11, 1999

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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99 MAY 10 14:43

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

TRIP COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

ADVANCE LEAD:
(ATLANTA)

BILL COMBES

STAFF OFFICE: 29-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9486

WHCA PAGER: 5352

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Sunny. winds northwest at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 50 to 55. High 73 to 78.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Mostly sunny. Winds west at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 59 to 64. High 80 to 85.

May 10, 1999 (8:33PM)

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, May 11, 1999
Final Schedule**

8:45	am-	MEETING
9:00	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: John Podesta
9:00	am-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
9:05	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Nancy Hennreich
9:05	am-	BRIEFING FOR MEETING AND STATEMENT ON NEW MARKETS
9:30	am	INITIATIVE
		OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
9:30	am-	MEETING WITH CEOs
10:45	am	CABINET ROOM
		Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
		Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
		PRESS TBD
10:50	am-	BRIEFING FOR STATEMENT
11:00	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
11:05	am-	STATEMENT ON NEW MARKETS INITIATIVE
11:20	am	ROSE GARDEN
		Remarks: June Shih
		Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
		Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
		OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by the Vice President and CEOs from Cabinet Room Meeting, is announced into the Rose Garden.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces the President.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and proceeds to motorcade for departure.

May 10, 1999 (8:33PM)

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

11:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route
Andrews Air Force Base
[drive time: 20 minutes]

11:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

12:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en
route Atlanta Hartsfield Airport, Atlanta, Georgia
[flight time: 1 hour, 30 minutes]

1:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Atlanta Hartsfield Airport, Atlanta, Georgia

Greeters: Mayor Bill Campbell
Mike Thurmond, Labor Commissioner
Senator Donzella James
Representative Sharon Beasley Teague
Representative Cynthia McKinney
Rob Pitts, President, Atlanta City Council
Council Member Derrick Boazman
Commissioner Michael Hightower
Insurance Commissioner John Oxendine (T)
Chairman Mike Kenn, Fulton County (T)
Vice Chairman Nancy Boxill, Fulton County (T)
Harold L. Bevis, Delta Airlines
Delores Gallego, Delta Airlines
Earnestine Thornton
Maggie Rowland
Keith Mason

1:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Atlanta Hartsfield Airport via motorcade en
route Sweet Auburn Market
[drive time: 15 minutes]

2:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Sweet Auburn Market

Greeters: Ruby Jones, Director, Sweet Auburn Market
Council Member Debi Starnes
Senator David Scott
Representative Nan Grogan Orrock
Fulton County Commissioner Emma Darnell
Andrew Young

Note: Upon arrival, the President and the Delegation will receive a
brief overview of the market by Council Member Debi Starnes.

May 10, 1999 (8:33PM)

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

2:10 pm-
2:30 pm

TOUR MARKET
SWEET AUBURN MARKET
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

- The President, accompanied by Mayor Bill Campbell and Ruby Jones, Director, Sweet Auburn Market, proceeds to Bakery Cart and greets Sonya Jones, Owner, Sweet Auburn Bread Company and SouthCity Cuisine.

POOL PRESS

- The President, Mayor Bill Campbell and Ruby Jones, are joined by Secretary Andrew Cuomo, Administrator Aida Alvarez, Representative Cynthia McKinney, CEOs and City Council Member Debbie Starnes, as he continues to tour the market.

POOL PRESS

- Upon conclusion of tour, the President proceeds briefly to hold.

2:40 pm-
3:40 pm

DISCUSSION ON NEW MARKETS
SWEET AUBURN MARKET
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

Note: The President and discussion participants will wear lavalier microphones.

- Mayor Bill Campbell makes brief opening remarks and introduces each discussion participant.

- The President makes remarks and opens discussion.

Note: The President may ask members of the audience to participate in discussion as well.

- Mayor Bill Campbell concludes the discussion.

- The President makes closing remarks, greets guests and departs.

May 10, 1999 (8:33PM)

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

3:45 pm-
3:50 pm

POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
Sweet Auburn Market

Note: The President will pause for six additional photographs prior to departure.

4:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Sweet Auburn Market via motorcade en route Atlanta Hartsfield Airport, Atlanta, Georgia
[drive time: 15 minutes]

4:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Hartsfield Airport, Atlanta, Georgia

Note: There will be Americorps members on the tarmac.

4:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Hartsfield Airport, Atlanta, Georgia
[flight time: 1 hour, 30 minutes]

6:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

6:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

6:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool

6:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

6:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

6:45 pm-
7:15 pm

DOWN TIME

7:20 pm

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

May 10, 1999 (8:33PM)

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

7:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Washington Hilton Hotel

Greeters: William Edwards, Jr., General Manager, Washington
(curbside) Hilton Hotel

(inside) Dr. Dorothy Height, Chair, Leadership Conference on
Civil Rights

7:35 pm-

7:55 pm

**DROP-BY/BRIEF REMARKS TO HUBERT HUMPHREY CIVIL
RIGHTS AWARD DINNER
INTERNATIONAL BALLROOM
Washington Hilton Hotel
Remarks: Lowell Weiss
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
OPEN PRESS**

Note: There will be approximately 1000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the **President** and Dr. Dorothy Height.
- Dr. Dorothy Height, Chair, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights,
makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- The **President** makes remarks and departs.

8:00 pm

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

8:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON --

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC**

May 10, 1999 (8:33PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 10, 1999

TOUR OF SWEET AUBURN MARKET and ROUNDTABLE

DATE: May 11, 1999
TIME: 2:10-2:30pm (tour)
2:40-3:40pm (Roundtable)
LOCATION: Sweet Auburn Market, Atlanta GA
FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

To visit this Empowerment Zone location where you can highlight the EZ/EC effort that has been a priority for both you and the Vice President over the last six years. Also, by focusing on Empowerment Zones, it may make this trip less duplicative of your July trip, which will include, but will go beyond, Empowerment Zones.

II. BACKGROUND

See attachment on the Sweet Auburn Market and the roundtable participants.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief

YOU

Gene Sperling
Maria Echaveste
Mayor Bill Campbell
Ruby Jones
Council Member Debbie Starnes
Secretary Cuomo
Administrator Alvarez
15 CEOs

Tour

YOU

Mayor Bill Campbell
Council Member Starnes
Gene Sperling
Maria Echaveste
Administrator Alvarez

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will be greeted by Mayor Bill Campbell at the Atlanta Hartsfield Airport.
- YOU, the Mayor, and your delegation of CEOs and Cabinet arrive at the Sweet Auburn Market where YOU are greeted by Council Member Debbie Starnes and Ruby Jones, Director, Sweet Auburn Market.
- Councilwoman Starnes will give YOU and the delegation a brief overview of the market.
- YOU and the delegation will tour the market and stop to speak with selected vendors. YOU will be followed by the rest of the participants.
- Following your walk through the market, YOU will exit the market and take your seat in a casual horse shoe setting with chairs but not table
- YOU will participate in a second roundtable discussion with seven local business representatives, Mayor Campbell, and Rep. Cynthia McKinney.
- YOU make brief remarks and then open it up to a discussion (Mayor Campbell will moderate)
- YOU depart.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open

VI. REMARKS

Speechwriting will provide opening remarks.
Notecards will be included in briefing book for dialogue.

VII. ATTACHMENT

1. One page on tour of the Sweet Auburn Curb Street Market
 - Background on the market
 - Background on tour leader
2. Background on Roundtable with Local Atlanta Business Owners

B

SUGGESTED SCRIPT FOR SWEET AUBURN ROUNDTABLE

FORMAT FOR SWEET AUBURN ROUNDTABLE:

1. Mayor Bill Campbell opens with welcome to the participants: you, the seven business people, and Rep. Cynthia McKinney. He will then introduce you
2. You will give brief opening remarks (provided separately by speechwriting)
3. You open discussion with business people
 - You may want to turn to Sallie Adams Daniel to talk about NationsBank investment in the EZ
 - You may then want to turn to Jason Slaughter to talk about his experience as a fast growing company that was seeking capital during its startup phase.
 - At any time you wish, you can refer questions to or ask for comment by any of the 15 CEOs from your morning roundtable who will accompany you to Atlanta (they will be seated in the front row with several microphones available to them).

SEVEN LOCAL BUSINESS PEOPLE AND SUGGESTED QUESTIONS:

Question for SALLIE ADAMS DANIEL, Senior Vice President, Nations Bank of Georgia:

Ms. Daniel, how have you seen the Atlanta EZ develop and what role have you and Nations Bank had in this development?

Daniel's Background:

- Ms. Daniel is an active member of the Atlanta EZ and is a director on its governing board.
- Nations Bank has undertaken a number of activities that support the revitalization of the Atlanta EZ and other distressed underserved communities.

Daniel's Likely Points:

- Ms. Daniel will talk about NationsBank's commitment to community revitalization around the nation. She will also talk about her involvement in the EZ and NationsBank partnership with local CDCs.
- NationsBank provides the CDCs located in the EZ with technical assistance and invests in their projects.

Question for **JOHN ADERHOLD**, Chairman of Aderhold Properties (Developer of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill):

Mr. Aderhold, can you talk a bit about how public and private entities have come together to make your Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill development project a success?

Aderhold's Background:

- Mr. Aderhold, Chairman of Aderhold Properties, is the developer of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill project, one of the marquis projects helping to revitalize the Cabbage Town neighborhood in the heart of the Atlanta EZ.
- You should know that Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill was damaged by a fire on Monday, May 3. It is not expected that this will deter development.

Aderhold's Likely Points:

- Mr. Aderhold will speak to the importance of federal assistance in the development of the Fulton Bag project. He will also comment on the impact that the site has had on the surrounding area and the successful economic return on his investment in the project.
- The development includes a mixed income residential project with 206 loft apartments of which 83 are rented by low-and moderate-income persons. There is also commercial space at the site, which is expected to create jobs and businesses in the EZ.
- The project used a \$1 million EZ loan to leverage a \$10 million HUD Section 221(d)4 loan, a \$400,000 City of Atlanta Loan and over \$6 million in Historic Tax Credits and Low-Income Tax Credits.
- This project has anchored a flurry of redevelopment in the surrounding area including the Eureka restaurant, whose owner is a roundtable participant as well.

Question for **TRICIA DONEGAN**, owner of Eureka Restaurant:

Ms. Donegan, what prompted you to open your restaurant in the EZ?

Donegan's Background

- Tricia Donegan owns Eureka restaurant which opened in the EZ in November 1998.
- She also owns a restaurant in another low-income East Atlanta neighborhood.

Donegan's Likely Points:

- Donegan received technical assistance from the Atlanta One Stop Capital Shop (run by SBA) in putting together her original business plan.
- Ms. Donegan employs 20 people, of which 10 are EZ residents, enabling her to use the Empowerment Zone Wage tax credit.
- Ms. Donegan will discuss her success in hiring EZ residents as well as the importance of the major Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill revitalization project to her decision to locate this small business in the EZ.

Question for **KENNETH BLEAKELY**, President of North Yards Business Park, LLC

Mr. Bleakely, your business park has made a commitment to hire a significant number of EZ residents. Can you talk a bit about this admirable effort?

