

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

August 3, 1999

Staff Copy

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Tuesday, August 3, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1999

Final Schedule

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WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Partly cloudy. Winds north at 8 to 12 knots.
Low 65 to 70. High 83 to 88.*

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Partly Cloudy. Winds east at 10 to 14 knots.

Low

60 to 65. High 83 to 87.

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1999

Final Schedule

8:15	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
8:20	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Reflecting Pool
8:30	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
8:40	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
8:55	am (EST)	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois [flight time: 1 hour, 40 minutes] [time change: -1 hour]
9:35	am (CST)	THE PRESIDENT arrives Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois Greeters: Phillip Funari Linda Funari Mrs. Funari
9:50	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois via Marine One en route Meigs Field [flight time: 15 minutes]

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

10:05 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Meigs Field

Greeters: Emil Jones, Jr., Senate Minority Leader
John Stroger, President, Cook County Board of Commissioners
John P. Daley, Cook County Commissioner
Lorraine Dixon, City Council, President Pro Tempore
Vice Mayor Bernard Stone
Gary McDougal, United Parcel Service (T)
John Schmidt, Mayer, Brown and Platt
David Wilham, Wilham and Conlon Public Strategies (T)
Kevin O'Keefe
Hannah Rosenthal, HHS Regional Administrator
William Burke, GSA Regional Administrator

10:15 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Meigs Field via motorcade en route
Navy Pier Festival Hall
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:25 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Navy Pier Festival Hall

Greeters: Governor George Ryan
Governor Tom Carper
Mayor Richard Daley
Mayor Wellington Webb
Mayor Paul Helmke
Mayor Marc Morial
Mayor Beverly O'Neill
Eli Segal, President, Welfare to Work Partnership
Gerry Greenwald, Chief Executive Officer, United Airlines

10:30 am-

MEET AND GREET

10:45 am

ROOM 311

Navy Pier Festival Hall

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 30 guests in attendance.

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

10:50 am-
12:20 pm

NATIONAL FORUM ON WELFARE TO WORK
HALL A
Navy Pier Festival Hall
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 2000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of Paul Clayton, Burger King North America, Robert Shapiro, Monsanto Company, William Esrey, Sprint Corporation, and Jim Kelly, United Parcel Service of America.
- Off-stage announcement of Governor Tom Carper, Governor George Ryan, Mayor Wellington Webb, Mayor Paul Helmke, Mayor Marc Morial, and Mayor O'Neill.
- Off-stage announcement of Secretary William Daley, Secretary Alexis Herman, Secretary Rodney Slater, and Administrator Aida Alvarez.
- Off-stage announcement of the President, Mayor Richard Daley, Gerry Greenwald, Chief Executive Officer, United Airlines, and Eli Segal, President, Welfare to Work Partnership.
- Eli Segal, President, Welfare to Work Partnership, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Mayor Richard Daley.
- Mayor Richard Daley makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- The discussion begins.
- Rodney Carroll, Moderator, ends discussion.
- The President works a ropeline and departs.

12:25 pm-
12:30 pm

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
Navy Pier Festival Hall

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

12:35 pm- MEETING
12:40 pm FIRST AID ROOM
Navy Pier Festival Hall
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Lael Brainard
CLOSED PRESS

12:45 pm- MEETING WITH MAYOR RICHARD DALEY
12:55 pm FIRST AID ROOM
Navy Pier Festival Hall
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra
CLOSED PRESS

1:00 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Navy Pier Festival Hall via motorcade en route Lake Shore Park
[drive time: 10 minutes]

1:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Lake Shore Park

1:15 pm- REMARKS TO HEAT RELIEF VOLUNTEERS
1:45 pm LAKE SHORE PARK PAVILION
Remarks: Lowell Weiss
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

Note: There will be a standing microphone.

Note: There will be approximately 200 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President, Governor George Ryan (T), and John Stroger, President, Cook County Board of Commissioners, and Mayor Richard Daley.
- Governor George Ryan (T) makes brief remarks and introduces Mayor Richard Daley.
- Mayor Richard Daley makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

1:50 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Lake Shore Park via motorcade en route Drake Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

1:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Drake Hotel
Greeter: John Sweeney, President, AFL-CIO

2:00 pm- MEETING WITH AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
3:00 pm GRAND BALLROOM
Drake Hotel
Remarks: Paul Glastris
Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 120 guests in attendance.

3:10 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Drake Hotel via motorcade en route Meigs Field
[drive time: 10 minutes]

3:20 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Meigs Field

3:30 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Meigs Field via Marine One en route Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois
[flight time: 15 minutes]

3:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois

4:00 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 40 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

6:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

7:05 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Reflecting Pool

7:15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

7:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1999

NATIONAL FORUM AT THE WELFARE TO WORK PARTNERSHIP CONFERENCE

DATE:	August 3, 1999
LOCATION:	McPherson Place, Navy Pier Chicago, IL
MEET & GREET TIME:	10:30am – 10:45am
EVENT TIME:	10:50am – 12:20pm
FROM:	Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To talk to former recipients about their experiences moving from welfare to work, call on business leaders to hire even more people from the welfare rolls, challenge federal, state, and local officials to invest funds in those who need help the most, and warn Congress not to renege on the bipartisan commitment to help states and communities finish the job of welfare reform.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be addressing the second day of the three day Welfare to Work Partnership Conference. The purpose of the conference is to provide a forum to share the progress and challenges of welfare reform, and to form partnerships that will ensure continued commitment to welfare to work around the country. In attendance will be almost 2,000 conference participants, including representatives of: businesses of all sizes that have hired former welfare recipients or that want to learn how to hire from this new labor source; local, state, and federal government agencies; welfare to work service providers; and community and faith-based organizations. In your remarks today you will announce:

All 50 States Meeting Overall Work Participation Goals

New data you will release today show that every state and the District of Columbia met the welfare law's overall work requirement for 1998, which requires 30 percent of families to have a parent working at least 20 hours per week. Nationally, 35 percent of all welfare recipients were working in 1998. This is the first full year of work data available under the 1996 welfare reform law (not all states had to report in 1997 and those that did only had to report data for the last quarter). Not all states met the law's two parent work rates, which require 75 percent of two parent families to work: of the forty-one states subject to the rate, 28 met it. These data cover fiscal year 1998 (October 1, 1997 through September 30, 1998).

Four Times More of Those on Welfare Are Working than in 1992

The 1998 data also show that four times more of those on welfare are working than when you took office. Nationally, the percentage of welfare recipients working rose from 7 percent in 1992 to 27 percent in 1998, with the remainder fulfilling their participation requirements through job search, education, and training. You began to reform welfare early in your first term, granting waivers to 43 states to require work and encourage personal responsibility, expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit and the minimum wage to make work pay, and pushing the Congress for nationwide welfare reform legislation which you signed into law in August 1996.

Caseloads Have Fallen to Historic New Lows

You will also release new welfare caseload numbers today that show the percent of Americans on welfare is at its lowest level since 1967. The welfare rolls have fallen by 48 percent, or 6.8 million, since January 1993, when they stood at 14.1 million. State-by-state numbers show 31 states have had declines of 50 percent or more. A new report by the Council of Economic Advisers, released today, finds that the implementation of welfare reform is the single most important factor contributing to the widespread and continuous caseload declines from 1996 to 1998. CEA estimates that the federal and state program and policy changes implemented as a result of welfare reform account for approximately one-third of the caseload reduction from 1996 to 1998. The strong economy has also played an important role, accounting for approximately ten percent of the decline between 1996 and 1998.

Companies are Hiring from the Welfare Rolls

Over 12,000 businesses of all sizes and industries have joined The Welfare to Work Partnership since its launch in May 1997, and they have already hired an estimated 410,000 people from the welfare rolls. Seventy-six percent of companies have hired former welfare recipients for full-time jobs and the average salary is \$17,000 a year. More than 8 in 10 executives have found their new hires are good, productive employees; sixty-five percent of business leaders report that welfare to work hires have the same or higher retention rates than other employees, making welfare to work a smart solution for business. The federal government is also doing its part: as Vice President Gore announced yesterday, the federal government has hired over 14,000 people in dozens of agencies across the U.S., far surpassing the goal of 10,000 hires set in April 1997. The three-day Chicago convention will allow over 2,000 company representatives, federal, state and local officials, and community-based organizations from around the country to participate in over 100 workshops highlighting successful welfare to work strategies they can replicate at home.

Independent Studies Confirm People are Moving from Welfare to Work

Numerous independent studies also confirm that more people are moving from welfare to work. Results from a new national survey released yesterday by the Urban Institute found 69 percent of recipients had left welfare for work, and 18 percent had left because they had increased income, no longer needed welfare, or had a change in family situation. The report found that women leaving welfare were working at nearly identical rates, types of jobs, and at salaries as other mothers with incomes up to 200 percent of poverty or \$32,000 a year for a family of four. A recent General Accounting Office report based on state surveys found that between 63 and 87 percent of adults have worked since leaving the welfare rolls, results similar to state studies

funded by the Department of Health and Human Services. At the same time, the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey shows that between 1992 and 1998, the employment rate of previous year welfare recipients increased by 70 percent.

More Must Be Done to Help Those Still on the Rolls

You will call on the public and private sector to do more to help those still on welfare move to work and succeed on the job. You will urge the companies in The Welfare to Work Partnership to hire even more people from the welfare rolls, challenge federal, state and local officials to invest funds in those who need help the most, and warn Congress not to renege on its bipartisan commitment to help states and communities finish the job of welfare reform.

- Congress should honor its bipartisan commitment to welfare reform by resisting proposals to cut the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant created in the 1996 welfare act. At the same time, states should use the resources provided in the welfare reform law and the flexibility provided in the recent welfare reform rules to invest in those who need additional help to leave the welfare rolls and to support working families who have left the rolls succeed in the workforce.

You will also call on Congress to finish the job by enacting your initiatives to help those families with the greatest challenges move from welfare to work and succeed in the workforce, including:

- \$1 billion to extend the Welfare-to-Work program to help long-term welfare recipients and low-income fathers work and support their families. Welfare-to-Work funds are targeted to those individuals who need the most help, including long-term welfare recipients with low basic skills, substance abuse or poor work history, and are distributed to states and communities based on concentrations of poverty, welfare dependency, and unemployment. Also under your proposal, states and communities would use a minimum of 20 percent of their formula funds to provide job placement and job retention assistance to low-income fathers who sign personal responsibility contracts committing them to work, establish paternity, and pay child support. The Administration's reauthorization proposal, which has been endorsed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities, and the National Association of Counties, is included in H.R. 1482 introduced by Congressman Cardin and S. 1317 introduced by Senator Akaka. The reauthorization would build on the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work program you secured in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act. To date, communities in nearly every state are using Welfare-to-Work funds to help individuals with the greatest challenges, and today the Vice President announced the Department of Labor will release over \$100 million in grants to the states of Alaska, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, and New Jersey.
- Significant new funding for child care to help working families meet the cost of child care including: (1) \$7.5 billion over five years to expand the Child Care Block Grant, (2) \$5 billion over five years in greater child care tax relief, (3) \$3 billion over five years in child care quality improvements, (4) a new tax credit for businesses that provide child care services for their workers, and (5) new tax relief for parents who choose to stay at home with their

young children. With more parents entering the work force, the need for child care has risen as a critical support to help parents keep their jobs. The 1996 welfare law did provide \$4 billion in additional funds to states to provide more care and help improve the quality of programs, but the unmet need remains large. There are approximately 10 million children eligible for federal funded support, yet in 1997, only 1.25 million children received assistance. Ensuring that families who leave welfare for jobs stay employed is one of the next challenges of welfare reform, and reliable, safe, and affordable child care is one of the critical ingredients for parents succeeding in work.

- Additional welfare-to-work housing vouchers and transportation funds to provide 25,000 more housing vouchers and double Access to Jobs transportation funding from \$75 million to \$150 million. The welfare-to-work housing vouchers will help families move closer to a job, reduce a long commute, or secure more stable housing that will help them get or keep a job. The Job Access grants will provide funds for communities to provide innovative transportation solutions so welfare recipients and other low income workers can get to work.
- Extend both the Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit to encourage the hiring and retention of long-term welfare recipients and other disadvantaged individuals.

I. PARTICIPANTS

Meet & Greet Participants:

See attached list

Discussion Attendees:

Mayor Paul Helmke

Mayor Marc Morial

Mayor Beverly O'Neill

Gerry Greenwald, Chief Executive Officer, United Airlines

Program Participants:

Mayor Richard Daley

Eli Segal, President & CEO, Welfare to Work Partnership

Discussion Participants:

Rodney Carroll, Chief Operating Officer, Welfare to Work Partnership and Operations

Division Manager, United Parcel Service of America

NOTE: Rodney Carroll will moderate the discussion.

Governor Thomas Carper

Governor George Ryan

Mayor Wellington Webb

See attached list for other participants.

II. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

III. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will greet members of the Welfare to Work Partnership Board of Directors.
- YOU will be announced, accompanied by Mayor Richard Daley, Eli Segal, and Gerry Greenwald, onto the stage.
- Eli Segal will make opening remarks and introduce Mayor Daley.
- Mayor Daley will make remarks and introduce YOU.
- YOU will make remarks and take your seat for the discussion.
- Rodney Carroll will begin and moderate the discussion.
- Upon conclusion of the discussion, YOU will make concluding remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

I. ATTACHMENTS

- Meet and Greet Participants
- Suggested Discussion Sequence and Questions
- Discussion Participant Bios
- State-by-State Work Participation Numbers Chart
- State-by-State Welfare Caseload Numbers Chart
- Federal Hiring Numbers Chart

B

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR WELFARE TO WORK PARTNERSHIP
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 3, 1999**

Acknowledge: Eli Segal, Jerry Greenwald, Gov. Carper, Gov. Ryan, Mayor Daley, Mayor Webb, Mayor Helmke, Mayor Morial, Mayor O'Neil; Sec. Herman; Sec. Slater; Sec. Daley; Administrator Alvarez; Sec. Shalala could not be here, but is well-represented by Olivia Golden and Al Collins.

For six and a half years, we, the American people, have been on a remarkable crusade. It is a journey that has transformed our system of welfare into a system of work. And it is a journey that is transforming our families and our nation, bringing a new generation of Americans into the mainstream of American life.

The signs of this transformation are everywhere. Inner-city buses that used to be empty at rush hour are now full of passengers dressed for work. Tax preparation services are moving into abandoned storefronts, helping former welfare recipients fill out the first tax return of their lives. And there are even more subtle and significant changes -- changes taking place in the human heart and human spirit. Mothers are collecting their mail with a little more pride these days, expecting to see bank statements, not welfare checks. Children are going to school with their heads held a little higher, their eyes full of hope as they see firsthand that hard work does indeed lead to better lives.

It is difficult to remember, but just seven years ago when I ran for president, America was out of work and out of ideas. Our economy was stagnant, burdened with a crushing debt and deficit. Interest rates were skyrocketing and unemployment was high. The American Dream seemed to be drifting further and further out of reach. For some, our welfare system was Exhibit A in America's decline. It had become a system that undermined our most cherished values of work and family. As governor of Arkansas, I spent many hours in welfare offices, listening to the stories of frustrated recipients. They told me that our welfare system wasn't working because it kept them from working.

I pledged to turn this country around, to restore America's most fundamental bargain with our people: That every American who is willing to work and take responsibility should have the opportunity to live the American Dream. I pledged to bring our people together, across all the lines that divide us, into one strong community. And I pledged that if the American people elected me to be their President, I would put my heart and soul into ending welfare as we know it.

Today, America is working again. We have the longest peacetime expansion in history, nearly 19 million new jobs, the lowest unemployment in a generation, the lowest African-American unemployment in recorded history. From a deficit of \$290 billion, we are moving to a surplus of \$99 billion. This year, homeownership was at an all-time high.

And we have indeed ended welfare as we knew it. We have restored the value of work in America. We raised the minimum wage and passed the Earned Income Tax Credit, telling parents that if you work full-time, you do not have to raise your children in poverty.

When I took office, we gave 43 states waivers to launch their own efforts to reform welfare. And three years ago, we came together across party lines to pass a landmark welfare reform bill. We said that no person could ever make welfare a way of life again -- that everybody who can work, must work. But we also recognized that millions who had known nothing but years of dependency, people who had never even seen their own parents go to work, could not make the transition to work on their own. So we made sure that there was extra support for child care, transportation and housing. With new tax incentives, we encouraged businesses to hire more welfare recipients.

Today, I am proud to announce that all 50 states -- and the District of Columbia -- have met the work requirements we set in 1996. We have cut our welfare rolls by nearly half, reducing the percentage of Americans on welfare to its lowest level since 1967. And those who are on welfare today are four times as likely to work as when I first took office.

While some of the credit goes to our booming economy [*10 percent*], the Council of Economic Advisers has found that welfare reform -- with its new emphasis on work -- has been the single most important factor in reducing our rolls. Three quarters of the 6.8 million people who have left welfare since I took office did so after the welfare reform law was signed in 1996.

The credit also goes to every single person in this audience. When we passed the law in 1996, I said that moving Americans from welfare to work would take the committed effort of every sector of our society, not just government, but businesses, faith-based organizations, community groups, private citizens. Vice-President Gore has done a tremendous job of bringing our religious and service organizations together in his Coalition to Sustain Success.

And in 1997, my good friend Eli Segal agreed to help rally the business community to the challenge of turning long-term welfare recipients into full-time workers. Two and half years ago, he started this partnership with just five companies. Today, he and Jerry Greenwald have built a partnership that is 12,000 businesses strong. Last I heard, Jerry was also running United Airlines in his spare time. Members of the Welfare to Work Partnership, businesses both large and small, have given 410,000 welfare recipients the opportunity to go to work. More than 8 in 10 executives report great success hiring people off the welfare rolls. They are finding that these employees are a good investment -- they work hard, and stay in their jobs as long or even longer than other workers. So in this era of labor shortages, we must not forget that former welfare recipients can be a rich pool of untapped talent, people who are good employees, and good for the bottom line.

I thank you for recognizing the important role you can play in extending the opportunities of our time to all Americans. And I am proud to say that, with Vice-President Gore's leadership, the federal government is also doing its part, hiring more than 14,000 people across the U.S., and surpassing the goal of 10,000 hires we set two years ago. One of those hires is here with us today. Maria Hernandez, who was on welfare for more than three years, has worked as administrative assistant in our Cook County North Census Office since January.

Over the past three years, we've proved that if you ask people to go to work, they'll go to work. Our welfare recipients are doing their part. Now, we must do our part and finish the job.

There will never be a better time. We are living in an era of unprecedented prosperity. Businesses are creating jobs faster than they can fill them. To keep our economy growing, we must help those on welfare move into these jobs. We need them. But not only do we have a precious opportunity and an economic imperative, we have a moral obligation to extend the prosperity of our time to every single American.

This is how I propose to finish the job of making welfare work for America. First, we must continue to honor our bipartisan commitment to welfare reform. There are some in Congress who are so desperate for a risky tax cut that they want to cut the welfare block grant and walk away from the commitment we made just three years ago. That would be a big mistake. We can't afford to walk off the job until every person on welfare who is able to work can find and keep a job. I call on states to use the extra money they have saved because of welfare reform to move even more people to work and to help them succeed in the workplace.

Next, to finish the job, we must strengthen our commitment to helping those still on the welfare rolls -- often families who face the most significant challenges -- replace the dependency of welfare with the dignity of work. I ask Congress to build on the Welfare-to-Work program we established -- with the support of our mayors and county leaders -- in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. We must help those who are least prepared for work -- people who perhaps never learned to read or are struggling to overcome drug addictions -- to get the skills to become self-sufficient. And we must help more low-income fathers honor their responsibility to their children. Three years ago, we strengthened our child support laws. My welfare to work plan will target funds to help responsible fathers work and pay child support -- and I ask Congress to pass it.

To finish job, we must strengthen our commitment to child care. For years, mothers on welfare chose not to work because child care costs often dwarfed the size of their weekly paychecks. In 1996, we began to change that, adding \$4 billion to our child care subsidy funds. But we have met just one-tenth of the need. Our children deserve better. I ask Congress to pass my child care initiative to provide more child care subsidies and tax credits for needy families, and new funds to improve the quality of care.

To finish the job, we must strengthen our commitment to helping welfare recipients commute, or move closer to work. I challenge Congress to double our commitment to transportation assistance and provide 25,000 new welfare-to-work housing vouchers.

To finish the job, we must increase the minimum wage to ensure work pays better than welfare.

To finish the job, we must do more to bring work and opportunity to the very communities where the majority of welfare recipients live. Many of you know that last month, I traveled across the country to shine a spotlight on our inner cities, rural areas and Indian reservations, the places still struggling in the shadows of our prosperity that can still be our New Markets. I saw families doing their best to raise children in neighborhoods where unemployment and poverty were more than double the nationwide average. I ask your help in passing my New

Markets Initiative to spur new private investment in these areas – to bring new businesses, new jobs and new hope into these communities.

And finally, I challenge all of you, the Welfare to Work Partnership, to help us finish the job. Keep hiring more people off our welfare rolls – give them the chance to become good employees and good citizens. Encourage more businesses to join your cause – recruit some of your vendors and clients. Reach out to small businesses – the firms that are creating the most jobs in our new economy. And I ask you not to forget low-income fathers in your hiring efforts – they are crucial to making welfare reform work for our families. I thank IBM for sponsoring a new online network that can help match businesses who need workers with welfare recipients who need jobs. For our part, I am working to extend the Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit and Work Opportunity Tax Credit to reward your vision and faith.

A wise man [*Leo Tolstoy*] once said that “Work is ... the true source of human welfare.” So in this era of unprecedented prosperity, let us come together to help more of our fellow Americans reach that vital source. We cannot allow this rare opportunity to bring all Americans into the world of work slip away. Instead, let us seize it, let us give every American the chance to work and live the American Dream. Let’s make this season, a true season of progress.

Now, it is my pleasure to introduce the moderator of our discussion. Rodney Carroll ^{was} ~~the~~ Operations Division Manager ~~at~~ the United Parcel Service of America and ^{is} Chief Operating Officer of The Welfare to Work Partnership. Rodney grew up on welfare, so he knows firsthand the challenges of both the families moving from welfare to work, and the businesses hiring them.

C

WELFARE TO WORK CONFERENCE MEET & GREET PARTICIPANTS

August 3, 1999

Henry Anthony, AHL Services
Cathy Bessant, Bank of America
Rodney Carroll, Welfare to Work Partnership and United Parcel Service of America
Paul Clayton, Burger King, North America
Ted English, The TJX Companies, Inc.
William T. Esrey, Sprint Corporation
Michael Fergus, Allied Van Lines
Jim Goodwin, UAL Corporation
Gerald Greenwald, UAL Corporation
Rachel Hubka, Rachel's Bus Company
Brendan Keegan, Marriott International
Jim Kelly, United Parcel Service of America, Inc.
Stanley Litow, IBM Corporation
Shelley Longmuir, United Airlines Corporation
Arthur Martinez, Sears, Roebuck and Co.
William McDermott, Xerox Corporation
Rosemary Mede, CVS Corporation
Russell Meyer, Cessna Aircraft, a Textron Company
Chip Raymond, Citigroup Foundation
Eli Segal, Welfare to Work Partnership
Robert B. Shapiro, Monsanto Company
Laurence Siegel, The Mills Corporation
John Sloan, Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Lea Soupata, United Parcel Service of America
George Stinson, General Converters & Assemblers, Inc.
Jonathan M. Tisch, Loews Hotels
Barbara Turner, Boscart Construction
Doug Williams, The Limited
Mark Willis, Chase Manhattan Bank
Barry Zigas, Fannie Mae

D

SUGGESTED WELFARE TO WORK DISCUSSION FORUM **SEQUENCE AND QUESTIONS**

August 3, 1999

•**Rodney Carroll, Operations Division Manager, UPS and Chief Operating Officer, The Welfare to Work Partnership** will open and moderate the discussion. He will facilitate the discussion flow and introduce you to the participants listed below. The following is a list of suggested questions for you.

•**Bill McDermott, Senior Vice President, Xerox**

•**Wendy Waxler, Account Associate, Xerox**

[Wendy Waxler will comment on how she moved from welfare to her new job at Xerox, and on the aspects of her job that she likes the most.]

Suggested POTUS Question to Wendy Waxler: What kinds of things did Xerox do to help you make the transition from welfare to work?

[Bill McDermott will comment on the Xerox partnership with Women in Community Service to provide mentors to their new welfare to work employees.]

•**Rena Burns, Automated Data Sciences**

[Rena Burns will comment on her belief that the increased flexibility of a small business environment makes it a good one for hiring welfare to work employees.]

