

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
LAS VEGAS AND HENDERSON, NEVADA,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN DIEGO, LOS ANGELES,
CULVER CITY, AND SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA,
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO**

June 9, 10, and 11, 1996

Staff Copy

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

TOUR OF WORK PROGRAM SITE

DATE: June 9, 1996
TIME: 10:40am - 10:55am
LOCATION: Las Vegas, Nevada
FROM: Rahm Emanuel

PURPOSE:

To visit a work restitution program and observe first-hand how young people can pay back their crimes by contributing to society.

BACKGROUND:

The Victims Assistance Restitution Program (Work Program) you will be visiting is one of several programs developed by the Clark County Family and Youth Services Center. Kirby Burgess, the Director of the Center, and Deputy Sheriff Richard Wingett will brief you on the Work Program as young people participating in the program continue their work of scrubbing graffiti off the walls of a vacant lot.

The Work Program provides a way for non-violent juvenile offenders to earn restitution credits at \$5.00 per hour to pay money to their victims when they do not have other means to pay. Non-violent, first time juvenile offenders may also be required to complete community service hours through the Work Program as restitution to their victims and/or the community.

PARTICIPANTS:

Kirby Burgess, Director of Family and Youth Services
Under Sheriff Richard Wingett
Governor Miller (*he is aware that he does not accompany you in the discussion at this site.)

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

Kirby Burgess and the Deputy Sheriff will brief you as the young people continue to work.

PRESS COVERAGE:

Pool Spray.

REMARKS:

No remarks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

DISCUSSION WITH FAMILY AND YOUTH SERVICES CENTER

DATE: June 9, 1996
TIME: 11:15am - 12:10pm
LOCATION: University of Nevada at Las Vegas
FROM: Rahm Emanuel

PURPOSE:

To highlight your commitment to reducing juvenile crime by supporting programs that teach kids discipline and responsibility.

BACKGROUND:

The Clark County Family and Youth Services Center manages several programs for non-violent offenders, a boot camp for chronic offenders, and a high security detention center for violent juvenile offenders. The Center also provides several victims services and provides shelter to abused children. This round table discussion will focus on the restitution programs and rehabilitative services provided to youthful offenders.

While the Center primarily receives its funding from state and local sources, the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention currently funds \$170,000 to some of the Center's afterschool programs -- including the New Directions program which is being highlighted. All young people in the New Directions program receive after-school tutoring, daily home visits and curfew checks from police officers, and their parents attend bi-monthly meetings.

You will hear testimonials from three of the youth and one parent involved in different programs at the Center. (The Center is not affiliated with the University.)

The audience will consist of approximately 300 people relevant to the issue of juvenile justice including law enforcement and city officials.

PARTICIPANTS:

Kirby Burgess, Director of Family and Youth Services
Deputy Sheriff Richard Wingett
Governor Miller
Shane Quick, youth
Anthony Covarrubias, youth

Stanley Johnson, youth
Joy Gladwin, parent

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

- Kirby Burgess makes welcoming remarks and gives an overview of the Center.
- Governor Miller makes remarks
- Deputy Sheriff Richard Wingett describes the role of law enforcement in supervising the work programs and after school activities.
- Shane Quick makes remarks about his success in completing his term in the Community Based Probation Supervision Program.
- Anthony Covarrubias will discuss the Freedom Program for high-risk and serious offenders that he is currently involved in.
- Stanley Johnson will discuss the New Directions program he is currently in.
- Ms. Joy Gladwin, as a parent of one of the youths in the New Directions program, will discuss the role and responsibility of parents to obtain counselling with their children.

PRESS COVERAGE:

Open.

REMARKS:

Talking points prepared by Terry Edmonds.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS
DISCUSSION WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS
YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES CENTER
UNLV
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA
JUNE 9, 1996

96 JUN 8 P3:04

Acknowledgments: Kirby Burgess; Governor Miller; Deputy Sheriff, Richard Wingett [WING-IT]; and the young panelists.

I want to thank Kirby Burgess for the opportunity to visit the work site before coming here for this stimulating discussion. You are offering an effective alternative to jail time for first-time offenders. They are paying off their crimes by paying back their victims and the community. And they are all learning, early on, that there are real, and serious consequences to a life of crime.

Reducing juvenile crime is one of this nation's most critical challenges. Your efforts to instill discipline and teach responsibility to these young people at an early age offers them the best chance to turn their lives around.

All across this country, communities and parents are taking back control of raising their children. And they are doing it by instilling old-fashioned discipline and time-honored values.

One way to instill values and discipline is through the use of school uniform programs. I recently visited a school in Long Beach, California which was the first school in the nation to start a school uniform policy for elementary and junior high students. After the first year of this program, fights among students were cut in half, and classroom achievement was way up. But, most importantly, the wearing of uniforms is teaching those students one of life's most important lessons -- that what really counts is what you are and what you can become on the inside, not what you are wearing on the outside. I believe every school district in America ought to have the option to start a school uniform policy, and I have distributed a national guide to show them how to do it.

Another way we are helping communities and parents instill discipline, teach values and encourage responsibility is through our support of their efforts to keep school doors open after classes have ended. Our children need safe and positive places to go after school. Too often a kid's only after school choice is to hang out on the street where they can get in trouble or become the target of crime. They deserve an alternative. Let's put our money on teachers and schools -- not gangs and the street.

Early intervention programs like the one here are helping young people develop character, values and discipline before it is too late. I support that. That is why I

announced a \$75 million grant program for juvenile drug and gun courts. Drug treatment and firm discipline is all some of these kids need to turn their lives around. We ought to help those who want to help themselves.

Old-fashioned discipline works. Just look at the success of curfew programs across this country. I remember when I was a kid, my mother said, "When the lights come on, you better be home." Communities and parents are beginning to say that all over America. A few weeks ago, I visited New Orleans where their dusk-to-dawn curfew for young people has resulted in a 27 percent reduction in juvenile crime during curfew hours. I know curfews work. I supported one in North Little Rock, Arkansas back in 1991 -- and it is still going strong.

But we all know that the most important influence in the life of a child is a loving parent or guardian -- someone to teach them right from wrong and be there for them when they need a push in the right direction. That is why I am impressed with the parent training aspect of your program. If we can help parents be better, they will raise better children. We must all continue to work together to give our young people the discipline, the values and the help they need to lead productive lives. The rest of America can learn from what you are doing here.

Thank you.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
LUNCH FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

JUNE 9, 1996

96 JUN 8 P6:57

Acknowledgments. Hosts Brian & Myra Greenspun; Gov. Bob and Sandy Miller

Thank you. My friends, I cannot thank you enough for all the work you have done. Our party is in fighting form today because of you. We are ready to take on the challenge of these elections, and it's a good thing.

Critical election. The election in November is truly important. In 1992, the question was whether we would continue to drift along or whether we would change the course of America. In 1996, the choice is between two very different paths of change. As we approach the 21st century, we must ask ourselves: what kind of America do we want to leave our children?

My vision. In 1992, my vision for America: nation would offer opportunity, Americans would take responsibility; a world where America remained the strongest force for peace and freedom; and a renewed American community where all Americans come together around our basic values again.

We've come a long way, but we have much more to do. You know what we've done; you helped us to do it. But I want you to know that this is not a record to rest on, it's a record to build on. We have real challenges to meet as we move into the future, and we have to meet them together.

America & Nevada. Unemployment in NV down from 7.3% to 5%. 185,600 new jobs in 39 months. 168 new cops on the street.

Don't stop. I won't be satisfied until we have created the opportunity for every American who will work for it to make the most of his or her own life, and we have given every child in this country a better future. And you shouldn't be either.

Goals for the future. And we have real challenges to bring our country into the 21st Century. We should make the 13th and 14th year of education as standard as first 12 are now -- so \$1500 tax credit to make typical community college free [free in Nevada]. Computers in schools -- every classroom connected by Year 2000. More community involvement in fighting crime -- 1 million new citizen patrols. If we give opportunity and demand responsibility, then the 21st Century can be our greatest century for all our people.

So we've got our work cut out for us, my friends. This is going to be a tough fight, and I'm counting on you. But if we set our sights on the future, and keep our minds on what's best for America, I'm confident we will prevail. Thank you and God bless you.

June 8, 1996

REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF LAS VEGAS

Date: Sunday, June 9, 1996
Location: Las Vegas Executive Terminal
McCarran International Airport
Las Vegas, Nevada
Time: 2:40 p.m. - 3:15 p.m. (P.S.T.)

I. PURPOSE

To address a gathering of over 1,000 Nevadans.

II. BACKGROUND

On your first trip to Nevada since becoming President, this event is designed to allow the public an opportunity to see and hear from you. A crowd of over 1,000 people is expected to attend and tickets were distributed through various local Democratic officials, including the Governor's office, Mayor Jan Laverty-Jones's office, and Senators Harry Reid and Richard Bryan.

III. PARTICIPANTS

You will arrive at the event with Governor Miller and Senators Harry Reid and Richard Bryan. Prior to your arrival, there will have been a short pre-program. Among the individuals who will have spoken during the pre-program are Las Vegas Mayor Jan Laverty-Jones, Clark County Commissioner Yvonne Atkinson-Gates, and Senate Minority Leader (and authorized Clinton/Gore representative) Dena Titus.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will be announced off-stage and will be accompanied by Governor Miller and Senators Bryan and Reid.

Senator Bryan will then make brief remarks;

Senator Reid will make brief remarks;

Governor Miller will introduce POTUS;

POTUS speaks and departs.

V. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF LAS VEGAS \$6 JUN 8 P6:56
MCCARRAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
JUNE 9, 1996

Acknowledgments: Gov. Bob Miller; Sens. Richard Bryan and Harry Reid; Las Vegas Mayor Jan Laverty Jones

My vision: In 1992, my vision for America: nation would offer opportunity, Americans would take responsibility; a world where America remained the strongest force for peace, freedom; and a renewed American community where all Americans come together around our basic values again.

Critical election: In 1992, the question was whether we would continue to drift along aimlessly or whether we would change the course of America. In this year's election, as everyone has seen over the last year, the choice is between two very different paths of change. And the choice is very clear.

Our approach: We **cut the deficit** to less than half of what it was when I took office. Produced **9.7 million** new jobs --185,600 in NV. Unemployment in NV is down from 7.3% when I took office to 5%. Signed a real **crime bill** w/ 100,000 community police and assault weapons ban, and Brady bill, and crime is coming down across the country. Put 168 new police on the streets. Renewed our commitment to **education** of all our children, from Head Start to affordable college loans. Came up with new ways to protect our **environment** and grow the economy: expanded Right to Know, cutting toxic air pollution by 90%, working in partnership w/ business and communities to see that our children breathe clean air, drink safe water, eat good food.

Promoting values and rewarding work, V-Chip, tobacco, EITC, Family Leave. **REGO:** govt. smallest it's been since 1965, got rid of 16,000 pages of regulations. Stood by **affirmative action**. **Turned toward, not away from, the world:** Haiti, Bosnia, Middle East, Northern Ireland, NAFTA, GATT.

The Republican Way: Over the last year, GOP made clear its priorities. They would: Cut funds for 100,000 police; slash education; eliminate national service; roll back 25 years of bipartisan commitment to protecting environment; place children and elderly in jeopardy. Time and again, we stopped the Republicans from having their way. Our work is paying off: The 1996 budget agreement I signed gives our country its fourth straight year of deficit reduction while protecting education, the environment, Medicare and Medicaid.

More to do: This is a record to build on, not to sit on. We face stiff challenges. Only way we can meet them is by working together.