Bleakely's Background:

- Kenneth Bleakely is the President of North Yards Business Park, LLC.
- The project is a joint venture between the Atlanta Development Authority, Antioch Urban Ministries, and a partnership created by the downtown business community that includes North Yards (the partnership is known as COPA, the Centennial Olympic Park Area).

Bleakely's Likely Points:

- The Atlanta EZ recently announced a \$5 million grant to Mr. Bleakely's company, North Yards Business Park, to develop a brownfields site into a 55-acre industrial park in the EZ that will cost \$25 million. The EZ investment made this project possible.
- North Yards has made a commitment to have its infrastructure contractors hire 50% EZ residents and has also set a target of having park tenants hire 50% of their employees from the EZ.
- The project also received a \$500,000 Brownfields Economic Development Initiative grant and a \$500,000 HUD Section 108 loan to demolish dilapidated structures and make infrastructure improvements.

Question for **SONYA JONES**, owner of the Sweet Auburn Bread Company and Southcity Cuisine (note: these businesses are located in the market)

Ms. Jones, I just was on a tour of this terrific market – how have you seen Sweet Auburn Market change in recent years?

Jones' Background:

- Sonya Jones and her husband, Robert Jones, own two shops in the market.
- They employ six people.

Jones' Likely Points:

- Sonya Jones will talk about her experience as a small business owner in the EZ. She will comment on the importance of both the EZ funds and the surrounding development to the success of her business.
- Ms. Jones's clientele includes employees of the adjacent Grady Hospital, Hugh Spaulding Children's Hospital, residents of the Grady Homes, public housing and the remaining community.

Question for **VIVIAN REID**, Co-Owner of the Kaffee Shop (note: this business is located in the market)

Ms. Reid, it's my understanding that you've hired an employee who is a Welfare-to-Work participant at your store here in the market. Can you tell us about this?

Reid's Background:

- Vivian Reid, along with her two sisters, own this store which sells a variety of coffee products and which has been in business for a year and a half.

Reid's Likely Points:

- Ms. Reid will discuss how owning and operating a small business has improved the lives of her and her sisters. She will also talk about the fact that they have been able to hire an employee at the shop who is a Welfare-to-Work participant.

Question for **JASON SLAUGHTER**, owner of S&W International Foods (note: this business is not located in the EZ)

Mr. Slaughter, I think I read that your business has grown substantially in the last few years and that SBA helped you in that growth. Can you talk about working with SBA?

Slaughter's Background:

- Jason Slaughter established S&W International Foods, a meat packaging and frozen biscuit company, in 1996.
- The company has grown from 12 employees to a staff of 60 over the last several years and increased sales from \$6 million last year to expected sales of \$13 million for this year.

Slaughter's Likely Points:

- Jason Slaughter will talk about his decision to locate in the city of Atlanta. Although his business is not located in the EZ it is in an area that fits the model for a New Market.
- Slaughter will comment on the importance of federal assistance in the startup phase, and his difficulty at times accessing private capital.
- Two SBA guaranteed loans have helped S&W to add new plants and equipment allowing the company to grow significantly. The company has also secured contracts with Sara Lee Corporation.

C

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR ROUNDTABLE AT SWEET AUBURN CURB MARKET
ATLANTA, GA
May 11, 1999

Acknowledgments: Mayor Bill Campbell; Sec. Cuomo; SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez; Gene Sperling; Rep. McKinney.

- I have heard much about the good things that have been happening in Atlanta's downtown since it became an Empowerment Zone. And I am delighted to see with my own eyes how the neighborhood where Martin Luther King, Jr. grew up -- the Sweet Auburn Historic District -- is now coming back after years of decline.
- I am here above all because I want America to learn from your experience how private citizens, government and businesses can work together to revitalize a community and bring prosperity to all.
- As some of you may know, this summer I will be traveling to those communities still living in the shadows of our unprecedented economic prosperity -- to the inner cities, native American reservations and rural areas that are still struggling with high unemployment and poverty. I hope to focus America's attention on the great untapped economic potential of these areas -- and to encourage more businesses to invest in them. Many of the CEOs that have come with me to Atlanta are working to do just that.
- For the past six and a half years, the Vice President and I have worked to foster a new role for government in community revitalization. We recognized that the hard work must be done by communities themselves, and that government could catalyze progress by giving businesses and citizens the tools they needed -- tax credits, loan guarantees, technical assistance -- to start new businesses and create new jobs.
- I am proud that Atlanta has benefited from this new partnership. Through some \$8.3 million in HUD grants and loans, we have helped the Sweet Auburn Curb Market and its vendors buy equipment, renovate or set up shop. Today, this market is thriving. Over the past year alone, Ruby says that you've created some 40 new jobs -- and filled most of these openings with residents from the community.
- So now, I hope we can talk a little bit about how all of you have worked together, how the business community and the federal government can continue to help you bring even more economic opportunity to Atlanta, and how we can work to bring your experience to more and more underserved communities.

D

TOUR OF THE SWEET AUBURN CURB STREET MARKET

Background on the Sweet Auburn Curb Street Market:

History

- Currently a part of the City of Atlanta's Empowerment Zone, the Sweet Auburn Curb Street Market has been operating since 1923. It originally began as an open-air market in 1918 until the Atlanta Women's Club transformed it into an enclosed structure.
- The market is located in the City's historic Sweet Auburn area, the City's first African American commercial district. The market was in disrepair in 1992 when the City applied for a Section 108 loan guarantee of \$4.9 million to refurbish the facility.

Current Economic Development

- Approximately 24 business are located within the market with total space for up to 35 businesses. These businesses include produce vendors, a florist, a garden center, a seafood market, and various restaurants. Eight businesses in the market receive direct EZ assistance.
- Businesses with the market often hire residents from the surrounding EZ neighborhoods and thereby benefit from EZ tax credits.
- In total, more than \$8.3 million in federal funding has been directed to the market and its vendors. These funds include EZ grants to businesses for equipment, CDBG funds for site improvements and commercial rehabilitation and Section 108 loans for commercial rehabilitation.

Background on Tour Leader, Ruby Jones:

Ruby Jones, Property Manager, Sweet Auburn Curb Market

- Ruby Jones will lead the tour through the market.
- Ms. Jones is the property manager for the market and is involved in attracting new businesses and meeting and developing relationships with neighborhood residents. As property manager, she is responsible for leasing, marketing and coordinating events at the market, which include voter registration drives, cooking demonstrations, educational tours of the markets and food drives.
- Since the market is located in the EZ, Ms. Jones vigorously encourages the vendors of the market to hire residents from the neighborhood.
- She is also the volunteer coordinator for the Atlanta Downtown Partnership and serves on the board of directors of the Midtown Assistance Center.

E

ROUNDTABLE WITH LOCAL ATLANTA BUSINESS OWNERS

Roundtable Participants:

- Seven business people will participate in the roundtable at the market (see below)
- Mayor Bill Campbell will moderate the discussion.
- Rep. Cynthia McKinney will participate in the roundtable as well.
- All but one of the businesspeople operates a business or invests in the Empowerment Zone (Jason Slaughter of S&W International Foods operates his business in a distressed area of Atlanta just outside of the zone).

1. Sallie Adams Daniel, Senior Vice President, Nations Bank of Georgia

- Ms. Daniel is an active member of the Atlanta EZ and is a director on its governing board.
- Ms. Daniel will talk about NationsBank's commitment to community revitalization around the nation. She will also talk about her involvement in the EZ and NationsBank partnership with local CDCs.
- Nations Bank has undertaken a number of activities that support the revitalization of the Atlanta EZ and other distressed underserved communities. NationsBank partners with two CDCs located in the EZ --- the Historic District Development Corporation and Summerhill Neighborhood Development Corporation. NationsBank provides the CDCs with technical assistance and invests in their projects.

2. John Aderhold, Chairman of Aderhold Properties (Developer of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill)

- Mr. Aderhold, Chairman of Aderhold Properties, is the developer of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill project, one of the marquis projects helping to revitalize the Cabbage Town neighborhood in the heart of the Atlanta EZ.
- Mr. Aderhold will speak to the importance of federal assistance in the development of the project. He will also comment on the impact that the site has had on the surrounding area and the successful economic return on his investment in the project.
- The development includes a mixed income residential project with 206 loft apartments of which 83 are rented by low- and moderate-income persons. There is also commercial space at the site, which is expected to create jobs and businesses in the EZ.
- The project used a \$1 million EZ loan to leverage a \$10 million HUD Section 221(d)4 loan, a \$400,000 City of Atlanta Loan and over \$6 million in Historic Tax Credits and Low-Income Tax Credits. This project has anchored a flurry of redevelopment in the surrounding area including the Eureka restaurant, whose owner is a roundtable participant as well.

3. *Tricia Donegan, Owner of Eureka Restaurant*

- Tricia Donegan, owner of this restaurant which opened in the EZ in November 1998, received technical assistance from the Atlanta One Stop Capital Shop (run by SBA) in putting together her business plan.
- Ms. Donegan employs 20 people, of which 10 are EZ residents, enabling her to use the Empowerment Zone Wage tax credit.
- Ms. Donegan will discuss her success in hiring EZ residents as well as the importance of the major Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill revitalization project to her decision to locate this small business in the EZ.
- She also owns a restaurant in another low-income East Atlanta neighborhood.

4. *Kenneth Bleakely, President of North Yards Business Park, LLC*

- The Atlanta EZ recently announced a \$5 million grant to Mr. Bleakely's company, North Yards Business Park, to develop a brownfields site into a 55-acre industrial park in the EZ that will cost \$25 million. The EZ investment made this project possible.
- The project is a joint venture between the Atlanta Development Authority, Antioch Urban Ministries, and a partnership created by the downtown business community that includes North Yards (the partnership is known as COPA, the Centennial Olympic Park Area).
- Kenneth Bleakely will talk about the COPA business partnership and why it decided to invest in the site. He will also discuss the organization's perspective on hiring EZ residents. Lastly, he may comment on recent new commitments from prospective tenants at the site, including Coca-Cola.
- North Yards has made a commitment to have its infrastructure contractors hire 50% EZ residents and has also set a target of having park tenants hire 50% of their employees from the EZ.
- The project also received a \$500,000 Brownfields Economic Development Initiative grant and a \$500,000 HUD Section 108 loan to demolish dilapidated structures and make infrastructure improvements.

5. *Sonya Jones, Owner of the Sweet Auburn Bread Company and Southcity Cuisine (note: these businesses are located in the market)*

- Sonya Jones and her husband, Robert Jones, own two shops in the market. They employ six people. She is a professional chef trained at the Culinary Institute of America in New York. Sonya initially owned only the Southcity Cuisine, and later assumed ownership of Sweet Auburn Bread Company.
- Sonya Jones will talk about her experience as a small business owner in the EZ. She will comment on the importance of both the EZ funds and the surrounding development to the success of her business.
- Ms. Jones's clientele includes employees of the adjacent Grady Hospital, Hugh Spaulding Children's Hospital, residents of the Grady Homes, public housing and the remaining community.