Suggested POTUS Question: What is the greatest challenge small businesses face in hiring welfare recipients?

Suggested POTUS Comment: At this point you could challenge all businesses—large and small-- to reach out to other small businesses who are the engine of growth, and who may not have the same information and resources to learn about welfare to work. Businesses can also reach out to their suppliers and their business partners to encourage them to get involved in welfare to work.

•**Tiffany Smith, UPS Package Sorter**

[Tiffany Smith will comment on the challenges she faces with regard to transportation, and describe her daily routine of walking her children to day care, then taking the bus to a subway to the bus to the air hub.]

Suggested POTUS Question: That sounds like a lot of effort. Is it worth it?

Suggested POTUS Question: Tiffany, you've been at UPS for several years—what's the next step? (NOTE: Tiffany has just put in a request to become a UPS supervisor)

Suggested POTUS Comment: At this point you could mention our Access to Job proposal which will help more areas design innovative solutions to transportation challenges, such as the one Rodney Carroll helped launch for UPS.

•**Governor George Ryan (R-IL)**

[Governor Ryan will comment on the need to maintain the federal-state partnership on welfare reform so we can invest in helping more people move from welfare reform.]

Suggested POTUS Question: What other kinds of investments are you making with your welfare reform funds? [NOTE: The new work numbers announced today show Illinois passing the work rates with flying colors]

•**Rosemary Mede, Senior Vice President, CVS/pharmacy**

•**Antoinette Patrick, CVS, Pharmacy Technician**

[Rosemary Mede will describe CVS' pharmacy apprenticeship that was developed to provide people in the Washington, D.C. area with career track opportunities.]

Suggested POTUS Question for Antoinette Patrick: Antoinette, how do you like working in a pharmacy?

•**Bill Simmons, CEO, MasterLube**

•**Tyler Left Hand, Assistant Manager, MasterLube**

[Bill Simmons will comment his belief that the success of his business is due to the people that work for him. NOTE: 20-25% of his employees are current or former welfare recipients, and he also has an innovative approach to helping employees deal with substance abuse.]

[Tyler Left Hand will comment on how his job has helped him pay child support and provide a better life for his daughter.]

Suggested POTUS Question to Tyler Left Hand: Tyler, what do you hope to do next? [NOTE: Tyler hopes to open his own lube business some day].

•**Governor Tom Carper (D-DE)**

[Governor Carper is known as a leader on strengthening fathers, and will comment on how he has worked to involve fathers as part of his broader welfare reform agenda. NOTE: Delaware met all family rate (26%), but not two parent (24%).]

Suggested POTUS Question: What are you doing to help those fathers like Tyler who want to work and pay child support?

Suggested POTUS Comment: At this point you could challenge businesses to do more to help employ fathers -- which helps support children and families leaving welfare, and helps build stronger communities.

•**Mayor Wellington Webb (D – Denver, CO)**

[Mayor Webb will discuss why the Welfare to Work program is critical to cities, and will acknowledge Mayor Helmke.]

Suggested POTUS Comment: *At this point you could acknowledge Mayor Helmke and underscore the bipartisan commitment to welfare reform.*

Suggested POTUS Question to Mayor Webb: *Mayor Webb, how are you using Welfare-to-Work funds to help those with the greatest challenges get and keep good jobs in Denver?*

•**Ted English, President & COO, TJX Companies, Inc.**

•**Joanne Hilferty, CEO, Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries, Boston**

•**Maria Mercado, Merchandising Sales Associate, Marshall's**

[Joanne Hilferty will describe the public/private partnership between TJX Companies and Goodwill in Boston, and how TJX has found a way to hire and retain individuals who are still on welfare and who have less work experience.]

Suggested POTUS Question to Maria Mercado: *How did this training program help you begin your career?*

•**Catherine (Cathy) Bessant, President, Community Development Banking Group Bank of America (Board Member)**

•**LaTonya Stephens, Telephone Personal Banker, Bank of America**

[LaTonya Stephens will comment about the help Bank of America has given her with child care, her recent promotion, and her accomplishment of saving enough money to buy a new car.]

Suggested POTUS Comment: *At this point you could mention the Administration's child care initiative*

[Cathy Bessant will highlight the value corporate investments in things people need to sustain self-sufficiency.]

Suggested POTUS Question for Cathy Bessant: *You joined us on the New Markets Tour last month. What do you see as the connection between investing in underserved areas and welfare to work?*

•**Jonathan Tisch, CEO, Loews Hotels**

[Jonathan Tisch will comment on the partnership between Loews and Mayor Penelas (who will not be in attendance) in an industry-based initiative with 44 other hotels and motels in the community to recruit businesses and address the barriers of hiring former recipients such as education and ESL. He will also introduce one of Loews' welfare to work hires, **Consuelo McGlond, Loews Overnight Phone Operator** who recently won the Jonathan Tisch President's Award for her professional manner and great attitude.]

WELFARE TO WORK CONFERENCE NATIONAL FORUM DISCUSSION

PARTICIPANTS

AUTOMATED DATA SCIENCES (Santa Monica, CA)

Rena Burns, President

Rena Burns, a 47-year-old, small business owner, runs an information technology/software development firm which employs 50 people, and has been a winner of the Small Business Administration's Regional Welfare to Work Entrepreneur Award. Although she did not set out to hire welfare recipients, Burns experienced such success with one welfare to work employee that she has now hired four welfare to work employees, and is using the local One-Stop Center as a hiring source. She believes the small business environment is a good one for welfare to work hires, as they are able to be more versatile in providing the personal attention, encouragement, and coaching which she feels are key factors to the success of these new workers. Having been on welfare as one of five children with a single mother, Rena works hard to provide others with the chances she never had growing up. She also believes that as a business owner it is her responsibility to give back to the community that supports her business.

BANK OF AMERICA

Catherine Bessant, President, Community Development Banking Group

Bank of America's Welfare to Self Sufficiency Initiative, initiated in April 1998, aims to achieve the greatest potential for sustained self-sufficiency of former welfare recipients. Having hired more than 330 new workers in recruitment, training and retention programs across the country, including Dallas, Los Angeles, Norfolk, Phoenix, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and Spokane, the bank has also facilitated hiring of hundreds of other recipients in dozens of other locations through their support of local organizations and initiatives. New hires at the bank have become proof operators, teller, ATM processors, and customer service representatives. Bank of America places career advancement as a priority in helping their new hires achieve self-sufficiency, and has dedicated resources to increase the economic opportunity for and advance the careers of these new employees. Employee supports include money management courses, up to \$2,000 reimbursement for tuition and textbooks, subsidized child care, a home ownership program in which the bank provides a \$5,000 mortgage loan in which only the interest is due back from the employee, an extensive EAP program, including the Family Resource Center, and a peer-to-peer mentoring program.

Success Story:

LaTonya R. Stephens, Duncanville, TX

LaTonya Stephens, a 26 year-old mother of two daughters, had been on and off welfare for two years when she heard about a training program offered by Goodwill Industries. She enrolled in the program, and was hired by Bank of America in Dallas in August 1998 as a Telephone Banking Representative. She has been rewarded for her outstanding performance, has recently received a promotion and raise to approximately \$20,600 annually, and looks forward to moving up with the company. In addition, the bank has provided her with childcare assistance. LaTonya is proud to have completed her G.E.D., to be able to adequately support herself and her daughters, and to have saved enough to purchase a new car this year.

CVS CORPORATION

Rosemary Mede, Senior Vice President, Human Resources

Since the inception of CVS's involvement in welfare to work, the company has hired 3,788 welfare recipients with a 60% retention rate, double the industry standard. With active welfare to work programs throughout the eastern United States, CVS has an established record of hiring harder-to-place welfare recipients, and has made internal promotion a company policy. In the metropolitan D.C. area, CVS/Pharmacy and the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council have developed an apprenticeship program for Pharmacy Technicians. This program has delivered quality employment and training opportunities.

Success Story:

Antoinette Patrick, Washington, D.C.

Antoinette Patrick, 41, is the married mother of 2 children, one of whom has a disability. She had been receiving welfare assistance periodically for approximately 5 years. Through the DC Department of Employment, Antoinette was identified as having high potential for the apprenticeship program, and was chosen for the pharmacy program by CVS after extensive interviews. She was hired with full health benefits as a CVS Pharmacy Technician in October 1998, and has already received a raise in pay to \$7.25/hour. She takes pride in delivering good service to customers that are ill or are caring for a sick child or parent. She hopes to take advantage of the educational benefits and loans offered by CVS to attend pharmacy school in the future. Antoinette has also opened a savings account for each of her children, and hopes to be able to help them attend college.

LOEWS HOTELS (Miami, FL)

Jonathan Tisch, Chief Executive Officer

A board member of the Welfare to Work Partnership since 1997, Jonathan Tisch leads a rapidly expanding chain of 15 hotels and resorts. Loews empowers individuals and communities by partnering with organizations to create jobs for and assist in the training of welfare recipients. A prime example of this welfare to work effort is in Miami, where Loews and 44 other members of the Greater Miami & the Beaches Hotel Association worked with Mayor Alex Penelas's office, the local WAGES coalition, and service providers such as Lockheed Martin and America Works, to meet the need for enthusiastic well-trained employees. To date, Loews has hired 40

responsible and qualified individuals from the welfare rolls into well-paying jobs with growth opportunities in their new 800-room hotel in Miami Beach. The success of this venture has inspired Loews to replicate this model at all of their new properties, while maintaining a strong commitment to hire welfare recipients at pre-existing sites.

Success Story:

Consuelo McGlond, Miami, FL

Consuelo McGlond, 28, is the mother of 3 children. She had received welfare assistance for most of the last ten years, and had never held a job for longer than six months. Last year she enrolled in the America Works Program where she participated in a 10-week course in computer literacy, interviewing skills, and job readiness. Upon completion of this course, she was hired by Loews Miami Beach Hotel as an Overnight Switchboard Operator in November 1998. Consuelo currently makes \$9.00/hour and has full health and dental benefits. Consuelo says that she loves her job at Loews, especially the pride she feels when she is able to successfully assist a customer in need. She was awarded the Jonathan Tisch President's Award for her professional manner and great attitude at work. Consuelo aspires to enroll in community college and take business or hospitality courses and learn Spanish. She hopes her kids will be able to attend college one day, and says she encourages them to "be a little better than me."

MASTERLUBE (Billings, MT)

Bill Simmons, Chief Executive Officer

MasterLube is a group of ten-minute oil change stores. Bill Simmons believes his company should serve as an entry point into the workforce for its employees, during which time they participate in training for both career and personal development. He has seen "alums" move on to jobs in banks, school systems, the railroad, and mental health centers. MasterLube has a five-step system to implement their mission statement -- "Attract, hire, train, develop, and launch." At any time approximately 20-25% of the MasterLube staff are former welfare recipients. Simmons takes a personal interest in his employees, even going so far as to accompany them to a job interview or to enroll in college courses. The company helps employees overcome challenges such as substance abuse by providing treatment for any employee who needs it through the company health insurance plan, allowing employees to pay back the insurance deductible in installments through a payroll deduction, and pairing that employee with a colleague who has successfully completed treatment. MasterLube has been an extremely successful business, gaining interest from industry competitors, and Simmons believes that much of this is due to the service delivered by the people he has hired.

Success Story:

Tyler Left Hand, Billings, MT

Tyler Left Hand, 31, is the non-custodial father of a 5 year-old daughter. Tyler has worked hard to pay child support to help keep his daughter and her mother off of welfare assistance. Tyler grew up on the Crow Tribe reservation, but left for Billings, Montana after becoming unemployed. He was hired by MasterLube, with full health benefits, in November 1995 as a pit technician, and has worked his way up to assistant manager where he earns \$8.00/hour. He enjoys the sense of pride he feels when he completes a day of work, and appreciates the skills

and knowledge he has gained from his work. Tyler hopes to enroll in a vocational school, and also dreams of opening his own lube shop with his brother one day.

TJX COMPANIES, INC & MORGAN MEMORIAL GOODWILL INDUSTRIES

Ted English, President & Chief Operating Officer, TJX Companies, Inc.

Joanne Hilferty, Chief Executive Officer, Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries (Boston, MA)

The TJX Companies, Inc., the world's largest off-price apparel retailer, was one of the first national companies to commit to hire individuals off public assistance by becoming a charter member of The Welfare to Work Partnership in August of 1997. When they joined, they committed to hiring 5,000 former welfare recipients by the year 2000, and as of June 1999 they have exceeded their goals and hired 10,145 welfare recipients. TJX attributes their success to their collaboration with community-based organizations as part of their recruiting and retention efforts. In Boston, TJX has partnered with Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries, and has received Welfare-to-Work funding from the Boston Private Industry Council, to pilot The First Step Transition to Work Program, an intensive retail and customer service skill training program. The program, located in the Boston Empowerment Zone, offers four weeks of classroom training, one to five weeks of internship, job placement and post-placement case management for one year to help people succeed on the job. TJX plans to duplicate this program in areas with high welfare populations, public transportation, and a need for new workers.

Success Story:

Maria Mercado, Boston, MA

Maria Mercado is 29 and the mother of two daughters. Maria had been receiving welfare assistance for 10 years, when she received a mailer advertising Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries First Step Transition to Work program. While it was a great challenge for her to gain the confidence to work after all of those years, Maria signed up for the training program and was eventually hired by TJX Companies in December 1998 as a cashier at Marshalls. She has been promoted several times, and is currently training as a department coordinator, a supervisory position. She is currently earning \$7.00/hour, and will receive a raise and benefits with her promotion. Maria has gained much self-confidence through her training and work, and feels much better about her ability to provide for her children. She is studying for and hopes to receive her G.E.D. soon.

UNITED PARCEL SERVICE OF AMERICA AND THE WELFARE TO WORK PARTNERSHIP

Rodney Carroll, Operations Division Manager, United Parcel Service of America and Chief Operating Officer, The Welfare to Work Partnership

UPS has been a leader in recruiting and hiring welfare recipients for the past 25 years. Under the leadership of UPS Chairman and CEO Jim Kelly, one of the five founding members of the Welfare to Work Partnership, UPS has become even more involved in hiring welfare recipients and encouraging other companies to get involved since 1997. To date, UPS has hired 25,000 welfare to work employees in 40 locations throughout the country including Atlanta, Camden, Chicago, Philadelphia and San Diego. In the Philadelphia area, Rodney Carroll and UPS helped

to create a bus system with SEPTA (South Eastern Philadelphia Transit Authority), that allowed Rodney to personally hire more than 700 people from welfare to work at UPS. Transportation has been one of the major roadblocks in welfare to work success, and the program he created, which started in 1996 with 4 buses and has grown today to a total of 54 buses, now moves thousands of people to their jobs daily.

Success Story:

Tiffany Smith, Philadelphia, PA

Tiffany Smith, 22, is the mother of two. She grew up receiving welfare and continued to receive it after her first child was born. She began working at UPS in late 1996 as a loader/unloader, making \$8.50/hour with full benefits and she has now been promoted to a package sorter, earning \$10.50/hour. Tiffany's daily commute to her job at the Philadelphia Air Hub involves taking her children to day care, and then taking a bus to a subway to another bus that runs to UPS. While this is not easy, she prefers the independence her job provides to relying on welfare. In September she will resume GED classes taught at the airport and funded by UPS. Her goal is to become a supervisor at UPS in the near future, and then to pursue a degree in nursing.

XEROX CORPORATION

Bill McDermott, Senior Vice President

Xerox Business Services (XBS) provides services to more than four million people every day, making XBS the fastest growing division of Xerox Corporation. The XBS welfare to work program began in 1997, and has a 76 percent retention rate with their 380 welfare to work hires, with a 38 percent promotion rate to date. Most welfare to work hires start at XBS as accountant associates earning \$7 to \$8 per hour. XBS's welfare to work initiative includes retention-focused strategies, and includes skills development. Some creative techniques that XBS has employed include a mentoring program, a toll-free line between managers and employees that can be used in emergencies, and a strong outreach to community-based organizations such as Women in Community Service (WICS). Together with WICS, Xerox has implemented their mentoring program called "Friends at Work" to provide support to XBS new hires during their first months of work.

Success Story

Wendy Waxler, Washington, D.C.

Wendy Waxler is 32 and the mother of a 3 year-old daughter. Although she was constantly in search of employment, her daughter's disability and medical needs made finding reliable childcare difficult and balancing a work schedule with doctor's appointments almost impossible. Wendy received welfare assistance for one and a half years. Eventually, she enrolled in an employment program at So Others Might Eat (SOME). Through the ReEntry to Work Program, Wendy was recruited by Xerox Business Services, and found an employer that could be flexible around her circumstances. She was hired by XBS in February 1999 as a temporary account associate, quickly becoming a permanent employee. She has received several promotions, and currently earns \$9.60/hour, receives health benefits and participates in both 401K and net-profit sharing plans. She was even offered a job by an XBS client with whom she was temporarily assigned to work. By allowing her to work at night, managing the fax center for a large law firm, Wendy can both provide for her daughter and be available to care for and attend to her medical

needs. She feels that her new job has enormously boosted her self-esteem and aspirations for the future. Wendy hopes to grow with Xerox, eventually becoming a systems or network analyst, and to start a resource newsletter for other parents of disabled children. She would like to help others in need gain the skills and confidence that she has regained through her employment at XBS.

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TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES
TANF WORK PARTICIPATION RATES
FISCAL YEAR 1998

STATE	ALL FAMILY RATES			TWO-PARENT FAMILY RATES		
	RATE	ADJUSTED STANDARD 3/	MET TARGET	RATE	ADJUSTED STANDARD	MET TARGET
UNITED STATES	35.4			42.3		
ALABAMA	38.9	5.0%	✓	1/		NA
ALASKA	42.5	26.8%	✓	36.8	68.6%	
ARIZONA	30.2	8.7%	✓	76.6	53.7%	✓
ARKANSAS	19.4	16.6%	✓	20.3	57.8%	
CALIFORNIA	36.6	17.8%	✓	36.2	32.7%	✓
COLORADO	28.7	7.5%	✓	25.7	15.1%	✓
CONNECTICUT	41.4	21.5%	✓	73.2	66.5%	✓
DELAWARE	26.2	9.4%	✓	23.7	54.4%	
DIST. OF COL.	22.8	20.1%	✓	22.5	30.1%	
FLORIDA	34.5	5.8%	✓	1/		NA
GEORGIA	29.3	6.1%	✓	1/		NA
GUAM	12.4	30.0%		13.8	75.0%	
HAWAII	30.0	28.1%	✓	1/		NA
IDAHO	28.6	4.2%	✓	22.5	0.0%	✓
ILLINOIS	37.7	13.6%	✓	77.7	45.0%	✓
INDIANA	29.9	0.0%	✓	32.8	20.1%	✓
IOWA	56.9	9.1%	✓	53.6	51.4%	✓
KANSAS	41.3	1.9%	✓	44.2	23.2%	✓
KENTUCKY	38.3	16.3%	✓	51.6	37.5%	✓
LOUISIANA	29.2	2.0%	✓	38.1	0.0%	✓
MAINE	45.6	15.1%	✓	49.9	35.3%	✓
MARYLAND	12.7	3.1%	✓	1/		NA
MASSACHUSETTS	29.0	7.3%	✓	73.3	44.6%	✓
MICHIGAN	49.2	5.2%	✓	63.9	38.4%	✓
MINNESOTA	30.6	17.0%	✓	30.8	42.5%	
MISSISSIPPI	25.2	3.7%	✓	70.4	1.2%	✓
MISSOURI	24.1	10.4%	✓	34.9	0.0%	✓
MONTANA	78.3	7.2%	✓	86.4	52.2%	✓
NEBRASKA	36.2	20.6%	✓	39.5	53.1%	
NEVADA	34.5	6.0%	✓	58.7	31.7%	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37.3	5.5%	✓	44.6	1.6%	✓
NEW JERSEY	26.5	14.7%	✓	1/		NA
NEW MEXICO	15.9	8.5%	✓	16.8	35.6%	
NEW YORK	37.5	15.0%	✓	58.8	38.5%	✓
NORTH CAROLINA	14.5	10.0%	✓	30.9	55.0%	
NORTH DAKOTA	31.5	10.7%	✓	1/		NA
OHIO	44.9	11.6%	✓	51.5	49.2%	✓
OKLAHOMA	35.2	0.0%	✓	31.4	4.2%	✓
OREGON	98.2	0.0%	✓	95.2	9.8%	✓
PENNSYLVANIA	19.3	9.9%	✓	21.8	26.3%	
PUERTO RICO	6.8	17.1%		1/		NA
RHODE ISLAND	27.5	19.3%	✓	32.4	51.1%	
SOUTH CAROLINA	42.7	19.0%	✓	60.9	48.5%	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA	39.2	11.2%	✓	1/		NA
TENNESSEE	43.2	2.0%	✓	39.1	4.6%	✓
TEXAS	25.2	5.2%	✓	44.3	47.9%	
UTAH	39.8	2.5%	✓	49.7	47.5%	✓
VERMONT	2/		NA	2/		NA
VIRGIN ISLANDS	15.5	27.7%		1/		NA
VIRGINIA	27.5	6.8%	✓	26.5	51.8%	
WASHINGTON	48.5	21.1%	✓	45.5	52.2%	
WEST VIRGINIA	33.4	19.2%	✓	37.2	46.8%	
WISCONSIN	64.0	0.0%	✓	39.2	0.0%	✓
WYOMING	55.3	0.0%	✓	65.8	4.9%	✓

KEY	
1/	State does not have any two-parent families in its TANF Program.
2/	State claims waiver inconsistencies exempt all cases from participation rates.
3/	The work participation rate standard before the application of the caseload reduction credit is 30% for the overall rate and 75% for the two-parent rate.

