

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

September 6, 1999

Staff Copy

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Monday, September 6, 1999

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

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Monday, September 6, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1999

'99 SEP 5 PM 5:05

Final Schedule

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WEATHER:

CAMP DAVID, MARYLAND

Partly sunny, becoming mostly cloudy with overnight showers and thunderstorms. Winds southeast at 10 to 20 knots, gusting to 25 knots late. Low 65°F. High 85°F.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cloudy with scattered showers and thunderstorms. Winds east to northeast at 8 to 12 knots. Low 70°F. High 84°F.

NORFOLK/NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

Mostly cloudy with scattered showers and thunderstorms. Winds east to southeast at 15 to 20 knots, gusting to 30 knots. Low 69°F. High 79°F.

September 5, 1999 (5:58 PM)

Monday, September 6, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1999
Final Schedule

Note: All events are casual attire.

11:15	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Camp David, Maryland via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 30 minutes]
11:45	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
12:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Naval Station Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia [flight time: 45 minutes]
12:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Naval Station Norfolk

Greeters:	Senator Charles Robb Representative Bobby Scott Representative Norm Sisisky Stanley Walker, Senate President Pro Tem Thomas W. Moss, Jr., Speaker of the House William P. Robinson, Jr., Delegate Sharon McDonald, Commissioner of Revenue Paul Fraim, Mayor Herbert S. Collins, Sr., Vice Mayor Dr. Mason C. Andrews, City Council Member Daun Hester, City Council Member Paul Riddick, City Council Member W. Randy Wright, City Council Member Joseph Fitzpatrick, City Treasurer Robert McCabe, Sheriff Rear Admiral Robert T. Ziemer, USN, Base Commander Jodi Ziemer Captain Trip Barber Joe Circelli Tom Stewart Darold Kemp
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September 5, 1999 (5:58 PM)

Monday, September 6, 1999

1:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Naval Station Norfolk via motorcade en route Coleman Place Elementary School [drive time: 15 minutes]
1:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Coleman Place Elementary School Greeters: Superintendent John Simpson Principal Jeanne Tomlinson Le'shia Jamison, Student Robert Georgine, President, Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO Jim Leaman, President, Virginia State AFL-CIO Maryann Flickinger, President, Norfolk Federation of Teachers Jerry Hufton, President, Tidewater Central Labor Council and Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO Cheri James, President, Virginia Education Association
1:20	pm-	WALK BY PORTABLE CLASSROOMS
1:25	pm	COURTYARD Coleman Place Elementary School Staff Contact: Gene Sperling Event Coordinator: Laura Graham POOL PRESS - The President, accompanied by Secretary Richard Riley, Senator Charles Robb, Representative Bobby Scott, Representative Norm Sisisky, Mayor Paul Fraim, Superintendent John Simpson, Principal Jeanne Tomlinson, Le'Shia Jamison, Jim Leaman, Maryann Flickinger, Cheri James, and Jerry Hufton proceed past portable classrooms.

September 5, 1999 (5:58 PM)

Monday, September 6, 1999

1:30 pm-
1:55 pm

CLASSROOM RENOVATION PROJECT
CLASSROOMS 29 AND 30
Coleman Place Elementary School
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

Note: All participants are required to wear a hard hat.

- The President, accompanied by Secretary Richard Riley, Senator Charles Robb, Representative Bobby Scott, and Representative Norm Sisisky, proceeds to Classroom 30 and greets Building and Construction Trades Department volunteers.
CLOSED PRESS
- The President, accompanied by Senator Charles Robb, Representative Bobby Scott, Representative Norm Sisisky, proceeds to Classroom 29 and is joined by Mayor Paul Fraim, John Sweeney, President, AFL-CIO, Sandra Feldman, President, American Federation of Teachers, Bob Chase, President, National Education Association, Robert Georgine, Building and Construction Trades Department volunteers, and Carrie Davis, Teacher.
POOL PRESS
- The President assists in classroom renovation (shelf building and painting) and departs en route Playground.

1:55 pm-
2:00 pm

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY

September 5, 1999 (5:58 PM)

Monday, September 6, 1999

2:05 pm-
2:55 pm

REMARKS ON SCHOOL MODERNIZATION
PLAYGROUND

Coleman Place Elementary School

Remarks: Paul Glastris

Staff Contact: Bruce Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 1500 guests in attendance.

- Mayor Paul Fraim makes welcoming remarks and announces onto-stage Secretary Richard Riley, Senator Charles Robb, Representative Bobby Scott, Representative Norm Sisisky, John Sweeney, Sandra Feldman, Robert Georgine, Bob Chase, Superintendent John Simpson, and Principal Jeanne Tomlinson, onto stage.
- Off-stage announcement of the President and Le'Shia Jamison, Student.
- Mayor Paul Fraim introduces Superintendent John Simpson.
- Superintendent John Simpson makes brief remarks and introduces John Sweeney.
- John Sweeney makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Robert Scott.
- Representative Robert Scott makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Charles Robb.
- Senator Charles Robb makes brief remarks and introduces Le'Shia Jamison.
- Le'Shia Jamison makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

3:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Coleman Place Elementary School via motorcade en route Naval Station Norfolk
[drive time: 15 minutes]

3:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Naval Station Norfolk

3:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Naval Station Norfolk via Marine One en route Newport News Landing Zone, Newport News, Virginia
[flight time: 15 minutes]

September 5, 1999 (5:58 PM)

Monday, September 6, 1999

3:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Newport News Landing Zone
3:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Newport News Landing Zone via motorcade en route Private Residence [drive time: 10 minutes]
4:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence Greeters: Representative Bobby Scott Mrs. Scott (Mother)
4:10	pm-	MEET AND GREET
4:25	pm	LIVING ROOM Private Residence Staff Contact: Minyon Moore Event Coordinator: Laura Graham CLOSED PRESS Note: There will be approximately 30 guests in attendance.
4:30	pm-	REMARKS TO LABOR DAY PICNIC
5:10	pm	BACKYARD Private Residence Remarks: Jordan Tamagni Staff Contact: Minyon Moore Event Coordinator: Laura Graham POOL PRESS Note: There will be approximately 2000 guests in attendance.
		- Off-stage announcement of the President, Senator Charles Robb, and Representative Bobby Scott. - Senator Charles Robb makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Bobby Scott. - Representative Bobby Scott makes brief remarks and introduces the President. - The President makes brief remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.
5:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route Newport News Landing Zone [drive time: 10 minutes]

September 5, 1999 (5:58 PM)

Monday, September 6, 1999

5:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Newport News Landing Zone
5:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Newport News Landing Zone via Marine One en route Naval Station Norfolk [flight time: 15 minutes]
5:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Naval Station Norfolk
6:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Naval Station Norfolk via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 45 minutes]
6:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
7:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route Reflecting Pool [flight time: 10 minutes]
7:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Reflecting Pool
7:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
7:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 5, 1999 (5:58 PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 4, 1999

LABOR DAY/SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION EVENT

DATE: September 6, 1999
 TIME: 1:15-3:00pm
 LOCATION: Coleman Place Elementary School
 Norfolk, Virginia
 FROM: Gene Sperling
 Karen Tromantano

I. PURPOSE

To issue a challenge to Congress to invest in education for our children as we move into the 21st century and to highlight the urgent need to invest in school construction and modernization. Another purpose of this Labor Day event is to highlight the commitment of the Labor Movement to address the nation's school construction needs. School Construction is the Labor Day theme for the Labor Movement, and they have organized events around the country to highlight the issue.

II. BACKGROUND

In your State of the Union, you asked Congress for help to rebuild or modernize over 5,000 schools in our communities. Your speech today will highlight your School Modernization Bond proposal which provides \$24.8 billion over 2 years to repair and renovate up to 6,000 schools. This new type of bond would provide interest free financing to help state and local governments pay for school construction and renovation. Instead of paying the interest and the principal on school construction bonds, the issuer would only be responsible for repaying the principal. The federal government would provide tax credits to the bondholders in lieu of interest payments.

The Administration's proposal would support nearly \$25 billion in bonds over the next two years to help states and districts build and modernize up to 6,000 public schools. Your proposal has an estimated cost of \$3.7 billion over five years, and is fully paid for in your budget. The Republican alternative (arbitrage), as you know, is part of the Republican tax cut proposal, and is woefully inadequate to address the need. The Republican proposal could cause delays in construction and encourage risky investment of taxpayer funds.

The conditions of our schools continue to get more serious the longer we wait. A recent issue brief prepared by the NCES reported that: the average public school in America is 42 years old, and school buildings begin rapid deterioration after 40 years. In Virginia, enrollment has increased by 14.9% over the last decade. From 1999 to 2009 projected state enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to increase by another 18,000 students (1.6%). In a 1995-96 School Facility Status Survey, the Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Education reported a \$6.3 billion unmet school modernization need.

Coleman Place Elementary School in Norfolk, VA: Built in 1924, the school will celebrate its 75th anniversary in January. The school is about a quarter mile long, contains 37 classrooms (including 10 mobile units), and approximately 800 students (PreK-5). Coleman is a full Title I School. This year, approximately 70-80% of the kids are eligible for free and reduced lunch. The ethnic makeup of the school

is: 80% African American, 19% Caucasian and 1% Asian. Through the years, the school has been expanded with piecemeal additions. The most significant recent construction took place 15 years ago to replace a section of the school that had burned down. That section is the most popular location; students and teachers refer to it as the Hilton.

Construction and Modernization Needs: The most significant problem is overcrowding. There are 10 mobile classrooms behind the school: (4) 5th Grade classrooms, (2) 4th Grade, (2) 1st Grade, (1) EMR, and (2) LD (one mobile classroom is used for two half-day classes). The mobile classrooms are not connected to the school's mainframe computer (although they do have some stand-alone technology). The mobile classrooms also force students to have to go outside (regardless of the weather) in order to have lunch in the cafeteria or to use the bathrooms in the school building. In addition to the mobile classrooms, the school has been forced to use storage areas as teaching areas for reading and speech tutoring, as well as guidance counseling. Overcrowding has forced the music and art teachers to go around the school with carts, rather than have their own classrooms. In addition to the need for more space, the old school building needs repairs. The old large size windows, in particular, are falling out and need to be replaced, or at least repaired. The school also needs to be repainted.

Note: The Navel Air Station has adopted the school and periodically volunteers perform some work at the school. In addition, members of the Building and Construction Trades unions have been volunteering to make repairs at the school.

Senator Robb's School Construction Efforts: Senator Robb has been a champion on the School Construction issue. Senator Robb, along with Senator Conrad, offered your school construction proposal as a substitute amendment, when the Senate Finance committee (and later the full Senate) considered the Coverdale Education Account legislation. Senator Robb has also introduced his own school construction bill, which includes your proposal, and adds other school construction finance mechanisms, such as arbitrage extension, and private activity bonds. Senator Robb refers to the bill as a cafeteria plan for addressing school construction needs.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Norfolk Mayor Paul Fraim
Representative Bobby Scott
Senator Chuck Robb
Secretary Riley
John Sweeney, AFL-CIO President
Robert A. Georgine, BCTD President
Sandra Feldman, AFT President
Robert Chase, NEA President
Marian Flickinger, President Norfolk Federation of Teachers
Jerry Hufton, President Hampton Roads BCTC

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

WALK BY PORTABLE CLASSROOMS: Upon arrival, YOU will walk by the portable classrooms.

This will be done in two groups. YOU will be lead by a Le'Shia Jamison (a student at Coleman), Principal Jeanne Tomlinson, Superintendent John O. Simpson, and accompanied by Senator Robb, Representative Scott, the Mayor and local labor leaders: Marian Flickinger, President of the Norfolk Federation of Teachers (she attended Coleman Place Elementary School for 1st through 6th grades), and Jerry Hufton, Hampton Roads Building and Construction Trades Council President. The second group will include Secretary Riley, President Sweeney, President Georgine (BCTD), President Feldman (AFT), and President Chase (NEA).

VOLUNTEER WORK: After walking by the portable classrooms, YOU will proceed to classrooms where volunteers are working. YOU will first stop by one classroom to say hello to the union volunteers doing repairs on the classroom. YOU will then go to another classroom and do some repair work on a shelf. YOU will work for about 20 minutes.

SPEAKING PROGRAM: After the work, there will be a speaking program. The banner behind the stage will read: BUILDING AMERICA'S FUTURE, Repairing and Modernizing Our Schools. The speaking program includes:

Mayor Paul Fraim
Superintendent John O. Simpson
President John Sweeney
Representative Bobby Scott
Senator Robb
Le'Shia Jamison (student), and
YOU

Also on stage will be, AFT President Feldman, NEA President Chase, BCTD President Georgine, and Secretary Riley. The local labor leaders will be in the front row.

YOUR speech will have a labor day/school construction theme, with a strong attack on the Republican budget and tax plans and their impact on education.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Pool: for walk by portable classrooms

Closed: for stop at first classroom

Pool: for the classroom YOU work in.

Open: for speaking program

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

B

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
LABOR DAY REMARKS ON SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION
COLEMAN PLACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
September 6, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Sen. Robb; Rep. Scott; Rep. Sisisky; Sec. Riley (just finished bus tour); Mayor Paul Fraim; Superintendent John Simpson; Principal Jeannie Tomlinson; Bob Georgine; AFT Pres. Sandra Feldman; NEA Pres. Bob Chase; Norfolk Fed. Of Teach. Pres. Marian Flickinger; Tidewater Central Labor Council Pres. Jerry Huften; student Le'Shia Jamison;

On Labor Day, we honor America's working men and women by offering them something they very much deserve: a day off. So I am impressed that so many members of AFL-CIO, the NEA, the AFT, and the building trade have chosen to spend this Labor Day here swinging hammers rather than at home swinging in hammocks. By working on this holiday to benefit of the children at this school, you are putting into action the values that have always been at the heart of America, and at the heart of the American labor movement--the values of extending opportunity, taking responsibility, and strengthening community.

I want to thank the students, who have made the ultimate sacrifice: showing up at school a day early. I also want to congratulate you, along with your parents, teachers, and the administrators here today, for the tremendous gains Norfolk students have made on achievement tests, gains that outpace the state average. Norfolk is clearly on the right path towards giving all its children the world-class education they will need to succeed in the 21st Century.

My administration has worked hard to give you the tools you need. I know Jeannie Tomlinson [*principal*], got the Navy to donate computers and wire the rooms, and we've got union electricians here today finishing the job. But I'm also pleased that the Norfolk district has taken advantage of our federal E-rate program, spearheaded by VP Gore, to purchase network equipment and other services vital to connecting your classrooms to the Internet. And I'm pleased that Norfolk has been able to hire 33 new teachers this fall thanks to the funds we won last fall when Congress agreed to support my plan to hire 100,000 new highly-trained teachers throughout America

All of this shows that we can make progress in education if we put politics aside and work together--the Congress, the White House, state and local governments, and all of you: parents, teachers, students, and community leaders.

John F. Kennedy once said that the time to fix the roof is when the sun is shining. That is literally true of our nation's schools. Never in our lifetimes has there been a better time to fix them. Our nation is confident, prosperous, and strong. In the last six-and-a-half years, we've created the longest peacetime expansion in American history, with 19.4 million new jobs, the lowest unemployment rate in 29 years, and wages rising at all income levels. And the federal budget has gone from a \$290 billion deficit to a \$99 billion surplus, with growing surpluses predicted for years to come.

The surpluses have sparked a great debate in Washington about how best to use them, and that debate will heat up this week as Congress comes back from summer recess. My view is that we should use the surplus to meet our toughest long-term challenges. We should pay off the debt for the first time since 1835, to keep interest rates low and the economy growing. We should strengthen Social Security, secure Medicare, and modernize it with a long-overdue prescription drug benefit. We should invest in areas crucial to our future, like science, technology, defense, education, and the environment. And, once these obligations are met, we should use the rest of the surplus for tax cuts for specific long-term national needs, such as helping working families save for retirement, and bringing investment to areas of the country that have not felt the full effects of our prosperity.

One of the tax credits I have proposed in my balanced budget would help school districts build, renovate, or expand 6000 schools. Sen. Robb has been a leader on this in the Senate and I want to thank him. There are those who say the federal government shouldn't take on this responsibility. I disagree, and I think history backs me up.

Some of you may be old enough to remember, back during and after World War II, when there were classrooms in Quonset [*KWAN-set*] huts behind Coleman Place Elementary to handle all the new students that came with the growth of the Navy base and the Baby Boom generation. Schools all over the country were suffering the same overcrowding problem. So in 1950, President Harry Truman signed legislation to send school construction aid to communities like Norfolk. With the help of that aid, Norfolk built new schools, Coleman built permanent new classrooms, and the Quonset huts were taken away.

That is how the World War II generation met its school construction challenge. Now, our generation faces the same kind of challenge. The children of the Baby Boom are breaking enrollment records for the fourth year in a row. This academic year, 53.2 million students will fill our elementary and secondary schools. That's nearly half a million more than last year. Instead of Quonset huts, we have trailers--behind this school and schools all across the country.

Too many schools are not only overcrowded, but falling apart. A third of all public schools in America—25,000 schools—need to be replaced or extensively repaired. And too many school districts do not have the tax base to handle this burden alone. The Norfolk school district has invested \$45 million to expand and modernize its schools, but as we learned today, it just isn't enough. The window frames of this building are so old that if you try to power-wash the windows the glass would pop out. The electrical service in some Norfolk classrooms is so inadequate that if you plug a new computer into the wall, the circuit breaker cuts off. When the door opens in one of these trailers and it's raining, the children sitting near the door get soaked. When it's winter and the children in the trailers need to go to the bathroom, they have to put on their coats and walk across the parking lot through the snow to the main building.