6. ***Vivian Reid, Co-Owner of the Kaffee Shop (note: this business is located in the market)***

- Vivian Reid, along with her two sisters, own this store which sells a variety of coffee products and which has been in business for a year and a half.
- Ms. Reid will discuss how owning and operating a small business has improved the lives of her and her sisters. She will also talk about the fact that they have been able to hire an employee at the shop who is a Welfare-to-Work participant.

7. ***Jason Slaughter, Owner of S&W International Foods (note: this business is not located in the EZ)***

- S&W International Foods was established in 1996 and is a tremendous example of a growing small business that received federal support in its startup phase.
- Jason Slaughter will talk about his decision to locate in the city of Atlanta. Although his business is not located in the EZ it is in an area that fits the model for a New Market. Slaughter will comment on the importance of federal assistance in the startup phase, and his difficulty at times accessing private capital.
- The company cuts and repackages meat products and manufactures a line of frozen biscuits.
- The company has grown from 12 employees to a staff of 60 over the last several years and increased sales from \$6 million last year to expected sales of \$13 million for this year.
- Two SBA guaranteed loans have helped S&W to add new plants and equipment allowing the company to grow significantly. The company has secured contracts with Sara Lee Corporation, Church's, Popeyes, Wal-Mart, Publix, and Kroger.

F

May 9, 1999

'95 MAY 10 PM 12:00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Tanya Lombard, Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Political Briefing - Georgia

YOUR MOST RECENT TRAVEL

YOU were last in Atlanta on February 5, 1999 when you participated in a celebration honoring Hank Aaron on his 65th birthday and the 25th anniversary of his record breaking 715th home run.

YOU were 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).

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady was in Atlanta on February 9, 1999, participating in a teen pregnancy prevention event with Jane Fonda, and a small meet and greet on behalf of the state party.

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

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

UPCOMING TRAVEL

The **Vice President** will be in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 24, 1999, for a Gore 2000 fundraiser and message event.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	1,008,966	44%	Dole/Kemp	1,080,843	47%
Bush/Quayle	995,252	43%	Clinton/Gore	1,053,849	46%
Perot/Stockdale	309,657	13%	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

POLITICAL DATA(continued)

Labor Commissioner:	Mike Thurmond (D)	53% in 1998
Education Superintendent:	Linda Schrenko (R)	50% in 1998
Speaker of the House:	Thomas Murphy (D) *	67% in 1998
House Minority Leader:	Bob Irwin (R)	no opponent
Senate President Pro Tem:	Terrell Starr (D)	no opponent
Senate Majority Leader:	Charles Walker (D)	no opponent
Senate Minority Leader:	Eric Johnson (R)	71% in 1998
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: Speaker of the House Thomas Murphy (D) is the longest sitting Speaker in the country. He has held this post since 1974.

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)
Rep. Johnny Issacson (R-06)	

1999 ELECTIONS

1999 Mayoral Elections.

There are five mayoral elections in Georgia in November 1999: Macon, Savannah, Marietta, Rome and Valdosta(Macon 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 included a white moderate trial attorney, two African American public officials who worked their way through Governor Zell Miller's administration, a young female attorney and former legislator, a Southern Georgia attorney and former state House floor leader, and a longtime statewide Democratic leader. State Democrats were successful in retaining the Governor's seat, the 2nd House district seat, 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).

In a *USA Today* article published in January 1999, Georgia was named as the fastest growing Southern state in 1998 and the third fastest growing state in the nation. It also recognized that the fastest growing minority group in the South are African Americans.

1998 U.S. Senate Race

Freshman Senator Paul Coverdell (R) defeated millionaire cookie magnate **Michael Coles (D)** in the general election 52%-45%.

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%.

4th CD. Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D) defeated former Marine and African American businesswoman Sunny Warren (R), 62%-38%.

5th CD. Rep. John Lewis (D) defeated challenger John Lewis, Sr. (R) (no relation) in the general election, 79%-21%.

6th CD. Rep. Johnny Isakson (R) defeated challenger Christina Jeffrey (R), 65%-25% on February 23.

7th CD. With a vast campaign warchest, **Rep. Bob Barr (R)** defeated insurance broker James Williams (D) by 10 points, 55%-45%.

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.

10th CD. Rep. Charlie Norwood (R) defeated challenger and nonprofit executive Denise Freeman (D), 60%-40%.

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.

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 elected to the Senate 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 age 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 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

Kahn to run against Barr in 2000

Atlanta business leader and Democratic activist Roger Kahn (D) is going full speed ahead with plans to challenge Rep. Bob Barr (R). Kahn has formed an exploratory committee and has hired a seasoned group of consultants.

Macon Mayor exploring the possibilities of running for Chambliss Congressional seat

While meeting with Minority Leader Dick Gephardt and other prominent Democrats in Washington, D.C., Macon Mayor Jim Marshall (D) discussed the possibility of challenging Rep.

Saxby Chambliss (R) in 2000. State Democratic Chair David Worley, feels that Marshall is an extremely attractive candidate and thinks he can win. Marshall will announce his decision soon.

Georgia Senators at odds

Georgia's two senators cast opposing votes, which killed a resolution that would have encouraged President Clinton to use "all necessary force" to win the war in Yugoslavia. Sen. Paul Coverdell (R-Ga.) voted for the tabling motion and Sen. Max Cleland (D-Ga.) voted against it. Both said they would have voted against the actual resolution if it had come for a vote. Cleland, a critic of the war, said he voted against the tabling motion to give the Senate time for a more vigorous and open debate on U.S. policy in the Balkans. But Republican and Democratic leaders in the Senate wanted to avoid a repeat of what happened in the House last week. The House failed to get a majority to support the bombing campaign, but then defeated a measure to withdraw U.S. forces.

Barnes sweeps first 90 days

State legislators will get a 43 percent pay raise and fatter expense accounts under a final flurry of legislation signed into law Monday, May 3, 1999, by Gov. Roy Barnes. Barnes used the last day before the deadline for acting on this year's legislation to sign a stack of bills, including controversial measures to provide the first hike in base pay for the state's 236 lawmakers in 12 years. Under a separate bill, lawmakers' allowable reimbursements in 2001 for travel and office supplies climb to \$7,000 a year, up from \$4,800. House and Senate leaders are authorized to hike daily allowance for food and lodging while on state business to \$119, up from \$75. Legislative base pay rises from \$11,347 to \$16,200 after the next elections. The state's constitutional officers--elected officials ranging from the agriculture commissioner to state school superintendent--also will receive raises, most about 8 percent. The freshman governor also signed into law his first state budget, a \$13.3 billion spending plan that includes an \$83 million property tax cut and \$4 million for independent audits of state agencies. Barnes resisted most opportunities to wield the line-item veto pen, even on roughly \$16 million in local government grants, often referred to as pork projects. That's a different approach than he took last month when he scratched through \$3.9 million in technical school projects that lawmakers added to the supplemental budget even though the projects weren't among the state's top priorities. Barnes also signed several other pieces of legislation, including: additional \$25 fines for DUI and misdemeanor drug offenders; and an extra \$50 fine for felony drug offenders with the money going to the State Crime Lab. A new clamp-down on speed traps that would let the state patrol revoke the radar permit of any police department that derives more than 40 percent of its budget from speeding tickets. Regulations on how cities can compete to provide cable TV service that keeps local governments from unfairly competing with local cable operators.

State Parties Off to Early Start in Fund-Raising

Democratic supporters gathered last week in a downtown Atlanta hotel and raised a record \$250,000 in an effort to boost the party's chances in next years legislative elections. Later this month, Republican stalwarts will elect a new chairman to crank their fundraising machinery into motion. Republican two-term party chairman Rusty Paul is leaving, and three metro Atlanta GOP leaders -- Chuck Clay, Ron Jackson and Linda Herren -- are vying to succeed him. The winner will be selected by about 2,000 delegates at the state convention in Augusta in two weeks. Spurred by the GOP's gains and the Republican's admittedly more aggressive fund-

raising tactics this decade, Democrats jumped to work almost immediately after lawmakers left Atlanta in late March. The nearly \$250,000 netted from a recent state house fundraiser is about three times more than the House Democratic caucus had previously raised in a single event. The money from that event and at least two more fund-raisers in the works will fund direct contributions to candidates, and campaign research, consulting work and media buys to aid all Democratic legislative candidates.

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.

G



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

May 10, 1999

'99 MAY 10 PM4:23

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: ATLANTA HOT ISSUES

Transportation and Air Quality

The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC), the metropolitan planning organization for the area, has been criticized for failure to advance improvements needed to bring the transportation plan for the area into conformity with the state implementation plan (SIP) for air quality. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had grandfathered a number of transportation projects in the Atlanta area, allowing them to continue while work proceeded on the SIP, but subsequently was sued by environmentalists and lost in court. The EPA, along with the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Department of Justice, recently chose not to appeal the decision making compliance with conformity for Atlanta more difficult.

Furthermore, a 1998 DOT review of the ARC planning process identified serious concerns with the planning process, especially with public involvement. Citizen complaints about the process assert that the decision-making process does not respond to citizens' needs or fairly allocate transportation in the community.

If asked about this issue, you should say that Secretary Slater and Administrator Browner are committed to working with the Georgia authorities to resolve the issue and to ensure that concerns about air quality and community responsiveness are addressed.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
IRMA MARTINEZ *gm*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Transportation and Air Quality Planning: The Atlanta area is classified as a serious ozone non-attainment area. The State air quality agency submitted a plan to EPA in April, 1998 with attainment strategies. It did not include enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance or clean fuels programs that would help address vehicle emissions. The Atlanta Regional Commission, the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the area, has been criticized for failure to advance improvements needed to bring the transportation plan for the area into conformity with the state air quality implementation plan. DOT and EPA reached agreement in January 1998 that several disputed transportation projects could proceed while steps are taken to address air quality and planning problems. The conformity status of the Atlanta transportation plan lapsed in January 1998, and due to a March 1999 court decision on EPA's conformity rule, only minor projects can go forward. (DOT)

Ozone Alerts in Atlanta Metro Area: Governor Roy Barnes is expected to announce appointments to the newly created Georgia Regional Transportation Authority (GRTA) by the end of May. The GRTA was created to address the problems caused by uncontrolled urban sprawl, and to resolve transportation issues involving local government agencies. The Atlanta metro area's level of air quality fails to meet the standards established by the EPA. As a result, the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources developed a Voluntary Ozone Action Plan (VOAP). (VOAP expanded on the concept created to deal with transportation issues arising out of the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games.) Under VOAP, Ozone Alerts are issued for days when weather patterns and auto exhausts could create unhealthy ozone levels. Ozone Alerts, or "Smog Days" began May 1 and will continue to the end of September. (DOE)

Africa Transportation Ministerial to be held in Atlanta: As a follow up to your trip to Africa, Secretary Slater and Mayor Campbell are planning a transportation ministerial in Atlanta, September 27-28 to discuss with Secretary Slater's transport counterparts the importance of transportation infrastructure development to the economic growth of Africa. Secretary Slater has also asked Secretary Richardson to join him and invited African energy ministers to discuss the energy crisis in Africa. (DOT)

