

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
CINCINNATI AND COLUMBUS,
OHIO**

March 23, 1996

Staff Copy

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Distributed
Separately

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1996

TARMAC GREETING OF DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM MEMBERS

Date: Saturday, March 23, 1996
Time: 9:40 am
Location: Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Airport
From: Donald A. Baer and Carol Rasco

I. PURPOSE

To highlight individuals working at the grassroots level to solve your State of the Union challenges.

II. BACKGROUND

You will meet representatives from T.E.E.N. PRIDE (Teens Enthusiastically Educating the Nation and Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education.) The group's founders, Marilyn and Ted Hospodar, have recruited and continue to work with young people in their community to run this program on drug education. The Hospodars have a long history of involvement in drug prevention efforts and this group represents their ongoing commitment to work with young people to encourage them to resist peer pressure and avoid drug use.

Specifically, the Hospodars work with T.E.E.N. PRIDE members, public and private high school students, to develop and produce skits, songs and dances that offer positive messages about avoiding drug use and the pressures often associated with drugs. Their goal is to educate younger, middle-school kids about the negative effects of drugs, while serving as role models and offering "safe havens" to kids who want to stay clean. All of the program participants have signed a "contract" to stay drug, alcohol and tobacco-free, and many come to the program having been exposed directly to the problems of substance abuse.

T.E.E.N. PRIDE is a local off-shoot of the national PRIDE group. PRIDE is a non-profit organization devoted to alcohol, tobacco and drug prevention. Based in Atlanta, PRIDE offers programs for parents, youth, educators, businesses and government. PRIDE is holding its annual World Drug Conference in Cincinnati on March 28-30 where General McCaffrey will be the keynote speaker. PRIDE intends to distribute the photograph of today's greeting to the almost 10,000 conference participants.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The group you will meet with includes: the founders and advisors of T.E.E.N. PRIDE, the regional representative of national PRIDE, and 13 of the students in the group.

Ted and Marilyn Hospodar

Founders and current advisors of T.E.E.N. PRIDE;
The Hospodars are co-owners of an insurance agency, the parents of three children and live in Loveland, Ohio.

Tamara Sullivan

National PRIDE Regional Manager, Loveland, OH

Liz Botzner

Sophomore at Loveland High School

Lauren Ditto

Sophomore at Sycamore High School

John Gumpert

Sophomore at Sycamore High School

Jill Henry

Sophomore at Sycamore High School

Carl Holtman

Senior at Moeller High School

Julie Levenberg

Sophomore at Sycamore High School

Needra McCann

Sophomore at Loveland High School

Jessica Meyer

Freshman at Loveland High School

Brian Miller

Freshman at Sycamore High School

Kim Reifenberger

Sophomore at Loveland High School

Hall Smeltzer

Junior at Moeller High School

Tara Sutterfield

Junior at Loveland High School

Kelly Swaine

Sophomore at Ursuline Academy

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Following your greeting of elected officials, you will meet the T.E.E.N. PRIDE members.

V. PRESS PLAN

The meet and greet will be covered by the local press. Additionally, the individuals will be profiled about this meeting before and after your visit.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks are necessary.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1996

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON THE CINCINNATI
YOUTH COLLABORATIVE

Date: March 23, 1996
Time: 10:30-11:25 am
Location: Lodge Learning Center, Schmidt Hall
Xavier College
From: Kitty Higgins

I. PURPOSE

To highlight the important role corporations can play in their communities by helping to create better educated and better trained students.

II. BACKGROUND

The Cincinnati Youth Collaborative (CYC) is a local partnership of educational, civic, business and labor leaders who are committed to restructuring the way students are prepared for first employment. The Collaborative was started in 1990 and today has 1,375 mentors and 200 tutors. There are more than 2,000 people involved in the program with 700 students on the waiting list. The CYC has developed productive partnerships with a number of companies, most notably a business-education partnership with Procter & Gamble.

The CYC, funded in part by the federal School-to-Work program, is a system that begins serving all students in the elementary school with career education that continues through high school and into postsecondary educational opportunities. The program builds on the features of tech prep and youth apprenticeship programs to provide an orientation to the world of work, job shadowing experience, excellent counselling, paid work, and solid academics for all students.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

Senator John Glenn
Hon. Roxanne Qualls, Mayor of Cincinnati and Co-Chair of the CYC
Dr. John Bryant, Executive Director of the CYC
John E. Pepper, CEO of Procter & Gamble and Co-Chair of the CYC
Catherine Ingram, President of the Cincinnati School Board
Verneilya Britten, Student, Taft High School
Paul Laws, Mentor, Grace Davidson
Sr. Rose Ann Fleming, Academic Advisor, Xavier Student Athletes
Frederick Scott, Mentor, Kroger Company

Montez Trimm, Student, Washington Park Elementary School
Nathaniel Walker, Student, Schroeder Junior High School
Representatives from other CYC sponsors and students will be in the audience.

IV. PRESS

Pool Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

John Pepper, Moderator, makes welcoming remarks and introduces **YOU**

YOU make opening remarks

YOU will call on the roundtable participants in the following order:

Catherine Ingram
Dr. John Bryant
Frederick Scott
Montez Trimm
Nathaniel Walker
Verneilya Britten
Paul Laws
Sr. Rose Ann Fleming

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by speechwriters

PARTICIPANTS (Beginning from your far right)

Paul Laws is a Grace Davison School-to-Work Worksite Mentor with the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative. He is Verneilya's supervisor at Grace Davison.

Verneilya Britten is a 17 yr. old STW student and mother working at Grace Davison while also attending Taft High School. Because of the mentoring program, she is continuing her education.

Dr. John Bryant is the Executive Director of the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative.

Hon. Roxanne Qualls, the Mayor of Cincinnati, is also the Co-Chair of the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative.

Frederick Scott is a computer specialist with the Kroger Company and a mentor with the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative. He mentors Montez Trimm. —

Montez Trimm is a 10 yr. old student at Washington Park Elementary who participates in the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative. Montez is a fifth-grader in school, but has shown such high intelligence and initiative that he often sits in sixth-grade classes. He has been the school spelling bee champion for seven years. He is mentored by Frederick Scott.

YOU

John E. Pepper, is the CEO of Procter & Gamble and also the Co-Chair of the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative. Pepper is widely viewed as a decent and concerned corporate citizen who does not ignore the welfare of company employees when figuring out the company's bottom line.

Nathaniel Walker is a 13 yr. old student at Schroeder Junior High School. **Today is Nate's 13th birthday.** He is mentored by Susan Strain of *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, who is in the audience.

Sr. Rose Ann Fleming is an Academic Advisor for Xavier Student Athletes. She has a reputation as a good-natured but no-nonsense firebrand who demands and gets the authority to bench a player for missing class. She has been profiled by *Reader's Digest* and the AP. She was the President of Trinity College.

Senator John Glenn

Catherine Ingram is the President of the Cincinnati School Board.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
CINCINNATI YOUTH COLLABORATIVE ROUNDTABLE
XAVIER UNIVERSITY, CINCINNATI, OHIO
MARCH 23, 1996

MAR 22 P7:16

- In my State of the Union address, I talked about the challenges we must face together as we move into the future. One of the most important is our challenge to provide all Americans with the best possible education. The only way to do this is to do it together -- employers and employees, teachers and students, parents and children.
- I'm proud of what our administration has done. We've created a new student loan program that's made it easier to borrow and repay loans. Through AmeriCorps, our national service program, 25,000 young people this year will earn their way through college by serving their communities. Our GOALS 2000 initiative is cutting bureaucratic red tape so that schools and teachers have more flexibility for grass-roots reform and are held accountable for results.
- Our School-to-Work initiative is helping thousands of students, like Montez, Nathaniel and Vemeila, to learn the skills they will need to get and keep good jobs. Tomorrow's high wage jobs will require high skills: developed in the classroom, and through on-the-job training.
- Our School-to-Work program works because we recognize that government can't do this alone. We all have a responsibility to do our part. All companies should invest, not only in their current employees, but in their future employees -- young people. When businesses encourage young people to stay in school and help them get worksite training, they are investing in their own future competitiveness. We're-going to be winners in the new global economy because we're going to continue to produce the best-educated, best-trained workers in the world.
- When businesses, workers, schools, and community organizations work as a team, we all do better. That's what the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative is all about. It's a terrific example of a community pulling together to guide young people toward a successful and prosperous future.
- Companies like Proctor & Gamble donate, not only needed funds, but placement opportunities for students. Over 1500 mentors and tutors, volunteer their time and experience. As a result, more and more young people do better in school and will be better prepared to succeed at work, support themselves and their families, and give something back to their community. When that happens, everybody wins.
- Now I'd like to hear from all of you about why the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative is such a success.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

REMARKS TO THE CINCINNATI COMMUNITY

March 23, 1996

LOCATION: Schmidt Memorial Field House, Xavier University

TIME: 11:45am - 12:40am

FROM: David Lane, NEC *DL*

I. PURPOSE

You are speaking on the topic of corporate citizenship. As with Saturday's radio address, your remarks will call attention to five ways businesses can show good citizenship toward their employees.

II. BACKGROUND

This speech provides an opportunity to build on recent speeches in Northridge, California (Harman International Industries) and Taylor, Michigan, on the topic of corporate citizenship. In this speech you will announce your five goals for companies with respect to how they treat their employees and you will provide examples of corporations that exemplify each goal. You will challenge companies to:

1) provide family-friendly workplaces; 2) provide health care and pension benefits; 3) treat workers as assets; 4) work in partnership with employees; 5) provide safe and secure workplaces.

By establishing goals for corporate citizenship you will frame the discussion on this topic. This discussion will continue in coming weeks in several forums, possibly including some of the following: a meeting with CEOs of companies that exemplify your goals; a public event at a business school in which CEOs discuss the virtues of these goals; establishment of some sort of corporate citizenship award; introduction of pension protection legislation; and a roundtable discussion with laid off workers.

Attached you will find information on some companies that exemplify the principles put forward in your speech.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Father James E. Hoff, President, Xavier University

Roxanne Qualls, Mayor of Cincinnati

Senator John Glenn

Audience -- You will speak to a diverse audience of approximately 4100 people (tickets distributed as follows: 1700 through Xavier University, 1700 through the Mayor's Office, 500 through companies associated with the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative, and 200 through the White House Office of Public Liaison.)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- The President is announced off-stage and proceeds to the stage, accompanied by Father Hoff, Mayor Qualls, and Senator Glenn.
- Felishia L. Coady, a music student at Xavier University, sings the national anthem.
- Father James E. Hoff, President of Xavier University, introduces Mayor Roxanne Qualls.
- Mayor Qualls makes remarks and introduces Senator Glenn.
- Senator Glenn makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- The President works a ropeline and departs the stage.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by David Shipley.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP CHALLENGES

March 23, 1996

1. **FAMILY-FRIENDLY WORKPLACES:** *Create workplaces that allow workers to be both productive workers and caring and responsible family members. Family friendly policies can range from flexible work schedules, to help with child and elder care, to time off for parent-teacher meetings. Companies that recognize our broader obligations as parents, family members and citizens off-the-job get more committed employees on-the-job.*
2. **ECONOMIC SECURITY:** *Provide the security that a living wage, health care, and pension benefits can give.*
3. **INVESTMENT IN EMPLOYEES:** *Recognize that investments in your employees are every bit as important as investing in factories and equipment. Provide broad opportunities for education and training both in and outside the firm, for new skills and advancement.*
4. **PARTNERSHIP WITH EMPLOYEES:** *Give employees a voice in the workplace and share the burdens and benefits of good times and bad. When restructuring and layoffs are essential to a company's long-term health: be open, be helpful, and be fair. Productive companies need committed employees.*
5. **SAFE AND SECURE WORKPLACES:** *Protect the health and safety of employees through management commitment and employee involvement.*

SOME EXAMPLES OF COMPANIES THAT ARE DOING GOOD THINGS TO MEET THE PRESIDENT'S GOALS OF CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP

FAMILY-FRIENDLY WORKPLACES: *Create workplaces that allow workers to be both productive workers and caring and responsible family members. Family friendly policies can range from flexible work schedules, to help with child and elder care, to time off for parent-teacher meetings. Companies that recognize our broader obligations as parents, family members and citizens off-the-job get more committed employees on-the-job.*

Procter & Gamble -- Cincinnati, OH

Procter & Gamble was recently listed in the 100 Best Companies to Work For by "Working Mother" magazine and was selected as #2 overall in "Fortune" magazine's 100 Most Admired Companies. They are listed in Robert Levering's "100 Best Companies to Work for in America." They are strong in high-performance and family-friendly policies.

Procter & Gamble has outstanding programs for new moms. After up to a year of maternity leave (40 weeks more than required under the Family and Medical Leave Act), working mothers are eligible for up to five years of reduced work hours to care for their young children. In addition, the company offers direct subsidies for childcare (up to 4% of salary), a perk from which more than 1,400 working parents benefit.

P&G has voluntarily opted out of advertising on daytime TV due to concerns over programming.) [CEO: John Pepper; Operating Revenues: \$33.4 billion; 39,000 employees; some union plants; publicly-traded. The company makes a variety of household products.]

Patagonia -- Ventura, CA

Patagonia of Ventura, California offers excellent maternity and paternity leave: four months, including eight weeks at full pay. Extended also to adoptive parents, this is one of the most generous packages in the country. Back at work, new parents have access to two on-site child care centers and are permitted five sick-child days per year. In addition, the company accommodates workers' lives outside the job via job sharing, work-at-home opportunities, flextime, and compressed workweeks. To top it off, the company has an excellent record of promoting women, with females holding more than half of the highest-paying jobs, including that of the President.

Patagonia offers an example of how "contagious" good corporate citizenship can be. After the tragic fire at Malden Mills in Lawrence, MA -- a major supplier of synthetic fleece -- Patagonia quickly announced that the disruption in supply would not produce any Patagonia layoffs. Noting the 15-year relationship between the two companies, Patagonia announced its commitment to getting Malden Mills back on its feet. [CEO: Alison May; Operating Revenues: \$126 million; 550 employees; non-union; privately-owned. The company manufactures and distributes outdoor wear.]

ECONOMIC SECURITY: *Provide the security that a living wage, health care, and pension benefits can give.*

Republic Engineered Steel --Massillon, OH. Republic Engineered Steels, Inc. of Massillon, Ohio is 100% employee-owned and is developing creative ways to supplement the wages of its workforce. The company has recently implemented a "Target 60" project which is designed to save the company \$60 million in waste and production costs by using employee suggestions. And 50% of the savings will be passed along to workers. Every time the company reaches a predetermined dollar amount in savings, all Republic employees will receive an hourly pay increase. If the goal is reached, pay increases will approach \$3 per hour. [CEO: Russell Maier; Operating Revenues: \$670 million; 5,000 employees; United Steelworkers of America; 100% ESOP. The company manufactures carbon, alloy, and specialty steels.]

Fel-Pro -- Skokie, IL. Fel-Pro Incorporated of Skokie, Illinois supplements a strong salary package and profit-sharing with solid health insurance (the company pays 85% of every employee's premium) and a host of unique benefits: Every baby born to a Fel-Pro family is greeted with a \$1,000 savings bond and a pair of engraved baby shoes. When ready to travel with Mom or Dad to work, the company offers on-site childcare for \$90 per week (a 60% subsidization). At school age, Fel-Pro will reimburse 80% of the cost of hiring a tutor for a child having trouble in school and runs an eight-week day camp in the summer. Beginning at age 17, youth are eligible for summer employment and an automatic college scholarship of \$3,500 per year. Upon college graduation, the company sends a gift of \$500 to the new grad. As a result, Working Mother magazine routinely lists Fel-Pro in its Top 10 favorite companies. [Co-CEOs: Paul Lehman, David Weinberg; Operating Revenues: \$268 million; 1,700 employees; non-union; family-owned. The company manufactures automotive sealing products (including lubricants, adhesives, and gaskets).]

INVESTMENT IN EMPLOYEES: *Recognize that investments in your employees are every bit as important as investing in factories and equipment. Provide broad opportunities for education and training both in and outside the firm, for new skills and advancement.*

Harley-Davidson -- Milwaukee, WI. Harley-Davidson of Milwaukee, Wisconsin is back on top of the motorcycle market, and has done so by investing in its employees. According to CEO Richard Teerlink, part of Harley-Davidson's corporate vision statement says that the key to the company's success is to balance stakeholder interests through empowered employees focusing on value-added activities. To assist its employees improve basic literacy and mathematics skills, Harley established an on-site learning center providing confidential help to employees. In addition, Harley has started a program to provide educational resources and exposure to work settings for high school students. [CEO: Richard Teerlink; Operating Revenues: \$1.5 billion; Intl. Assn. Of Machinists and Allied Industrial Workers.]

United Technologies --Hartford, CT. United Technologies Corp. of Hartford, CT is committed to education and training. It gives employees time off to attend classes, pays for tuition and books, and, for those who complete their studies, 50 shares of company stock (currently worth about \$5,200). The studies do not even have to be work-related. Employees can go to nursing school or get a degree in creative writing. CEO George David hopes that 20 percent of his employees will use the plan. That would gradually increase the company's outlay to about \$50 million a year from the current \$11 million. Says David, "You want everyone to have a very positive agenda toward his or her life, and you get that positive agenda when you feel like you're in charge and engaged. You get that way when you're an educated person, when you have skills and are in demand." [CEO: George David; Operating Revenues: \$20.8 billion; multiple unions; publicly-traded. The company manufactures electronic components.]

Xerox -- Stamford, CT. Xerox Corp. of Stamford, CT has created its Business Excellence System, through which employees receive training in process improvement, problem-solving skills, work-group communication, process mapping, statistical measurement, and benchmarking. The idea is to give workers an understanding of how business excellence, customers, and teamwork must be linked for the company to succeed. Xerox has also integrated its training with worker empowerment. In 1992, Xerox estimated that at any given time, 75 percent of its employees were actively working on one or more of 7,000 quality improvement teams. Xerox's training programs provided education in group processes and quality in order to support the empowerment effort. Pulling this all together is Xerox's partnership with its union (ACTWU, now UNITE), to which CEO Paul Allaire attributes the company's success. [CEO: Paul Allaire; Operating Revenues: \$17.4 billion (12/94); 47,200 employees; UNITE; publicly-traded. Xerox is a document-processing company.]

PARTNERSHIP WITH EMPLOYEES: *Give employees a voice in the workplace and share the burdens and benefits of good times and bad. When restructuring and layoffs are essential to a company's long-term health: be open, be helpful, and be fair. Productive companies need committed employees.*

Cinergy -- Cincinnati, OH. Cinergy of Cincinnati, Ohio, a utility holding company that provides electric and gas services in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, had to trim its workforce by 10% at the beginning of 1996. And it's doing so -- WITH NO LAYOFFS. Instead, the restructuring is being done through early retirements and voluntary, generous severance programs. To reassure remaining employees, a firm no-layoff policy is in effect through 1999. In addition, the company has created a redeployment pool for employees whose positions were eliminated in the consolidation. These employees can take a leave of absence to return to school (and still receive benefits) and get assistance in finding positions in other parts of the company. [CEO: Jackson Randolph; Operating Revenues: \$1.8 billion (12/94). The company resulted from the recent merger of Cincinnati Gas & Electric and PSI Resources, and provides electric and gas services.]

Corning, Inc. -- Corning, NY. Corning, Inc. of Corning, NY, has established a partnership with the American Flint Glass Workers Union that is recognized as a model of labor-management cooperation. Together, the union and Corning management have undertaken the development of innovative workplace practices in each Corning facility. The Partnership agreement called for six essential values: 1) recognition of the rights of workers to participate in decisions that affect their working lives; 2) acknowledgment of the worth of all individuals and their right to be treated with dignity and respect; 3) recognition that workers are a valuable resource that should be preserved; 4) an atmosphere within the plants of trust and openness; 5) encouragement of individual creativity and participation; and 6) provision of avenues for individual growth and development within the workplace and the company. To implement these essential values, the partnership agreement called for the establishment of joint labor/management steering committees in each plant, and stated formal objectives to promote employment security. [CEO: Jamie Houghton; Operating Revenues: \$4.8 billion (12/94); 39,200 employees; American Flint Glass Workers Union: publicly-held (NYSE). The company manufactures fiber optics, plastic, pyrex, etc.]

Harman Electronics -- Northridge, CA. Harman Electronics (and its sister firm JBL Inc.) of Northridge, California were once the largest domestic manufacturers of loudspeakers, loudspeaker systems, associated electronics, and original equipment amplifiers. More recently, foreign-owned competition began developing reliable and lower cost products in shorter time frames, cutting into JBL/Harman's profits. As these factors began reducing product prices, JBL/Harman began to pursue two strategies: 1) improve their traditional products, and 2) develop new products based in digital signal processing technologies. A retrained workforce was key to this effort. Instead of trying to increase profits by cutting jobs and workers, JBL and Harman, in conjunction with the California Manufacturers Association, contracted with an external group to retrain over 600 workers in Statistical Process Control and Manufacturing Resource Planning to ensure continued employment for these workers. In addition, the company has created the "OLE" effort (Off-Line Employment) to build in a labor buffer for periods of slack demand. Under the program, when demand for speaker cabinets falls, workers shift to producing clock faces using scrap wood. [CEO: Sidney Harman; non-union; publicly-traded (NYSE).]

SAFE AND SECURE WORKPLACES: *Protect the health and safety of employees through management commitment and employee involvement.*

Johnson & Johnson -- New Brunswick, NJ. Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick, New Jersey has a model safety and health program. At each plant there is a specialized staffperson dedicated to this function. These professionals oversee an extremely effective program premised on employee involvement, that includes training, strict enforcement and in-depth incident investigations. Their program also includes what is recognized as one of the best wellness programs (Live for Life) in the country. And it pays off: Johnson & Johnson's lost workday injury rate is well below industry average. [CEO: Ralph Larson; Operating Revenues: \$15.7 billion; 28,400 employees; a variety of unions; publicly-traded. The company manufactures a variety of health care products.]

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE LUNCH
CINCINNATI, OHIO 96 MAR 22 P 8:17
MARCH 23, 1996

Acknowledgments: Stan Chesley; DNC Chair Don Fowler.

STRAIGHTFORWARD VISION WHEN I TOOK OFFICE

American dream for all; strongest force for peace and freedom; continue come together around basic values.

How? Opportunity, responsibility, commitment to community

LAST THREE YEARS: AMERICA & OHIO

Economy strong: Lowest unemp/infl/mortgage rates 27 yrs. 8.4 M new jobs: Nearly 1M in basic industries like autos & construction. Homeownership highest in 15 yrs. Exports growing faster than imports, 1st time in yrs. As for OH: unemp rate was 6.9%, now 5%: last year lowest level in 20 yrs. In 37 mos, OH has added over 400,000 jobs. Bank lending up \$8.1 billion.

Same time: Still econ. insecurity: too many people working hrder w/out raise, downsizing.

Strongest force for peace & freedom: no missiles at children, Bosnia, Haiti, Somalia.

Same time: Brink of peace -- Rabin murdered, London bomb.

Last week: Traveled to Egypt and Israel.

Coming together and values: welf, pov, crime, teen preg: all down.

Cincinnati--reported crime down 11% 1st half of '95.

Same time: Juv. crime, drugs, cigarettes up.

Right direction, but new challenges.