We have a moral obligation to fix this. And it is profoundly in our national interest to do so, because we know that overcrowded and antiquated classrooms get in the way of learning. One study here in Virginia found that students in high-quality school buildings did five percent better on achievement tests than those in low-quality buildings, even when both sets of students were from similar economic and social backgrounds. We cannot expect students to meet high academic standards if their schools don't meet high building standards.

And yet when I called for building or repairing 6000 schools nationwide, the majority in Congress came back with a tax plan to fund one tenth as much school construction. The House majority also wants to back away from its promise to hire 100,000 new teachers to lower class sizes. And while they managed to pass their tax cut plan before they went on vacation, they didn't send me an education budget--even though I put forth my education plans months ago.

Why? Well, if you add the tax cuts the majority wants to the extra defense spending they also want, you're left with a dreadful choice. Either divert hundreds of billions of dollars of the Social Security surplus that was promised for debt reduction or cut deeply into vital priorities, like Medicare, the environment, and education. Faced with that choice, I wouldn't want to have to send an education bill to the President, either.

Consider the cuts we'd have to make in education ten years from now if I were to sign the majority's tax plan. Today, we help 12 million children in poor communities to make more of their education. If the majority's tax plan passes, 6 million of those children would not get that support. Today, we help a million children learn to read independently by the 3rd grade. If their plan passes, more than half of these children would no longer get help learning to read. Today, we're nearing our goal of enrolling a million preschoolers in Head Start. If their tax plan passes, we'd have to turn 430,000 away. For children who are in school today, the congressional majority's plan would mean, compared to our plan, larger classes, fewer students, more trailers, more leaky school roofs.

In short, to pay for their tax plan, the congressional majority will have to raid precious education resources that should be going to help prepare our children for the 21st Century. In an information era, when what you earn depends on what you learn, it makes no sense to slash investments in education to pay for a tax plan. That's like cutting the defense budget at the height of the Cold War. It would be wrong for the country, and I won't let it happen.

So, as I have said many times before, I will veto the majority's tax bill, and ask them to go back to the drawing board, this time putting first things first. Let's deal with our long-term challenges first—educating our children; strengthening Social Security and Medicare; paying off the debt; investing in technology, national defense, and other vital areas. Then let's talk about a tax cut.

I believe the majority will see the merit of this approach. I am especially encouraged that there are now over 218 House members in both political parties, who support versions of my plan to build or fix 6000 schools. I hope we can build those schools, keep our promise to hire 100,000 teachers, and have a serious national debate about accountability in public schools and accountability with public funds. I've put forward a plan to turn around failing schools or shut them down, to end social promotion the right way, and invest in reform, not walk away from the public school system. If Congress is serious about improving education, let's have that debate. Let's put partisanship aside, and make progress together.

When he sent his school construction proposal to Congress back in 1950, Harry Truman said: "The Nation cannot afford to waste human potentialities, as we are now, by failing to provide adequate elementary and secondary education for millions of children." I think those words are even more true today. Equal opportunity is America's bedrock value, and education is

the indispensable key to opportunity in the 21st Century information economy. If we are to remain true to our deepest values, we must provide all of our children with a world class education. Fifty years ago, our parents' generation decided that classes in Quonset huts weren't good enough for their children. Now, our generation must vow that trailers aren't good enough for our children.

So today, as students all over America get ready to go back to school, it is time for those of us in Washington to get back to work. It's time to finish the assignments the American people gave us.

Thank you and God bless you.

C

ANNUAL LABOR DAY PICNIC HONORING CONGRESSMAN BOBBY SCOTT

DATE: Monday, September 6, 1999
LOCATION: Residence of Mrs. Mae Hamlin Scott
Newport News, Virginia
TIME: 3:55 pm – 4:55 pm

I. PURPOSE

This event is Congressman Bobby Scott's annual Labor Day picnic for his friends and constituents.

II. BACKGROUND

This event marks Congressman Scott's 23rd annual Labor Day picnic. The picnic will be held at his mother, Mrs. Mae Hamlin Scott's residence and is open to the general public. Congressman Scott additionally extends invitations to his friends and supporters from throughout the state. While the picnic traditionally attracts 1,000 people, this year's event is expected to draw approximately 3,500 guests.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU
Congressman Bobby Scott
Senator Charles Robb

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event will be open to the pool press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU arrive at 3:55 pm and are greeted by Congressman Bobby Scott and his mother, Mae Hamlin Scott.
- YOU, Senator Charles Robb, Congressman Bobby Scott, and Mae Hamlin Scott proceed to the stage on the North Portico.
- Senator Robb makes brief remarks and introduces Congressman Scott.
- Congressman Scott makes remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENT

- Biography of Congressman Bobby Scott

D

BIOGRAPHY OF REPRESENTATIVE BOBBY SCOTT

Representative Robert C. "Bobby" Scott represents the 3rd Congressional District of Virginia which includes portions of the cities of Richmond, Newport News, Hampton, Norfolk, the counties of New Kent, Charles City, and Surry, and portions of the counties of Henrico and Isle of Wight.

Born on April 30th, 1947, he is a graduate of Harvard College and Boston College Law School. He received an Honorable Discharge for service in the Massachusetts National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserves. Representative Scott practiced law in the city of Newport News from 1973 through 1991. He is a member of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Newport News.

Representative Scott is serving his fourth term in Congress having been first elected to Congress on November 3rd, 1992. In the 106th Congress, he continues his membership on both the Judiciary Committee and the Education and Workforce Committee. On the Education Committee, he is a member of two subcommittees: Early Childhood, Youth and Families as well as Oversight and Investigations. In the 106th Congress, Representative Scott has been charged with the leadership position for the Democrats on the Crime Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee given his long standing interest and activism in crime issues.

In the 105th Congress, Representative Scott served as the Ranking Member of the Constitution Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. As the Ranking Member of this Subcommittee, Representative Scott led the effort to preserve the Constitution against the historic effort in the 105th Congress to amend the Constitution a record nine times.

In addition to serving on the Judiciary and Education Committees in the 105th Congress, Representative Scott also served on the Select Committee on China and on the Investigative Subcommittee in the Matter of Jay Kim of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Representative Scott was the only Member of Congress to serve on four investigative committees at the same time in the 105th Congress earning him the name "Oversight Man". Those four investigations included: an examination of Teamsters' election activities, possible improper transfer of sensitive technology to China, the ethics committee investigation into the matter of Rep. Jay Kim and the House impeachment inquiry of President William Jefferson Clinton.

Two of his legislative accomplishments include co-authoring the only bipartisan juvenile crime bill, H.R. 1818, to pass the House with overwhelming support. Representative Scott was also a member of the IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) Working Group, a select group of House and Senate members who along with the Administration, rewrote the 24 year old special education law, P.L. 105-17. His work in these two areas has earned him awards from national organizations.

Since becoming a member of Congress, he has received numerous awards and citations for his efforts and leadership in a number of areas.

Representative Scott previously served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1978 to 1983 and in the Virginia State Senate from 1983 to 1993. During his tenure in the Virginia Legislature, Scott focused his efforts on six critical areas: health care, education, employment, crime prevention, social services and consumer products.

He introduced legislation which created the Governor's Employment and Training Division. He championed many measures which have improved health care for infants and children. His bills increased Virginia's minimum wage law and established the Neighborhood Assistant Act which provides tax credits to businesses that make donations to approved social service and crime prevention programs. In the 105th Congress, he co-authored a provision in the recently enacted Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act which would allow for the replication of the Neighborhood Assistance Act at the federal level.

During his tenure in the Virginia General Assembly, Rep. Scott received dozens of awards and accolades from local, state and regional organizations for his service to his constituents and his community.

In 1983, Congressman Scott was named Virginian of the Year by the Virginia Young Democrats. In 1985, he was awarded the prestigious Brotherhood Citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews. In 1986, Rep. Scott received the first Public Health Recognition Award from the Virginia Health Association.

In 1987, he was awarded the Child Advocate Award from the Virginia Chapter of American Academy of Pediatrics and a Distinguished Service Award from the Virginia Fraternal Order of Police.

In 1989, he received the Outstanding Legislator Award from the Southern Health Association. In 1990, Scott was named Outstanding Business Leader by the Peninsula Sales and Marketing Executives and was honored by the Virginia Council on Coordinating Prevention with an Award for Excellence in Prevention.

Congressman Scott has been awarded Honorary Doctorates of Humane Letters from St. Paul's College, Livingstone College and Florida Memorial College. Scott has also received Honorary Doctorates of Law from Virginia State and Virginia Union Universities.

Congressman Scott resides in Newport News.

E

Sen. Robb; Rep. Scott, Sisisky; Mayors Joe Frank (Newport), Joe Spencer (Hampton); local elected officials. Labor leaders: Jim Sweeney (AFL-CIO), Bob Georgine (Pres., Building & Construction Traders); Sandy Feldman (AFT), Bob Chase (Pres., NEA); Host: Mae Hamilin Scott (Rep. Scott's mother).

- I'm glad to join you Bobby Scott's 23rd Annual Labor Day Picnic.

- **Labor Day:** all Americans owe a debt of gratitude to our nation's labor force – whose talent, energy and determination have built the foundations of freedom and prosperity that all of us enjoy.

- **Harry Truman** once said that when labor does well, the whole nation does well. Truman was right.

- **1992⇒Strengthen Am 21st C⇒** opportunity, responsibility, community
1)Aging Am; 2)Bal Work/Fam; 3)Leave No One Behind; 4)Evn/Econ 5)Unity/Diversity

99 SEP 5 PM 5:40

- **Results:** Midsession: \$290B def⇒\$99B surp. \$1T non-soc sec surplus over 10 yrs. Debt Elimin 2015. Peacetime Unempl lwst/1957 (7.3%⇒4.2%). 30 yr crime, 30-Welf (cut in 1/2); 30-Infl; record home ownership.

College opp: HOPE, Pell, work-study.

Child health: 5M, highest immun

Critical Choice: continue fiscal discipline or return to risk-taking that got us recessions & deficits. Invest surplus in long-term or squander in short-term.

- **My Balance Budget Meets National Priorities. Puts First Things First.**

Save Soc Sec -- 1st Priority- Bal the Bud w. using any SS\$; extend solvency to 2053

Modernize Medicare 15%⇒ My plan will contain costs, improve services, moderates the bal budget act provider cuts, extend the life of the trust fund for 1/4 of a century.

Prescription Drugs. Cost can be crushing-- not just to lower-income seniors. 75% older Americans lack decent, dependable private sector coverage.

Pay Down Debt- elim. pub held debt by 2015

Targeted Tax Cuts - Long term, child care, new mkts

USA Accounts \$250B over 10 yrs goes to USA -incl automatic tax cred/matching tax cred; fairest, most pro-savings tax cut

• **Republican Tax Plan**

- ✓ Fails to extend solvency of Medicare & Social Security.
- ✓ Drains \$3T in ntl resources at very time Baby Boomers start to retire.
- ✓ Forces dramatic cuts in key priorities: defense, education, enviro, agric
- ✓ Doesn't pay down debt = higher interest costs and slower growing economy.
- ✓ 50 economists & 6 Nobel laureates against Repub plan.
- ✓ **Greenspan** (7/22): "I would prefer to hold off on significant further tax cut." He also said: "The first priority, in my judgement, should be getting the debt down, letting the surpluses run, & putting in contingency plans."

• **Season of Progress:** if Congress passes tax plan that doesn't strengthen soc sec & medicare, I will not sign it.

Meet 21st Century Challenges:

• **Strengthen Families**

Child care; PBOR; FMLA -- extend 10M; Equal Pay for Equal Work

• **21st Century Economy**

New Markets--invest. rural/inner-city
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

• **21st Century Schools**

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

• **21st Century Crime Bill**

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

• **Enviro** livability/lands legacy

• **One America-** AmeriCorps, Race Init., Hate Crimes/ENDA.

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September 3, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MINYON MOORE AND TANYA LOMBARD

RE: Virginia Political Briefing

'99 SEP 3 PM4:15

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	1,038,650	41%	Clinton/Gore	1,070,990	45%
Bush/Quayle	1,150,517	45%	Dole/Kemp	1,119,974	47%
Perot/Stockdale	348,639	14%	Perot/Choate	158,707	7%

YOUR RECENT TRAVEL

YOU were in McLean on June 25, attending a fundraiser for Senator Chuck Robb.

YOU were in Irvington on May 22, where you attended the Senate Democratic Issues Conference.

YOU were in Alexandria on April 20, where you attended a meeting with students and faculty regarding the school shootings in Littleton, Co.

OTHER RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President was in Arlington on June 19, speaking at Thomas Jefferson High School's graduation.

The Vice President was in McLean on May 11, attending a Gore 2000 fundraiser.

The Vice President was in Irvington on May 7, attending The Business Round Table Conference at the Senate Democratic Issues Conference.

The Vice President was in Front Royal on April 22, where he attended an Earth Day event.

UPCOMING PRINCIPLE TRAVEL

The Vice President will be in Middlebury on September 29, where he will attend a DNC event.

Mrs. Gore will be in Charlottesville on September 28, where she will attend a G2K luncheon event.

1999 ELECTIONS

Virginia holds their non-federal elections in odd numbered years, so in 1999 the entire state House and half of the state Senate seats are up. Virginia Democrats currently control the House of Delegates by one seat while Republicans hold a two-seat margin in the state Senate. The Republicans, with plenty of support from former Governor George Allen (R), and incumbent Governor Jim Gilmore's (R) three separate PACs, will have a significant financial advantage over the Democrats.

Campaign finance reports indicate that Republican state legislative candidates continue to out-raise Democrats. In April and May, Republican candidates raised \$2 million compared to \$1.2 million raised by Democrats. As of June 1, Republicans had \$3.4 million while Democrats had a collective war chest of \$2.5 million. This year's elections are especially important since the party in control of the legislature will redraw state political boundaries after the 2000 census, which could alter Virginia's congressional delegation. During the last decade, Republicans have made steady gains and they now control all three statewide offices.

2000 SENATE RACE

In a match up already being billed as a "battle of the titans," Senator Chuck Robb (D) and George Allen (R) are poised to clash over Robb's Senate seat. Robb, who has won statewide election four times in Virginia and is currently the only Democrat holding statewide office, is well-liked in the state, but still suffers from newspaper reports that, while governor, he was present at parties where cocaine was used and from charges of a sexual encounter with former Miss Virginia, Tai Collins. Former Governor Allen (R) remains popular in Virginia, and is given credit for reducing taxes, abolishing parole, reforming welfare and improving Virginia's educational standards.

A *Richmond Times-Dispatch* poll taken in January of this year showed Allen leading Robb by nine percentage points, 47%-38%. However, as he proved in his last campaign, Chuck Robb is not to be underestimated. In the 1994 Republican tidal wave, Robb managed to hold onto his seat, defeating Oliver North (R) 46%-43%, despite North's 2-1 advantage in funding.

Campaign finance violations have recently become an issue in the campaign, as news emerged that John Huang will soon plead guilty to conspiring to violate campaign finance laws between 1992 and 1994. Republicans are calling for Senator Robb (D) to return campaign donations from Huang and others associated with his former employer, the Lippo Group, just as other Democrats have done. The Robb campaign denies that there were any improper contributions to his 1993 campaign and has not returned any donations. On the other side, a 1995 news report showed that then-Governor Allen (R) accepted \$100,000 in contributions from Smithfield Foods Inc. when this company was being investigated by former Governor Allen's (R) administration.

HOT ISSUES

Governor Proposes Transportation Spending

On August 31, Governor Jim Gilmore (R) proposed a transportation spending program of about \$2.5 billion, much of it for projects in fast-growing and congested northern Virginia. Gilmore said that the money will come from the general fund and a portion of the \$1.6 billion tobacco settlement.

Traffic congestion in the Washington suburbs of Northern Virginia has prompted a political outcry that Democrats hope will give them an edge in the General Assembly elections this fall, when control of the legislature is at stake. Gilmore was under pressure to respond to transportation initiatives announced by Democrats over the summer.

Virginia Hit Hard by Drought

On August 25, Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman declared 13 Virginia counties as disaster areas due to drought conditions. The declaration makes farmers, who have suffered at least a 30 percent loss of normal production, eligible for emergency low-interest loans. The counties are Augusta, Bedford, Caroline, Clarke, Fluvanna, Goochland, Greene, Highland, Loudoun, Madison, Orange, Prince Edward, and Rockbridge. Drought has also prompted 10 localities to impose mandatory restrictions on water use. Another 26 localities have asked for voluntary water conservation.