City of Atlanta Wastewater Issues: The EPA (represented by Department of Justice), the Georgia State Environmental Protection Division (EPD), and the State of Georgia are close to reaching a settlement agreement with the City of Atlanta to resolve Clean Water Act and Georgia Water Quality Act violations at the City of Atlanta's wastewater treatment facilities and collection and transmission systems. The problems relate to the age of the city's sewer system, delays in the construction of needed treatment works, and poor operation and management of the entire system. Mayor Campbell has been intensely involved in this issue, which has also generated significant public interest in support of EPA and EPD actions. EPA will continue to work with the City and EPD to reach an agreement that is fully protective of public health. (EPA)

A&P Food Stores: On April 26, A&P confirmed that it will close or sell all 34 stores in Metro Atlanta by the end of June, affecting some 2,000 employees. A WARN notice has been filed with the Georgia Department of Labor which is beginning the planning process to assist the affected workers. (DOL)

I

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.1%:** The unemployment rate in Georgia has declined from 6.2% to 4.1% since 1993.
- **768,900 New Jobs:** 768,900 new jobs have been created in Georgia since 1993 -- an average of 126,395 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 32,050 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **719,800 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 719,800 new private sector jobs have been created in Georgia -- an average of 118,323 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 22,275 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **44,800 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 44,800 manufacturing jobs have been created in Georgia since 1993 -- an average of 7,364 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 4,625 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **70,900 New Construction Jobs:** 70,900 construction jobs have been created in Georgia since 1993 - an average of 11,817 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 6,475 construction jobs were *lost* each 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.**
- **Business Failures Down 20.3% Per Year:** Business failures in Georgia have dropped an average of 20.3% per year since 1993, after increasing 23.1% per year during the previous 12 years [Oct. 98 data].
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Georgia:** Home ownership in Georgia increased from 67.1% to 71.9% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 11.9%:** Home building in Georgia has increased by an average of 11.9% per year since 1993, after falling over 8.3% 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 this 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 receives nearly \$30 million in 1999 to hire about 769 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, Georgia would receive \$36 million in fiscal year 2000 to support a total of 1,007 teachers.

- **\$12.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Georgia receives \$12.2 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 \$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.
- **\$201.4 Million for Students Most in Need:** Georgia receives \$201.4 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 \$7.3 million over FY98 funding
- **\$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, violent crime in Georgia 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 murder has fallen 24% in Atlanta, 36% in Macon, and 17% in Savannah. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Georgia** -- Georgia's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 31% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **1,985 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,985 new police officers to date in communities across Georgia. [through 3/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Georgia, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Atlanta and Covington. The Administration had previously awarded a grant to the Georgia community of Brunswick. 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.

- **Nearly \$4 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Georgia received \$3.9 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$1.6 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Georgia received approximately \$1.6 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$295,200 increase over FY97.
- **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

- **230,163 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 230,163 fewer people on welfare in Georgia now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 57% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 72%:** Child support collections have increased by \$126 million -- or 72% -- in Georgia since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Georgia:** 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 8.5 percent in Georgia.**
- **\$59.7 Million for Georgia Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Georgia received \$29.0 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$14.5 million in funding), helping Georgia welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$16.3 million in competitive grants were awarded to Georgia 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 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 provided \$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.

- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$124.5 Million** Between 1993 and 1998, Georgia communities received \$124.5 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 46% in Georgia:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 46% in Georgia by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 88,000 of Georgia's youth will be kept from smoking and 28,200 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **3,440,000 Americans in Georgia Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Georgia enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 3,440,000 people in Georgia 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, 1,700,000 Georgia 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

- **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.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Georgia's Communities:** In 1994, Atlanta was designated an Empowerment Zone and was awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. Also in 1994, Albany, Central Savannah, Crisp County and Dooley County were all named Enterprise Communities and were each awarded \$3 million for similar job creation efforts. In 1999, Cordele was designated a New Rural Empowerment Zone.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 5,200 To 6,200 New Affordable Housing Units in Georgia 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 Georgia alone, this proposal would mean an additional 5,200 - 6,200 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$548.4 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Georgia has received \$548.4 million in disaster relief. This includes \$47.9 million in assistance to those suffering from severe storms and flooding in 1998. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$3.2 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Georgia has received over \$3.2 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$66.4 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters. These funds have helped generate 138,418 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$237 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY97 Georgia received over \$237 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 \$530 Million in Transit Funds:*** Since 1993, Georgia has received over \$530 million in Federal Transit Funding.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 60 lives and over \$9.4 million of property in Georgia.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
HOUSTON, TEXAS;
AUSTIN, TEXAS;
and
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

May 7-8, 1999

Staff Copy

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Friday, May 7, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

TRIP COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

ADVANCE LEAD:
(HOUSTON, TEXAS)

KATHY NEALY

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9529

STAFF OFFICE: 39-220

WHCA PAGER: 5220

ADVANCE LEAD:
(AUSTIN, TEXAS)

SETTI WARREN

CELL PHONE: 202-607-6213

STAFF OFFICE: 44-220

WHCA PAGER: 5809

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mostly cloudy with scattered showers and
thunderstorms. Winds southwest to northwest at 3
to 6 knots. Low 60 to 65. High 73 to 78.*

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Sunny. High 87. Low 55.

AUSTIN, TEXAS

Sunny. High 87. Low 58.

May 6, 1999 (8:16PM)

Friday, May 7, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Friday, May 7, 1999
Final Schedule

DOWN UNTIL 9:30 AM

9:30	am-	MEETING
9:40	am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: John Podesta
9:40	am-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
9:45	am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
9:50	am-	BRIEFING
10:10	am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart
10:15	am-	DEPARTURE STATEMENT
10:25	am	BEHIND THE OVAl OFFICE Remarks: Jeff Shesol Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz OPEN PRESS
10:30	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
10:35	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
10:45	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
10:55	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

May 6, 1999 (8:16PM)

Friday, May 7, 1999

11:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Ellington Field, Houston, Texas
[flight time: 2 hours, 50 minutes]
[time change: -1 hour]

1:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Ellington Field, Houston, Texas

Greeters: Colonel Clinton McNabb
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Wilkerson
Elaine Wilkerson
Staff Sargeant Ramirez

Note: Lieutenant Colonel Robert Wilkerson is retiring after 29 years of military service.

1:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Ellington Field via motorcade en route Colombre d'Or Restaurant
[drive time: 30 minutes]

1:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Colombre d'Or Restaurant

Greeters: Ken Bailey, Event Co-Chair
Joe Andrew, Chair, Democratic National Committee
Beth Dozoretz, Finance Chair, Democratic National Committee
Andy Tobias, Treasurer, Democratic National Committee
Steve Zimmerman, Owner, Colombre d'Or

1:50 pm- **MIX AND MINGLE**
2:20 pm **BANQUET ROOM**
Colombre d'Or Restaurant
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 60 guests in attendance.

May 6, 1999 (8:16PM)

Friday, May 7, 1999

2:25 pm-
3:20 pm
DNC LUNCH
BANQUET ROOM
Colombre d'Or Restaurant
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 60 guests in attendance.

- The President proceeds to his seat and lunch is served.
- Joe Andrew, Chair, Democratic National Committee, makes brief remarks and introduces Ken Bailey.
- Ken Bailey, Event Co-Chair, makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and proceeds to hold.

3:25 pm-
3:30 pm
POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
Colombre d'Or

3:30 pm-
3:45 pm
BRIEFING AND TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
DOME ROOM
Colombre d'Or Restaurant
Remarks: Jeff Shesol
Staff Contact: Loretta Ucelli, Julianne Corbett
CLOSED PRESS

3:50 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Colombre d'Or Restaurant via motorcade en route Ellington Field
[drive time: 25 minutes]

4:15 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Ellington Field

4:30 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Ellington Field via Air Force One en route Austin-Bergstrom International Airport
[flight time: 45 minutes]

May 6, 1999 (8:16PM)

Friday, May 7, 1999

5:15 pm

**THE PRESIDENT arrives Austin-Bergstrom International Airport
OPEN PRESS/OPEN PUBLIC**

Greeters: Mayor Kirk Watson
(Aboard AF1) Representative Lloyd Doggett

Greeters: Liz Daniel Watson
(On Tarmac) Senator Gonzalo Barrientos
House Speaker James Laney (T)
State Representative Elliot Naishtat
State Representative Sherri Greenberg
State Representative Dawnna Dukes
State Representative Glen Maxey (T)
Mayor Pro Tem Jackie Goodman
Council Member William Spelman
Council Member Willie Lewis
Council Member Gus Garcia
Council Member Daryl Slusher
City Manager Jesus Garza
Judge Sam Biscoe, Travis County (T)
County Commissioner Ron Davis
County Commissioner Karen Sonleitner
County Commissioner Margaret Gomez
Former Land Commissioner Garry Mauro
Bob Armstrong
Molly Beth Malcolm, State Chair
Jeff Eller (T)
Former Representative Jake Pickle (T)
Travis County Chair Jay Brim (T)
Former Austin Mayor Bruce Todd (T)
Dr. Guzman (T)
Hilbert Ocanas (T)

May 6, 1999 (8:16PM)

Friday, May 7, 1999

6:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Austin-Bergstrom International Airport via motorcade en route Private Residence
[drive time: 25 minutes]

6:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Roy Spence
 Mary Spence

6:30 pm- **MIX AND MINGLE**
7:00 pm **LIVING ROOM**
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 47 guests in attendance.

7:05 pm- **DNC DINNER**
8:00 pm **TENT**
Private Residence
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
PRINT REPORTER (REMARKS ONLY)

- The President proceeds to his seat and dinner is served.
- Garry Mauro makes brief remarks and introduces Joe Andrew.
- Joe Andrew, Chair, Democratic National Committee, makes brief remarks and introduces Roy Spence.
- Roy Spence makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and departs.

May 6, 1999 (8:16PM)

Friday, May 7, 1999

8:05 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route
Driskill Hotel
[drive time: 20 minutes]

8:25 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Driskill Hotel

Evening Off

BC RON	DRISKILL HOTEL AUSTIN, TEXAS
--------	---------------------------------

HRC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC
---------	-----------------------------------

May 6, 1999 (8:16PM)

202-456-5106
Saturday, May 8, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

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

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656
OFFICE: 202-456-7193
WHCA PAGER 4769

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(AUSTIN, TEXAS)

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813
OFFICE: 202-456-2920
WHCA PAGER: 4022

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(OKLAHOMA CITY, OK)

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838
OFFICE: 202-456-5330
WHCA PAGER: 4560

ADVANCE LEAD:
(AUSTIN, TX)

SETTI WARREN

CELL PHONE: 202-607-6213
STAFF OFFICE: 44-220
WHCA PAGER: 5809

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy. Winds northeast at 4 to 8 knots.

Low 58 to 63. High 76 to 81.

AUSTIN, TEXAS

Sunny. High 85. Low 64.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Sunny. High 80. Low 53.