Working together: This is a campaign year. But that's no excuse for not coming together to do the nation's business. When we have worked in bipartisan fashion, we have done great things: a bold telecommunications bill, strong anti-terrorism legislation, honest lobbying reform. I want Congress to work together and pass Kassebaum-Kennedy bill. . .an increase in the minimum wage. . .and real welfare reform.

Goals for the future. And we have real challenges to bring our country into the 21st Century. We should make the 13th and 14th year of education as standard as first 12 are now -- so \$1500 tax credit to make typical community college free [free in this state]. Computers in schools -- every classroom connected by Year 2000. More community involvement in fighting crime -- 1 million new citizen patrols. If we give opportunity and demand responsibility, then the 21st Century can be our greatest century for all our people.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEVADA 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 Nevada after the first 39 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Nevada:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.3% to 5.0%.
- Nearly 2 1/2 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 57,108 vs. 23,275 average during the previous 4 years. In 39 months, Nevada has added 185,600 total jobs, after adding 93,100 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over 2 1/2 times as many new private-sector jobs **per year** -- 53,169 vs. 18,800 average during the previous 4 years. In 39 months, Nevada has added 172,800 private-sector jobs, after adding 75,200 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over 5 times as many new manufacturing jobs **per year** -- 3,323 vs. 650 average during the previous 4 years. In 39 months, Nevada has added 10,800 manufacturing jobs, after adding 2,600 during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 13% **per year**.
- Home sales have increased 9% **per year**.
- Bank lending has increased by \$10.5 billion -- after declining by \$4.3 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Home building has increased 24% **per year** -- after decreasing 13% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

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

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEVADA: 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 Nevada.

9 TIMES MORE NEVADA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 74,516 working families in Nevada will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 8,625 wealthiest taxpayers in Nevada.

TAX CUT FOR 6,753 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEVADA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 6,753 small businesses in Nevada are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

261,000 NEVADA 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 261,203 workers in Nevada, and protects the jobs of 15,692 workers in Nevada who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

44,100 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEVADA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 44,100 Nevada borrowers -- 30,900 current borrowers and 13,200 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

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julia Chamovitz
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background on Recent Developments in the Nevada Economy

This memorandum presents background information about current economic conditions in Nevada.

- ***Tourism's Positive Impact on Nevada*** -- In 1995, 40.5 million tourists visited the state of Nevada, a 3% increase over the previous year. Las Vegas alone hosted over 29 million visitors in 1995. The industry is continuing to expect growth with an additional 12,000 hotel rooms currently under construction in Las Vegas at a cost of \$1.7 billion. Over 203,600 people are directly employed within the tourism industry in Nevada, 25% of statewide industrial-based employment. (Source: Nevada Department of Employment, Trading, & Rehabilitation, Nevada Commission on Tourism; Las Vegas Convention & Visitors Authority)
- ***Five Nevada Towns Ranked Among the 50 "Great Towns with Great Jobs"*** -- Elko, Winnemucca, Fallon, Gardnerville and Minden, all in Northern Nevada, were included in Money Magazine's "America's 50 Hottest Little Boomtowns". Elko, where jobs are in gold mining, casinos, restaurants and hotels, ranked no. 4 with five-year population growth of 29 percent and median household income of \$37,909. Winnemucca, where jobs are in gold mines and cattle ranches, ranked no. 8 with median household income of \$34,849 and population growth of 25 percent. (Source: Money Magazine, 4/96)
- ***Clark County/Las Vegas Designated an Urban Enterprise Communities (EC)*** -- The Clark County/Las Vegas EC was awarded \$3 million in flexible social services block grant funding and tax exempt bonding authority for zone businesses. One accomplishment of the EC, is the building of a Job Training and Placement Center. The facility was built to contain administrative office areas, classrooms for life skills training and job placement interviews, and a 20-station computer lab. (Source: CEB)
- ***TRP Funds \$2 Million for the Manufacturing Engineering Education Program*** -- The Bentley Rotor Dynamics company of Nevada is a participant on this project designed to impart manufacturing engineering knowledge to students from industry and from New Mexico State's School of Engineering and Business. It will create a cross-disciplinary center by building learning bridges between industry, colleges, and the national laboratories. Innovative use will be made of an integrated systems manufacturing laboratory, laboratory simulations, a teaching factory, and new manufacturing education facilities. This project will strengthen the manufacturing skills of the engineering workforce that will design and make what the DoD needs in a world of "lean production," dual-use technology, and small Defense procurements. (Source: ARPA)

- *EITC Benefits 74,500 Families* -- This comes from 1993 Treasury estimates.

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Ensign (R)	40,200 families	67.3	26.2	4,152 taxpayers
Vucanovich (R)	34,300 families	57.3	21.7	4,473 taxpayers
STATE	74,500 families	124.6	23.9	8,625 taxpayers

- *Federal Reserve on the 12th District (San Francisco)* -- Reports from the District indicate a healthy pace of economic activity throughout most sectors and areas in the District. Retail sales have firmed slightly since earlier in the year, and services continue to expand at a brisk pace. Manufacturing activity appears mostly solid. The District banking and real estate markets are very active, although the real estate sector in Los Angeles has not fully recovered from its lengthy slump. Price and wage increases continue to be moderate overall, with the notable exception of gasoline prices in California. However, some expect higher national inflation in the near term. (Source: Federal Reserve Beige Book, 5/8/96)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
DAN COLLINS

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- Las Vegas, Nevada

CRIME

Commissioners Approve Police Funding on November Ballot

The Las Vegas City and Clark County Commission unanimously voted on Tuesday to include funding to hire 450 additional police officers on the November ballot. If approved, the measure would fund 225 neighborhood patrol officers, 150 investigative officers, 50 officers focusing on gangs and 25 traffic officers. The additional funding will be provided by higher property taxes. The Clark County Sheriff is very much in favor of the measure because he says taxpayers will have the opportunity to target their tax dollars and to get involved with public safety on a personal level.

Possible Increase in Domestic Violence Funds

On Wednesday, State Attorney General Del Papa announced that Nevada could receive \$1 million this Fall from the Department of Justice to help stop domestic violence. Del Papa, chair of the Family Violence Prevention Council, said the amount would be more than double the \$430,000 Nevada received in federal grants last year.

Bomb Threat Forces Evacuation of IRS Building

The Internal Revenue Service Building in Reno was evacuated on Wednesday after a female caller claimed that a bomb was scheduled to go off in the building. Authorities found no explosives in the building and called the threat a hoax. This bomb scare happened as Joseph Martin Baile is on trial for the failed December bombing attempt of the same IRS building. Authorities are unable to say whether the two incidents are connected.

ECONOMY

Plan to Use Test Site to Launch Reusable Space Vehicles

After being the nation's nuclear testing grounds for the last 41 years, the Nevada Test Site in Las Vegas is prepared for new projects, including launching commercial satellites, solar energy research, pollution-cutting alternative fuel projects and counter-terrorism training. The Kistler Aerospace Corporation (Washington) signed a memorandum of understanding with the Energy Department and the NTS Development Corporation to develop a satellite launch system at the site. Kistler expects to begin launching in early 1999.

ENVIRONMENT

Desert to Become Part of Nation's Wilderness System

The Bureau of Land Management has recommended that 2 million acres of land in Nevada be added to the nation's wilderness system in order to safeguard natural sites from commercial activities and motorized travel. Senator Harry Reid has agreed to sponsor legislation to support the recommendation. Supporters of this legislation feel it is important to designate new wilderness before population and developmental pressures overwhelm efforts to save the area.

HOUSING

Low-Cost Housing Proposal is Rejected

A state legislative committee rejected a proposal on Tuesday to endorse a tax increase to build more low-cost housing in Nevada. Committee members rejected the proposal which would have put about \$1.3 million a year in a housing fund through an increase in the real estate transfer tax.

YOUTH DATA

Nevada's Teen Births Increasing

According to the recently released study by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Nevada's teen births have increased 45% from 1985 to 1993. Nevada placed 41st in the nation for the number of 15-17 year-olds who became pregnant in 1993. Additionally, the number of low birth weight babies increased 7%, compared to 6% national decline. The study found that death among Nevada teenagers ages 15 to 19 decreased. Teen deaths rose 13% nationwide.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *JB G, KH*
SUBJECT: NEVADA - HOT ISSUES

Outdoor Laser Light Shows: A moratorium on all outdoor laser operations in the Las Vegas area has been instituted, due to reports that outdoor laser light beams used for advertising by hotel and casino operators are striking aircraft cockpits and causing temporary vision impairment. The moratorium may lead to monetary concerns of the hotel and casino operators. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has met with proponents of the laser industry to address concerns and work toward resolution. (DOT)

Aircraft Overflight of National Parks: FAA is in the final stages of implementing proposed regulations, changing flight operation restrictions currently in place over the Grand Canyon. DOT and DOI have proposed an initiative to limit and reduce the environmental effects of tour flights over national parks while maintaining aviation safety and efficiency. You gave strong support to this initiative during your Earth Day announcement of *Parks for Tomorrow*. The air tour industry and the Las Vegas business community oppose new restrictions. Senators Reid and Bryan have asked the Secretary to withhold issuance of a proposed regulation for Grand Canyon National Park in order to employ "negotiated" rulemaking with air tour industry representatives. (DOT)

Yucca Mountain: Yucca Mountain is a potential site for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste, located 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas. There has been much controversy over this issue. Nevada officials and several Native American groups strongly oppose establishing a radioactive waste site at Yucca Mountain. States with nuclear reactors and commercial utilities support pending legislation that would authorize and direct DOE to begin construction of an interim storage facility in Nevada immediately. There is greater opposition from the State of Nevada to interim storage than there is to the permanent repository program. Your Administration's position is that the choice of an interim storage site should await the results of design, performance and cost viability assessment of the permanent repository, and then be based upon objective criteria of site selection. Currently, the EPA and DOE are drafting a new environmental impact standard for the repository. You have said you will veto a bill that designates Nevada for interim storage at this time. (EPA and DOE)

Land Exchanges in the Las Vegas Area: Because of the rapid growth of the Las Vegas area, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has received a large volume (25) of requests from various parties to sell or exchange public lands in the metropolitan area to accommodate this growth. Because BLM's staff and resources are stretched thin, legislation has been introduced by Representative Ensign and by Senator Bryan to expedite public land disposals in the Las Vegas area. Your Administration has opposed the House bill, primarily because it violates the principle that taxpayers should get a fair return for public assets. BLM staff is working with Congressional staff to fashion a more acceptable bill. (DOI)

Nye County Lawsuit: Last March, a U.S. District Court in Nevada ruled in favor of the federal government in its lawsuit against Nye County's assertion that the county, not the federal government, owned the federal public lands within the county. The decision was a set-back for the so-called "County Supremacy Movement," which holds that the ownership of federal public lands resides with the counties and that the federal land management agencies (i.e., BLM, U.S. Forest Service) have no authority under the Constitution to manage them. (DOI)

Lower Colorado River and San Luis Rey Indian Settlement: In December, Secretary Babbitt gave a speech in Las Vegas encouraging those with entitlements to the Lower Colorado River to try to work together toward a consensus on various controversial issues (banking water in Lake Mead, transfers to Las Vegas, lining the All-American canal). Discussions have been ongoing under the auspices of a facilitator, but so far no consensus has emerged. This is true as well for the San Luis Rey Indian settlement (San Diego County), which is entangled with controversy over banking of water in Lake Mead. (DOI)