Why? Profound change: Info. Age, global economy.

AGE OF POSSIBILITY, unleashed by change.

More Americans, more chances to build future of their dreams.

Great change means great challenges. SOTU: must face them together.

Era big government over, can't go back to: Fend for yourselves. Instead, move forward: all Americans meet challenges together: families, schools, churches, businesses. *When we are divided we defeat ourselves, when we are united, we will always win.*

BUDGET

Balance budget in that spirit: 7 years, protect values, modest tax cut.

Released '97 budget this week.

Honor responsibilities: Medicare for elderly, Medicaid for children, disabled, education of children, health of environment.

To Congress: Finish job by Easter.

SEVEN CHALLENGES for future to seize promise of age of poss:

1. Cherish children, keep families together. Violence off television.

V Chip victory: We worked in bipartisan manner to give parents control over what their kids watch. End tragedy of domestic violence.

2. Provide all Americans w/education for new century. Renew schools, open college doors wider than ever. Working to do that: Expanding Head Start; Goals 2000; Direct lending; Expanding Pell grants to deserving students. Now we have to do more: Standards. Choice. Computers. College merit schol; 1M work study; 10K dedctn for tuition.

3. Help every American willing to work achieve economic security.

Raise minimum wage, approaching 40-year low. Protect workers' pensions. GI Bill for workers. Above all, access to health care, Kennedy-Kassebaum.

4. Take streets back from crime/gangs/drugs. Crime finally declining.

Communities, police departments coming together to take back streets.

Crime Bill helping: 1/3 of 100,000. 978 new police on streets of OH.

Must not repeal Brady Bill, 44,000; assault weapons ban, 19. Now: more, especially for young. Break gangs like mob. Renew assault on drugs, home and abroad.

5. Leave environment safe and clean for next generation. Generation of bipartisan effort: air & water cleaner, children safer. Climate change. Can be good for enviro & good for econ.

6. Maintain leadership fight for freedom and peace. Middle East to Haiti to Bosnia, America leading world toward peace.

7. Make democracy work: 7th chall for us in public service: Shrink government, bipart. campaign fin. reform.

Carville: Last 30 yrs - Gvt spent ½ tax money on 3 things: nat'l defense, Social Security, Medicare.

CONCLUSION

Challenges as we move into future: Stronger families. Better education. Access to health care. Safer streets. A cleaner environment.

Can do all these things -- if we do them together. Meet any challenge, achieve any goal.

So don't be cynical: no excuse for inaction. Concentrate on tomorrow, vision of future, doing something to make it real.

Lift up your sights, fight for our future, best is yet to come.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1996

TARMAC GREETING OF PARTICIPANTS IN MEDIA LITERACY PROJECT

Date: Saturday, March 23, 1996
Time: 3:50 pm
Location: Port Columbus International Airport
From: Donald A. Baer and Carol Rasco

*BAE
GR*

I. PURPOSE

To highlight individuals working at the grassroots level to solve your State of the Union challenges.

II. BACKGROUND

You will meet with participants in the Critical Viewing Workshop, a local program designed to help families understand the key concepts of media literacy and develop skills for critical viewing. The Critical Viewing Workshop gives parents training and education that assists them in making responsible decisions about television viewing and enables them to use this information to help other parents and children. Specifically, the workshops teach parents how to talk with their children about violence on television and how to set and adhere to rules about television viewing. Participants in the workshop not only take the information back into their own homes, but also into their communities where they volunteer to conduct the interactive workshop with other parents and kids.

The Critical Viewing Workshop was started three years ago by members of a local group, Strategies Against Violence Everywhere (SAVE), the Columbus Junior League, and the Alliance of Black Women, all of whom were concerned about the effects of violence in the media on young people. They approached their local cable company and cosponsored a workshop on violence and the media with Harvard University expert Renee Hobbs that led to the formation of the local program.

While the workshops have been organized in cooperation with resident councils in local housing developments, churches and civic groups, they recently received a grant to develop a more formalized mechanism for offering the workshops. The Critical Viewing Workshop's umbrella group, SAVE, is funded by businesses, foundations, service agencies and individuals. They recently received a Community Prevention Coalition Demonstration grant from NIH to address the issues of drug abuse and violence. SAVE works with a variety of groups including local cable companies, businesses, schools, law enforcement agencies, churches, and non-profits.

III. PARTICIPANTS

You will meet of representatives of SAVE, parents and children who have participated in and conducted workshops.

- Denise Dennis: President of the Sullivan Gardens Resident Council. Denise has participated in the workshop, uses the materials with her children, and now conducts workshops for others.
- Dennis children: Shannon Dennis (18), Shamar Dennis (17), Shawnte Sherrod (12)
- John Gregory: Resident at Greenbriar Apartments who participated in a workshop, has held subsequent workshops in Greenbriar, and has used the material with his own children.
- Gregory children: Deveonne Gregory (16), Charles Jefferson (10), Shaspa Cook(11)
- Dollean Harmon: Trainer and a member of the Alliance of Black Women.
- Robin Hepler: President of the Columbus Junior League Association who participated in the first workshop and uses the material with her kids as well as conducts workshops for others.
- Hepler children: Lauren Hepler (6), Collin Hepler (4)
- Peggy Murphy: She is a resident of Eastmore Square who participated in a workshop and uses the material with her kids.
- Murphy children: Joey Murphy (8)
- Councilwoman Les Wright: President and co-Founder of SAVE; Democratic Councilwoman and President of the Alliance of Black Women. (She was originally born in Arkansas.)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Following your greeting of elected officials, you will meet members of the workshop.

V. PRESS PLAN

The meet and greet will be covered by the local press. Additionally, the individuals will be profiled about this meeting before and after your visit.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks are necessary.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH OHIO REPORTERS

DATE:	March 23, 1996
LOCATION:	Cargo Bay, Columbus International Airport
TIME:	4:10 p.m.
FROM:	Mike McCurry

I. PURPOSE

You will host a roundtable discussion with eight Ohio print reporters to highlight the accomplishments of your administration, and the theme of corporate responsibility as mentioned in your speech at Xavier University in Cincinnati.

II. BACKGROUND

The focus of this roundtable is likely to be political, especially given the recent Ohio primary. The roundtable will enable you to reach out to other markets in Ohio beyond Cincinnati and Columbus.

The following newspapers included in the roundtable endorsed the Clinton/Gore ticket in 1992: Akron Beacon Journal, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Dayton Daily News, Toledo Blade and the Youngstown Vindicator. The Cincinnati Enquirer, the Cincinnati Post and the Columbus Dispatch endorsed the Republican Presidential ticket. You have not interviewed with any of the Ohio papers, except the Cleveland Plain Dealer, since taking office.

The papers at the roundtable have devoted considerable space to covering Presidential politics. The Dayton Daily News reports that voters are primarily concerned about government downsizing; welfare; crime; social security; and the federal budget. The Cleveland Plain Dealer has been running a series entitled "Voters First" focusing on issues that families fear: loss of control of family values and crime. The paper stated that you have frequently raised and followed through on value-related issues. In contrast, Senator Dole has talked about restoring them, but has offered few specifics.

The Columbus Dispatch recently ran a Gallup Poll conducted in central Ohio. 46% approved of your handling of the economy, 45% disapproved. Overall job performance had a 48% approval level and 43% disapproval.

Cincinnati media have devoted a fair amount of coverage to the recent vote on a small tax increase to pay for construction of two new stadiums in Cincinnati to keep the Bengals and the Reds professional teams located there. Voters in Hamilton County supported the one-half percent increase in their sales tax, raising it to 6%. The big sports issue in Cleveland is the move of the Browns to Baltimore.

These reporters are likely to ask you the following questions:

Do you expect to win Ohio in November?

What would you think of Voinovich as a candidate for Vice President?

What do you see as the important issues in this year's election?

How does the country prepare workers to deal with corporate downsizing?

The Ohio General Assembly recently approved proposals to allow Ohio to charter and subsidize locally controlled schools. What's your position on charter schools?

Governor Voinovich has complained about the seven month wait for the passage of the state's welfare reform plan. He has stated that the country would be better served by a Republican plan which gives the states greater flexibility. Why haven't you been able to deliver welfare reform?

What are the chances of getting a balanced budget this year?

As a candidate you promised universal health care. You're now supporting the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill. Why have you backed away from universal coverage?

What are your thoughts on the GM strike settlement?

III. SCHEDULE

You will take a question from each reporter around the table. The roundtable should last approximately 45 minutes.

IV. PARTICIPANTS

PRESIDENT

Stephen Hoffman, Akron Beacon Journal

Joe Hallett, Cleveland Plain Dealer

Howard Wilkinson, Cincinnati Enquirer

Randy Ludlow, Cincinnati Post

Tim Miller, Dayton Daily News
Alan Johnson, Columbus Dispatch
David Shutt, Toledo Blade
Mark Niquette, Youngstown Vindicator

V. PRESS PLAN

Interviews are exclusive to these Ohio newspapers. Your discussion should generate front page stories in each of the Sunday papers. The combined circulation of the papers is over two million readers.

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. TALKING POINTS

- * National Security background information
- * Political background information
- * Ohio Welfare reform waiver update
- * Charter School talking points
- * Health care in Ohio
- * General Motors Strike Qs/As
- * Background on the Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport Project
- * Summary of recent Ohio news articles

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS GUIDANCE FOR OHIO MEDIA ROUNDTABLE

March 23, 1996

China/Taiwan

Bosnia

CHINA/TAIWAN

TAIWAN ELECTION RESULTS

- We congratulate the people of Taiwan for successfully carrying out their first direct elections for president and vice president.
- The real winners are the people, who exercised their democratic rights to choose their leaders.

BEIJING REACTION

Likely to be negative -- highly critical of Lee Teng-hui for efforts to gain more international prestige, trip to Cornell. They consider he is trying to establish Taiwan independence.

- Hope that tensions in Taiwan Strait ease now that elections are over.
- We have urged both sides to practice restraint, avoid provocative activities in advance of election.
- Now that they're over, we urge even more strongly that the two sides make serious and visible efforts to demonstrate goodwill, resume a constructive dialogue, restore stability in the region, work peacefully to resolve problems.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN REGION

Becoming more controversial, with Chinese accusing U.S. of "gunboat diplomacy." May be asked what role they played in election, how long they will stay, etc.

- U.S. naval forces are in region to register our interest in the preservation of peace and stability. They are not a threat to anyone. They do not represent us "taking sides."

OVERALL RELATIONS WITH CHINA

- We are committed to having as positive a relationship with China as we can. It is an important country, and a strong, vibrant relationship with China will contribute not only to long-term interests of our two peoples, but also to regional and global stability and prosperity.
- There are several serious problems that we confront, but we believe they are manageable.
- The best way to do that is by communicating honestly, listening carefully, and working seriously.

BOSNIA

IFOR PULLOUT

- Remains our position that IFOR can accomplish the implementation of the military aspects of the Dayton Accords in about one year.
- IFOR's mission has not changed. It is to establish a secure environment and create the conditions within which the parties and the international community can establish a stable and long-lasting peace. That mission is being successfully implemented.
- I do not see any need for IFOR to remain in Bosnia after it has accomplished its mission.
- The United States and our allies are committed to making Dayton work.
- Many of the military tasks of the initial phase of Dayton have been successfully completed. We are at the beginning of a second phase in which the focus of international effort will be the critical challenge of civilian implementation.

ON THE QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL

- It is our expectation that IFOR will remain at its current strength through the elections.

FUTURE OF THE PEACE ACCORDS

- There is no question that in order to establish lasting peace in Bosnia, full implementation of the Dayton Accords, both the military and civilian aspects, is essential.
- That is why the parties committed themselves in Geneva to build upon the accomplishments of the first three months of implementation and expressed their determination to ensure the complete fulfillment of the spirit and letter of the Agreement.
- Now that satisfactory compliance with the military aspects of the Agreement has established a framework of security and predictability within which to build civilian structures, the international community is increasing its efforts to provide the people of Bosnia the necessary means to rebuild their lives.
- Economic Reconstruction is moving forward. Our quick impact package has been implemented, the World Bank held a successful mini-donors conference in December and a major donors conference will be held in mid-April. The World Bank is working with the Bosnian Government to clear its arrears for future reconstruction funding, and election planning and implementation is ongoing.
- We must remember that only the parties can guarantee the success of the Peace Accords. We are there to provide them the opportunity. No question that there is a lot of work still to be done.

OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Ohio Political Q & A

March 22, 1996

1996 Campaign

Q. The most recent polls show you and Bob Dole running neck and neck in Ohio. How important is the state to your re-election bid and do you think you will carry Ohio this November?

A. Ohio will be a key state as it always is. Al Gore and I carried it in 1992 and we're very proud of the record we have to take to the voters of Ohio this year. We will win Ohio because this Administration has been fighting for the things Ohioans care about: job creation, expanding opportunity, education, job training, protecting Medicare, making our neighborhoods safer.

[NOTE: The most recent poll shows you leading Bob Dole 44%-41% in Ohio.]

Q. Can you win Ohio if George Voinovich is the Vice Presidential nominee?

Q. What do you think of Governor George Voinovich as a vice presidential nominee?

A. I think we have an excellent chance of winning Ohio regardless of who the Vice Presidential choice is, especially with the help of great Ohioans like John Glenn. Whom the Republicans nominate is really their business. Al Gore and I will run a strong race in Ohio against any ticket.

Q. Bob Dole has an impressive organization in place in Ohio because of his unequaled primary campaign apparatus. He has the support of Governor Voinovich, Senator DeWine, every single statewide officeholder, the leadership of the state legislature and the majority of the congressional delegation. How is your campaign going to combat this Dole advantage?

A. Well, when it comes to elected officials, I'll take John Glenn over anyone. Besides, elected officials don't decide elections, people do. This election will not be about who has whose endorsement, it will be about the issues Ohioans care most about: increasing opportunity, enhancing the quality of life for our families, strengthening communities and improving the safety of our streets and the quality of our schools.

Q. When are you coming to Toledo? [to Youngstown? to Dayton?]

A. I look forward to making a trip there soon.

[BACKGROUND: Toledo (and, to a lesser extent, the other cities) feels ignored because it has not yet seen a presidential visit.]

- Q. Ross Perot received 21 % of the vote in Ohio in 1992. What do you think his entry into the presidential race would do to the contest?
- A. Whether Ross runs for president is something he alone can decide. I'm very proud of my record and of where I want to take the country on the issues his supporters are concerned about -- job creation, eliminating the deficit, enacting meaningful political reform.

Youngstown

- Q. The people of Youngstown/Mahoning County feel that your Administration has not lived up to your promise to help this economically vulnerable region. [NOTE: They may mention specifically the people of Youngstown's view that you promised to build a Defense Financial Authority Service (DFAS) center there.] How do you plan to fulfill your promise to Youngstown, a city that overwhelmingly supported your re-election bid?
- Q. Do you support DOT funding for a new airstrip/cargo hub for Youngstown airport?
- A. I am grateful to the people of Mahoning County for their support and I will not forget them. My Administration has been in contact with leaders in Mahoning County and has been working hard to find appropriate ways to be helpful.

[BACKGROUND: Mahoning County is one of the strongest Democratic counties in the state and voted for you by a very wide margin. The people there are still very angry about their failure to get a proposed Defense Financial Authority Service (DFAS) center for Youngstown. President Bush supported putting the center there and they interpreted a pro-Youngstown comment of yours during the campaign as a promise to build the center there. Since then, several proposed means of investing federal funds in the county have fallen through. As a result, they feel they have not received the federal assistance they believe they deserve from the Administration and have criticized the Administration for not providing enough support. The White House and DOT are working together to study the possibility of building a new runway/cargo hub at the airport in Youngstown.]

- o HHS approved Governor Voinovich's request for a welfare waiver on Wednesday, March 13. HHS received the request on October 27.
- o Under the five-year waiver, called OhioFirst, welfare recipients would be subject to time limits on benefits, could earn more money without losing benefits, and would have to sign self-sufficiency contracts. The plan passed the state legislature with strong bipartisan support and was endorsed by the Ohio Children's Defense Fund.
- o On February 26, the Governor wrote the President to express concerns about four issues that had arisen in the waiver review process.
- o Unfortunately, in announcing the approval HHS failed to make it clear to the state that it would not get what it wanted on these four issues. State officials agreed to accept the waiver but expressed concern about HHS's action in the press
- o Two of the four issues are statutory or regulatory in nature and could not have been approved by HHS, while the other two are policy issues that HHS had discretion to approve.

Statutory/Regulatory Issues:

- o Ohio wants to put AFDC recipients to work in existing job slots that are now vacant. The 1988 Federal welfare reform law allows welfare recipients to be put only into new jobs, and not in existing job slots. This feature was strongly supported by public employee unions, which feared a loss of union jobs under welfare reform.
- o The Department of Agriculture could not approve a waiver that would prevent food stamps from automatically increasing to compensate for welfare sanctions. However, the Administration is on record favoring this change in policy, and we have issued a regulation that should become final shortly that will allow every state, including Ohio, to implement this policy.

Policy Issues:

- o Ohio wanted to sanction those guilty of welfare fraud by dropping their Medicaid coverage. HHS has never granted such a waiver to a state because of its policy that health insurance should be guaranteed regardless of a person's behavior.
- o Ohio proposed to limit welfare benefits to three years. In allowing states to impose time limits, HHS has insisted that states extend the time limits for welfare recipients who have not been able to find a job through no fault of their own. All of the waivers approved to date by the Administration have met this requirement. HHS's final approval of the waiver imposed this requirement on Ohio.

CHARTER SCHOOLS

Charter schools are independent public schools, which do not have to comply with most government regulations imposed on other schools in the public system. Charter schools are created by groups of parents, teachers, community leaders, and administrators and are held accountable for their results through a performance based contract with a local school board or state. Charter schools provide more choices for families by allowing them to decide which public school their children will attend. President Clinton has long been an advocate of innovative solutions such as Charter Schools and under his leadership as Governor, Arkansas was one of the first states to promote public school choice.

The reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Improving America's Schools Act-IPSA), which the President signed into law in October of 1994, reflects his belief that "parent and student choice among public schools can assist in promoting comprehensive educational reform and give more students the opportunity to learn to challenging state content standards and challenging state student performance standards, if sufficiently diverse and high-quality choices, and genuine opportunities to take advantage of such choice are available to students." IPSA legislation provides FY 1995 funding - charter schools start-up grant program - which will be awarded to 12 sites this month.

Since 1991, 19 states have enacted laws permitting the establishment of charter, or independent public schools. About 110 charter schools have opened their doors in seven states: California, Minnesota, Michigan, Colorado, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts. More than 100 other schools have received charters and plan to begin operation by next year. State charter laws differ significantly from one another, but they all charter schools have some features in common -- charter schools are:

- **Public Schools.** Charters do not charge tuition, they are non-sectarian, they abide by health, safety, and civil rights laws, and they are accountable to public authorities.
- **Independent And Relatively Autonomous.** Charter schools operate independently from school districts, and are free from most education rules and regulations. They are given much more decision-making authority than other public schools but the degree of autonomy varies considerably from state to state.
- **Accountable For Results.** Charter schools are accountable for results and a charter will only be renewed if the school meets performance standards as outlined in its contract.
- **Create Alternatives And Choice For Teachers, Parents, And Students Within The Public School System.** In many states charters are designed and managed by teachers, parents, non-profits, or other private organizations.

Other federal funds, including those provided under Goals 2000 and School-to-Work, may be used by states and communities to support charter schools. Massachusetts and Michigan, for example, are already using Goals 2000 funds to support the development of charter schools. In addition, U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley has been asked by President Clinton to use broad waiver authority to provide maximum flexibility in the use of federal funds to help charter schools ad to tailor the use of federal program resources to those needs.

President Clinton's 1996 budget request for charter schools was \$20 million. The U.S. House of Representatives action provides \$6 million and the Senate Appropriations Committee would grant \$10 million. The first grants to be awarded under the charter schools start-up grant program -- the only direct support from the Federal Government exclusively to charter schools include grants to California, Texas, Colorado, Minnesota, Michigan, Louisiana, Georgia, Arizona and Massachusetts.

Key Health Stats:

- **Medicare:** Ohio has over 1.7 million Medicare beneficiaries, accounting for about 14.7% of the population..
- Medicare spends over \$6.5 billion a year on services for these beneficiaries.
- **Medicaid:** Ohio has over 1.6 million Medicaid recipients, including 860,000 children.
- Medicaid spends over \$5 billion a year on services for these recipients.

Q's & A's:

- **Republican Governors have been suggesting that you are a defender of the status quo when it comes to Medicaid. They suggest that they need more flexibility to more responsively administer their Medicaid programs. How do you respond?**

Answer: I will stand in their way if they wish to block grant the Medicaid program and risk seeing millions more children, elderly and people with disabilities lose health coverage. However, as a former Governor, I strongly believe that the states do indeed need more flexibility to administer their programs.

I haven't just talked about flexibility, though; I have done something about it. Last year, as I have done with countless other states, I pushed through a Medicaid waiver for Governor Voinovich. I also just released a package of Medicaid reforms in my Fiscal Year 1997 balanced budget that will provide for unprecedented flexibility to states. These reforms will include eliminating all waiver processes for states wishing to expand further into managed care and/or establish home and community based alternatives to nursing home care.

- **A recent National Public Radio segment outlined concerns of Medicaid recipients in Dayton, Ohio who are in managed care and are not able to get appointments. Is all this reliance on managed care really a good idea?**

Answer: There is good and bad managed care. What we need to do in Ohio and throughout the country is have outcomes oriented quality standards that ensure that appropriate care is given in these programs. My balanced budget proposal includes Medicaid managed care quality assurance provisions that do just this.

- **What has happened to health care reform? Will we see the Kassebaum/Kennedy health insurance reform bill enacted into law this year?**

Answer: Hundreds of thousands of people in Ohio live in fear of losing their health insurance when they are forced to switch jobs, particularly when they have family members with pre-existing conditions. The bipartisan Kassebaum/Kennedy bill addresses this issue and there can be no excuse for the Congress to not get a bill to my desk for signature this year.

Questions and Answers on the GM Strike

Q. What do you think of the GM settlement?

A. As I said yesterday, I am glad that the UAW and GM stayed at the bargaining table to settle this dispute and I congratulate both sides for working together peacefully to resolve their differences.

This administration supports the collective bargaining process, and believes that labor and management must work together if we are to grow the economy and provide families with higher wages and increased economic security.

Q. What does the strike signify?

A. I don't think we should try to read too much into this dispute. Every strike is different. Each dispute grows out of a different set of local and national issues.

As you know, GM and the UAW have been negotiating contracts and settling disputes for 60 years. I would not want to compare their relationship or this strike to any other, or to make any predictions about the future.

Q. Does this strike signify growing labor militancy?

A. Again, I do not think that it would be wise to draw parallels between UAW and GM bargaining and other labor management situations.