May 6, 1999 (8:39PM)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Saturday, May 8, 1999 [partial] (3 pages)	05/08/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Chron Files
OA/Box Number: 21411

FOLDER TITLE:

[Staff Trip Books, May 7-8 and 11, 1999]

2019-0990-S

rs3442

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Saturday, May 8, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, May 8, 1999
*Draft Schedule***

8:30 am THE PRESIDENT departs Driskill Hotel via motorcade en route Austin-Bergstrom International Airport
[drive time: 15 minutes]



8:45 am THE PRESIDENT arrive Austin-Bergstrom International Airport

9:00 am THE PRESIDENT departs Austin-Bergstrom International Airport via Air Force One en route Tinker Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]

May 6, 1999 (8:39PM)

Saturday, May 8, 1999

10:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Tinker Air Force Base

Greeters: Senator Don Nickels
Representative Ernest Lucas
Representative Wes Watkins
Governor Frank Keating
Mrs. Cathy Keating
Lt. Governor Mary Fallin
Mayor Eddie Reid, Midwest City
Mayor Glenn Lewis, Moore
Mayor Harry Nelson, Del City
Mayor Kirk Humphries, Oklahoma City
State Treasurer Robert Butkin (T)
Commissioner of Labor Brenda Reneau (T)
Attorney General Drew Edmonston (T)
State Superintendent of Education Sandy Garrett (T)
State Auditor & Inspector Clifton Scott (T)
Chairman George Skinner, Cleveland County Board of
Commissioners
Chairman Earl Rooms, Oklahoma County Board of
Commissioners
Adjutant General Steven Cortwright, Oklahoma FEMA Liason
Director Albert Ashwood, Oklahoma Civil Emergency
Management Agency
Insurance Commissioner Carroll Fisher

10:20 am- **BRIEFING**
10:45 am **FLIGHT PLANNING CENTER**
Base Operations Building
Tinker Air Force Base
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
CLOSED PRESS

10:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Tinker Air Force Base via Marine One en route
Tinker Air Force Base

10:55 am- **HELICOPTER TOUR OF TORNADO DAMAGE**
11:15 am **OKLAHOMA CITY**
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
PRINT REPORTER ONLY

11:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Tinker Air Force Base

May 6, 1999 (8:39PM)

Saturday, May 8, 1999

11:30 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Tinker Air Force Base via motorcade en route
Del Air Neighborhood
[drive time: 10 minutes]



11:40 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Del Air Neighborhood

11:45 am

WALKING TOUR

12:15 pm

LOCATION TBD

Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy

POOL PRESS

12:20 pm-

STATEMENT

12:50 pm

4212 ANGELA DRIVE

Del Air Neighborhood

Remarks:

Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy

OPEN PRESS

- Governor Frank Keating makes brief remarks and introduces Director James Lee Witt.
- Director James Lee Witt, Federal Emergency Management Agency, makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

May 6, 1999 (8:39PM)

Saturday, May 8, 1999

12:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Location TBD via motorcade en route Tinker Air Force Base
[drive time: 10 minutes]



1:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Tinker Air Force Base

1:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Tinker Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: approximately 2 hours, 30 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

4:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

5:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

5:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool

5:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

5:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

May 6, 1999 (8:39PM)

A

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE LUNCH
HOUSTON, TEXAS**

DATE: Friday May 7, 1999
SITE: La Columbre d'Or Restaurant
TIME: 1:30 pm
FROM: Fran Katz, National Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee.

99 MAY 5 4:10:17

II. BACKGROUND

This event is a fundraiser to engage new and renewing members of the Democratic National Committee from the Houston area. The event is chaired by Ken Bailey, who is a member of the DNC's Jefferson Trust Program, the highest level of support for the Democratic Party.

This event is a mix and mingle followed by a seated lunch with remarks. Approximately 40 guests are expected.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to the pool press for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 1:30 pm and **YOU** are greeted by Event Chair Ken Bailey, Joe Andrew, and Beth Dozoretz.
- **YOU** mix and mingle with 40 guests.
- **YOU** take your seat at the head table.
- Lunch is served.
- At approximately 2:20 pm, Joe Andrew will make remarks and introduce Ken Bailey.
- Ken Bailey makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks.
- At approximately 3:00 pm, **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by speechwriting.

B

**THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE DNC LUNCH
WILL BE FORWARDED**

C

THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR THE WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS
WILL BE FORWARDED

D

THE REMARKS
FOR THE WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS
WILL BE FORWARDED

E

MAY 6, 1999

1999 MAY 6 PM 4:52

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**FROM: MINYON MOORE AND CYNTHIA JASSO-ROTUNNO, OFFICE OF
POLITICAL AFFAIRS**

RE: POLITICAL BRIEFING -- TEXAS

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

On April 20, **YOU** were scheduled to be in Houston for a DNC dinner, and in Austin for the opening of the new airport and a DNC lunch. That trip was postponed due to the Littleton, Colorado school shooting. Your trip on May 7 is intended to make up for those events.

NOTE: Your last visit to Austin, Texas was in October 1995. **YOU** delivered an address on racial harmony at the University of Texas the same day as the Million-Man March occurred in Washington, D. C.

YOU were last in Texarkana, Texas, on March 12, 1999, attending a reception and dinner for Rep. Max Sandlin (D-01).

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 in events for the following people: Rep. Nick Lampson (D-09), Rep. Jim Turner (D-02), Rep. Silvestre Reyes (D-16), Rep. Ciro Rodriguez, Democratic gubernatorial 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 April 30, 1999, Veterans Affairs Secretary Togo West was in Los Tomates (Brownsville area) for a ribbon cutting ceremony of the Veterans International Bridge.

On April 26-27, 1999, Secretaries Bill Daley, Rodney Slater, Bill Richardson, and U.S. Trade Representative and Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky were in Houston addressing the Corporate Council of Africa Summit.

Upcoming Unannounced Principal Travel

On May 25-26, the **Vice President** will travel to Edinburg for the White House Conference on Community Empowerment, a Hispanic Unity PAC reception in McAllen, and also to Houston and Dallas for Gore 2000 events.

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)	
	Michael Williams (R)	Appointed in 1999
State House Speaker	Pete Laney (D)	
State House	78 D / 72 R	(- 4 D in 1998)
State Senate	15 D / 16 R	(+1 D in 1998)
U.S. House	17 D / 13 R	(No change in 1998)
Electoral Votes	32	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

	<u>1998 %</u>		<u>1998%</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%

Austin Democratic Member of Congress

Rep. Lloyd Doggett (D-10)

Lloyd Doggett was first elected to Congress in 1994, replacing retired Rep. Jake Pickle (D), who held the seat for 30 years. Doggett serves on the House Committees of Budget and Resources. Last November, Doggett faced token opposition in his race and received 85% of the vote. The

10th House district also was represented by the late President Lyndon Baines Johnson and Rep. Homer Thornberry (D).

In 1972, Doggett was elected to the state Senate at age 26, the same year **YOU** served as the Texas McGovern Coordinator. Before his election to the U.S. House, Doggett was also a law school professor, and state Supreme Court Justice. In 1984, he ran for the U.S. Senate, edging out future Senator Bob Krueger (D) in the primary and Rep. Kent Hance in the runoff. He lost the race to party-switcher and Rep. Phil Gramm (R).

The 10th House district includes the city of Austin, the fringes of its suburbs, and the University of Texas (UT). The UT campus has more than 50,000 students, making it the nation's single largest university campus. It also houses the LBJ Presidential Library. The northern and southern portions are mostly high-tech areas and Republican. The university area is traditionally Democratic. The district's economy is largely dependent on UT, the state legislature, a cultural and entertainment sector, and the emergence of the high-tech community. Dell Computer is located north of Austin.

In 1996, Clinton/Gore won this district with 54%, Dole/Kemp received 40%, and Perot 6%. In 1992, Clinton/Gore won this district with 48% of the vote, Bush/Quayle received 32%, and Perot took 20%.

Houston Democratic Members of Congress

The Houston Democratic members are Rep. Nick Lampson (D-09), Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-18), Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25), and Rep. Gene Green (D-29).

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

A Texas Poll conducted March 30-April 17 showed that 48% of Texans believe **YOU** are doing a good or excellent job (down from 56% recorded last winter) amid the Kosovo conflict and bombings in Yugoslavia. Governor George W. Bush (R) received a job approval rating of 78%.

GOVERNOR GEORGE W. BUSH.

On March 7 in Austin, Governor Bush announced the formation of a presidential exploratory committee and campaign team. His diverse exploratory team consists of 10 high-profile Republicans--five white men, one Hispanic and one African American male, two women and one black woman.

A formal Bush announcement will come after the legislative session ends May 31. Several fundraising events are scheduled for June. Bush plans his first trip to Iowa for June 12. Travel is also planned for events in New Hampshire, St. Louis, Boston, Richmond (June 22), and stops in California, Florida, and South Carolina.

Fundraising.

Bush has raised nearly \$300,000 per day in the first 28 days of his campaign without any fundraising events. Bush now has at least \$11 million raised, including \$7.6 million reported through March 31, an additional \$3.5 million raised in April, and spent \$854,521. More than half of the money was raised in Texas (\$4 million), followed by California and Michigan, where Governor John Engler (R-MI) raised nearly \$700,000. Bush is contemplating rejecting federal

matching funds to avoid spending limits, and plans to raise \$45 million for his primary campaign. His goal is to report \$20 million for the July 15 FEC report.

Bush is dwarfing his Republican opponents in fundraising efforts. The closest Republican candidate is Senator John McCain (R-AZ), who raised \$3.7 million (nearly \$2 million transferred from his 1998 senate campaign), spent \$1.01 million, and had \$2.7 million cash-on-hand.

On the Democratic side, the Vice President's campaign leads all presidential candidates by having raised \$8.9 million, spent \$2 million, and had \$6.8 million cash-on-hand. Bill Bradley (D) raised \$4.3 million, spent nearly \$1.5 million, and had \$2.8 cash-on-hand.

Endorsements.

Bush has received the support of more than 19 Republican Governors, including recent endorsements by Governor Jim Gilmore (VA), Governor Bill Owens (CO), and Governor Tom Ridge (PA). More than 140 former and current Congressional Republicans are supporting Bush, including recent endorsements by Senator Judd Gregg (NH), both Maine Senators Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins, Iowa's four Republican Congressmen--Greg Ganske, Tom Latham, Jim Nussle, and Jim Leach--and 19 of California's 24 U.S. House Republican Members. The most notable state legislators' endorsements have come from Iowa and Washington, where 66 of Iowa's 99 Republican lawmakers signed a petition urging Bush to run, and Rep. Jennifer Dunn (R) led 75% of Washington state's Republican lawmakers to announce their support for Bush.

Polls.

According to the latest polls, Governor Bush continues to be the presidential frontrunner in primary and general election matchups. A *Newsweek* poll conducted April 21-22 surveyed 757 adults and showed Bush leading the Vice President in a general election matchup, 48%-41%.

A Franklin Pierce College poll conducted for WNDS-TV in New Hampshire April 22-27 surveyed 511 voters tested and found that in a Republican primary match-up, Bush led Dole and McCain, 35%-15%-9%, with others receiving 6% or less.

In March, a *Wall Street Journal* poll showed that Hispanics consider themselves more Democratic than Republican by a margin of 2-1. However, among Hispanic voters, Governor Bush leads the Vice President in a presidential general election matchup by a 10-point margin, 45%-35%. Last year, Governor Bush received 39% of the Hispanic vote in Texas.