Indian Gaming: Native Americans are upset with the Administration for not supporting relatively unfettered gambling in Indian Country, while the New Mexico State government is upset with the Administration for not affirmatively ending all such gambling. A more detailed analysis is being submitted by the Deputy Attorney General directly to Rahm Emanuel. (DOJ and DOE)

Subcritical Experiments: Subcritical experiments are high explosive tests on special nuclear material; they are non-nuclear weapons tests. The first experiment was scheduled for June 18. Currently, the experiments are being delayed. There is strong Congressional interest in timely completion of the subcritical experiments. This has received media coverage, and is at the top of the list for the NRDC, GreenPeace, and Citizen Alert. They believe these tests to be "nuclear" tests and are trying to link them with the upcoming signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Protests are scheduled in Las Vegas on June 17 and at the site on June 18 by groups opposed to the experiments. (DOE)

DOE Awards \$5M to Nevada Test Site Community Development Organization: Over the past four years the Nevada Test Site has experienced a reduction of contractor employees. In an effort to mitigate the effects of the changing mission and the downsizing of the test site, DOE awarded a \$5 million grant to the Nevada Test Site Community Development Organization to pursue and coordinate economic development initiatives. The emphasis is on creating new jobs, retaining existing employees, and establishing new companies. (DOE)

Former Nuclear Weapons Test Site to be Used for Commercial Satellite Launches:

Working with the local community development organization, DOE and Kistler Aerospace signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on June 3. This partnership would allow the use of the Nevada Test Site for the purpose of deploying over 1,000 low and medium communications satellites between 1996 and 2005 for the private sector. The prospect of this proposal has been favorably received by both the Nevada Congressional delegation and the Nevada Governor's office. There are issues with NASA and the FAA that must be resolved. There has been positive media coverage of the signing of the MOU and the prospect of an alternate use of the test site. (DOD)

Health Plan of Nevada: The Health Plan of Nevada is one of six organizations selected to participate in the Second Generation Social Health Maintenance Organization Demonstration. Social Health Maintenance Organizations provide a variety of social services in addition to health services normally covered by an HMO. The demonstration, scheduled to begin July 1, has been delayed. The waiver package for this demonstration has been prepared and is currently being reviewed by HCFA. (HHS)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Elizabeth Drye, Domestic Policy Council
Mike Schmidt, Domestic Policy Council

SUBJECT: Background on HR 497: The National Gambling Impact and Policy Commission Act

HR 497, The National Gambling Impact and Policy Commission Act (Wolf (R) VA and 143 cosponsors), would create a commission to study the impact of gambling in the United States and Federal, State, and local policy and practices regarding the legalization or prohibition of gambling. The bill also authorizes the Commission to hold hearings, to subpoena testimony and materials, and to seek information from Federal agencies. This bill passed the House in April of this year. Its Senate companion bill, S704 (Simon, IL and 24 cosponsors), has passed the Government Affairs Committee almost unanimously (Cochran voted against, in part due to the thriving riverboat gaming industry in Mississippi), but has not yet been scheduled for a vote on the floor.

Hot Issue for Nevada

Senators Bryan and Reid (along with Governor Miller) have adamantly opposed any form of subpoena powers for the Commission and are unhappy with the House bill and the current version of the Senate bill. Also, the American Gaming Association, while publicly stating that it does not oppose a national study of gambling, sees HR 497 (and the current Senate version) as the first step in an effort by Congress to impose some federal rules on an industry that has so far been largely regulated by the states.

In May, after HR 497 had already passed the House, Speaker Gingrich made a comment at a Nevada fundraiser that he felt that the subpoena powers in the bill went too far. In response, Congressman Wolf publicly criticized the Speaker for these comments.

Originally, the House bill contained subpoena powers, but the Senate version did not. However, the two sponsors of the bills (Rep. Wolf and Senator Simon) eventually agreed that the subpoena powers were vital to the success of the Commission, because of their belief that the casino industry has over the years collected information and data about problem gamblers that shows the extent to which gamblers can become addicted. This kind of data is critical to the Commission's ability to assess the impact that gambling has on individuals, families, and social institutions. The subpoena powers have since been added to the Senate bill.

The Administration has been careful to take no official position on the specific subpoena issues listed above. However, we have publicly supported the House bill as a whole.

Administration Position to Date

In late-October, you wrote the bill's sponsor (Rep. Wolf), stating: "[I] have long shared your view about the need to consider carefully all of the effects of gambling, and I support the establishment of a commission for that purpose." In March of this year, the Administration sent up a Statement of Administration Position supporting HR 497.

This spring, you told Governor Miller that you oppose the subpoena power currently in the bill, but you did not indicate that the bill would be vetoed if it passes in its current form. In mid-May, Carol Rasco met with a group of 6 gambling CEOs in Las Vegas at Governor Miller's request and gave them no further indication of our position on the subpoena issue.

Description of the Act

H.R. 497 would create a nine-member National Gambling Impact and Policy Commission, with three each appointed by the President, Speaker of the House, and the Majority Leader of the Senate, to study the impact of gambling in the United States. The principal issues the bill directs the Commission to study include:

- the economic impact, both positive and negative, of gambling at the local, State and Federal levels and on Indian tribes;
- a review and assessment of political contributions and their effect on the development of public policy regulating gambling;
- the relationship between gambling and crime;
- an assessment of problem gambling on individuals, families, social institutions, criminal activity, and the economy;
- the effectiveness of existing law enforcement, judicial administration, and corrections to deter illegal gambling;
- gambling that uses interactive technology, including the Internet; and
- the extent to which casino gambling provides economic opportunity to residents of economically depressed regions and to Indian tribes.

The Commission is required to report to the President and the Congress, within two years of its first meeting, on its findings and conclusions and any recommendations for legislative or administrative actions it considers appropriate.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

VISIT THE PRESIDIO

DATE: June 9, 1996
TIME: 5:40 pm -6:30 pm
LOCATION: Crissy Field
CONTACT: Kitty Higgins
Kris Balderston

I. PURPOSE

To highlight the Administration's role in the creation of the Presidio National Park.

II. BACKGROUND

The military has been established at the Presidio since 1776. Since 1846, the Presidio served as a U.S. Army installation, even prior to California's becoming a state in 1850. After the Presidio was slated for closure in the 1988 BRAC report, the Presidio was officially transferred from the military to the National Park Service on October 1, 1994.

Even prior to 1994, the Park Service was phasing into assuming full responsibility for Presidio operations, including administration, maintenance, and public safety. The plan called for the NPS to create a thriving urban national park, enhance unparalleled natural, cultural and recreational resources, and forge partnerships with organizations dedicated to furthering the Presidio's mission.

Despite periodic attempts by Republicans in Congress to undercut the park, tremendous progress has been made in improving the Presidio's complex infrastructure, building rehabilitation, and environmental cleanup needs. Twenty-four park partners now occupy over 29 percent of leasable space. One of the tenants is Americorps. (Americorps students assigned to the Presidio will accompany you on a tour of the facility.) These leasing arrangements provide revenue to offset costs to the taxpayer.

Crissy Field, where you will visit, is probably the most heavily used part of the Park for public recreation purposes. It was a World War I airfield, and is situated on the north side, on the water, and has spectacular views of the Golden Gate bridge. NPS plans to restore and preserve some of the older, more historic buildings, demolish others, restore some wetlands areas that were filled in before there were laws preserving wetlands.

One cautionary note on your visit to this new park facility. The omnibus public lands package which is currently in conference includes a title to turn over some of the management of the Presidio to a locally-controlled trust. The Administration has supported this provision as an improvement to the management and preservation of this facility, while preserving the

Park Service's control over traditional park functions. (This partnership arrangement is also expected to reduce the amount of appropriated funds that will be required to run the Park.) The omnibus bill includes over 60 distinct items, some of which were strongly supported by the Administration and others of which were opposed. Congressman Jim Hansen, chairman of the House Resources Subcommittee, has threatened to attach the Cooley-Domenici grazing bill, which the Administration has threatened to veto, to this public lands package. We would strongly oppose this move, just as we strongly opposed attaching the Utah Wilderness rider.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

Senator Diane Feinstein

Senator Barbara Boxer

Representative Nancy Pelosi

Robert Chandler, Project Manager, Presidio National Park Service

Brian O'Neill, Superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Student volunteers

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU are announced offstage, accompanied by Representative Nancy Pelosi, Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator Barbara Boxer, Robert Chandler, and Brian O'Neill.

Representative Pelosi makes remarks and introduces Senator Diane Feinstein.

Senator Feinstein makes remarks and introduces Senator Boxer.

Senator Boxer makes remarks and introduces Robert Chandler.

Robert Chandler makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.

YOU make remarks.

Upon conclusion of remarks, **YOU** work a ropeline.

YOU, accompanied by Robert Chandler and student volunteers (AmeriCorps and San Francisco Conservation Corps) tour the dock and depart.

V. MEDIA

Open Press

VI. REMARKS

Provided by speechwriters

6/8/96 5:00 P.M.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
STATEMENT ON THE PRESIDIO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 9, 1996

96 JUN 8 P5:25

Acknowledgments: Robert Chandler [introduces you/gen. mgr., Golden Gate National Recreation Area]; Sens. Boxer and Feinstein; Rep. Pelosi; Americorps and SF Conservation Corps members who are restoring park; members of partnership to preserve the Presidio. Special word: Let us also take a moment to remember Jim Harvey, former CEO of TransAmerica and a leader in the effort to protect the Presidio, who passed away this week.

I am delighted to be with you today in a place that is magnificent not only because of its natural beauty, but because it represents what we can do when we face our challenges together. It is from the Presidio that we have set out to face many of our national tests. We do so again today.

We live in an age of great possibility -- a time of extraordinary change and challenge, as we move from the Cold War into the information age. How can we master this time of change? I believe we must hold to our most honored values: Our nation's mission is to offer opportunity to all Americans, and to demand that they take responsibility.

That is what we have done to revive America's economy and California's economy. My comprehensive economic plan cut the deficit in half, expanded trade to record levels, and invested in our people and in their future.

The result has been sustained economic growth -- with low inflation and rising investment. We have record numbers of new small businesses and homeowners. And, as we announced Friday, our economy has produced 9.7 million new jobs since I took office. California has created 561,100 new jobs in 39 months -- after losing 57,900 in the previous four years.

Here in California, we are helping our people make the transition from the Cold War to the new economy. We are determined that the people who won the Cold War will not be left out in the cold. In the 1970s, your community insisted that the Presidio become a park when it was no longer needed for our defense. The lessons we learned here taught us what we could do elsewhere in California: In Monterey, where Fort Ord is now California State University at Monterey Bay; in Alameda, where machinists who once built Bradley fighting vehicles are now building electric cars for the 21st century; in Sacramento, where Packard Bell has hired 3,600 people to assemble personal computers in a former Army depot.

And now this newest of National Parks is showing the rest of our National Parks the way to the future. America's parks are the envy of the world. Yosemite and the Grand Canyon are gifts from God. Lincoln's home and the Statue of Liberty stand as testimony to our proud history.

Smaller parks, like the one in my hometown of Hot Springs, are simply beautiful places where a family can go for a walk on a summer afternoon.

But today, America's parks are at risk. Many have fallen into disrepair. And government simply does not have the resources to bring them all back to health. That is why I am so inspired by what you are doing here through public-private partnerships and community involvement. You have given us a model for how we can bring all our National Parks into the next century -- safe and secure.

The businesses that are now in the park are thriving -- already helping to offset costs to the taxpayer. Here at Crissy Field, where DeHavilland biplanes once touched down, the land will soon be turned into a great common ground for all Americans -- with historic buildings, wide open areas for kids to play in, and restored natural habitat. All the design and planning at Crissy Field has been undertaken through private, non-profit campaigns. Much of the work on the ground has been done by volunteers -- young Americans as dedicated as those who drilled with the 6th Army outside these hangars a generation ago. [Thank them.]