Early primary expected to increase Virginia's influence in Republican nomination

Republican leaders are hoping that an early February 29 primary will increase Virginia's influence in the Republican presidential nomination. Virginia's influence has been limited in past nominations because the nomination has been decided prior to the state's June primary.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

On March 8, 1998, Delegate Kenneth Plum (D-36) won a first-ballot victory to become chair of the Democratic Party of Virginia. Former chair and Fairfax businesswoman Sue Wrenn resigned as party chair after three years. Plum announced that he would like to change the candidate selection process from nominating conventions to primaries.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	James Gilmore (R)	
U.S. Senate	John Warner (R)	(52% in 1996)
	Chuck Robb (D)	(46% in 1994)
U.S. House:	6 D/5 R	
State Senate:	19 D/21 R	
State House:	50 D/49R/1I	
Electoral Votes:	13	

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Considering the fact that no Democratic Presidential candidate has won Virginia since 1964, and the fact that there were very few principle visits there in 1996, **Clinton/Gore** did very well, but still lost by 2%. In the U.S. Senate contest Senator John Warner (R) won by 5% to defeat former Democratic Party Chair Mark Warner, who pumped several million dollars into his own campaign.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Governor:	James Gilmore (R)
Lt. Governor:	John H. Hager (R)
Attorney General:	Mark L. Earley (R)
State Treasurer:	Mary G. Morris (R)
Agriculture Commissioner:	J. Carlton Courter (R)
Labor Commissioner:	John Barr (R)
Education Superintendent:	Paul Stapleton (R)

State House: 50D/49R/1I

Speaker Thomas Moss (D)
Majority Leader Charles "Dick" Cranwell (D)
Minority Leader Vance Wilkins (R)

State Senate: 19D/21R

President Pro Tem Stan Walker (D)
Majority Leader Walter Stosch (R)
Minority Leader Richard Saslaw (D)

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Charles Robb (D), 2nd term, 46%
Rep. Herbert Bateman (R- 01) 9th term, 78%
Rep. Robert Scott (D- 03), 6th term, 77%
Rep. Virgil Goode (D- 05), 2nd term, unop
Rep. Thomas Bliley (R- 07), 9th term, 80%
Rep. Rick Boucher (D- 09), 9th term, 61%
Rep. Thomas Davis III (R- 011), 3rd term, 83%

Sen. John Warner (R), 4th term, 52%
Rep. Owen Pickett (D- 02), 6th term, unop
Rep. Norman Sisisky (D- 04), 8th term, unop
Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R- 06), 4th term, 69%
Rep. James Moran (D- 08), 5th term, 67%
Rep. Frank Wolf (R- 010), 10th term, 72%

VIRGINIA AT A GLANCE

- In 1995, the estimated population was 6,189,000.
- 74.6% of Virginians are White; 19.5% are African American; and 3.0% are Hispanic.
- 11.1% of Virginia residents are age 65 or older.
- 56.8% of Virginia households are married couples.
- 27.9% of Virginians are married with children.
- 49% of Virginians have a college education.
- 75% of Virginians have a high school education.
- The per capita income of Virginia is \$23,597 (1995) and the median income is \$37,647 (1994).
- 54% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) in Virginia voted in the 1996 elections, compared to 38.4% of the VAP in 1994 and 48.8% of the VAP in 1992.

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 2.8%:** The unemployment rate in Virginia has declined from 5.4% to 2.8% since 1993.
- **495,100 New Jobs:** 495,100 new jobs have been created in Virginia since 1993 -- an average of 77,158 per year, compared to an average of 15,175 per year during the previous administration.
- **478,800 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 478,800 new private sector jobs have been created in Virginia—an average of 74,618 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 3,900 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **47,000 New Construction Jobs:** 47,000 construction jobs have been created in Virginia since 1993 -- an average of 7,325 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 11,525 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **Business Failures Down 15.2% Per Year:** Business failures in Virginia have dropped an average of 15.2% per year since 1993, after increasing 23.8% per year during the previous administration. [Oct 98 data]
- **162,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 79,000 Virginia workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage—from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 83,000 more received an additional raise—from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 636,000 families in Virginia.**
- **Home Building Up 4.6%:** Home building in Virginia has increased by an average of 4.6% per year since 1993, after falling an average of 11.8% per year during the previous four years.
- **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 Virginia this year.
- **1.9% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Virginia has seen a 1.9% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993. In contrast total bank loans and leases fell an average of 4.7% per year during the previous administration.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 12,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 12,000 Virginia children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Virginia will receive \$66.2 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$26.8 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Virginia's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades

to a national average of 18. Virginia receives \$21 million in 1999 to hire about 504 new public school teachers. And under, President's Clinton's proposal, Virginia would receive \$24 million in FY00 to support a total of 663 teachers.

- **\$8.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Virginia receives \$8.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Virginia receives \$6 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Connecting Virginia's Schools and Libraries to the Internet:** The E-rate program is part of the Administration's effort to connect every classroom and library to the information superhighway, giving every child access to the resources and knowledge available online. This program helps schools and libraries by providing discounts of 20 to 90 percent on telecommunications services, internal connections and Internet access – with the largest discounts going to the poorest urban and rural schools. In the first year of funding alone, Virginia received \$25 million in E-rate discounts.
- **\$116.7 Million for Students Most in Need:** Virginia receives nearly \$116.7 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$15.5 million over FY98 funding.
- **81,000 Students Will Receive Pell Grants This Year:** This year [FY00], Virginia will receive \$151.7 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, benefiting a total of 81,000 Virginia students.
- **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. Virginia will receive \$18.6 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Virginia students work their way through college.
- **Over 1600 Have Served in Virginia through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1654 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Virginia'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. **146,000 students in Virginia will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 179,000 students in Virginia will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.** [fully phased-in FY00 estimate]
- **Expanded Job Training to Virginia's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Virginia will receive \$15.1 million in 1999 to help 8,960 of Virginia's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 5% in Virginia:** Since 1992, serious crime in Virginia has fallen 5% statewide. Property crime has also declined 5%. In Virginia's cities, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 19% in Newport News, 17% in Norfolk, and 13% in Richmond. In addition, murders have also declined 48% in Newport News, 30% in Norfolk and 17% in Virginia Beach. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Virginia:** Virginia's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 21% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **1,948 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,948 new police officers to date in communities across Virginia. [through 7/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Virginia, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Charlottesville and Richmond. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Virginia communities including: Fredericksburg, Newport News and Roanoke. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Nearly \$4 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Virginia received \$3.9 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Over \$1.4 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Virginia received approximately \$1.4 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$254,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$8 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Virginia's Schools:** Virginia received \$8 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING VIRGINIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **105,302 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 105,302 fewer people on welfare in Virginia now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 54% decrease. [through 3/99]
- **Child Support Collections Up 84%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$122 million—or 84% -- in Virginia since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Encouraging Responsible Choices—Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Virginia:** 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 14.7% in Virginia.**
- **\$35.5 Million for Virginia Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Virginia received \$16.5 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$8.3 million in funding), helping Virginia welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$10.7 million in competitive grants were awarded to Virginia 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. Culpepper, Richmond, Farmville, Charlottesville, Roanoke, Urbana, and Orange have received a total of \$1.8 million this year to fund innovative transit projects.

INVESTING IN VIRGINIA'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 Virginia the Balanced Budget provided \$68 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 122,500 children in Virginia.
- **Helping Over 130,000 Virginia 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, Virginia received \$72.6 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 132,800 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 7,600 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 Virginia in 1997, 94% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 90% 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 \$38.3 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Virginia communities received \$38.3 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 46% in Virginia:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 46% in Virginia by 2004.

Between 2000 and 2004, 90,800 of Virginia's youth will be kept from smoking and 29,100 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]

- **3,060,000 Americans in Virginia Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if Virginia enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 3,060,000 people in Virginia cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,540,000 Virginia 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

- **5 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 5 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Virginia. The sites are located in Richmond, Chatham, Dillwyn, Salem and Piney River [through 6/99]. In contrast, only three sites were cleaned up under the previous two administrations combined.
- **\$16.7 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Virginia will receive \$14.5 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, Virginia will receive \$2.1 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Brownfields—Revitalizing Communities in Virginia:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Shenandoah, Richmond, and Cape Charles-Northampton County for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING RURAL AND URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Virginia's Communities:** Accomac and Norfolk were both designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Norfolk/Portsmouth was named a New Urban Empowerment Zone.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 4,000 To 4,800 New Affordable Housing Units in Virginia 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 Virginia alone, this proposal would mean an additional 4,000 - 4,800 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

- **Helping Rural Virginians:** Since 1993, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has invested more than \$1.1 billion in Virginia for rural economic development efforts including rural water and sewer, housing and business assistance. [through FY98]

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF

- **\$110 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Virginia has received \$110 million in disaster relief. This includes \$2 million for Hurricane Bonnie in 1998, and \$30 million in assistance to recover from Hurricane Fran, which occurred in September of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$2.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Virginia has received over \$2.6 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$15.8 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$2.1 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 110,404 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$268 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Virginia received over \$268 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$266 Million in Transit Funds:** Virginia has received over \$266 million in FTA funds since 1993.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 100 lives and over \$34 million of property in Virginia.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
New Orleans, Louisiana

September 27, 1999

Staff Copy

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Monday, September 27, 1999

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Monday, September 27, 1999

Schedule of the President
For
Monday, September 27, 1999

'99 SEP 26 PM2:13

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:

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

ADVANCE LEAD:

CALEB SHREVE
CELL: 202- 607-6213
OFFICE: 45-220
WHCA PAGER: 4448

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Mostly cloudy. High 75. Low 63.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
Mostly cloudy. High 85. Low 70.

Monday, September 27, 1999

Schedule of the President
for
Monday, September 27, 1999
Final Schedule

7:30	am-	BRIEFING
8:00	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart, Gene Sperling
8:00	am-	DEPARTURE STATEMENT
8:10	am	ROSE GARDEN Remarks: Jeff Shesol Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart, Gene Sperling / Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz OPEN PRESS
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, Maryland [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 New Orleans International Airport [flight time: 2 hours, 20 minutes] [time change: -1 hour]

September 26, 1999 (1:56 PM)

Monday, September 27, 1999

10:25 am (CST) THE PRESIDENT arrives New Orleans International Airport

Greeters: Reveis Orteque, Chair, Aviation Board
Nelita Manego-Ramey, Vice Chair, Aviation Board
Richard Cutillo, Operations Superintendent
Dr. Andrea Jefferson
Mayor Mark Morial
State Senator Cleo Fields
State Senator Diana Bajoie
State Representative Renee Gill Pratt
New Orleans City Council President Eddie Sapir
New Orleans City Councilmember Jim Singleton
Orleans Parish District Attorney Harry Connick. Sr.
AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Sibal Holt Taylor
Fred Skelton, President Louisiana Federation of Teachers
Red Bourg, President Louisiana AFL-CIO
State Democratic Chair Ben Jeffers
State Democratic Party E.D. Trey Ourso
Ray Reggie

10:40 am THE PRESIDENT departs New Orleans International Airport via motorcade en route Sophie B. Wright Middle School
[drive time: 25 minutes]

11:05 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Sophie B. Wright Middle School

Greeters: Charlotte Lillian Matthew, Principal
Colonel Alfonse Davis, Superintendent
Gail Galapion, President, Orleans Parish School Board
Scott Shea, Vice President, Orleans Parish School Board
Brenda Mitchell, American Federation of Teachers
Fred Skelton, President, Louisiana Federation of Teachers

September 26, 1999 (1:56 PM)

Monday, September 27, 1999

11:15 am- EDUCATION EVENT
12:15 pm COURTYARD
Sophie B. Wright Middle School
Remarks: Paul Glastris
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 2000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of Senator Mary Landrieu, Colonel Alfonse Davis, Superintendent, and Scott Shea, Vice President, Orleans Parish School Board.
- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Representative William Jefferson, Mayor Marc Morial, Gail Glapion, and Charlotte Lillian Matthew, Principal.
- Charlotte Lillian Matthew, Principal, makes brief remarks and introduces Gail Glapion.
- Gail Glapion, President, School Board, makes brief remarks and introduces Mayor Marc Morial.
- Mayor Marc Morial makes brief remarks and introduces Representative William Jefferson.
- Representative William Jefferson makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

12:20 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Sophie B. Wright Middle School via motorcade en route St. Elizabeth's Orphanage
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:25 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives St. Elizabeth's Orphanage

Greeters: Stan Rice
Anne Rice

September 26, 1999 (1:56 PM)

Monday, September 27, 1999

12:30 pm-
1:00 pm PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
GALLERY
St. Elizabeth's Orphanage
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 70 guests in attendance.

1:00 pm-
1:30 pm JEFFERSON LUNCH
GREEN VELVET BALLROOM
St. Elizabeth's Orphanage
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 500 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Vic Bussie and Representative William Jefferson.
- Vic Bussie, Former President, AFL-CIO, makes brief remarks and introduces Representative William Jefferson.
- Representative William Jefferson makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and departs.

1:35 pm THE PRESIDENT departs St. Elizabeth's Orphanage via motorcade en route Fairmont Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

1:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Fairmont Hotel

2:00 pm-
3:30 pm HOLD
ROOM 1204
Fairmont Hotel

3:30 pm-
5:00 pm DOWN TIME
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
Fairmont Hotel

September 26, 1999 (1:56 PM)

Monday, September 27, 1999

5:00 pm- POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
5:05 pm HALLWAY
Fairmont Hotel

5:10 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Fairmont Hotel via motorcade en route
Private Residence
[drive time: 5 minutes]

5:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Arthur Davis
Mary Wineman Davis

5:20 pm- MEET AND GREET
5:40 pm LIVING ROOM
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 40 guests in attendance.

5:40 pm- JEFFERSON DINNER
6:20 pm DINING ROOM
Private Residence
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
PRINT REPORT (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 40 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Arthur Davis, Senator Mary Landrieu, and Representative William Jefferson.
- Arthur Davis makes welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Mary Landrieu.
- Senator Mary Landrieu makes brief remarks and introduces Representative William Jefferson.
- Representative William Jefferson makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and departs.

September 26, 1999 (1:56 PM)

Monday, September 27, 1999

6:30 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route
New Orleans International Airport
[drive time: 25 minutes]

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives New Orleans International Airport

Greeters: Alston Johnson
Mason Johnson
Alex Miles
Jan Gilbert
Kevin McCaffery
Jim Nickel
Isabella Nickel

7:10 pm (CST) THE PRESIDENT departs New Orleans International Airport via Air
Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base /
[flight time: 2 hours, 10 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

10:20 pm (EST) THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

10:35 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en
route Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

10:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Reflecting Pool

10:55 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The
White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 26, 1999 (1:56 PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1999

EDUCATION EVENT AT SOPHIE B. WRIGHT MIDDLE SCHOOL

DATE: September 27, 1999
LOCATION: Courtyard, Sophie B. Wright Middle School
New Orleans, Louisiana
EVENT TIME: 11:05am – 12:20pm
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To address the need for both investment and accountability in public schools, and to urge Congress to send you a bipartisan Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations bill which makes investments to reduce class size, improve teacher quality, expand after-school programs, modernize schools, and turn around failing schools.

II. BACKGROUND

You will speak in an outdoor courtyard, and will address an audience of approximately 2,000 people, including Sophie B. Wright Middle School students, teachers, parents, and members of the New Orleans community. The Sophie B. Wright Middle School is a grade 6-8 middle school with 564 students. 88 percent of the students come from impoverished backgrounds; 98 percent are African-American, 1 percent are Hispanic and 1 percent are white. The students come from seven neighborhoods in the downtown area. The school has been low-performing for some time and was officially put in corrective action last Thursday. As a result, a team from the school district will work with the school to identify problems and develop a school improvement plan. It is worth noting that the students at Sophie B. Wright wear uniforms.

Overall, the New Orleans school system is in distress. Earlier this year a retired Marine officer, Colonel Alfonse Davis, was hired to run the school system. The Orleans Parish, where this school is located, has 103 schools, 91 of which were rated as "academically below average" or "academically unacceptable." Statewide, 47 percent of schools earned these ratings. Louisiana has put into place a reform package that includes higher content standards, a long-range accountability plan based on state math and reading tests in grades 4 and 8, and investments in teacher pay and training. "Academically unacceptable" schools are placed in corrective action and are assigned assistance teams, and parents in chronically underperforming schools are given the option to transfer to another public school. The state also offers report cards on state, district and school

performance. Governor Foster tried unsuccessfully to push through a tuition voucher plan last year that would have given disadvantaged parents the option of sending their children to private or parochial schools.

At Sophie B. Wright you will speak about the need for both investment and accountability in public schools. You will highlight your accountability plan, which calls for turning around low-performing schools, improving teacher quality, ending social promotion, instituting discipline policies, and issuing school report cards. You will also highlight the investments that your balanced budget provides to ensure that students and schools meet high standards. These include after-and-summer school programs, class size reduction in the early grades, America Reads, and Head Start. You will point out that the House Republican Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations bill undermines such investments and represents a step backwards for public education. You will call for greater accountability -- from our schools and students, and from the Congress as well.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Stage Participants:

Senator John Breaux

Senator Mary Landrieu

Scott Shea, Vice President, Orleans Parish School Board

Colonel Alfonse Davis, Superintendent, Orleans Parish

40 Sophie B. Wright Middle School students

Program Participants:

YOU

Representative William Jefferson

Mayor Marc Morial

Gail Galapion, President, Orleans Parish School Board

Charlotte Matthew, Principal, Sophie B. Wright Middle School

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will arrive at Sophie B. Wright Middle School, and will be greeted by Gail Galapion, Orleans Parish School Board President, Scott Shea, Orleans Parish School Board Vice President, Colonel Alfonse Davis, Orleans Parish Superintendent, and Charlotte Matthew, Sophie B. Wright Middle School principal.
- Senator John Breaux, Senator Mary Landrieu, Scott Shea, and Colonel Alfonse Davis will be announced onto the stage.
- **YOU** will be announced, accompanied by Rep. William Jefferson, Mayor Marc Morial, Gail Galapion, and Charlotte Matthew, onto the stage.

- Charlotte Matthew, principal, will make welcoming remarks and introduce Gail Galapion.
- Gail Galapion, Orleans Parish School Board President, will make brief remarks and introduce Mayor Marc Morial.
- Mayor Marc Morial will make brief remarks and introduce Rep. William Jefferson.
- Rep. William Jefferson will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

B

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT SOPHIE WRIGHT MIDDLE SCHOOL
NEW ORLEAN, LOUISIANA
September 27, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Rep. Jefferson; Senators Landrieu and Breaux; New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial; Superintendent Col. Alfonse Davis; Principal Charlotte Mathew; 7th grader Nonya Grove.