Both parties are courting the nation's 31 million Hispanic voters (11% of the population) in what is considered to be a battleground vote in the 2000 presidential race, especially in California, Texas, Florida, New York, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona. Early reports from Hispanic organizing groups indicate that the Republican Party plans to spend \$10-12 million on a Hispanic media and field outreach campaign.

Issues.

On the issues, Bush stresses "compassionate conservatism" and seeks to include minorities and other nontraditional constituencies in the Republican Party. Currently, Governor Bush's legislative agenda is colliding with Democrats in the Texas Legislature. Democrats have been successful, so far, in paring down Bush's legislative accomplishments, and affecting his looming

national presidential ambitions. Bush's presidential rivals are starting to take aim at his legislative pitfalls. See the section entitled "Hot Issues" for a summary of issues before the Texas Legislature.

On abortion, Bush opposes abortion except in cases of rape, incest and when the woman's life is at danger. Bush also indicated that he would not push to outlaw abortion. He has said the party should maintain its "pro-life" tone, while including those with opposing viewpoints. Last month, Bush started facing criticism from conservative Republicans, criticizing him for his lack of leadership on this issue. 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 will not satisfy anti-abortion voters. In March, NARAL ran television ads in both Iowa and New Hampshire attacking Bush, as well as others, as anti-choice. The ads highlight Bush's support for a constitutional amendment to outlaw almost all abortions, displaying statements he made in which he promises to do "everything in [his] power to restrict abortions," and advocates that "the Republican Party ought to maintain its pro-life tenor."

AUSTIN MAYOR KIRK WATSON (D)

Kirk Watson was first elected to serve a three-year term in June 1997 and will be up for reelection in June 2000. Watson has received numerous awards recognizing his leadership in the field of law, environmental quality, public administration, and community activism. He also is a managing partner in the law firm of Watson, Bishop, London, and Galow. In 1991, Governor Ann Richards (D) appointed him as Chair of the Texas Air Control Board. Kirk Watson and his wife, Liz, have two children, Preston and Cooper.

HOUSTON MAYOR LEE BROWN (D)

Mayor Lee Brown is running for reelection this year. The general election will be held on November 2. On March 22, Brown raised about \$900,000 at a reception hosted by businessman Ned Holmes, who was a supporter of Brown's 1997 opponent Rob Mosbacher (R). Brown defeated Mosbacher in a runoff, 53% to 47%. Brown now has about \$2 million in his campaign war chest. At this time, Brown is expected to win reelection. On January 2, 1998, Brown (D) was sworn in as mayor and became Houston's first ethnic minority mayor and its first black mayor. Brown succeeded Mayor Bob Lanier (D), who was term limited.

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. Max Sandlin (D-01). The Vice Chair is Carl Davis of Houston. The Executive Director is Harold Cook, a former aide to Garry Mauro.

1998 ELECTION SUMMARY

1998 Congressional Races.

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

1998 Statewide Races.

Republicans swept the six statewide constitutional offices in 1998, with Governor Bush leading the pack. For the first time in more than a century, Republicans head the state offices of attorney general, comptroller, land commissioner and agriculture commissioner.

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 appointed three Hispanics to the statewide-appointed positions of state Supreme Court Judge, state Insurance Commissioner, and state Railroad Commissioner.

1998 State Legislative Races.

Last year, the bright spot for Texas Democrats came in the Texas Legislature. In the state Senate, Democrats gained one seat (16R-15D), and now stand a good chance of picking up control of the chamber next year. In the state House, Democrats spent about \$2 million and are up three seats in the state House (78D-72R). Last year, Republicans spent \$3 million targeting 20 marginal state House seats and gained only three seats. State House Speaker Pete Laney (D) is now the highest-ranking Democrat in the state.

1999 ELECTIONS

On Saturday, May 1, nonpartisan municipal elections were held across Texas. The City of Austin held nonpartisan city council elections for three seats on the seven-member at-large city council. Incumbents Daryl Slusher, Jackie Goodman, and Beverly Griffith easily won their reelection bids to serve an additional three-year term. Voter turnout was 8% (34,211 voters)--the lowest turnout since 1946. Low turnout was attributed to voters being content with the current city council and a good local economy. (Note: The Austin mayor's race is in June, 2000.)

In Dallas, Mayor Ron Kirk (D) was easily reelected to a second term. Kirk defeated his challengers, immigration lawyer Margaret Donnelly and perennial candidate Billy Jack Ludwig, 74% to 22% to 4%, respectively. In 1995, Kirk made history by becoming the first minority elected as Dallas Mayor. Also, for the first time in Dallas history, minorities will make up a majority of the 15-member City Council (eight members). Eleven incumbent city councilors eligible to run again were reelected. Voter turnout was 5% in Dallas, accounting for fewer than 38,000 voters, and is the lightest turnout in 30 years. Low voter turnout was attributed to voters' satisfaction of the local economy.

In Fort Worth, Mayor Kenneth Barr (D) was automatically reelected because he faced no opponent. In El Paso, Mayor Carlos Ramirez (D), who has endorsed Governor Bush, defeated Barbara Perez (D), who was backed by labor and a majority of Democrats. In San Antonio, Mayor Howard Peak (NP) was easily reelected with 85% of the vote, and his four challengers divided the remaining 15% about evenly. Turnout was approximately 7.5%

On November 2, Houston Mayor Lee Brown (D) faces reelection. At this time, Brown is expected to be reelected.

2000 ELECTIONS

The presidential primary is set for March 14. Legislation is pending before the state legislature

that could potentially move the state primary from the second Tuesday in March to the second Saturday in August, although it is unlikely this legislation will pass.

Senate race in 2000.

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

House Races in 2000.

With Governor Bush as a potential presidential nominee on next year's ballot, the National Republican Congressional Committee is targeting Democratic Congressional members whom they feel are vulnerable. On the Democratic side, the six House districts with a Democratic performance of less than 55% are held by the following House members: Rep. Max Sandlin (D-01) in Texarkana, Rep. Jim Turner (D-02) in Lufkin, Rep. Ralph Hall (D-04) in Sherman, Rep. Nick Lampson (D-09) in Beaumont, Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-17) in Abilene, and Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25) in Pasadena. No serious challengers in these races have surfaced yet.

On the Republican side, there are two marginal House seats held by Reps. Pete Sessions (R-05) just south of Dallas, and Ron Paul (R-14) in Central Texas. Both garnered less than 55% of the vote last year. To date, the only open House seat is in the 7th House district occupied by Rep. Bill Archer (R). This seat is expected to remain in Republican hands due to the district's conservative makeup.

State Legislative Races in 2000.

With the upcoming 2000 census, Texas Democrats are particularly concerned about the composition of the Texas legislature and its impact on redistricting. To maintain control of redistricting, Democrats need to retain control of the state House, which has a 3-seat margin. In the state Senate, Democrats need to pickup a net gain of one seat in order to regain control.

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 STATE ISSUES

Bill Bradley.

On March 11, Bill Bradley (D) was in Austin attending a fundraising event for his bid for president and raised approximately \$250,000-300,000. The event drew some well-known Texas Democrats, including former Rep. Jake Pickle, state Chair Mary Beth Malcolm, and former State Comptroller John Sharp, who was an '88 Gore supporter. This week, Sharp endorsed Bradley.

Air Force deeds Bergstrom to Austin as new airport site.

A source of pride for the City of Austin is the new Austin-Bergstrom International Airport, which officially opens for commercial business on May 23. Bergstrom was named after Captain John August Earl Bergstrom, the first soldier from Travis County to die in World War II.

On April 17, Acting Secretary of the Air Force F. Whitten Peters signed over to the city the deed to the soon-to-open airport. By using the former military base as a starting point in building the \$690 million airport, city officials saved \$200 million in runway re-use and land costs. The 12,250-foot west runway was named after President Lyndon B. Johnson, who used to fly into the base on Air Force One. The east runway will bear the name of former U.S. Rep. Jake Pickle (D), who pushed for the new 9,000-foot runway to allow simultaneous landings and takeoffs.

The passenger terminal is named for Barbara Jordan, whose funeral **YOU** attended in 1996. Jordan became the first African American woman elected to the state Senate and served as a three-term Congresswoman from Houston.

The 76th Texas Legislature.

The 140-day state legislature is in session from January 13 to May 31. With the state's \$5.6 billion surplus, Governor Bush wants to spend \$2 billion on property tax relief--a cornerstone of his legislative agenda--and give \$1 billion to school districts to spend however they choose. Bush recently stated that he would be willing to call a 30-day special session to get approval for \$2 billion in tax cuts, which presumably would delay his presidential campaigning. Bush reportedly said to a state lawmaker, "My front porch strategy is working well enough that I may as well stay here for the summer", but the lawmaker couldn't say whether Bush "was making a threat or a simple comment."

Legislative Democrats have been successful, so far, in paring down Bush's legislative accomplishments, especially in the areas of education. Their efforts are affecting Bush's looming national presidential ambitions, and his presidential rivals are starting to take aim at his legislative pitfalls.

Education and Tax Cuts Collide in the state Legislature.

Bush's tax cut plan and Democrats' education proposals are colliding in the state legislature. State Senate Democrats' school-funding plan slashes Bush's tax relief in half to \$1 billion, in favor of a \$6,000 pay raise for entry-level teachers. This action would bring their salary levels up to the national average.

On April 21, in a surprising move, state Senate Republicans reversed course, inching closer to state Senate Democrats' position to provide an increase in teacher pay over deeper tax cuts. The state Senate passed a bill proposing an additional \$1.7 billion for teacher pay raises and \$1 billion for tax cuts. This would mean a pay increase of \$4,000 for teachers at minimum salary levels (\$21,000 to \$25,000). Senate Democrats criticized the Republican proposal because it only guarantees that 45% of the state's 265,000 teachers would be eligible for a raise. The state Senate bill awaits action in the state House.

On school vouchers, 11 state Senate Democrats vowed to block action on a pilot school voucher bill backed by Governor Bush. Under the current rules, two-thirds of the state Senate, or 11

votes, are needed to effectively block a bill. If passed, the proposal would make nearly 80,000 low-income students in Dallas, Tarrant, Bexar, El Paso, Harris and Travis counties eligible to transfer to private schools at state expense under a 5-year experimental program. The bill would provide about \$4,000 in vouchers to attend private or religious schools. The bill is awaiting action by the full Senate.

On education, a Texas Poll conducted March 30-April 17 surveyed 1,003 Texans attitudes about education proposals currently before the state legislature. Nearly two out of three adults say teachers are paid too little. Teacher unions hailed the poll's findings stating that Texans want better teachers and increased salaries for teachers over additional property tax cuts.

Teacher salaries are...

Too low	63%
Just right	18%
Too high	3%
Did not know	16%

Major concern about Texas public schools

Quality of education and teachers	28%
Crime and safety	26%
Lack of discipline	12%
Social/poor home environment	6%

Taxpayer Vouchers for Private Schools

Oppose	47%
Support	39%
Unsure	14%

On gun control, just five days after the Colorado school shooting (April 25), Governor Bush announced his support of a gun control measure after a state House committee killed a gun control bill earlier in the day. Legislators from both parties were surprised that Bush supported the measure when he had shown no interest in the bill prior to the shooting. Bush said he supports efforts to require instant background checks of gun buyers at gunshows, but believes it is up to the federal government to make these efforts more effective. Bush has said that it is too late in the session to revive this legislation. This week, state Rep. Juan Hinojosa (D-McAllen) will introduce legislation to revive the background check provisions in a gun-related anti-crime bill pending before his Criminal Jurisprudence Committee.