The Presidio bill in Congress will help you complete your efforts. It calls for the creation of a public/private trust to oversee the Presidio's economic future, to preserve the park for future generations, and to create a National Park that will sustain itself without government funds. I urge Congress to send me a clean, straightforward Presidio bill that does all this. If they do, you can count on it being law the minute it hits my desk. [Thank Boxer, Feinstein, Pelosi.]

This is the right way to preserve our parks. The wrong way is to just throw up our arms, close our parks down, and sell them off to the highest bidder. Some people want to do that, but it would mean breaking faith with the values that have stood us so well for so long. And as long as I am President, I pledge to you that I will not let it happen.

You look at this place and you imagine it has been this way forever. It hasn't. The beautiful trees above us -- the Eucalyptus, the Monterey Cypress -- were planted only 100 years ago. The Americans who planted those trees knew that they would never walk under that shade. But they planted them anyway -- for the simple reason that we have always been committed to leaving our children a better world than the one we came into. Today, let us rededicate ourselves to that fundamental belief. And with hard work, faith in our history, and God's help, let us make it real.

Thank you and God bless you.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
DINNER FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

JUNE 9, 1996

96 JUN 8 P 6: 57

Acknowledgments/Thank you. Thank you to hosts, Senator Dianne Feinstein and Richard Blum. My friends, I cannot thank you enough for all the work you have done. Our party is in fighting form today because of you. We are ready to take on the challenge of these elections, and it's a good thing.

Critical election. The election in November is truly important. In 1992, the question was whether we would continue to drift along or whether we would change the course of America. In 1996, the choice is between two very different paths of change. As we approach the 21st century, we must ask ourselves: what kind of America do we want to leave our children?

My vision. In 1992, my vision for America: nation would offer opportunity, American would take responsibility; a world where America remained the strongest force for peace, freedom; and a renewed American community where all Americans come together around our basic values again.

We've come a long way, but we have much more to do. You know what we've done; you helped us to do it. But I want you to know that this is not a record to rest on, it's a record to build on. We have real challenges to meet as we move into the future, and we have to meet them together.

America & CA. Unemployment has dropped 9.7% to 7.5%. 561,100 jobs have been added in 39 months -- compare that to 57,900 jobs lost in previous four years. Put 6,126 new cops on the street. In San Francisco crime is down for three years in a row.

Don't stop. I won't be satisfied until we have created the opportunity for every American who will work for it to make the most of his or her own life, and we have given every child in this country a better future. And you shouldn't be either.

Goals for the future. And we have real challenges to bring our country into the 21st Century. We should make the 13th and 14th year of education standard as first 12 are now -- so \$1500 tax credit to make typical community college free. Computers in schools -- every classroom connected by the year 2000. More community involvement in fighting crime -- 1 million new citizen patrols. If we give opportunity and demand responsibility, then the 21st Century can be our greatest century for all our people.

So we've got our work cut out for us, my friends. This is going to be a tough fight, and I'm counting on you. But if we set our sights on the future, and keep our minds on what's best for America, I'm confident we will prevail. Thank you and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1996

VISIT TO HILLCREST POLICE STATION

LOCATION: Hillcrest Station, San Diego
DATE: Monday, June 10, 1996
TIME: 10:00 am
FROM: Rahm Emanuel

I. PURPOSE

To visit a community policing office and witness first hand the operation of community programs that have successfully reduced the rate of crime in San Diego.

II. BACKGROUND

San Diego began community policing initiatives in 1990. Today, with the assistance of federal funds, the police department is able to train every San Diego officer as a community police officer.

The Hillcrest Police Office coordinates efforts by the police department, volunteers, and the community to fight crime through programs like Safe Streets Now. The building, a former store front, was donated to the Police Department by the community to serve the needs of San Diego's community policing initiatives.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Attorney General
Congressman Filner
Bob Hofer, Director of Communications, Hillcrest Station
Bob Hieder, Police Officer and Director of Safe Streets Now

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press

V. SEQUENCE

-Bob Hofer, Director of Communications at the Hillcrest Community Police Office, and Bob Hieder, Officer and Director of the San Diego Safe Streets Now Program, will greet curbside.

-Bob Hofer will give an overview and tour of the office.

-Bob Hieder will explain the community policing efforts of the station and facilitate brief statements from a volunteer, a member of the community, and a community police officer of the Hillcrest office.

VI. REMARKS

Informal remarks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN DIEGO

LOCATION: San Diego Police Headquarters
DATE: Monday, June 10, 1996
TIME: 10:45 am
FROM: Rahm Emanuel

I. PURPOSE

This is an opportunity to address your efforts to confront crime and in particular, confronting crime in major border cities.

II. BACKGROUND

According to FBI statistics, since 1992, serious crime is down 30 percent in San Diego. This success is based on a combination of unprecedented cooperation with local law enforcement, effective prosecution strategies and enhanced penalties, and strengthened border enforcement.

Our message should be that although much remains to be accomplished, progress in border cities is clear. We should focus on the success we have had in reducing crime and commend the efforts of the community policing initiatives.

The Attorney General's reports tracks our efforts at these border cities and highlights the fact that prosecutions are increasing and deportations are greater in number.

[You should know that the San Diego Police Chief, Jerry Sanders, is out of town on a family vacation, but the San Diego County Sheriff William Kolender is acting as host of the event in his place.]

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Attorney General
Congressman Filner
Paul Pfingst, District Attorney
William Kolender, San Diego County Sheriff
Rick Emerson, President, San Diego Police Association

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE

-William Kolender, San Diego County Sheriff makes welcoming remarks.

-Paul Pfingst, District Attorney makes brief remarks on prosecutions in San Diego.

-Congressman Filner makes brief remarks and introduces the Attorney General.

-The Attorney General presents the President with the June 1996 Progress Report on Fighting Crime On The Southwest Border, and makes brief remarks.

-Rick Emerson, President of the San Diego Police Association makes brief remarks and introduces the President.

-The President makes remarks.

-Upon the conclusion of the program, the President works the rope line and departs.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks prepared by Jonathan Prince.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Fact Sheets
- Question and Answer Preparation.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES:
MAKING AMERICA SAFER
June 10, 1996

A report of progress. Today President Clinton will receive a report from the Department of Justice detailing the work we have done to bring down crime along the Southwest border. The numbers show that our strategy is making a difference by making the region a safer place to live and work:

- * **Crime rates are going down all along the border.** According to FBI statistics, since 1992 *serious crime is down 30 percent in San Diego; down 5 percent in Nogales, Arizona; down 14 percent in El Paso, Texas; and down 20 percent in Brownsville, Texas.*

Working together works. President Clinton's strategy recognizes that when Federal, state and local law enforcement work as a team, when we devote the necessary resources and pursue strategies that are effective and tough on criminals, we can make a difference.

1. We have achieved **unprecedented cooperation** between Federal, state and local law enforcement:
 - * **More police.** President Clinton's 1994 Crime Bill has funded **172 new police** to patrol the streets in our four border communities.
 - * **More prosecutions.** In San Diego, the U.S. Attorney and the District Attorney formed a team that has to a near doubling of the number of felony drug prosecutions in 1995.
 - * **More cooperation.** Operating along the Southwest border, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program (OCDETF) is the flagship model for law enforcement cooperation and collaboration, with a focus on breaking up major drug trafficking organizations. It bridges the gap between uniquely federal efforts and state and local law enforcement.
2. **More effective prosecution strategies and enhanced penalties are working:**
 - * **The President's 1994 Crime Bill** ensures that drug traffickers and criminal aliens now face more certain sanctions and longer prison terms.
 - * **Criminal alien prosecutions are up.** Since January 1995, more than 1,700 criminal alien felons have been arrested and prosecuted on federal felony charges. This is more than were prosecuted during the entire nine year period from 1985-1994.
 - * The Department of Justice has made significant efforts to obtain **sufficient detention capacity** to support the increase in prosecutions along the border.
3. **Strengthened border enforcement is targeting criminal aliens:**
 - * **Operations Gatekeeper and Hold the Line** are coordinated efforts through which the Administration has deployed new agents, time-saving equipment, state-of-the-art technology and an effective strategy to reclaim the border in San Diego and El Paso.

Taking the next step: Fighting drugs in the region. We are making a dent in the crime problem along our border. Now, President Clinton has challenged General Barry McCaffrey to take the next step in fighting drugs in the region.

1. **A Southwest Border Counterdrug Conference.** This July, Gen. McCaffrey, Attorney General Reno and other Administration officials will travel to El Paso, Texas, to meet with federal, state, regional and local law enforcement officials to learn about the threats and the initiatives that are coming from along the border. Working groups will focus on legal challenges, cooperation with Mexico, coordination efforts, and intelligence support.
2. **Operation Hardline** has led to a 125 percent increase in narcotics seizures in commercial cargo along the Southwest border in Fiscal Year 1995, totaling more than 8,000 pounds of cocaine and 19,000 pounds of marijuana.

The current state of the border:

President Clinton's immigration policy has made it harder to cross the border than at any time in history. It takes longer to cross, it's more expensive to cross, and it's more likely you'll get caught by the Border Patrol. The Administration's strategy to beef up border control is working to reverse years of neglect at our borders.

Indications of progress:

The Administration's strategy has forced illegal crossers away from traditional routes and into more hazardous and remote areas where the Border Patrol has the tactical advantage. Illegal crossers have become more desperate. The Administration has cracked down on the criminal smugglers who are charging ever higher fees and resorting to more dangerous tactics to avoid the Border Patrol. Crime rates in U. S. border towns are lower, and hotels on the Mexican side are filling up because of increased Border Patrol presence.

Clinton Administration Achievements:

- Removed record numbers of illegal aliens [51,000 in 1995], including criminal aliens [32,000 in 1995], from our streets, communities and prisons. Removals in April, 1996 [5,337] were a 45% increase over April, 1995, for a total of more than 37,000 removals during the first seven months of FY 96.
- Added 50 percent more Border Patrol agents along the Southwest border, including 1,000 new agents on the Southwest border this year.
- Increased overall budget by 72 percent since 1993.
- Cracked down on employers who hire illegal workers -- ensuring US jobs go to legal workers.
- Busted global crime organizations which illegally smuggle aliens.
- Invested in high technology, such as motion sensors, surveillance cameras, night vision scopes and a computerized fingerprint identification system, to stop illegal aliens before they can cross.
- Constructed 30 miles of "landing mat" fence at key border stretches, and reinforced 14 miles of fencing in San Diego.
- Completed record numbers of citizenship applications -- over 500,000 in FY 95, a 100% increase over FY 92 -- and expect to complete more than one million this year.
- Fixed a broken asylum system and removed a magnet for fraud.

IMMIGRATION TALKING POINTS

***EXECUTIVE ORDER.** The President signed an Executive Order on February 13, 1996, barring Federal contracts with any company that has knowingly hired illegal workers. In addition to the Executive Order, the Administration has initiated Operations South Paw and Jobs, which have returned well over \$55 million in wages to legal workers.

***DEPORTATION.** In 1995 alone, 51, 000 illegal aliens, including 34,000 criminal aliens, have been removed from our streets, communities and prisons. This year we expect a 15% increase in deportations.

***BORDER.** The Clinton administration has added about 50% more border patrol agents at the Southwest border. We have assembled Operation Hold The Line, Gatekeeper and SafeGuard along the Southwest border.