The Founders of our nation believed two things that were quite radical at the time. They believed democracy could be made to work, and they believed all citizens could and should be educated. In fact, their faith in the former rested on their faith in the latter. "Educate and inform the whole mass of the people," Thomas Jefferson said, because "an enlightened citizenry is indispensable for the proper functioning of a republic." The longer I live, the more I've come to realize just how smart the Founders were. I've probably visited more schools than any President in history. Never have I met a student who couldn't learn—and learn at quite a high level.

Coming here to Sophie Wright Middle School only strengthens my faith that all students can learn. If you want proof that this school is capable of high academic achievement, just look at students like Nonya Grove, who scored at the 95 percentile on the science portion of the Iowa Test of Basic Skills. Everything I have heard about your plans for change convinces me that you will turn this school around. I have seen other schools in other cities dramatically improve themselves by doing precisely what you are doing: raising standards, focusing on the basics, holding students, teachers, and principals accountable, and giving them the tools they need to succeed, from tutoring to staff development to after-school programs to computers.

I believe the federal government has an obligation to help provide the tools you need to strengthen accountability and improve learning. And for six-and-a-half years my administration has worked hard to fulfill that obligation, along with Con. Jefferson and, Sen. Breaux, and Sen. Landrieu. Together, we have helped every state, including Louisiana, adopt tougher academic standards with our Goals 2000 program. We've helped hundreds of school districts crack down on drugs, gangs, and violence. We've encouraged school uniforms—and I am delighted to see that Sophie Wright Middle School has, too. We've begun to organize an army of tutors to help elementary school children learn to read and middle school and high school students to prepare for college—and those tutors are coming to Orleans Parish schools. Last fall, we fought for and won from Congress a down payment on 100,000 new highly trained teachers to reduce class sizes in the early grades. That has meant 108 more teachers for Orleans Parish schools. I'm also delighted that the Orleans Parish has received \$12 million from our federal E-rate program, spearheaded by VP Gore, to help connect your classrooms to the Internet.

We have made education a new and urgent priority for our national government, even as we've worked hard to bring fiscal discipline to Washington. Over the past six-and-a-half years, we've balanced the budget, and turned a federal budget deficit of \$290 billion into a budget surplus of \$16 billion this year, with growing surpluses projected for years to come. At the same time we have nearly doubled our investment in education and training.

There can be little doubt today that our strategy--of fiscal discipline plus greater investment in priorities like education—is working. We are enjoying the longest peacetime expansion in our history, with 19.4 million new jobs; rising wages; the lowest unemployment rate in 29 years; the lowest welfare rolls in 32 years; the lowest crime rates in 26 years; and the highest rate of home ownership on record.

Now the big debate in Washington is over what to do with our prosperity. I believe we must recognize that this is a special moment in history, and that we have a rare opportunity—and a profound responsibility—to use our prosperity to meet America's long-term challenges—three challenges in particular.

First, if we want to keep this economic prosperity going and spread it to the people in the communities that have still not felt its full effects, we must use the surplus to pay down the debt for the first time since 1835. That would mean lower interest rates, more investment, and higher incomes and more jobs for all our people. And we must also give Americans the same tax incentives to invest in the poorest neighborhoods in America, that we give them to invest developing markets overseas.

Second, if my generation, the Baby Boom, is serious about making sure our retirement does not impose a huge burden on our children and their ability to raise our grandchildren, then we must secure Social Security and Medicare and modernize Medicare by adding prescription drug coverage.

Third, if we want our children's generation—an even bigger generation than the baby boom, and a far more diverse one—to have the future that they deserve, we must provide them with world-class education.

We can meet these long-term challenges, and still have tax cuts we can afford. I made this clear last week when I vetoed the congressional majority's tax bill—because their tax bill was wrong for Medicare, wrong for Social Security, wrong for the economy, and wrong for education.

I want to work with Congress to meet these fundamental obligations. Then we can craft an affordable tax relief package that both parties can agree on. In my balanced budget, I called for tax cuts to help school districts build, renovate, or expand 6000 schools. The majority's tax plan would have funded only one-tenth as much school construction. I believe, and I know Con. Jefferson believes, that that's not good enough. There are simply too many schools in America like Sophie Wright, with leaky roofs, termites in the walls, and not enough classrooms.

Last week, the House leaders unveiled an education budget that is nearly \$3 billion below what I called for in my balanced budget. It eliminates our effort to hire 100,000 new, highly-trained teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. It denies hundreds of thousands of young people access to after-school programs. It fails to improve and expand Head Start. It cuts our successful America Reads program to provide reading tutors for children who need them. It eliminates the GEAR UP program, which helps young people prepare early for success in college.

The majority not only refuses to invest more in education. They refuse to demand better results from education. Back in May, I sent Congress my Education Accountability Act. It would require every state and school district receiving federal help to take the steps you have taken here in New Orleans—from ending social promotion to empowering parents by giving them report cards on their schools. It's been four months, and Congress has yet to act on my accountability agenda.

We need more accountability--not just from schools and students, but from Congress. The majority in Congress should understand that if they shirk their responsibility to improve our schools; if they try to pass an irresponsible education budget and go home, they will be held accountable.

Now, as Con. Jefferson says, we must demand more of our schools and invest more in them. That's why my balanced budget calls for spending \$200 million to help schools turn around low-performing schools, or shut them down and let parents choose to send their children to other public schools. This is a strategy that has raised student test scores substantially—and often dramatically—in Chicago, Houston, Dade County, Florida, and in North Carolina. It is the strategy you are employing here in Orleans Parish and across Louisiana. Yet the majority in Congress has offered not one penny for this purpose. Not one penny.

If the congressional majority truly believes, as I do, that all students can meet high standards, including students in low-income neighborhoods, why then do they refuse to invest in accountability measures that are proven effective in helping students meet high standards? Are they more persuaded by their ideology than the facts? Are they more interested in scoring partisan political points than in truly helping students in low-income neighborhoods learn? In their hearts, do they really believe that students at schools like Sophie Wright can meet high standards?

I know I believe you can meet high standards. I know you believe it. I know your parents, your teachers, your administrators believe it. And I know Con. Jefferson believes it. That's why he's been fighting for more teachers, better training, smaller classes, and for modern school buildings. He's fought hard for these things in Washington. Let's help him take that fight to Baton Rouge.

Thank you and God bless you.

C

September 25, 1999

JEFFERSON FOR GOVERNOR LUNCH

DATE: Monday, September 27, 1999
LOCATION: St. Elizabeth's Orphanage
1314 Napoleon Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana
TIME: 12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.
FROM: Minyon Moore and Linda Moore

SEP 28 11:12 AM

I. PURPOSE

To raise funds for Rep. Bill Jefferson's gubernatorial campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

This is a two-tiered event comprised of a photo receiving line and speaking program at a lunch reception benefiting Rep. Jefferson's gubernatorial campaign. The event host, novelist Anne Rice, is a strong supporter of yours. Anne has placed letters to you in newspapers and magazines commending you for your good work on behalf of the American people. She has met you before.

St. Elizabeth's Orphanage is one of the homes of and the offices of Anne and her artist/poet husband, Stan Rice. St. Elizabeth's was built as a school in 1865, turned into an orphanage for girls in 1871, and later became a boarding school. The Daughters of Charity closed the school in 1989 and moved the program to Marrero, Louisiana, where they already operated a similar program for boys. St. Elizabeth's Orphanage was put on the market and almost became upscale apartments and senior citizen housing before Anne bought it in 1993. The collection of three connected buildings represent the largest cluster of Second Empire design architecture in the New Orleans and are on the National Register of Historic Places.

Until this month, it was assumed that Foster would easily receive over 50% of the vote on primary election day, October 23, and avoid the run-off scheduled for November 20. But the last-minute entry of Christian conservative state Senator Greene (R) and eight little-known candidates (for a total of twelve candidates in the race) likely will force Foster into a run-off with his main opponent, Rep. Bill Jefferson (D). Attorney Phil Preis (D) (pronounced: Price) rounds out the foursome of top candidates.

The Jefferson campaign is currently in the field, and will have final poll results on Monday, the day of your trip. Their results as of Saturday, however, showed Foster at 50% and Jefferson at 38%. Foster's continuing troubles regarding his purchase of David Duke's supporters lists (the Governor's transition records were subpoenaed Friday) and the recent discovery that the Governor held gambling stocks (which he sold after it was made public) seem to have softened up Foster's support.

III. PARTICIPANTS

72 guests will participate in the photo receiving line. Approximately 500 guests will attend the lunch reception. Former State AFL-CIO President Vic Bussie and Rep. Bill Jefferson will participate in the program with you.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool press for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You are greeted on arrival by Anne and Stan Rice.
- You proceed to the Stanley Rice Gallery for a photo receiving line.
- You proceed to the Green Velvet Ballroom for the lunch reception.
- Former Louisiana AFL-CIO President Vic Bussie introduces Rep. Jefferson.
- Rep. Jefferson makes remarks and introduces you.
- You deliver remarks.
- You work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by speechwriting.

Opinion of a Private Citizen Anne Rice

(dated 10/7/96, to appear in *Variety*, *The Hollywood Reporter*, and *The New York Times*)



Congratulations to you, President Clinton, on your superb victory in the first of the Presidential Debates this past Sunday night. You were most patient and stunningly candid.

You showed extreme respect and compassion for the memory of Senator Dole's deceased brother Kenny, perhaps more than Senator Dole did.

As for Senator Dole's instructions on a president saying "no comment" on the matter of pardons, how could a Republican president say anything else, after what happened with President Ford and President Nixon?

I appreciated your more forthright and detailed answer on pardons which preceded Mr. Dole's "instructions."

As a citizen who went to college in the 60's, I am sad to see that liberal is now a soiled and useless word. What is the meaning of the word conservative?

Let me suggest that great liberals of the past, those who have fed the hungry and defended the downtrodden, who have changed the economy for the better, and brought education to those who could not afford it--those people were conservative radicals.

By this I mean a great man must conserve what we have of value--our Constitution, our inalienable rights, our body of law, our finest constructive and solace giving traditions--but he must be prepared to radically improve and overhaul social programs and experiments which are outdated or ineffective. He must be prepared to consider radical military action when countries in the world engage in genocide and mass murder, as blatantly did Hitler.

Everyday we justly condemn the horror of the Holocaust of World War II. Is it all right now to wipe out the Kurds? What about the horrible mass murders in Bosnia? Is it just fine to watch genocide in Rwanda?

As far as I could see, your intentions in Somalia were honorable. The American people did not back you up.

Mr. President, you are running in a time when there seem to be no good words--radical, liberal, conservative, Republican, Democrat--all are suspect now. You run on the words you speak, and you speak well and brilliantly and with obvious public and personal character.

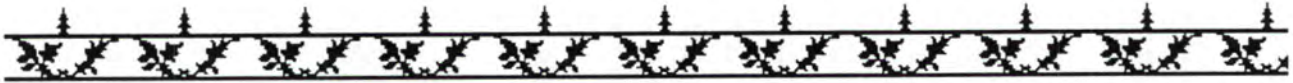
And surely I speak for more than one citizen when I say you are a good president and I look forward to your continuing the next four years in the same forthright, outspoken and active manner in which you have spent the last four years.

You are the hardest worker I have seen in the White House in my life time.

You must contend not only with horrors in foreign countries, and weather crises of Biblical proportions in America, but with new developments like mass media advances in television and computer online programs that no other president has ever had to study and comprehend. You must deal with economic problems so complex that ordinary Americans cannot follow the details involved in describing them. You must lead the strongest nation on earth, which is not only a global power, but a global model.

You are doing an heroic job.

Anne Rice



HOME ANNE'S CHAMBER THE SCOOP SHOP SIGN-IN

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D

THE REMARKS
FOR THE JEFFERSON FOR GOVERNOR LUNCH
WILL BE FORWARDED

E

September 25, 1999

'99 SEP 26 PM12:34

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC PARTY DINNER

DATE: Monday, September 27, 1999
LOCATION: The Home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Q. Davis
225 Girod Street, Unit 302
New Orleans, Louisiana
TIME: 5:20 – 6:20 p.m.
FROM: Minyon Moore and Linda Moore

I. PURPOSE

To raise funds for the Louisiana Democratic Party.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is a dinner benefiting the Louisiana Democratic Party. All state constitutional officers and state legislators are up for elections with an open primary scheduled for October 23. Both chambers of the state assembly are projected to remain in Democratic control. The most contentious races are for governor and the commissioner of elections.

Until this month, it was assumed that Foster would easily receive over 50% of the vote on primary election day, October 23, and avoid the run-off scheduled for November 20. But the last-minute entry of Christian conservative state Senator Greene (R) and eight little-known candidates (for a total of twelve candidates in the race) likely will force Foster into a run-off with his main opponent, Rep. Bill Jefferson (D). Attorney Phil Preis (D) (pronounced: Price) rounds out the foursome of top candidates.

The Jefferson campaign is currently in the field, and will have final poll results on Monday, the day of your trip. Their results as of Saturday, however, showed Foster at 50% and Jefferson at 38%. Foster's continuing troubles regarding his purchase of David Duke's supporters lists (the Governor's transition records were subpoenaed Friday) and the recent discovery that the Governor held gambling stocks (which he sold after it was made public) seem to have softened up Foster's support.

III. PARTICIPANTS

44 guests will attend the dinner. Participating in the program with you are Arthur Davis, Senator Mary Landrieu, and Rep. Bill Jefferson.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Print reporter for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You are greeted on arrival by Arthur Davis and his wife, Mary Wineman Davis.
- You proceed to the living room to mix and mingle with the guests.

- You and the guests proceed to the dining room for a buffet dinner.
- Arthur Davis makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Landrieu.
- Senator Landrieu makes remarks and introduces Rep. Jefferson.
- Rep. Jefferson makes remarks and introduces you.
- You deliver remarks.
- You depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by speechwriting.

F

THE REMARKS
FOR THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC PARTY DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED

G

September 25, 1999

1999 SEP 26 PM 12:34

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Linda Moore, Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Louisiana Political Landscape

YOUR MOST RECENT TRAVEL

You were last in Louisiana on May 23, 1999, when you delivered the commencement address at Grambling State University in Grambling.

You were in Louisiana on April 12, 1999. You toured Barksdale Air Force Base and addressed base personnel. You also met with the families of tornado victims from the Shreveport and Bossier City area.

You were in New Orleans July 19-20, 1998, to address the American Federation of Teachers and to attend fundraisers for Rep. Bill Jefferson and the DNC.

MOST RECENT TRAVEL BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The Vice President was last in Louisiana on June 14, 1999, when he addressed the U.S. Conference of Mayors in New Orleans. He received the endorsements of over 100 mayors from across the country and the endorsements of local municipal and parish elected officials.

The Vice President was in Louisiana on July 3, 1998, when he addressed the National Education Association Conference in New Orleans.

LOUISIANA AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population was 4.3 million, making Louisiana the 22nd largest in the nation.
- 65.8% of Louisiana is white. 30.6 % is African American.
- 11% of Louisiana residents are 65 or older.
- 53.6% of Louisiana households are married couples. 28% are married couples with children.
- Statewide turnout in the 1998 elections was 31% of the voting age population. Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 57%. Turnout in the 1994 elections was 27%.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	815,971	46%	Clinton	927,837	52%
Bush	733,386	41%	Dole	712,586	40%
Perot	211,478	12%	Perot	123,293	7%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Murphy "Mike" Foster, Jr. (R) 63% in 1995
State House:	76D/28R 1 Vacant - due to a death
State Senate:	26D/13R
U.S. Senate:	John B. Breaux (D) 64% in 1998 Mary Landrieu (D) 50% in 1996
U.S. House:	2D/5R
Electoral Votes:	9

1998 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Senator John Breaux (D) defeated state Rep. Jim Donelon (R) 64%-31% to win his third term. Reps. Bob Livingston (R-1), Billy Tauzin (R-3), Jim McCrery (R-4), John Cooksey (R-5), Chris John (D-7) and Bill Jefferson (D-2) did not face serious opposition in the election. In the hotly contested 6th district race, Rep. Richard Baker (R-6) defeated challenger Marjorie McKeithen (D) 51%-49%. McKeithen is the daughter of Republican Secretary of State Fox McKeithen and granddaughter of the late former Democratic Governor John McKeithen. Democrats retained their majority status in both the state Senate and House, losing no seats in the Senate and losing only one seat in the House.

STATEWIDE OFFICIALS

Governor Murphy J. "Mike" Foster (R)	Lt. Governor Kathleen Blanco (D)
Secretary of State W. Fox McKeithen (R)	Attorney General Richard Ieyoub (D)
State Treasurer Ken Duncan (D)	State Insurance Comm. Jim Brown (D)
Election Comm. Jerry Fowler (D)	Agriculture Commissioner Bob Odom (D)

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate: 26D/13R	House: 76D/28R/1 Vacant (due to death)
President Randy L. Ewing (D)	Speaker H.B. "Hunt" Downer, Jr. (D)
Pres. Pro Tem Ronald "Ron" Bean (R)	Speaker Pro Tem C.E. Bruneau (R)

Democrats enjoy a large majority in both houses, with a total of 102 of the 145 members of the General Assembly. The 1999 session convened on March 29 and adjourned on June 21.

Hot issues. The hottest issues of the session were school vouchers, the use of tobacco settlement money, motorcycle helmets, and guns. A "courtesy" law drew national attention over the summer.