CHANGE IN TANF CASELOADS

Total TANF families and recipients

(in thousands)

	<u>Jan-93</u>	<u>Jan-94</u>	<u>Jan-95</u>	<u>Jan-96</u>	<u>Jan-97</u>	<u>Jan-98</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	Percent (93-99)
Families	4,963	5,053	4,963	4,628	4,114	3,305	2,668	-46%
2,295,000 fewer families								
Recipients	14,115	14,276	13,931	12,877	11,423	9,132	7,335	-48%
6,780 fewer recipients								

Total TANF recipients by State

STATE	<u>Jan-93</u>	<u>Jan-94</u>	<u>Jan-95</u>	<u>Jan-96</u>	<u>Jan-97</u>	<u>Jan-98</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	Percent (93-99)
Alabama	141,746	135,096	121,837	108,269	91,723	61,809	46,934	-67%
Alaska	34,951	37,505	37,264	35,432	36,189	31,689	28,020	-20%
Arizona	194,119	202,350	195,082	171,617	151,526	113,209	92,467	-52%
Arkansas	73,982	70,563	65,325	59,223	54,879	36,704	29,340	-60%
California	2,415,121	2,621,383	2,692,202	2,648,772	2,476,564	2,144,495	1,818,197	-25%
Colorado	123,308	118,081	110,742	99,739	87,434	55,352	39,346	-68%
Connecticut	160,102	164,265	170,719	161,736	155,701	138,666	90,799	-43%
Delaware	27,652	29,286	26,314	23,153	23,141	18,504	16,581	-40%
Dist. of Col.	65,860	72,330	72,330	70,082	67,871	56,128	52,140	-21%
Florida	701,842	689,135	657,313	575,553	478,329	320,886	198,101	-72%
Georgia	402,228	396,736	388,913	367,656	306,625	220,070	137,976	-66%
Guam	5,087	6,651	7,630	7,634	7,370	7,461	8,620	69%
Hawaii	54,511	60,975	65,207	66,690	65,312	75,817	45,515	-17%
Idaho	21,116	23,342	24,050	23,547	19,812	4,446	2,897	-86%
Illinois	685,508	709,969	710,032	663,212	601,854	526,851	382,937	-44%
Indiana	209,882	218,061	197,225	147,083	121,974	95,665	109,675	-48%
Iowa	100,943	110,639	103,108	91,727	78,275	69,504	60,151	-40%
Kansas	87,525	87,433	81,504	70,758	57,528	38,462	32,873	-62%
Kentucky	227,879	208,710	193,722	176,601	162,730	132,388	99,560	-56%
Louisiana	263,338	252,860	258,180	239,247	206,582	118,404	111,074	-58%
Maine	67,836	65,006	60,973	56,319	51,178	41,265	34,108	-50%
Maryland	221,338	219,863	227,887	207,800	169,723	130,196	89,003	-60%
Massachusetts	332,044	311,732	286,175	242,572	214,014	181,729	151,592	-54%
Michigan	686,356	672,760	612,224	535,704	462,291	376,985	263,583	-62%
Minnesota	191,526	189,615	180,490	171,916	160,167	141,064	140,128	-27%
Mississippi	174,093	161,724	146,319	133,029	109,097	66,030	38,426	-78%
Missouri	259,039	262,073	259,595	238,052	208,132	162,950	135,383	-48%
Montana	34,848	35,415	34,313	32,557	28,138	20,137	15,508	-55%
Nebraska	48,055	46,034	42,038	38,653	36,535	38,090	34,662	-28%
Nevada	34,943	37,908	41,846	40,491	28,973	29,262	20,283	-42%
New Hampshire	28,972	30,386	28,671	24,519	20,627	15,947	16,090	-44%
New Jersey	349,902	334,780	321,151	293,833	256,064	217,320	175,223	-50%
New Mexico	94,836	101,676	105,114	102,648	89,814	64,759	80,686	-15%
New York	1,179,522	1,241,639	1,266,350	1,200,847	1,074,189	941,714	828,302	-30%
North Carolina	331,633	334,451	317,836	282,086	253,286	192,172	138,570	-58%
North Dakota	18,774	16,785	14,920	13,652	11,964	8,884	8,355	-55%

STATE	<u>Jan-93</u>	<u>Jan-94</u>	<u>Jan-95</u>	<u>Jan-96</u>	<u>Jan-97</u>	<u>Jan-98</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	Percent (93-99)
Ohio	720,476	691,099	629,719	552,304	518,595	386,239	282,444	-61%
Oklahoma	146,454	133,152	127,336	110,498	87,312	69,630	56,640	-61%
Oregon	117,656	116,390	107,610	92,182	66,919	48,561	45,450	-61%
Pennsylvania	604,701	615,581	611,215	553,148	484,321	395,107	312,364	-48%
Puerto Rico	191,261	184,626	171,932	156,805	145,749	130,283	107,447	-44%
Rhode Island	61,116	62,737	62,407	60,654	54,809	54,537	53,859	-12%
South Carolina	151,026	143,883	133,567	121,703	98,077	73,179	42,504	-72%
South Dakota	20,254	19,413	17,652	16,821	14,091	10,514	8,445	-58%
Tennessee	320,709	302,608	281,982	265,320	195,891	139,022	152,695	-52%
Texas	785,271	796,348	765,460	714,523	626,617	439,824	313,823	-60%
Utah	53,172	50,657	47,472	41,145	35,493	29,868	26,428	-50%
Vermont	28,961	28,095	27,716	25,865	23,570	21,013	18,230	-37%
Virgin Islands	3,763	3,767	4,345	5,075	4,712	4,129	3,533	-6%
Virginia	194,212	194,959	189,493	166,012	136,053	107,192	88,910	-54%
Washington	286,258	292,608	290,940	276,018	263,792	228,723	174,099	-39%
West Virginia	119,916	115,376	107,668	98,439	98,690	51,348	44,367	-63%
Wisconsin	241,098	230,621	214,404	184,209	132,383	44,630	28,863	-88%
Wyoming	18,271	16,740	15,434	13,531	10,322	2,903	1,770	-90%
U.S. Total	14,114,992	14,275,877	13,930,953	12,876,661	11,423,007	9,131,716	7,334,976	-48%

Source:

*U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Aug-99*

CHANGE IN WELFARE CASELOADS SINCE ENACTMENT OF NEW WELFARE LAW

Total TANF families and recipients

(in thousands)

	<u>Aug-96</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>(96-99)</u>
Families	4,415	2,668	-40%
	1,747,000 fewer families		
Recipients	12,241	7,335	-40%
	4,906,000 fewer recipients		

Total TANF recipients by State

STATE	<u>Aug-96</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>(96-99)</u>
Alabama	100,662	46,934	-53%
Alaska	35,544	28,020	-21%
Arizona	169,442	92,467	-45%
Arkansas	56,343	29,340	-48%
California	2,581,948	1,818,197	-30%
Colorado	95,788	39,346	-59%
Connecticut	159,246	90,799	-43%
Delaware	23,654	16,581	-30%
Dist. of Col.	69,292	52,140	-25%
Florida	533,801	198,101	-63%
Georgia	330,302	137,976	-58%
Guam	8,314	8,620	4%
Hawaii	66,482	45,515	-32%
Idaho	21,780	2,897	-87%
Illinois	642,644	382,937	-40%
Indiana	142,604	109,675	-23%
Iowa	86,146	60,151	-30%
Kansas	63,783	32,873	-48%
Kentucky	172,193	99,560	-42%
Louisiana	228,115	111,074	-51%
Maine	53,873	34,108	-37%
Maryland	194,127	89,003	-54%
Massachusetts	226,030	151,592	-33%
Michigan	502,354	263,583	-48%
Minnesota	169,744	140,128	-17%
Mississippi	123,828	38,426	-69%
Missouri	222,820	135,383	-39%
Montana	29,130	15,508	-47%
Nebraska	38,592	34,662	-10%
Nevada	34,261	20,283	-41%
New Hampshire	22,937	16,090	-30%
New Jersey	275,637	175,223	-36%
New Mexico	99,661	80,686	-19%
New York	1,143,962	828,302	-28%
North Carolina	267,326	138,570	-48%
North Dakota	13,146	8,355	-36%

STATE	<u>Aug-96</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	Percent (96-99)
Ohio	549,312	282,444	-49%
Oklahoma	96,201	56,640	-41%
Oregon	78,419	45,450	-42%
Pennsylvania	531,059	312,364	-41%
Puerto Rico	151,023	107,447	-29%
Rhode Island	56,560	53,859	-5%
South Carolina	114,273	42,504	-63%
South Dakota	15,896	8,445	-47%
Tennessee	254,818	152,695	-40%
Texas	649,018	313,823	-52%
Utah	39,073	26,428	-32%
Vermont	24,331	18,230	-25%
Virgin Islands	4,898	3,533	-28%
Virginia	152,845	88,910	-42%
Washington	268,927	174,099	-35%
West Virginia	89,039	44,367	-50%
Wisconsin	148,888	28,863	-81%
Wyoming	11,398	1,770	-84%
U.S. Total	12,241,489	7,334,976	-40%

Source:

*U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Aug-99*

Welfare-to-Work
Commitments and Hires through July 22, 1999
as Reported by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management

Agency	Total Commitment Thru 2000	Hires Reported Thru July 22	% of Total Year 2000 Commitment Hired since 3/8/97
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	--	3	--
Department of Agriculture	375	559	149%
Department of Commerce	4180	4953	118%
Department of Defense	1600	2634	165%
Department of Education	21	26	124%
Department of Energy	55	73	133%
Department of Health & Human Services	300	362	121%
Department of Housing & Urban Development	200	142	71%
Department of the Interior	325	246	76%
Department of Justice	450	305	68%
Department of Labor	120	161	134%
Department of State	220	56	25%
Department of Transportation	400	290	73%
Department of the Treasury	405	1870	462%
Department of Veterans Affairs	800	1380	173%
Environmental Protection Agency	120	85	71%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	--	9	--
Executive Office of the President	6	8	133%
Federal Emergency Management Agency	125	69	55%
General Services Administration	121	102	84%
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	40	32	80%
National Archives & Records Administration	--	32	--
National Credit Union Administration	--	5	--
National Endowment for the Humanities	--	1	--
National Labor Relations Board	--	1	--
Office of Government Ethics	--	1	--
Office of Personnel Management	25	58	232%
Railroad Retirement Board	--	1	--
Securities & Exchange Commission	10	12	120%
Small Business Administration	120	61	51%
Social Security Administration	600	463	77%
U.S. Information Agency	20	27	135%
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	--	1	--
TOTAL	10638	14028	132%

F

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1999

REMARKS TO CHICAGO VOLUNTEERS WHO ASSISTED DURING HEAT
WAVE

DATE: August 3, 1999
LOCATION: Lake Shore Park Pavilion
Chicago, Illinois
TIME: 1:10 pm - 1:40 pm
FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Sean P. O'Shea *SO*

I. Purpose

To thank city agency staff, firefighters, police officers, tenant associations, and volunteers who performed heat relief functions during the heat wave in Chicago, Illinois.

II. Background

Record temperatures consumed much of the West and East coasts over the last few weeks causing an estimated 70 deaths alone in the Chicagoland area; nearly 80 in the State of Illinois in total. As a result, Mayor Richard Daley and Governor George Ryan wrote to you to request federal assistance in the form of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) money.

On July 12, YOU announced the release of \$100 million in emergency LIHEAP funds for 17 states that were hit hardest by the heat wave in New England, the Midwest, and the mid-Atlantic region of the United States. Since then, the heat wave has continued. Today YOU directed HHS to release an additional \$55 million in LIHEAP assistance to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. Over the last two weeks, these states have been 30 percent hotter than normal, and have had more than 100 cooling degree days. Illinois received \$15,958,676 in LIHEAP funds which will help low-income Americans pay for home cooling, air conditioners, fans and electricity bills.

The volunteers to whom you will speak offered their time and energy to provide water to those in need, assist those trapped in homes, check on elderly residents, and provide additional heat relief services as needed.

III. Participants

YOU

Governor George Ryan (T)

Mayor Richard M. Daley

Cook County Board President John Stroeger (T)

IV. Press Plan

POOL PRESS

V. Sequence of Events

- YOU, accompanied by Mayor Daley and Governor Ryan(T) arrive and proceed to stage.
- Governor Ryan(T) delivers brief remarks and introduces Mayor Daley.
- Mayor Daley delivers brief remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU deliver brief remarks.
- YOU work a ropeline.
- YOU depart.

VI. Remarks

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. Audience

The audience is made up of approximately 200 city agency staff, firefighters, police officers, and tenant associations who have volunteered their time to perform heat relief functions. They have done such things as door-to-door notification, water distribution, and checking on the elderly.

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DRAFT

8/2/99 9:30 p.m.

Draft 8/2/99 9:30 p.m.
Lowell Weiss

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ANNOUNCING COOLING ASSISTANCE
FOR LOW-INCOME AMERICANS
CHICAGO, IL
August 3, 1999

Acknowledgments: Mayor Daley; volunteers; fire fighters, police officers, and other emergency workers.

I want to thank you and all of the good people of Chicago who worked so hard to help this city's most vulnerable citizens weather this recent heat wave – from going door-to-door to check on elderly neighbors, to helping people to safety during power outages, to delivering water, to setting up and escorting people to cooling stations like this one.

Despite the best efforts of emergency workers and volunteers in the Chicago area, more than 70 of our fellow citizens died from heat exposure – and that is a terrible tragedy. But I believe that the toll would have been far higher if it hadn't been for your efforts and for the emergency plan Chicago put in place in the wake of the deadly heat wave of 1995. When Mother Nature brought out her worst, you brought out your best. You should be very proud of all that you have done to save lives during this very dangerous time.

Thankfully, the blast-furnace heat has subsided here in the Midwest. Today it's actually very comfortable throughout the region. But in all likelihood, we have not experienced the last of the heat for the season. And we know that many low-income people are now saddled with large energy bills they cannot afford.

So earlier today I ^{authorized the release of} released an additional \$55 million in emergency funding to help low-income families in Illinois and eight other midwestern and southern states pay for air conditioners and pay off their high energy bills. Nearly \$16 million is earmarked for Illinois alone. With this new funding, we have now provided more than \$150 million for cooling assistance this summer – and we will make more available wherever and whenever conditions warrant it.

Some of the most heart-wrenching stories from the past week involved elderly people on fixed incomes who died in the heat because they were reluctant to use their own air conditioners; they were afraid they would not be able pay their energy bills at the end of the month. **I ask all of the people here today to help spread the word: There is no reason for people to suffer. We are going to help pay those energy bills for those who need it. In America, people should never have to worry that they can't afford to protect themselves from the deadly heat.**

So again, I thank you all for your efforts, and I encourage you to stay vigilant this summer. As the executive director of the Chicago Housing Authority said recently, "There is no substitute for human contact." When the mercury starts rising to dangerous heights, this city

DRAFT

must continue to act as if it is one big neighborhood – where people reach out not just to family members but to anyone in need. Thank you for being such good neighbors and God bless you all.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1999

1999 AUG 2 10 10 AM

AFL-CIO Executive Committee Meeting

DATE: August 3, 1999
LOCATION: The Drake Hotel
Chicago, Illinois
TIME: 1:30 – 2:30 PM
FROM: Karen A. Tramontano

I. PURPOSE

You will be stopping by the AFL-CIO Executive Committee meeting to discuss your Medicare proposal and to encourage the AFL-CIO and its affiliates to discuss your plan with their 14 million members. Additionally, John Sweeney has asked that you remind the International Presidents of the 6-½ year partnership between the AFL-CIO, its affiliates and the Clinton/Gore Administration.

II. BACKGROUND

This is the last meeting Sweeney will convene before the AFL-CIO holds its Bi-Annual Convention to elect officers and endorse candidates. The meeting started on Monday where International Presidents met in Committees to discuss various issues: trade, politics, legislation, training, education, organizing and labor-management partnerships. On Tuesday, the day you arrive, they will be discussing their congressional agenda and how to engage the Budget, Tax and Medicare fights. Sweeney will be asking the affiliates to fund a major mobilization effort including a paid media campaign to support your Medicare proposal.

Prior to your arrival Sweeney will also address the progress we have made on core labor standards, your speeches at the WTO, ILO and the University of Chicago and the analytical process we began with CEA and the AFL-CIO's labor economists. He will also highlight the Labor Attaché program that we started at the State Department and the Advisory Committee on Labor Rights that we established with Secretaries Albright and Herman. Tom Donahue, former AFL-CIO President will chair that Advisory Committee. Finally, they will be celebrating UNITE's organizing victory—after a 10 year struggle—at Field Crest/Cannon and they will be announcing a National Religious Labor Alliance Convention—Monsignor Jack Egan of the Chicago Diocese will be addressing the Executive Committee on Tuesday morning. Your presence will be very welcome and will come on a day when they are celebrating many victories.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants

Secretary Herman
Secretary Daley
Karen Tramontano

Event participants

Secretary Herman
Secretary Daley
Secretary Slater
Karen Tramontano
Bruce Reed

These event participants will be seated behind you as you give informal remarks.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This meeting is “closed”

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

John Sweeney, Rich Trumka and Linda Chavez Thompson will greet YOU. YOU will enter the meeting room where International Presidents will be seated in an open square format;

John Sweeney will accompany YOU as YOU walk around the room greeting each International President;

YOU will be seated at the head of the conference table in between Sweeney and Chavez Thompson--Sweeney will introduce YOU;

YOU will make informal remarks and take questions if you desire;

After YOUR remarks YOU will depart.

VI. REMARKS

“Talking Points” provided by Speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Background Issues Memorandum and Questions and Answers

Draft 8/2/99 9:45 p.m.

Glastris -

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
August 3, 1999

Harry Truman once said, "whenever labor does well, the whole country does well." As usual, he was right. You prove it. The AFL-CIO is stronger than it's ever been and America is more prosperous than it has ever been. The bounty we enjoy today is in no small measure the result of your hard work.

For six-and-a-half years, we have fought together for a stronger America for working men and women. We fought for our economic plan in 1993. We fought to defend Medicare in 1995. We fought for what was right during the 1995-1996 government shutdown. We fought for a minimum wage increase in 1996. We fought for investments in education. We fought to protect OSHA, the NLRB, and wage and hour enforcement, including Davis-Bacon standards. And we're fighting for procurement reform, so that vendors who violate labor and other laws aren't rewarded with more government contracts.

Last October, when I spoke to you via phone hook-up at your meeting in California, I asked you to help turn out the vote. You did. When we most needed your help, when others were hanging back, you put up significant resources. I thank you for the constancy of your support.

Now we face a new challenges, and we must work together to meet them.

Though we have the strongest peacetime economy in history, some sectors, including manufacturing, are suffering. We know we can create manufacturing jobs. From the day I became President to last March, our economy added nearly 800,000 new manufacturing jobs, thanks to exports that grew at double digits. But since then, because of the foreign financial crisis and falling exports, the number of manufacturing jobs has declined by nearly 500,000, even as the economy has continued to create jobs overall. We are working to reverse this trend, from the \$100 million export promotion in my budget to the work that members of my economic team are doing with your economists to study the long-term trends in U.S. manufacturing.

There is more we can do to improve our vital manufacturing sector. That is why I am pleased that Vice President Gore has asked Gene Sperling to work with members of my cabinet, some of whom are here today, to come up with new initiatives, in export promotion, technology defusion, and other areas.

But the greatest challenge we must face together is ensuring that we use the prosperity and budget surpluses we have created to meet the long-term needs of our nation. I have proposed

that we dedicate the bulk of the surplus to pay down the debt, to save Social Security, to strengthen Medicare and modernize it with a prescription drug benefit

Nobody knows more about the value of prescription drug coverage than union men and women who have fought hard for drug benefits more generous than those I am proposing. But retired unionists are among the fortunate few. Nearly three out of four seniors lack a dependable, affordable prescription drug benefit. And with prescription drug prices rising, the pressure on employers to cut back or eliminate prescription drug coverage is becoming intense—and much of that pressure is coming from competing employers who do not offer these benefits. You and your employers should not have to be fighting this battle by yourselves.

Unfortunately, the majority party in Congress is pushing a tax plan so big, and so bloated, that we will be unable to keep our commitment to the future. The Republican tax cut would undo our fiscal discipline; imperil our prosperity; and crowd out our commitments to pay down the debt, save Social Security, and to strengthen and modernize Medicare. And it would demand drastic cuts in defense, education, law enforcement, agriculture, and the environment.

I will not sign a tax plan that shortchanges our seniors and our young people. I will not sign a plan that signs away our future. If Congress passes that kind of plan, I will veto it.

Too often, the President's veto pen is the only defense working families have against efforts to decimate the laws and programs that working families depend on--from Family and Medical Leave to workers' right to choose a voice at work by unionizing. I ask you to think about that. Think about the battles underway now, and those that will be underway when I leave the White House. Think about what a difference you made when you responded to my call for your help last October. And think about what an important difference you can now make for working families and for the future of this great nation.

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MADDOLONI

BILLER

STERN

GEORGINE

YOUNG

GREENE

GOODWIN

HALL

HARU

BOWERS

HAYNES

WILHELM

BUFFENBARGER

F. HANLEY

HURT

JOHNSON

JOYCE

LUCY

LASALA

LYNCH

MCCARRON

MAZUR

MCENTEE

MONROE

APPELBAUM

SULLIVAN

NORTON

RIVERA

RODRIGUEZ

BECKER

BARRY

BAHR

BABBITT

BROWN

TRUMKA

POTUS

SWEENEY

CHAVEZ-THOMPSON

SOMBROTTO

FELDMAN

SCARDELLETTI

SACCO

HARNAGE

AFL-CIO Executive Council Members

APPELBAUM, Stuart, President
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union/ UFCW
part of UFCW

BABBITT, Randolph
Air Line Pilots Association
Membership: 45,000

BAHR, Morton, President
Communications Workers of America
Membership: 525,000

BARRY, John, President
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Membership: 700,000

BECKER, George, President
United Steelworkers of America
Membership: 500,000

BILLER, MOE, President
American Postal Workers Union
Membership: 300,000

BOWERS, John M., President
International Longshoremen's Association
Membership: 70,000

BROWN, Clayola, International Vice President
Amalgamated Service & Allied Industries Joint Board, UNITE!
Membership: 225,000

BUFFENBARGER, R. Thomas, President
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers
Membership: 225,000

BUNN, Elizabeth, Vice President
United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America Intl. Union
Membership: 775,000

COIA, Arthur, President
Laborer's International Union of North America
Membership: 310,000

DORITY, Douglas, President
United Food and Commercial Workers International Union
Membership: 1.2 million

FELDMAN, Sandra, President
American Federation of Teachers
Membership: 800,000

FIRE, Edward, President
International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine and Furniture Workers
Membership: 125,000

FLEMING, M.A. "Mac", President
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees
Membership: 35,000

FRIEND, Patricia, President
Association of Flight Attendants
Membership: 45,000

GEORGINE, Robert, President
Building and Construction Trades Department
AFL-CIO

GOODWIN, Michael, President
Office and Professional Employees International Union
Membership: 95,000

GREENE, Joe, President
American Federation of School Administrators
Membership: 15,000

HALL, Sonny, President
Transport Workers Union of America
Membership: 75,000

HANLEY, Frank, President
International Union of Operating Engineers
Membership: 300,000

HARNAGE, Bobby, National President
American Federation of Government Employees
Membership: 190,000

HARU, Sumi, National Recording Secretary
Screen Actors Guild
Membership: 25,000

HAYNES, Carroll, Vice President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters Local 237
Membership: 1.25 million

HOFFA, James, General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Membership: 1.25 million

HURT, Frank, President
Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers International Union
Membership: 110,000

JOHNSON, Gloria, President
Department of Social Action
International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine and Furniture Workers
Membership: 125,000

JOYCE, John, Retired President
International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen
Membership: 70,000

LASALA, James, President
Amalgamated Transit Union
Membership: 110,000

LUCY, William, Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
Membership: 1.25 million

LYNCH, Leon, Vice President
United Steelworkers of America
Membership: 500,000

MADDOLONI, Martin, President
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of
the U.S. and Canada
Membership: 225,000

MAZUR, Jay, President
Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees
Membership: 225,000

MCCARRON, Douglas, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Membership: 350,000

MCENTEE, GERALD, President
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
Membership: 1.25 million

MONROE, Michael, General President
International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades of the United States and Canada
Membership: 100,000

NORTON, James, President
Graphic Communications International Union
Membership: 90,000

RIVERA, Dennis, President
National Health and Human Service Employees Union, 1199/SEIU
Membership: 120,000

RODRIGUEZ, Arturo, President
United Farm Workers of America
Membership: 20,000

SACCO, Michael, President
Seafarers International Union of North America
Membership: 85,000

SCARDELLETTI, Robert, President
Transportation Communication International Union
Membership: 65,000

SOMBROTTO, Vincent, President
National Association of Letter Carriers
Membership: 215,000

STERN, Andrew, President
Service Employees International Union
Membership: 1.17 million

SULLIVAN, Michael, President
Sheet Metal Workers International Association
Membership: 95,000

UPSHAW, Gene, President
Federation of Professional Athletes
Membership: 2,000

WAGES, Robert, Executive Vice President
PACE International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC
Membership: 295,000

WEST, Jake, President
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers
Membership: 85,000

WHITEHEAD, Alfred, President
International Association of Fire Fighters
Membership: 175,000

WILHELM, John, General President
Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union
Membership: 235,000

Yokich, Stephen, President
United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America Intl. Union
Membership: 775,000

YOUNG, Boyd, President
PACE International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC
Membership: 295,000

K

August 3, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Orson Porter, Political Affairs

RE: Illinois Background

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992		1996	
Clinton	49%	Clinton	54%
Bush	34%	Dole	37%
Perot	17%	Perot	8%

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

You were in Illinois on July 6 to speak about the New Markets Initiative in East St. Louis.

Mrs. Gore was in Chicago on July 31 to attend a Gore 2000 luncheon and to speak at the annual Human Rights Campaign Reception Dinner.

You were in Illinois on June 30 to attend a DNC fundraiser and to speak about health care issues, both in Chicago.

You were in Illinois on June 12 to give the commencement address at the University of Chicago.

The **Vice President** was in Illinois on May 1 to speak at the UAW Regional Conference in Ottawa.

The **Vice President** and **Mrs. Gore** were in Illinois on April 19 to attend a Gore 2000 Dinner Gala in Chicago.

The **First Lady** was in Chicago on January 13 to visit Rush Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital for a plaque unveiling for Dr. James Morrell and an Epilepsy Center inauguration.

1998 SENATE ELECTION RESULTS

State Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R) narrowly defeated Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D) 51% - 47%. Fitzgerald defeated his Republican primary opponent, state Comptroller Lolita Didrickson (R), spending \$7 million of his personal fortune to saturate the state's media markets. Fitzgerald spent a total of \$9 million of his own money, dwarfing the several million spent by Moseley-Braun.

Recently, Fitzgerald has sided with Democrats on two high-profile issues: gun control and managed health-care reforms. Fitzgerald is still a hard-nosed conservative particularly on abortion and taxes, but he recognizes that Illinois is neither too Democratic nor Republican and he must broaden his base of views to effectively represent all Illinois residents.

1998 CHICAGO AREA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

First Congressional District: Bobby Rush (D) 4th term

Rep. Rush overwhelmingly defeated Marlene Ahimaz (R) 87% - 11%. Rush was heavily favored in the south side Chicago district that has been solidly Democratic since 1934. In 1996, Rush received 85% of the vote, defeating his Republican challenger Noel Naughton.