Q. What about the issue of outsourcing?

A. I think it is best to let each side speak for itself on the specific issues involved in the dispute.

Q. Will there be any long term effect on the economy in the Midwest?

A. I think it will be a while before we know how quickly the local economy will recover.

According to my advisors, the GM strike probably reduced GDP growth for the first quarter of 1996 somewhat. However, it is expected that much of this loss in the first quarter will be made up in the second quarter in the bounce back after the strike. Therefore, the overall impact of the strike on the economy, even in the long term, will be negligible.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN REGIONAL AIRPORT
AIR CARGO FACILITY PLANNING AND FUNDING
(3/22/96)

PRE-CARGO CONCEPT

- Late 1980s -- Youngstown Airport (then municipal) on the verge of closure; local revenue strained by supporting airport operation and maintenance; FAA encouraged city to keep airport operating.
- FY 1991-93 -- FAA provided \$2M + in Airport Improvement Program (AIP) grant funds for planning and development of Youngstown Airport, including --
 - * 9/21/92 -- \$321K for airport master planning and noise compatibility planning; no air cargo facilities planning contemplated.

CARGO CONCEPT ANNOUNCED

- April 1994 -- FAA invited to briefing hosted by Rep. Oberstar on behalf of Rep. Traficant and delegation from Youngstown/Mahoning Valley to announce concept of "cargo hub airport" and seek funding support for development; no air cargo carrier committed to serve the airport.
- FAA responded that existing master plan study (9/92) should be completed; more detailed planning and an air cargo carrier commitment to use the airport and needing the proposed development would be necessary before AIP funds could be committed; AIP program focuses on bona fide aeronautical need and cannot support speculative investment.
- At approximately the same time period, the state was conducting a study "Ohio 2000" which suggested that Youngstown would have potential for cargo airport development.
- Summer 1994 -- Youngstown began seeking about \$160K in additional planning funds; proposed work was either not eligible for AIP or duplicated work already done.

RECENT EVENTS

- Spring 1995 -- Commissioner Engler visited with FAA about outlook for additional AIP planning funds; FAA responded as at the 4/94 Congressional meeting that air cargo carrier commitment was critical; additional planning support possible if new work contemplated; 9/92 study not yet completed.
- Engler also announced that Western Reserve Port Authority had been formed to sponsor Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport.

- September 21, 1995 -- \$58.5K AIP grant to Youngstown-Warren for Air Cargo Feasibility Study; study completed 3/96; recommends \$47M of airport development for air cargo activity; cumulative grants FY 1994-95 total \$1.2M.
- March 4, 1996 -- OST and FAA met with Commissioner Engler and others from Youngstown seeking financial commitment for AIP development funds; OST/FAA advised again that commitment from cargo carrier was critical; offered to work with airport to provide additional funds for airport and environmental planning and data gathering for benefit:cost study.
- March 8, 1996 -- FAA regional staff met with airport officials to review Air Cargo Feasibility Study and application for additional planning funds; scope of work needed additional detail; airport to submit final planning application ASAP.
- As of March 22, 1996 -- Application description for airport and environmental planning completed (\$332K); awaiting scope of benefit:cost work; estimated total cost \$400K-\$450K.
- March, 1996 -- FAA can issue grant for additional planning within days of receipt of completed application.
- Fall 1996 -- Possible completion of additional planning work; unforeseen impacts could affect environmental study and delay completion.
- Fall 1996 -- AIP development funds could be granted to Youngstown; this is optimistic and assumes no unforeseen technical/environmental problems and a commitment from an air cargo carrier who needs the proposed development.

TALKING POINTS ON CURRENT STATUS OF YOUNGSTOWN AIRPORT

- Top Department of Transportation officials have had very productive meetings with Youngstown officials this month. The airport is now working on an application for further planning, environmental, and cost benefit analysis funding. In fact, the Federal Aviation Administration is providing technical assistance on the application.
- As soon as the application is complete, we can move forward with the next step in making this project a reality. We're prepared to issue a grant -- which we expect will be in the order of \$400,000 -- to fund the studies (planning, environmental and cost benefit). We want to work with Youngstown.
- By law, we can not move forward with any funding for actual project development until Youngstown has completed the environmental assessment and other relevant planning studies. But as soon as those studies are completed -- and assuming the studies don't raise any huge red flags -- we will be in a position to look at providing funding to help build the project. We have worked with Youngstown every step of the way and will continue to do that.
- The Department of Transportation has provided approximately \$2.48 million in funding since 1991 to Youngstown airport (FYI: only the most recent 9/21/95 planning grant for \$58,500 has been during the Clinton Administration).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: NEXT STEPS

- An optimistic scenario could run as follows: Youngstown finishes and submits application for environmental and planning studies by the first week of April 1996. The FAA reviews and approves the application quickly (one to two weeks) and the Administration awards a grant of approximately \$400,000 for the studies immediately.
- It is hard to predict how long the studies will take. If they were completed this fall, the Administration would have a new allocation of discretionary AIP funding by October 1996 and could move forward with development funding then (assuming all the environmental studies went well). It is more likely the studies will take longer, given the airport's past performance.

SUMMARY OF OHIO NEWSPAPERS

Akron Beacon Journal

- * An editorial referred to Senator Dole as having done everything right in the last three weeks to get a bid for the Republican Presidential nomination. To prove to the public he can be an effective president, he will need to develop a connection with voters and deal with the perception that he has not yet decided why he wants to be President.
- * A roundtable discussion with area teens showed that many teens blame the media for overemphasizing violence in schools. They shared positive feelings toward police officers in schools, but stated that metal detectors were unwanted.

The Dayton Daily News

- * The overall feeling that the outcomes of the Presidential primaries were already decided seems to have kept voters away from the polls. Ohio showed an extremely low voter turnout on Tuesday.
- * Extensive coverage of GM strike expressed concerns over possible local and national side-effects.
- * A late-night and early-morning hours program offered by Sinclair Community College aimed at providing educational opportunities for second and third-shift workers has had positive response.

Cincinnati Enquirer

- * President Clinton's recent granting of waivers to allow Ohio to proceed with most of its plans for reforming welfare was met with some concern. Opponents of the changes fear it will penalize people because they are not educated/skilled, or because of a lack of jobs.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer

- * The extensive coverage of Senator Dole's recent visit in Ohio outlined his agenda and voiced his opinion of President Clinton as "Old Veto Bill."

The Columbus Dispatch

- * An article claimed that Ohio's electoral importance is emphasized by President Clinton's "lavish[ing] of unusually high personal attention" on the state.

* Governor George V. Voinovich, who has endorsed Bob Dole for President, and is considered as a Vice Presidential possibility, hinted that he would be running for a Senate seat in 1998.

* Governor Voinovich voiced complaints concerning the seven month wait for the passage of the state's welfare reform plan. He took verbal shots at President Clinton stating that the country would be better served by a Republican plan to give states greater flexibility with welfare programs.

* An editorial urges the Ohio General Assembly to approve proposals to allow Ohio to charter and subsidize innovative, special focus, locally controlled schools. These schools would be tuition free and operate unfettered by local and school district rules.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
OHIO DEMOCRATIC PARTY RALLY
COLUMBUS, OHIO
MARCH 23, 1996**

96 MAR 22 8:17

Acknowledgments: Sen. John Glenn; Reps. Sherrod Brown, Marcy Kaptur, Tom Sawyer; OH Dem. Party Chair David Leland; Justice Alice Robie Resnick, Justice Francis Sweeney; Min Ldr St Sen Ben Espy; Min Ldr St Rep Patrick Sweeney; Judge Marianna Brown Bettman; Judge Peter Sikora.

STRAIGHTFORWARD VISION WHEN I TOOK OFFICE

American dream for all; strongest force for peace and freedom; continue come together around basic values.

How? Opportunity, responsibility, commitment to community

LAST THREE YEARS: AMERICA & OHIO

Economy strong: Lowest unemp/infl/mortgage rates 27 yrs. 8.4 M new jobs: Nearly 1M in basic industries like autos & construction.

Homeownership highest in 15 yrs. Exports growing faster than imports, 1st time in yrs. As for OH: unemp rate was 6.9%, now 5%; last year lowest level in 20 yrs. In 37 mos, OH has added over 400,000 jobs. Bank lending up \$8.1 billion.

Same time: Still econ. insecurity: too many people working hrder w/out raise, downsizing.

Strongest force for peace & freedom: no missiles at children, Bosnia, Haiti, Somalia.

Same time: Brink of peace -- Rabin murdered, London bomb.

Last week: Traveled to Egypt and Israel.

Coming together and values: welf, pov, crime, teen preg: all down.

Columbus--reported murders dropped 38%--1st half of '95

Same time: Juv. crime, drugs, cigarettes up.

Right direction, but new challenges.

Why? Profound change: Info. Age, global economy.

AGE OF POSSIBILITY, unleashed by change.

More Americans, more chances to build future of their dreams.

Great change means great challenges. SOTU: must face them together.

Era big government over, can't go back to: Fend for yourselves. Instead, move forward: all Americans meet challenges together: families, schools, churches, businesses. *When we are divided we defeat ourselves, when we are united, we will always win.*

BUDGET

Balance budget in that spirit: 7 years, protect values, modest tax cut.

Released '97 budget this week.

Honor responsibilities: Medicare for elderly, Medicaid for children, disabled, education of children, health of environment.

To Congress: Finish job by Easter.

SEVEN CHALLENGES for future to seize promise of age of poss:

1. Cherish children, keep families together. Violence off television.

V Chip victory: We worked in bipartisan manner to give parents control over what their kids watch. End tragedy of domestic violence.

2. Provide all Americans w/education for new century. Renew schools, open college doors wider than ever. Working to do that: Expanding Head Start; Goals 2000; Direct lending; Expanding Pell grants to deserving students. Now we have to do more: Standards. Choice. Computers. College merit schol; 1M work study; 10K dedctn for tuition.

3. Help every American willing to work achieve economic security.

Columbus- Enterprise Community. Raise minimum wage, approaching 40-year low. Protect workers' pensions. GI Bill for workers. Above all, access to health care, Kennedy-Kassebaum.

4. Take streets back from crime/gangs/drugs. Crime finally declining.

Communities, police departments coming together to take back streets.

Crime Bill helping: 1/3 of 100,000. 978 new police on streets of OH.

Must not repeal Brady Bill, 44,000; assault weapons ban, 19. Now: more, especially for young. Break gangs like mob. Renew assault on drugs, home and abroad.

5. Leave environment safe and clean for next generation. Generation of bipartisan effort: air & water cleaner, children safer. Climate change. Can be good for enviro & good for econ.

6. Maintain leadership fight for freedom and peace. Middle East to Haiti to Bosnia, America leading world toward peace.

7. Make democracy work: 7th chall for us in public service: Shrink government, bipart. campaign fin. reform.

Carville: Last 30 yrs - Gvt spent ½ tax money on 3 things: nat'l defense, Social Security, Medicare.

CONCLUSION

Challenges as we move into future: Stronger families. Better education. Access to health care. Safer streets. A cleaner environment.

Can do all these things -- if we do them together. Meet any challenge, achieve any goal.

So don't be cynical: no excuse for inaction. Concentrate on tomorrow, vision of future, doing something to make it real.

Lift up your sights, fight for our future, best is yet to come.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
RECEPTION FOR THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC PARTY
COLUMBUS, OHIO
MARCH 23, 1996**

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

- **Former Governor Dick Celeste**
- **Attorney General Lee Fisher**

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN OHIO UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Ohio after the first 37 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Ohio:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.9% to 5.0%.
- Over 5 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 134,300 vs. 26,750 average during the previous 4 years. In 36 months, Ohio has added 402,900 total jobs, after adding 107,000 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over 7 times as many new private-sector jobs **per year** -- 129,933 vs. 17,800 average during the previous 4 years. In 36 months, Ohio has added 389,800 private-sector jobs, after adding 71,200 during the previous 4 years.
- 45,900 new manufacturing jobs added in 36 months -- after 78,400 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- Bank lending has increased \$8.1 billion **per year** -- after increasing only \$1.1 billion **per year** during the prior 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 6% **per year** -- after increasing 8% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales have increased 3% **per year**.
- Business failures have dropped 7% **per year** -- after increasing 17% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Consumer confidence has increased 85%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 54%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Ohio:

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN OHIO: The national debt will be more than \$1 trillion lower over 7 years than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Ohio.

11 TIMES MORE OHIO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 509,774 working families in Ohio will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 46,217 wealthiest taxpayers in Ohio.

TAX CUT FOR 50,143 SMALL BUSINESSES IN OHIO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 50,143 small businesses in Ohio are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

1,987,000 OHIO WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,986,799 workers in Ohio, and protects the jobs of 119,356 workers in Ohio who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

977,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN OHIO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 977,900 Ohio borrowers -- 684,500 current borrowers and 293,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julia Chamovitz and Lisa Hill
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background on Recent Developments in the Ohio Economy

This memorandum presents background information about current economic issues in Ohio.

- ***General Motors, UAW Settle Strike Which Began in Dayton*** -- The walkout at the two Dayton, Ohio GM brake plants began March 5 and involved 3,200 people. By the time of its resolution sixteen days later, 27 of 29 North American assembly plants were shut down, over 166,000 GM workers were idled, and thousands of workers had been laid off by GM suppliers. The agreement details are still being worked out as of 6:30 pm, March 21. (Source: Labor Department)
- ***Honda Will Add 300 Jobs in East Liberty*** -- Honda of America recently announced plans to add 400 employees to its plant in East Liberty, Ohio by 1997. Approximately 100 new positions will also be created at Honda's research and development division at Marysville, Ohio. Both moves are part of Honda's new "Strategy for the Americas", which aims to strengthen the role of Honda of America and transform it into a self-reliant company. On February 19, Honda of America began production in Ohio of the Acura CL, the first Honda car to be fully conceived and designed in the US. Honda of America employs approximately 11,200 Ohio employees in four plants, an R&D center, and a product engineering center. (Source: Honda of America)
- ***Goodyear Achieves Record Sales and Income*** -- Akron, Ohio-based Goodyear Tire & Rubber Corporation recently announced that 1995 sales reached a record level of \$13.2 billion, the highest ever in company history and 7.1% higher than in 1994. Income from 1995 operations similarly showed a 7.8% increase over 1994. In a region whose strength has become exports, Goodyear proved its global importance in 1995. 45% of revenues and 56% of operating income were generated outside the US, compared with 42% and 52% respectively in 1994. Goodyear recently created the first-ever auto-tire to carry a manufacturer's lifetime treadwear warranty. (Source: Goodyear Tire & Rubber)

- **Procter & Gamble's Second Quarter Sales Are Up** -- Cincinnati-based Procter & Gamble recently announced that second quarter sales for the period ending Dec. 31 were \$9.09 billion, a 7% increase over the same quarter last year. P&G has benefited from its international business. Chairman and Chief Executive John Pepper announced record shipments in the growing markets of China and Eastern Europe. Procter & Gamble employs more than 14,000 in the Greater Cincinnati area. (Source: Procter & Gamble)
- **TRP Funds \$4.4 Million Project in Columbus** -- The Edison Welding Institute in Columbus, OH is leading a \$4.4 million TRP-funded project called the Alliance for National Excellence in Materials Joining. This consortium involves Chrysler, Ford, General Electric, and General Motors among other companies, as well as Ohio State University. It will provide 150,000 small to medium-sized firms (defense as well as non-defense) with the latest materials-joining assistance and training, using existing manufacturing extension programs as the delivery mechanism. (Source: ARPA)
- **EITC Benefits 509,800 Families in Ohio** -- This information comes from 1993 Treasury estimates.

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Oxley	27,400	44.1	17.5	1,417 taxpayers
Hobson	24,000	38.7	15.4	1,425 taxpayers
Kasich	27,300	43.9	18.2	3,307 taxpayers
Pryce	26,700	42.9	18.8	2,914 taxpayers
Ney	34,600	55.6	21.5	796 taxpayers
STATE	509,800	820.1	17.5	46,217 taxpayers

- **Federal Reserve on the 4th District (Cleveland)** -- According to the latest Federal Reserve Beige Book, the Fourth District's economy is showing marginal improvement. Housing sales and commercial construction activity have been a source of economic strength. Industrial activity and auto sales are both showing signs of improvement. Capital goods producers with significant export markets are recording particularly strong growth in orders. On a negative note, retail sales have shown only modest improvement after suffering due to January's severe weather. In the banking arena, borrowing activity has slowed, and delinquency rates are rising. Overall, unemployment has risen since last spring, especially in manufacturing-intensive northern Ohio, while central Ohio's labor market has generally been steadier because of the area's diversified economy. (Source: Federal Reserve Beige Book 3/13/96)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
RUSSELL HORWITZ

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- Columbus, Cincinnati

LABOR

GM Strike

On Friday, the UAW and General Motors reached agreement to end the 18-day strike that had crippled the company's North American operations. The agreement will add at least 392 jobs to the two Delphi Chassis brake plants, secures 122 anti-lock brake systems jobs, and establishes a committee to pursue 269 new positions. The agreement also resolves more than 600 safety complaints and to spend \$6.5 million to correct health and safety concerns.

UAW members in Dayton, Ohio began this strike on March 5th to protest the shifting of work to outside suppliers to reduce labor and production costs. The strike shut down 26 of GM's 29 North American assembly plants as well as 18 parts plants and forced GM to furlough about 175,800 of its 250,000 hourly workers in the United States, Mexico and Canada. The agreement ends the longest strike against GM in 26 years.

Columbus AT&T Company to Cut 250 Jobs

Lucent Technologies Inc., the equipment manufacturing and technology company that was formed with the breakup of AT&T last fall into three separately traded public companies, is going to reduce its Columbus work force by up to 250 positions. Reductions will be made through a voluntary buyout program based on length of employment. The company stated that it will not institute forced layoffs even if the buyout program falls short of the goal. Company officials cite the volatile nature of the wireless communications industry as the reason for the reductions. Sales have been strongest in the fourth quarter so it is possible that the local Columbus operation, which employs 5,300, will have to rehire by the end of the year.

EDUCATION

Charter Schools

The Ohio state legislature is considering legislation to enable teachers, parents or private groups to open their own public schools. Supporters of charter schools claim the goal is not to overthrow the traditional public school system but to offer parents choices. Opponents argue that charter schools would draw resources away from the public school districts as students and money would leave the districts. They also claim the charter schools would not be forced to live under the same constraints as the public schools. The Ohio Federation of Teachers said they are not opposed to the concept of charter schools but do believe the legislation needs to be reworked. If the legislature passes the bill, Governor Voinovich is expected to sign it. Ohio currently tops all 50 states in the amount of tax dollars given annually to non-public schools.

DEFENSE

Union Suing Defense Department Over Contracts

A public-employees union claims the Defense Department is illegally turning over operations at the Newark Air Force Base in central Ohio to private companies. A lawsuit filed on March 18th by the American Federation of Government Employees in the U.S. District Court in Columbus contends that under federal law the Defense Department must allow other bases and depots to bid on any contract. Last year, the Defense Department awarded \$283 million in one-year contracts to Rockwell International and Wyle Laboratories of Hampton, Virginia to repair and service guidance systems for aircraft and missiles and to operate a metrology lab at Newark. The operations had been performed by civilian employees of the Defense Department, though the private companies expect to retain most of the 1,400 workers currently employed at the Newark base in Heath, about 30 miles east of Columbus.

HEALTH CARE

"Drive Through Delivery" Bill

A bill has stalled in the state Senate that would end early discharges of mothers and newborns mandated by insurance and care providers whose managed care programs are designed to control expenses. Governor Voinovich has voiced his support for the legislation. The final bill would not mandate a specific number of hours that a mother and child must remain in the hospital, however it would follow guidelines set by the American Academy of Pediatrics. Mothers willing and able to leave the hospital would not be restricted. Similar bills submitted to the state House are on hold.

SALES TAX

Voters Pass Stadium Tax

On Tuesday, March 19th, Hamilton County voters approved a half-cent-per-dollar sales tax increase to build separate stadiums for the Cincinnati Reds and Bengals. The sales tax increase from 5.5 cents to 6 cents on the dollar will raise about \$50 million a year -- \$35 million for the stadiums project and \$15 million to reduce county property taxes. County officials now face months of negotiations with both teams to get them to commit in writing to help pay for the \$544 million project. Unless at least one of the teams agrees by June 1997 to money commitments and to a long-term lease, the tax increase will expire and no stadiums will be built. Those who opposed the tax felt that the teams and corporations should pay a greater share of the cost and that there are more important things to spend money on. Hoping to allay fears that funds for education would be claimed because of the measure, Cincinnati and Hamilton County each have pledged \$5 million a year to the Cincinnati school district.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *L.H.*
Assistant to the President and
Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: Hot Issues for Ohio

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- **Waste Technologies Inc. Hazardous Waste Incinerator:** The Waste Technologies Industries, Inc. (WTI) incinerator -- located in East Liverpool, near the PA and WV borders -- has been the focus of intense opposition by local and national environmental groups because of its location near an elementary school and a residential area. This is the most controversial environmental issue in the State. The incinerator is in limited commercial operation pending the results of a risk assessment, which will be used to issue the final environmental permit. Extensive monitoring of stack emissions was performed over a one-year period, and demonstrated low emissions of toxic chemicals, including dioxins. The final risk assessment is expected to be completed in the spring. The State EPA will use this document to make regulatory decisions related to the WTI permit.
- **Industrial Excess Landfill:** This Superfund site is a landfill located in Uniontown (between Akron and Canton), and has received extensive attention from the local community, congressional representatives and the news media. Local activists have alleged that radioactive wastes were secretly dumped at this site. Extensive testing by EPA indicated no presence of radioactive waste. Cleanup will begin as early as this spring pending resolution of whether the cleanup will be paid for by the polluters or by EPA. The parties potentially responsible for the pollution have been consistent in their opinion that the selected cleanup is not warranted and a less costly remedy should be implemented.
- **Winton Hills/Place Community-Based Environmental Justice Project:** This is a low-income minority residential and heavily industrialized area in Cincinnati with some of the highest levels of pollution in Ohio. The primary concern of local advocates is the proposed expansion of a landfill located near local housing units. EPA is facilitating a series of meetings among industry, state and local government, and community representatives to address community concerns cooperatively.

Remedies for clean-up and reuse of abandoned sites are being addressed and a brownfield re-development proposal has been submitted to EPA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- **Disaster Assistance:** Three requests for Secretarial county disaster designations (covering 14 counties) were recently submitted by the Governor. Ohio has also submitted six requests for Non-insured Crop Program designations, covering several crops and counties. USDA is now reviewing these requests to properly determine the amount of relief.
- **Tomato Concerns:** Tomato producers in Representative Kaptur's district may join an International Trade Commission petition by Florida growers requesting temporary relief from surging imports. Mexico is perceived as dumping agricultural products on the U.S. market.
- **Poultry Concerns:** Ohio has eight poultry and 82 combination meat/poultry plants that will be interested in Russia's decision to remove the March 16 ban on U.S. poultry imports if health and sanitation requirements are met.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

- **NLRB:** The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has said Bridgestone/Firestone Tire, Inc. committed unfair labor practices, ranging from prolonging a 10-month strike to illegally firing workers engaged in a lawful strike.

UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

- **NAFTA Exports:** Total exports from Ohio to NAFTA countries increased from \$9.7 billion in 1993 to an estimated \$11.1 billion in 1995 (15 percent increase).
- **Japan Exports:** Total exports from Ohio to Japan increased from \$4.5 billion in 1993 to an estimated \$5.1 billion in 1995 (over 30 percent increase).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- **Reno Travels to Ohio:** The Attorney General visited Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo in February to promote community partnerships and the fight against youth violence.
- **COPS PROGRAM:** Mayor Lashutka of Columbus is President of the National League of Cities and an active proponent for block grants. He sent a letter to Rep. McCollum supporting the elimination of the COPS program in favor of block grants.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- **Governor Calls for Elimination of Federal Highway Administration (FHWA):** The Governor has announced plans to remove funding of the State Patrol from the gas taxes. Other state funds would be used for this purpose. In addition, the Governor has taken the position that the FHWA should be abolished since the State knows better what its needs are relating to roadways than the federal government. He believes this would increase the amount of money coming to the State through the return of the gas taxes since there would be no percentage set aside against paying off the federal deficit. He does not believe that Ohio gets its fair share.
- **Youngstown Airport:** Secretary Pena's staff and FAA officials met with Youngstown officials on March 4 to discuss the prospects for the development of a cargo airport facility there. On March 8, FAA regional officials met with Youngstown officials to discuss in detail what must be cooperatively done in pursuit of a cargo jetport in Youngstown.

The project has been advocated by Congressman Traficant for a number of years and, in spite of his support, the project has had difficulties because of both the limitations in available funding for cargo jetports and the lack of a commitment from a cargo carrier to serve the Youngstown Airport. The City has been negotiating with Lufthansa Airlines, for a commitment to use the proposed cargo jetport as a hub. FAA has stressed the need to firm up Lufthansa's commitment to develop a cargo hub at Youngstown.

- **Toledo Airport Tower:** Visibility problems, equipment failures, environmental issues, asbestos contamination, and projected growth have resulted in the need for a new 100-foot Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT) for the Toledo International Airport. The Occupational Safety and Health Agency (OSHA) has ordered the FAA to correct the conditions at the Toledo Tower, and FAA has begun work which, for the most part, emphasizes the removal of asbestos.

Congresswoman Kaptur has contacted the FAA regarding the dilapidated and dangerous working conditions at the Toledo Tower. She also has written Secretary Peña asking for a new tower to be built at the airport. Senators Glenn and DeWine and Congressman Wolf, Chairman of the House Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee, also have indicated support for construction.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- **Base Closure and Reuse:** There are four BRAC affected areas around Columbus: Newark AFB ('93 closure); Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base (reductions in '91 and '93); Defense Electronic Supply Center (scheduled to close in September); and Defense Distribution Depot (reductions in '95). Over 4,000 civilian and military jobs have been lost.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- **Statewide School Poll:** A new Ohio poll released in February shows that a majority of Ohio residents believe education is the most important issue facing the state. Sixty three percent of those polled said they would support the use of tax credits or vouchers to pay tuition at public, private or parochial schools, up from fifty seven percent in 1994. Sixty six percent support transfer of property tax revenues from richer districts to poorer districts. Sixty percent support continuing to use public employees to run schools instead of hiring private companies, though support has slipped from sixty four percent from October, 1994.
- **State Takeover of Cleveland Public Schools:** In March 1995, U.S. Circuit Judge Robert Krupansky turned over total control of the Cleveland Public Schools to the Ohio Department of Education on the ground that internal dissension, management problems, and a crippling budget deficit had undermined the district's ability to carry out its educational programs. A performance audit, ordered by the state legislature last year, was released March 15. The Ohio General Assembly determined that unless changes were made, the school system would be \$1.4 billion in debt by the year 2004. Twelve specific areas were targeted for change, including facilities, transportation, payroll and enrollment.
- **SchoolNet and SchoolNet Plus:** In 1994, the Ohio legislature provided \$95 million over five years to install fiber-optic wiring in every school and classroom in Ohio, giving them complete access to the Information Superhighway. The state envisions funding computer equipment in about 14,000 classrooms in the poorest twenty five percent of the State's public schools. In 1995, the legislature appropriated an additional \$400 million to SchoolNet Plus, which will provide a workstation for every five children in grades K-4 as well as teacher training in using and incorporating the technology.

Updated Hot Issue**DoD Background Information for POTUS trip: Ohio****Columbus Ohio:**

AFGE, AFL-CIO filed a lawsuit in federal court in Columbus alleging "that core work at Newark, Kelly and McClellan AFB is being illegally privatized at great risk to our national security". President Clinton has been named as "the defendant based on his personal involvement in directing DoD in disregard of the BRAC process". AFGE contends that he has violated provisions of the Administrative law "which require the bidding for the work to include other depots and DoD facilities, not just private sector contractors."

Attached:

Air Force "Background comments for Media Queries" regarding the AFGE Lawsuit

AFGE Lawsuit
Background comments for Media Queries

- We have only just received and have not yet had an opportunity to review the complaint that AFGE filed yesterday, and therefore have no comment on it.
- As part of the 1993 BRAC process, the BRAC Commission recommended that Newark AFB be closed and that the workload be moved, including to the private sector. The President and Congress accepted the BRAC recommendations and they became law.
 - After considerable study, the Air Force concluded that it was cost effective and beneficial to mission accomplishment to contract out the workload.
 - Numerous companies, including one that teamed with the employees' association, bid on the work.
 - On December 15, 1995, contracts to perform the workload at Newark were awarded to Rockwell International and Wyle Laboratories, the successful offerors.
 - The contracts were awarded in full compliance with all applicable laws.
- By awarding these contracts, the Air Force has ensured that the important work done at Newark will continue to be accomplished in a cost effective manner (saving the estimated \$300 million cost of moving the specialized mission-essential equipment to another location) with minimal disruption to the mission, and that the highly skilled government workers at the closing base will be offered the opportunity to continue to work for the contractors at Newark.
- The Air Force is confident that contracting out workloads at McClellan and Kelly will also save money, ensure mission accomplishment and readiness, and retain the highly skilled, local workforce for our national security efforts.

Department of Energy Environmental Management at Fernald in Ohio

Thomas P. Grumbly, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management and Acting Under Secretary of Energy

The Fernald Environmental Management Project, formerly known as the Feed Materials Production Center, is a 1,050-acre former uranium metals production facility, located near Fernald, Ohio, about 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati. Fernald's defense programs mission has been phased out, and its focus has shifted from production to cleaning up the overall site and the surrounding areas where contamination has spread. Cleanup activities are regulated by both the Environmental Protection Agency and the State, and also are supported by the local citizens under a citizens' advisory board.

Recently, the Cincinnati Enquirer issued a series of articles alleging safety problems, poor construction techniques, and poor management at the Fernald site -- including inaccurate monitoring and reporting of contractor activities and progress at the site and improper billing of contractor travel -- and has alleged that the contractor has defrauded the government out of millions of dollars. Several reviews, including one by a team of senior Departmental managers, have been conducted into these allegations. The Department's Chief Financial Officer is currently conducting an investigation of allegations related to improper financial management financial, and a General Accounting Office investigation will start on March 25, 1996.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD SAY ABOUT THE ALLEGATIONS AT THIS POINT:

The Department of Energy is aggressively pursuing a program that will clean up the Fernald Ohio Site ahead of schedule and in a safe manner. Cleanup activities are supported by the regulators and local citizens. The allegations raised by the Cincinnati Enquirer are serious and are of great concern. The Department's investigations, too date, have revealed areas for improvement in the management of the project but not fraud. The Department, however, welcomes the Government Accounting Office's investigation (that will begin next week) and is committed to working to address any related findings.

3/18/96

MEMORANDUM ON GM STRIKE

On Friday, March 22, the members of UAW Local 696 in Dayton, Ohio voted by a 95 percent margin to approve the tentative agreement reached yesterday between the UAW bargaining team and General Motors. After the vote, the 3,200 striking workers returned to their jobs at the two brake parts plants for the first time since March 5.

By the time the tentative agreement was reached on March 21, 27 of 29 North American assembly plants had shut down and over 166,000 GM workers had been idled.

Under the UAW-GM Agreement, local unions can only strike over health and safety issues and production standards. But the strike was triggered by GM's decision to buy anti lock brake systems for two 1998 models from an outside supplier.

According to the UAW, overtime hours -- which have reached record levels -- have been used to meet higher demand. According to the UAW, the domestic auto industry's reluctance to add new workers despite the boom in demand reflects a long-term downsizing strategy.

GM was particularly vulnerable to the parts plant walk out because it relies much more heavily on its own parts plants than Chrysler and Ford. In fact, GM depends on the two Dayton plants for 90% of its brakes. Overall, GM makes close to 70% of its components at its own plants. Chrysler produces only 30% of its parts, and buys the rest from lower cost producers (mostly non union); Ford makes about 50%.

Though neither side will discuss the details of the settlement, it has been reported that the agreement reaffirms the union's right to be given a chance to compete for work the company wants to send to outside suppliers (a practice known as outsourcing). In exchange, GM has received a firm promise from the union that if it cannot meet the costs of the outside supplier, the company has the right to outsource the work.

OHIO WELFARE WAIVER UPDATE

- o HHS approved Governor Voinovich's request for a welfare waiver on Wednesday, March 13. HHS received the request on October 27.
- o Under the five-year waiver, called OhioFirst, welfare recipients would be subject to time limits on benefits, could earn more money without losing benefits, and would have to sign self-sufficiency contracts. The plan passed the state legislature with strong bipartisan support and was endorsed by the Ohio Children's Defense Fund.
- o On February 26, the Governor wrote the President to express concerns about four issues that had arisen in the waiver review process.
- o Unfortunately, in announcing the approval HHS failed to make it clear to the state that it would not get what it wanted on these four issues. State officials agreed to accept the waiver but expressed concern about HHS's action in the press (see attached newspaper articles).
- o Two of the four issues are statutory or regulatory in nature and could not have been approved by HHS, while the other two are policy issues that HHS had discretion to approve.

Statutory/Regulatory Issues:

- o Ohio wants to put AFDC recipients to work in existing job slots that are now vacant. The 1988 Federal welfare reform law allows welfare recipients to be put only into new jobs, and not in existing job slots. This feature was strongly supported by public employee unions, which feared a loss of union jobs under welfare reform.
- o The Department of Agriculture could not approve a waiver that would prevent food stamps from automatically increasing to compensate for welfare sanctions. However, the Administration is on record favoring this change in policy, and we have issued a regulation that should become final shortly that will allow every state, including Ohio, to implement this policy.

Policy Issues:

- o Ohio wanted to sanction those guilty of welfare fraud by dropping their Medicaid coverage. HHS has never granted such a waiver to a state because of its policy that health insurance should be guaranteed regardless of a person's behavior.
- o Ohio proposed to limit welfare benefits to three years. In allowing states to impose time limits, HHS has insisted that states extend the time limits for welfare recipients who have not been able to find a job through no fault of their own. All of the waivers approved to date by the Administration have met this requirement. HHS's final approval of the waiver imposed this requirement on Ohio.

Ohio welfare reform gets federal OK

Columbus
Dispatch

By Alan Johnson
and Jonathan Pisklad
Dispatch Staff Reporters

3-14-96

Most of Ohio's welfare reform plan got the go-ahead from the federal government yesterday, but Gov. George V. Voinovich is miffed at what wasn't approved and how long the process took.

The Clinton administration — after a review that was supposed to take 30 days but took seven months — approved 17 of the 21 waivers requested, clearing the way for comprehensive welfare reform in the state by Oct. 1 at the latest.

"Our package will make real differences in the lives of thousands of Ohio's most vulnerable citizens," Voinovich said. "With our reforms, the state will become a true partner in helping recipients break free of the cycle of welfare dependency."

Voinovich blamed Clinton for subjecting the state to an "excruciatingly slow and cumbersome" process and failing to approve all requests.

The General Assembly overwhelmingly approved Voinovich's welfare overhaul in August 1995, but 21 provisions required waivers from federal government regula-

tions before they could be put into effect.

After its seven-month review, the federal government refused to approve provisions that would have prevented a recipient's food stamp benefits from increasing when his Aid to Dependent Children benefits are cut and another that would have denied Medicaid eligibility to anyone guilty of welfare fraud.

Voinovich said the state program "was designed as a carefully balanced blend of incentives and sanctions. ... By approving some of our waiver but not all of it, the federal government has upset this careful balance."

However, the Clinton administration said its approval will allow Ohio to put dramatic statewide changes into place, including time limits for welfare recipients, guidelines allowing recipients to earn more money without losing benefits, a mandatory "self-sufficiency contract" as a condition of benefits, and penalties if recipients do not cooperate with employment and child support enforcement agencies.

Donna Shalala, U.S. secretary of health and human services, said the Ohio First plan, as it is called, "strongly reflects the president's welfare reform principles of moving people quickly into work and promoting parental responsibility."

THE PLAIN DEALER

Cleveland
Plain Dealer
3/14/96

Ohio

THURSDAY
MARCH 14, 1996

Washington approves Ohio welfare plan

By JOE HALLETT
and BENJAMIN MARRISON
PLAIN DEALER STAFF WRITERS

COLUMBUS — The federal government yesterday approved a less-restrictive version of Gov. George V. Voinovich's vaunted plan to reform the state's welfare system, evoking a bittersweet response from the governor.

Despite blistering the Clinton administration for delaying approval and eliminating elements of the reform plan, Voinovich nevertheless heralded it as one of the nation's strongest.

"With our reforms, the state will become a true partner in

helping recipients break free of the cycle of welfare dependency," he said.

The plan, labeled "tough love" by Voinovich, combines incentives with penalties in an effort to move thousands of Ohioans from welfare to work. It contains 50 provisions, 20 of which required waivers from the federal government, a process that took seven months.

Voinovich and other GOP governors have beseeched President Clinton and Congress to turn over control of welfare programs to the states and fund them with block grants.

Under the plan enacted into

Ohio law last August, welfare recipients can collect welfare benefits for just three years in any five-year period, effectively forcing them to get jobs. The federal government, however, watered that provision down by permitting benefits to continue for recipients who "through no fault of their own" cannot get jobs, according to Ronald Rhodes, deputy director of the Ohio Department of Human Services.

The new law, which Rhodes said would be fully implemented by October, requires welfare parents without a high school diploma to work toward their high

school equivalency certificate to receive benefits, and stipulates that unmarried teen mothers on welfare must live with their parents until age 18.

Meanwhile, the law lets Ohioans on public assistance work more hours at part-time jobs while still remaining eligible for welfare benefits, and it promotes two-parent families by removing a rule that discouraged marriage.

The law toughens child-support collection procedures, and permits courts to order the parents of teenage fathers to pay child support until the father turns 18. In addition, parents who owe child support will have their driver's li-

cence and any state-issued professional or occupational license yanked until they pay up.

Rhodes and the governor decried the federal government's failure to approve a state proposal to cut off Medicaid benefits to individuals guilty of welfare fraud.

Those who have to deal first-hand with welfare recipients aren't sure there are enough available jobs and slots in high school equivalency programs.

"Most of the jobs that people are getting are low-wage, no-benefit jobs," said Jack Frech, director of the Athens County Depart-

ment of Human Services. He added that requiring more of welfare recipients was a good idea.

Frech and Mary Lou Golski, director of the Lorain County Human Services Department, questioned whether the state plan's health care provisions were adequate for Ohioans moving from welfare into jobs.

Mark Real, executive director of the Children's Defense Fund Ohio, said the key elements of the reform plan were kept intact by the federal government, including provisions "to make work more worthwhile and allow people to keep more of what they earn" while still receiving some benefits.

Bill would fight attacks by common-law followers

By TC. BROWN
PLAIN DEALER STAFF WRITER

COLUMBUS — Legislators will be asked to arm public officials with a law that allows them to fight back against attacks of "paper terrorism" from a fast-growing social movement.

Rep. William Schuck, a Columbus Republican, said he would

according to human rights and right-wing watchdog organizations.

Should the bill eventually become law, it's not likely to do such decrees issued by the common-law court, said Bill Ellwo, the chief justice of "our supreme Court" in Columbus.

"If anything, it will speed

Geoffrey Kent, the Lake County recorder and president of the Ohio Recorder's Association. "These [common-law] people are absolutely serious and think they are operating under the letter of the law, and we find ourselves as the innocent middleman."

Kent said recorders sought clarification of the law because some officials had been subject to

Children injured



Ohio cleared for change in welfare

3-14-96

• Experiment will reward recipients who find work, limit cash benefits to 36 months in a 60-month period

BY WILLIAM HERSHEY
Akron Journal-Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON: The Clinton administration yesterday approved a five-year Ohio experiment aimed at rewarding welfare recipients when they go to work but punishing them when they don't take advantage of job or training opportunities.

Gov. George Voinovich, who signed state legislation outlining the changes in August, praised the decision by Health and Human Services Secretary Donna A. Shalala. But he said real welfare reform won't come until the federal government returns authority to the states, as was requested last month at the National Governors' Association meeting in Washington.

"I remain frustrated that the excruciatingly slow and cumber-

some waiver consideration process has required us to spend the last seven months filling out forms for federal bureaucrats rather than helping welfare recipients move toward self-sufficiency and independence," Voinovich said.

However, Mark Real, director of the Children's Defense Fund of Ohio and a key Voinovich ally in winning the approval, said Shalala's decision strikes the right balance.

It would continue cash welfare benefits as an entitlement, which poor families automatically qualify for based on factors such as income, but would withdraw the entitlement when welfare recipients don't live up to their end of the bargain. If a pure block grant approach were established, states

See ADC, Page D2

AKRON BEACON
JOURNAL

should be in place by Oct. 1.

Voinovich criticized the Clinton administration for not approving all the requested changes.

He had asked that decreases in cash benefits resulting from failure to meet work or training requirements not be compensated by an increase in food stamp allotments, but this was not approved.

"If food stamp levels are increased to compensate for the sanctions, we send the wrong message to sanctioned welfare recipients while creating a tremendous administrative burden for human services caseworkers," he said.

However, Real said that federal

ADC

• Voinovich is unhappy
some sanctions left out

Continued from Page D1

could run out of money during hard economic times, Real said.

In Washington, Rep. Sherrod Brown, D-Lorain, also applauded the decision.

President Clinton's "flexible approach to this difficult issue is far preferable to the extremist positions taken by the Republicans in Congress," said Brown, whose district includes Medina County and parts of Summit and Portage counties.

About 620,000 Ohioans, including 400,000 children, receive Aid to Dependent Children cash benefits.

The monthly benefit for a family

BREAKDOWN

Numbers of people on welfare in the five counties in the region:

Summit — 32,500.

Stark — 19,200.

Portage — 5,300.

Wayne — 2,400.

Medina — 2,600.

There are 130,000 ADC recipients in Cuyahoga County, according to state records.

• Married parents would be able to work more than 100 hours a month and retain eligibility.

• Recipients would be required to sign a contract outlining steps they would take to become independent.

• Recipients would lose benefits

of three is lost, there are highlights of what Shalala approved:

• Eligibility for cash benefits would be limited to 36 months in any 60-month period, with exceptions for those unable to work or receive training.

• Applicants would be required to look for work while their ADC application is processed.

• The first \$250 earned each month and half of any earned income over \$250 would be disregarded when calculating eligibility for benefits.

gradually through a two-step process if they don't cooperate with employment, training and child-support requirements.

• Those without high school diplomas must enroll in education programs.

• Pregnant women must get prenatal care and cooperate with substance-abuse treatment programs.

Ron Rhodes, deputy director of the state Department of Human Resources, said the changes will begin to take effect by July, and all

law prohibits Shalala and her department from cutting food stamps in such cases.

The governor said he was frustrated because federal officials didn't agree to withdraw eligibility for Medicaid — the medical program for the poor — for those who are guilty of welfare fraud.

"This is unfair to the hard-working citizens whose tax dollars are used to support the welfare system."

Our package was designed as a carefully balanced blend of incentives and sanctions. . . . By approving some of our waiver but not all of it, the federal government has upset this careful balance," he said.

YOUNGSTOWN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I. CITY REQUESTS

1. **Airport Expansion:** (see talking points and chronology attached)
 - \$58,500 feasibility study (paid for by DOT) recently completed and recommended \$47 million for airport development;
 - \$400,000 will be made available to fund environmental impact and other studies when application is received.;
 - Final action on Airport Improvement Grant only after studies approved. No action likely before October, 1996.
2. **Federal Courthouse:**
 - \$17.4 million was requested in FY '97 budget. Congressional action is required.
3. **Ozone:**
 - January 31, 1996 - EPA approved Youngstown area as attainment area for the ozone (smog).

II OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. **Department of Labor:**
 - Mahoning/Youngstown have benefitted from \$9 million in grants to retrain dislocated workers.
2. **Department of Housing and Urban Development:**
 - \$516,000 was awarded in 1995 to eliminate drugs in public housing.

III CURRENT FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. **Department of Housing and Urban Development:**
 - \$17 million is available in national competition to fund "housing opportunities for people with AIDS." Applications are due by May 21.
 - \$6.75 million is available to provide housing for the homeless. Average grants are \$500,000 to \$1 million. Applications are due by June 12th.
2. **Environmental Protection Agency:**
 - \$200,000 is available to fund "Brownfield Initiative." The application from Youngstown is pending at EPA. The city must contact EPA, and revise application.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Doug Sosnik and Linda Moore, Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Youngstown/Mahoning County

Congressman Jim Traficant

Congressman representing the area. He views the airport expansion and cargo facility as HIS project. There is a strong rivalry with the county Democrats and he is staking out his position. Congressman has an outstanding request to meet with Pena. His office has been interacting with DOT.

Senator John Glenn

Has gotten active on the issue only within the last month but has gotten interested enough to request a meeting. Raised the issue with Pena in a phone call approximately two weeks ago.

Mahoning County Commissioner David Engler

A very early and strong supporter of yours. He and Michael Morley (listed below) joined forces shortly after the '92 campaign and ousted the old Democratic machine in Mahoning County. They have been very successful at electing Democrats at the local level but have heard much criticism from local Democrats and the media about the Administration "forgetting" them and their inability to deliver. Mahoning County is a heavily Democratic area.

Mahoning County Democratic Chairman Michael Morley

Local Democratic chairman. See above and attached letter and clips.



Page B4

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1996

The Vindicator

STATE/REGION

YOUNGSTOWN

Stephanopoulos arranges meeting on airport funding

■ Stephanopoulos acknowledged that tri-county residents provided nearly half of the 90,000-vote majority Clinton used to carry Ohio in 1992.

By MARK NIQUETTE
VINDICATOR POLITICS WRITER

YOUNGSTOWN — Senior Presidential Adviser George R. Stephanopoulos said he has arranged a meeting among local leaders and U.S. Secretary of Transportation Federico Pena to explore possible federal funding to expand the Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport.

Stephanopoulos, who spoke Saturday at a Mahoning County Democratic Party event at the Maronite Center, said Pena has agreed to meet in early March to discuss what funding may be available to extend airport runways and make other improvements needed for an international air cargo hub.

Meeting: County Democratic Chairman Michael Morley said he and county Commissioner David L. Engler would be among the local leaders meeting with Pena, and that securing airport funding would be the main focus.

Local officials have discussed seeking up to \$40 million in Federal Aviation Administration funds for initial improvements.