Despite support from Foster, the legislature rejected school vouchers. The use of the tobacco settlement became problematic when Foster proposed using a portion from the tobacco settlement to make up the difference in the projected state budget shortfall. Others demanded that the money be used for health care only. The first year payment of \$140 million was used to fill a hole in the budget. The state legislature passed a proposed constitutional amendment for the use of the rest of the tobacco settlement that is on the fall ballot. The referendum proposes allowing the voters to store the tobacco settlement money away and borrow against the interest for an even split of health care and education programs. The major contention of the tobacco settlement is the payment of the lawyers' fees, which is still in arbitration.

Foster received a good deal of criticism for pushing a bill that repealed the helmet law for motorcycles. Foster's motivation was his own personal preference for riding his motorcycle without a helmet. The House voted 70-23 in favor of the Senate bill to repeal the helmet law for motorcycle riders 18 years old and over. Louisiana is the 31st state to repeal its mandatory motorcycle helmet law.

In April, at the request of Governor Mike Foster (R), NRA president Charlton Heston lobbied state House committees to ban lawsuits against gun makers. A bill that prevents state municipalities from pursuing lawsuits against gunmakers passed the legislature and was signed by the governor. Supporters of the bill had hoped to void New Orleans' lawsuit against gunmakers, but the New Orleans suit was filed prior to passage of this legislation. A state court will decide sometime over the next few months whether or not the New Orleans suit can go forward. Attorneys for the City of New Orleans will argue that it is unconstitutional for state legislation to have retroactive effect on municipal policy.

In July, Governor Mike Foster (R) signed the so-called "respect bill" into law. It requires students in kindergarten through fifth grade to use courtesy titles such as "ma'am" and "sir," or "Mr.," "Mrs.," "Ms.," and "Miss" with the surname when students talk to a teacher, principal, or other school employee. Penalties for not complying will be left to the school boards, but the law says students should not be suspended or expelled for this infraction. It also adds one grade level at a time until high school seniors are covered by the politeness edict in 2006.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. John B. Breau (D), 3rd term/64%
Rep. David Vitter (R-1), 1st term/51%
Rep. Bill J. Jefferson (D-2), 5th term/86%
Rep. Billy Tauzin (R-3), 11th term/100%
Rep. Jim McCrery (R-4), 7th term/100%

Sen. Mary Landrieu (D), 1st term/50%
Rep. John Cooksey (R-5), 2nd term/100%
Rep. Richard H. Baker (R-6), 7th term/51%
Rep. Christopher John (D-7), 2nd term/100%

Sen. Breau (D) sits on the Commerce, Finance, and Special Aging Committees. **Sen. Landrieu (D)** sits on the Agriculture, Energy & Natural Resources, and Small Business Committees.

Rep. Jefferson (D) represents the second district, which includes **New Orleans**. In 1998, Jefferson was elected to his fifth term with 86% of the vote. In Jefferson's district, Clinton/Gore received 78% of the vote in 1996, compared to Dole/Kemp's 19% and Perot's 2%.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SPECIAL ELECTION

Former state Rep. David Vitter (R) defeated former Governor Dave Treen (R) 51%-49% in a special election held May 29, 1999, to fill the first congressional district seat vacated by Bob Livingston (R). Voter turnout was approximately 30% and less than 2,000 votes separated Vitter and Treen. Some former political colleagues labeled Vitter's work in the state legislature as political grandstanding. State House Speaker Pro Tem Peppi Bruneau Jr. (R) called him "incapable of working with anybody." Vitter, a trial lawyer and Rhodes Scholar, was sworn into office on June 8.

1999 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Until this month, it was assumed that Foster would easily receive over 50% of the vote on primary election day, October 23, and avoid the run-off scheduled for November 20. But the last-minute entry of Christian conservative state Senator Greene (R) and eight little-known candidates (for a total of twelve candidates in the race) likely will force Foster into a run-off with his main opponent, Rep. Bill Jefferson (D). Attorney Phil Preis (D) (pronounced: Price) rounds out the foursome of top candidates.

The Jefferson campaign is currently in the field, and will have final poll results on Monday, the day of your trip. Their results as of Saturday, however, showed Foster at 50% and Jefferson at 38%. Foster's continuing troubles regarding his purchase of David Duke's supporters lists (the Governor's transition records were subpoenaed Friday) and the recent discovery that the Governor held gambling stocks (which he sold after it was made public) seem to have softened up Foster's support.

In early September, Jefferson was the first gubernatorial candidate to launch a TV ad campaign. The \$125,000 per week TV ad campaign will run until the October 23 open primary. The campaign has been running three separate spots, two bio spots and one focusing on education. Their first education ad, which showed students drooping over their books and promised air conditioners and other improvements for the state's crumbling schools, was just replaced with a new ad. In the new ad, Jefferson promises to have every student reading by the third grade. Preis (D) launched his own ad campaign on September 23 with TV ads in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Greene is expected to buy air time for the last three weeks of the campaign. Governor Foster is running ads with the theme of promises made, promises kept. Foster's ads list his administration accomplishments -- a rainy day trust fund, fully funding education, increasing teacher salaries, and not renewing the sales tax.

On September 22, the candidates filed their third quarter financial reports. Governor Foster (R) has \$2,705,638 cash on hand. Rep. Bill Jefferson (D) has \$425,400 cash on hand. Preis (D) had yet to file a report, but his campaign estimated \$38,000 cash on hand. Greene's (R) campaign has approximately \$50,000 cash on hand.

Early this year, all of the statewide officials signed a "non-aggression" pact, agreeing to stay out of each other's races. They have all stuck to that agreement. In March, Foster picked up heavyweight state Democratic support from Senate President Randy Ewing (D-Quitman) and House Speaker Hunt Downer (D-Houma). Senators John Breaux and Mary Landrieu (D) endorsed Jefferson on September 24 in a joint statement. Rep. Chris John (D-07) has been silent.

PRESIDENTIAL RACE UPDATE

Top state Democrats are worried that the Vice President will face a difficult campaign in Louisiana because of his pro-environment record. And, they fear that Governor George Bush will be able to take advantage of his next-door-neighbor status and his friendly relationship with the oil and gas industry. On August 18, Texas Governor George Bush (R) attended a fundraiser for Governor Foster in Baton Rouge.

Polling. A Southern Media and Opinion Research poll conducted August 23 and 24 of 600 Louisiana likely voters showed George W. Bush leading Vice President Gore 57%-30% in a head-to-head matchup.

Bush Endorsement. On May 7, the Bush campaign announced endorsements from 44 Louisiana state House Representatives, including 21 Democrats. The list includes Speaker H.B. "Hunt" Downer, Jr. (D), Speaker Pro Tem C.E. Bruneau (R), ten committee chairs, and four vice chairs.

HOT ISSUES

Commissioner of Elections. On August 19, an East Baton Rouge Parish grand jury indicted Louisiana Elections Commissioner Jerry Fowler (D) on eight felony charges in what prosecutors say was a scheme that netted him at least \$1 million in kickbacks from voting-machine deals. Fowler is alleged to have squandered \$8.6 million in state money by engineering a scheme to buy refurbished voting machines and parts through unnecessary "middle men." The most serious charges facing Fowler are three counts of conspiracy to commit money laundering. Each count carries up to 49½ years in prison. Fowler entered innocent pleas at his arraignment on September 21.

Top Louisiana Democrats were unable to convince Fowler to drop out of the race and unable to recruit a viable candidate to replace him. Democrats are now very worried that they will lose this important post (the Commissioner oversees voter registration, prints ballots, and secures polling places to prevent fraud) to conservative state Rep. Woody Jenkins (R), the strongest of the seven challengers Fowler drew. Democrats are concerned there may be an unprecedented runoff between two Republicans, Jenkins and New Orleans City Councilwoman Suzanne Terrell (R), who has the ability to draw votes across party lines. The Democratic establishment is unified in their opposition of Jenkins and will coalesce behind whomever Jenkins draws as a runoff opponent, Republican or Democrat.

Edwards Investigation. The investigation of former Governor Edwin Edwards (D) for alleged mail and wire fraud and extortion has been lingering for two years, and there is no end in sight. He was indicted on November 8, 1998, along with his son, Stephen, and their business associates. On March 10, the federal grand jury was given another six months extension. In related news, a January 10 trial date was set for Edwards, his son Stephen, and four others in a riverboat casino case.

Insurance Commissioner Jim Brown indicted. On September 24, Edwards and Insurance Commissioner Jim Brown were among six people indicted by a federal grand jury on charges stemming from the 1993 failure of the Cascade Insurance Company. Former Baton Rouge Judge

Foxy Sanders, Cascade Insurance Co. operator David Disiere, Disiere's lawyer Ronald Weems, and Robert Bourgeois, who heads the state receivership office under Brown, were indicted as well. The indictments come just one month before the election. Democrats now fear they may lose this statewide post as well.

Education. The New Orleans school system is in distress, both in terms of infrastructure and academic performance. Earlier this year, retired marine Colonel Alfonse Davis was hired as the New Orleans School Board Superintendent. Davis has received good reviews from the political establishment so far. However, parents and residents are anxious for positive change and results.

State Election System. On July 16, 1998, the Fifth Circuit supported federal Judge Frank Polozola's decision that Louisiana's current federal election dates must be changed. Under the previous system, general elections were held in October and runoffs were held in November, which resulted in 80% of elections being decided in October. General elections for federal offices now will be held in November. Runoffs, if necessary, will be held in December.

NEW ORLEANS

Marc Morial is the mayor of New Orleans. First elected as mayor in 1992, he is limited to two four-year terms. One of his top priorities right now is getting the city council to agree to repeal term limits, or to expand it to three terms. Morial (D) and TV newswoman Michelle Miller were married on September 11 at St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Democratic Chairman Ben Jeffers serves on the Executive Committee of the Association of State Democratic Chairs and as chair of the southern caucus. He also served on the 2000 Democratic National Convention Site Selection Committee. On May 8, DNC Chairman Governor Roy Romer addressed the Jefferson-Jackson Dinner in Lafayette.

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

'99 SEP 26 AM 11:14

September 26, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *DS For*
Acting Chair

SUBJECT: LOUISIANA HOT ISSUES

Lands Legacy

Senator Landrieu is an early proponent, and leading sponsor, of legislation that would create a permanent fund from offshore oil revenues for natural resources protection. Her legislation also provides a huge revenue source for Louisiana coastal areas without any guarantees that those funds will be used for environmental protection. She met with the Vice President to discuss her proposal while it was in its early stages. He told her that he would carefully review her legislation and he recommended that environmentalists be included in her discussions as the legislation proceeds.

While we support portions of her bill which are consistent with your Lands Legacy Initiative, we cannot support her bill unequivocally because of its unrestricted "coastal impact assistance" and concerns that the bill would provide incentives for additional states to permit offshore oil drilling. For these reasons, many environmentalists do not fully support her legislation. In addition, the cost of her bill far exceeds what we can support in a balanced budget scenario. Despite the fact that Senator Murkowski is a co-sponsor, the Landrieu bill is unlikely to be approved by the Senate Energy Committee because of the inability to bring the majority of Republicans along on the federal land acquisition components.

If asked you should say that we share many of the goals of Senator Landrieu's legislation, in particular establishing a permanent funding stream for natural resources and greenspace protection. We do have some concerns about the environmental impacts of some provisions, as well as the cost of the bill in the context of a balanced budget. Permanent funding for natural resources is a high priority for my Administration and we are committed to working with Senator Landrieu and others to try to reach an agreement this year.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1999

'99 SEP 26 PM8:14

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Department of Commerce EPSCoT Grant: On September 28, DOC will award a grant of \$290,000 in matching funds to the Institute for Technology Development, Inc. (ITD) for a project to bring technology focus to economic development efforts in the Mississippi Delta. The grant is part of the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (EPSCoT), a competitive matching grants program administered by DOC's Office of Technology Policy, which supports state and local efforts to promote technology-based economic development in those states which federal research programs have traditionally under funded. The Mississippi-based ITD will work in partnership with the Arkansas Science & Technology Authority and the Louisiana Partnership for Technology & Innovation. Under the EPSCoT grant, the project participants will engage other stakeholders in a comprehensive effort to raise community awareness about the role of technology in the economy. Project participants will hold technology-based economic development workshops, conduct community technology assessments, and hold an Accessing Technology Conference for the Delta Region. (DOC)

Department of Commerce Grants: DOC's National Telecommunications and Information Administration has cleared three grants totaling over \$600,000 for public and private organizations in LA. More than \$100,000 will go to organizations located in New Orleans. DOC currently plans to announce the grants on either September 29 or 30, and will publicly release the grants during the first week of October. (DOC)

Agriculture Street Landfill Superfund Site: On September 20, Judge Nadine Ramsey certified a six (6) year old lawsuit as a class action for citizens and residents of the Agricultural Street Landfill area. The Agriculture Street Landfill in the northeastern sector of New Orleans is a major environmental clean-up project under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund). The class action lawsuit filed against the City of New Orleans, the Housing Authority of New Orleans, and the Orleans Parish School Board contends that the government should pay for losses, such as property value, relocation and ongoing medical costs caused or worsened by toxic chemicals buried in the old Agricultural Street Landfill. (EPA)

Plan to End Social Promotion: For the first time, Louisiana students in grades 4 and 8 will be required to pass a test in order to advance to the next grade. Those who fail the test must attend

and pass a summer school course before being promoted. New Orleans schools chief Alphonse Davis says that principals and teachers will be given information about the test so they can adjust their curricula. Davis, a Marine Corps Colonel with no formal training in public education, recently was hired to run the schools in his hometown of New Orleans. (DOEd)

Orleans Parish Schools Receive Poor Grades: On September 23, state officials released rankings of Louisiana's 1,188 middle and elementary schools. According to the report, which is part of the state's effort to overhaul public education, 57 elementary and middle schools, including 50 in Orleans Parish, must improve in the next few years or face closure. The rankings, based on test scores, attendance rates, dropout rates, and other factors, give the schools a benchmark. If a school fails to improve, parents will have the right to transfer their children, and eventually state funding could be withheld. (DOEd)

Water Diversion Project Wariness: Louisiana officials have been suspect of assurances by the Army's Corps of Engineers that a water diversion project intended to help Mississippi will not hurt Louisiana streams. State Wildlife and Fisheries officials are concerned that the project could cause harm in the form of water shortages to the lower Pearl River basin. They want the Corps of Engineers to implement a water-monitoring plan. (DOD)

Navy Information Technology Center: Senator John Breaux helped dedicate the Information Technology Center on May 17 with Defense Secretary William Cohen and other members of the Louisiana delegation. The Information Technology Center is located at the University of New Orleans Research Park on the Lakefront campus and is operated and managed by the Navy Reserve team. Reports indicate the center has already resulted in the creation of 1,500 high tech defense and private sector jobs. In July, the House Appropriations Committee added \$80 million for the facility; \$15 million more than the Administration request. (DOD)

Number of Unwed Parents Increases: Almost half of the babies delivered in Louisiana are born to unwed parents. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Louisiana is second in the nation for births to unwed mothers. The increase cost Louisiana millions of dollars in federal grants from a program encouraging states to reduce the number of children born to unwed parents as part of the 1996 welfare reform legislation. Gail Dignam, director for the Louisiana Program for Abstinence said the state rate increased because the state emphasized "safe sex programs" and not abstinence. She said that Governor Mike Foster is trying to change the emphasis to discourage premarital sex. Louisiana has received a \$1.6 million federal grant, which has been awarded to 16 community groups to begin a statewide program to discourage premarital sex. (HHS)

Potential Medicaid Disallowance of Provider Taxes: Louisiana has recently been formally informed that the State has a tax program that the Health Care Financing Administration considers impermissible. The tax is on nursing facilities and does not meet the Federal requirement for being broad-based. The State's potential liability is approximately \$300 million of Federal Financial Participation. (HHS)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.2%:** The unemployment rate in Louisiana has declined from 7.6% to 4.2% since 1993.
- **278,700 New Jobs:** 278,700 new jobs have been created in Louisiana since 1993 -- an average of 43,434 per year, compared to an average of just 31,325 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **253,800 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 253,800 new private sector jobs have been created—an average of 39,553 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 23,475 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **38,200 New Construction Jobs:** 38,200 construction jobs have been created in Louisiana since 1993 -- an average of 5,953 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 3,850 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration. /
- **309,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 142,000 Louisiana workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage—from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 167,000 more received an additional raise—from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** In Louisiana, the poverty rate has fallen from 26.4% in 1993 to 16.3% in 1997 --down 10.1% 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 445,000 families in Louisiana.**
- **Business Failures and Bankruptcy Filings Down:** Business failures have dropped 13.9% per year since 1993, after increasing 16.8% per year during the previous 12 years. Additionally, bankruptcy filings have declined 10.0% per year since 1993, after increasing 8.3% during the previous two administrations [Oct. 98 data].
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Louisiana:** Home ownership in Louisiana has increased from 65.0% to 67.9% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 8.7%:** New home building has increased 8.7% per year since 1993, after falling an average of 6% per year during the previous two administrations.
- **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 Louisiana this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 20,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 20,000 Louisiana children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Louisiana will receive \$100.1 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$37.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Louisiana's Schools:** Thanks to

President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Louisiana receives \$29.5 million in 1999 to hire about 758 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, Louisiana would receive \$33 million in FY00 to support a total of 884 teachers.