On the environment, Bush is seeking voluntary, not mandatory, cleanup from older, high pollution plants and oil refineries. Bush is facing criticism from environmental groups for accepting improper contributions to his presidential campaign from industrial companies. The "air-polluting" companies, who have donated \$169,000 to Bush's campaign, currently have bills before the Texas legislature that would give them until 2001 to voluntarily upgrade their equipment to meet standards under the Clean Air Act of 1971 from which they previously had been exempted. Bush supports the legislation. Environmental groups, such as the SEED coalition and Public Research Works, are demanding that Bush return the contributions, which include an additional \$139,000 Bush received from lawyers representing one of the grandfathered companies.

On children's health insurance, Bush is seeking to limit a federal-state health insurance program for children of families earning incomes of 150% of the federal poverty level or less. A bill currently before the state House sets the family income bar at 200% of the federal poverty level (\$33,600 annual income for a family of four). Of the state's estimated 1.4 million uninsured

children, 400,000 children could be covered under the state House's plan. The state Senate's version of the bill is more restrictive and covers about 60,000 fewer children. The state ranks 49th in the percentage of children with health insurance, ahead of only Arizona.

Hate Crimes Legislation.

Bush is facing criticism from gay leaders over a statement he made on March 22 indicating his opposition to hate crimes legislation that includes provisions for anti-gay offenses. At a March 23 press conference, Human Rights Campaign Executive Director Elizabeth Birch was joined by the nephew of James Byrd Jr. and the mother of Matthew Shepard in condemning Bush for his position. A Texas Poll conducted March 30-April 17 showed that a majority of Texans favor hate crimes legislation that specifies protection of racial minorities, including the gay and lesbian community.

Which of Four Groups Should Be Covered By Hate-Crime Laws?

Racial Minorities	81%
Women	80%
Religious Groups	78%
Homosexuals	76%

Legislative Bill Clarifies Governor's Successor.

Last week, the state House approved a proposed constitutional amendment that would require the lt. governor to give up his office and become governor if the office becomes vacant. The Senate Pro Tem would take over the duties of lt. governor and preside over the Senate. Without the change, Lt. Governor Rick Perry (R) could take on the duties of governor and lt. governor presiding over the state Senate. If passed in the state Senate, this measure goes before voters on November 2.

Longhorn Pipeline.

Last month, a Federal judge approved an agreement that would settle a lawsuit among the federal government, the City of Austin, Longhorn Pipeline Company, and various ranchers. The City and ranchers had won a judgment 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. Austin Mayor Kirk Watson was a key player and worked with IGA and CEQ.

2000 Census.

According to a Commerce Department study released in late 1998, Texas is projected to pick up two House districts after the 2000 Census. If this happens, Texas will have a total of 32 U.S. House seats. At this point, the U.S. House districts that will most likely be targeted by redistricting are held by Reps. Ken Bentsen (D-25) in Beaumont, Martin Frost (D-24) in Fort

Worth, Nick Lampson (D-09) in Galveston, Ron Paul (R-14) in central Texas, and Pete Sessions (R-05), whose district is south of Dallas. In the 1990 census, the state's undercount missed an estimated 500,000 people, mostly Hispanics, minorities and lower income people.

Texans' tax bills rank as third lowest in the nation.

According to a new Census Bureau report, Texas taxes averaged \$1,246 per person in 1998, ranking 48th in the nation and the third lowest in the nation behind South Dakota and New Hampshire - \$1,129 and \$851, respectively. The national average is \$1,762 per person. Texas is one of seven states without an income tax, so about half of its state tax revenue is generated from general sales taxes. General sales taxes cost \$631 per person in Texas in 1998, compared to a national average of \$578.

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.

Houston MSA at a Glance...

- 1994 estimated population 1,647,504.
- 65% of the residents are White; 23% Hispanic; 19% African American; 4% Asian Pacific Islanders.
- Household income is \$46,860, 15.4% above the U.S. average (1995).
- Per capita income is \$16,645, 11.2% above the U.S. average (1995).
- Unemployment average 5.4% (1996).
- 24.2% have completed four years of college, compared to 20.3% of the U.S. average.
- In 1996 registered voters 1,592,569 voter turnout 855,893, 53.74% turnout.
- In 1998 registered voters 1,755,809, voter turnout 536,443, 30.55% turnout.

Austin at a Glance...

- 1998 estimated population 613,458 residents; 709,232 in Travis County; 1,016,193 in San Marcos MSA.
- 57% of the residents are White, 27% Hispanic, 12% Black, 4% other.
- Median age is 28.9 years old (1990).

- Median household income is \$25,414 (1990)
- 9.8% have some high school education, 19.3% have a high school diploma, 22.1% have a college diploma and 12.3% have a graduate degree (1990).
- In 1996 registered voters 459,115, voter turnout 246,301, 53.65% turnout.
- In 1998 registered voters 599,696, voter turnout 174,738, 34.97% turnout.

Austin/Travis county elected officials

Mayor	Kirk Watson (D)	
Mayor Pro Tem	Jackie Goodman	
City Council Members (nonpartisan)	Gus Garcia	Daryl Slusher
	Beverly Griffith	William Spelman
	Willie C. Lewis	
Travis County Judge	Sam Biscoe (D)	
Travis County Commissioners	Ron Davis (D)	Karen Sonleitner (D)
	Todd Baxter (R)	Margaret Gomez (D)
Travis County state Senators	Gonzalo Barrientos (D)	Jeff Wentworth (R)
Travis County state Reps.	Dawnna Dukes (D)	Elliott Naishtatt (D)
	Glen Maxey (D)	Terry Keel (R)
	Sherri Greenberg (D)	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. 
IRMA MARTINEZ 

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—AUSTIN AND HOUSTON, TEXAS

Columbine Shooting Fallout: In the wake of last month's Columbine High School massacre, the Greater Houston area has experienced several incidents involving fake props, guns in schools, real bombs, bombs under construction, etc. All were resolved uneventfully, partly because students reported the activities to authorities. Many schools have increased their security, and there is a heightened awareness and sense of responsibility on the part of students, faculty, and authorities. The state legislature is considering legislation, currently under debate, that would make it more difficult for youths to obtain firearms. Governor Bush has indicated he would sign the legislation. (DOC)

NAFTA Traffic Congestion: Austin residents and officials are concerned about the congestion of the NAFTA highway, as are most residents along Interstate Highway 35 throughout Texas. The number of trucks on this major route to Mexico has increased significantly over the past few years. Traffic congestion and the air pollution caused by idling trucks waiting to cross the border were discussed at a recent Western Governors Association Meeting. Some have suggested moving U.S. Customs clearance to the interior and the use of newer technology to expedite border crossings. (DOC)

Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge: Over the last two years, land acquisition funding for the Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge and Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) have fallen short. This funding issue has recently received significant media attention. The goal of this HCP is to set aside 30,000 acres of limestone canyons, oak-cedar forests and caves in Austin, TX for rare songbirds and invertebrates while allowing limited development in the species' less desirable habitat. In 1992, the Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge was established to protect important habitat and complements the HCP. (DOI)

Higher Education Issues: In April, Gov. Bush's office sent DOEd's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) a letter stating that TX would not cooperate with DOEd to resolve the state's higher education desegregation issues because the collaborative approach proposed by OCR gave too much control to the federal government. On April 21, however, OCR staff had a productive meeting with Gov. Bush's staff and members of the higher education community. State officials indicated that they expect to resolve the remaining issues through a collaborative approach. (DOEd)

G

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: TEXAS

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.6%:** The unemployment rate in Texas has declined from 7.6% to 4.6% since 1993.
- **1,723,900 New Jobs:** 1,723,900 new jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 283,381 per year, compared to an average of only 153,075 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **1,545,100 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 1,545,100 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 253,989 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 113,000 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **125,500 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 125,500 manufacturing jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 - an average of 20,630 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,950 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **166,900 New Construction Jobs:** 166,900 construction jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 27,817 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 15.7%:** Home building in Texas has increased 15.7% 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 receives \$97.2 million in 1999 to hire about 2,500 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, Texas would receive \$114 million in fiscal year 2000 to support a total of 3,112 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]
- **4,249 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 4,249 new police officers in communities across Texas. [through 3/99]
- **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.

H

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
AUSTIN-BERGSTROM INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
AUSTIN, TEXAS
MAY 7, 1999**

Talking Points

- I want to congratulate the people of Austin on this brand new airport. Six years ago, you saw that the loss of your air base did not have to be an economic setback, it could be a precious opportunity to move forward, to create even more jobs and promote even more growth in Austin. Austin-Bergstrom International Airport is a testament to that vision, that unwavering commitment and hard work -- and I applaud your success.
- I understand that for years, the motto painted on the water tower at the entrance to this facility read: "Bergstrom Air Force Base, Global Power for America." And anyone who ever caught a glimpse of America's finest military aircraft taking off on Bergstrom's runways knew exactly what that motto meant. Though the last Air Force jets took off years ago, this airport is still a great symbol of "Global Power for America."
- It is a new kind of power for America. Where once military hardware essential to America's victory in the Cold War landed here, now boxes of software will take off for markets around the world, furthering America's success in the new global economy. Where once military pilots flew reconnaissance missions to survey Cold War enemies, now commercial pilots will fly the so-called "nerd-bird" -- ferrying high-tech visionaries from Silicon Valley to these Silicon Hills. The Austin-Bergstrom International Airport will be this region's gateway to prosperity in the 21st Century.
- This facility pays tribute to several of Texas' finest citizens and patriots -- Capt. Earl Bergstrom, President Lyndon Johnson, Cong. Barbara Jordan, Cong. Jake Pickle. Your honorees are well chosen. May every visitor to this community be inspired by Captain Bergstrom's courage and sacrifice, by President Johnson's bold vision and commitment to progress, by Congressman Pickle's life of service, by Barbara Jordan's voice for justice and search for common ground. May these great heroes of our century keep watch over this airport well into the next.

I

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER
AUSTIN, TEXAS**

DATE: Friday, May 7, 1999
SITE: Residence of Roy Spence
TIME: 6:30 pm
FROM: Fran Katz, National Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is a fundraiser to engage new and renewing members of the Democratic National Committee from the Austin area. The event is cochaired by Garry Mauro and Roy Spence, who are both strong supporters of the Democratic Party and the Administration.

The first tier of this event is a mix and mingle with approximately 55 event cochairs, followed by a seated dinner with remarks. Approximately 150 guests are expected at the seated dinner.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to one print reporter for remarks only and will be audio fed to the pool press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 6:30 pm and **YOU** are greeted by Roy and Mary Spence.
YOU mix and mingle with approximately 55 event cochairs.
- **YOU** proceed to the main dinner and take your seat at the head table.
- Dinner is served.
- At approximately 7:20 pm, Roy Spence will make remarks and introduce Joe Andrew.
- Joe Andrew makes remarks and introduces Garry Mauro.
- Garry Mauro makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks.
- At approximately 8:00 pm, **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by speechwriting.