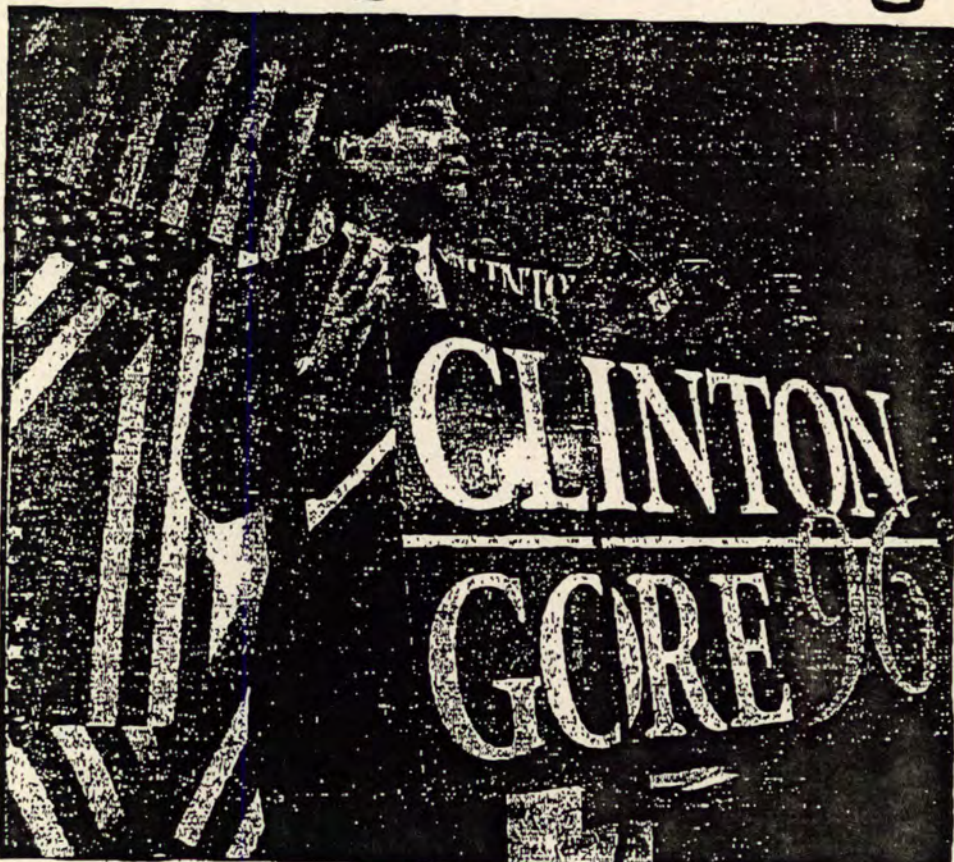
"Our immediate goal is to work on this airport extension," Stephanopoulos told *The Vindicator* after the party event.

"We'll be pushing hard to see if it's possible, and we want to do whatever we can within the law to help Youngstown," he said.

Re-election speech: Stephanopoulos gave a Clinton/Gore re-election speech to hundreds of residents who attended the local party's "Family Convention Rally."

The Clinton adviser criticized congressional Republicans and extolled the president's efforts to reduce the deficit and address issues such as education and crime.

Stephanopoulos acknowledged that Mahoning, Trumbull and Columbiana counties provided nearly half of the 90,000-vote majority Clinton used to carry Ohio in 1992.



CAMPAIGNING: Senior Presidential Adviser George R. Stephanopoulos speaks to Mahoning County Democratic Party faithful at the Maronite Center. He told them Saturday that "Youngstown is not forgotten in the White House."

The Vindicator/Bruce Palmer

"Our immediate goal is to work on this airport extension. We'll be pushing hard to see if it's possible, and we want to do whatever we can within the law to help Youngstown."

Clinton adviser George R. Stephanopoulos

"We want to repeat our strong showing here, and we hope we can do that," he said.

Commitment: The three counties account for 11 percent of the total number of registered Democrats in Ohio, and local leaders have told Stephanopoulos and other White House officials that unless Clinton shows commitment to the region, sup-

port among the party faithful here may wane.

Stephanopoulos, a Cleveland native who also has relatives in Farrell, did not specifically address the promise Clinton made in 1992 — and did not keep — to help bring a Pentagon finance center to the region.

He noted, however, that the White House supported increased Pentagon funding for

the Youngstown Air Reserve Station in Vienna Township, and that the Clinton administration continues to look for ways to help the region.

Stephanopoulos said local leaders' scheduled meeting with Pena "is important to say the president and his administration is committed to revitalizing this area."

"All of the local officials [in the Valley] are working very, very hard to make sure Youngstown is not forgotten in the White House, and I guarantee it is not," he said.

Not taken for granted: Ohio Democratic Party Chairman David J. Leland said he is also working to make sure Clinton "doesn't take the Valley for granted."

The Vindicator**Section C
Sunday****March 3, 1996****Viewpoint***Published Daily, Youngstown, Ohio***DE SOUZA**

Nothing again from White House

**Bertram
de Souza**

George R. Stephanopoulos, one of the most important individuals in the Clinton White House, was in the Mahoning Valley recently — but his visit didn't make the front page, nor was it the top news item on television.

Granted, Stephanopoulos, who carries the impressive title of "senior presidential adviser," had to compete for space in *The Vindicator* last Sunday with two blockbuster page one stories. The first dealt with The Cleveland Clinic Foundation's proposal to take over cardiac services at St. Elizabeth Health Center and Northside Medical Center, and the second was the first of a series of stories about William Fergus' tenure as Mahoning County engineer.

No news: But Stephanopoulos' visit didn't even warrant the front of the Local section. Why? Because the Clintonite came to the region bearing nothing more than platitudes and promises. That's no longer news.

"Youngstown is not forgotten in the White House," he told a large gathering of area Democrats at an event hosted by the Mahoning County Democratic Party. That's significant?

On the other hand, had the senior presidential adviser underscored his comment by whipping out a check for \$40 million made out to the Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport Authority, that would have been front page news.

Just a meeting: Instead, he revealed that he had arranged a meeting for local officials with U.S. Secretary of Transportation Federico Pena. (It's scheduled for Monday in Washington and will be attended by Democratic Chairman Michael Morley and county Commissioner David Engler, among others.)

Not to put too cynical a point on it, but was Stephanopoulos suggesting that without his intervention Morley, Engler *et al* wouldn't have been able to meet with Pena?

He had better not be suggesting that. When Clinton campaigned in Boardman in 1992, he not only promised to bring 4,000 to 7,000 federal jobs to the Valley — he quickly broke that promise once he became president — but he also said that every federal agency would be instructed to keep the Valley on its radar screen. "I won't forget you," he told 10,000 loyal Democrats.

Surprise? So, there shouldn't be a reason for Stephanopoulos' intervention unless, of course, he has a surprise in store for the local officials.

Imagine this scene: Morley and Engler are in the midst of an impassioned plea for federal money so the main runway at the airport can be extended and other improvements made, when Pena suddenly whips out a \$40 million check and says, "Good luck with your plans to develop an international air cargo facility at the airport."

Now that would make front page headlines.

But it's not going to happen. Like the president and the senior presidential adviser, the transportation secretary will offer nothing but words.

And in so doing, they will again put Morley, Engler and other strong Clinton supporters behind the eight ball. It can't be easy for the Democratic Party chairman to face reporters after every trip to the White House and admit that the administration still hasn't put any significant dollars behind its promises.

Credibility: It's getting so bad, that Engler and Morley, in order to save face and preserve their credibility, may have to write out checks themselves and pretend they came from the White House.

■ News reports on Grammy Awards winner "Hootie & the Blowfish," a rock group, triggered this thought: If House Speaker Newt Gingrich and radio talk show host Rush Limbaugh ever decided to co-host a talk show, they could call it "Newtie & the Blowhard."

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
PALISADES, NEW YORK**

March 27, 1996

Staff Copy

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Wednesday, March 27, 1996

PALISADES, NEW YORK

Remarks to the National Governors' Association's Education Summit

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- Remarks	TAB D

New York Background

- Political Background	Distributed Separately
- Economic Background	TAB E
- 1 Pager	
- Local Economy	
- Local Issues	TAB F

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1996

REVISED FINAL

APPOINTMENT SCHEDULER: STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-7560
WHCA PAGER: 4033
CELL PHONE: 202-494-9855

TRIP COORDINATOR:

LUCIE NAPHIN

HOME: 202-328-8141
OFFICE: 202-456-5328
WHCA PAGER: 4076

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 202-565-3101
OFFICE: 202-456-7560
WHCA PAGER: 4208

WEATHER:

Washington, DC

Partly cloudy. Wind northwest becoming southeast
at 8 to 12 knots. Low 32 to 37. High 48 to 53.

Palisades, New York

Mostly sunny. Wind north at 8 to 12 knots.
Low 25 to 30. High 35 to 40.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1996
REVISED FINAL**

NOTE: Staff vans depart at 8:45 am from the West Basement.
--

NOTE: The President will do a photo with Senator Howell Heflin and his family in the Diplomatic Reception Room and a photo with the University of North Alabama Lions, NCAA Division II Football Champions on the steps of the South Portico prior to departure.
--

9:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the Diplomatic Reception Room

9:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the South Lawn

Note: **This departure is open to staff and guests.**

9:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs the White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

9:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

10:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Stewart Air National Guard Base, Newburgh, New York
[flight time: 55 minutes]

11:00 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Stewart Air National Guard Base,
Newburgh, New York

Greeters: Dorothy Hansen, Clerk, New Windsor
Mary Ann Hotaliang, Receiver, New Windsor
Lincoln Heft, Councilman, New Windsor
Rachel Fiedelholtz, Councilwoman, New Windsor
John Finnegan, Councilman, New Windsor
Patrick Mullarkey, Councilman, New Windsor
Audrey Carey, Mayor, Newburg
Harold Porr, III, Manager, Newburg
Wing Colonel Thomas McGuire
Lt. Colonel Dana Dernard
Lt. Colonel William Steene
Lt. Colonel Thomas Kiggins

11:15 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Stewart Air National Guard Base,
Newburgh, New York via Marine One en route the Landing
Zone at Tallman Mountain State Park, Pierson, New York
[flight time: 25 minutes]

11:40 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Landing Zone at Tallman
Mountain State Park, Pierson, New York

OPEN PRESS

CLOSED PUBLIC

Greeters: Joseph R. Holland, State Senate
Alexander Gromack, State Assembly
Samuel Colman, State Assembly
Nancy Calhoun, State Assembly
C. Scott Vanderhoef, Rockland County Executive
Edward Gorman, Rockland County
James F. Kralik, Sheriff, Rockland County
Charles E. Holbrook, Supervisor, Clarkstown
Thom Kleiner, Supervisor, Orangetown
Steven Hurley, Supervisor, Stony Point
Herbert Reisman, Supervisor, Ramapo
Phillip J. Rotella, Supervisor, Haverstraw
Thomas P. Morahan, Legislature Chairman,
Rockland County
George O. Darden, Legislature Minority Leader,
Rockland County
Michael Boungiorno, Dist. Att., Rockland County
Edward S. Fisher

11:50 am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Landing Zone at Tallman Mountain Park, Pierson, New York via motorcade en route the IBM Conference Center [drive time: 5 minutes]
11:55 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the IBM Conference Center
12:00 pm- 12:10 pm	BRIEFING EXECUTIVE TRAILER The IBM Conference Center Staff Contact: Marcia Hale CLOSED PRESS
12:15 pm- 1:30 pm	REMARKS TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION'S EDUCATION SUMMIT WATSON ROOM The IBM Conference Center Remarks: Terry Edmonds Staff Contact: Marcia Hale Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin OPEN PRESS
	-- Off-stage announcement of the President , Governor Tommy Thompson, Chairman, National Governors' Association, Governor Bob Miller, Vice Chairman, National Governors' Association and Louis Gerstner, CEO, IBM.
	-- Governor Bob Miller makes opening remarks and introduces the President .
	-- The President makes remarks.
	-- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President departs.
1:40 pm- 1:45 pm	DRIVER/POLICE PHOTOS STAFF HOLD The IBM Conference Center
1:50 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs the IBM Conference Center via motorcade en route the Landing Zone at Tallman Mountain State Park, Pierson, New York [drive time: 5 minutes]

1:55 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Landing Zone at Tallman Mountain State Park, Pierson, New York
2:05 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs the Landing Zone at Tallman Mountain State Park, Pierson, New York, via Marine One en route Stewart Air National Guard Base, Newburgh, New York [flight time: 25 minutes]
2:30 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Stewart Air National Guard Base, Newburgh, New York
	Greeters: Wing Colonel Thomas McGuire Colonel John Prez Lt. Colonel Victor Horton Terrance Melvin
	Note: This departure is open to base personnel.
2:50 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Stewart Air National Guard Base, Newburgh, New York via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 1 hour]
3:50 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
4:05 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
4:15 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives the White House
4:20 pm- 7:30 pm	DOWN TIME RESIDENCE
7:30 pm	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the State Floor

7:30 pm-
9:45 pm

**DINNER FOR DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
TRUSTEES
STATE FLOOR
Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik, Ann Stock
CLOSED PRESS**

- **The President** proceeds to the Blue Room for a photo receiving line.
- Upon conclusion of the photo receiving line, **the President** is announced into the State Dining Room and proceeds to his seat at the table.
- Dinner is served.
- Upon conclusion of dinner, **the President** proceeds to the Eagle lectern.
- **The President** makes brief remarks, proposes a toast and invites guests into the East Room for dancing and dessert.
- **The President** proceeds to the East Room for a mix and mingle.
- **The President** departs.

BC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE

HRC RON

ISTANBUL, TURKEY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MARCH 27, 1996

REMARKS TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS'
ASSOCIATION'S EDUCATION SUMMIT

DATE: MARCH 27, 1996
TIME: 12:15 PM - 1:30 PM
LOCATION: THE WATSON ROOM
THE IBM CONFERENCE CENTER
FROM: MARCIA HALE
JOHN EMERSON

I. PURPOSE

To address the National Governors' Association 1996 Education Summit at the IBM Headquarters in Palisades, New York.

II. BACKGROUND

The idea for the National Governors' Association Education Summit came about during the 1995 NGA Summer meeting in Burlington, Vermont. The Governors have challenged themselves to focus the nation's attention back to education and to show parents, students, and educators the strong and nonpartisan support of education. The Summit will focus on the educational issues of standards, accountability, and educational technology. Your administration has been a leader and strong supporter of each of these issues.

Forty Governors accompanied by one CEO each and 30 education experts will be in attendance at the Summit. There have been six Governors and six CEO's who have been the leaders in planning this Education Summit. The lead education Governors are Tommy Thompson (WI), Bob Miller (NV), James Hunt (NC), Roy Romer (CO), John Engler (MI), and Terry Branstad (IA). Louis Gerstner, IBM, Wayne Allen, Phillips Petroleum Company, George M.C. Fisher, Eastman Kodak Co., John Pepper, Proctor and Gamble, John Clendenin, BellSouth, and Frank Shrontz, Boeing are the Chief Executive Officers who have been the business leaders for this Summit.

Enclosed you will also find:

- ※ A list of the Governors, their respective CEO with White House invitation information, and additional attendees

- ⌘ A draft of the NGA Education Statement
- ⌘ A Clinton Administration education accomplishments document
- ⌘ An overview of education proposals you announced in the State of the Union speech
- ⌘ A review of your education accomplishments as Governor of Arkansas
- ⌘ Background on the 1989 Charlottesville Education Summit
- ⌘ Talking points on Goals 2000.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Secretary Richard Riley

Leon Panetta

List of Governors, CEO's, and additional attendees attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

VI. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President arrives at the Watson Room of the IBM Conference Center, where he is greeted by NGA Chairman Governor Tommy Thompson (WI), NGA Vice Chairman Governor Bob Miller (NV), and Louis Gerstner, CEO, IBM.

Louis Gerstner makes opening remarks and introduces the President.

The President makes remarks, works the ropeline and departs.

V. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriters.

<u>State/Governor</u>	<u>CEO</u>	<u>White House Invite?</u>
Alabama/Fob James, Jr.	None	
American Samoa/A.P. Lutali	None	
Arizona/Fife Symington	None	
Arkansas/Jim Guy Tucker	Joe T. Ford Chairman & CEO ALLTEL Corporation	No Invites Recorded name exists on early supporter list
California/Pete Wilson	D. Van Skilling Exec. Vice President & General Manager TRW Information Services TRW Inc.	No Invites Recorded
Colorado/Roy Romer	John Malone President & CEO Telecommunications Inc. (TCI)	No Invites Recorded
Connecticut/John G. Rowland	Paul Allaire Chairman & CEO Xerox Corporation	Invited to: '92 Economic Conference 6/93 State Dinner (Japan) 7/93 CEO Luncheon <u>Key Supporter</u>
Delaware/Tom Carper	John (Jack) Krol President & CEO Dupont	Invited to: 1/96 UNCF Reception
Florida/Lawton Chiles	Dr. Jack Crichfield Chairman & CEO Florida Progress Corporation	No Invites Recorded
Georgia/Zell Miller	Roy Richards CEO Southwire Corporation	No Invites Recorded
Guam/Carl T.C. Gutierrez	None	
Hawaii/Benjamin J. Cayetano	None	

Idaho/Phillip E. Batt	Barbara L. Wilson Vice President U.S. West Communications	Invited to: 9/93 Nat'l Sevice Bill Sign 9/94 Americorp Kickoff
Illinois/Jim Edgar	Richard C. Notebaert Chairman & CEO Ameritech Corporation	Invited to: 4 Performance Concerts at White House and serves as a Co-Chair of the '96 Convention Committee
Indiana/Evan Bayh	Stephen Ferguson Exec. Vice President & CEO Cook group Inc.	No Invites recorded
Iowa/Terry E. Branstad	Lee Hadley Chairman & CEO Maytag Inc.	No Invites Recorded
Kansas/Bill Graves	John Hayes Chairman & CEO Western Resources Utility Company	No Invites Recorded
Kentucky/Paul Patton	Kent C. Nelson Chairman & CEO United Parcel Service	Invited to: 2/94 CEO Lunch + 4 other WH events
Louisiana/Mike Foster	None	
Maine/Angus S. King, Jr.	Ronald Bancroft President Bancroft & Company	No Invites Recorded
Maryland/Parris Glendening	Edward F. Mitchell Chairman & CEO Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO)	Invited to: 9/93 Kennedy Center Reception
Massachusetts/William F. Weld	William S. Edgerly Chairman Emeritus State Street Boston Corporation and Foundation for Partnerships	No Invites Recorded
Michigan/John Engler	Alfred Taubman Chairman Taubman Company	Invited to: 6 different WH events/receptions

Minnesota/Arne H Carlson	None	
Mississippi/Kirk Fordice	Roger Malkin Chairman Delta and Pine Land Company	No Invites Recorded
Missouri/Mel Carnhan	Sanford N. McDonnell Chairman Emeritus McDonnell Douglas Corporation	No Invites Recorded
Montana/Marc Racicot	None	
Nebraska/E. Benjamin Nelson	John Gottschalk President & CEO Omaha World Herald	No Invites Recorded
Nevada/Bob Miller	Elaine Wynn Director Mirage Resorts, Inc.	No Invites Recorded
New Hampshire/Stephen Merrill	Alan Beane CEO Aavid Thermal Engineering Technologies	No Invites recorded
New Jersey/Christine Whitman	Arthur F. Ryan Chairman & CEO The Prudential Insurance Company of America	Invited to: CEO Luncheon 1/96 UNCF Reception
New Mexico/Gary E. Johnson	Larry D. Willard Regional President & Chairman Norwest Bank New Mexico, NA	No Invited Recorded
New York/George Pataki	George M.C. Fisher Chairman, President & CEO Eastman Kodak Co.	Invited to: 7/93, 9/93 & 2/94 CEO Luncheon State Dinner (France)
North Carolina/James Hunt	Robert Ingram Chairman & CEO Glaxo Wellcome, Inc	No Invites Recorded
North Dakota/Edward Schafer	Al Lukes Plant Manager Dakota Gasification	No Invites Recorded

Northern Mariana Islands/ Froilan C. Tenorio	None	
Ohio/George V. Voinovich	Dwight Hibbard Chairman Cincinnati Bell, Inc	No Invites Recorded
Oklahoma/Frank Keating	Wayne Allen Chairman & CEO Phillips Petroleum Company	No Invites Recorded
Oregon/John A. Kitzhaber	Jerome J. Meyer Chairman & CEO Tektronix, Inc.	No Invites Recorded
Pennsylvania/Tom Ridge	Paul H. O'Neill Chairman & CEO Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA)	Invited to: CEO Luncheon
Puerto Rico/Pedro Rosello	None	
Rhode Island/Lincoln Almond	Stanley Goldstein Chairman & CEO Melville Corporation	No Invites Recorded
South Carolina/David Beasley	Larry Wilson Chairman & CEO Policy Management Systems Corp.	No Invites Recorded
South Dakota/William Janklow	Dr. Gilbert F. Amelio Chairman & CEO Apple Computer	Invited to: 10/95 Medal of Science & Technology Reception
Tennessee/Don Sunquist	Gordon Fee President Lockheed Martin Energy Systems	No Invites Recorded
Texas/George W. Bush	Charles Miller Chairman Meridian Advisors, Ltd.	No Invites Recorded
Utah/Michael O. Leavitt	Dan Eastman Proprietor Eastman & Company	No Invites recorded

Vermont/Howard Dean, M.D.	Frederic Bertrand Chairman & CEO National Life Insurance Company	No Invites Recorded
Virginia/George Allen	Richard I. Sharpe Chairman, President & CEO Circuit City Stores, Inc	No Invites Recorded
Virgin Islands/Roy L. Schneider	None	
Washington/Mike Lowry	Kerry Killinger Chairman, President & CEO Washington Mutual, Inc.	No Invites Recorded
West Virginia/Gaston Caperton	John Hall Chairman & CEO Ashland, Inc.	Invited to: 4 Kennedy Center Honors events
Wisconsin/Tommy G. Thompson	James S. Haney President Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce	No Invites Recorded
Wyoming/Jim Geringer	John (Jack) P. Wold CEO and President Wold Mineral Co.	No Invites Recorded

ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS IN 1996 NGA EDUCATION SUMMIT

Robert G. Morrison
Special Assistant to the President & Policy
Analyst
Family Research Council

James F. Orr, III
Chairman and CEO
UNUM Corporation

Hugh B. Price
President and CEO
National Urban League, Inc.

Diane Ravitch
Senior Research Scholar
New York University

Lauren B. Resnick
Director
Learning Research and Development
Center

The Honorable Richard Riley
Secretary of Education
US Department of Education

Waldemar Rojas
Superintendent of Schools
San Francisco Unified School District

Senator Stanley Russ
President Pro Tempore
Arkansas Legislature

Bob Schwartz
Director Education Program
The Pew Charitable Costs

Albert Shanker
President
American Federation of Teachers

Lewis Solmon
President
The Milken Institute for Job and Capital
Formation

Marc Tucker
President
National Center for Education and the
Economy

Sandra H. Welch
Executive Vice President
Learning Services
Public Broadcasting Service

Dr. Luther S. Williams
Assistant Director
Education and Human Services
National Science Foundation

John L. Anderson
President
New American Schools

Michael Brandt
Superintendent of Schools
Cincinnati Schools

Dr. Barbara Christmas
Executive Vice President
Professional Association of Georgia
Educators (PAGE)

Robert T. Connor
State Senator
State of Delaware

Representative Ronald Cowell
State Representative
House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Christopher T. Cross
Chairman
Maryland State School Board

Denis P. Doyle
President
Doyle Associates and Senior Fellow in
Education Heritage Foundation

Joyce Elliott
Teacher of English & Speech
Joe T. Robinson High School
State of Arkansas

Chester E. Finn, Jr.
John M. Olin Fellow
Hudson Institute

Dr. Howard Fuller
Distinguished Professor of Education
Director of the Institute for the
Transformation of Learning
Marquette Univ.