- **\$9.9 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Louisiana receives \$9.9 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.
- **\$10.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Louisiana receives \$10.6 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Connecting Louisiana's Schools and Libraries to the Internet:** The E-rate program is part of the Administration's effort to connect every classroom and library to the information superhighway, giving every child access to the resources and knowledge available online. This program helps schools and libraries by providing discounts of 20 to 90 percent on telecommunications services, internal connections and Internet access – with the largest discounts going to the poorest urban and rural schools. In the first year of funding alone, Louisiana received \$39 million in E-rate discounts.
- **Over \$191 Million for Students Most in Need:** Louisiana receives over \$191 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]
- **79,700 Students Will Receive Pell Grants This Year:** This year [FY00], Louisiana will receive \$166.7 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, benefiting a total of 79,700 Louisiana students.
- **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. Louisiana will receive \$15.1 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Louisiana students work their way through college.
- **Over 1,400 Have Served in Louisiana through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,454 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Louisiana'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. **70,000 students in Louisiana will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500, and 83,000 students in Louisiana will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.** [fully phased-in FY00 estimate]
- **Expanded Job Training to Louisiana's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the

FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Louisiana will receive \$25.5 million in 1999 to help 15,080 of Louisiana's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Violent Crime Falls 12% in Louisiana:** Since 1992, violent crime in Louisiana has declined 12%. In Louisiana's cities, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 22% in Baton Rouge, 9% in New Orleans and 5% in Shreveport. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **1,859 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,859 new police officers to date in communities across Louisiana. [through 7/99]
- **Monroe Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Monroe 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. Monroe 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 Louisiana, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Alexandria, Gretna, Franklin, and New Orleans. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Louisiana communities including: Baton Rouge, Houma, Harvey, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Leesville, Mansfield, Monroe, New Iberia, Vidalia and Thibideaux.. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Nearly \$4 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Louisiana received \$3.9 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$930,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Louisiana received approximately \$930,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$160,300 increase over FY97.
- **\$9 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Louisiana's Schools:** Louisiana receives \$9 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING LOUISIANA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **152,264 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 152,264 fewer people on welfare in Louisiana now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 58% decrease. [through 3/99]
- **Child Support Collections Up 102%:** Child support collections have been increased by over \$86 million—or 102% -- in Louisiana since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Encouraging Responsible Choices—Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Louisiana:** 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 13% in Louisiana.**

- ***\$104.7 Million for Louisiana Welfare-to-Work:*** In 1998 and 1999, Louisiana received a total of \$67.9 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$34 million in funding), helping Louisiana welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In 1998, \$2.8 million in competitive grants were awarded to Louisiana 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. Statewide, Louisiana has received \$1.23 million this year to fund innovative transit projects. In addition to this funding, New Orleans, Jefferson Parish and Baton Rouge have received a total of \$837,364 for these transportation projects.

INVESTING IN LOUISIANA'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 Louisiana the balanced budget provided \$102 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 234,400 children in Louisiana.
- ***Helping Louisiana 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, Louisiana received \$78.8 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 136,400 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 17,000 more than in 1994.
- ***More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:*** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines—surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Louisiana in 1997, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, pertussis; 92% received the vaccine for polio; 88% received the vaccine for measles, and 94% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- ***Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$59.6 Million:*** Between 1993 and 1998, Louisiana communities received \$59.6 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 45% in Louisiana:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 45% in Louisiana by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 68,500 of Louisiana's youth will be kept from smoking and 21,900 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **1,700,000 Americans in Louisiana Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if Louisiana enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,700,000 people in Louisiana 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, 830,000 Louisiana women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$11.8 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Louisiana will receive \$10.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Louisiana will receive \$1.4 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Six Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed six Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Louisiana. The sites are located in Abbeville, Dutchtown, Sorrento, Winnfield and Slidell (2) [through 6/99]. In contrast, only one site cleanup was completed under the previous two administrations combined.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Louisiana:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to Louisiana communities—New Orleans, Gretna, and Shreveport—for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING RURAL AND URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Louisiana's Communities:** The Northeast Delta, Macon Ridge, New Orleans and Ouachita Parish were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994, and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, New Orleans was named a Strategic Planning Community
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 4,100 To 5,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Louisiana Over the Next 5 Years:** This year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.

Next year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Louisiana alone, this proposal would mean an additional 4,100 - 5,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

- **Helping Rural Louisianans:** Since 1993, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has invested more than \$930.1 million in Louisiana for rural economic development efforts including rural water and sewer, housing and business assistance.[through FY98]

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF

- **\$172 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Kentucky has received \$172 million in disaster relief. This includes \$1.8 million for Tropical Storm Frances and Hurricane George in 1998. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$1.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Louisiana has received over \$1.6 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$3.8 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$3.1 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 30,952 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$774 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Louisiana received over \$774 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$219 Million in Transit Funding:** Since 1993, Louisiana has received over \$219 million in Federal Transit Funding.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 155 lives and over \$23.9 million of property in Louisiana.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
PALISADES, NEW YORK

September 30, 1999

Staff Copy

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Thursday, September 30, 1999

PALISADES, NEW YORK

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Thursday, September 30, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 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

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mostly cloudy with isolated showers,
becoming partly cloudy in the afternoon.*

*Wind south at 10 to 15 knots, becoming
northwest at 12 to 20 knots in the afternoon.
Low 58°F. High 70°F.*

PALISADES, NEW YORK

*Cloudy with scattered showers and isolated
thunderstorms, becoming mostly cloudy
by late afternoon. Winds south at 10 to 15
knots, becoming northwest at 15 to 25 knots by
late afternoon. Low 57°F. High 70°F.*

Thursday, September 30, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1999
Final Schedule

11:30	am-	BRIEFING
12:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart
12:05	pm-	STATEMENT
12:15	pm	PRESS BRIEFING ROOM Remarks: Terry Edmonds Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart OPEN PRESS
12:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
12:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
12:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
12:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
1:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Stewart Air National Guard Base [flight time: 55 minutes]
2:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Stewart Air National Guard Base Greeters: Brigadier General Thomas Maguire, 105 Wing Commander, Stewart Air National Guard Base LTC James Kavin, United States Marine Corps Representative
2:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Stewart Air National Guard Base via Marine One en route State Park Landing Zone [flight time: 25 minutes]

September 29, 1999 (6:18 PM)

Thursday, September 30, 1999

2:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives State Park Landing Zone
		Greeters: State Senator Thomas P. Morahan State Representative Samuel Colman State Representative Alexander J. Gromack County Executive Scott Vanderhoef George O. Darden, Chair, Rockland County Legislature Kenneth P. Zebrowski, Majority Leader, Rockland County Legislature Rockland County Legislator Ellen Jaffee Rockland County Legislator Dr. V.J. Pradhan Deputy Sheriff Paul Adler Sheriff James F. Kralik, Rockland County Orangetown County Supervisor Thom Kleiner House Speaker Sheldon Silver (T) House Majority Leader Michael J. Brahman (T) House Minority Leader John J. Faso (T) Haverstraw Supervisor Thomas Lawless (T) Rockland County District Attorney Michael Bongiorno (T) Rockland County Legislator John Murphy (T) Rockland County Legislator Chris St. Lawrence (T) Glenville Town Supervisor Wayne Wagner (T)
2:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs State Park Landing Zone via motorcade en route IBM Palisades Executive Conference Center [drive time: 5 minutes]
2:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives IBM Palisades Executive Conference Center
		Greeter: Bob Schwartz, President, "Achieve"
3:00	pm-	ADDRESS NATIONAL EDUCATION SUMMIT
3:45	pm	WATSON ROOM IBM Palisades Executive Conference Center Remarks: Paul Glastris Staff Contact: Bruce Reed Event Coordinator: Laura Graham EXPANDED POOL PRESS
		Note: There will be approximately 150 guests in attendance.
		- Governor Hunt announces the President onto stage.
		- Governor Hunt makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
		- The President makes remarks and departs.

September 29, 1999 (6:18 PM)

Thursday, September 30, 1999

3:50	pm-	POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
3:55	pm	HALLWAY
4:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs IBM Palisades Executive Conference Center via motorcade en route State Park Landing Zone [drive time: 5 minutes]
4:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives State Park Landing Zone
4:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs State Park Landing Zone via Marine One en route Stewart Air National Guard Base [flight time: 25 minutes]
4:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Stewart Air National Guard Base OPEN TO BASE PERSONNEL
		Greeters: LTC Charles Farrow, Support Group Commander LTC Dennis Kugler, Logistics Squadron Commander
		Note: There will be approximately 200 guests in attendance.
5:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Stewart Air National Guard Base via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 1 hour]
6:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
6:20	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool [flight time: 10 minutes]
6:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
6:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
6:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
7:45	pm	HOLD EVENING
BC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 29, 1999 (6:18 PM)

Thursday, September 30, 1999

HRC RON

NEW YORK

September 29, 1999 (6:18 PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1999

ACHIEVE, INC. NATIONAL EDUCATION SUMMIT

DATE: September 30, 1999
LOCATION: IBM Palisades Executive Conference Center
Palisades, NY
EVENT TIME: 3:00pm – 3:45pm
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To address the 1999 National Education Summit sponsored by Achieve, Inc., the organization formed after the 1996 summit to help states and the private sector coordinate efforts to improve the performance of America's students and schools.

II. BACKGROUND

You will travel to the Palisades Executive Conference Center in Palisades, New York and address the 1999 National Education Summit. The audience of approximately 150 people will include governors, business leaders, and education professionals. This is the third national education summit since the Charlottesville summit in 1989, and the first since the founding of Achieve, Inc.

At the 1989 summit, raising student achievement was at the top of the agenda. The summit produced the National Education Goals and committed the nation to a ten-year effort to reach those goals. The goals encompassed a variety of areas, but the common theme was increasing student learning. After the 1989 summit some states began the process of defining academic standards and building support for standards-based reform. Your leadership in enacting Goals 2000 helped give states the capacity to undertake this process. In 1994, again with your leadership, standards-based reform was incorporated into the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

By 1996, only a few states had measurable academic standards in place and even fewer had systems for holding schools accountable to those standards. At the same time, public concern about the quality of schools was growing and the push for alternatives such as school choice was gaining momentum. At the second National Education Summit in 1996, the push for results and achievement continued, but the focus shifted from broad goals to specific measurable standards. Each governor invited one CEO from his or her

state who was a key actor on education; together the governors and CEOs pledged to undertake specific action steps. Governors pledged to develop academic standards and business leaders pledged to make academic achievement count in the hiring process.

The purpose of the third summit now is to define what educational changes are needed to make standards a meaningful reality in the day-to-day business of schools. The summit will focus on teacher quality, standards for teachers, and teacher preparation. Rewards and consequences for performance will be discussed, as will the issue of school choice and promoting school choice in a context of strict accountability. The summit will also examine how to build and maintain public support for standards and the hard work of school reform.

In your remarks you will highlight the role you have played in the standards movement through Goals 2000 and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization in 1994. You will also highlight the commitment your Administration has made to investing in education, including your class size reduction proposal, after-school and summer school programs, charter schools, and educational technology. And you will call attention to the focus you have placed on accountability through your Education Accountability Act, which calls for turning around low-performing schools, increasing teacher quality, ending social promotion, instituting discipline policies, and issuing school report cards for parents. With recent congressional action in mind, you will emphasize that we need to demand more from our schools and invest more in them.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Stage Participants:

Governor James Hunt, North Carolina
Governor Tommy Thompson, Wisconsin
Lou Gerstner, IBM

Program Participants:

YOU
Governor James Hunt, North Carolina

Audience Participants:

See attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Expanded Pool Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will arrive to the IBM Palisades Executive Conference Center and proceed to the stage.
- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage by Governor James Hunt.
- Governor James Hunt will make brief remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VI. ATTACHMENT

- Participants List.

B

**THE REMARKS
FOR THE EDUCATION SUMMIT EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED**

C

1999 National Education Summit Attendees

Special Guests

Secretary Richard Riley

Chairman William F. Goodling

David Gergen

Governors (28)

Gov. Tony Knowles, Alaska

Gov. Mike Huckabee, Arkansas

Gov. Gray Davis, California

Gov. John G. Rowland, Connecticut

Gov. Thomas R. Carper, Delaware

Gov. Jeb Bush, Florida

Gov. Roy Barnes, Georgia

Gov. Frank O'Bannon, Indiana

Gov. Paul Patton, Kentucky

Gov. Parris N. Glendening, Maryland

Gov. Argeo Paul Cellucci, Massachusetts

Gov. John Engler, Michigan

Gov. Marc Racicot, Montana

Gov. Mike Johanns, Nebraska

Gov. Jeanne Shaheen, New Hampshire

Gov. Christine T. Whitman, New Jersey

Gov. George Pataki, New York

Gov. James Hunt, North Carolina

Gov. Bob Taft, Ohio

Gov. Frank Keating, Oklahoma

Gov. Lincoln Almond, Rhode Island

Gov. William J. Janklow, South Dakota

Gov. Mike Leavitt, Utah

Gov. James S. Gilmore, Virginia

Gov. Gary Locke, Washington

Gov. Cecil H. Underwood, West Virginia

Gov. Tommy Thompson, Wisconsin

Gov. Jim Geringer, Wyoming

Business Leaders (33)

Robert Gottstein, Iditarod Properties, Alaska

Joe Ford, Alltel Corporation, Arkansas

Monica Lozana, La Opinion, California

David Shimmon, Kinetics, California
 Kyriakos Tsakopoulos, AKT Development, California
 Robert Furek, Heublien, Inc. (retired), Connecticut
 Kurt Landgraf, DuPont Corporation, Delaware
 Leonard Miller, Lennar Corporation, Florida
 Kent Nelson, UPS, Georgia
 Steve Ferguson, Cook Group, Inc., Indiana
 Raymond Mason, Legg-Mason, Maryland
 John Davis, American Saw and Manufacturing, Massachusetts
 William Berkley, Tension Envelopes, Missouri
 Rick Hayes, US West, Montana
 Bob Bell, Greater Omaha Chamber of Commerce, Nebraska
 Andy Leitz, Hadco Corporation, New Hampshire
 Art Ryan, Prudential Life Insurance Company, New Jersey
 Louis V. Gerstner, Jr., IBM, New York
 Bob Ingram, Glaxo Wellcome, Inc., North Carolina
 J. Billie Ray, Bellsouth-NC, North Carolina
 John Pepper, Proctor & Gamble, Ohio
 Joseph Gorman, TRW, Ohio
 Timothy Smucker, JM Smucker, Ohio
 Keith Bailey, Williams Companies, Inc., Oklahoma
 Stanley Goldstein, BRT, Rhode Island
 Chuck Lee, GTE, Texas
 Eric Schmidt, Novell Inc., Utah
 Kerry Killinger, Washington Mutual, Inc., Washington
 John Warner, The Boeing Company, Washington
 Dennis Bone, Bell-Atlantic -- West Virginia, West Virginia
 Larry Weyers, WPS Resources Corp., Wisconsin
 Michael Cudahy, The Endeavors Group, LLC, Wisconsin
 Mike Ceballos, US West -- Wyoming, Wyoming

. Chief State School Officers (Invited by Governors) (20)

Richard Cross, Commissioner, Alaska
 Ray Simon, Director of Education, Arkansas
 Gary Hart, Secretary of Education, California
 Theodore Sergi, Commissioner, Connecticut
 Tom Gallagher, Commissioner, Florida
 Suellen Reed, Superintendent, Indiana
 Wilmer Cody, Commissioner, Kentucky
 Nancy Grasmick, Superintendent, Maryland
 Robert Bartman, Commissioner, Missouri
 Nancy Keenan, Superintendent, Montana
 Douglas Christensen, Commissioner, Nebraska
 John Lewis, Chairman, State Board of Education, New Hampshire

David C. Hespe, Commissioner, New Jersey
Michael Ward, Superintendent, North Carolina
Susan Tave-Zelman, Superintendent, Ohio
Peter McWalters, Superintendent, Rhode Island
Terry Bergenson, Superintendent, Washington
John Benson, Superintendent, Wisconsin

Education Representatives Nominated by Governors (7)

Peg Bradley, GEPA, Delaware
Gary Carlston, Deputy Superintendent, Utah
Floyd Coppedge, Secretary of Education, Oklahoma
Ron Newcomb, GEPA, Georgia
Michael Sentence, GEPA, Massachusetts
Scott Jenkins, GEPA, Michigan
Rita Meyer, Chief of Staff, Wyoming

Education Leaders (Invited by Summit Co-Sponsors) (25)

Lynn Babcock, National Association of Elementary School Principals
Molly Broad, University of North Carolina
Benjamin Canada, Superintendent, Portland Public Schools
Gaston Caperton, The College Board
Bob Chase, National Education Association
Joseph Cirasuolo, AASA
Rudy Crew, Chancellor, New York City Public Schools
Paula DiPerna, The Joyce Foundation
Roger Erskine, Seattle Education Association
Sandra Feldman, American Federation of Teachers
Joel Fleishman, Atlantic Philanthropic Service Company
John Gardner, Milwaukee School Board
David Hornbeck, Superintendent, Philadelphia Public Schools
Joanna Kalbus, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
Barbara Kelley, National Board for Professional Teaching Standards
Ginny Markell, National Congress of Parent and Teachers Association
Mary Ellen Maxwell, National School Boards Association
Becky Montgomery, The Council of the Great City Schools
Tom Mooney, American Federation of Teachers – Cincinnati
Rod Paige, Superintendent, Houston Independent School District
Hugh Price, National Urban League
Judith Stiegler, National Association of State Boards of Education
Jill Tarule, University of Vermont
Tom VanderArk, Gates Educational Initiative
Curt Voight, National Association of Secondary School Principals

Education Resource Representatives Participating in Summit Sessions (13)

Gordon Ambach, Council of Chief State School Officers
Anne Bryant, National School Boards Association
Don Cameron, National Education Association
Chris Cross, Council for Basic Education
Denis Doyle, Schoolnet, LLC
Chester Finn, The Thomas B. Fordham Foundation
Kati Haycock, The Education Trust
Roberts Jones, National Alliance of Business
Mark Musik, Southern Regional Education Board
Lauren Resnick, University of Pittsburgh
William Schmidt, Michigan State University
Warren Simmons, Annenberg Institute
Marc Tucker, National Center for Education and the Economy

D

September 29, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Craig Hughes, Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: New York Briefing

NEW YORK STATE PRESIDENTIAL RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	3,444,450	50%	Clinton	3,756,177	58%
Bush	2,346,649	34%	Dole	1,933,492	30%
Perot	1,090,721	16%	Perot	503,458	8%

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

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were in New York City on September 21 to address the United Nations General Assembly.