J

**THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE DNC DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED**

K

**THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE OKLAHOMA EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED**

L

**THE REMARKS
FOR THE OKLAHOMA EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED**

M

**THE BACKGROUND MATERIAL
FOR THE OKLAHOMA EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED**

N

May 6, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

'99 MAY 6 PM3:34

**FROM: MINYON MOORE AND CYNTHIA JASSO-ROTUNNO, OFFICE OF
POLITICAL AFFAIRS**

RE: OKLAHOMA POLITICAL BRIEFING

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

On October 25, 1998, the Vice President was in Oklahoma City to dedicate the Oklahoma City Federal building memorial.

On April 5, 1996, **YOU** were in Oklahoma City to commemorate the anniversary of the Oklahoma City Federal building bombing.

Most Recent Cabinet Travel

On April 2, 1999, Energy Secretary Bill Richardson was in Oklahoma City and delivered remarks at the Independent Petroleum Association luncheon.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	473,000	34%
Bush/Quayle	593,000	43%
Perot/Stockdale	320,000	23%

1996

Clinton/Gore	488,102	40%
Dole/Kemp	582,310	48%
Perot/Choate	130,788	11%

STATEWIDE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES

Governor:	Frank Keating (R)
Lt. Governor:	Mary Fallin (R)
Secretary of State:	Tom Cole (R)
Attorney General:	Drew Edmondson (D)
State Treasurer:	Robert Butkin (D)
State Auditor:	Clifton Scott (D)
State Superintendent:	Sandy Garrett (D)

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Speaker of the House:	Loyd Benson (D)
House Majority Leader:	Tommy Thomas (D)
House Minority Leader:	Fred Morgan (R)
Senate President Pro Tempore:	Stratton Taylor (D)
Senate Majority Leader:	Billy Mickle (D)
Senate Minority Leader:	Mark Snyder (R)

POLITICAL DATA

U.S. Senate: 2R
U.S. House: 6R
State Senate: 33D/15R
State House: 61D/40R
Electoral Votes: 8

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

	<u>1998 %</u>		<u>1998 %</u>
Senator Don Nickles (R)	66%	Senator James Inhofe (R)	55% (in 1994)
Rep. Steve Largent (R-01)	62%	Rep. Tom Coburn (R-02)	57%
Rep. Wes Watkins (R-03)	62%	Rep. J.C. Watts (R-04)	61%
Rep. Ernest Istook (R-05)	68%	Rep. Frank Lucas (R-06)	65%

1998 ELECTION SUMMARY

In the Senate race, Senator Don Nickles (R) was re-elected to a third term by defeating air conditioning contractor Don Carroll (D), 58%-41%.

In last year's House races, all six incumbent Republican Members of Congress were re-elected. Rep. Tom Coburn (R-02) was the only incumbent in the state delegation that received less than 60% of the vote.

In last year's governor's race, Governor Frank Keating (R) was re-elected to a second term by defeating state Rep. Laura Boyd (D) and horsebreeder Hoppy Heidelberg (Reform Party), 58%-41%-1%. Boyd ran a good grassroots organization, but Keating amassed a \$2.5 million campaign war chest. Heidelberg was a former juror on the Oklahoma City bombing case and was removed from the jury panel for talking to the media. Keating is term-limited and has been mentioned as a possible Republican presidential or vice presidential candidate.

In last year's state legislative races, Republicans picked up four seats in the state House. Democrats, however, retain control of both chambers of the state legislature. The partisan breakdown in the state Senate is 33 D-15 R, and 61 D-40 R in the state House.

UPCOMING 2000 RACES

The Presidential primary is scheduled for March 14, 2000. On April 6, the state Republican Chair announced that a resolution to return to a presidential caucus system will be presented at their June 15 state convention. Both the Democratic and Republican state parties want to return to the caucus system, abandoned in 1986, because they believe it allows more people to be involved, for a stronger party presence. Ultimately, they believe it would save about \$700,000 per primary.

A *Tulsa World* poll conducted April 6-14 surveyed 750 adults and showed presidential hopeful Bill Bradley (D) leading the Vice President in a Democratic primary match-up, 44%-38%. The poll also showed Governor George Bush (R) leading the Vice President in a general election matchup, 66%-29%.

HOT ISSUES

The Cabinet Affairs Office will provide a detailed Hot Issues memo.

State Party Chair Race.

State Rep. Mike Mass (D) and state Democratic Party Executive Director Pat Hall are running for state chair. Hall wants to consolidate the positions of chair and executive director. Mass opposes consolidation, because he believes it would lead to fewer checks and balances within the party. State Party Chair Robert Kerr III (D) is not seeking re-election. The election is on May 15.

2000 Census.

Oklahoma is growing more slowly than other states in the Sun Belt. A Commerce Department study released in late 1998 projects that the state will lose one congressional district after the 2000 census.

OKLAHOMA AT A GLANCE...

- 1995 estimated population of Oklahoma is 3,278,000.
- 13% of Oklahoma residents are 65 years of age or older.
- 80.6% of Oklahoma citizens are White; 7.8% are American Indian; 7.5% are African-American; 3% are Hispanic; and 1% are Asian or Pacific Islander.
- 50% of the voting age population participated in the 1996 elections.
- 1,171,620 registered voters in 1996 identified themselves as Democrats, while 693,076 identified themselves as Republicans.
- 59% of registered voters are Democrats, 35% are registered Republican, 6% other.

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'99 MAY 6 PM5:51

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. 
IRMA MARTINEZ

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Congressman Shuster Visits Oklahoma City: Congressman Bud Shuster, Chairman of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee visited Oklahoma City May 4. According to a news release from his office, Congressman J.C. Watts asked Congressman Shuster to make the visit so that "this Congress (will) have a first hand account of the devastation...." The House T&I Committee has jurisdiction over surface transportation issues and FEMA. (DOT)

NAFTA Corridors: The I-35 NAFTA Corridor Coalition is promoting Congressional funding for improvement or reconstruction of I-35 from Mexico to Minnesota (the I-35 passes through Oklahoma City and bisects the State). The NAFTA Corridor Coalition is made up of representatives of all affected states in anticipation of increased commercial traffic. The coalition's goal is to have Congress designate I-35 an International NAFTA Superhighway within the framework of ISTEA. The State of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce are supportive of the coalition. (DOT)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.1%:** The unemployment rate in Oklahoma declined from 5.8% to 4.1% since 1993.
- **225,100 New Jobs:** 225,100 new jobs have been created in Oklahoma since 1993 -- an average of 37,003 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 21,525 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **218,500 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 218,500 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 35,918 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 16,500 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **19,200 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 19,200 manufacturing jobs have been created in Oklahoma since 1993 -- an average of 3,156 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,075 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **15,400 New Construction Jobs:** 15,400 construction jobs have been created in Oklahoma since 1993 -- an average of 2,567 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,225 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **200,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 86,000 Oklahoma workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 114,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** In Oklahoma, the poverty rate has fallen from 19.9% in 1993 to 13.7% in 1997--down 6.2% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **Homebuilding Up 10.4%:** Homebuilding in Oklahoma has increased an average of 10.4% per year since 1993.
- **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 326,000 families in Oklahoma.**
- **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 Oklahoma this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 12,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 12,000 Oklahoma children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Oklahoma will receive \$54.4 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$22.2 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Oklahoma'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. Oklahoma receives \$13.5 million in 1999 to hire about 348 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, Oklahoma would receive \$16 million in fiscal year 2000 to support a total of 431 teachers.

- **Nearly \$5.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Oklahoma receives nearly \$5.6 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.
- **\$4.8 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Oklahoma receives \$4.8 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.
- **\$88.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** Oklahoma will receive \$88.3 million in Title I grants (to Local Education 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 \$1.5 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$123 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Oklahoma will receive \$123 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$5.7 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 62,300 Oklahoma 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. Oklahoma will receive \$10.4 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Oklahoma students work their way through college.
- **Over 700 Have Served in Oklahoma through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 746 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Oklahoma'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. **72,000 students in Oklahoma will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 87,000 students in Oklahoma will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Oklahoma's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Oklahoma will receive \$5.7 million in 1999 to help 3,410 of Oklahoma'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 Has Fallen 7%:** Since 1992, violent crime in Oklahoma has fallen 7%. In Tulsa, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 7%. In addition, robberies have declined 24% in Oklahoma City, with a 13% drop in rape, and a 3% drop in murder. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Oklahoma** -- Oklahoma's juvenile violent crime arrests have decreased 17% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **803 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 803 new police officers to date in communities across Oklahoma. [through 3/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Oklahoma, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Sapulpa and Seminole County. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Oklahoma communities including: Stillwater, Claremore, Elk City, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Okmulgee, Enid, Perkins,

Purcell and Tahlequah. 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.

- **Nearly \$4 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Oklahoma received \$3.9 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Over \$700,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Oklahoma will receive over \$700,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$125,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$5.1 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Oklahoma's Schools:** Oklahoma has received \$5.1 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING OKLAHOMA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **88,410 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 88,410 fewer people on welfare in Oklahoma now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 60% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 85%:** Child support collections have been increased by \$40 million -- or 85% -- in Oklahoma since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Oklahoma:** 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 9.3 percent in Oklahoma.**
- **\$22.1 Million for California Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Oklahoma received \$11.5 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$5.7 million in funding), helping Oklahoma welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$2.8 million in competitive grants were awarded to Oklahoma localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in Oklahoma received \$2.0 million in Federal funding. 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 OKLAHOMA'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 Oklahoma the balanced budget provided \$81.2 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 69,300 children in Oklahoma.
- **Helping 108,000 Oklahoma 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, Oklahoma received \$44.7 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 108,000 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 20,700 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 Oklahoma in 1997, 95% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 88% 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 \$12.1 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Oklahoma communities received \$12.1 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]
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- **1,240,000 Americans in Oklahoma Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Oklahoma enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,240,000 people in Oklahoma 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, 630,000 Oklahoma 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

- **\$11.9 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Oklahoma will receive \$10.7 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, Oklahoma will receive \$1.2 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Four Superfund Clean-up Sites in Oklahoma:** Since 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-ups in Oklahoma City (2), Criner and Sand Springs, Oklahoma.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Project in Oklahoma:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and the Comanche Nation for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- ***Revitalizing Oklahoma's Communities:*** Oklahoma City and Little Dixie were 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, Ada was designated a Rural Enterprise Community.
- ***Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 4,100 To 4,900 New Affordable Housing Units in Oklahoma 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 Oklahoma alone, this proposal would mean an additional 4,100 - 4,900 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$71 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Oklahoma has received \$71 million in disaster relief. This includes \$730 thousand for extreme fire hazards in 1998, and \$4.7 million in crisis counseling assistance for those residents affected by the Federal Building Bombing in April of 1995. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$1.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Oklahoma has received over \$1.6 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$24.8 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters. These funds have helped generate 67,526 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$69 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 Oklahoma received over \$69 million in Airport Improvement Project 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 \$78 Million in Transit Funds:*** Oklahoma has received over \$78 million in FTA funds since 1993.