Keith Geiger
President
National Education Association

Karl V. Hertz
Superintendent of Schools
Mequon-Theisville School District

David W. Hornbeck
Superintendent of Schools
School District of Philadelphia

Charlene Johnson
Executive Director
Michigan Neighborhood Partnership

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Confidential Draft for Discussion
March 15, 1996NGA Summit**DRAFT**

~~The following statement will be discussed at the next meeting of the NGA and will be revised to reflect comments and recommendations. This draft is confidential and not for public distribution.~~

The quality of our schools is one of the issues fundamental to America's future and our quality of life. No issue is more fundamental to America's future and our quality of life than our schools. The primary purpose of education is to prepare students to flourish in a democratic society and to work successfully in a global economy. Governors and business leaders recognize that our nation's future depends on all students being able to perform to their highest potential. Our joint leadership is imperative. While parents may play the primary role in making decisions about their children's education, providing high quality educational opportunities and helping parents make good decisions for their children is a Education is a state and local responsibility, ~~and~~ The nation's Governors have made the strengthening of schools a top priority. Business leaders understand that companies can be successful and the nation can be economically viable only if the United States has a world-class workforce.

Notwithstanding the progress that has been made, we agree that substantial and focused efforts must be taken to significantly accelerate student performance. In November 1995, the National Education Goals Panel marked the progress made in achieving the goals at the midpoint between the time they were established and the year 2000, when they are to be achieved. The report shows some positive developments, but it is clear that at the current pace, we will not meet these goals in any area. The report also shows that limited information is being collected to help us understand how students are performing. While we remain committed to the National Education Goals, it is clear that simply setting goals is not enough.

WHY WE HAVE COME TOGETHER

As Governors and leaders of American ~~businesses and corporations~~, we have a stake in the quality and performance of this nation's schools. We are united by our civic responsibilities, our concerns as parents, and our common interest in securing a prosperous future for our states and companies in the twenty-first century. We are compelled by the urgent need for schools to improve and for student academic performance to rise. Students must be challenged to perform at higher academic levels and be expected to demonstrate mastery of core academic subjects. All individuals must be able to think their way through the workday, analyzing problems, proposing solutions, communicating and working cooperatively, and managing resources such as time and materials. Providing all citizens with the opportunity to develop these skills will give our country a competitive edge. Today's economy demands that all high school graduates, whether they are continuing their education or are moving directly into the workforce, have higher levels of skills and knowledge.

Improving our schools is an investment in the future that cannot be postponed. The world and the economy are changing rapidly, but our nation's schools have not kept pace. We believe that schools must be more focused on ~~their clients~~ - students, parents, postsecondary education institutions, and employers. The calendar, structure, and requirements for student performance established at the beginning of this century are not adequate for the next century.

We do not prescribe change simply for the sake of change. The only reason to undertake change is to improve students' academic performance. To do that we must help states or local school districts develop a consensus on what children should know and be able to do. To be

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sure, parents must play a key role in this process. We also recognize that, because of our legitimate differences regarding the content and methods of providing education, building such consensus may be difficult, but such difficulty should not deter us from achieving our goal. This agreement will form the basis for developing high academic content and skill standards. We then must assist states or local school districts in developing assessments to measure student performance and to use such assessments as tool for providing students and parents with continuous feedback about student performance and specific areas where students may need some extra help. And finally, we must put in place the technology, professional development opportunities, and curriculum that will enable both parents and communities as a whole to hold their schools accountable.

EXPLICIT EXPECTATIONS AND SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY

We believe that efforts to set clear, common, and community-based academic standards for students in a given school district or state is a necessary step in any effort to improve student performance. Academic standards clearly define what students should know and be able to do at certain points in their schooling to be considered proficient in specific academic areas. We believe that states and communities can benefit from working together to tap into the nation's best thinking on standards and assessments. We also believe that these standards and assessments should integrate both academic and occupational skills. However, standards and assessments are necessary tools to inform and direct our work, not an end unto themselves. We recognize that better use of technology, improved curriculum, better trained educators, and other changes in the organization and management of schools are necessary to facilitate improved student performance. However, without a clear articulation of the skills needed, specific agreement on the academic content students should be learning, clear goals for what needs to be accomplished, and authentic and accurate systems to tell us how well schools and students are doing, efforts to improve our schools will lack direction.

We believe that setting clear academic standards, benchmarking these standards to the highest levels, and accurately assessing student academic performance is a state, or in some cases a local responsibility, depending on the traditions of the state. We do not call for a set of mandatory, federally prescribed standards, but welcome the savings and other benefits offered by collaboration between states and school districts and the opportunities provided by a national clearinghouse of best practices and resources, since rapid changes in a global market call for a mobile and flexible workforce. But in whatever way is chosen, standards must be in place in our schools and must be in place quickly.

TECHNOLOGY TO GIVE STUDENTS THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS THEY WILL NEED IN THE WORKPLACE

We are convinced that technology, if applied thoughtfully and well integrated into a curriculum, can be used to boost student performance and ensure a competitive edge for our workforce. It can be used by trained educators in classrooms and other places students learn, such as in libraries, in museums, and at home. Interactive learning

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enables parents and educators to find new ways to help students improve academically, while helping students learn to use the tools that are being used not only in today's high-technology workplaces, but increasingly in any workplace. We cannot reach higher standards without developing new approaches and strategies to help students, teachers, and parents. While not a silver bullet, Technology is one important a tool to accomplish this.

Governors and business leaders need to support educators in overcoming the barriers that impede the effective use of technology. Such barriers may include the complexities of planning for the acquisition and integration of technology into classrooms and schools; the high costs of acquiring, developing, and maintaining it; the lack of school technology policies; resistance to change from individuals both within and outside of the education system; and, most important, the need for staff development and curriculum change.

WHY WE BELIEVE IN THE USE OF STANDARDS TO IMPROVE STUDENT PERFORMANCE

We endorse these efforts because we believe it will:

- help all students learn more by demanding higher student performance and providing new methods to help students achieve higher standards;
- provide parents, schools, and communities with an unprecedented opportunity to debate and reach agreement on what students should know and be able to do;
- focus the education system on common, well-defined goals to enable schools to work smarter and more productively;
- reinforce the best teaching and educational practices already found in classrooms and make them the norm; and
- provide real accountability by focusing squarely on results and helping the public and local and state educators evaluate which programs work best.

WHY WE BELIEVE IN THE USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO IMPROVE STUDENT PERFORMANCE

We endorse these efforts because we believe that new uses of technology in schools will:

- equalize access to the best instructional methods and materials for all students;
- give families greater access to teachers and schools to increase family involvement and improve student learning;
- provide students with the hands-on experience to develop the knowledge and skills they will need to perform in the workplace;
- find and reinforce the best uses of technology that are already found in schools and classrooms and make them the norm;

- serve as a driving force for innovation and creativity in order to restructure every aspect of education, raise student performance, and increase the efficiency of school administration;
- offer teachers access to specialized support, collegial relationships, and professional development to improve their effectiveness with students; and
- provide new ways for students to work at their own pace, eliminating the ceiling for those who are already performing well academically, raising the floor, and providing additional assistance to those who need it.

WHAT WE COMMIT TO DO

Swift action must be taken to address these issues. While we commend those states and school districts that have provided leadership to improve student performance, we urge greater progress and for others to increase their effort. We believe that standards can be effective only if they represent what parents, employers, educators, and community members believe children should learn and be able to do. However, the current rate of change needs to be accelerated and no process or time line should deter us from the results. We believe that Governors and business leaders must provide powerful and consistent support to ensure that this effort moves forward swiftly and effectively.

This summit is intended to demonstrate -- to parents, students, educators, our constituents, and others -- our strong and nonpartisan support of efforts to:

- set clear academic standards for what students need to know or be able to do in core subject areas;
- assist schools in accurately measuring student progress toward reaching these standards;
- make changes to curriculum, teaching techniques, and technology uses based on the results;
- assist schools in overcoming the barriers to using new technology; and
- hold schools and students accountable for demonstrating real improvement.

WHAT SPECIFIC ACTIONS WE WILL TAKE

We commit to the following steps to initiate and/or accelerate our efforts to improve student achievement.

- **Implementing Standards.** As Governors, we commit to the development and establishment of world-class academic standards, assessments, and accountability systems in our states, according to each state's governing structure, within the next two years. For this purpose, we agree to the reallocation of sums sufficient to support implementation of those standards within a clear timetable for a full implementation. Such funds should be available, for the essential professional development, infrastructure, and new technologies needed to meet these goals.
- **Business Practices.** As business leaders, we commit to actively support the work of the Governors to improve student performance and to develop coalitions of other business leaders in our states to expand this support. As such we will clearly communicate to students, parents, schools, and the community the types and levels of skills necessary to

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meet the workforce needs of the next century and implement hiring practices within one year that will require applicants to demonstrate academic achievement through school-based records, such as academic transcripts, portfolios, certificates of initial mastery, or others as appropriate. We also commit to considering the quality of a state's ~~value~~ academic standards and student achievement levels ~~academic excellence~~ as a high priority factor in determining factor in business location decisions. We also agree to adopt policies to support parental involvement in their children's education and in improving their local school. Finally, we commit to developing and helping implement compatible, inexpensive, and easy to use products, services, and software to support teaching.

- **Public Reporting.** As Governors and business leaders, we commit to be held accountable for progress made in our respective states toward improving student achievement in core subject areas. First, we will establish an external, independent, nongovernmental effort to measure and report each state's annual progress in setting standards, improving the quality of teaching, incorporating technology, supporting innovation, and improving student achievement. Second, we will produce and widely distribute in each of our individual states our own annual progress report to educate the public on our efforts in these areas. Outstanding reports will be recognizing annually by the chair of the National Governors' Association at its winter meeting and will be widely disseminated within the states. Third, reports will be released at a high profile televised media announcement in each state, and we will work to coordinate the release nationally to help focus public awareness on this critical issue.
- **Collaboration and Technical Assistance.** As Governors and business leaders, we recognize that states and communities will need resources and technical assistance to develop and implement standards and assessments, to ensure these standards and assessments are of high quality and truly world-class, and to ensure that other parts of the education system reflect and reinforce these standards and assessments. We commit to, where appropriate and useful, work together to pool resources and expertise to move our states forward on this agenda. We also commit to designate a new or existing entity that can facilitate our work together on these issues and can provide guidance, help, and information to interested states and school districts. Finally, we commit to giving high priority to promoting professional development of educators, including efforts to improve instructional methods that use new technologies to help students achieve high standards.
- **Immediate Next Steps:** As Governors and business leaders, we commit to return to our states and immediately begin work on the tasks at hand. While the specific actions will be different in each state, Governors and business leaders will engage in a wide variety of activities to achieve the commitments stated above. Such activities will include: organizing town meetings to build public support and engage parents and communities in improving student performance; reaching out to other Governors and other Business leaders to identify and adopt "Best Practices" and look for opportunities where states and businesses can work collaboratively; arrange for teaching professionals to visit businesses throughout the states to help them develop a better understanding of the needs of employers; organize a state-level Education Summit to develop state-specific plan for developing and implementing standards and assessments; and review current state efforts to report on educational performance and prepare for the report of next year's release.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S EDUCATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

March 15, 1996

1. Encouraging High Standards and Accountability in the Basics and Core Academics

The Clinton Administration has overhauled the federal role in elementary and secondary education to focus on supporting state efforts to establish challenging academic standards with assessments and accountability geared to those standards:

- **Goals 2000:** Forty-eight states received funding under the Goals 2000: Educate America Act to develop and implement their own challenging academic standards. The majority of the funds available through Goals 2000 are assisting local districts and schools with the implementation of challenging standards. Almost 10,000 schools are currently benefitting from Goals 2000.
- With Goals 2000 funds, nine assessment grants were awarded in 1995 to a total of twenty-five states to develop or field test new student assessment systems aligned to the state's standards.
- **Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA):** Title I of ESEA provides 50,000 schools with extra resources to strengthen achievement in the basics. It was completely overhauled in 1994 to focus on high standards and state assessments to measure progress toward the standards.
- **School-to-Work Opportunities Act:** The Administration's School-to-Work Act also encourages the use of challenging state academic standards in school as well as skill standards.
- **National Skill Standards Board:** Created under the Goals 2000 Act, this board helps to stimulate the development of voluntary occupational skill standards and certification in such fields as bio-science, advanced manufacturing, and health care. These skill standards will help students know what skills are needed in these fields and provide a voluntary industry certification that lets employers know that the skills have been obtained.

2. Increasing Flexibility and Providing New Waiver Authority

Under the Clinton Administration, the U.S. Department of Education has eliminated 79% or 3/4 of the regulations affecting elementary and secondary education programs. Prior to 1993, the U.S. Secretary of Education did not have the authority to waive rules and regulations of federal

education laws. Upon passage of the Goals 2000 Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act and the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Secretary was granted broad waiver authority.

- No new regulations were issued to carry out the Goals 2000: Educate America Act and the School-to-Work Opportunities Act.
- Close to 100 waivers have been approved in little more than a year under the authority granted in the Goals 2000 Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, and the Improving America's Schools Act.
- Six states have been designated "Ed-Flex" states, where the Secretary of Education delegates his waiver authority over certain federal programs to the states.
- All of the Administration's elementary and secondary programs now encourage streamlining and building on state reform efforts through consolidated applications and planning.

3. Expanding Charter Schools and Public School Choice

The Clinton Administration has supported a variety of public school choice options including charter schools and the expansion of magnet schools:

- In 1993, the President proposed, as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, a program to provide start-up funds for public charter schools around the nation. This program is now providing start-up funds to charter schools in 11 states.
- The Department has encouraged states and school districts to consider using Goals 2000, Title I and other federal funds to support charter schools. Already, at least three states — Michigan, Minnesota, and Massachusetts — are using Goals 2000 funds for charter schools.
- The President also continues to support magnet schools, another important form of public school choice. The magnet schools program is tying magnet schools to overall school reform efforts and to challenging state standards in 25 states.
- The Department of Education is funding the nation's most comprehensive study of charter schools. This 4-year study will provide important information for educators, governors and other policy-makers, and communities interested in the success of, and challenges facing, charter schools.

4. Supporting the Use of Technology in Education

The Administration's Technology Initiative supports technology planning, infrastructure development, classroom connections to the information highway with affordable access, computers and software for teaching and learning, and professional development for teachers. Bringing every school and classroom into the 21st century is a national effort that includes every sector of government, community leaders and the private sector. The elements include:

- Partnerships of local school systems, universities, and private businesses to create new applications of technology for learning across the curriculum. Nineteen Technology Challenge Grants were awarded in 1995 to consortia of districts in 23 states. Other educational and community partnerships in educational telecommunications are supported through the Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program. The Star Schools Program, another example of partnerships between education and telecommunications entities, helps over one million students and their teachers in all 50 states improve instruction in math, science, foreign language, and literacy skills.
- Five million dollars was provided to 48 states for state technology infrastructure development under the Goals 2000 Act. In addition, many states are using portions of their Goals 2000 funds to integrate technology into professional development, assessment, and student learning.
- Most of the federal government's largest education and training programs, including Goals 2000, Head Start, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, the Perkins Vocational Education Act, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act allow funds to be used for educational technology, including training for teachers to incorporate technology into their classrooms and purchasing hardware and software.
- Helping states, school districts, schools, teachers, parents, professional organizations and the private sector know and share what works in educational technology is a major function of the six regional technology centers, the ERIC clearinghouses, the Regional Education Labs, and other entities.
- On March 9, 1996 the President, Vice President and other administration officials joined 20,000 volunteers and more than a hundred industry sponsors, to lay 6 million feet of cable in California Schools for NetDay '96. This was the first of such efforts in California and plans are to hold NetDay in other states.
- The Administration will provide leadership and work with Governors, educational leaders, parents, industry providers, and regulators to carry out the provisions in the 1996 Telecommunications Act. This Act promotes affordable access and connections to the internet and other technology resources to schools, libraries, hospitals and clinics.

- The Technology Literacy Challenge is a challenge to the Nation to provide all teachers with the training and support they need to help students learn through technology, develop effective and engaging software and on-line learning resources, provide access to modern computers for all teachers and students, and connect every school and classroom in America to the information highway. The President has proposed a \$2 billion, 5-year fund that will catalyze and leverage state, local, and private sector efforts to meet these goals.

5. Making Investments in Education a Top Priority

The Clinton Administration has made investing in education ~~a~~ top priority of its Administration.

- From 1993 to 1995, the Clinton Administration increased investments in education programs from \$23.7 billion to \$24.5 billion, an increase of \$800 million.
- The President has presented a seven year balanced budget proposal that invests in education priorities. Over the next seven years, the President's budget proposes \$311 billion for education and training, \$61 billion more than the 1996 congressional budget resolution.

6. Supporting the American Family in Children's Learning

The most important teachers in any child's life are her parents. The Clinton Administration recognizes this and has helped to encourage and support parent and family involvement in learning through a variety of initiatives:

- The Family Involvement Partnership for Learning, which was launched in September 1994, brings together over 250 national education, family, and civic organizations and employers to encourage more family involvement in education. The partnership includes thirty-five national religious denominations representing over 75% of church-going Americans.

There are two major projects of this partnership:

READ*WRITE*NOW!, launched in the spring of 1995, reached over 425,000 children last summer. Over 125,000 reading partners provided mentoring and literacy support.

AMERICA GOES BACK TO SCHOOL, organized each September since 1994 to encourage Americans to get involved in education. This effort has included celebrities, community leaders, parents and thousands of volunteers who went back to school to highlight the importance of education.

- National and local employers all over the country, including Disney, Marriott, HBO, Hewlett-Packard, John Hancock Financial Services, are signing the "Employer's Promise"

to adopt family-friendly business practices that encourage employees to help their own children learn and to volunteer time in schools.

- Nonprofit organizations in 28 states were awarded \$9.9 million in 1995 to establish parent information and resource centers. These centers are collaborating with schools, institutions of higher education, social service agencies, and other nonprofit organizations to help children learn.
- The reauthorized Elementary and Secondary Education Act emphasizes parental involvement in education through school-parent compacts to increase student achievement. The Goals 2000 Act also encourages parental involvement in all aspects of education reform and improvement efforts from setting standards to developing school improvement plans.

7. Preparing Young People for a Strong Transition from School to Work

Seventy-five percent of students do not attend college directly after completing high school. The Clinton Administration recognized how important it is that these young people have opportunities to develop the skills they need to get good paying jobs and be productive, responsible citizens. The Administration and Congress passed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act in 1994 to help support local partnerships—among businesses, schools, community organizations and state and local governments—and to create opportunities for young people to receive the skills and training they need.

- In 1994 all 50 states received School-to-Work planning grants to begin to produce comprehensive plans for helping students develop the skills they need to successfully transition from school to work.
- To date, 27 states have received multi-million dollar implementation grants totaling over \$215 million.
- Local School-to-Work grants have also been awarded to 37 communities.

8. Expanding Access to College

Since 1992, the President has substantially increased the level of Federal financial assistance actually available to students. In 1992, \$22.5 billion (grants, loans and work-study) was available to help students pay for the costs of higher education. The 1997 budget proposes \$41.5 billion in aid available, an increase of \$19 billion, or 84 percent since 1992.

- The Direct Student Loan, proposed by President Clinton, simplifies the process for receiving a student loan and provides more flexible repayment options. The Direct Loan program has been successfully implemented at 1,330 institutions and borrowers and schools have indicated overwhelming support.

- The President has proposed a substantial increase in the maximum Pell grant award to \$2,700--an increase of \$360 of 15 percent above the current 1995 level.

9. Making Schools Safe and Disciplined

The Clinton Administration has supported a number of initiatives and programs to reduce violence and drugs in the schools. For example:

- Since 1994, more than \$18 million has been awarded under the Safe Schools Act to local education agencies for violence prevention programs--including conflict resolution, peer mediation, and teach training--and for metal detectors and security personnel.
- This program was expanded in 1994. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act will provide nearly \$500 million to communities and states for a wide variety of violence and drug prevention programs.
- In his State of the Union address, the President encouraged communities to explore the option of implementing uniform policies as one approach to reducing violence and focus students back on learning the basics.

10. Helping Children Start School Ready to Learn

One of the top priorities of the Clinton Administration has been to help ensure that young children in America start school prepared to learn. The 1994 Head Start reauthorization included efforts to improve Head Start programs, including professional development for teachers, expansion in enrollment, and extended days for children with working parents. The administration has proposed consistent growth in Head Start funding, and Congress has provided for continual increases in appropriations since 1992. Over 730,000 children are served by Head Start every year.

11. National and Community Service

The national service program is creating opportunities for young people all over the country to earn or pay back college tuition through community service. Through this initiative, more than 25,000 Americans are at work in schools and neighborhoods across the country helping to reduce youth gang/violence, providing after school mentoring and tutoring, helping children learn computer skills, and offering other educational services.

Building on Accomplishments: Recent Presidential Proposals

America's Technology Literacy Challenge

The President has launched a national mission to make all children technologically literate by the dawn of the 21st century, equipped with communication, math, science, and critical thinking skills essential to prepare them for the Information Age. He has challenged the private sector, schools, teachers, parents, students, and community groups, state and local governments, and the federal government to meet this goal by:

- Providing all teachers the training and support they need to help students learn through computers and the information superhighway.
- Developing effective and engaging software and on-line learning resources as an integral part of the school curriculum.
- Providing access to modern computers for all teachers and students.
- Connect every school and classroom in America to the information superhighway.

To help meet these goals, the President has proposed a \$2 billion, five-year, Technology Literacy Challenge to catalyze and leverage state, local, and private sector efforts. Under this initiative, each state will develop a strategy for enabling every school to meet these four goals by the year 2000. State plans will include benchmarks and timetables established by each state for accomplishing these goals. Significant private sector participation and commitment is expected, including matching funds, volunteer services, and cost reductions for access to technology and the internet.

Accelerating Education Reform: Sparking the Creation of 3,000 Public Charter Schools

In the State of the Union Address, the President called for all states to support public school choice and the development of charter schools -- public school tailored to meet local needs and raise academic standards. Since then, the President has unveiled an initiative to help parents, teachers, and community leaders to create 3,000 charter schools across the nation, dramatically expanding choice, healthy competition, and accountability in public education. He has also called for broad partnerships to support high-quality charter schools, and for states and school districts to help charter schools show how the principles of flexibility, accountability for performance, and parental and community involvement can enable children to reach high academic standards.

The President has proposed a dramatic expansion of the federal charter schools start-up program, providing venture capital for 3,000 charter schools over 5 years. This venture capital, \$40 million in FY 97 and more in subsequent years, will support efforts by parents, teachers, and

community groups to plan, design, and launch public charter schools. He also announced plans for a national charter schools conference this summer, and the establishment of an information clearinghouse for charter schools. Moreover, he has directed the Secretary of Education to send guidance to states, school districts, and charter schools on how a wide array of federal funds can be used to support charter schools.

Broadening Access to Higher Education: Keeping the American Dream Alive

New Presidential Honors Scholarships. The President has proposed a new, merit-based Presidential Honors Scholarships program to reward excellence and achievement for the top 5 percent of graduating students in each high school in the nation. The \$1,000 scholarships would encourage academic excellence in every high school in the nation among students from a wide range of backgrounds. Over 128,000 high-achieving, hard-working students would receive the award each year.