YOU and the **First Lady** were in Skaneateles August 30-31 for vacation and exploratory committee events.

YOU and the **First Lady** were in the Hamptons for a DNC retreat on August 28-29.

The **Vice-President** was on Long Island on September 21 for a private meeting and a Gore 2000 fundraiser.

The **First Lady** was in New York City on September 21-23 for exploratory committee events and a fundraiser to benefit Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (D).

The **First Lady** was in New York City on September 13-14 for exploratory committee events.

The **First Lady** was in Long Island and New York City on September 8-10 for exploratory committee events.

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The **Vice President** is in New York on September 30. He has a breakfast with 200 CEO's in New York City and then travels to Amsterdam, New York for community empowerment events with HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo. In the evening he returns to New York City for press interviews and a Gore 2000 gala.

The **Vice-President** will be in New York on October 5. He will attend an event at Attorney General Eliot Spitzer's farm, a women's lunch, and a fundraiser for the Westchester County Democratic Party.

YOU will be in New York City on October 7 for a DSCC fundraiser hosted by Dennis Rivera and an event to benefit the Hispanic Legal Education Fund. **YOU** will then give the keynote address to the Empire State Pride Agenda Dinner.

The **Vice-President** will be in New York City on October 7 for a Gore 2000 lunch.

The **First Lady** will be in New York City on October 24 for a DCCC reception hosted by Rep. Rangel (D).

1998 ELECTION RESULTS

Governor George E. Pataki (R) breezed to a second term as New York's governor, defeating New York City Council Speaker Peter Vallone (D) 55% - 32%.

In one of the most closely watched Senate races in the country, Senator Al D'Amato (R) was defeated by Rep. Charles Schumer (D) 54% - 45%. Schumer was the recipient of a tremendous amount of Administration travel, including four separate visits by the First Lady. In the unusually bitter and costly campaign, D'Amato may have sown the seeds of his own defeat after his highly publicized labeling of Schumer as a "putzhead" and his imitation of Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D) as "Jerry Waddler." After being slammed for missing votes while campaigning, Schumer effectively snatched the momentum in the final weeks and portrayed D'Amato as an unethical liar.

State Comptroller Carl H. McCall (D) handily defeated Bruce Blakeman (R) 64% - 33% to win a second term.

In a race that was not officially decided until December 15, former Assistant Manhattan District Attorney Eliot Spitzer (D) defeated incumbent Attorney General Dennis Vacco (R) by approximately 26,000 votes out of more than four million cast.

The status quo prevailed among New York's congressional races, with every incumbent member being easily reelected.

2000 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

At this early date, it appears that once again the vast majority of New York's Members of Congress will cruise to re-election. There are two exceptions:

1st Congressional District

Republicans irate over Rep. Michael Forbes' (D) party-switch are taking steps to oust him in the 2000 election, setting up a special fund targeted at beating him. The NRCC set up a special fund to gather cash for the yet-to-be-determined Republican candidate. Reps. Tom Reynolds (R) and John Sweeney (R) are spearheading the effort.

Rep. Forbes is getting help from Minority Leader Dick Gephardt, who has asked members of the Democratic caucus to make the maximum contribution possible to Forbes' campaign. Gephardt wrote in a letter that "Michael's district is extremely competitive and this will be his toughest campaign ever....I believe we have a responsibility to help him with a smooth political transition." Rep Charles Rangel (D) sent out a similar letter. DCCC spokesperson John Del Cecato called the anti-Forbes fund "a tyrannical tactic of a vindictive Republican party."

As of June 30, Forbes had \$224,00 cash-on-hand and expects to need more than \$1 million to be competitive in a race that may include a primary. Potential Democratic primary challengers include retiring Senator Moynihan's Chief of Staff Tony Bullock and the late-Rep. Bella Abzug's daughter, Liz Abzug.

On the Republican side, Suffolk County Clerk Edward Romaine is expected to announce his candidacy later this month. Other possible Republican candidates mentioned are Brookhaven Town Supervisor Felix Grucci and former Forbes Chief of Staff Diana Weir.

7th Congressional District

Rep. Joe Crowley (D) may face a heated primary from politicians upset at how former Rep. Tom Manton (D) handpicked Crowley for the job in 1998. Manton decided to retire after the filing deadline had passed, which meant that the Queens County Democratic Party, which Manton controls, would decide the nominee. Manton picked Crowley, who then won the general election.

Three Queens Democrats are considering challenging Crowley – Assemblywoman Cathy Nolan and Councilmen Walter McCaffrey and John Sabini. In an extremely unusual arrangement, they have jointly hired Celinda Lake to take a poll later this month testing each of them against Crowley. The three will then unite behind the strongest candidate if they decide to challenge Crowley.

Defeating an incumbent is never easy, and this case is no different. Rep. Crowley will have Tom Manton and the Queens County Democratic Party behind him, which gives him a big advantage over any challenger. As of June 30, Crowley had \$310,000 cash-on-hand.

2000 SENATE RACE

With Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) retiring next year, this seat has become a top target for both parties. On the Republican side, New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) is almost certain to run and Rep. Rick Lazio (R) is keeping his campaign alive in case Giuliani decides not to run.

Giuliani's campaign received a huge boost on August 6 when Governor George Pataki (R) said that Giuliani had "earned the right" to be the Republican Senate candidate from New York and said he would ask Rep. Lazio to delay his scheduled announcement and await the mayor's decision. Pataki's bombshell caused Rep. Lazio to suspend his campaign. Lazio said he will re-enter the race if Giuliani does not formally announce in a "timely" fashion.

On September 14, Quinnipiac College released a poll showing the First Lady leading Mayor Giuliani (R) by 1%. The poll of 913 registered New York voters was conducted from September 9-17.

General Election Matchup

	Now	7/99
Hillary Clinton	45%	45%
Rudolph Giuliani	44%	45%

On September 15, the Marist Institute released a poll showing Mayor Giuliani (R) leading the First Lady by 9%. The poll of 717 registered New York voters was conducted from September 14-15.

General Election Matchup

	Now	7/99	Men	Women	NYC	Upstate	Burbs	Latino
Rudolph Giuliani	49%	47%	55%	43%	30%	55%	62%	34%
Hillary Clinton	40%	41%	37%	42%	60%	32%	28%	58%

2001 NEW YORK CITY MAYORAL RACE

Although no one has officially announced their intentions to run, New York City Comptroller Alan Hevesi (D) is leading New York City mayoral candidates with \$2.2 million in his campaign coffers. Public Advocate Mark Green (D) trails with \$1.3 million. Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer has \$1.15 million. City Council Speaker Peter Vallone (D) has just under \$700,000, and City Councilman Ken Fisher (D), former City Councilman Sal Albanese (D), and Deputy Mayor Fran Reiter (R) each have less than \$100,000.

In an uncommon show of unity, Hevesi, Green, Ferrer, and Vallone appeared at a September 15 press conference with the First Lady to attack the Republican congressional budget.

HOT ISSUES

Despite Mayoral Protests, Museum Proceeds with Controversial Exhibit

On September 28, The Brooklyn Museum of Art, defying Mayor Giuliani (R), decided to open a controversial exhibit that includes a dung-splattered painting of the Virgin Mary and pig halves in formaldehyde. The show, entitled "Sensation: Young British Artists from the Saatchi Collection," is scheduled to open October 2 at the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

Despite threats by the Mayor to withhold the museum's \$7.2 million in funding, officials, by a vote of 29-1, -- the 1 being Deputy Mayor Joseph Lhota (R) -- decided to open up the exhibit to people under 18. The Mayor has responded by stopping the Museum's monthly check of almost \$500,000.

On behalf of the Museum, First Amendment lawyer Floyd Abrams has filed an injunction in Brooklyn federal court to stop the city from cutting off funds. The suit claims that though the city has no obligation to fund art, it cannot use funding as a coercive means to control its content.

City Council Speaker Peter Vallone (D), Public Advocate Mark Green (D) and Brooklyn Borough President Howard Golden (D) all said that, while they were disgusted by descriptions of the exhibit, the city should not pull funding. On September 27, the First Lady remarked on the controversy, saying that while she opposed Giuliani's threat to yank the exhibit's funding, personally she found it to be deeply offensive and would boycott the show.

First Lady Speaks Out In Favor of Raising Minimum Wage

On September 28, the First Lady expressed her support for the minimum wage bill authored by Senator Edward Kennedy (D) and Rep. David Bonior (D). The bill would raise the minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$6.15 an hour, and would affect 12 million workers. Mayor Giuliani (R), commenting on the bill, said that while he has not studied the issue enough, he opposes the idea.

Giuliani Urges Clemency for Pollard

On September 27, Mayor Giuliani (R) urged the President to grant Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard clemency. Pollard, a former civilian US Navy intelligence analyst, has been serving a life sentence since 1987, a longer sentence than any other US citizen convicted of spying for a US ally. Giuliani's plea could boost his Jewish support going into his 2000 Senate campaign against the First Lady.

Encephalitis Outbreak

On September 28, The Centers for Disease Control announced that birds carrying West Nile-like encephalitis could be spreading the disease through their annual migrations. CDC officials are testing birds from Maryland to Florida for signs of the disease. The disease is transmitted from bird to mosquito to human, not bird to human or human to human. So far only a dead bird in Westport, Connecticut and another in Scarsdale, New York have tested positive for the strain outside the New York City metropolitan area.

On September 27, the CDC reclassified the strain of encephalitis that has infected 37 and killed four, as West Nile-like instead of "St. Louis." The miscategorization has been blamed on the fact that the two strains are easily confused in lab tests. This new strain has never before been seen in the Western Hemisphere. In response to the virus, the city doused all five boroughs, including Central Park, with mosquito-killing insecticide. The city is worried that wet conditions brought on by Hurricane Floyd will assist in the disease's spread.

Schumer and Silver Debate Rail Funding

On September 27, Senator Schumer (D) publicly criticized Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver's (D) plan to hold up the development of the Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) - Grand Central Station connection until funding for a full-length Second Avenue subway is approved.

Silver argues that a Second Avenue subway is needed to handle the 12,000 additional Long Island riders the LIRR-Grand Central Connection would cause. Schumer argues that while a full-length subway under Second Avenue would be a good idea, Silver should not hold up the LIRR-Grand Central connection's development. MTA Chairman Virgil Conway has called a full length Second Avenue subway "pie in the sky."

The Clinton Administration has given a \$44 million federal grant to help finance the LIRR-Grand Central connection.

4 New York and 8 New Jersey Counties Get Federal Aid Due to Hurricane Floyd

You declared Federal disaster areas in four New York counties and eight counties in New Jersey. The declaration made homeowners and businesses in those counties eligible for Federal disaster relief, which could include housing grants, low-cost loans and other assistance to speed recovery from the storm.

In New York, the declaration covered Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Westchester Counties. In New Jersey, the disaster areas were Somerset, Bergen, Essex, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic and Union Counties.

As of September 20, 67,000 still had no electricity and many still were without gas. As of September 23, more than 1,200,000 people in 46 New Jersey towns were warned to boil water for three minutes before using it, after floodwaters overwhelmed a Treatment plant.

Anti-Smoking Advocates Push for New York City to be Smoke Free

Anti-Smoking advocates are pressing the city to strengthen the 1995 Smoke-free Air Act to ban smoking in bars, private offices and all restaurants. Currently, smokers can smoke in restaurants with fewer than 35 seats, in ventilated "smoking rooms" and in bars.

At a press conference last week, Mayor Giuliani hinted that the anti-smoking advocates might be going overboard, and City Council Speaker Peter Vallone (D) is worried that bars would suffer financial burdens if they are turned into smoke-free zones.

Regents OK Tougher Teacher Standards

State education officials unanimously adopted a series of reforms on September 17 aimed at improving the quality of the state's teaching force and holding the universities that train them accountable for high standards. The measures will require higher scores on a tougher state certification exam and threaten teaching colleges with closure if less than 80 percent of their graduates pass the test.

While they are in college, future educators will be required to major in the field in which they will teach, rather than education, and will no longer be able to pass muster with watered-down courses like "Math for Teachers." The program, which was first proposed more than a year ago, will be phased in through 2004. It affects roughly 200,000 teachers and the 116 public and private teaching colleges in New York who train them.

In 1998, the Regents approved a harder state certification exam to prepare teachers for the more difficult tests their students had to take. The Regents have made it harder to pass the exam, requiring 5 to 15 percent more correct answers on the weighted exam.

Small Crowd Turns Out for Peaceful Harlem Rally

The Second "Million Youth March" on September 3 drew about 2,000 people to the streets of Harlem after weeks of name calling and a public dispute with Mayor Giuliani over obtaining a permit for the rally. 1,500 police officers – or almost one officer per demonstrator monitored the rally. No conflicts were reported. This year's crowd was barely a third of last year's turnout of 6,000.

E. Coli Outbreak

Scores of people in Washington County became ill, and one girl died, after they attended the Washington County Fair during its final weekend August 28-29. State health officials believe water contaminated with manure from dairy barns at the fairgrounds is the likely cause of the outbreak of E. coli 0157:H7, a virulent bacterium most often found in the intestines of cattle.

The outbreak, which affected at least 159 people, caused Health Commissioner Dr. Antonia Novello to urge parents to keep their children out of school and day care if they have diarrhea in an attempt to contain the disease. Dr. Novello said heavy rains on August 26 might have set the conditions for the contamination by creating run-off from the dairy barns into the fair's water supply.

Police Kill "Hammer Man" in Brooklyn

On August 30, four Brooklyn police, firing at least a dozen shots, killed an emotionally disturbed man who was wildly swinging a hammer. Hundreds of residents, mostly Orthodox Jews, gathered on the street and pelted police with debris after the shooting.

Police said the man, later identified as Gideon Basch, and was first warned, then maced, before they opened fire. Police arrived after an anonymous caller complained about a hammer wielding man, and found Basch and another man at the bottom of a flight of stairs. Basch was pounding on the door with this hammer. Police screamed at him to drop the hammer, but he did not, instead moving towards the police, who then maced him. That seemed to enrage Basch, who then came up the steps and was banging a policeman on the wrist and shoulder with the hammer. When the sergeant fell to the ground and Basch continued swinging, the sergeant and other officers opened fire.

Neighborhood activists and critics of Mayor Giuliani, including former Mayor Ed Koch (D), complained that this is yet another example of an over-aggressive police force using unjustified force with deadly results. Koch noted that in this instance, as with the Amado Diallo case, the police could have simply waited out the victim and brought the conflict to a peaceful conclusion rather than forcing the action.

Mayor Giuliani and Police Commissioner Howard Safir defended the police, saying "had (the cops not shot) we would probably have a dead police officer."

School Chancellor Holds Back 21,000 Failing Children

On September 1, Schools Chancellor Rudy Crew announced that more than 21,000 public-school children in the third, sixth, and eighth grades are being held back, despite summer school efforts to get them promoted. More than 14,000 of the students ignored mandated summer school or did not take the required exams.

White Mob Beats African American Man in Long Island

On September 2, a white mob chased and beat a black man and his two white friends who wandered into a Long Island bar for a drink. The group of 30 men and women shouted "Kill the nigger! String him up!" as they kicked and pummeled Gregory Jean-Pierre. Suffolk County District Attorney James Catterson said it was "an absolute terrorist act...it is unparalleled in my experience in Suffolk County...it won't be tolerated."

The melee began at the Roadhouse Pub on Route 25 when Jean-Pierre, Peter Wolfinger, and Brian Moran walked in and ordered drinks. Jean-Pierre was the only African American at the bar. Patrons immediately began insulting Jean-Pierre. The owner of the tavern blocked the door until the three men could escape into Wolfinger's truck, and the victims drove across the street to Wolfinger's business. The mob followed them, broke down the door, and assaulted them, according to Wolfinger. Wolfinger suffered minor bruises, but Jean-Pierre and Moran required hours of surgery. Three people were arrested and charged with first-degree riot, assault, aggravated harassment and burglary. They were being held in lieu of \$250,000 bail. The police are seeking up to two dozen other suspects.

New York Public Schools Principal Shortage

New York Public Schools will start the school year with over 144 interim principals in charge. This is a total of 13% of the schools that do not have permanent principals hired yet. The posts are not allowed to be filled until applicants have gone through a complex screening process. The schools are also lacking approximately 400 assistant principals citywide. The shortages stem from ongoing restructuring in the city's schools under the leadership of Mayor Giuliani and Chancellor Rudy Crew.