Rush ran unsuccessfully in the 1999 contest for Mayor against Richard Daley (D). Rush was a vocal opponent of the Daley sponsored anti-loitering measure recently struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Second Congressional District: Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D) 2nd term

Rep. Jackson overwhelmingly defeated Robert Gordan (R) 89% - 10%. This district is solidly Democratic and includes parts of the old south side of Chicago and outlying suburban areas dominated by middle-class African-Americans. Jackson was first elected in a special election in 1995 when then Rep. Mel Reynolds (D) left office to serve a prison sentence. Jackson has recently gained momentum in his efforts to bring a third airport to his south suburban district in Peotone, which is in direct conflict with the wishes of Mayor Daley.

Third Congressional District: William Lipinski (D) 9th term

Rep. Lipinski easily defeated Robert Marshall (R) 72% - 28%. Marshall defeated Karl Roth (R) and Arthur Jones (R) in a three-way Republican primary 49% - 38% - 12%, respectively. Lipinski ran unopposed in the Democratic primary. Lipinski has endorsed Bill Bradley for president.

Fourth Congressional District: Luis Gutierrez (D) 4th term

Rep. Gutierrez overwhelmingly defeated John Birch (R) 82% - 16%. This district is solidly Democratic. Clinton/Gore won this district in 1996 with 80% of the vote. Gutierrez effortlessly won reelection that year with 94%.

Fifth Congressional District: Rod Blagojevich (D) 2nd term

Rep. Blagojevich easily defeated Alan Spitz (R) 74% - 26%. Republicans were hoping to retaliate for the loss of this seat in 1996, when Blagojevich defeated Rep. Michael Flanagan (R). Flanagan had surprised the political world in 1994 when he defeated scandal-plagued Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D) in this traditionally Democratic district. Blagojevich, along with Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sr. (D), was instrumental in securing the release of three captured soldiers during the war in Kosovo.

Sixth Congressional District: Henry Hyde (R) 12th term

Rep. Hyde, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, handily defeated Thomas Cramer (D) 67% - 30%.

Seventh Congressional District: Danny Davis (D) 2nd term

Rep. Davis effortlessly defeated Dorn E. Van Cleave (R) 93% - 7%.

Eighth Congressional District: Philip Crane (R) 16th term
Rep. Crane handily defeated Thomas Rothman (D) 68% - 32%.

Ninth Congressional District: Jan Schakowsky (D) 1st term
State Rep. Jan Schakowsky won the seat vacated by retiring Rep. Sidney Yates (D). Schakowsky easily defeated Herbert Sohn (R) 75% - 23%.

Fourteenth Congressional District: Dennis Hastert (R) 7th term
Speaker of the House Hastert defeated retired computer engineer Robert Cozzi (D) 70% - 30%. Hastert has won this conservative district handily in the past two elections.

Twentieth Congressional District: John Shimkus (R) 3rd term
Rep. Shimkus defeated attorney Rick Verticchio (D) 61% - 39%. Shimkus won the seat in 1996 when then Rep. Dick Durbin (D) left to run for Senate. Senator Durbin had previously held the seat for 14 years. On July 26, Jersey County Board member Dan Moore (D) officially announced he is running for this seat. Moore recently defected from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Secretary of State George Ryan (R) narrowly defeated Rep. Glenn Poshard (D) 51% - 47%. Ryan ran unopposed in the Republican primary.

1999 CHICAGO MAYORAL ELECTION RESULTS

On February 23, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley (D) easily defeated Rep. Bobby Rush (D) 72% - 28%. Forty-four percent of the electorate voted, up 8% from the mid-term elections in November 1998. Daley won 44% of the African American vote and more than 85% of the Hispanic vote. He even carried Rep. Rush's home ward. When Daley's term expires in 2003, he will be the city's second-longest serving mayor, with 14 years in office. His father served as mayor for 21 years.

COOK COUNTY BOARD PRESIDENT

Incumbent John Stroger (D) handily defeated Cook County Circuit Court Clerk Aurelia Pucinski (R) 62% - 38%. Political insiders predicted a tough race between Stroger, the highest-ranking African American elected official in the metro area, and Pucinski, daughter of prominent Democratic political figure, Roman Pucinski. With Mayor Daley, Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sr., and the National Organization for Women actively campaigning on Stroger's behalf, Pucinski faced difficult hurdles, which she never overcame. Mayor Daley appeared in Stroger's campaign commercials and marshaled more than 2,000 campaign workers to work phone banks and campaign door-to-door on his behalf.

Stroger has balanced the Cook County budget in each of the three years that he has served as board president and he has an accomplished record on women's issues, crime prevention, and tobacco regulation.

2000 CONGRESSIONAL RACE

On August 1, the Chicago *Sun-Times* reported that state Senator Barack Obama (D) is preparing to challenge Rep. Bobby Rush (D) for the seat in the first congressional district. Obama is a 37-year-old, senior lecturer at the University of Chicago Law School who was the first African American president of the Harvard Law Review. He is a former south side community organizer and was among the key organizers of Illinois Project Vote in 1992 that registered about 150,000 minority and low-income voters. As a civil rights lawyer, he has specialized in voting rights and workers' rights cases. Obama is likely to announce a fundraising committee in August and launch his campaign after Labor Day.

It has also been reported that state Senator Donne Trotter (D) is exploring a possible challenge to Rush.

As of June 30, Rush reported a campaign bank balance of nearly \$100,000 with no significant debt to report.

HOT ISSUES

Heat Death Toll Rises

As of July 30, the Cook County Medical Examiner's office said 43 people have died this summer of heat-related causes, and another three dozen or so were probable heat deaths. Chicago Health Commissioner John Wilhelm said he expected more heat-related deaths in the days ahead. Illinois is leading state with heat related deaths at 50 and Missouri is second with 38.

Police Shooting Investigation

On July 27, the attorney for four police officers involved in the shooting death of Latanya Haggerty said that he would attempt to move the police board hearing to another city because the police cannot get a fair trial Chicago. On June 4, police shot and killed 26-year-old computer analyst LaTanya Haggerty, when Officer Serena Daniels allegedly mistook Haggerty's cell phone for a gun. Officers Serena Daniels, Carl Carter, Michael Williams and Stafford Wilson are suspended without pay until the Police Board decides. Police Superintendent Terry Hillard has recommended that they be dismissed for violating department regulations by: refusing a supervisor's direct order to break off the chase; firing shots without justification; failing to report shots fired; and failing to promptly summon immediate medical attention for Haggerty. Jennifer Hoyle, spokeswoman for the Chicago Law Department, said the city opposes moving the hearing and Illinois law does not allow for anybody other than the Chicago Police Board to hear the case.

Congressman Rush asks Reno for Brutality Probe

On July 26, Rep. Bobby Rush, a seven-member delegation of clergy, lawyers and a representative from the Afro-American Patrolmen's League met with Attorney General Janet Reno and acting Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Bill Lann Lee to discuss police brutality in Chicago and to seek a federal court order to supervise city police. The delegation included former Appellate Justice R. Eugene Pincham, and Harvey Grossman, an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer who recently persuaded the U.S. Supreme Court to invalidate Chicago's anti-gang loitering ordinance. They met to review examples of alleged brutality, including at least 25 well-publicized cases in the last nine years.

Reverend Jackson Seeks Probe of Police Conduct

On August 1, the Reverend Jesse Jackson renewed calls for investigations in the conduct of Chicago police officers accused of beating the son of a West Side minister Reverend Floyd James Sr. after a drug arrest. Floyd James Jr. was arrested on July 30 at his father's church where the family lives and was charged with two counts of possession of narcotics, battery of a police officer and resisting arrest.

James maintains that he was taken into custody by two plainclothes officers, handcuffed, searched and beaten. After he was released he says that he tried to take down the car's identification number and then the police chased him, beat him again and said he dropped the drugs while fleeing. Police maintain that the two uniformed officers saw James give foil packets to a girl for cash. Additionally, police say they recovered suspected heroin and crack cocaine and a scuffle ensued while they were trying to arrest him.

Street Gang Crippled by New Arrests

On July 26, federal authorities announced that they had arrested 16 people, and seized \$200,000 and 16 guns associated with the Chicago-based street gang known as the Gangster Disciples. The gang members were charged with participating in a conspiracy to sell drugs in and around Chicago's Lakeside neighborhood. The area stretches from Lake Michigan to Kingston Avenue and from 75th to 95th streets. The latest arrests, coupled with previous investigations, have made the gang essentially leaderless and severely crippled. At their peak, the Gangster Disciples were reputed to have sold \$100 million a year in drugs.

On July 27, Johnny Jackson, who allegedly directs the drug trade and is the highest-ranking member for the Gangster Disciples, was added to the U.S. Marshals' list of 15 Most Wanted Fugitives. Jackson is a convicted felon with an extensive and violent record. It has also been reported that Jackson made statements that he will not be taken by the U.S. Marshals.

Female Members of Congress Host Gun Forums

On July 26, Chicago held the first of 16 forums to be held throughout the country that are designed to get women to take a more active role in voting for candidates who support gun control. The forum was hosted by female Members of Congress with Rep. Jan Schakowsky (D) flanked by House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt (D), Senator Dick Durbin (D), and Rep. Rod Blagojevich (D). Schakowsky said, "We're trying to change the calculation that elected officials make. We feel that we can speak to women." Schakowsky said she hopes to encourage at least 10% of female voters to consider gun safety as a major ballot box issue.

Santos Sentenced to Three Years

On July 27, former City Treasurer Miriam Santos was sentenced to three years and four months in federal prison for trying to extort a \$10,000 political contribution from a securities broker and forcing her staff to campaign for her on city time. She must also pay \$53,391 in restitution and serve three years of supervised release. Santos, who carved out a public image as a fierce independent unafraid to knock heads with City Hall, was the first Hispanic elected to a citywide office.

Park in Honor of the First Lady

On August 2, it was reported that construction of the \$3 million green space in Chicago's historic Prairie Avenue will begin this month. The park was dedicated in the First Lady's honor in 1997 and is expected to be finished in mid-to-late spring next year. The park will have a natural setting for poetry readings and cultural events and a path along the perimeter of the park will pass by plaques that will salute the achievements of 400 women in Chicago history. The park is in the center of the 1800 block of South Prairie, in an historic district, and the construction is being underwritten by a \$ 2 million tax increment financing package and \$1million from fund raising.

Former Cook County Treasurer Dies

On July 29 at Riverside Medical Center in Kankakee, former Cook County Treasurer Edward J. Rosewell (D) died at the age of 72. He had suffered from a chronic liver ailment related to hepatitis C since 1996. Rosewell was first elected county treasurer in 1974, when Mayor Richard J. Daley handpicked him for the post. Rosewell served six terms but left the treasurer's office last fall after pleading guilty to placing two state legislators in ghost-payrolling jobs.

New CHA Chief Cites Organization Problems

On July 15, Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) chief Phillip Jackson showed off over \$700,000 in unused purchases made by the previous CHA leadership. The equipment included hundreds of bicycles, computers, air conditioners, and even a Ford Expedition. Jackson has said that his organization will no longer allow these types of frivolous purchases to take place. In his six weeks as chair, he has turned down over \$1 million in equipment purchases.

On June 23, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley (D) announced the appointment of former White House staffer Rahm Emanuel and government advisor Sharon Gist Gilliam to lead a 10-member board to revamp the Chicago Housing Authority. This newly appointed board works directly with Jackson and residents on issues affecting the CHA. Last month, Mayor Daley signed a Memorandum of Understanding that ended four years of federal control over the CHA and its 131,000 residents.

U.S. Supreme Court Strikes Down Anti-Loitering Law

On June 17, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a 6 - 3 ruling, struck down a Chicago anti-loitering ordinance initiated to get gangs off streets. The law authorized police to arrest suspected gang members and their associates if they were loitering on street corners or other public places with "no apparent purpose" and refused orders to disperse. The majority concluded that the 1992 ordinance gave police too much discretion in enforcing the law.

The court did not object to the rationale behind the legislation, only to the method of implementation. Some justices even suggested ways Chicago could rework the ordinance to make it constitutional. Mayor Richard Daley (D) said, "We will go back and correct it, and then move forward."

Gun Control

On June 7, Governor Ryan approved a bill that is designed to keep firearms from falling into the hands of children. At Carl Sandburg High School in Orland Park, Ryan signed a bill, which requires firearms to be stored securely in homes with children under the age of 14. The new law, effective Jan. 1, 2000, carries a fine of least \$1,000. Illinois is the 17th state to require trigger-locks or other safe storage measures for guns. Illinois ranks second highest in the nation for homicides committed by children with guns.

State Budget

On June 3, Governor Ryan signed into law the \$41 billion state budget that fulfils his 1998 campaign promise to use 51% of new state revenues to improve state schools. The budget provides about \$8 billion overall for education, including \$10 million to hire 10,000 more teachers, which was another promise Ryan made during last year's campaign. Chicago will receive about \$65 million, up nearly \$41 million from what they would have received without the new state revenues. The budget also includes Ryan's \$12 billion "Public Works Plan" will fund several road projects throughout the state.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	George Ryan (R)	51% in 1998
U.S. Senate:	Dick Durbin (D)	54% in 1996
	Peter Fitzgerald (R)	51% in 1998
U.S. House:	10D/10R	
State Senate:	27D/32R	
State House:	62D/56R	
Electoral Votes:	22	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Dick Durbin (D)	Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R)
Rep. Bobby Rush (D-01)	Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-02)
Rep. Bill Lipinski (D-03)	Rep. Luiz Gutierrez (D-04)
Rep. Rod Blagojevich (D-05)	Rep. Henry Hyde (R-06)
Rep. Danny Davis (D-07)	Rep. Phillip Crane (R-08)
Rep. Jan Schakowsky (D-09)	Rep. John Edward Porter (R-10)
Rep. Jerry Weller (R-11)	Rep. Jerry Costello (D-12)
Rep. Harris Falwell (R-13)	Rep. Dennis Hastert (R-14)
Rep. Thomas Ewing (R-15)	Rep. Donald Manzullo (R-16)
Rep. Lane Evans (D-17)	Rep. Ray LaHood (R-18)
Rep. David Phelps (D-19)	Rep. John Shimkus (R-20)

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Governor:	George Ryan (R)
Lt. Governor:	Corrine Wood (R)
Attorney General:	Jim Ryan (R)
Secretary of State:	Jesse White (D)

State Comptroller:	Daniel Hynes (D)
Senate President:	James “Pate” Philip (R)
Senate Minority Leader:	Senator Emil Jones (D)
Speaker of the House:	Michael Madigan (D)
House Minority Leader:	Lee A. Daniels (R)

ILLINOIS AT A GLANCE

- Illinois has an estimated population of just less than 12 million, making it the 6th most populous state in the nation.
- 74.8% of Illinois residents are White, 14.6% are African-American, 7.9% are Hispanic, and 2.4% are Asian/Pacific Islander.
- 13% of Illinois residents are age 65 or older.
- The median household income is \$32,252.
- 46% of Illinois residents have a college degree.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Civil Rights Lawsuit: A class-action suit was filed in the U.S. District Court on July 1, which alleges that the Cook County's child welfare system discriminates against African-American parents and their children. The lead plaintiff in lawsuit is Tina Olison, the once drug-addicted mother who won a high-profile battle for the custody of her 3-year-old son. "Baby T," as the child is known, had been placed with foster parents, Alderman Edward Burke and his wife (Appellate Judge Anne Burke), when the child was 8 days old. The lawsuit names the Governor, Illinois Department of Children and Families Services, Cook County State's Attorney, Sheriff, and judges, Cook County Hospital and others as defendants, covering almost every conceivable aspect of the county's child protection system. Although African-American children make up only 19 percent of the child population in Illinois, the suit contends that African-American children constituted 78 percent of the children in State custody in 1997. The suit also alleges that white children removed from their homes and placed in protective custody by the State are returned to their parents 24 percent more than African-American children. In addition, the lawsuit claims Cook County Hospital illegally performs drug tests on newborn infants in order to obtain federal grants provided for babies. (HHS)

Chicago Economy: The Chicago economy is the strongest it's been in recent years. The tight labor market, with a shortage of skilled workers, is pressuring local manufacturers to increase wages. Unemployment in the region is hitting new lows at 3.8 percent, the lowest level in a decade. In Chicago itself, unemployment has fallen to 4.7 percent, the lowest level since 1974. Also, the Chicago business community is leading an effort to eliminate, reduce, and/or cap many of the existing taxes, and is especially advocating reform of the Cook County property tax system. (DOC)

Renewable Energy & Job Creation Program Announcement: On August 4, Secretary Richardson will travel to Chicago, IL to kickoff DOE's Brightfields program with Mayor Daley, and representatives of Commonwealth Edison and Spire Corporation. The announcement will highlight the conversion of an old, abandoned waste site and other sites to new, job producing uses. The Spire Corporation will announce a commitment to locate a photovoltaic producing facility on the site, which will create 50 new jobs. The City of Chicago and Commonwealth Edison will announce that they have committed \$8 million to that effort and will commit additional funding for job-creation activities in the future. (DOE)

Teachers Union Challenges Income Tax Credit: The Illinois Federation of Teachers filed a lawsuit that challenges a new state income tax credit for tuition, contending that it would benefit religious schools at the public's expense. Under the new law, which Governor Ryan signed in June, parents would be able to receive a credit of up to \$500 for their child's tuition. To claim the tax credit, parents must spend more than \$250 in education-related expenses, which means that the credit primarily would benefit private school parents. The suit argues that the credit would divert at least \$50 million from public schools. Two other groups are also considering lawsuits. (DOEd)

Heat Wave: On July 28, Governor Ryan of Illinois requested emergency cooling assistance under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). The Northeast and Midwest areas of the country have been suffering from extreme heat and humidity. The National Weather Service declared the Chicago area to be in an Extreme Heat Emergency. On July 12, \$100 million was released to assist 17 states with cooling assistance. As of July 30, \$200 million in emergency contingency funding remains available for the rest of the fiscal year. (HHS)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.4%:** The unemployment rate in Illinois has declined from 7.2% to 4.4% since 1993.
- **690,700 New Jobs:** 690,700 new jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 109,058 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 26,800 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **657,200 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 657,200 new private sector jobs have been created in Illinois—an average of 103,768 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 18,700 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **38,100 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 38,100 new manufacturing jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 6,016 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 12,900 jobs were *lost* each year under the previous administration.
- **47,500 New Construction Jobs:** 47,500 construction jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 7,500 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 2,725 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **430,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 158,000 Illinois workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage—from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 272,000 more, received an additional raise—from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Illinois:** Home ownership in Illinois has increased from 62.5% to 67.8% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 3.3%:** Home building in Illinois has increased by an average of 3.3% per year since 1993, after decreasing over 4.8% per year during the previous administration.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997. In Illinois, the poverty rate has fallen from 13.6% in 1993 to 11.2% in 1997--down 2.4% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,163,000 families in Illinois.**
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will be \$1.7 trillion lower in FY99 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Illinois this year.
- **5.2% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Illinois has seen a 5.2% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993. In contrast total bank loans and leases fell over 3.1% during the previous administration.

- **5.7% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, Illinois has experienced a 5.7% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 7.0% during the previous administration.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 35,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 35,000 Illinois children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Illinois will receive \$191.9 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$74.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Illinois' 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. Illinois receives \$50.1 million in 1999 to hire about 1,289 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, Illinois would receive \$56 million in FY2000 to support a total of 1,522 teachers.
- **Nearly \$20 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Illinois receives \$19.9 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **Over \$18 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Illinois receives over \$18 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.
- **\$326.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** Illinois receives \$326.3 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].
- **\$269.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Illinois will receive \$269.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$12.5 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 144,700 Illinois 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. Illinois will receive \$36.9 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Illinois students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 3,700 Have Served in Illinois through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 3,685 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Illinois'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. **296,000 students in Illinois will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 363,000 students in Illinois will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.** [fully phased-in FY2000 estimate]

- **Expanded Job Training to Illinois' Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Illinois will receive \$39.7 million in 1999 to help 23,530 of Illinois' dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 9% in Illinois:** Since 1992, serious crime in Illinois has fallen 9%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 10% and 9% respectively. In Illinois' cities, robbery has fallen 34% in Chicago and 28% in Springfield. Murder has fallen 19% in Chicago. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Illinois:** Illinois's juvenile property crime arrests have decreased 45% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **4,922 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 4,922 new police officers to date in communities across Illinois. [through 7/99]
- **Chicago Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Chicago was selected as a pilot city 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. Chicago will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of its community, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Illinois, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Night, Kankakee, Peoria, Rockford, Chicago, and Cook County. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Illinois communities including: Decatur, Joliet, Wheaton, Bloomington, St. Charles, Markham and Woodstock. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Over \$8.5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Illinois received \$8.56 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Over \$2.5 Million in Grants for Battered Women:** In FY98, Illinois received over \$2.5 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$435,200 increase over FY97.
- **\$18.6 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Illinois Schools:** Illinois receives \$18.6 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING ILLINOIS RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **270,636 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 270,636 fewer people on welfare in Illinois now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 40% decrease. [through 12/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 62%:** Child support collections have been increased by over \$114 million—or nearly 62% -- in Illinois since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Encouraging Responsible Choices—Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Illinois:** Since 1993, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of the 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 and teen abortion rates are declining. **And between 1992 and 1997 teen birth rates declined 14% in Illinois.**
- **\$93.7 Million for Illinois Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Illinois received \$48.7 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$24.3 million in funding), helping Illinois welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$20.7 million in competitive grants were awarded to Illinois 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.
- **Helping People Get to Work:** Through the Access to Jobs initiative, the Clinton-Gore Administration is working with communities across the country to design transportation solutions to help welfare recipients and other low-income workers get to and from work. Chicago, Dupage County, and Rosiclare have received a total of \$2.3 million this year to fund innovative transit projects.

INVESTING IN ILLINOIS’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 Illinois the balanced budget provided \$123 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 92,300 children in Illinois.
- **Helping Over 236,000 Illinois 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, Illinois received \$143.8 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 236,700 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 10,800 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 Illinois in 1997, 95% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 89% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$149.4 Million** Between 1993 and 1998, Illinois communities received \$149.4 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 41% in Illinois:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 41% in Illinois by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 156,700 of Illinois's youth will be kept from smoking and 50,100 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **6,220,000 Americans in Illinois Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if Illinois enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 6,220,000 people in Illinois 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, 3,120,000 Illinois 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

- **8 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 8 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Illinois. The sites are located in Taylorville, Pembroke Township, Winnebago, LaSalle, Quincy, Marshall, Warrenville and Wauconda [through 6/99]. This is twice the number of sites cleaned up in Illinois during the previous two administrations combined.
- **\$28.7 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Illinois will receive \$25.9 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, Illinois will receive \$2.8 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.

- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Illinois:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to counties and communities in Illinois—Chicago, East St. Louis, Calumet City, Canton, East Moline, Waukegan, and Cook County—for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, Brownfields grants will go to West Central Municipal Conference and the State of Illinois, which will select sites for further action. 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 RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Illinois' Communities:** Chicago was designated an Empowerment Zone in December 1994 and was awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. As part of this project, First Chicago has initiated a \$100,000 pilot program to help 75 to 100 qualified families buy their first homes. Additionally, East St. Louis and Springfield were both designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for similar job creation efforts. In 1999, East St. Louis was designated a New Urban Empowerment Zone and Ullin was named a New Rural Empowerment Zone.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 5,800 To 7,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Illinois 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 Illinois alone, this proposal would mean an additional 5,800 - 7,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF

- **\$609 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Illinois has received \$609 million in disaster relief. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$4 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Illinois has received over \$4 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$41.7 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$596,800 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 174,578 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$490 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Illinois received over \$490 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.
- **Approximately \$1.8 Billion in Transit Funds:** Since 1993, Illinois has received approximately \$1.8 billion in Federal Transit Funding. Major projects include: \$77 million to Metra (the commuter rail division of the Northeast Illinois Regional Transportation Authority) for the North Central Commuter Rail project. This project, the first new commuter rail service in the Chicago area since the 1920s, opened on August 18, 1996; a \$2.8 million Livable Communities grant to the CTA approved in May 1995 to assist in the

rehabilitation of the Tech/35th Street station on the CTA's Green Line. The station is located in Chicago's Empowerment Zone.

- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 14 lives and over \$6.7 million in property in Illinois.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

August 3, 1999

Staff Copy

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Tuesday, August 3, 1999

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Tuesday, August 3, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 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:

JULIE RENEHAN

CELL PHONE: 202-607-6207

STAFF OFFICE: 39-220

WHCA PAGER: 4567

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy. Winds north at 8 to 12 knots.