***BUDGET.** The Immigration budget has increased 78% since 1993 to invest in new technology, such as motion sensors, surveillance cameras and night vision scopes, to stop illegal aliens before they cross the border.

***FENCE.** Along key border stretches, we have constructed 30 miles of "landing mat" fence. We have also reinforced 14 miles of fencing in San Diego with landing mats and concrete.

***SMUGGLING.** We have broken global crime organizations which illegally smuggle aliens into the United States.

***PROGRESS.** The Clinton Administration has entered into the first ever industry wide again with the Nation's largest meat packing companies to participate in an expansion of a new, computer-based pilot project that ensures jobs are filled by legal workers.

United Law Enforcement: Southern California's Fight Against Drugs and Illegal Immigration
May 28, 1996

Every San Diego sheriff, district attorney and police chief can't all be wrong. Every major law enforcement leader in San Diego County, and every U.S. Attorney who has served San Diego since 1980, Republican and Democrat alike, strongly supports the efforts that the current U.S. Attorney, Alan Bersin, is making on behalf of the safety of the citizens of San Diego County and the rest of California:

"If you designed a model of ideal county-state-federal cooperation, everyone in the County would agree we have achieved that system of communication and cooperation -- the kind I dream about -- and I'm very proud of it."

- San Diego District Attorney Paul Pfingst

"Crime is down in our region. There is no doubt in law enforcement's mind that one of the reasons for the downward trend is the meaningful enforcement of the immigration and drug laws by the federal government. . . [T]he cooperation between the federal government, and state and local law enforcement has never been better."

- San Diego County Sheriff Bill Kolender

Former Chief of the San Diego Police Department

"Mr. Bersin . . . has succeeded in generating support from each and every federal, state and local law enforcement agency to work together and to make San Diego County a safer place to live and work."

- San Diego County Police Chiefs and Sheriff's Association

To criticize Mr. Bersin's record is to criticize all of their records, and the facts stand in the way of such an attack:

- * Nearly double the number of drug prosecutions. The number of federal felony prosecutions, combined with the District Attorney's felony border drug prosecutions, increased from 764 in 1994 to 1,406 in 1995.
 - * Busted, regardless of size. During 1995, the U.S. Attorney's office prosecuted 147 cases involving 125 pounds or less of marijuana.
 - * More meaningful prosecutions and more criminals taken off the street. Through cooperation with the District Attorney, the U.S. Attorney's office has been able to spend more time prosecuting major narcotics investigations and criminal aliens with substantial felony histories who are apprehended at the border or by local police after having been deported. During 1995, that meant the prosecution of 1334 such felons, more than were prosecuted during the entire nine year period prior to 1994.
 - * Less crime. In 1995, San Diego enjoyed the largest decrease in crime of America's major cities.
- False assertions in the LA Times.**
- * Consistent prosecution. Prosecution is deferred and cases are sent to Immigration Court only if all five of the following are met: (i) proof of knowledge and criminal intent is lacking; (ii) the defendant is not a U.S. citizen; (iii) has no criminal record; (iv) has little or no information about organized drug smuggling, and (v) is found with less than 125 pounds of marijuana. The arrestee's preferences play no role in the decision.
 Either way, the arrestee's green card or border crossing card is confiscated and he is immediately ejected. According to former Reagan and Bush U.S. Attorneys Peter Nunez and William Braniff, such a penalty is a far more severe sanction and effective deterrent than a misdemeanor prosecution.
 - * Eight specific cases, all inaccurately reported. Of the eight, four had felony charges filed, of which three went to prison, one is likely to be prosecuted, and three were not prosecuted due to insufficient evidence, as determined by the District Attorney and the U.S. Attorney's office, and not as all based on information coming from jail availability or the size of the bust.

Questions and Answers Southwest Border Crime Event

The Report

Why did you choose to only focus on the four cities included in this report?

A: This report is a look at the efforts of the federal law enforcement agencies to impact crime in selected cities along the Southwest Border. As such, it made sense to look at those cities where significant resources have been committed and initiatives undertaken.

Crime rates are dropping all over the country. How can you link these improvements to your policies?

A: The policies and strategies implemented by this Administration have greatly enhanced the ability of federal, state and local law enforcement to pursue, apprehend and prosecute criminals throughout this country. From the 1994 Crime Bill which imposed tougher penalties and provided new resources to the comprehensive Southwest Border immigration initiative that has cracked down on illegal immigration and targeted criminal aliens for prosecution and removal, this Administration has worked with all levels of law enforcement to give them the tools they need to do their job. For example:

- In 1995 serious crime in San Diego dropped by 16% from the year before, and 30% since 1992;
- The San Diego Police Department has received COPS funding for 88 new officers and funding for redeployment of current officers, new technology and overtime for current officers;
- The U.S. Attorney has forged a partnership with the local District Attorney that resulted in a near doubling of felony drug prosecutions last year (from 764 to 1,406);
- Operation Gatekeeper has made the San Diego border harder to cross than any time in history -- and given the Border Patrol, for the first time ever, control over what had historically been the most heavily used illegal entry routes;
- The Immigration and Naturalization Service has vastly increased its personnel and resources here -- in FY 1996 it will be getting another 26% increase to continue its efforts on the border and throughout the state.

A disproportionate share of resources seems to have gone to California in the past three years compared to those sent Texas and Arizona. Has this compromised your ability to fight crime and illegal immigration in these states?

A: While communities all along the border have benefitted from new resources and initiatives, the distribution of resources has been based on strategies that first target those areas with the greatest needs. When INS developed

for controlling illegal immigration it determined that California needed the most immediate attention. Operations in California, Arizona and Texas have targeted specific points along the border and resources have been deployed to support them. As the government continues to deploy FY 1996 resources, other communities will receive increased resources and efforts.

Haven't the border control strategies just moved the illegal traffic -- and criminals -- to adjacent areas? What do the crime rates show in areas between the four highlighted cities?

A: The first goal has been to concentrate on those areas in the greatest need -- the four targeted cities. In January 1996, an enhanced border operation targeting drug and alien smugglers has been underway in areas between some of these cities. The strategy employs highway checkpoints, airport monitoring, and coordination with military personnel who support law enforcement initiatives along the border.

What are you doing to get Mexico to do its part to stop drug smuggling and illegal immigration?

A: The Mexican Government shares our concerns about the problems of drug and alien smuggling and is working with us to address them.

Drug Prosecutions

Since 1994, the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of California has allowed more than 1,000 Mexican drug smugglers to just return to Mexico rather than prosecuting them for smuggling. How can you support this policy?

A: No one is "just" sent back to Mexico. In certain cases where the case is considered weak, the drugs involved are smaller quantities of marijuana, and the smuggler is a first time offender, prosecution is deferred and the individual is formally processed for deportation or exclusion. That way any subsequent unauthorized reentry may result in a felony charge of criminal reentry. If they are arrested on another drug smuggling charge they will be prosecuted for the original drug charge.

- Of more than 2,300 cases brought to federal authorities in 1995, federal felony charges were brought in 501 cases, 1180 were referred to the District Attorney's office in accordance with an agreement between the offices, and 636 were referred to INS for exclusion/deportation proceedings.
- Cooperative efforts between the U.S. Attorney's office and the San Diego District Attorney's office led to a doubling in the number of felony drug prosecutions in 1995 over the previous year (from 754 to 1,406). This includes over 900 border drug cases prosecuted as felonies by the District

Attorney's office, which in past years would have been prosecuted as misdemeanors in federal courts.

- As a result of cooperation from the INS and the District Attorney's office, the US Attorney's office filed a record number of drug and immigration related felony charges in 1995. Border drug, criminal alien and alien smuggling cases made up over 90% of the total felonies filed by the US Attorney's office in 1995.

Does a similar deferred prosecution policy exist in the other cities? If not, why not?

- A: None of the other U.S. Attorney's Districts have a similar deferred prosecution policy. Just as in San Diego, all strong cases are prosecuted either by the U.S. Attorney's offices or local District Attorneys. The difference is that none of the other districts has a policy of formally excluding/deporting the aliens when prosecution is declined for lack of evidence or other reasons.

Is there a threshold level for prosecuting drug smugglers in San Diego?

- A: The policy of the US Attorney's office is to accept for felony prosecution any case involving the importation of a distributable quantity of drugs, except those cases that qualify for state prosecution or cases in which deportation/exclusion is dictated.

What about in the other cities?

- A: Cases that fall below prosecution guidelines for federal prosecution of drug smugglers are turned over to the state or local authorities.

Do you ever release drug smugglers because of a lack of detention space?

- A: None of the US Attorney's office declines prosecution of drug cases because of a lack of detention space.

Immigration Issues.

Federal authorities have cited the building of a fence in Sunland Park, New Mexico as having reduced crime. Why does the Administration then oppose proposals to build fences all along the border?

- A: The Immigration and Naturalization Service uses fences where fences are appropriate. Our 2,000 mile border with Mexico encompasses many different types of terrain and immigration patterns. The Southwest Border strategy enables local Border Patrol Chiefs -- who know their local conditions best -- to utilize the right combination of tactics, technology and personnel to respond to their local conditions.

Why should the state/localities have to bear the cost of prosecuting illegal aliens when they should have been prevented from entering the country by federal authorities?

A: The Clinton Administration is the first administration to ever request funds to reimburse states for the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens. Under the 1994 Crime Act's State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) \$130 million has already been given to states to help meet these costs. An additional \$500?? million will be distributed this fiscal year. We are also working to remove criminal aliens from the United States following completion of their sentences and imposing stiff penalties, including prison time, against those who then return illegally.

What sorts of penalties are imposed on repeat border crossers?

A: Under this Administration, the Border Patrol has received, for the first time, the equipment needed to help them track repeat crossers and identify possible coyotes (smugglers). And the 1994 Crime Bill gave prosecutors the ability to impose real penalties on those repeat offenders. The priority is to prosecute previously deported criminal aliens who attempt to re-enter the United States. These offenders are subject to sentences of up to twenty years. In San Diego alone, more than 1,700 criminal aliens have been prosecuted for criminal reentry after deportation between Jan. 1995 and the present -- more than were prosecuted for the same offense during the entire period of 1985-1994.

Recent convictions of alien smugglers have resulted in sentences of months rather than years. What are you doing to change sentencing guidelines?

A: The U.S. Attorneys support tougher sentencing guidelines for alien smugglers. Their office are working within the Attorney General's Advisory Committee and Southwest Border Council to approach the Sentencing Commission.

Local San Diego/California Issues

The eastern part of San Diego County has experienced an enormous increase in wildfires started by illegal immigrants (from 24 in 1994 to 64 in 1995 to 201 in Jan-May 1996), while officials are preventing from patrolling the areas because of environmental protection restrictions. What are you doing about this situation?

A: JTF6 is currently conducting an environmental assessment of the area in cooperation with the National Park Service, the US Fish & Wildlife Service. It is expected to be complete in September. In addition, the Border Patrol has just launched a plan designed to deny access to this entry corridor by illegal aliens.

Several high speed chases involving vehicles carrying large numbers of illegal aliens have resulted in accidents and, in some cases, deaths. Why doesn't the Border Patrol chase these vehicles rather than relying on local law enforcement?

A: The policy of the Border Patrol requires that vehicle pursuits begin and continue only when the agent involved believes that the pursuit can be done with reasonable safety. His/her Decision must be based on their conclusion that the immediate danger to the public created by the pursuit is less than the immediate or potential threat to the public should the suspect remain at large.

What are you doing to stop this type of mass smuggling?