Budget Deal Reached

On August 5, the state legislature tied the record for the latest budget by reaching a deal on the \$73.3 billion budget 126 days after the April 1 deadline. Without any deal in place, frustrated Senate Majority Leader Joseph Bruno (R) adjourned the Senate for the session but the Assembly stuck around for hours and negotiated a final solution to both the budget and other important legislation. With the Senate out of town, though, a special session will need to be called sometime this fall or early next year in order to pass the legislation. Highlights of the final plan include:

- \$1 billion in increased spending for education and Medicaid,
- \$375 million in tax cuts,
- \$40 million for vehicle and factory emission and pollution control,
- \$20 million to link state and local government computers to an intranet system,
- \$19 million to make state computers Y2K compliant,

- \$13.2 million to begin to phase out the State Police's aviation system,
- \$10.5 million for an English proficiency program,
- \$1.7 million for a theft and fraud prevention program,
- 1% per gallon reduction on beer excise taxes,
- 2.5% reduction on taxes for boxing and wrestling matches,
- \$500 tax credit for individuals and companies that purchase defibrillators,
- Delay in the elimination of the 4% sales tax on clothing,
- Authorizing two tax-free shopping weeks in September and January,
- Approving the sale of the state-controlled Medical Malpractice Insurance Association,

The other major highlights of the last-minute negotiations include:

- Stiffening penalties for blocking abortion clinics,
- Giving greater protection to victims of stalking,
- Expanding the state's database of criminal DNA specimens to include white-collar criminals,
- Deciding not to permit New York State to join the Powerball Lottery.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	George Pataki (R)	55% in 1998
U.S. Senate:	Charles Schumer (D)	54% in 1998
	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)	55% in 1994
U.S. House:	19D/12R	
State Senate:	26D/35R	
State Assembly:	98D/52R	
Electoral Votes:	33	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

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

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Governor:	George Pataki (R)
Lt. Governor:	Mary Donohue (R)
Secretary of State:	Alexander Treadwell (R)
Attorney General:	Eliot Spitzer (D)
State Comptroller:	H. Carl McCall (D)
Speaker of the Assembly:	Sheldon Silver (D)
Majority Leader of the Assembly:	Michael Bragman (D)
Minority Leader of the Assembly:	Tom Reynolds (R)
Senate Majority Leader:	Joe Bruno (R)
Senate Minority Leader:	Martin Connor (D)

NEW YORK AT A GLANCE

- New York has an estimated population of 18,185,000, making it the 3rd most populous state in the nation.
- 46% of the registered voters in New York are Democrats, 30% are Republicans, and 24% are Independents.
- Turnout in 1998 comprised 41% of the voting age population, compared with 47% in 1996, 38% in 1994, and 52% in 1992.
- 69.3% of New Yorkers are White, 14.3% are African American, 12.3% are Hispanic, and 3.7% are Asian/Pacific Islander.
- 13.1% of New York residents are age 65 or older.
- 49.9% of New York residents are married, while 23% have children.
- 25% of New Yorkers have a college degree, while 75% have a high school diploma.

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

99 SEP 29 PM 4:27

September 29, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *DTB FOR*
Acting Chair

SUBJECT: EDUCATION AND NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL HOT ISSUES

County Payments Legislation: Education and Environment

Currently, federal law directs that 25% of timber harvest receipts from individual National Forests go to states and counties for expenditures on public purposes, such as schools and hospitals. Given the decline in timber harvest on federal lands, this linkage has created budget shortfalls for local governments. Additionally, linking county payments to harvest levels unnecessarily creates an incentive for pursuing timber sales regardless of environmental or recreation impacts.

For the past two years, the Administration budget has carried a proposal to delink federal payments to counties from timber harvest levels. Instead, a flat payment would be made to the county on an annual basis based on a formula calculated in several different ways, at the county's discretion. Over the next five years, this proposal would result in payments \$259 million *higher* than would occur under the current formula. Under the Administration proposal, the payments to states would be part of Federal entitlement spending, annually provided to States and counties, independent of any Congressional or agency action.

While everyone agrees that the current situation is not a good one for county governments, there is no consensus that delinking payments from harvest is the right approach. Many county governments and the timber industry are supporting a bill introduced by Congressman Boyd (D-FL) and Deal (R-GA) that would continue the linkage between harvest levels and payments. In Congressional testimony, a USDA witness said that Secretary Glickman would recommend that you veto this legislation. In addition, the witness expressed the Administration's support for a bill introduced by Congressman DeFazio that reflects our proposal, but it is not yet widely supported.

For reasons not clear to us, the National Education Association (NEA) has gone on record supporting a group known as the National Forest Counties and Schools Coalition, which supports proposals that retain the linkage. NEA's endorsement of this position has been effectively used to convey the message that the education community opposes our proposal. We are working to understand their rationale and formulate a proposal that is acceptable to the education community.

If asked, you should say that you firmly believe county governments should have fair and predictable payments, and that linking their budgets to fluctuating timber harvest levels

works against that goal. In addition, you should say you support Rep. DeFazio's legislation and agree with the Chief of the Forest Service's views and that it makes little sense for the education of rural schoolchildren to be held hostage to productive timber sales.

Mosquito-Born Disease

In New York City earlier this month, an infectious disease outbreak caused four deaths and sickened at least 33 people. Health officials say the outbreak, initially diagnosed as St. Louis encephalitis, a mosquito-borne illness, is much broader than originally suspected. Upon discovery of hundreds of birds dying from the fever in the region, officials have reclassified the disease as a rare African and Asian virus known as West Nile Fever. It is suspected that migratory birds are carrying the virus as they move south. Mosquitoes are still the culprits in delivering the disease to humans.

With confirmed cases in separate areas of the city, Mayor Giuliani ordered health officials to spray every borough with the insecticide Malathion. In subsequent news coverage, reporters have linked this outbreak to global warming; pointing out that an increased spread of infectious diseases is consistent with what scientists expect in a warmer world.

If asked about the outbreak, you should say that health officials with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are doing everything they can to better understand the cause and effects of this disturbing rash of infections and to alert health officials in other states to be on the lookout for possible spread of the virus.

If asked about the outbreak's link to global warming, you should say that while there is no definitive proof that this incident was a result of global warming, a warmer climate does pose a higher risk of such outbreaks, placing greater strain on the public health system to anticipate and respond.

Doppler Radar/Gateway National Recreation Area

The Departments of Interior and Transportation jointly announced an agreement two weeks ago to protect the park values at Gateway National Recreation Area (NRA) and allow an interim and near term installation of a Doppler radar system to provide additional protection to travelers at JFK and LaGuardia Airports. This Doppler radar equipment is important to detect wind shear and advise incoming aircraft of that danger.

The radar tower will be sited, on an interim basis, on land currently managed by the FAA at Floyd Bennett Field inside the boundaries of Gateway NRA. At the same time, the FAA land will be transferred to the National Park Service, to be managed as a part of Gateway NRA. The FAA further agreed to remove the tower and restore the site to open grassland as soon as alternative technology is available, but no later than 20 years from the siting of the tower.

In addition, the FAA will provide screening and landscaping of the tower, and other mitigation projects including public education and outreach regarding the use and safety of the tower and

aviation technology, and enhancements to the current Gateway NRA site including the Ecology Village area and the archery and fishing areas.

If asked, you should say that this is an important cooperative effort to provide a workable solution to a very difficult situation. The solution will protect the safety of the flying public and ultimately result in a significantly improved park and recreation area for local citizens.

Clean Air Lawsuit

New York State announced earlier this month that it will sue 17 coal-burning power plants in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia to force them to upgrade their emission-control equipment. New York Attorney General Eliot L. Spitzer said these older power plants installed new equipment to increase their output of electricity but have not sought new pollution permits or added pollution controls as required by the federal Clean Air Act.

Spitzer said he is pursuing the individual lawsuits because "legal maneuvers" by upwind states and a breakdown of direct negotiations in August have delayed U.S. EPA action to combat the pollution. The State of New Hampshire is considering joining this lawsuit.

If asked about this lawsuit, you should say that the United States is not a party in the lawsuit. EPA and the Department of Justice are currently studying this issue.

Port of New York and New Jersey Dredging

Three years ago, the Vice President joined Representative Frank Pallone and Clean Ocean Action in announcing an agreement that closed the controversial Mud Dump Site, began a cleanup of toxic dumping grounds, and strengthened protection of New Jersey's coast. With the leadership and support of Governors Whitman and Pataki, these environmental goals have been achieved while protecting the region's economy and working families whose livelihoods depend on a vibrant Port of New York and New Jersey.

Representative Pallone and Clean Ocean Action now appear to be abandoning the agreement out of concern that is being applied inappropriately in the case of a proposed permit for the Castle Astoria oil facility in Queens. The dispute is largely a technical one, focused on scientific judgments about the suitability of the material for remediation. The scientific peer review of the standards EPA is now completing will ensure that the standards are fully protective and reflect the very best science in protecting New Jersey's coastal environment.

If asked, you should say we remain committed to the 1996 agreement. The Vice President has asked the Environmental Protection Agency and the Corps of Engineers to examine the concerns that Representative Pallone and others have raised about the proposed Castle Astoria permit, to ensure that any final decision is true to the letter and spirit of the agreement.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—PALISADES, NEW YORK

North Carolina Flooding: Today, you signed an amendment to the September 16 major disaster declaration for North Carolina which expands the scope of federal assistance authorized for recovery efforts in the aftermath of Hurricane Floyd. This amendment authorized the debris removal and emergency protective measures, including direct Federal assistance, under the Public Assistance program to be funded at a cost share of 90 percent Federal funding and 10 percent non-Federal funding for all counties designated under the initial declarations. On September 30, Director Witt and Administrator Browner will visit Raleigh, NC and surrounding areas to view the areas affected by the hurricane. (FEMA)

First Charter Schools: On June 16, the State of New York approved the creation of eight charter schools -- five of them in New York City. NY officials said the schools would receive about \$6,000 in federal, state, and local funds for each pupil. Although the schools will be publicly funded, they will be free of many union, budgetary, and civil service restraints. Charter schools must participate in statewide exams, and their charters can be revoked if they fail to meet the academic standards laid out in their five-year plans. (DOEd)

Potential Misuse of Education Funds: On June 18, Judith Johnson, Acting Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, sent a letter to the NY State Department of Education advising that actions by the NY legislature may raise a serious supplanting issue under the Federal Class Size Reduction statute. Although legislators have not finalized the NY budget, there have been reports that NY may shift \$75 million in funds originally targeted for a statewide class-size reduction proposal. If DOEd determines that NY is dropping the state funding because of expected grants from the federal program to reduce class size, NY would be ineligible for the federal money. (DOEd)

West Nile-like Virus: CDC continues to provide support to New York City and surrounding areas. The personnel will assist State and local health officials in determining the extent of the outbreak, collecting diagnostic specimens, and performing additional risk-factor studies. CDC is planning to publish an update on the outbreak in CDC's October 1 *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. (HHS)

E-Coli Contamination: New York is battling one of the worst outbreaks of E-coli contamination in history with over 1000 reported cases, including two deaths. At the request of the New York State Department of Health, the USGS provided information on the hydro-geologic framework and the ground-water flow system where the contamination occurred. (DOI)

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

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.2%:** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% to 5.2% since 1993.
- **627,600 New Jobs:** 627,600 new jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 97,808 per year, compared to an average of 129,850 jobs *lost* per year during the previous administration.
- **628,300 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 628,300 new private sector jobs have been created—an average of 97,917 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 124,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **55,300 New Construction Jobs:** 55,300 construction jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 8,618 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 23,300 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **553,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 189,000 New York workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 364,000 more received an additional raise—from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Building Up 5.2%:** Home building has increased by an average of 5.2% per year since 1993, after falling over 14.1% per year during the previous four years.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,727,000 families in New York.
- **Business Failures and Bankruptcy Filings Down:** Business failures have dropped 9.6% per year since 1993, after increasing 35.1% per year during the previous four years. Additionally, bankruptcy filings have declined 20.6% per year since 1993, after increasing 10.8% during the previous two administrations. [Oct. 98 data]
- **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 New York this year.
- **3.2% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** New York has seen a 3.2% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993. In contrast total bank loans and leases fell an average of 3.9% per year during the previous administration.
- **3.1% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, New York has experienced a 3.1% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell an average of 5.5% per year during the previous administration.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 45,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 45,000 New York children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, New York will receive \$304.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$122.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for New York's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. New York receives \$104.5 million in 1999 to hire about 2,688 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, New York would receive \$127 million in FY00 to support a total of 3,497 teachers.
- **\$35.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], New York receives \$35.2 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **37.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], New York receives \$37.6 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Connecting New York's Schools and Libraries to the Internet:** The E-rate program is part of the Administration's effort to connect every classroom and library to the information superhighway, giving every child access to the resources and knowledge available online. This program helps schools and libraries by providing discounts of 20 to 90 percent on telecommunications services, internal connections and Internet access – with the largest discounts going to the poorest urban and rural schools. In the first year of funding alone, New York received over \$164.5 million in E-rate discounts.
- **\$731 Million for Students Most in Need:** New York will receive \$731 million in Title I grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$52.8 million over FY98 funding.
- **341,300 Students Will Receive Pell Grants This Year:** This year [FY00], New York will receive \$711.5 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, benefiting a total of 341,300 New York students.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. New York will receive \$84.4 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help New York students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 8,400 Have Served in New York through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 8,345 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New York's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans

pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **344,000 students in New York will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 414,000 students in New York will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.** [fully phased-in FY00 estimate]

- **Expanded Job Training to New York's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. New York will receive \$118.3 million in 1999 to help 70,090 of New York's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 33% in New York:** Since 1992, serious crime in New York has fallen 33%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 39% and 32% respectively. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In New York City, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 43%, with a 61% drop in murder, and a 51% drop in robbery. In addition, serious crime has also declined 28% in Rochester and 11% in Syracuse. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in New York:** New York's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 89% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **10,554 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill funded 10,554 new police officers in communities across New York. [through 7/99]
- **Buffalo Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Buffalo 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. Buffalo 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 New York, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Amherst, Ithaca, Syracuse, Rensselaer County, Rockland County, and Suffolk County. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of New York communities including: Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, the Bronx, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Queens, Albany, Fulton, Lackawanna, Mayville, Mount Vernon, New City, New York City, and Tonawanda. 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.
- **\$15 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New York received \$15.1 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$3.9 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, New York received \$3.9 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$672,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$32.7 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New York's Schools:** New York receives \$32.7 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW YORKERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **351,220 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 351,220 fewer people on welfare in New York now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 30% decline. [through 3/99]
- **Child Support Collections Up 74%:** Child support collections have increased by \$359 million—or 65% -- in New York since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Encouraging Responsible Choices—Preventing Teen Pregnancy in New York:** 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 New York.**
- **\$170.1 Million for New York Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, New York received \$96.9 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$48.4 million in funding), helping New York welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$24.7 million in competitive grants were awarded to New York localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in New York received \$33,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President’s comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.
- **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. Yonkers, Nassau County, New York City, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Herkimer-Oneida County, Franklin County, Hornell, Schoharie, Sullivan County, and Ulster County have received a total of \$3.14 million this year to fund innovative transit projects.

INVESTING IN NEW YORK’S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits—from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New York the balanced budget provided \$255.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 454,600 children in New York.
- **Helping Over 480,000 New York Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, New York received \$274.4 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 482,900 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 53,000 more than in 1994.

- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines—surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In New York in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae B*, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$935.1 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, New York communities received \$935.1 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 35% in New York:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 35% in New York by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 195,200 of New York's youth will be kept from smoking and 62,500 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **7,570,000 Americans in New York Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if New York enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 7,570,000 people in New York 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, 3,800,000 New York 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

- **27 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 27 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New York. The sites are located in Hauppauge, Glenwood Landing, Endicott, Shelby, Hyde Park, Johnstown, Oswego, Ramapo, Hamilton, Holbrook, Granby, Conklin, Farmingdale (3), Cold Spring, North Sea, Oyster Bay (2), Brewster, Deer Park, Hicksville, South Glen Falls, South Cairo, Vestal, Warwick, and Woodside, Queens [through 6/99]. This is more than four times the number of sites cleaned up in New York during the previous twelve years combined.
- **\$51.3 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, New York will receive \$47.2 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, New York will receive \$4.1 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in New York:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in New York—

Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Utica, Yonkers, Elmira, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Glen Cove, and Rome—as well as Niagara and Ulster Counties, for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING RURAL AND URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing New York's Communities:** Harlem and the South Bronx were designated as Urban Empowerment Zones in 1994 and were awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity. Already, Rite Aid, Blockbuster Video, the Gap and the Disney Company have either opened Harlem stores or announced plans to do so. An estimated \$1 billion will be invested in Harlem over the next 10 years as a result of this Empowerment Zone designation. In addition, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and Newburgh were designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each to pursue similar efforts. In 1999, Plattsburgh and New York City/Brooklyn were designated Strategic Planning Communities.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 9,200 To 11,000 New Affordable Housing Units in New York 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 New York alone, this proposal would mean an additional 9,200 - 11,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.
- **Helping Rural New Yorkers:** Since 1993, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has invested more than \$839.2 million in New York for rural economic development efforts including rural water and sewer, housing and business assistance.[through FY98]

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF

- **\$347 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, New York has received \$347 million in disaster relief. This includes \$68 million for severe winter and ice storms, high winds, flooding, and tornadoes in 1998, and \$123 million in assistance to recover from severe flooding that occurred in January of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, New York has received over \$6 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$47.5 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$5.1 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 254,021 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$438 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 New York received over \$438 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.

- **Over \$5 Billion in Transit Funds:** Since 1993, New York has received over \$5.1 billion in Federal Transit Funding. This has included \$2.3 million in Livable Communities funds.
- **Saving Lives and Properties:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 268 lives and over \$45.6 million of property in New York.