Low 65 to 70. High 83 to 88.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Partly Cloudy. Winds east at 10 to 14 knots.

Low

60 to 65. High 83 to 87.

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1999

Final Schedule

8:15	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
8:20	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Reflecting Pool
8:30	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
8:40	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
8:55	am (EST)	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois [flight time: 1 hour, 40 minutes] [time change: -1 hour]
9:35	am (CST)	THE PRESIDENT arrives Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois Greeters: Phillip Funari Linda Funari Mrs. Funari
9:50	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois via Marine One en route Meigs Field [flight time: 15 minutes]

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

10:05 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Meigs Field

Greeters: Emil Jones, Jr., Senate Minority Leader
John Stroger, President, Cook County Board of Commissioners
John P. Daley, Cook County Commissioner
Lorraine Dixon, City Council, President Pro Tempore
Vice Mayor Bernard Stone
Gary McDougal, United Parcel Service (T)
John Schmidt, Mayer, Brown and Platt
David Wilham, Wilham and Conlon Public Strategies (T)
Kevin O'Keefe
Hannah Rosenthal, HHS Regional Administrator
William Burke, GSA Regional Administrator

10:15 am THE PRESIDENT departs Meigs Field via motorcade en route
Navy Pier Festival Hall
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:25 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Navy Pier Festival Hall

Greeters: Governor George Ryan
Governor Tom Carper
Mayor Richard Daley
Mayor Wellington Webb
Mayor Paul Helmke
Mayor Marc Morial
Mayor Beverly O'Neill
Eli Segal, President, Welfare to Work Partnership
Gerry Greenwald, Chief Executive Officer, United Airlines

10:30 am- MEET AND GREET

10:45 am ROOM 311

Navy Pier Festival Hall

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 30 guests in attendance.

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

10:50 am-
12:20 pm

NATIONAL FORUM ON WELFARE TO WORK
HALL A
Navy Pier Festival Hall
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 2000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of Paul Clayton, Burger King North America, Robert Shapiro, Monsanto Company, William Esrey, Sprint Corporation, and Jim Kelly, United Parcel Service of America.
- Off-stage announcement of Governor Tom Carper, Governor George Ryan, Mayor Wellington Webb, Mayor Paul Helmke, Mayor Marc Morial, and Mayor O'Neill.
- Off-stage announcement of Secretary William Daley, Secretary Alexis Herman, Secretary Rodney Slater, and Administrator Aida Alvarez.
- Off-stage announcement of the President, Mayor Richard Daley, Gerry Greenwald, Chief Executive Officer, United Airlines, and Eli Segal, President, Welfare to Work Partnership.
- Eli Segal, President, Welfare to Work Partnership, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Mayor Richard Daley.
- Mayor Richard Daley makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- The discussion begins.
- Rodney Carroll, Moderator, ends discussion.
- The President works a ropeline and departs.

12:25 pm-
12:30 pm

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
Navy Pier Festival Hall

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

12:35 pm- MEETING
12:40 pm FIRST AID ROOM
Navy Pier Festival Hall
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Lael Brainard
CLOSED PRESS

12:45 pm- MEETING WITH MAYOR RICHARD DALEY
12:55 pm FIRST AID ROOM
Navy Pier Festival Hall
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra
CLOSED PRESS

1:00 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Navy Pier Festival Hall via motorcade en route Lake Shore Park
[drive time: 10 minutes]

1:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Lake Shore Park

1:15 pm- REMARKS TO HEAT RELIEF VOLUNTEERS
1:45 pm LAKE SHORE PARK PAVILION
Remarks: Lowell Weiss
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

Note: There will be a standing microphone.

Note: There will be approximately 200 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President, Governor George Ryan (T), and John Stroger, President, Cook County Board of Commissioners, and Mayor Richard Daley.
- Governor George Ryan (T) makes brief remarks and introduces Mayor Richard Daley.
- Mayor Richard Daley makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

1:50 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Lake Shore Park via motorcade en route Drake Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

1:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Drake Hotel
Greeter: John Sweeney, President, AFL-CIO

2:00 pm- MEETING WITH AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
3:00 pm GRAND BALLROOM
Drake Hotel
Remarks: Paul Glastris
Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 120 guests in attendance.

3:10 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Drake Hotel via motorcade en route Meigs Field
[drive time: 10 minutes]

3:20 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Meigs Field

3:30 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Meigs Field via Marine One en route Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois
[flight time: 15 minutes]

3:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois

4:00 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Chicago O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 40 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

6:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

7:05 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Reflecting Pool

7:15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

7:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

August 2, 1999 (10:08PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1999

NATIONAL FORUM AT THE WELFARE TO WORK PARTNERSHIP CONFERENCE

DATE: August 3, 1999
LOCATION: McPherson Place, Navy Pier
Chicago, IL
MEET & GREET TIME: 10:30am – 10:45am
EVENT TIME: 10:50am – 12:20pm
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To talk to former recipients about their experiences moving from welfare to work, call on business leaders to hire even more people from the welfare rolls, challenge federal, state, and local officials to invest funds in those who need help the most, and warn Congress not to renege on the bipartisan commitment to help states and communities finish the job of welfare reform.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be addressing the second day of the three day Welfare to Work Partnership Conference. The purpose of the conference is to provide a forum to share the progress and challenges of welfare reform, and to form partnerships that will ensure continued commitment to welfare to work around the country. In attendance will be almost 2,000 conference participants, including representatives of: businesses of all sizes that have hired former welfare recipients or that want to learn how to hire from this new labor source; local, state, and federal government agencies; welfare to work service providers; and community and faith-based organizations. In your remarks today you will announce:

All 50 States Meeting Overall Work Participation Goals

New data you will release today show that every state and the District of Columbia met the welfare law's overall work requirement for 1998, which requires 30 percent of families to have a parent working at least 20 hours per week. Nationally, 35 percent of all welfare recipients were working in 1998. This is the first full year of work data available under the 1996 welfare reform law (not all states had to report in 1997 and those that did only had to report data for the last quarter). Not all states met the law's two parent work rates, which require 75 percent of two parent families to work: of the forty-one states subject to the rate, 28 met it. These data cover fiscal year 1998 (October 1, 1997 through September 30, 1998).

Four Times More of Those on Welfare Are Working than in 1992

The 1998 data also show that four times more of those on welfare are working than when you took office. Nationally, the percentage of welfare recipients working rose from 7 percent in 1992 to 27 percent in 1998, with the remainder fulfilling their participation requirements through job search, education, and training. You began to reform welfare early in your first term, granting waivers to 43 states to require work and encourage personal responsibility, expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit and the minimum wage to make work pay, and pushing the Congress for nationwide welfare reform legislation which you signed into law in August 1996.

Caseloads Have Fallen to Historic New Lows

You will also release new welfare caseload numbers today that show the percent of Americans on welfare is at its lowest level since 1967. The welfare rolls have fallen by 48 percent, or 6.8 million, since January 1993, when they stood at 14.1 million. State-by-state numbers show 31 states have had declines of 50 percent or more. A new report by the Council of Economic Advisers, released today, finds that the implementation of welfare reform is the single most important factor contributing to the widespread and continuous caseload declines from 1996 to 1998. CEA estimates that the federal and state program and policy changes implemented as a result of welfare reform account for approximately one-third of the caseload reduction from 1996 to 1998. The strong economy has also played an important role, accounting for approximately ten percent of the decline between 1996 and 1998.

Companies are Hiring from the Welfare Rolls

Over 12,000 businesses of all sizes and industries have joined The Welfare to Work Partnership since its launch in May 1997, and they have already hired an estimated 410,000 people from the welfare rolls. Seventy-six percent of companies have hired former welfare recipients for full-time jobs and the average salary is \$17,000 a year. More than 8 in 10 executives have found their new hires are good, productive employees; sixty-five percent of business leaders report that welfare to work hires have the same or higher retention rates than other employees, making welfare to work a smart solution for business. The federal government is also doing its part: as Vice President Gore announced yesterday, the federal government has hired over 14,000 people in dozens of agencies across the U.S., far surpassing the goal of 10,000 hires set in April 1997. The three-day Chicago convention will allow over 2,000 company representatives, federal, state and local officials, and community-based organizations from around the country to participate in over 100 workshops highlighting successful welfare to work strategies they can replicate at home.

Independent Studies Confirm People are Moving from Welfare to Work

Numerous independent studies also confirm that more people are moving from welfare to work. Results from a new national survey released yesterday by the Urban Institute found 69 percent of recipients had left welfare for work, and 18 percent had left because they had increased income, no longer needed welfare, or had a change in family situation. The report found that women leaving welfare were working at nearly identical rates, types of jobs, and at salaries as other mothers with incomes up to 200 percent of poverty or \$32,000 a year for a family of four. A recent General Accounting Office report based on state surveys found that between 63 and 87 percent of adults have worked since leaving the welfare rolls, results similar to state studies

funded by the Department of Health and Human Services. At the same time, the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey shows that between 1992 and 1998, the employment rate of previous year welfare recipients increased by 70 percent.

More Must Be Done to Help Those Still on the Rolls

You will call on the public and private sector to do more to help those still on welfare move to work and succeed on the job. You will urge the companies in The Welfare to Work Partnership to hire even more people from the welfare rolls, challenge federal, state and local officials to invest funds in those who need help the most, and warn Congress not to renege on its bipartisan commitment to help states and communities finish the job of welfare reform.

- Congress should honor its bipartisan commitment to welfare reform by resisting proposals to cut the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant created in the 1996 welfare act. At the same time, states should use the resources provided in the welfare reform law and the flexibility provided in the recent welfare reform rules to invest in those who need additional help to leave the welfare rolls and to support working families who have left the rolls succeed in the workforce.

You will also call on Congress to finish the job by enacting your initiatives to help those families with the greatest challenges move from welfare to work and succeed in the workforce, including:

- \$1 billion to extend the Welfare-to-Work program to help long-term welfare recipients and low-income fathers work and support their families. Welfare-to-Work funds are targeted to those individuals who need the most help, including long-term welfare recipients with low basic skills, substance abuse or poor work history, and are distributed to states and communities based on concentrations of poverty, welfare dependency, and unemployment. Also under your proposal, states and communities would use a minimum of 20 percent of their formula funds to provide job placement and job retention assistance to low-income fathers who sign personal responsibility contracts committing them to work, establish paternity, and pay child support. The Administration's reauthorization proposal, which has been endorsed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities, and the National Association of Counties, is included in H.R. 1482 introduced by Congressman Cardin and S. 1317 introduced by Senator Akaka. The reauthorization would build on the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work program you secured in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act. To date, communities in nearly every state are using Welfare-to-Work funds to help individuals with the greatest challenges, and today the Vice President announced the Department of Labor will release over \$100 million in grants to the states of Alaska, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, and New Jersey.
- Significant new funding for child care to help working families meet the cost of child care including: (1) \$7.5 billion over five years to expand the Child Care Block Grant, (2) \$5 billion over five years in greater child care tax relief, (3) \$3 billion over five years in child care quality improvements, (4) a new tax credit for businesses that provide child care services for their workers, and (5) new tax relief for parents who choose to stay at home with their

young children. With more parents entering the work force, the need for child care has risen as a critical support to help parents keep their jobs. The 1996 welfare law did provide \$4 billion in additional funds to states to provide more care and help improve the quality of programs, but the unmet need remains large. There are approximately 10 million children eligible for federal funded support, yet in 1997, only 1.25 million children received assistance. Ensuring that families who leave welfare for jobs stay employed is one of the next challenges of welfare reform, and reliable, safe, and affordable child care is one of the critical ingredients for parents succeeding in work.

- Additional welfare-to-work housing vouchers and transportation funds to provide 25,000 more housing vouchers and double Access to Jobs transportation funding from \$75 million to \$150 million. The welfare-to-work housing vouchers will help families move closer to a job, reduce a long commute, or secure more stable housing that will help them get or keep a job. The Job Access grants will provide funds for communities to provide innovative transportation solutions so welfare recipients and other low income workers can get to work.
- Extend both the Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit to encourage the hiring and retention of long-term welfare recipients and other disadvantaged individuals.

I. PARTICIPANTS

Meet & Greet Participants:
See attached list

Discussion Attendees:
Mayor Paul Helmke
Mayor Marc Morial
Mayor Beverly O'Neill
Gerry Greenwald, Chief Executive Officer, United Airlines

Program Participants:
Mayor Richard Daley
Eli Segal, President & CEO, Welfare to Work Partnership

Discussion Participants:
Rodney Carroll, Chief Operating Officer, Welfare to Work Partnership and Operations
Division Manager, United Parcel Service of America
NOTE: Rodney Carroll will moderate the discussion.

Governor Thomas Carper
Governor George Ryan
Mayor Wellington Webb
See attached list for other participants.

II. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

III. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will greet members of the Welfare to Work Partnership Board of Directors.
- YOU will be announced, accompanied by Mayor Richard Daley, Eli Segal, and Gerry Greenwald, onto the stage.
- Eli Segal will make opening remarks and introduce Mayor Daley.
- Mayor Daley will make remarks and introduce YOU.
- YOU will make remarks and take your seat for the discussion.
- Rodney Carroll will begin and moderate the discussion.
- Upon conclusion of the discussion, YOU will make concluding remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

I. ATTACHMENTS

- Meet and Greet Participants
- Suggested Discussion Sequence and Questions
- Discussion Participant Bios
- State-by-State Work Participation Numbers Chart
- State-by-State Welfare Caseload Numbers Chart
- Federal Hiring Numbers Chart

B

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR WELFARE TO WORK PARTNERSHIP
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 3, 1999**

Acknowledge: Eli Segal, Jerry Greenwald, Gov. Carper, Gov. Ryan, Mayor Daley, Mayor Webb, Mayor Helmke, Mayor Morial, Mayor O'Neil; Sec. Herman; Sec. Slater; Sec. Daley; Administrator Alvarez; Sec. Shalala could not be here, but is well-represented by Olivia Golden and Al Collins.

For six and a half years, we, the American people, have been on a remarkable crusade. It is a journey that has transformed our system of welfare into a system of work. And it is a journey that is transforming our families and our nation, bringing a new generation of Americans into the mainstream of American life.

The signs of this transformation are everywhere. Inner-city buses that used to be empty at rush hour are now full of passengers dressed for work. Tax preparation services are moving into abandoned storefronts, helping former welfare recipients fill out the first tax return of their lives. And there are even more subtle and significant changes -- changes taking place in the human heart and human spirit. Mothers are collecting their mail with a little more pride these days, expecting to see bank statements, not welfare checks. Children are going to school with their heads held a little higher, their eyes full of hope as they see firsthand that hard work does indeed lead to better lives.

It is difficult to remember, but just seven years ago when I ran for president, America was out of work and out of ideas. Our economy was stagnant, burdened with a crushing debt and deficit. Interest rates were skyrocketing and unemployment was high. The American Dream seemed to be drifting further and further out of reach. For some, our welfare system was Exhibit A in America's decline. It had become a system that undermined our most cherished values of work and family. As governor of Arkansas, I spent many hours in welfare offices, listening to the stories of frustrated recipients. They told me that our welfare system wasn't working because it kept them from working.

I pledged to turn this country around, to restore America's most fundamental bargain with our people: That every American who is willing to work and take responsibility should have the opportunity to live the American Dream. I pledged to bring our people together, across all the lines that divide us, into one strong community. And I pledged that if the American people elected me to be their President, I would put my heart and soul into ending welfare as we know it.

Today, America is working again. We have the longest peacetime expansion in history, nearly 19 million new jobs, the lowest unemployment in a generation, the lowest African-American unemployment in recorded history. From a deficit of \$290 billion, we are moving to a surplus of \$99 billion. This year, homeownership was at an all-time high.

And we have indeed ended welfare as we knew it. We have restored the value of work in America. We raised the minimum wage and passed the Earned Income Tax Credit, telling parents that if you work full-time, you do not have to raise your children in poverty.

When I took office, we gave 43 states waivers to launch their own efforts to reform welfare. And three years ago, we came together across party lines to pass a landmark welfare reform bill. We said that no person could ever make welfare a way of life again -- that everybody who can work, must work. But we also recognized that millions who had known nothing but years of dependency, people who had never even seen their own parents go to work, could not make the transition to work on their own. So we made sure that there was extra support for child care, transportation and housing. With new tax incentives, we encouraged businesses to hire more welfare recipients.

Today, I am proud to announce that all 50 states -- and the District of Columbia -- have met the work requirements we set in 1996. We have cut our welfare rolls by nearly half, reducing the percentage of Americans on welfare to its lowest level since 1967. And those who are on welfare today are four times as likely to work as when I first took office.

While some of the credit goes to our booming economy [*10 percent*], the Council of Economic Advisers has found that welfare reform -- with its new emphasis on work -- has been the single most important factor in reducing our rolls. Three quarters of the 6.8 million people who have left welfare since I took office did so after the welfare reform law was signed in 1996.

The credit also goes to every single person in this audience. When we passed the law in 1996, I said that moving Americans from welfare to work would take the committed effort of every sector of our society, not just government, but businesses, faith-based organizations, community groups, private citizens. Vice-President Gore has done a tremendous job of bringing our religious and service organizations together in his Coalition to Sustain Success.

And in 1997, my good friend Eli Segal agreed to help rally the business community to the challenge of turning long-term welfare recipients into full-time workers. Two and half years ago, he started this partnership with just five companies. Today, he and Jerry Greenwald have built a partnership that is 12,000 businesses strong. Last I heard, Jerry was also running United Airlines in his spare time. Members of the Welfare to Work Partnership, businesses both large and small, have given 410,000 welfare recipients the opportunity to go to work. More than 8 in 10 executives report great success hiring people off the welfare rolls. They are finding that these employees are a good investment -- they work hard, and stay in their jobs as long or even longer than other workers. So in this era of labor shortages, we must not forget that former welfare recipients can be a rich pool of untapped talent, people who are good employees, and good for the bottom line.

I thank you for recognizing the important role you can play in extending the opportunities of our time to all Americans. And I am proud to say that, with Vice-President Gore's leadership, the federal government is also doing its part, hiring more than 14,000 people across the U.S., and surpassing the goal of 10,000 hires we set two years ago. One of those hires is here with us today. Maria Hernandez, who was on welfare for more than three years, has worked as administrative assistant in our Cook County North Census Office since January.

Over the past three years, we've proved that if you ask people to go to work, they'll go to work. Our welfare recipients are doing their part. Now, we must do our part and finish the job.

There will never be a better time. We are living in an era of unprecedented prosperity. Businesses are creating jobs faster than they can fill them. To keep our economy growing, we must help those on welfare move into these jobs. We need them. But not only do we have a precious opportunity and an economic imperative, we have a moral obligation to extend the prosperity of our time to every single American.

This is how I propose to finish the job of making welfare work for America. First, we must continue to honor our bipartisan commitment to welfare reform. There are some in Congress who are so desperate for a risky tax cut that they want to cut the welfare block grant and walk away from the commitment we made just three years ago. That would be a big mistake. We can't afford to walk off the job until every person on welfare who is able to work can find and keep a job. I call on states to use the extra money they have saved because of welfare reform to move even more people to work and to help them succeed in the workplace.

Next, to finish the job, we must strengthen our commitment to helping those still on the welfare rolls -- often families who face the most significant challenges -- replace the dependency of welfare with the dignity of work. I ask Congress to build on the Welfare-to-Work program we established -- with the support of our mayors and county leaders -- in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. We must help those who are least prepared for work -- people who perhaps never learned to read or are struggling to overcome drug addictions -- to get the skills to become self-sufficient. And we must help more low-income fathers honor their responsibility to their children. Three years ago, we strengthened our child support laws. My welfare to work plan will target funds to help responsible fathers work and pay child support -- and I ask Congress to pass it.

To finish job, we must strengthen our commitment to child care. For years, mothers on welfare chose not to work because child care costs often dwarfed the size of their weekly paychecks. In 1996, we began to change that, adding \$4 billion to our child care subsidy funds. But we have met just one-tenth of the need. Our children deserve better. I ask Congress to pass my child care initiative to provide more child care subsidies and tax credits for needy families, and new funds to improve the quality of care.

To finish the job, we must strengthen our commitment to helping welfare recipients commute, or move closer to work. I challenge Congress to double our commitment to transportation assistance and provide 25,000 new welfare-to-work housing vouchers.

To finish the job, we must increase the minimum wage to ensure work pays better than welfare.

To finish the job, we must do more to bring work and opportunity to the very communities where the majority of welfare recipients live. Many of you know that last month, I traveled across the country to shine a spotlight on our inner cities, rural areas and Indian reservations, the places still struggling in the shadows of our prosperity that can still be our New Markets. I saw families doing their best to raise children in neighborhoods where unemployment and poverty were more than double the nationwide average. I ask your help in passing my New

Markets Initiative to spur new private investment in these areas – to bring new businesses, new jobs and new hope into these communities.

And finally, I challenge all of you, the Welfare to Work Partnership, to help us finish the job. Keep hiring more people off our welfare rolls – give them the chance to become good employees and good citizens. Encourage more businesses to join your cause – recruit some of your vendors and clients. Reach out to small businesses – the firms that are creating the most jobs in our new economy. And I ask you not to forget low-income fathers in your hiring efforts – they are crucial to making welfare reform work for our families. I thank IBM for sponsoring a new online network that can help match businesses who need workers with welfare recipients who need jobs. For our part, I am working to extend the Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit and Work Opportunity Tax Credit to reward your vision and faith.

A wise man [*Leo Tolstoy*] once said that “Work is ... the true source of human welfare.” So in this era of unprecedented prosperity, let us come together to help more of our fellow Americans reach that vital source. We cannot allow this rare opportunity to bring all Americans into the world of work slip away. Instead, let us seize it, let us give every American the chance to work and live the American Dream. Let’s make this season, a true season of progress.

Now, it is my pleasure to introduce the moderator of our discussion. Rodney Carroll ~~was~~ ^{an} the Operations Division Manager ~~at~~ ^{is} the United Parcel Service of America and Chief Operating Officer of The Welfare to Work Partnership. Rodney grew up on welfare, so he knows firsthand the challenges of both the families moving from welfare to work, and the businesses hiring them.

C

WELFARE TO WORK CONFERENCE MEET & GREET PARTICIPANTS
August 3, 1999

Henry Anthony, AHL Services
Cathy Bessant, Bank of America
Rodney Carroll, Welfare to Work Partnership and United Parcel Service of America
Paul Clayton, Burger King, North America
Ted English, The TJX Companies, Inc.
William T. Esrey, Sprint Corporation
Michael Fergus, Allied Van Lines
Jim Goodwin, UAL Corporation
Gerald Greenwald, UAL Corporation
Rachel Hubka, Rachel's Bus Company
Brendan Keegan, Marriott International
Jim Kelly, United Parcel Service of America, Inc.
Stanley Litow, IBM Corporation
Shelley Longmuir, United Airlines Corporation
Arthur Martinez, Sears, Roebuck and Co.
William McDermott, Xerox Corporation
Rosemary Mede, CVS Corporation
Russell Meyer, Cessna Aircraft, a Textron Company
Chip Raymond, Citigroup Foundation
Eli Segal, Welfare to Work Partnership
Robert B. Shapiro, Monsanto Company
Laurence Siegel, The Mills Corporation
John Sloan, Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Lea Soupata, United Parcel Service of America
George Stinson, General Converters & Assemblers, Inc.
Jonathan M. Tisch, Loews Hotels
Barbara Turner, Boscart Construction
Doug Williams, The Limited
Mark Willis, Chase Manhattan Bank
Barry Zigas, Fannie Mae

D

SUGGESTED WELFARE TO WORK DISCUSSION FORUM
SEQUENCE AND QUESTIONS
August 3, 1999

•**Rodney Carroll, Operations Division Manager, UPS and Chief Operating Officer, The Welfare to Work Partnership** will open and moderate the discussion. He will facilitate the discussion flow and introduce you to the participants listed below. The following is a list of suggested questions for you.

•**Bill McDermott, Senior Vice President, Xerox**

•**Wendy Waxler, Account Associate, Xerox**

[Wendy Waxler will comment on how she moved from welfare to her new job at Xerox, and on the aspects of her job that she likes the most.]

Suggested POTUS Question to Wendy Waxler: What kinds of things did Xerox do to help you make the transition from welfare to work?

[Bill McDermott will comment on the Xerox partnership with Women in Community Service to provide mentors to their new welfare to work employees.]