A: The INS Western Region is conducting several anti-smuggling operations that range from high visibility patrols of known smuggling corridors, to checkpoints, to cooperative efforts with the FBI to target major alien smuggling operations.

Why have the aliens in the Riverside beating case been allowed to remain in the country? Why did they receive work permits?

A: The aliens in the Riverside beating case have been designated material witnesses at the request of the U.S. Attorney. Because of the length of time that the investigation is expected to take, it was determined that it made sense to allow these material witnesses to remain in the United States, in the local community rather than detaining them at government expense. As material witnesses they were eligible to apply for work authorization.

Do you plan to allow every illegal alien with a complaint against law enforcement, or who has been mistreated by smugglers to stay here too?

A: No. Every decision as to whether to allow an alien to remain in the U.S. is made on a case-by-case basis. In those cases where allegations are made against a law enforcement officer, INS will not remove the complainant from the country until investigating authorities have had a reasonable opportunity to take statements concerning the charge. In some cases, the alien may be allowed to remain in the country pending outcome of the case or detained as a material witness.

What steps are you taking to ensure that Mexican nationals and other illegal aliens are not abused by the Border Patrol and other law enforcement agencies?

A: DOJ and INS do not tolerate abuse by their personnel. DOJ has a stringent and responsive complaint review process which thoroughly investigates every complaint. According to DOJ Office of Inspector General, the number of abuse complaints has remained stable despite a vigorous effort to increase reporting and a dramatically stepped-up effort to control the southwest border. In addition, last year, the

Attorney General established a Citizen's Advisory Panel to make recommendations on ways to reduce complaints of abuse.

The federal government does not have oversight over local law enforcement training, however, following the Riverside beating incident, the Attorney General asked U.S. Attorney Alan Bersin to coordinate an outreach effort to local law enforcement agencies in border regions to offer them the Department's expertise and assistance in training their officers.

Have groups like the "Citizens Border Patrol" contributed to any arrests of illegal aliens?

A: The Citizen's Border Patrol -- a group unaffiliated with the U.S. Border Patrol -- has limited its activity to challenging airlines to request identification from ticketed passengers, and has ceased their activity at the San Diego airport. There is no indication that this group has contributed in any way to federal efforts to arrest illegal aliens and deter smuggling at the airport.

What is your position on groups such as these?

A: Groups such as these act on their own and may not assist federal authorities with arrests of illegal aliens.

DRAFT

6/8/96 3:40pm

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN DIEGO
SAN DIEGO POLICE HEADQUARTERS
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 10, 1996

[Acknowledgments] Good morning. We're here today because the people of San Diego are coming together to take your neighborhoods back from crime, back from violence, and back to safety. As I have said many times, I believe we are living in an age of possibility. More Americans than ever before will have a chance to live out their dreams. But in order to seize the potential of this age of possibility, we have to make sure that our people are safe and secure. We have to give people the freedom to build good lives by giving them freedom from crime and violence. And the only way to do that is like you're doing it here in San Diego -- people must take responsibility to restore their communities, support the police, and reclaim their streets.

As we work to reclaim our border communities, we have to remember what we're really fighting for. We're fighting for peace of mind; we're fighting for the freedom to stroll around the block at night and feel safe; for the security of neighborhoods that aren't plagued by drugs, and to restore the sense of community we grew up with. But most of all, we're fighting for our children; for their future; to give them a chance to lead happy, successful lives.

Four years ago, crime in America's border communities -- like the rest of America -- seemed intractable. The borders themselves might as well not have existed. Drugs flowed freely. Illegal immigration was rampant. Criminal immigrants, deported for crimes they committed in America, returned the very next day to commit crimes again. Our people didn't feel safe in their homes, walking their streets, or even sending their children to school.

For too many years Washington talked tough but failed to act about the special problem of crime along the border. Communities like San Diego, Nogales, El Paso, and Brownsville paid the price for official neglect. In 1993, we said, "Enough is enough." We will give you the tools you need to patrol your streets, protect your children, and secure the border. But you have to take the responsibility to make the most of our efforts -- to come out from your homes and help the police take back your streets.

I am happy to report that we are doing our part, you are doing yours, and it is paying off for San Diego. Today's Justice Department report makes it clear that we have begun to turn our border-communities-under-siege into communities where law and order once again rules the day.

First, we are putting 100,000 police officers on the streets of America, to work with citizens in community policing -- to catch criminals and prevent crime before it happens in the first place. Members of the San Diego Neighborhood Watch Program are here today, and I salute them. You should all be proud that these citizens of San Diego are on the beat,

helping police to spot criminals, point out trouble, stop crimes when they happen, and keep kids on the right path. San Diego is leading the way, and I want Americans in every neighborhood to follow the example of the people and the police here. If 50 Americans join each of our 20,000 neighborhood watch groups, we'll have a citizen force one Million strong to give police the backup they need.

Second, we are putting criminals behind bars where they belong, and deporting them if they don't belong here in the first place. The Crime Bill contained a new arsenal of tough punishments and enhanced penalties to ensure that criminals pay a heavy price for their crimes. Because of Marc Klaas and the people of California, all of America has a three strikes and you're out law to put the most dangerous criminals behind bars for life without parole. Since January of last year, we have arrested more than 1,700 criminal aliens and prosecuted them on federal felony charges because they returned to America after having been deported.

Third, we are making the Southwest border a place where the law is respected and drugs and illegal immigrants are turned away. We have added Border Patrol agents -- in San Diego alone, we will have increased border patrol strength by 762 agents by the end of this year. In El Paso, our border guards stand so close together they can see each other. Here in San Diego, we have taken control of Imperial Beach back from criminals and illegals. We have deployed underground sensors, infrared night scopes, and encrypted radios. We have built miles of new fences and installed thousands of watts of new lighting.

As we strengthen our border, we have to remember that America is a nation of immigrants and a nation of laws. We must do everything in our power to uphold the laws, but nobody should use this issue to divide people from each other. No one -- no one -- should use our need to stop illegal immigration as a pretext for discrimination of any kind.

Here in San Diego, our strategy is working. More police, tougher penalties, and a stronger border on our part. Renewed community involvement on your part. Crime in San Diego is down dramatically as a result. From 1993 to 1995 the overall crime rate dropped 25 percent. Murders dropped 32 percent, robberies 30 percent, and car thefts were down an incredible 36 percent. The alliance of federal, state, and local law enforcement we launched to fight drug trafficking in San Diego has led to an 84 percent increase in felony drug prosecutions in just one year -- from 764 in 1994 to 1,406 in 1995.

Now we have to press forward with Stage II of our border control strategy. Today, I am announcing that General Barry McCaffrey, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, will convene a law enforcement summit in El Paso on July 11 to lay the groundwork for a renewed attack on drug trafficking across the Southwest Border. We have to stop drugs at the border and cut them off at the source -- before they infest our neighborhoods and wreak havoc on people's lives, especially on our children.

For even as crime is coming down all across America, crimes committed by and against young people are rising. Too many kids are still raising themselves on the street. Casual marijuana use is dangerously up. We must fight this with everything in our power. We

do not want to lose any more children. We cannot allow drugs and violence to rob our children of their future, the brightest future any generation of Americans has ever known.

That's why we fought so hard to support drug-education and gang-prevention programs to make our schools safe. It's why we made it a federal crime for any person under the age of 18 to carry a handgun except when supervised by an adult. It's why we fought for a law requiring states to expel for one year any student who brings a gun to school. And it's why we fought so hard to ban 19 deadly assault weapons.

We have to do more; we have to help parents bring order to their children's lives and teach them right from wrong. Long Beach, the third largest school district in this state, has a school uniform policy. Kids and teachers pick the uniform together, and everybody is safer because fights don't break out over gang colors or a pair of shoes. And I want all Americans to know about community-based curfews, like the one you have here in San Diego. These rules are no different than the rules my mother laid down when I was growing up. And they work. There's nothing wrong with saying: If you're young, there's a time at which you ought to be home and not on the street where you can get shot or get in trouble. I have asked the Attorney General to help communities interested in curfews to understand what other communities are doing to make them work.

In the end, it will always be our communities themselves that find the answers and make the difference. Our job in Washington is to do everything we can to make sure you have the tools you need. You have to make the most of it. That's what the people of San Diego are doing. That's why what seemed impossible just a few years ago is happening today -- crime is on the run. We have to keep it up.

I know, as you all know, that we will never eliminate crime completely. But I want America to be a place where people who see a report of a serious crime on the evening news are shocked and saddened, instead of resigned and weary. If we work together and put our children first, we can give them a chance to have the future they deserve. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
DINNER FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 10, 1996

96 JUN 8 P7:06

Acknowledgments: Lew & Edie Wasserman; Steven Spielberg; Mickey Kantor; Don Fowler; Sen. Chris Dodd; Jack Valenti.

My vision: In 1992, my vision for America: nation would offer opportunity, Americans would take responsibility; a world where America remained the strongest force for peace and freedom; and a renewed American community where all Americans come together around our basic values again.

Critical election: In 1992, the question was whether we would continue to drift along aimlessly or whether we would change the course of America. In this year's election, as everyone has seen over the last year, the choice is between two very different paths of change. And the choice is very clear.

Our approach: We cut the deficit to less than half of what it was when I took office. Produced 9.7 million new jobs. 561,000 new jobs in California in 39 months -- compare that to 57,900 jobs lost in previous administration. Signed a real **crime bill** w/ 100,000 community police and assault weapons ban, and Brady bill, and crime is coming down across the country. Put 6126 new police on the streets of California -- in Los Angeles, crime is down for the third year in a row. Renewed our commitment to **education** of all our children, from Head Start to affordable college loans. Came up with new ways to protect our **environment** and grow the economy: expanded Right to Know, cutting toxic air pollution by 90%, working in partnership w/ business and communities to see that our children breathe clean air, drink safe water, eat good food. **Promoting values and rewarding work**, V-Chip, tobacco, EITC, Family Leave. **REGO:** govt. smallest it's been since 1965, got rid of 16,000 pages of regulations. Stood by **affirmative action**. **Turned toward, not away from, the world:** Haiti, Bosnia, Middle East, Northern Ireland, NAFTA, GATT.

The Republican Way: Over the last year, GOP made clear its priorities. They would: Cut funds for 100,000 police; slash education; eliminate national service; roll back 25 years of bipartisan commitment to protecting environment; place children and elderly in jeopardy. Time and again, we stopped the Republicans from having their way.

Our work is paying off: The 1996 budget agreement I signed gives our country its fourth straight year of deficit reduction while protecting education, the environment, Medicare and Medicaid.

More to do: This is a record to build on, not to sit on. We face stiff challenges. Only way we can meet them is by working together.

Working together: This is a campaign year. But that's no excuse for not coming together to do the nation's business. When we have worked in bipartisan fashion, we have done great things: a bold telecommunications bill, strong anti-terrorism legislation, honest lobbying reform. I want

Congress to work together and pass Kassebaum-Kennedy bill. . .an increase in the minimum wage. . .and real welfare reform.

Goals for the future. And we have real challenges to bring our country into the 21st Century. We should make the 13th and 14th year of education as standard as first 12 are now -- so \$1500 tax credit to make typical community college free. Computers in schools -- every classroom connected by Year 2000. More community involvement in fighting crime -- 1 million new citizen patrols. If we give opportunity and demand responsibility, then the 21st Century can be our greatest century for all our people.