Expanding Work Study. The President has proposed a significant expansion of the work-study program -- by almost 50% over the next five years -- to help one million students earn their way through college by the year 2000. The President has asked for an \$62.5 million increase in work study in 1997, which would -- along with employer matching funds -- provide work-study grants to 786,00 students next year alone.

THE CLINTON RECORD ON EDUCATION REFORM AS GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS

"In Education, we must not only continue our effort to improve our public schools so our graduates can compete, we must also substantially increase the college-going rate for all sectors of society."

Governor Bill Clinton
1988

President Clinton has a proven track record of commitment to education reform. In 1989, during his third term as Governor, Arkansas was cited by Time Magazine as one of three leading states in "real" education reform. With extensive professional development, smaller classes, an increase in advanced and vocational education classes, test scores of improved dramatically and the high school completion rate was the best in the region.

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION

When Clinton became Chairman of the National Governors' Association in the summer of 1986, he made it clear that education – "one of the most fundamental issues of our time" – would be a priority. However, his goals as Chairman of the NGA and as Governor of Arkansas went beyond education reform, he also focused on the barriers that prevent millions of Americans from taking full advantage of better schools or even from becoming productive citizens.

NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS

At the 1990 Education Summit, Clinton took the lead as the prime author of the National Education Goals, which served as the basis for America 2000, an education reform initiative introduced by President Bush and then Goals 2000: Educate America Act, signed into law in March of 1994.

"REAL REFORM" IN ARKANSAS

SPENDING ON EDUCATION

Under the leadership of Clinton, Arkansas spent more than 71% of all state general revenues on education. At the time, only two other states spent a greater share of total state and local expenditures on education.

In higher education, Arkansas ranked second in the nation for percent increase in funding. While funding was declining 1% nationwide, it increased 25% in Arkansas.

EXPANDING THE CURRICULUM

Clinton's reforms created hundreds of additional science, math and vocational courses in high schools. While only 5,100 students were enrolled in advanced math courses in 1983, over 75,000 were enrolled in 1991.

GRADUATION RATES AND TEST SCORES UP

Clinton's education reforms led to an increase in the graduation rate. Likewise, Arkansas saw a steady improvement in test scores. Between 1981 and 1991, the graduation rate increased to the highest in the region and gains in math and reading test scores were seen for fourth, seventh and tenth grade students.

REQUIRED COMPETENCY TESTS FOR STUDENTS

Arkansas was the first state in the nation to require eighth graders to pass competency test before going on to high school.

EDUCATION TRUST FUND

Clinton established an Education Trust Fund to be used only for education and fought to insure that it was fully funded.

SCHOOL CHOICE

As Governor, Clinton made Arkansas one of the first states to permit parents to choose what public schools their children attended.

TEACHER SALARY INCREASES

In 1991, by persuading the legislature to set aside a half-cent sales tax increase in a special fund, Clinton provided teachers with \$4,000 average salary increase.

POLICE CORPS

Arkansas was the first state to create a Police Corps program, which provides college scholarships to police officers and young people in exchange for service in a law enforcement agency.

ADULT EDUCATION

Under Governor Clinton's leadership, adult education and literacy programs expanded. The U.S. Department of Education indicated that Arkansas had the "highest percentage of full-time adult basic education instructors in the nation." The number of adult students participating in adult education programs, workplace literacy programs, local literacy programs and public television literacy programs increased from 14,555 in 1983 to 60,000 in 1991. State funding for adult education increased from \$1.9 million in 1983 to over \$14 million in 1991.

COLLEGE BOND PROGRAM

Clinton established a college bond program allowing parents to buy short or long-term college bonds, not taxed in Arkansas, to help finance their children's education.

Suggested Talking Points Regarding the 1989 Charlottesville Education Summit and the Federal Role in Education

- At the Charlottesville Summit, Governors--led by Bill Clinton--and President Bush reaffirmed the importance of federal investments in education, and agreed that federal programs needed to be more flexible and more supportive of state leadership of education reform.
- The Clinton Administration has delivered on the commitments made in Charlottesville, by:
 - enacting Goals 2000 to provide flexible support for state and local education reforms
 - Overhauling long-standing federal education programs so they support rather than interfere with state and local reforms
 - cutting regulations and red tape
 - gaining and using the authority to waive federal requirements that interfere with state and local education reform
- Bill Clinton led the fight to make these commitments in Charlottesville and delivered on them as President

THE 1989 CHARLOTTESVILLE EDUCATION SUMMIT THE FEDERAL ROLE IN EDUCATION AND THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S EDUCATION RECORD

Background

When President George Bush invited the nation's Governors to an Education Summit in 1989, sitting and former Governors of both parties, such as Bill Clinton, Richard Riley, Terry Branstad, and Tom Kean, had been at work since the early 1980's leading the effort to reform elementary and secondary schools. At the Summit, governors and the Bush Administration recognized that education is and must remain a state responsibility and a local function. They also recognized that education is a national priority, and that states could not improve education alone. They needed help from many sources, including the federal government, in order to succeed in creating effective education systems.

- o In a survey by the National Governors' Association before the summit, governors had indicated that discussing the federal role in education was one of their top priorities for the summit.

The summit signaled the beginning of a period in which the federal government would become a supportive partner in the state and local education improvement efforts begun earlier in the 1980's. As co-chair of NGA's Education Task Force, then-Governor Bill Clinton was the lead Governor who worked with the Bush Administration to hammer out a set of agreements that were the product of the Summit.

Commitments Made at the Charlottesville Education Summit

At the Education Summit in 1989, President Bush and the nation's Governors, under the leadership of then-Governor Bill Clinton, agreed to:

- establish a process for setting national education goals;
- improve the federal/state partnership in education by seeking greater flexibility and enhanced accountability in the use of federal resources to meet the goals;
- undertake a major state-by-state effort to restructure our education system; and,
- report annually on progress in achieving our goals.

The National Education Goals were established by NGA and President Bush in 1990. In 1994, they were enshrined into law in the Goals 2000 Act.. Virtually every state now has serious efforts underway to improve schools based on challenging academic standards. The National Education Goals Panel was established in July 1990 by NGA and the Bush Administration, to monitor national and state progress toward achieving the goals. In March 1994, through the

Goals 2000 Act, it was established as an independent agency, separate from the U.S. Department of Education.

Focus on The Federal/State Partnership

Commitments in Charlottesville:

Increased flexibility and accountability: The President and the Governors agreed to seek greater flexibility and enhanced accountability in the use of federal resources to meet the goals, through both regulatory and legislative changes. More specifically, they agreed to:

--examine federal regulations under current law and to move in the direction of greater flexibility;

--take parallel steps in each state with respect to state laws and administrative rules; and

--submit legislation to Congress that would provide state and local recipients greater flexibility in the use of federal funds, in return for firm commitments to improved levels of education and skill training.

Critical financial role: President Bush and the Governors agreed that the Federal Government's financial role is:

--to promote national education equity by helping our poor children get off to a good start in school, giving disadvantaged and handicapped children extra help to assist them in their school years, ensuring accessibility to a college education, and preparing the workforce for jobs; and,

--to provide research and development for programs that work; good information on the real performance of students, schools and states; and assistance in replicating successful state and local initiatives all across the United States.

What the Clinton Administration has done to operationalize these agreements:

- o **Enacted new and overhauled existing Federal programs so they support rather than interfere with state and local reform:**
 - o Enacted, with bipartisan support, the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, which provides federal support and enhanced flexibility for state and local education improvement, focused on challenging academic standards established by each state;
 - o Overhauled the programs in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act so they fit with state and local reforms, instead of operating independently of them--

--Title I now focuses on helping disadvantaged students meet challenging state standards and assessments; funding for it has been increased. In the past, federal testing requirements were unrelated to state academic standards, and promoted a watered-down curriculum.

--The Eisenhower Professional Development program has been redesigned to help teachers acquire knowledge and skills so their students can achieve state academic standards.

-- Schools can more easily use Title I and other federal education funds on a school wide basis to improve teaching and learning for the entire school day. Prior to this, federal funds were often used to add small amounts of time for additional instruction for students served by the program, without improving the overall quality of the instruction they received throughout the school day.

--Federal technical assistance--formerly funded through 44 different vehicles--has been consolidated so educators and policy makers have easier and clearer choices for help with their reforms.

- o Enacted the School-to-Work Opportunities Act to stimulate partnerships among businesses, schools, community organizations and state and local governments to establish education systems linking schools and workplaces as learning environments that enhance educational, career, and economic opportunities for all students.
- o Reauthorized and restructured federal education research programs to better inform local and state reform needs and to make information about effective practices and programs more easily available.

o **Promoted flexibility in federal programs:**

- o **Secured the authority to waive federal requirements that interfere with state and local education reforms:**
 - o Through Goals 2000, the Secretary of Education was provided the authority to grant waivers from statutory and regulatory requirements in federal education programs if they interfere with local or state reform efforts.
 - o Over the past year, the Education Department has approved nearly 100 waivers of Federal elementary and secondary program requirements requested by States and local school districts to remove barriers to improving student academic achievement. In

47 additional cases, Education Department staff have explained that no waiver is required.

- o Through Goals 2000, created the "Ed Flex" demonstration program, through which up to six states are granted authority to waive federal requirements, without further review or approval by the U.S. Department of Education.
- o Oregon, Kansas, Massachusetts, Ohio, Texas and Vermont have been selected for Ed-Flex, and one additional state will be announced shortly.
- o **Eliminated and reinvented existing regulations, and minimized new ones:**
 - o Goals 2000 and School-to-Work have been implemented without issuing any new regulations, thereby preserving for states the maximum amount of flexibility for implementation.
 - o For the reauthorized ESEA, the Department issued only minimal regulations other than those specifically mandated by Congress. Those regulations that have been adopted are designed to protect students or the Federal investment in the programs, and have been as flexible as possible.
 - o In elementary and secondary education programs, including bilingual education, the Education Department has eliminated seventy-nine percent (243 pages) of its regulations and has revised almost all the remaining ones to emphasize flexibility and results.

Suggested talking points in response to attacks on Goals 2000:

- o In my state, we've been able to use Goals 2000 funds to support our own approach to reform, without any interference from Secretary Riley or his Department. We use our Goals 2000 funds to: (fill in with examples from your own state).
- o I know that Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Texas, Utah, Maryland, Nevada, Delaware and a host of other states have all gone through the entire process of submitting education reform plans and having them approved by the Secretary. None of them have been asked to change a word. That doesn't sound like much intrusion to me.
- o There are no new regulations in Goals 2000. There fewer requirements in Goals 2000 than in any other federal education program, including those that all of our states have participated in for decades. I don't understand why there is such opposition to a program that is so state-friendly.
- o Goals 2000 came out of the Charlottesville Summit; it supports state-designed education reforms and contains the authority to waive federal requirements, just like the Governors asked for in Charlottesville. The Governors wanted the federal government to more effectively support their leadership of education reform, and Goals 2000 does precisely that.
- o If Governor xx doesn't want his Goals 2000 funds, we'd be happy to take it in my state. We can put it to good use.

Attachments:

Quotes

GOALS 2000 QUOTES

- "I was really pleased that this legislation finally became the law of the land...Goals 2000 is the first Federal program to focus on improving the quality of education in this country...This law encourages states and localities to set high academic standards for America's children, and it makes it clear that we have high expectations for our future generations."

Congressman Bill Goodling

Chairman of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee

Quote from a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Education Committee in Pennsylvania, June 7, 1994.

- "I am a supporter of the program. I think it is a good program."

Congressman John Porter

Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee, Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education

Quote from the McNeil-Lehrer News Hour, May 19, 1995

- "I think Goals 2000 is an example of the federal government giving states more authority to be creative, to be innovative."

Senator Mark Hatfield

Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee

Quote from a speech during the Oregon ceremony where his state became the first "Ed Flex" demonstration state, which provides authority to waive federal rules and regulations. The Ed Flex program is authorized under Goals 2000.

- "Goals 2000 is only a small portion of what I think we need, but it is a very critical portion...If we lose Goals 2000 it would be an incredibly negative setback for this country."

Louis Gerstner, CEO, IBM

Quote from a press availability following a meeting at the White House September 6, 1995.

- "Although Goals 2000 has only been in effect a short time, the program has changed the face of education as we know it. I applaud your efforts to help children everywhere reach the high academic standard we have set for them."

Governor Tommy G. Thompson

Quote from a letter to Michael Cohen, Senior Advisor to Secretary Riley, September 18, 1995

- "Without Washington's leadership and budgetary support education reform in America will die. Defunding Goals 2000 would be wrong and short-sighted."

David Whitwam, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Whiripool

Quote from a letter to Senator Christopher Bond, September 11, 1995

- "I am writing to urge your continued support for the Goals 2000 program as you work with the Congressional leadership to fashion a plan for balancing the federal budget...Ohio's participation in Goals 2000 is enhancing our state's comprehensive education improvement agenda and activities related to the same."

John M. Goff, Ohio State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Quote from a letter to President Clinton, December 6, 1995

- "Recent initiatives like the Goals 2000: Educate America Act and the School to Work Opportunities Act reflect the U.S. Department of Education's new focus on community-based solutions to educational problems. States and local school districts are enlisting teams of parents, teachers and community leaders to improve teaching and learning, safety and discipline, and parent involvement in their schools."

Terrell Bell

President Ronald Reagan's Education Secretary

Quote from a statement released February 1995

- "During the 102 Congress, the Coalition worked for the enactment of President Bush's America 2000 proposal. Last year, we stood behind the enactment of President Clinton's Goals 2000: Educate America Act...We continue to support the role of the federal government in providing leadership as well as creating incentives for states to set high academic standards for what students should know and be able to do."

Business Coalition for Education Reform (The Business Roundtable, The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Alliance of Business.)

Quote from a letter to Chairman William F. Goodling

May 10, 1995

- "We are still in the early stages of communicating to the American public and, indeed, to many in the educational community, the importance of meeting high standards and taking accountability for doing so. Failure to continue the Goals 2000 Act would represent a tremendous setback to this effort."

John E. Pepper, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive
Procter & Gamble

Quote from a letter to Senator Judd Gregg, September 8, 1995

GOALS 2000 FACT SHEET

1. Goals 2000: Federal Support for State and Local Education Reform

- o States participating in Goals 2000:
 - o Set their own academic standards (with no requirement or incentive to use any national standards);
 - o Develop their own, comprehensive education reforms addressing issues such as assessment, professional development, parental and community involvement, and accountability;
 - o states are strongly encouraged to build on or use existing plans, rather than starting from scratch--and most states have
 - o Promote broad based, grass roots involvement in education.
- o The Federal Government, in return, provides:
 - o Seed money for education reform, 90% of which must be provided to local school districts and individual schools on a competitive basis by year two of the program.
 - o Flexibility:
 - o Goals 2000 provides a broad framework for education reform, built on what states have learned from their own reform experience;
 - o Goals 2000 provides tremendous flexibility in the use of funds; the Goals 2000 funds can be used for any activity that is consistent with state or local reform plans aimed at helping students reach state academic standards, including approach such as public charter schools, public school choice, and contracting with private management firms;
 - o Goals 2000 is being administered with no new regulations--a first for a major federal education program;
 - o Goals 2000 provides the Secretary of Education with the authority to waive statutory and regulatory requirements in other federal education programs if these requirements interfere with state or local approaches to education reform. This is the first time in history that the U.S. Secretary of Education has had the authority to waive

federal requirements.

- o Goals 2000 contains the "Ed-Flex" demonstration program, which allows the Secretary of Education to delegate this new waiver authority to six states--permitting state education agencies to waive federal requirements without further approval from Washington.
- o Six states (Kansas, Massachusetts, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Vermont) have been selected as "Ed-Flex" demonstration states.

2. State Participation in Goals 2000:

- o 48 states applied for and received 1st year funding (all except New Hampshire and Virginia).
- o 39 states have applied for and received 2nd year funding, with additional states expected prior to the June 30, 1996 deadline.
- o 20 states have submitted completed education reform plans. All have been reviewed and approved.
 - o Plans are reviewed by teams of educators, employers and other experts from around the country--not by U.S. Department of Education staff.
 - o The purpose of the review, as defined in the law, is to determine if the state's overall approach has (1) a reasonable chance of success, (2) widespread support within the state, and (3) provides flexibility for local school systems. Reviews are not designed or conducted to lead to federal involvement in the specific details of a state's approach to education reform.
 - o While all states have received feedback on their plans from reviewers, the Education Department has not asked any state to modify its plans.

3. Myths about Goals 2000

Myth 1:

- o Goals 2000 promotes federal intrusion into state and local matters
 - o Section 318 of the Goals 2000 Act states:

- o The federal government is prohibited from mandating, directing, or controlling a State, local educational agency, or school's curriculum.
- o There is no review or approval of state academic standards by the federal government.
- o The federal government is explicitly prohibited from requiring any state to use national academic standards, or to participate in any part of Goals 2000, as a condition for receiving any other federal education funds. This provision was incorporated into the Goals 2000 bill at the request of NGA, and with the full support of the Clinton Administration.
- o Despite frequent allegation that Goals 2000 will lead to federal intrusion or micro management, no one has cited any actual instances of federal intrusion in local or state matters, in any participating school, district, or state. There have been no such instances.

Myth 2:

- o **Goals 2000 creates a "national school board"**
 - o This simply is not so.
 - o The National Education Standards and Improvement Council (NESIC) was established under Goals 2000 to review and certify as high quality national or state standards voluntary submitted to it. NESIC was to be under the overall authority of the National Education Goals Panel. This panel had no authority over federal, state or local education policy or activity. No state was required—or received any financial incentive—to submit any standards to the Council, nor use any standards certified by it.
 - o Despite its carefully limited role, NESIC became highly controversial because critics overstated its role and authority.
 - o **NESIC will not be created and will not function.**
 - o At the request of the bipartisan National Education Goals Panel, President Clinton has not appointed the Council.
 - o The U.S. House of Representatives voted on a bipartisan basis, with the support of the Clinton Administration and with no dissenting votes, to eliminate the authority to establish NESIC. The Senate has not acted on this measure.
 - o No funding has been appropriate for NESIC in the current fiscal year, and none has been requested for future years.

Myth 3:

- o Congress will soon end Goals 2000
 - o Other than the House action to eliminate NESIC, there has been no serious effort to consider legislation to eliminate or significantly modify Goals 2000 during this Congress: No proposal to eliminate Goals 2000 or other federal programs ever made it out of committee in either House of Congress;
 - o With this year's short Congressional calendar, it is unlikely that the remainder of this Congress will be any different.
 - o While the initial House-passed appropriations bill for FY 96 contained no funding for Goals 2000, the Senate has voted to provide \$350 million for Goals 2000, slightly below the \$362 million provided in FY 95. The Administration fully expects that the final funding bill for FY 96 will contain adequate funding for Goals 2000.
- o Bottom line: Goals 2000 will continue essentially unchanged through this Congress.

Draft 3/26/96 3:30 PM

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO NGA EDUCATION SUMMIT P4:02
PALISADES, NY
MARCH 27, 1996

Acknowledgements: Governor Thompson; Louis Gerstner, Sec. Riley; Governors and distinguished guests ... (condolences to Pataki/father recently died)

First of all, I want to applaud this bipartisan gathering of governors and business leaders for your attention to the pressing issue of preparing America's young people to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Your presence here underscores the fact that we all have a stake in improving the quality and performance of our schools -- and we each have a role to play. The presence of so many business leaders here sends a clear message -- education is everybody's business: parents, teachers, students, states, communities, and corporations.

As I said in my State of the Union, this is an age of great possibility -- a time of historic transformation, as we move from the industrial age to the information age. Now most work, even in factories, is done with mind not muscle. In my address, I challenged our nation to give our children the educational opportunities they need for a new century. We need a candid debate about what is right and what is wrong with our schools.

All of us, without regard to party, must face up to some basic realities: Many of our schools are very good, but some are failing. Many of our teachers are great, but some don't measure up. Many of our communities are seizing the opportunities of new educational technologies, but too many have not -- and too many cannot do it on their own. And most important, many of our students are doing better but too many students are not being challenged, inspired and held to high standards.

Our mission, as we close out this century, must be to raise our sights and our standards. We must expect more of our young people and ask more of ourselves. We must never forget: Education equals expectation. We do not make it any easier on our children when we do not demand higher standards for our students, our teachers, or our schools. When it comes to public education, we must throw away complacency and replace it . . . with a revolution of rising expectations.

Thirty or forty years ago, this meeting would never have taken place. Governors played little role in education, and businesses did not regard it as their responsibility. But in the late '70s and early '80s, an education reform impulse swept the country, punctuated in 1983 by Ted Bell's report, *A Nation at Risk*, which sounded the alarm about the need to turn

our schools around.

In 1989, I was privileged to serve as the NGA co-chair at the Education Summit in Charlottesville, which took reform to the next level. At that meeting, for the first time, we reached a bipartisan national consensus on educational goals -- and agreed upon the clearest definition yet of what the national government's role should and should not be.

In the years since, we have made real bipartisan progress. We have enacted Goals 2000. We have overhauled the programs in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. We have worked with businesses and communities to make the School-to-Work program a reality. We have cut regulations by 50% at the Department of Education, and revised the rest to encourage flexibility and emphasize results. And I know that many of you have put in place important reforms at the state level.

And while it is plain that the effort to draft national history and English standards has not been a success, the standards for math and science are in place and appear to be working.

In fact, we have moved forward since 1983. The number of young people taking the tough core courses has jumped from 13% in 1982 to 52% in 1994 -- and the national math and science scores are up one full grade since 1983. Half of all four year olds now attend pre-school and 86 percent of all our students are completing high school. That's progress.

But it is now clear, 7 years after Charlottesville, that our national education goals can only be met through tough standards, enacted at the state level -- with each of us doing our part.

So the states must take the lead in setting standards. The businesses represented here today must not only speak out for reform, but pitch in with your knowledge and resources to help bring new technologies and opportunities into our classrooms. And the national government continues to have a critical responsibility -- to provide seed money and leverage for education innovation and to clear away obstacles to reform. As your President, I pledge to do everything in my power to focus the nation's attention on this urgent challenge. And I will do whatever it takes for as long as it takes to make America's schools the best in the world. We should not fight about who does what. In all this, we should follow a simple rule: we should put control in the hands of the people who care the most about the result.

So today, I come to you as President to challenge every American to work to together to erase what's wrong with our schools and multiply what's right, scrape away the obstacles to excellence and open new ways to move forward. We must put in place high standards for students, teachers, schools, conduct and technology and make sure we meet them. America was built on challenges, not promises -- and on this challenge, we must not fail.

Standards for Students

The first and most important challenge we have to face together is the need to hold our students to high standards.

I have personally visited children all across this country for the past three years, and for many years as governor. I have seen how eager they are to learn. I have seen what happens when you literally put the future at the fingertips of every child through interactive computer technology. I am convinced that every child can learn more -- but we need to teach them, believe in them and challenge them.

To do that, we must end the entitlement mentality that is cursing too many children with low expectations. If students are not ready to move onto the next level, we should notify their parents, work with them after school and over the summer -- and, if necessary, hold those students back until they are ready. **No more social promotions. No more free passes. If we want kids to learn, learning has to mean something.**

That is what we did in Arkansas. We required every 8th grader to pass a basic achievement test -- and said they could not go on to high school until they did. Only Arkansas and 5 other states require tests for promotion from grade to grade or school-to-school. We should do it in all 50.