•**Rena Burns, Automated Data Sciences**

[Rena Burns will comment on her belief that the increased flexibility of a small business environment makes it a good one for hiring welfare to work employees.]

Suggested POTUS Question: What is the greatest challenge small businesses face in hiring welfare recipients?

Suggested POTUS Comment: At this point you could challenge all businesses—large and small-- to reach out to other small businesses who are the engine of growth, and who may not have the same information and resources to learn about welfare to work. Businesses can also reach out to their suppliers and their business partners to encourage them to get involved in welfare to work.

•**Tiffany Smith, UPS Package Sorter**

[Tiffany Smith will comment on the challenges she faces with regard to transportation, and describe her daily routine of walking her children to day care, then taking the bus to a subway to the bus to the air hub.]

Suggested POTUS Question: That sounds like a lot of effort. Is it worth it?

Suggested POTUS Question: Tiffany, you've been at UPS for several years—what's the next step? (NOTE: Tiffany has just put in a request to become a UPS supervisor)

Suggested POTUS Comment: At this point you could mention our Access to Job proposal which will help more areas design innovative solutions to transportation challenges, such as the one Rodney Carroll helped launch for UPS.

•**Governor George Ryan (R-IL)**

[Governor Ryan will comment on the need to maintain the federal-state partnership on welfare reform so we can invest in helping more people move from welfare reform.]

Suggested POTUS Question: What other kinds of investments are you making with your welfare reform funds? [NOTE: The new work numbers announced today show Illinois passing the work rates with flying colors]

•**Rosemary Mede, Senior Vice President, CVS/pharmacy**

•**Antoinette Patrick, CVS, Pharmacy Technician**

[Rosemary Mede will describe CVS' pharmacy apprenticeship that was developed to provide people in the Washington, D.C. area with career track opportunities.]

Suggested POTUS Question for Antoinette Patrick: Antoinette, how do you like working in a pharmacy?

•**Bill Simmons, CEO, MasterLube**

•**Tyler Left Hand, Assistant Manager, MasterLube**

[Bill Simmons will comment his belief that the success of his business is due to the people that work for him. NOTE: 20-25% of his employees are current or former welfare recipients, and he also has an innovative approach to helping employees deal with substance abuse.]

[Tyler Left Hand will comment on how his job has helped him pay child support and provide a better life for his daughter.]

Suggested POTUS Question to Tyler Left Hand: Tyler, what do you hope to do next? [NOTE: Tyler hopes to open his own lube business some day].

•**Governor Tom Carper (D-DE)**

[Governor Carper is known as a leader on strengthening fathers, and will comment on how he has worked to involve fathers as part of his broader welfare reform agenda. NOTE: Delaware met all family rate (26%), but not two parent (24%).]

Suggested POTUS Question: What are you doing to help those fathers like Tyler who want to work and pay child support?

Suggested POTUS Comment: At this point you could challenge businesses to do more to help employ fathers -- which helps support children and families leaving welfare, and helps build stronger communities.

•**Mayor Wellington Webb (D – Denver, CO)**

[Mayor Webb will discuss why the Welfare to Work program is critical to cities, and will acknowledge **Mayor Helmke**.]

Suggested **POTUS** Comment: *At this point you could acknowledge **Mayor Helmke** and underscore the bipartisan commitment to welfare reform.*

Suggested **POTUS** Question to Mayor Webb: *Mayor Webb, how are you using Welfare-to-Work funds to help those with the greatest challenges get and keep good jobs in Denver?*

•**Ted English, President & COO, TJX Companies, Inc.**

•**Joanne Hilferty, CEO, Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries, Boston**

•**Maria Mercado, Merchandising Sales Associate, Marshall's**

[Joanne Hilferty will describe the public/private partnership between TJX Companies and Goodwill in Boston, and how TJX has found a way to hire and retain individuals who are still on welfare and who have less work experience.]

Suggested **POTUS** Question to Maria Mercado: *How did this training program help you begin your career?*

•**Catherine (Cathy) Bessant, President, Community Development Banking Group Bank of America (Board Member)**

•**LaTonya Stephens, Telephone Personal Banker, Bank of America**

[LaTonya Stephens will comment about the help Bank of America has given her with child care, her recent promotion, and her accomplishment of saving enough money to buy a new car.]

Suggested **POTUS** Comment: *At this point you could mention the Administration's child care initiative*

[Cathy Bessant will highlight the value corporate investments in things people need to sustain self-sufficiency.]

Suggested **POTUS** Question for Cathy Bessant: *You joined us on the New Markets Tour last month. What do you see as the connection between investing in underserved areas and welfare to work?*

•**Jonathan Tisch, CEO, Loews Hotels**

[Jonathan Tisch will comment on the partnership between Loews and Mayor Penelas (who will not be in attendance) in an industry-based initiative with 44 other hotels and motels in the community to recruit businesses and address the barriers of hiring former recipients such as education and ESL. He will also introduce one of Loews' welfare to work hires, **Consuelo McGlond, Loews Overnight Phone Operator** who recently won the Jonathan Tisch President's Award for her professional manner and great attitude.]

WELFARE TO WORK CONFERENCE NATIONAL FORUM DISCUSSION

PARTICIPANTS

AUTOMATED DATA SCIENCES (Santa Monica, CA)

Rena Burns, President

Rena Burns, a 47-year-old, small business owner, runs an information technology/software development firm which employs 50 people, and has been a winner of the Small Business Administration's Regional Welfare to Work Entrepreneur Award. Although she did not set out to hire welfare recipients, Burns experienced such success with one welfare to work employee that she has now hired four welfare to work employees, and is using the local One-Stop Center as a hiring source. She believes the small business environment is a good one for welfare to work hires, as they are able to be more versatile in providing the personal attention, encouragement, and coaching which she feels are key factors to the success of these new workers. Having been on welfare as one of five children with a single mother, Rena works hard to provide others with the chances she never had growing up. She also believes that as a business owner it is her responsibility to give back to the community that supports her business.

BANK OF AMERICA

Catherine Bessant, President, Community Development Banking Group

Bank of America's Welfare to Self Sufficiency Initiative, initiated in April 1998, aims to achieve the greatest potential for sustained self-sufficiency of former welfare recipients. Having hired more than 330 new workers in recruitment, training and retention programs across the country, including Dallas, Los Angeles, Norfolk, Phoenix, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and Spokane, the bank has also facilitated hiring of hundreds of other recipients in dozens of other locations through their support of local organizations and initiatives. New hires at the bank have become proof operators, teller, ATM processors, and customer service representatives. Bank of America places career advancement as a priority in helping their new hires achieve self-sufficiency, and has dedicated resources to increase the economic opportunity for and advance the careers of these new employees. Employee supports include money management courses, up to \$2,000 reimbursement for tuition and textbooks, subsidized child care, a home ownership program in which the bank provides a \$5,000 mortgage loan in which only the interest is due back from the employee, an extensive EAP program, including the Family Resource Center, and a peer-to-peer mentoring program.

Success Story:

LaTonya R. Stephens, Duncanville, TX

LaTonya Stephens, a 26 year-old mother of two daughters, had been on and off welfare for two years when she heard about a training program offered by Goodwill Industries. She enrolled in the program, and was hired by Bank of America in Dallas in August 1998 as a Telephone Banking Representative. She has been rewarded for her outstanding performance, has recently received a promotion and raise to approximately \$20,600 annually, and looks forward to moving up with the company. In addition, the bank has provided her with childcare assistance. LaTonya is proud to have completed her G.E.D., to be able to adequately support herself and her daughters, and to have saved enough to purchase a new car this year.

CVS CORPORATION

Rosemary Mede, Senior Vice President, Human Resources

Since the inception of CVS's involvement in welfare to work, the company has hired 3,788 welfare recipients with a 60% retention rate, double the industry standard. With active welfare to work programs throughout the eastern United States, CVS has an established record of hiring harder-to-place welfare recipients, and has made internal promotion a company policy. In the metropolitan D.C. area, CVS/Pharmacy and the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council have developed an apprenticeship program for Pharmacy Technicians. This program has delivered quality employment and training opportunities.

Success Story:

Antoinette Patrick, Washington, D.C.

Antoinette Patrick, 41, is the married mother of 2 children, one of whom has a disability. She had been receiving welfare assistance periodically for approximately 5 years. Through the DC Department of Employment, Antoinette was identified as having high potential for the apprenticeship program, and was chosen for the pharmacy program by CVS after extensive interviews. She was hired with full health benefits as a CVS Pharmacy Technician in October 1998, and has already received a raise in pay to \$7.25/hour. She takes pride in delivering good service to customers that are ill or are caring for a sick child or parent. She hopes to take advantage of the educational benefits and loans offered by CVS to attend pharmacy school in the future. Antoinette has also opened a savings account for each of her children, and hopes to be able to help them attend college.

LOEWS HOTELS (Miami, FL)

Jonathan Tisch, Chief Executive Officer

A board member of the Welfare to Work Partnership since 1997, Jonathan Tisch leads a rapidly expanding chain of 15 hotels and resorts. Loews empowers individuals and communities by partnering with organizations to create jobs for and assist in the training of welfare recipients. A prime example of this welfare to work effort is in Miami, where Loews and 44 other members of the Greater Miami & the Beaches Hotel Association worked with Mayor Alex Penelas's office, the local WAGES coalition, and service providers such as Lockheed Martin and America Works, to meet the need for enthusiastic well-trained employees. To date, Loews has hired 40

responsible and qualified individuals from the welfare rolls into well-paying jobs with growth opportunities in their new 800-room hotel in Miami Beach. The success of this venture has inspired Loews to replicate this model at all of their new properties, while maintaining a strong commitment to hire welfare recipients at pre-existing sites.

Success Story:

Consuelo McGlond, Miami, FL

Consuelo McGlond, 28, is the mother of 3 children. She had received welfare assistance for most of the last ten years, and had never held a job for longer than six months. Last year she enrolled in the America Works Program where she participated in a 10-week course in computer literacy, interviewing skills, and job readiness. Upon completion of this course, she was hired by Loews Miami Beach Hotel as an Overnight Switchboard Operator in November 1998. Consuelo currently makes \$9.00/hour and has full health and dental benefits. Consuelo says that she loves her job at Loews, especially the pride she feels when she is able to successfully assist a customer in need. She was awarded the Jonathan Tisch President's Award for her professional manner and great attitude at work. Consuelo aspires to enroll in community college and take business or hospitality courses and learn Spanish. She hopes her kids will be able to attend college one day, and says she encourages them to "be a little better than me."

MASTERLUBE (Billings, MT)

Bill Simmons, Chief Executive Officer

MasterLube is a group of ten-minute oil change stores. Bill Simmons believes his company should serve as an entry point into the workforce for its employees, during which time they participate in training for both career and personal development. He has seen "alums" move on to jobs in banks, school systems, the railroad, and mental health centers. MasterLube has a five-step system to implement their mission statement -- "Attract, hire, train, develop, and launch." At any time approximately 20-25% of the MasterLube staff are former welfare recipients. Simmons takes a personal interest in his employees, even going so far as to accompany them to a job interview or to enroll in college courses. The company helps employees overcome challenges such as substance abuse by providing treatment for any employee who needs it through the company health insurance plan, allowing employees to pay back the insurance deductible in installments through a payroll deduction, and pairing that employee with a colleague who has successfully completed treatment. MasterLube has been an extremely successful business, gaining interest from industry competitors, and Simmons believes that much of this is due to the service delivered by the people he has hired.

Success Story:

Tyler Left Hand, Billings, MT

Tyler Left Hand, 31, is the non-custodial father of a 5 year-old daughter. Tyler has worked hard to pay child support to help keep his daughter and her mother off of welfare assistance. Tyler grew up on the Crow Tribe reservation, but left for Billings, Montana after becoming unemployed. He was hired by MasterLube, with full health benefits, in November 1995 as a pit technician, and has worked his way up to assistant manager where he earns \$8.00/hour. He enjoys the sense of pride he feels when he completes a day of work, and appreciates the skills

and knowledge he has gained from his work. Tyler hopes to enroll in a vocational school, and also dreams of opening his own lube shop with his brother one day.

TJX COMPANIES, INC & MORGAN MEMORIAL GOODWILL INDUSTRIES

Ted English, President & Chief Operating Officer, TJX Companies, Inc.

Joanne Hilferty, Chief Executive Officer, Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries (Boston, MA)

The TJX Companies, Inc., the world's largest off-price apparel retailer, was one of the first national companies to commit to hire individuals off public assistance by becoming a charter member of The Welfare to Work Partnership in August of 1997. When they joined, they committed to hiring 5,000 former welfare recipients by the year 2000, and as of June 1999 they have exceeded their goals and hired 10,145 welfare recipients. TJX attributes their success to their collaboration with community-based organizations as part of their recruiting and retention efforts. In Boston, TJX has partnered with Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries, and has received Welfare-to-Work funding from the Boston Private Industry Council, to pilot The First Step Transition to Work Program, an intensive retail and customer service skill training program. The program, located in the Boston Empowerment Zone, offers four weeks of classroom training, one to five weeks of internship, job placement and post-placement case management for one year to help people succeed on the job. TJX plans to duplicate this program in areas with high welfare populations, public transportation, and a need for new workers.

Success Story:

Maria Mercado, Boston, MA

Maria Mercado is 29 and the mother of two daughters. Maria had been receiving welfare assistance for 10 years, when she received a mailer advertising Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries First Step Transition to Work program. While it was a great challenge for her to gain the confidence to work after all of those years, Maria signed up for the training program and was eventually hired by TJX Companies in December 1998 as a cashier at Marshalls. She has been promoted several times, and is currently training as a department coordinator, a supervisory position. She is currently earning \$7.00/hour, and will receive a raise and benefits with her promotion. Maria has gained much self-confidence through her training and work, and feels much better about her ability to provide for her children. She is studying for and hopes to receive her G.E.D. soon.

UNITED PARCEL SERVICE OF AMERICA AND THE WELFARE TO WORK PARTNERSHIP

Rodney Carroll, Operations Division Manager, United Parcel Service of America and Chief Operating Officer, The Welfare to Work Partnership

UPS has been a leader in recruiting and hiring welfare recipients for the past 25 years. Under the leadership of UPS Chairman and CEO Jim Kelly, one of the five founding members of the Welfare to Work Partnership, UPS has become even more involved in hiring welfare recipients and encouraging other companies to get involved since 1997. To date, UPS has hired 25,000 welfare to work employees in 40 locations throughout the country including Atlanta, Camden, Chicago, Philadelphia and San Diego. In the Philadelphia area, Rodney Carroll and UPS helped

to create a bus system with SEPTA (South Eastern Philadelphia Transit Authority), that allowed Rodney to personally hire more than 700 people from welfare to work at UPS. Transportation has been one of the major roadblocks in welfare to work success, and the program he created, which started in 1996 with 4 buses and has grown today to a total of 54 buses, now moves thousands of people to their jobs daily.

Success Story:

Tiffany Smith, Philadelphia, PA

Tiffany Smith, 22, is the mother of two. She grew up receiving welfare and continued to receive it after her first child was born. She began working at UPS in late 1996 as a loader/unloader, making \$8.50/hour with full benefits and she has now been promoted to a package sorter, earning \$10.50/hour. Tiffany's daily commute to her job at the Philadelphia Air Hub involves taking her children to day care, and then taking a bus to a subway to another bus that runs to UPS. While this is not easy, she prefers the independence her job provides to relying on welfare. In September she will resume GED classes taught at the airport and funded by UPS. Her goal is to become a supervisor at UPS in the near future, and then to pursue a degree in nursing.

XEROX CORPORATION

Bill McDermott, Senior Vice President

Xerox Business Services (XBS) provides services to more than four million people every day, making XBS the fastest growing division of Xerox Corporation. The XBS welfare to work program began in 1997, and has a 76 percent retention rate with their 380 welfare to work hires, with a 38 percent promotion rate to date. Most welfare to work hires start at XBS as accountant associates earning \$7 to \$8 per hour. XBS's welfare to work initiative includes retention-focused strategies, and includes skills development. Some creative techniques that XBS has employed include a mentoring program, a toll-free line between managers and employees that can be used in emergencies, and a strong outreach to community-based organizations such as Women in Community Service (WICS). Together with WICS, Xerox has implemented their mentoring program called "Friends at Work" to provide support to XBS new hires during their first months of work.

Success Story

Wendy Waxler, Washington, D.C.

Wendy Waxler is 32 and the mother of a 3 year-old daughter. Although she was constantly in search of employment, her daughter's disability and medical needs made finding reliable childcare difficult and balancing a work schedule with doctor's appointments almost impossible. Wendy received welfare assistance for one and a half years. Eventually, she enrolled in an employment program at So Others Might Eat (SOME). Through the ReEntry to Work Program, Wendy was recruited by Xerox Business Services, and found an employer that could be flexible around her circumstances. She was hired by XBS in February 1999 as a temporary account associate, quickly becoming a permanent employee. She has received several promotions, and currently earns \$9.60/hour, receives health benefits and participates in both 401K and net-profit sharing plans. She was even offered a job by an XBS client with whom she was temporarily assigned to work. By allowing her to work at night, managing the fax center for a large law firm, Wendy can both provide for her daughter and be available to care for and attend to her medical

needs. She feels that her new job has enormously boosted her self-esteem and aspirations for the future. Wendy hopes to grow with Xerox, eventually becoming a systems or network analyst, and to start a resource newsletter for other parents of disabled children. She would like to help others in need gain the skills and confidence that she has regained through her employment at XBS.

E

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES
TANF WORK PARTICIPATION RATES
FISCAL YEAR 1998

STATE	ALL FAMILY RATES			TWO-PARENT FAMILY RATES		
	RATE	ADJUSTED STANDARD 3/	MET TARGET	RATE	ADJUSTED STANDARD	MET TARGET
UNITED STATES	35.4			42.3		
ALABAMA	38.9	5.0%	✓	1/		NA
ALASKA	42.5	26.8%	✓	36.8	68.6%	
ARIZONA	30.2	8.7%	✓	76.6	53.7%	✓
ARKANSAS	19.4	16.6%	✓	20.3	57.8%	
CALIFORNIA	36.6	17.8%	✓	36.2	32.7%	✓
COLORADO	28.7	7.5%	✓	25.7	15.1%	✓
CONNECTICUT	41.4	21.5%	✓	73.2	66.5%	✓
DELAWARE	26.2	9.4%	✓	23.7	54.4%	
DIST. OF COL.	22.8	20.1%	✓	22.5	30.1%	
FLORIDA	34.5	5.8%	✓	1/		NA
GEORGIA	29.3	6.1%	✓	1/		NA
GUAM	12.4	30.0%		13.8	75.0%	
HAWAII	30.0	28.1%	✓	1/		NA
IDAHO	28.6	4.2%	✓	22.5	0.0%	✓
ILLINOIS	37.7	13.6%	✓	77.7	45.0%	✓
INDIANA	29.9	0.0%	✓	32.8	20.1%	✓
IOWA	56.9	9.1%	✓	53.6	51.4%	✓
KANSAS	41.3	1.9%	✓	44.2	23.2%	✓
KENTUCKY	38.3	16.3%	✓	51.6	37.5%	✓
LOUISIANA	29.2	2.0%	✓	38.1	0.0%	✓
MAINE	45.6	15.1%	✓	49.9	35.3%	✓
MARYLAND	12.7	3.1%	✓	1/		NA
MASSACHUSETTS	29.0	7.3%	✓	73.3	44.6%	✓
MICHIGAN	49.2	5.2%	✓	63.9	38.4%	✓
MINNESOTA	30.6	17.0%	✓	30.8	42.5%	
MISSISSIPPI	25.2	3.7%	✓	70.4	1.2%	✓
MISSOURI	24.1	10.4%	✓	34.9	0.0%	✓
MONTANA	78.3	7.2%	✓	86.4	52.2%	✓
NEBRASKA	36.2	20.6%	✓	39.5	53.1%	
NEVADA	34.5	6.0%	✓	58.7	31.7%	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37.3	5.5%	✓	44.6	1.6%	✓
NEW JERSEY	26.5	14.7%	✓	1/		NA
NEW MEXICO	15.9	8.5%	✓	16.8	35.6%	
NEW YORK	37.5	15.0%	✓	58.8	38.5%	✓
NORTH CAROLINA	14.5	10.0%	✓	30.9	55.0%	
NORTH DAKOTA	31.5	10.7%	✓	1/		NA
OHIO	44.9	11.6%	✓	51.5	49.2%	✓
OKLAHOMA	35.2	0.0%	✓	31.4	4.2%	✓
OREGON	98.2	0.0%	✓	95.2	9.8%	✓
PENNSYLVANIA	19.3	9.9%	✓	21.8	26.3%	
PUERTO RICO	6.8	17.1%		1/		NA
RHODE ISLAND	27.5	19.3%	✓	32.4	51.1%	
SOUTH CAROLINA	42.7	19.0%	✓	60.9	48.5%	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA	39.2	11.2%	✓	1/		NA
TENNESSEE	43.2	2.0%	✓	39.1	4.6%	✓
TEXAS	25.2	5.2%	✓	44.3	47.9%	
UTAH	39.8	2.5%	✓	49.7	47.5%	✓
VERMONT	2/		NA	2/		NA
VIRGIN ISLANDS	15.5	27.7%		1/		NA
VIRGINIA	27.5	6.8%	✓	26.5	51.8%	
WASHINGTON	48.5	21.1%	✓	45.5	52.2%	
WEST VIRGINIA	33.4	19.2%	✓	37.2	46.8%	
WISCONSIN	64.0	0.0%	✓	39.2	0.0%	✓
WYOMING	55.3	0.0%	✓	65.8	4.9%	✓

KEY

1/ State does not have any two-parent families in its TANF Program.

2/ State claims waiver inconsistencies exempt all cases from participation rates.

3/ The work participation rate standard before the application of the caseload reduction credit is 30% for the overall rate and 75% for the two-parent rate.