It's going to be a tough fight: We have much to celebrate tonight. But let's remember that we've got some long days and hard nights ahead. I am counting on you to stand with me -- for the Democratic party and for our beloved country. If we work hard and keep our minds on what's best for America, if we continue to stand for what Americans believe in, I'm confident that both the Democratic Party and our country will see its best days yet.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
THE SAXOPHONE CLUB
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 10, 1996

96 JUN 8 P7:06

Acknowledgments/Thank you. Senator Dodd; DNC Chair Don Fowler; Alec Baldwin. My friends, I cannot thank you enough for all the work you have done. Our party is in fighting form today because of you. We are ready to take on the challenge of these elections, and it's a good thing.

Critical election. The election in November is truly important. In 1992, the question was whether we would continue to drift along or whether we would change the course of America. In 1996, the choice is between two very different paths of change. As we approach the 21st century, we must ask ourselves: what kind of America do we want to leave our children?

My vision. In 1992, my vision for America: nation would offer opportunity, Americans would take responsibility; a world where America remained the strongest force for peace, freedom; and a renewed American community where all Americans come together around our basic values again.

We've come a long way, but we have much more to do. You know what we've done; you helped us to do it. But I want you to know that this is not a record to rest on, it's a record to build on. We have real challenges to meet as we move into the future, and we have to meet them together.

America & CA. Unemployment rate has dropped from 9.7% to 7.5%. 561,000 new jobs added in CA in 39 months -- after 57,900 lost in previous administration. Put 6126 new officers on the street in California -- in Los Angeles, crime is down thrid year in a row.

Don't stop. I won't be satisfied until we have created the opportunity for every American who will work for it to make the most of his or her own life, and we have given every child in this country a better future. And you shouldn't be either.

Goals for the future. And we have real challenges to bring our country into the 21st Century. We should make the 13th an 14th year of education as standard as first 12 are now -- so \$1500 tax credit to make typical community college free. Computers in schools -- every classroom connected by Year 2000. More community involvement in fighting crime -- 1 million new citizen patrols. If we give opportunity and demand responsibility, then the 21st Century can be our greatest century for all our people.

So we've got our work cut out for us, my friends. This is going to be a tough fight, and I'm counting on you. But if we set our sights on the future, and keep our minds on what's best for America, I'm confident we will prevail. Thank you and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

GLENDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE REMARKS

DATE: Tuesday, June 11, 1996
TIME: 10:15 am - 11:15 am
LOCATION: Glendale Community College
Glendale, CA
CONTACT: Kitty Higgins
Kris Balderston

I. PURPOSE

To highlight your accomplishments on preserving the American family.

II. BACKGROUND

Glendale Community College is an excellent venue for you to give a speech on preserving the American family. Founded in 1927, the school has provided a flexible and reasonable educational option for middle class families. Enrollment is 13,500 college-credit students taking day and evening classes at the main campus plus another 8,000 non-credit adult education students at off-campus sites.

GCC offers the same classes as those available during the first two years at most universities. With reasonable fees, students can save from \$3,000 to \$8,000 by attending GCC and then transferring to a University of California school for their final two years. The percentage of Glendale students receiving federal assistance is three times the state average. Those completing the College Scholars Program have automatic junior standing at any UC and at many private colleges and universities. The college also offers 2-year Associate in Arts degrees in 26 majors and Associate in Science or Certificates of Completion in 71 areas. Glendale is symbolic of the many urban communities that are in the midst of substantial demographic change. Currently, two thirds of GCC students were born in foreign countries.

The college has received local, state, and national awards for their Volunteer and Service Learning Center, funded by an AmeriCorps grant, which has successfully integrated service into the traditional curriculum and which has placed over 1,200 students into the community doing volunteer activities during the last two years.

The Professional Development Center, which offers specialized training for private industry, is the largest community college enterprise of its kind in the country. GCC's state-of-the-art career training is augmented by a complete system of occupational advisory committees composed of industry professionals. In addition, the college has strong support programs for

adult reentry students and extensive non-credit community-oriented programs aimed at parent education, retirement seminars, and lifelong learning.

Glendale's commitment to job placement is exemplified by their active involvement with the local Private Industry Council. This partnership is currently working to offer training for laid-off workers and the long-term unemployed in a variety of vocational areas.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

Dr. John Davitt, President, Glendale Community College

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** are announced to the stage, accompanied by Dr. John Davitt.
- Dr. Davitt makes welcoming remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **YOU** work a ropeline and depart.

V. PRESS

Open Press

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA 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 California after 39 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in California:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 9.7% to 7.5%.
- 561,100 new jobs added in 39 months -- after 57,900 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 545,200 new private-sector jobs added in 39 months -- after 167,100 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 42,600 manufacturing jobs **LOST** in 39 months -- after 266,700 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 5% **per year** -- after decreasing 11% during the previous 4 years.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 14%.
- Bank lending has increased by \$1.6 billion -- after declining by \$30.5 billion during the previous 8 years.
- Consumer confidence has increased 48%.
- Business failures have declined 5% **per year** -- after increasing 22% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

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

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN CALIFORNIA: The national debt will be **more than \$1 trillion** lower 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 California.

10 TIMES MORE CALIFORNIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 2,146,915 working families in California will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 218,777 wealthiest taxpayers in California.

TAX CUT FOR 178,917 SMALL BUSINESSES IN CALIFORNIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 178,917 small businesses in California are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year *alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

4,959,000 CALIFORNIA 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 4,959,089 workers in California, and protects the jobs of 297,914 workers in California who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.65 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.65 million California borrowers -- 1.16 million current borrowers and 490,000 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
June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julia Chamovitz and Kristen Drake
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background on Recent Developments in the California Economy

This memorandum presents background information about current economic conditions in California.

- ***Oakland Designated Urban Enhanced Enterprise Community*** -- Oakland was designated as one of four urban "enhanced" ECs. Since designation, it has used its \$25 million EZ/EC award and additional leveraged funds to develop a flagship BART subway station which connects affordable housing, a child care center, and a pedestrian plaza with the rapid-transit station. Oakland has done a remarkable job of maintaining strong resident involvement in the EC by organizing "Community Building Teams" of residents who provide social service outreach and foster continued neighborhood involvement in the program. (Source: CEB)
- ***Progress Report on the Los Angeles Urban Supplemental Empowerment Zone*** -- LA was designated an urban Supplemental Empowerment Zone, receiving a total of \$450 million in federal funds and loan guarantees, with which it has capitalized the nation's largest Community Development Bank. This bank, which will provide resources to community development corporations in the EZ area (which includes parts of Watts, East LA, and Pacoima), will shortly make its first loan. Local banks have contributed significant resources to this project. (Source: CEB)

Note: The San Diego and San Francisco ECs just won Crime Prevention Council planning grants which fund local coalition-building to prevent crime and violence. California, with seven designations, has the highest number of EZ/ECs.

- ***SBC Communications Inc. and Pacific Telesis Group Plan To Merge*** -- Southwestern Bell Communication (SBC), based in San Antonio, TX, will merge with Pacific Bell, California's largest telephone company, in a \$16.7 billion deal. The merger, under SBC's name, will create 1,000 new jobs in northern California selling long-distance and international-telephone service. For customers, the merger will bring the promise of more options for cable TV and access to the Internet. The deal will make San Francisco-based Pacific Bell part of the nation's second-largest telecommunications company after AT&T. (Source: SBC Communications)
- ***Wells Fargo Bank's Acquisition of First Interstate Causing Job Losses*** -- The merger of San Francisco-based Wells Fargo with L.A.-based First Interstate created the eighth largest bank in the U.S., but also forced Wells Fargo Bank & Co. to layoff 1,750 workers in an effort to reduce costs. Wells Fargo expects to reduce the combined work force by 7,200 by the end of this year, through layoffs and attrition. However, a fourth-quarter hiring freeze at Wells Fargo and First Interstate has resulted in 1,000 new available jobs. Employees who lose their jobs can apply for these new positions. (Source: Wells Fargo)

- **Unisys Corp. Plans to Consolidate Manufacturing Operations in San Diego** -- Pennsylvania-based Unisys Corp., a \$6.2 billion company that makes computer-based information systems, announced in March that it plans to consolidate manufacturing operations in San Diego, adding an estimated 600 jobs to the Rancho Bernardo facility. The facility is used to assemble electronic components and contract manufacturing. (Source: Unisys Corporation)
- **EarthLink Network, Inc. Adding 300 New Jobs** -- EarthLink Network, an Internet access provider, is expanding operations and plans to add more than 300 new jobs during the course of this year. This expansion has caused EarthLink to relocate its headquarters from Los Angeles to Pasadena, California. EarthLink will continue to keep its original office site in Los Angeles. (Source: EarthLink Network)
- **TRP Funds \$12 Million for an Electronic Network Project** -- The Smart Valley CommerceNet project will attempt to use internet connectivity to reduce the costs of doing business and increase the options of both buyers and sellers. Major participants include various commercial interests, who see CommerceNet as a way of lowering costs, and the Defense Logistics Agency, which sees the project as a way of increasing efficiency. CommerceNet is currently addressing the issue of standard protocols for data security, exchange, and cataloging. (Source: ARPA)
- **EITC Benefits Over 2.1 Million Families** -- This comes from 1993 Treasury estimates.

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Horn (R)	45,800 families	79.0	34.0	3,400 taxpayers
Beilenson (D)	23,300 families	40.1	15.7	12,700 taxpayers
Berman (D)	44,400 families	76.5	36.1	1,300 taxpayers
Moorhead (R)	41,400 families	71.4	29.0	7,800 taxpayers
Waxman (D)	59,500 families	102.6	49.5	22,700 taxpayers
Becerra (D)	69,300 families	119.5	57.3	1,000 taxpayers
Martinez (D)	42,300 families	72.9	33.6	800 taxpayers
STATE	2,147,000 families	3,702.2	29.7	218,800 taxpayers

- **Federal Reserve on the 12th District (San Francisco)** -- Reports from the District indicate a healthy pace of economic activity throughout most sectors and areas in the District. Retail sales have firmed slightly since earlier in the year, and services continue to expand at a brisk pace. Manufacturing activity appears mostly solid. The District banking and real estate markets are very active, although the real estate sector in Los Angeles has not fully recovered from its lengthy slump. Price and wage increases continue to be moderate overall, with the notable exception of gasoline prices in California. However, some expect higher national inflation in the near term. (Source: Federal Reserve Beige Book, 5/8/96)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
RUSSELL HORWITZ

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- California

EDUCATION

Rand Releases Study of Higher Education

According to a Rand Corporation study released on Wednesday, California must dramatically increase funding for public universities in order to meet its future needs. The study, "The Future of Public Undergraduate Education in California", contends that the state needs to double its financial commitment to higher education in order to continue to enroll its current proportion of high school graduates. If current budgeting practices persist, 1 million qualified California students will be unable to attend college, either because of space limitations or tuition increases, by the year 2010. The study also recommends that the state convene a commission to develop a comprehensive, long-range plan for the university system.

Dropout Rate Declines

According to statistics released on Tuesday by state education officials, California's high school dropout rate declined last year for the fourth consecutive year. The dropout rate fell to 4.4% for the 1994-1995 school year, down from 4.9% in 1993-94, 5.0% in 1992-93, and 5.2% in 1991-92. The national dropout rate for 1993-94 was 4.5%. One reason for the decline is the expansion of alternative education program for students whose problems in school would otherwise make them unlikely to finish high school. The California school districts reporting the highest dropout rates for 1994-95 were Oakland Unified, at 11.3%, and Los Angeles Unified, at 10.7%.

YOUTH DATA

Kids Count Shows California Near Bottom in Three Areas

According to a study released last Monday by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, California ranks near the bottom in birth rates, poverty and crime. Between 1985 and 1993, California's teen birth rate increased by 48% while the percentage of children in poverty increased by 14% and the juvenile violent crime rate increased by 59%. California did, however, decrease its infant mortality rate by 28% and is ranked 7th in the U.S. in that category.