Today, I want to challenge every state to require students to pass a test to move from elementary to middle school . . . another test to move from middle school to high school . . . and a final test before graduation. These tests should not just measure minimum competency -- they should challenge students to go beyond the bare basics to true achievement.

The answer is not a one-size-fits-all national test. But we have to make sure that being promoted in Pasadena means much the same as passing in Palisades. We should build on the progress we have made with the Goals panel and the National Assessment of Educational Progress, to agree upon a way to measure and compare the progress states are making.

And in particular, we should set a concrete standard for the most basic of skills: reading. Too many of our children still are getting diplomas they can't read. For the past decade, as math and science scores have risen, reading scores have been flat. Intel recently had to turn away hundreds of applicants because they lacked basic reading and writing skills.

We're all justifiably excited about computers in schools, but, as those rejected applicants found out, you can't surf the Internet if you don't know how to read or write. Every child should be able to read a book by the 3rd grade.

Standards for Teachers

The second challenge we have to face together is to reward, inspire and demand the highest standards of teaching.

After all, if we are going to demand that our students meet higher standards, their teachers will have to meet higher standards, too. This is especially true for the hundreds of thousands of new teachers who will be hired in the coming years, as school ranks swell and a generation of teachers prepares to retire.

So I challenge states and school districts to change the certification rules that bar qualified -- sometimes brilliant -- young people from becoming teachers. I was appalled when I read the story about the recent Harvard graduate who wrote her thesis on American literature, who was told she lacked the educational background to substitute teach English in the New York City public schools. That makes no sense. We reformed our certification procedures in Arkansas. We should do it everywhere.

I also want to challenge teachers to meet high standards of performance -- and states to reward them when they do.

In Arkansas, we instituted teacher testing. In South Carolina and Kentucky, when a school markedly improves its performance, the school is rewarded and teachers get a bonus. Teachers across America can now get certified through the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, chaired by Governor Hunt. I call on more teachers to do that -- and I call on states to reward them for it. There is something wrong with a system in which the only way for a star teacher to get ahead is to become an administrator or leave the profession altogether. We shouldn't bash teachers. We should find a way to keep the best ones in the classroom.

But we also need a system that doesn't look the other way when a teacher is burnt out or not performing up to standard.

Here in the state of New York, because of hearings and court proceedings, it can cost as much as \$200,000 to fire an incompetent teacher. In Glen Ellyn, Illinois, a school district had to spend \$70,000 to dismiss a high school math teacher who couldn't do basic algebra and who let her students sleep in class. We should be spending that money to reward good teachers, not protect those who don't make the grade. America's teachers should be the leaders of reform, not the objects of reform.

I challenge states, school systems and teachers' unions to work together to make it tougher to get licensed and recertified, and easier and less costly to get teachers who can't teach out of the classroom.

Standards for Schools

The third challenge we have to face together is to hold our schools accountable for results. If we are going to expect more from students and teachers, we've got to expect more from schools as well. So, today I challenge states to break down bureaucratic obstacles to reform, give parents more choices, and shut down schools that don't work.

Too many school districts still spend too much on administrators and too little in the classroom. It is an outrage that of the \$8000 that New York City spends on each pupil, only \$44 goes to books and other classroom material.

We need to reinvent education the way American businesses retooled to compete in the global economy, and the way we are reinventing our government. That means cutting red tape, streamlining bureaucracy, giving people on the front lines the flexibility to make decisions, and holding them accountable for results.

Over the last three years, we have worked hard to cut federal education rules by 50%. We are reducing your cost of doing business. So I challenge communities and businesses to work together to help school districts reduce overhead, so they can spend more on real education. My philosophy today is the same as when I was the governor of Arkansas: we should spend more on education, but every new dollar should go to teachers, teacher training, students, and the classroom -- not administration.

Where schools aren't working, we should try something new. Let me repeat the challenge I issued in my State of the Union: Every state should give parents the right to choose which public school their children will attend. So, I challenge the governors here to go back to your states and pass the legislation that will expand school choice in your communities.

Every state should let educators and parents get charters to create and manage public schools that remain open only if they do a good job. Today, 21 states allow charter schools, and over 250 charter schools have opened their doors -- with as many as 100 more to open by next year. These schools are freed up from regulation and top-down bureaucracy so they can focus on the single goal of meeting high standards. The charter school movement is expanding choice, innovation, and competition -- all within the public schools. Secretary Riley has already given grants to 11 states to start charter schools. The balanced budget I submitted to Congress last week calls for \$40 million in seed money to help communities start 3000 charter schools over the next 5 years, a tenfold increase.

Real school standards means not only empowering schools that excel; it also means putting out of business schools that fail to serve their students. So, I challenge every governor to take direct, concrete action to redesign or shut down failing schools.

Safety, Discipline and Values

Our fourth challenge is to keep our schools safe and hold our young people to higher standard of conduct. Tough standards won't make a bit of difference if the standard of conduct in our schools is poor.

We have seen too many headlines like the one I read last week about a teacher in Washington, DC who was mugged in a hallway by a gang of intruders who were doing drugs and who didn't belong on school grounds. His body was bruised, but thank God, his faith was unshaken, and he's back on the job. But he and his students need our help. We cannot stand idly by and let lawlessness and violence take over our schools and threaten our children.

That is why I have worked so hard at the national level to keep our schools safe. We are keeping guns out of our schools with the help of the Gun Free Schools Act. We are educating our children about the dangers of drugs with the help of the Safe and Drug Free Schools initiative. We are tackling student drug use through our support of random drug testing of student athletes. We are teaching our children the values of hard work, discipline, study and respect through the introduction of character education. And we are supporting the use of school uniforms for local school districts who want to make them a part of their overall efforts to promote safety and discipline. These national efforts are beginning to make a difference.

But states must do their part. Across America, neighborhood schools are opening their doors earlier and keeping them open later. These "community schools" provide supervised recreation, extra help with homework, counseling and support. From 3 to 6 -- the peak hours of juvenile crime -- community schools give children at risk a safe place to be. My balanced budget includes \$14 million more for community schools, youth and after school programs. I challenge state and local governments to find the resources to make community schools a reality throughout this nation.

I challenge states and localities to take the truancy laws seriously and make sure they are enforced. Rueben Greenberg, the police chief from Charleston, South Carolina has done that and the burglary rate is at its lowest level in 30 years. And I challenge more states to do what Governor Bayh has done in Indiana and Governor Pataki and the teachers unions are seeking in New York -- to give teachers the power to remove disruptive students from their classrooms. We should look at what Governor Glendening has proposed in Maryland to shield schools from liability in disciplinary cases. Children can't learn and teachers can't teach unless there is order and respect for authority in the classroom.

Technology

The fifth and final challenge I want to talk with you about today is the need to prepare our schools and our children for the challenges of the age of technology. Our presence in this very place [at IBM] is a testament to the growing understanding of the connection between technological literacy and success. The microchip and the global marketplace are opening up vast new opportunities. We must not send our children into a 21st century unprepared for the world they will inhabit and the jobs they will have to fill. Yet today, one of the few places a child can go without encountering a computer is . . . a classroom.

That's why I have issued a Technology Literacy Challenge to bring the information and technology revolution into every classroom in America by the year 2000. We have proposed a \$2 billion fund to help communities meet the challenge.

A few weeks ago, the Vice President and I participated in a remarkable event in California called Net Day. It was an electronic barn-raising. Entire communities -- businesses, students, scientists, engineers, parents, teachers, government leaders -- coming together to install 6 million feet of computer cables to connect one fifth of that state's schools to the Internet. In four years, every school in the state will be connected.

So, I challenge the businesses here today to work with communities to answer my Technology Literacy Challenge: wire every school not just in California, but across America. Every state has a high-tech business community that can help. Make sure every school has both the hardware and the connections. I challenge teaching colleges to join us in ensuring that teachers get the necessary skills. And I challenge the creative genius of the software industry to give us exciting educational software so that the most popular video game in America is learning -- not Mortal Kombat.

The 21st century is ours for the taking -- if we are bold enough and strong enough and confident enough to go forward together. We must make the best of the new technology to educate our children, improve our businesses, and make our future brighter and more prosperous.

Personal Responsibility

Finally, let me say that all the education summits and all the speeches in the world won't matter if all of us don't join together in a national mission to improve our schools and educate our young people.

We must restore the basic ethic that all children can learn and every parent has a responsibility to help them. As I have said, the era of big government is over; the era of taking personal responsibility to meet our challenges has begun.

So to parents all across this country I say, don't wait for the V-chip -- turn the TV off right now. Pick up the child's report card. Exchange your home phone numbers with your child's teacher. Tell the teacher that you want regular reports on how your child is measuring up to tough standards -- and let them know you want your child to stay after school, go to summer school, or do whatever it takes to meet those standards. **The most powerful force in nature is parents who care about their kids.**

All of us have a responsibility to help those parents be good parents. So, I challenge all the business leaders here and across the country to give parents time off to visit their children's schools. Every workplace should treat a parent's appointment with a teacher as if it were an important appointment with a doctor.

We all have a direct, personal responsibility to our schools.

Public schools remain our most important common bond -- the place where people of different classes, backgrounds, and races learn vital lessons about the world and about themselves. Our schools have always been the gateway to opportunity and the American dream. Today's fight for higher student and teacher standards will determine the economic future of our students. The battle for efficiency and accountability will determine if our schools have enough funds during these times of shrinking budgets. Technology literacy will determine if our economy can stay ahead of our competitors around the world. The values we teach our students will set the moral tone of our society in coming decades. Our schools will shape the lives of the next generation and the kind of America we will have in the next century.

I have seen the difference we can make in a recent visit to Union City, New Jersey, not far from here. The Christopher Columbus Middle School in Union City was on the verge of state takeover. But, the community refused to give in. They accomplished an amazing revival. In a partnership with Bell Atlantic, the community put computers in every seventh grade class and in the homes of every seventh grade student. This has opened up a whole new world of learning. Homework is now being done in a brand new way. Parents are now able to talk to teachers by e-mail; and learning has become the most exciting game in town. Test scores, attendance and graduation rates have all shot up -- and this poor district is now above the average in that affluent state.

We can give every child in America the opportunity that Union City is giving its students. We can do this -- if we do it together. Thank you.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW YORK UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for New York after the first 37 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in New York:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.2% to 6.0%.
- 151,800 new jobs added in 36 months -- after 521,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 193,500 new private-sector jobs added in 36 months -- after 500,000 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 53,600 manufacturing jobs **LOST** in 36 months -- after 213,900 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 3% **per year**.
- Business failures have dropped 14% **per year** -- after increasing 35% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 46% **per year** -- after increasing 11% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Bank lending has increased by \$53.1 billion -- after dropping by \$82 billion during the previous 8 years.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 26%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 13%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New York:

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW YORK: The national debt will be **more than \$1 trillion** lower over 7 years than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New York.

6 TIMES MORE NEW YORK FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 890,568 working families in New York will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 148,562 wealthiest taxpayers in New York.

TAX CUT FOR 80,373 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW YORK: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 80,373 small businesses in New York are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

3,141,000 NEW YORK WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 3,140,640 workers in New York, and protects the jobs of 188,672 workers in New York who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

2 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW YORK WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 2 million New York borrowers -- 1.4 million current borrowers and 600,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julia Chamovitz
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background Information on the New York Economy

This memorandum presents background information about economic conditions in New York.

- ***New York has an Urban Empowerment Zone (EZ) and Four Enterprise Communities (ECs)*** - The City of New York is designated as an Urban EZ. The city has received \$100 million in flexible block grants and tax incentives for zone businesses. Albany, Buffalo, Newburgh-Kingston, and Rochester have all been designated as Urban ECs. Each has received \$3 million in social service block grants and tax exempt bond financing for EC businesses. (Source: Community Empowerment Board)
- ***New High Speed Train Service to Link New York City to Washington and Boston*** -- Amtrak recently announced plans for the production of a new high speed train, the "American Flyer," which will link New York City with Washington in 2 hrs. and with Boston in 3 hrs. While the bulk of the project is to be financed privately by the vendor, the President's Budget includes a one-time grant of \$80 million to expedite the project. The contract for production has been awarded to the Canadian company, Bombardier, Inc. and is slated to begin in the fall of 1997. The trains will be operational by the fall of 1999. For New York, the project means the creation of approximately 1,500 jobs at Bombardier's plant at Plattsburg, NY over the life of the contract. The NY train maintenance facility, Sunnyside Yard, will also be revamped with an investment of approximately \$75 million. The entire cost of the project is approximately \$754 million. (Source: OMB)
- ***TRP Invests \$3 Million in a Project in Schenectady*** -- The Digital X-Ray System for Trauma and Battlefield Applications is a \$3 million project led by General Electric that will develop a digital, filmless x-ray imaging system. This system will be used for mobile trauma care units in battlefield and civilian hospitals. It will give DoD the capability of using rearguard units to diagnose injuries from mobile trauma units. The new process will cost only one-eighth as much as current x-ray technology. (Source: ARPA)
- ***AT&T Announces Fewer to be Laid Off*** -- AT&T Corp., which is headquartered in New York City, but maintains operating headquarters in New Jersey, announced on March 15, that 6,000 fewer jobs will be cut from the initial announced total of 40,000. It is expected that the 6,000 employees will be rehired in high growth areas of the new AT&T. Additionally, because so many employees are opting for the buy-out package, the company expects only to lay off 18,000 involuntarily. (Source: AT&T)

- *Colgate-Palmolive Company Achieves Record Sales* -- Based in New York City, Colgate-Palmolive announced record sales for the year ended Dec. 31, 1995. Sales increased 11% to a record \$8.4 billion in 1995. Worldwide unit growth was 9%. (Source: Colgate-Palmolive Company)
- *American Express Announces Record Net Income* -- New York City-based American Express Company recently announced record net income from 1995 of \$1.56 billion, an increase of 10.6% over last year's total. (Source: American Express Company)
- *EITC* -- According to 1993 Treasury estimates, the EITC will benefit almost 900,000 families in New York.

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Maloney	30,900 families	50.4	25.2	28,900 taxpayers
Solomon	25,500 families	41.6	16.6	2,000 taxpayers
Ackerman	9,600 families	15.6	6.0	12,200 taxpayers
Flake	19,300 families	31.5	13.8	1,100 taxpayers
Lowey	15,300 families	24.9	9.9	13,400 taxpayers
STATE	890,600 families	1,450.5	19.7	148,500 taxpayers

- *Federal Reserve on the Second District* -- Economic conditions in the District are mixed, but are more positive than in recent months. Retail sales and aggregate loan demand strengthened. Manhattan's commercial real estate market has improved, as has the market for homes in New York City. On a negative note, manufacturing, while increasing in the upstate region, declined in the New York City area. Although many New York State corporations have announced layoffs totalling nearly 2,000 workers, including TRW, General Electric, Nationwide, Bausch and Lomb, Pratt and Lambert, Deluxe Corporation, Reader's Digest, and UPS announced New York layoffs totalling nearly 2,000 workers, unemployment in the District remained steady. (Source: The Federal Reserve Beige Book 3/13/96)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
DAN COLLINS

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- New York/Rockland County

EDUCATION

Poll Released on Education Standards

A *U.S. News and World Report* poll on education was released on Monday to coincide with the education summit in Palisades. The poll found that 75 percent of those surveyed thought academic standards should be made somewhat higher or much higher. According to the poll, the leading cause of problems in public education was uninvolved parents, followed by lack of discipline, inadequate funding or a combination of factors. The poll also found that 31 percent of respondents believed children received good or excellent education in U.S. public schools, while 35 percent said it was fair and 27 percent said it was poor or very poor.

Racial Tensions Increase at Queens School

Last week, racial tensions intensified at Public School 80 in South Jamaica, Queens when a white school teacher accused an African-American parent of physically threatening her during an argument. In the same week, the school's interim principal, who is African-American, reported to the police that she received racist hate mail. The tensions began last November when the school librarian was accused of using a racial epithet in referring to a student during class. Soon after that incident, a computer teacher was charged with kicking a black student. According to a spokesperson for Chancellor Crew, the situation in the school is being closely monitored.

CUNY Trustees Prepare To Cut Faculty

Facing cuts of more than \$57 million in state funding, City University of New York trustees declared a state of emergency that could lead to the elimination of hundreds of faculty and staff jobs. For some colleges in the CUNY system, the cuts could amount to up to 10 to 15 percent of their full-time workers. The university also expects to lose thousands of students and substantial tuition revenue if the \$50 million cut in tuition aid for CUNY students that is called for in the governor's budget goes through.

DISTRICT COURT

Megan's Law

Last week, Clinton-appointed Federal Judge Denny Chin barred New York State from releasing information on thousands of sex offenders who were convicted before the law allowing this practice took effect. Judge Chin claimed that the community notification provision imposed an extra punishment on people already sentenced. This ruling nullifies the law's function of allowing citizens to learn location of rapists and sex offenders in their neighborhoods. The Judge did say that the state could continue to register sex offenders. Supporters of the law believe the decision will be reversed on appeal. Judge Chin's decision came after a Reagan-appointed Federal judge in Newark struck down New Jersey's version of the statute on similar grounds.

CRIME

Pataki Removes Bronx D.A. from Case

Last Thursday, Governor George E. Pataki removed District Attorney Robert T. Johnson of the Bronx from the murder case against an ex-convict accused of killing police officer Kevin Gillespie because of the prosecutor's opposition to the death penalty. The Governor acknowledged that his action amounted to an extraordinary and unprecedented use of executive power. The death penalty statute specifically gives local prosecutors the right to decide whether to seek the death penalty or life without parole, and the law grants prosecutors a 120 day period to make a decision. Johnson said he had not yet reached a decision, but Mr. Pataki interceded before the full 120 days were up, claiming that he believed Mr. Johnson would ultimately not pursue the death penalty. Mr. Johnson said he would fight the move in court.

Sergeant Shot in Manhattan Elevator

Sgt. Adam Alvarez, 31, was shot at about 8:30 pm Monday during a struggle with two suspected robbers in the elevator of a Lower East Side Building. Alvarez suffered a gunshot wound to the left side of his body and was in stable condition Tuesday morning after surgery at Bellevue Hospital. Alvarez may have been trying to arrest the men, who appear to have been involved in a robbery. Police scoured the city early Tuesday morning to look for the two suspects. This incident occurred after two metropolitan area police officers, Michael Frey of Eastchester and Kevin Gillespie of New York City, were both killed within the last two weeks.

Gunman Kills Cop in Westchester County Suburb

A gunman in a window killed one police officer and wounded a second as they answered a call for help at a Westchester County home last Thursday. The gunman then held rescuers and police sharpshooters at bay for hours with a barrage of gunfire that terrorized a quiet suburban street. Richard Sacchi, 26, also killed his 88-year-old grandmother and a pet dog before killing himself during a 14-hour siege in Eastchester, a town 10 miles north of New York City. Witnesses said Sacchi opened fire without provocation or warning from the second story of his family's house, just as the two Eastchester police officers arrived at the scene. Officer Michael Frey, 29, was fatally wounded by a gunshot to the chest, and Officer Richard Morrissey, 45, suffered multiple wounds of the chest and arms. Hundreds of community members and more than 10,000 police officers from all over the country mourned Officer Frey at his funeral on Monday.

Killer Threatens to Kill Judge

Unrepentant three-time killer Reginald McFadden was sentenced Wednesday to life in prison for killing a Long Island man, but not before threatening and mocking Rockland County Judge William Kelly. Wednesday's sentence was tacked onto three other sentences McFadden received for the murder of an elderly Long Island woman, the beating and rape of a South Nyack woman, and the murder of a Pennsylvania man. Before handing down the sentence, Kelly said he would recommend McFadden never be considered for parole.

WELFARE

State Faults Agency's Inaction in Overseeing Foster Children

A state audit has concluded that New York City's child welfare agency has done practically nothing in recent years to improve its oversight of thousands of children in foster care, leading to inadequate treatment for children and to tens of millions of dollars in state-imposed sanctions. The audit found that the city had failed to implement virtually all of the 14 recommendations made after a 1994 investigation. Listed among the agency's failures were the placing of children in foster homes before determining that the homes were certified by the state as safe and appropriate; not providing information on foster children to the private agencies that care for more than half the city's 44,000 foster children; an inability to find children's files that were selected randomly, and having many files of closed cases scattered across floors or stored haphazardly in boxes.

ENVIRONMENT

Garbage Dump

Staten Island President Guy Molinari is suing to force the closure of the 48-year old Fresh Kills Landfill, the dumping site for 100 percent of the city's residential waste. Melanuria has ask U.S. District court in Brooklyn to set a date for closing the dump where 14,000 tons of waste are discarded daily. Claiming that the city and state are in violation of the Clean Air Act, Melanuria stated that the dump poses health dangers to the 50,000 people that live within a one mile radius of the site. Lung cancer in Staten Island is among the highest in the city.

HEALTH CARE

TB Rate Leads Nation

Even though the number of new tuberculosis cases in New York City fell 18 percent in 1995, the city's infection rate is still the highest in the nation, according to numbers released by health officials last Friday. Health officials attribute the overall decline to the city's \$45 million tuberculosis control program, which involves expanded prevention programs and close observation of TB patients to make sure that they take their medicine.

Proposal to End Hospital Fee Regulation

Last Wednesday, Governor Pataki unveiled a plan intended to lower health-care costs by lifting most of the rules that control the fees charged by hospitals. The plan, which must be approved by both houses of the state legislature, also calls for a sharp cut in financing for medical education. Opponents noted that medical training programs are pillars of health care in poor neighborhoods. Deregulation of fees, according to the Governor, would allow competition to reduce costs and offer new incentives for people seeking cheaper treatment outside of hospitals. Critics say that the plan would give too much power to insurance companies and end up penalizing consumers.

IMMIGRATION

Company Fined for Illegal Workers

Last Thursday, federal authorities levied the largest fine ever against a company for hiring illegal immigrants. The \$1.5 million fine imposed on Colin Services Systems Inc. comes as part of a national effort to increase pressure on employers to comply with the 1986 immigration law that prohibits any person or company from employing illegal workers. The Westchester-based cleaning company was forced to dismiss over 2,200 of its employees in 1992 after Immigration and Naturalization Services examined work documents and suspected that workers were illegal immigrants. In addition, prosecutors are seeking a grand jury to bring criminal charges against five of the company's managers. Spokespeople for the company claim that it never knowingly hired illegal immigrants and will contest the fines.

STATE BUDGET

City Tries to Do Budget Blindfolded

Because of continuing budget stalemates in Washington and Albany, New York City's financial outlook is extremely uncertain. Vendors and contractors that do business with the city are being told that they will have to wait weeks or months for city checks. The uncertainty also makes it likely that Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani's budget proposal for the 1997 fiscal year, due next month, will have to be based on a series of assumptions. If the assumptions prove wrong, the city may have to make massive mid-year corrections. City officials say that because New York City has traditionally constructed its budgets on the assumption that Washington will continue to pay for programs like welfare, Medicare and Medicaid, it will be affected by the budget stalemate more than any other city in the country. Leaders of New York's Legislature say they won't leave Albany until they pass some sort of budget for the fiscal year beginning on April 1st.