CHANGE IN TANF CASELOADS

Total TANF families and recipients

(in thousands)

	<u>Jan-93</u>	<u>Jan-94</u>	<u>Jan-95</u>	<u>Jan-96</u>	<u>Jan-97</u>	<u>Jan-98</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	<u>Percent (93-99)</u>
Families	4,963	5,053	4,963	4,628	4,114	3,305	2,668	-46%
2,295,000 fewer families								
Recipients	14,115	14,276	13,931	12,877	11,423	9,132	7,335	-48%
6,780 fewer recipients								

Total TANF recipients by State

STATE	<u>Jan-93</u>	<u>Jan-94</u>	<u>Jan-95</u>	<u>Jan-96</u>	<u>Jan-97</u>	<u>Jan-98</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	<u>Percent (93-99)</u>
Alabama	141,746	135,096	121,837	108,269	91,723	61,809	46,934	-67%
Alaska	34,951	37,505	37,264	35,432	36,189	31,689	28,020	-20%
Arizona	194,119	202,350	195,082	171,617	151,526	113,209	92,467	-52%
Arkansas	73,982	70,563	65,325	59,223	54,879	36,704	29,340	-60%
California	2,415,121	2,621,383	2,692,202	2,648,772	2,476,564	2,144,495	1,818,197	-25%
Colorado	123,308	118,081	110,742	99,739	87,434	55,352	39,346	-68%
Connecticut	160,102	164,265	170,719	161,736	155,701	138,666	90,799	-43%
Delaware	27,652	29,286	26,314	23,153	23,141	18,504	16,581	-40%
Dist. of Col.	65,860	72,330	72,330	70,082	67,871	56,128	52,140	-21%
Florida	701,842	689,135	657,313	575,553	478,329	320,886	198,101	-72%
Georgia	402,228	396,736	388,913	367,656	306,625	220,070	137,976	-66%
Guam	5,087	6,651	7,630	7,634	7,370	7,461	8,620	69%
Hawaii	54,511	60,975	65,207	66,690	65,312	75,817	45,515	-17%
Idaho	21,116	23,342	24,050	23,547	19,812	4,446	2,897	-86%
Illinois	685,508	709,969	710,032	663,212	601,854	526,851	382,937	-44%
Indiana	209,882	218,061	197,225	147,083	121,974	95,665	109,675	-48%
Iowa	100,943	110,639	103,108	91,727	78,275	69,504	60,151	-40%
Kansas	87,525	87,433	81,504	70,758	57,528	38,462	32,873	-62%
Kentucky	227,879	208,710	193,722	176,601	162,730	132,388	99,560	-56%
Louisiana	263,338	252,860	258,180	239,247	206,582	118,404	111,074	-58%
Maine	67,836	65,006	60,973	56,319	51,178	41,265	34,108	-50%
Maryland	221,338	219,863	227,887	207,800	169,723	130,196	89,003	-60%
Massachusetts	332,044	311,732	286,175	242,572	214,014	181,729	151,592	-54%
Michigan	686,356	672,760	612,224	535,704	462,291	376,985	263,583	-62%
Minnesota	191,526	189,615	180,490	171,916	160,167	141,064	140,128	-27%
Mississippi	174,093	161,724	146,319	133,029	109,097	66,030	38,426	-78%
Missouri	259,039	262,073	259,595	238,052	208,132	162,950	135,383	-48%
Montana	34,848	35,415	34,313	32,557	28,138	20,137	15,508	-55%
Nebraska	48,055	46,034	42,038	38,653	36,535	38,090	34,662	-28%
Nevada	34,943	37,908	41,846	40,491	28,973	29,262	20,283	-42%
New Hampshire	28,972	30,386	28,671	24,519	20,627	15,947	16,090	-44%
New Jersey	349,902	334,780	321,151	293,833	256,064	217,320	175,223	-50%
New Mexico	94,836	101,676	105,114	102,648	89,814	64,759	80,686	-15%
New York	1,179,522	1,241,639	1,266,350	1,200,847	1,074,189	941,714	828,302	-30%
North Carolina	331,633	334,451	317,836	282,086	253,286	192,172	138,570	-58%
North Dakota	18,774	16,785	14,920	13,652	11,964	8,884	8,355	-55%

STATE	<u>Jan-93</u>	<u>Jan-94</u>	<u>Jan-95</u>	<u>Jan-96</u>	<u>Jan-97</u>	<u>Jan-98</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	Percent (93-99)
Ohio	720,476	691,099	629,719	552,304	518,595	386,239	282,444	-61%
Oklahoma	146,454	133,152	127,336	110,498	87,312	69,630	56,640	-61%
Oregon	117,656	116,390	107,610	92,182	66,919	48,561	45,450	-61%
Pennsylvania	604,701	615,581	611,215	553,148	484,321	395,107	312,364	-48%
Puerto Rico	191,261	184,626	171,932	156,805	145,749	130,283	107,447	-44%
Rhode Island	61,116	62,737	62,407	60,654	54,809	54,537	53,859	-12%
South Carolina	151,026	143,883	133,567	121,703	98,077	73,179	42,504	-72%
South Dakota	20,254	19,413	17,652	16,821	14,091	10,514	8,445	-58%
Tennessee	320,709	302,608	281,982	265,320	195,891	139,022	152,695	-52%
Texas	785,271	796,348	765,460	714,523	626,617	439,824	313,823	-60%
Utah	53,172	50,657	47,472	41,145	35,493	29,868	26,428	-50%
Vermont	28,961	28,095	27,716	25,865	23,570	21,013	18,230	-37%
Virgin Islands	3,763	3,767	4,345	5,075	4,712	4,129	3,533	-6%
Virginia	194,212	194,959	189,493	166,012	136,053	107,192	88,910	-54%
Washington	286,258	292,608	290,940	276,018	263,792	228,723	174,099	-39%
West Virginia	119,916	115,376	107,668	98,439	98,690	51,348	44,367	-63%
Wisconsin	241,098	230,621	214,404	184,209	132,383	44,630	28,863	-88%
Wyoming	18,271	16,740	15,434	13,531	10,322	2,903	1,770	-90%
U.S. Total	14,114,992	14,275,877	13,930,953	12,876,661	11,423,007	9,131,716	7,334,976	-48%

Source:

U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Aug-99

CHANGE IN WELFARE CASELOADS SINCE ENACTMENT OF NEW WELFARE LAW

Total TANF families and recipients

(in thousands)

	<u>Aug-96</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>(96-99)</u>
Families	4,415	2,668	-40%
	1,747,000 fewer families		
Recipients	12,241	7,335	-40%
	4,906,000 fewer recipients		

Total TANF recipients by State

STATE	<u>Aug-96</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>(96-99)</u>
Alabama	100,662	46,934	-53%
Alaska	35,544	28,020	-21%
Arizona	169,442	92,467	-45%
Arkansas	56,343	29,340	-48%
California	2,581,948	1,818,197	-30%
Colorado	95,788	39,346	-59%
Connecticut	159,246	90,799	-43%
Delaware	23,654	16,581	-30%
Dist. of Col.	69,292	52,140	-25%
Florida	533,801	198,101	-63%
Georgia	330,302	137,976	-58%
Guam	8,314	8,620	4%
Hawaii	66,482	45,515	-32%
Idaho	21,780	2,897	-87%
Illinois	642,644	382,937	-40%
Indiana	142,604	109,675	-23%
Iowa	86,146	60,151	-30%
Kansas	63,783	32,873	-48%
Kentucky	172,193	99,560	-42%
Louisiana	228,115	111,074	-51%
Maine	53,873	34,108	-37%
Maryland	194,127	89,003	-54%
Massachusetts	226,030	151,592	-33%
Michigan	502,354	263,583	-48%
Minnesota	169,744	140,128	-17%
Mississippi	123,828	38,426	-69%
Missouri	222,820	135,383	-39%
Montana	29,130	15,508	-47%
Nebraska	38,592	34,662	-10%
Nevada	34,261	20,283	-41%
New Hampshire	22,937	16,090	-30%
New Jersey	275,637	175,223	-36%
New Mexico	99,661	80,686	-19%
New York	1,143,962	828,302	-28%
North Carolina	267,326	138,570	-48%
North Dakota	13,146	8,355	-36%

STATE	<u>Aug-96</u>	<u>Mar-99</u>	Percent (96-99)
Ohio	549,312	282,444	-49%
Oklahoma	96,201	56,640	-41%
Oregon	78,419	45,450	-42%
Pennsylvania	531,059	312,364	-41%
Puerto Rico	151,023	107,447	-29%
Rhode Island	56,560	53,859	-5%
South Carolina	114,273	42,504	-63%
South Dakota	15,896	8,445	-47%
Tennessee	254,818	152,695	-40%
Texas	649,018	313,823	-52%
Utah	39,073	26,428	-32%
Vermont	24,331	18,230	-25%
Virgin Islands	4,898	3,533	-28%
Virginia	152,845	88,910	-42%
Washington	268,927	174,099	-35%
West Virginia	89,039	44,367	-50%
Wisconsin	148,888	28,863	-81%
Wyoming	11,398	1,770	-84%
U.S. Total	12,241,489	7,334,976	-40%

Source:

*U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Aug-99*

Welfare-to-Work
Commitments and Hires through July 22, 1999
as Reported by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management

Agency	Total Commitment Thru 2000	Hires Reported Thru July 22	% of Total Year 2000 Commitment Hired since 3/8/97
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	--	3	--
Department of Agriculture	375	559	149%
Department of Commerce	4180	4953	118%
Department of Defense	1600	2634	165%
Department of Education	21	26	124%
Department of Energy	55	73	133%
Department of Health & Human Services	300	362	121%
Department of Housing & Urban Development	200	142	71%
Department of the Interior	325	246	76%
Department of Justice	450	305	68%
Department of Labor	120	161	134%
Department of State	220	56	25%
Department of Transportation	400	290	73%
Department of the Treasury	405	1870	462%
Department of Veterans Affairs	800	1380	173%
Environmental Protection Agency	120	85	71%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	--	9	--
Executive Office of the President	6	8	133%
Federal Emergency Management Agency	125	69	55%
General Services Administration	121	102	84%
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	40	32	80%
National Archives & Records Administration	--	32	--
National Credit Union Administration	--	5	--
National Endowment for the Humanities	--	1	--
National Labor Relations Board	--	1	--
Office of Government Ethics	--	1	--
Office of Personnel Management	25	58	232%
Railroad Retirement Board	--	1	--
Securities & Exchange Commission	10	12	120%
Small Business Administration	120	61	51%
Social Security Administration	600	463	77%
U.S. Information Agency	20	27	135%
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	--	1	--
TOTAL	10638	14028	132%

F

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1999

REMARKS TO CHICAGO VOLUNTEERS WHO ASSISTED DURING HEAT
WAVE

DATE: August 3, 1999
LOCATION: Lake Shore Park Pavilion
Chicago, Illinois
TIME: 1:10 pm - 1:40 pm
FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Sean P. O'Shea *SO*

I. Purpose

To thank city agency staff, firefighters, police officers, tenant associations, and volunteers who performed heat relief functions during the heat wave in Chicago, Illinois.

II. Background

Record temperatures consumed much of the West and East coasts over the last few weeks causing an estimated 70 deaths alone in the Chicagoland area; nearly 80 in the State of Illinois in total. As a result, Mayor Richard Daley and Governor George Ryan wrote to you to request federal assistance in the form of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) money.

On July 12, YOU announced the release of \$100 million in emergency LIHEAP funds for 17 states that were hit hardest by the heat wave in New England, the Midwest, and the mid-Atlantic region of the United States. Since then, the heat wave has continued. Today YOU directed HHS to release an additional \$55 million in LIHEAP assistance to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. Over the last two weeks, these states have been 30 percent hotter than normal, and have had more than 100 cooling degree days. Illinois received \$15,958,676 in LIHEAP funds which will help low-income Americans pay for home cooling, air conditioners, fans and electricity bills.

The volunteers to whom you will speak offered their time and energy to provide water to those in need, assist those trapped in homes, check on elderly residents, and provide additional heat relief services as needed.

III. Participants

YOU

Governor George Ryan (T)

Mayor Richard M. Daley

Cook County Board President John Stroeger (T)

IV. Press Plan

POOL PRESS

V. Sequence of Events

- YOU, accompanied by Mayor Daley and Governor Ryan(T) arrive and proceed to stage.
- Governor Ryan(T) delivers brief remarks and introduces Mayor Daley.
- Mayor Daley delivers brief remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU deliver brief remarks.
- YOU work a ropeline.
- YOU depart.

VI. Remarks

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. Audience

The audience is made up of approximately 200 city agency staff, firefighters, police officers, and tenant associations who have volunteered their time to perform heat relief functions. They have done such things as door-to-door notification, water distribution, and checking on the elderly.

G

DRAFT

Draft 8/2/99 9:30 p.m.
Lowell Weiss

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ANNOUNCING COOLING ASSISTANCE
FOR LOW-INCOME AMERICANS
CHICAGO, IL
August 3, 1999

Acknowledgments: Mayor Daley; volunteers; fire fighters, police officers, and other emergency workers.

I want to thank you and all of the good people of Chicago who worked so hard to help this city's most vulnerable citizens weather this recent heat wave – from going door-to-door to check on elderly neighbors, to helping people to safety during power outages, to delivering water, to setting up and escorting people to cooling stations like this one.

Despite the best efforts of emergency workers and volunteers in the Chicago area, more than 70 of our fellow citizens died from heat exposure – and that is a terrible tragedy. But I believe that the toll would have been far higher if it hadn't been for your efforts and for the emergency plan Chicago put in place in the wake of the deadly heat wave of 1995. When Mother Nature brought out her worst, you brought out your best. You should be very proud of all that you have done to save lives during this very dangerous time.

Thankfully, the blast-furnace heat has subsided here in the Midwest. Today it's actually very comfortable throughout the region. But in all likelihood, we have not experienced the last of the heat for the season. And we know that many low-income people are now saddled with large energy bills they cannot afford.

So earlier today I ^{authorized the release of} ~~released~~ an additional \$55 million in emergency funding to help low-income families in Illinois and eight other midwestern and southern states pay for air conditioners and pay off their high energy bills. Nearly \$16 million is earmarked for Illinois alone. With this new funding, we have now provided more than \$150 million for cooling assistance this summer – and we will make more available wherever and whenever conditions warrant it.

Some of the most heart-wrenching stories from the past week involved elderly people on fixed incomes who died in the heat because they were reluctant to use their own air conditioners; they were afraid they would not be able pay their energy bills at the end of the month. **I ask all of the people here today to help spread the word: There is no reason for people to suffer. We are going to help pay those energy bills for those who need it. In America, people should never have to worry that they can't afford to protect themselves from the deadly heat.**

So again, I thank you all for your efforts, and I encourage you to stay vigilant this summer. As the executive director of the Chicago Housing Authority said recently, "There is no substitute for human contact." When the mercury starts rising to dangerous heights, this city

DRAFT

must continue to act as if it is one big neighborhood – where people reach out not just to family members but to anyone in need. Thank you for being such good neighbors and God bless you all.

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H

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1999

99 AUG 2 4:10:16

AFL-CIO Executive Committee Meeting

DATE: August 3, 1999
LOCATION: The Drake Hotel
Chicago, Illinois
TIME: 1:30 – 2:30 PM
FROM: Karen A. Tramontano

I. PURPOSE

You will be stopping by the AFL-CIO Executive Committee meeting to discuss your Medicare proposal and to encourage the AFL-CIO and its affiliates to discuss your plan with their 14 million members. Additionally, John Sweeney has asked that you remind the International Presidents of the 6-½ year partnership between the AFL-CIO, its affiliates and the Clinton/Gore Administration.

II. BACKGROUND

This is the last meeting Sweeney will convene before the AFL-CIO holds its Bi-Annual Convention to elect officers and endorse candidates. The meeting started on Monday where International Presidents met in Committees to discuss various issues: trade, politics, legislation, training, education, organizing and labor-management partnerships. On Tuesday, the day you arrive, they will be discussing their congressional agenda and how to engage the Budget, Tax and Medicare fights. Sweeney will be asking the affiliates to fund a major mobilization effort including a paid media campaign to support your Medicare proposal.

Prior to your arrival Sweeney will also address the progress we have made on core labor standards, your speeches at the WTO, ILO and the University of Chicago and the analytical process we began with CEA and the AFL-CIO's labor economists. He will also highlight the Labor Attaché program that we started at the State Department and the Advisory Committee on Labor Rights that we established with Secretaries Albright and Herman. Tom Donahue, former AFL-CIO President will chair that Advisory Committee. Finally, they will be celebrating UNITE's organizing victory—after a 10 year struggle—at Field Crest/Cannon and they will be announcing a National Religious Labor Alliance Convention—Monsignor Jack Egan of the Chicago Diocese will be addressing the Executive Committee on Tuesday morning. Your presence will be very welcome and will come on a day when they are celebrating many victories.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants

Secretary Herman
Secretary Daley
Karen Tramontano

Event participants

Secretary Herman
Secretary Daley
Secretary Slater
Karen Tramontano
Bruce Reed

These event participants will be seated behind you as you give informal remarks.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This meeting is "closed"

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

John Sweeney, Rich Trumka and Linda Chavez Thompson will greet YOU. YOU will enter the meeting room where International Presidents will be seated in an open square format;

John Sweeney will accompany YOU as YOU walk around the room greeting each International President;

YOU will be seated at the head of the conference table in between Sweeney and Chavez Thompson--Sweeney will introduce YOU;

YOU will make informal remarks and take questions if you desire;

After YOUR remarks YOU will depart.

VI. REMARKS

"Talking Points" provided by Speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Background Issues Memorandum and Questions and Answers

Draft 8/2/99 9:45 p.m.
Glastris

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
August 3, 1999

Harry Truman once said, "whenever labor does well, the whole country does well." As usual, he was right. You prove it. The AFL-CIO is stronger than it's ever been and America is more prosperous than it has ever been. The bounty we enjoy today is in no small measure the result of your hard work.

For six-and-a-half years, we have fought together for a stronger America for working men and women. We fought for our economic plan in 1993. We fought to defend Medicare in 1995. We fought for what was right during the 1995-1996 government shutdown. We fought for a minimum wage increase in 1996. We fought for investments in education. We fought to protect OSHA, the NLRB, and wage and hour enforcement, including Davis-Bacon standards. And we're fighting for procurement reform, so that vendors who violate labor and other laws aren't rewarded with more government contracts.

Last October, when I spoke to you via phone hook-up at your meeting in California, I asked you to help turn out the vote. You did. When we most needed your help, when others were hanging back, you put up significant resources. I thank you for the constancy of your support.

Now we face a new challenges, and we must work together to meet them.

Though we have the strongest peacetime economy in history, some sectors, including manufacturing, are suffering. We know we can create manufacturing jobs. From the day I became President to last March, our economy added nearly 800,000 new manufacturing jobs, thanks to exports that grew at double digits. But since then, because of the foreign financial crisis and falling exports, the number of manufacturing jobs has declined by nearly 500,000, even as the economy has continued to create jobs overall. We are working to reverse this trend, from the \$100 million export promotion in my budget to the work that members of my economic team are doing with your economists to study the long-term trends in U.S. manufacturing.

There is more we can do to improve our vital manufacturing sector. That is why I am pleased that Vice President Gore has asked Gene Sperling to work with members of my cabinet, some of whom are here today, to come up with new initiatives, in export promotion, technology defusion, and other areas.

But the greatest challenge we must face together is ensuring that we use the prosperity and budget surpluses we have created to meet the long-term needs of our nation. I have proposed

that we dedicate the bulk of the surplus to pay down the debt, to save Social Security, to strengthen Medicare and modernize it with a prescription drug benefit

Nobody knows more about the value of prescription drug coverage than union men and women who have fought hard for drug benefits more generous than those I am proposing. But retired unionists are among the fortunate few. Nearly three out of four seniors lack a dependable, affordable prescription drug benefit. And with prescription drug prices rising, the pressure on employers to cut back or eliminate prescription drug coverage is becoming intense—and much of that pressure is coming from competing employers who do not offer these benefits. You and your employers should not have to be fighting this battle by yourselves.

Unfortunately, the majority party in Congress is pushing a tax plan so big, and so bloated, that we will be unable to keep our commitment to the future. The Republican tax cut would undo our fiscal discipline; imperil our prosperity; and crowd out our commitments to pay down the debt, save Social Security, and to strengthen and modernize Medicare. And it would demand drastic cuts in defense, education, law enforcement, agriculture, and the environment.

I will not sign a tax plan that shortchanges our seniors and our young people. I will not sign a plan that signs away our future. If Congress passes that kind of plan, I will veto it.

Too often, the President's veto pen is the only defense working families have against efforts to decimate the laws and programs that working families depend on--from Family and Medical Leave to workers' right to choose a voice at work by unionizing. I ask you to think about that. Think about the battles underway now, and those that will be underway when I leave the White House. Think about what a difference you made when you responded to my call for your help last October. And think about what an important difference you can now make for working families and for the future of this great nation.

J

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FIRE

MADDOLONI

BILLER

BECKER

BARRY

BAHR

BABBITT

BROWN

TRUMKA

POTUS

SWEENEY

CHAVEZ-THOMPSON

SOMBROTTO

FELDMAN

SCARDELLETTI

SACCO

HARNAGE

STERN

GEORGINE

YOUNG

GREENE

GOODWIN

HALL

HARU

BOWERS

HAYNES

WILHELM

BUFFENBARGER

F. HANLEY

HURT

JOHNSON

JOYCE

LUCY

LASALA

LYNCH

MCCARRON

MAZUR

MCENTEE

MONROE

APPELBAUM

SULLIVAN

NORTON

RIVERA

RODRIGUEZ

AFL-CIO Executive Council Members

APPELBAUM, Stuart, President
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union/ UFCW
part of UFCW

BABBITT, Randolph
Air Line Pilots Association
Membership: 45,000

BAHR, Morton, President
Communications Workers of America
Membership: 525,000

BARRY, John, President
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Membership: 700,000

BECKER, George, President
United Steelworkers of America
Membership: 500,000

BILLER, MOE, President
American Postal Workers Union
Membership: 300,000

BOWERS, John M., President
International Longshoremen's Association
Membership: 70,000

BROWN, Clayola, International Vice President
Amalgamated Service & Allied Industries Joint Board, UNITE!
Membership: 225,000

BUFFENBARGER, R. Thomas, President
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers
Membership: 225,000

BUNN, Elizabeth, Vice President
United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America Intl. Union
Membership: 775,000

COIA, Arthur, President
Laborer's International Union of North America
Membership: 310,000

DORITY, Douglas, President
United Food and Commercial Workers International Union
Membership: 1.2 million

FELDMAN, Sandra, President
American Federation of Teachers
Membership: 800,000

FIRE, Edward, President
International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine and Furniture Workers
Membership: 125,000

FLEMING, M.A. "Mac", President
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees
Membership: 35,000

FRIEND, Patricia, President
Association of Flight Attendants
Membership: 45,000

GEORGINE, Robert, President
Building and Construction Trades Department
AFL-CIO

GOODWIN, Michael, President
Office and Professional Employees International Union
Membership: 95,000

GREENE, Joe, President
American Federation of School Administrators
Membership: 15,000

HALL, Sonny, President
Transport Workers Union of America
Membership: 75,000

HANLEY, Frank, President
International Union of Operating Engineers
Membership: 300,000

HARNAGE, Bobby, National President
American Federation of Government Employees
Membership: 190,000

HARU, Sumi, National Recording Secretary
Screen Actors Guild
Membership: 25,000

HAYNES, Carroll, Vice President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters Local 237
Membership: 1.25 million

HOFFA, James, General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Membership: 1.25 million

HURT, Frank, President
Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers International Union
Membership: 110,000

JOHNSON, Gloria, President
Department of Social Action
International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine and Furniture Workers
Membership: 125,000

JOYCE, John, Retired President
International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen
Membership: 70,000

LASALA, James, President
Amalgamated Transit Union
Membership: 110,000

LUCY, William, Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
Membership: 1.25 million

LYNCH, Leon, Vice President
United Steelworkers of America
Membership: 500,000

MADDOLONI, Martin, President
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of
the U.S. and Canada
Membership: 225,000

MAZUR, Jay, President
Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees
Membership: 225,000

MCCARRON, Douglas, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Membership: 350,000

MCENTEE, GERALD, President
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
Membership: 1.25 million

MONROE, Michael, General President
International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades of the United States and Canada
Membership: 100,000

NORTON, James, President
Graphic Communications International Union
Membership: 90,000

RIVERA, Dennis, President
National Health and Human Service Employees Union, 1199/SEIU
Membership: 120,000

RODRIGUEZ, Arturo, President
United Farm Workers of America
Membership: 20,000

SACCO, Michael, President
Seafarers International Union of North America
Membership: 85,000

SCARDELLETTI, Robert, President
Transportation Communication International Union
Membership: 65,000

SOMBROTTO, Vincent, President
National Association of Letter Carriers
Membership: 215,000

STERN, Andrew, President
Service Employees International Union
Membership: 1.17 million

SULLIVAN, Michael, President
Sheet Metal Workers International Association
Membership: 95,000

UPSHAW, Gene, President
Federation of Professional Athletes
Membership: 2,000

WAGES, Robert, Executive Vice President
PACE International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC
Membership: 295,000

WEST, Jake, President
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers
Membership: 85,000

WHITEHEAD, Alfred, President
International Association of Fire Fighters
Membership: 175,000

WILHELM, John, General President
Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union
Membership: 235,000

Yokich, Stephen, President
United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America Intl. Union
Membership: 775,000

YOUNG, Boyd, President
PACE International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC
Membership: 295,000

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August 3, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Orson Porter, Political Affairs

RE: Illinois Background

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992		1996	
Clinton	49%	Clinton	54%
Bush	34%	Dole	37%
Perot	17%	Perot	8%

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

You were in Illinois on July 6 to speak about the New Markets Initiative in East St. Louis.

Mrs. Gore was in Chicago on July 31 to attend a Gore 2000 luncheon and to speak at the annual Human Rights Campaign Reception Dinner.

You were in Illinois on June 30 to attend a DNC fundraiser and to speak about health care issues, both in Chicago.

You were in Illinois on June 12 to give the commencement address at the University of Chicago.

The **Vice President** was in Illinois on May 1 to speak at the UAW Regional Conference in Ottawa.

The **Vice President** and **Mrs. Gore** were in Illinois on April 19 to attend a Gore 2000 Dinner Gala in Chicago.

The **First Lady** was in Chicago on January 13 to visit Rush Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital for a plaque unveiling for Dr. James Morrell and an Epilepsy Center inauguration.

1998 SENATE ELECTION RESULTS

State Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R) narrowly defeated Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D) 51% - 47%. Fitzgerald defeated his Republican primary opponent, state Comptroller Lolita Didrickson (R), spending \$7 million of his personal fortune to saturate the state's media markets. Fitzgerald spent a total of \$9 million of his own money, dwarfing the several million spent by Moseley-Braun.

Recently, Fitzgerald has sided with Democrats on two high-profile issues: gun control and managed health-care reforms. Fitzgerald is still a hard-nosed conservative particularly on abortion and taxes, but he recognizes that Illinois is neither too Democratic nor Republican and he must broaden his base of views to effectively represent all Illinois residents.

1998 CHICAGO AREA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

First Congressional District: Bobby Rush (D) 4th term

Rep. Rush overwhelmingly defeated Marlene Ahimaz (R) 87% - 11%. Rush was heavily favored in the south side Chicago district that has been solidly Democratic since 1934. In 1996, Rush received 85% of the vote, defeating his Republican challenger Noel Naughton.

Rush ran unsuccessfully in the 1999 contest for Mayor against Richard Daley (D). Rush was a vocal opponent of the Daley sponsored anti-loitering measure recently struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Second Congressional District: Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D) 2nd term

Rep. Jackson overwhelmingly defeated Robert Gordan (R) 89% - 10%. This district is solidly Democratic and includes parts of the old south side of Chicago and outlying suburban areas dominated by middle-class African-Americans. Jackson was first elected in a special election in 1995 when then Rep. Mel Reynolds (D) left office to serve a prison sentence. Jackson has recently gained momentum in his efforts to bring a third airport to his south suburban district in Peotone, which is in direct conflict with the wishes of Mayor Daley.

Third Congressional District: William Lipinski (D) 9th term

Rep. Lipinski easily defeated Robert Marshall (R) 72% - 28%. Marshall defeated Karl Roth (R) and Arthur Jones (R) in a three-way Republican primary 49% - 38% - 12%, respectively. Lipinski ran unopposed in the Democratic primary. Lipinski has endorsed Bill Bradley for president.

Fourth Congressional District: Luis Gutierrez (D) 4th term

Rep. Gutierrez overwhelmingly defeated John Birch (R) 82% - 16%. This district is solidly Democratic. Clinton/Gore won this district in 1996 with 80% of the vote. Gutierrez effortlessly won reelection that year with 94%.

Fifth Congressional District: Rod Blagojevich (D) 2nd term

Rep. Blagojevich easily defeated Alan Spitz (R) 74% - 26%. Republicans were hoping to retaliate for the loss of this seat in 1996, when Blagojevich defeated Rep. Michael Flanagan (R). Flanagan had surprised the political world in 1994 when he defeated scandal-plagued Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D) in this traditionally Democratic district. Blagojevich, along with Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sr. (D), was instrumental in securing the release of three captured soldiers during the war in Kosovo.

Sixth Congressional District: Henry Hyde (R) 12th term

Rep. Hyde, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, handily defeated Thomas Cramer (D) 67% - 30%.

Seventh Congressional District: Danny Davis (D) 2nd term

Rep. Davis effortlessly defeated Dorn E. Van Cleave (R) 93% - 7%.

Eighth Congressional District: Philip Crane (R) 16th term
Rep. Crane handily defeated Thomas Rothman (D) 68% - 32%.

Ninth Congressional District: Jan Schakowsky (D) 1st term
State Rep. Jan Schakowsky won the seat vacated by retiring Rep. Sidney Yates (D). Schakowsky easily defeated Herbert Sohn (R) 75% - 23%.

Fourteenth Congressional District: Dennis Hastert (R) 7th term
Speaker of the House Hastert defeated retired computer engineer Robert Cozzi (D) 70% - 30%. Hastert has won this conservative district handily in the past two elections.

Twentieth Congressional District: John Shimkus (R) 3rd term
Rep. Shimkus defeated attorney Rick Verticchio (D) 61% - 39%. Shimkus won the seat in 1996 when then Rep. Dick Durbin (D) left to run for Senate. Senator Durbin had previously held the seat for 14 years. On July 26, Jersey County Board member Dan Moore (D) officially announced he is running for this seat. Moore recently defected from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Secretary of State George Ryan (R) narrowly defeated Rep. Glenn Poshard (D) 51% - 47%. Ryan ran unopposed in the Republican primary.

1999 CHICAGO MAYORAL ELECTION RESULTS

On February 23, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley (D) easily defeated Rep. Bobby Rush (D) 72% - 28%. Forty-four percent of the electorate voted, up 8% from the mid-term elections in November 1998. Daley won 44% of the African American vote and more than 85% of the Hispanic vote. He even carried Rep. Rush's home ward. When Daley's term expires in 2003, he will be the city's second-longest serving mayor, with 14 years in office. His father served as mayor for 21 years.

COOK COUNTY BOARD PRESIDENT

Incumbent John Stroger (D) handily defeated Cook County Circuit Court Clerk Aurelia Pucinski (R) 62% - 38%. Political insiders predicted a tough race between Stroger, the highest-ranking African American elected official in the metro area, and Pucinski, daughter of prominent Democratic political figure, Roman Pucinski. With Mayor Daley, Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sr., and the National Organization for Women actively campaigning on Stroger's behalf, Pucinski faced difficult hurdles, which she never overcame. Mayor Daley appeared in Stroger's campaign commercials and marshaled more than 2,000 campaign workers to work phone banks and campaign door-to-door on his behalf.

Stroger has balanced the Cook County budget in each of the three years that he has served as board president and he has an accomplished record on women's issues, crime prevention, and tobacco regulation.

2000 CONGRESSIONAL RACE

On August 1, the Chicago *Sun-Times* reported that state Senator Barack Obama (D) is preparing to challenge Rep. Bobby Rush (D) for the seat in the first congressional district. Obama is a 37-year-old, senior lecturer at the University of Chicago Law School who was the first African American president of the Harvard Law Review. He is a former south side community organizer and was among the key organizers of Illinois Project Vote in 1992 that registered about 150,000 minority and low-income voters. As a civil rights lawyer, he has specialized in voting rights and workers' rights cases. Obama is likely to announce a fundraising committee in August and launch his campaign after Labor Day.

It has also been reported that state Senator Donne Trotter (D) is exploring a possible challenge to Rush.

As of June 30, Rush reported a campaign bank balance of nearly \$100,000 with no significant debt to report.

HOT ISSUES

Heat Death Toll Rises

As of July 30, the Cook County Medical Examiner's office said 43 people have died this summer of heat-related causes, and another three dozen or so were probable heat deaths. Chicago Health Commissioner John Wilhelm said he expected more heat-related deaths in the days ahead. Illinois is leading state with heat related deaths at 50 and Missouri is second with 38.

Police Shooting Investigation

On July 27, the attorney for four police officers involved in the shooting death of Latanya Haggerty said that he would attempt to move the police board hearing to another city because the police cannot get a fair trial Chicago. On June 4, police shot and killed 26-year-old computer analyst LaTanya Haggerty, when Officer Serena Daniels allegedly mistook Haggerty's cell phone for a gun. Officers Serena Daniels, Carl Carter, Michael Williams and Stafford Wilson are suspended without pay until the Police Board decides. Police Superintendent Terry Hillard has recommended that they be dismissed for violating department regulations by: refusing a supervisor's direct order to break off the chase; firing shots without justification; failing to report shots fired; and failing to promptly summon immediate medical attention for Haggerty. Jennifer Hoyle, spokeswoman for the Chicago Law Department, said the city opposes moving the hearing and Illinois law does not allow for anybody other than the Chicago Police Board to hear the case.

Congressman Rush asks Reno for Brutality Probe

On July 26, Rep. Bobby Rush, a seven-member delegation of clergy, lawyers and a representative from the Afro-American Patrolmen's League met with Attorney General Janet Reno and acting Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Bill Lann Lee to discuss police brutality in Chicago and to seek a federal court order to supervise city police. The delegation included former Appellate Justice R. Eugene Pincham, and Harvey Grossman, an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer who recently persuaded the U.S. Supreme Court to invalidate Chicago's anti-gang loitering ordinance. They met to review examples of alleged brutality, including at least 25 well-publicized cases in the last nine years.

Reverend Jackson Seeks Probe of Police Conduct

On August 1, the Reverend Jesse Jackson renewed calls for investigations in the conduct of Chicago police officers accused of beating the son of a West Side minister Reverend Floyd James Sr. after a drug arrest. Floyd James Jr. was arrested on July 30 at his father's church where the family lives and was charged with two counts of possession of narcotics, battery of a police officer and resisting arrest.

James maintains that he was taken into custody by two plainclothes officers, handcuffed, searched and beaten. After he was released he says that he tried to take down the car's identification number and then the police chased him, beat him again and said he dropped the drugs while fleeing. Police maintain that the two uniformed officers saw James give foil packets to a girl for cash. Additionally, police say they recovered suspected heroin and crack cocaine and a scuffle ensued while they were trying to arrest him.

Street Gang Crippled by New Arrests

On July 26, federal authorities announced that they had arrested 16 people, and seized \$200,000 and 16 guns associated with the Chicago-based street gang known as the Gangster Disciples. The gang members were charged with participating in a conspiracy to sell drugs in and around Chicago's Lakeside neighborhood. The area stretches from Lake Michigan to Kingston Avenue and from 75th to 95th streets. The latest arrests, coupled with previous investigations, have made the gang essentially leaderless and severely crippled. At their peak, the Gangster Disciples were reputed to have sold \$100 million a year in drugs.

On July 27, Johnny Jackson, who allegedly directs the drug trade and is the highest-ranking member for the Gangster Disciples, was added to the U.S. Marshals' list of 15 Most Wanted Fugitives. Jackson is a convicted felon with an extensive and violent record. It has also been reported that Jackson made statements that he will not be taken by the U.S. Marshals.

Female Members of Congress Host Gun Forums

On July 26, Chicago held the first of 16 forums to be held throughout the country that are designed to get women to take a more active role in voting for candidates who support gun control. The forum was hosted by female Members of Congress with Rep. Jan Schakowsky (D) flanked by House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt (D), Senator Dick Durbin (D), and Rep. Rod Blagojevich (D). Schakowsky said, "We're trying to change the calculation that elected officials make. We feel that we can speak to women." Schakowsky said she hopes to encourage at least 10% of female voters to consider gun safety as a major ballot box issue.

Santos Sentenced to Three Years

On July 27, former City Treasurer Miriam Santos was sentenced to three years and four months in federal prison for trying to extort a \$10,000 political contribution from a securities broker and forcing her staff to campaign for her on city time. She must also pay \$53,391 in restitution and serve three years of supervised release. Santos, who carved out a public image as a fierce independent unafraid to knock heads with City Hall, was the first Hispanic elected to a citywide office.

Park in Honor of the First Lady

On August 2, it was reported that construction of the \$3 million green space in Chicago's historic Prairie Avenue will begin this month. The park was dedicated in the First Lady's honor in 1997 and is expected to be finished in mid-to-late spring next year. The park will have a natural setting for poetry readings and cultural events and a path along the perimeter of the park will pass by plaques that will salute the achievements of 400 women in Chicago history. The park is in the center of the 1800 block of South Prairie, in an historic district, and the construction is being underwritten by a \$ 2 million tax increment financing package and \$1million from fund raising.

Former Cook County Treasurer Dies

On July 29 at Riverside Medical Center in Kankakee, former Cook County Treasurer Edward J. Rosewell (D) died at the age of 72. He had suffered from a chronic liver ailment related to hepatitis C since 1996. Rosewell was first elected county treasurer in 1974, when Mayor Richard J. Daley handpicked him for the post. Rosewell served six terms but left the treasurer's office last fall after pleading guilty to placing two state legislators in ghost-payrolling jobs.

New CHA Chief Cites Organization Problems

On July 15, Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) chief Phillip Jackson showed off over \$700,000 in unused purchases made by the previous CHA leadership. The equipment included hundreds of bicycles, computers, air conditioners, and even a Ford Expedition. Jackson has said that his organization will no longer allow these types of frivolous purchases to take place. In his six weeks as chair, he has turned down over \$1 million in equipment purchases.

On June 23, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley (D) announced the appointment of former White House staffer Rahm Emanuel and government advisor Sharon Gist Gilliam to lead a 10-member board to revamp the Chicago Housing Authority. This newly appointed board works directly with Jackson and residents on issues affecting the CHA. Last month, Mayor Daley signed a Memorandum of Understanding that ended four years of federal control over the CHA and its 131,000 residents.

U.S. Supreme Court Strikes Down Anti-Loitering Law

On June 17, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a 6 - 3 ruling, struck down a Chicago anti-loitering ordinance initiated to get gangs off streets. The law authorized police to arrest suspected gang members and their associates if they were loitering on street corners or other public places with "no apparent purpose" and refused orders to disperse. The majority concluded that the 1992 ordinance gave police too much discretion in enforcing the law.

The court did not object to the rationale behind the legislation, only to the method of implementation. Some justices even suggested ways Chicago could rework the ordinance to make it constitutional. Mayor Richard Daley (D) said, "We will go back and correct it, and then move forward."

Gun Control

On June 7, Governor Ryan approved a bill that is designed to keep firearms from falling into the hands of children. At Carl Sandburg High School in Orland Park, Ryan signed a bill, which requires firearms to be stored securely in homes with children under the age of 14. The new law, effective Jan. 1, 2000, carries a fine of least \$1,000. Illinois is the 17th state to require trigger-locks or other safe storage measures for guns. Illinois ranks second highest in the nation for homicides committed by children with guns.

State Budget

On June 3, Governor Ryan signed into law the \$41 billion state budget that fulfils his 1998 campaign promise to use 51% of new state revenues to improve state schools. The budget provides about \$8 billion overall for education, including \$10 million to hire 10,000 more teachers, which was another promise Ryan made during last year's campaign. Chicago will receive about \$65 million, up nearly \$41 million from what they would have received without the new state revenues. The budget also includes Ryan's \$12 billion "Public Works Plan" will fund several road projects throughout the state.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	George Ryan (R)	51% in 1998
U.S. Senate:	Dick Durbin (D)	54% in 1996
	Peter Fitzgerald (R)	51% in 1998
U.S. House:	10D/10R	
State Senate:	27D/32R	
State House:	62D/56R	
Electoral Votes:	22	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Dick Durbin (D)	Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R)
Rep. Bobby Rush (D-01)	Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-02)
Rep. Bill Lipinski (D-03)	Rep. Luiz Gutierrez (D-04)
Rep. Rod Blagojevich (D-05)	Rep. Henry Hyde (R-06)
Rep. Danny Davis (D-07)	Rep. Phillip Crane (R-08)
Rep. Jan Schakowsky (D-09)	Rep. John Edward Porter (R-10)
Rep. Jerry Weller (R-11)	Rep. Jerry Costello (D-12)
Rep. Harris Falwell (R-13)	Rep. Dennis Hastert (R-14)
Rep. Thomas Ewing (R-15)	Rep. Donald Manzullo (R-16)
Rep. Lane Evans (D-17)	Rep. Ray LaHood (R-18)
Rep. David Phelps (D-19)	Rep. John Shimkus (R-20)

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Governor:	George Ryan (R)
Lt. Governor:	Corrine Wood (R)
Attorney General:	Jim Ryan (R)
Secretary of State:	Jesse White (D)

State Comptroller:	Daniel Hynes (D)
Senate President:	James "Pate" Philip (R)
Senate Minority Leader:	Senator Emil Jones (D)
Speaker of the House:	Michael Madigan (D)
House Minority Leader:	Lee A. Daniels (R)

ILLINOIS AT A GLANCE

- Illinois has an estimated population of just less than 12 million, making it the 6th most populous state in the nation.
- 74.8% of Illinois residents are White, 14.6% are African-American, 7.9% are Hispanic, and 2.4% are Asian/Pacific Islander.
- 13% of Illinois residents are age 65 or older.
- The median household income is \$32,252.
- 46% of Illinois residents have a college degree.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Civil Rights Lawsuit: A class-action suit was filed in the U.S. District Court on July 1, which alleges that the Cook County's child welfare system discriminates against African-American parents and their children. The lead plaintiff in lawsuit is Tina Olison, the once drug-addicted mother who won a high-profile battle for the custody of her 3-year-old son. "Baby T," as the child is known, had been placed with foster parents, Alderman Edward Burke and his wife (Appellate Judge Anne Burke), when the child was 8 days old. The lawsuit names the Governor, Illinois Department of Children and Families Services, Cook County State's Attorney, Sheriff, and judges, Cook County Hospital and others as defendants, covering almost every conceivable aspect of the county's child protection system. Although African-American children make up only 19 percent of the child population in Illinois, the suit contends that African-American children constituted 78 percent of the children in State custody in 1997. The suit also alleges that white children removed from their homes and placed in protective custody by the State are returned to their parents 24 percent more than African-American children. In addition, the lawsuit claims Cook County Hospital illegally performs drug tests on newborn infants in order to obtain federal grants provided for babies. (HHS)

Chicago Economy: The Chicago economy is the strongest it's been in recent years. The tight labor market, with a shortage of skilled workers, is pressuring local manufacturers to increase wages. Unemployment in the region is hitting new lows at 3.8 percent, the lowest level in a decade. In Chicago itself, unemployment has fallen to 4.7 percent, the lowest level since 1974. Also, the Chicago business community is leading an effort to eliminate, reduce, and/or cap many of the existing taxes, and is especially advocating reform of the Cook County property tax system. (DOC)

Renewable Energy & Job Creation Program Announcement: On August 4, Secretary Richardson will travel to Chicago, IL to kickoff DOE's Brightfields program with Mayor Daley, and representatives of Commonwealth Edison and Spire Corporation. The announcement will highlight the conversion of an old, abandoned waste site and other sites to new, job producing uses. The Spire Corporation will announce a commitment to locate a photovoltaic producing facility on the site, which will create 50 new jobs. The City of Chicago and Commonwealth Edison will announce that they have committed \$8 million to that effort and will commit additional funding for job-creation activities in the future. (DOE)

Teachers Union Challenges Income Tax Credit: The Illinois Federation of Teachers filed a lawsuit that challenges a new state income tax credit for tuition, contending that it would benefit religious schools at the public's expense. Under the new law, which Governor Ryan signed in June, parents would be able to receive a credit of up to \$500 for their child's tuition. To claim the tax credit, parents must spend more than \$250 in education-related expenses, which means that the credit primarily would benefit private school parents. The suit argues that the credit would divert at least \$50 million from public schools. Two other groups are also considering lawsuits. (DOEd)

Heat Wave: On July 28, Governor Ryan of Illinois requested emergency cooling assistance under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). The Northeast and Midwest areas of the country have been suffering from extreme heat and humidity. The National Weather Service declared the Chicago area to be in an Extreme Heat Emergency. On July 12, \$100 million was released to assist 17 states with cooling assistance. As of July 30, \$200 million in emergency contingency funding remains available for the rest of the fiscal year. (HHS)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.4%:** The unemployment rate in Illinois has declined from 7.2% to 4.4% since 1993.
- **690,700 New Jobs:** 690,700 new jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 109,058 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 26,800 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **657,200 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 657,200 new private sector jobs have been created in Illinois—an average of 103,768 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 18,700 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **38,100 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 38,100 new manufacturing jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 6,016 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 12,900 jobs were *lost* each year under the previous administration.
- **47,500 New Construction Jobs:** 47,500 construction jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 7,500 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 2,725 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **430,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 158,000 Illinois workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage—from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 272,000 more, received an additional raise—from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Illinois:** Home ownership in Illinois has increased from 62.5% to 67.8% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 3.3%:** Home building in Illinois has increased by an average of 3.3% per year since 1993, after decreasing over 4.8% per year during the previous administration.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997. In Illinois, the poverty rate has fallen from 13.6% in 1993 to 11.2% in 1997--down 2.4% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,163,000 families in Illinois.**
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will be \$1.7 trillion lower in FY99 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Illinois this year.
- **5.2% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Illinois has seen a 5.2% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993. In contrast total bank loans and leases fell over 3.1% during the previous administration.

- **5.7% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, Illinois has experienced a 5.7% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 7.0% during the previous administration.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 35,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 35,000 Illinois children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Illinois will receive \$191.9 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$74.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Illinois' 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. Illinois receives \$50.1 million in 1999 to hire about 1,289 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, Illinois would receive \$56 million in FY2000 to support a total of 1,522 teachers.
- **Nearly \$20 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Illinois receives \$19.9 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **Over \$18 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Illinois receives over \$18 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.
- **\$326.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** Illinois receives \$326.3 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].
- **\$269.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Illinois will receive \$269.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$12.5 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 144,700 Illinois 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. Illinois will receive \$36.9 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Illinois students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 3,700 Have Served in Illinois through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 3,685 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Illinois'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. **296,000 students in Illinois will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500.** **363,000 students in Illinois will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.** [fully phased-in FY2000 estimate]

- **Expanded Job Training to Illinois' Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Illinois will receive \$39.7 million in 1999 to help 23,530 of Illinois' dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 9% in Illinois:** Since 1992, serious crime in Illinois has fallen 9%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 10% and 9% respectively. In Illinois' cities, robbery has fallen 34% in Chicago and 28% in Springfield. Murder has fallen 19% in Chicago. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Illinois:** Illinois's juvenile property crime arrests have decreased 45% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **4,922 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 4,922 new police officers to date in communities across Illinois. [through 7/99]
- **Chicago Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Chicago was selected as a pilot city 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. Chicago will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of its community, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Illinois, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Night, Kankakee, Peoria, Rockford, Chicago, and Cook County. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Illinois communities including: Decatur, Joliet, Wheaton, Bloomington, St. Charles, Markham and Woodstock. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Over \$8.5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Illinois received \$8.56 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Over \$2.5 Million in Grants for Battered Women:** In FY98, Illinois received over \$2.5 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$435,200 increase over FY97.
- **\$18.6 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Illinois Schools:** Illinois receives \$18.6 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING ILLINOIS RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **270,636 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 270,636 fewer people on welfare in Illinois now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 40% decrease. [through 12/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 62%:** Child support collections have been increased by over \$114 million—or nearly 62% -- in Illinois since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Encouraging Responsible Choices—Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Illinois:** Since 1993, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of the 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 and teen abortion rates are declining. **And between 1992 and 1997 teen birth rates declined 14% in Illinois.**
- **\$93.7 Million for Illinois Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Illinois received \$48.7 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$24.3 million in funding), helping Illinois welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$20.7 million in competitive grants were awarded to Illinois 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.
- **Helping People Get to Work:** Through the Access to Jobs initiative, the Clinton-Gore Administration is working with communities across the country to design transportation solutions to help welfare recipients and other low-income workers get to and from work. Chicago, Dupage County, and Rosiclare have received a total of \$2.3 million this year to fund innovative transit projects.

INVESTING IN ILLINOIS’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 Illinois the balanced budget provided \$123 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 92,300 children in Illinois.
- **Helping Over 236,000 Illinois 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, Illinois received \$143.8 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 236,700 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 10,800 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 Illinois in 1997, 95% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 89% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$149.4 Million** Between 1993 and 1998, Illinois communities received \$149.4 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 41% in Illinois:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 41% in Illinois by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 156,700 of Illinois's youth will be kept from smoking and 50,100 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **6,220,000 Americans in Illinois Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if Illinois enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 6,220,000 people in Illinois 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, 3,120,000 Illinois 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

- **8 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 8 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Illinois. The sites are located in Taylorville, Pembroke Township, Winnebago, LaSalle, Quincy, Marshall, Warrenville and Wauconda [through 6/99]. This is twice the number of sites cleaned up in Illinois during the previous two administrations combined.
- **\$28.7 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Illinois will receive \$25.9 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, Illinois will receive \$2.8 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.

- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Illinois:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to counties and communities in Illinois—Chicago, East St. Louis, Calumet City, Canton, East Moline, Waukegan, and Cook County—for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, Brownfields grants will go to West Central Municipal Conference and the State of Illinois, which will select sites for further action. 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 RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Illinois' Communities:** Chicago was designated an Empowerment Zone in December 1994 and was awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. As part of this project, First Chicago has initiated a \$100,000 pilot program to help 75 to 100 qualified families buy their first homes. Additionally, East St. Louis and Springfield were both designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for similar job creation efforts. In 1999, East St. Louis was designated a New Urban Empowerment Zone and Ullin was named a New Rural Empowerment Zone.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 5,800 To 7,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Illinois 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 Illinois alone, this proposal would mean an additional 5,800 - 7,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF

- **\$609 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Illinois has received \$609 million in disaster relief. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$4 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Illinois has received over \$4 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$41.7 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$596,800 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 174,578 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$490 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Illinois received over \$490 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.
- **Approximately \$1.8 Billion in Transit Funds:** Since 1993, Illinois has received approximately \$1.8 billion in Federal Transit Funding. Major projects include: \$77 million to Metra (the commuter rail division of the Northeast Illinois Regional Transportation Authority) for the North Central Commuter Rail project. This project, the first new commuter rail service in the Chicago area since the 1920s, opened on August 18, 1996; a \$2.8 million Livable Communities grant to the CTA approved in May 1995 to assist in the

rehabilitation of the Tech/35th Street station on the CTA's Green Line. The station is located in Chicago's Empowerment Zone.

- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 14 lives and over \$6.7 million in property in Illinois.