STATE LEGISLATION

Minimum Wage Initiative

An initiative to boost California's minimum wage to \$5.75 an hour by 1998 was certified last Tuesday for the November ballot. The initiative, which would produce the first increase in the minimum wage since 1988, was launched after legislation to raise the minimum wage was defeated in the State Assembly. The California wage increase would go into effect regardless of whether the federal minimum wage is increased.

INSURANCE

Consumer Group Says Insurers Reap Excessive Profits

According to a Consumer Union study released last Wednesday, California's auto insurance companies are reaping hundreds of millions of dollars in excessive profits by overcharging consumers. Consumer Union observed that the average profit for California's top 10 insurance groups in 1995 was 28%, double the profit ceiling established by Proposition 103, the 1988 rate rollback initiative. If profit levels were reduced to the 14% allowed under state regulations, policyholders would see their rates drop an average of 7%, or about \$55 per car. Insurance Commissioner Chuck Quackenbush, a Republican who received extensive financial support from the insurance industry during his 1994 campaign, claims that the report's conclusions are inaccurate because they are based on out-of-date data.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Adult Smoking Jumps in Last Half of '95

The state Department of Health Services revealed Monday that although the overall rate of adult smoking dropped from 17.3% to 16.7% between 1994 and 1995, the smoking rate jumped from 15.5% to 17.9% in the last half of 1995. Anti-smoking advocates attribute the rise to the Wilson administration's decision to divert \$280 million from tobacco education and research programs to other health-related programs.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
RUSSELL HORWITZ

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- San Francisco

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Affirmative Action March

Last Tuesday, supporters of affirmative action began a two-and-a-half month march to the Republican National Convention with a rally at the state Capitol in Sacramento protesting the California Civil Rights Initiative. The Initiative, already qualified for the November 5 ballot, would repeal programs designed to give minorities and women a share of state contracts, jobs and college admissions. The marchers will pass through 42 California cities before concluding with a rally and news conference in San Diego on August 12, the opening day of the Republican National Convention. Between 30 and 35 students will march the entire 750-mile route. The students will be joined by hundreds of additional marchers at each of the six planned "mass mobilizations" along the route.

PUBLIC HEALTH

City Sues Tobacco Companies

Last Friday, San Francisco became the first local government in the country to sue tobacco companies to obtain compensation for expenses incurred treating victims of smoking-related illnesses. The suit, which names six tobacco companies and two trade groups as defendants, also asks the courts to order the defendants to fund public education programs, stop targeting minors in advertising campaigns and publicize research on smoking addiction and health. The state governments of Texas, Florida, Mississippi, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Louisiana and Minnesota have already filed similar suits.

School Board Bans Tobacco-Themed Apparel

A recent decision by the San Francisco School Board to ban clothing bearing the logos of tobacco companies has inspired controversy among students and parents and triggered a legal challenge by the American Civil Liberties Union. Supporters of the ban cite a survey which indicates that 43% of students who smoke also collect clothing with cigarette logos, while opponents, including School Board President Dan Kelly, condemn the ban as an unconstitutional limit upon students' freedom of expression. Tobacco-themed clothing joins bandannas and other gang paraphernalia and shirts bearing racist slogans on the district's list of banned apparel.

Mayor Vows to Defend Needle Exchange Program

Mayor Brown announced on Wednesday that he will resist any attempt by state Attorney General Dan Lungren to end a three-year old needle exchange program designed to reduce the spread of AIDS among drug addicts. Brown made his vow in the wake of a decision by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors to cancel its own needle exchange program after Lungren threatened to sue the county if it did not eliminate the project. The threatened lawsuit would have sought to enforce an opinion Lungren issued last year, in which he argued that needle exchanges violate state law barring the distribution of drug paraphernalia. Although Lungren's opinion has already been sustained by a court decision, the Attorney General has not yet announced whether he will threaten to sue San Francisco.

BUDGET

Mayor Unveils First City Budget

Last Tuesday, Mayor Brown unveiled a \$3.2 billion city budget for FY 1997 which calls for additional police, despite a cut in the department's budget, as well as more money for recreation and mass transit. The budget, which is a 2.4% increase over the current fiscal year, promises to add hundreds of new employees in mental health, mass transit, and corrections while cutting libraries' temporary staffs. The Board of Supervisors is expected to approve Mayor Brown's budget by mid-July.

LABOR

San Francisco Janitors on Strike

Janitors in San Francisco and Oakland took to the picket lines last Monday after negotiations between the Service Employees International Union and Western Management Alliance, a consortium representing the region's biggest janitorial contractors, broke down. According to union spokespersons, 100% of the union's 4,700 members have participated in the strike. Union members voted to strike after Western Management Alliance rejected the union's demand for a 4% raise and health insurance coverage for family members. Although negotiations resumed this past Friday, an end to the strike does not appear imminent.

GUN CONTROL

Bay Area Mayors Discuss Gun Control

On Saturday, June 1, Bay Area mayors met to discuss whether to establish a common policy on gun control. The mayors expressed their concern that local restrictions on gun sales are ineffective unless similar legislation is adopted by surrounding municipalities. Much of the discussion at the meeting addressed a proposal to adopt a Bay Area-wide ban upon the sale of junk guns -- small, cheap, poorly manufactured weapons that are used in a disproportionate number of homicides. The Oakland City Council recently approved a ban on the sale of junk guns, also known as Saturday Night Specials, and San Francisco and San Jose are now considering similar bans.

ENVIRONMENT

Bay-Area Ranch to Become State Park

The largest undeveloped piece of private property remaining in San Mateo County will become a state park, as a result of a deal between a local conservation group and a family that wants the land to remain in its natural condition. The Peninsula Open Space Trust has agreed to purchase the 5,638-acre Cloverdale Coastal Ranch from the Crummer family for \$7 million and then sell or donate the property to the state parks department. Prior to the sale, which is one of the largest land preservation deals ever in the San Francisco Bay area, developers had tried to purchase the ranch in order to erect luxury housing.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
RUSSELL HORWITZ

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- San Diego

CRIME

Record Breaking Heroin Bust

On Friday, U.S. Customs Service agents seized a state record 44 pounds of black tar heroin with an estimated street value of \$20 million. Customs officials say this breaks the previous record for California set last year when 37 pounds of heroin were seized at the Otay Mesa port of entry. Jacinto Santacruz-Plancarte, 48, of San Jose, was arrested for attempting to smuggle the heroin into the U.S. If convicted, he faces a mandatory sentence of 10 years to life imprisonment.

BORDER

San Diego County Declares State of Emergency in Eastern Border Area

San Diego County officials declared a state of emergency on Tuesday, due to increases in the number of brush fires in the eastern portion of the San Diego/Mexican border. Since January, 212 fires have broken out in the area, as compared to 64 fires in 1995 and 24 in 1994. Forestry officials blame the increase on cigarettes or unattended campfires on trails used by illegal immigrants who have moved east due to last year's federal Operation Gatekeeper program. Officials are asking the federal government for an additional \$2 million to bolster its \$7 million firefighting budget. Officials also want permission to build roads through environmentally protected federal land to provide access to fires.

Increased Traffic on US-Mexican Border

To handle the increased trade with Mexico created by NAFTA, Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) is sponsoring a bill to get \$500 million to improve transportation connections along the US-Mexico border. Boxer says that traffic on the Otay Mesa port of entry in San Diego has increased from 668,000 trucks in 1993 to more than 1.5 million today. The bill would provide money to widen the Otay Mesa Road to six lanes, provide \$10 million to help the Border Patrol, provide loan guarantees for construction and give federal assistance to reopen the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railroad. A hearing will be held before Transportation Secretary Federico Pena in San Diego on June 21st.

DEFENSE

Woman Promoted to Naval Commander

Rear Admiral Barbara E. McGann will become the first female admiral to serve as commander of the San Diego Naval Base this fall. As commander, McGann will coordinate fleet support, oversee environmental issues for the Navy facilities in the area, act as a liaison to the local government and also serve as commander of the San Francisco Naval Base.

MARINES

Marine Killed During Training Accident

One Marine died and five were injured while training in Angeles National Forest, located about 30 miles outside of Los Angeles. The Marines were stationed at Camp Pendleton in San Diego. The accident occurred in the evening on June 2nd, when the Marines attempted to cross a steep, concrete drainage channel. According to the Crescenta Valley sheriff's station, one of the men slipped, taking five other Marines with him. They all fell about 200 feet off the side of a cliff. The five injured marines were hospitalized, one in serious condition.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
RUSSELL HORWITZ

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- Los Angeles

CRIME

City Council Rejects Mayor's Plan to Hire More Police

The Los Angeles City Council rejected Mayor Riordan's plan to hire 710 new police officers next year because many members questioned the city's ability to pay the new officers in the future. The Mayor vetoed the Council's previous decision to only hire 450 new police recruits. On Tuesday however, the Council voted to override the Mayor's veto. The city now risks losing \$19.5 million of the \$53 million granted last month by the Clinton Administration to hire 710 new recruits. Los Angeles currently has 2.37 police officers per 1000 residents as opposed to 5.18 per 1000 in New York.

"Three Strikes"

In a keynote address on June 3rd to a multicultural gathering in the Holman United Methodist Church, Rev. Jesse Jackson urged listeners to protest the new "Three Strikes" law by registering to vote. He stated that courts draw jury pools from registered voter lists and that only registered voters can elect politicians who will fight to change the law. Jackson's conference, called "The Faces of Three Strikes", recommended education, jobs and treatment before jails, especially for drug-related crimes.

CONTROVERSY

Controversy Over Demolition of St. Vibian's Cathedral

Controversy continues over the fate of a 120-year-old historic landmark cathedral in downtown Los Angeles that has sustained severe earthquake damage. Cardinal Roger Mahoney wants to demolish the church and build a new one at the same location. If lawsuits continue to impede destruction of the cathedral, Cardinal Mahoney threatens to build outside of Los Angeles. On Monday, the Los Angeles Conservancy won a restraining order on any demolition activities until a hearing can take place on June 17th. The City supports quick demolition of the church so the new church will remain in Los Angeles.

PROTEST

Million Woman March Denied Permit

On Tuesday, the Los Angeles police commission denied a group the permit necessary to stage their Million Woman March scheduled for June 15th in Los Angeles. Capt. Sandy Wasson said the permit was denied because the group was unprepared to handle the expected 500,000 to 1 million marchers. The Million Woman March would have addressed issues such as teenage pregnancy, single-parent households and drug abuse.

ENERGY

Solar Power Plant In Use in Southern California

On Wednesday, Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary opened Solar Two, the most advanced solar power plant in the world according to the Energy Department. Solar Two stores solar energy in molten salt, producing electricity for three hours after sunset. The \$48.5 million plant has an output of only 10 megawatts as compared to nuclear power plants that generate over 1,000 megawatts. However, officials cite that the plant uses clean technology that is not dependent on a limited fuel sources.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *JB 5/HH*
SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA - HOT ISSUES

Blue Shield of California: Since 1994, Blue Shield of California has been the subject of an investigation by the HHS OIG, regarding administration of their Medicare contract. Allegations of altering documents and reports to the Health Care Financing Administration in annual contractor performance evaluations led to Blue Shield's agreement to plead guilty to three felony counts involving obstruction of a federal audit and payment of the maximum statutory fine of \$1.5 million. The conviction was the first in the nation of a Medicare contractor for activities under its Medicare contract. Blue Shield currently holds the Medicare contract for Part B Medicare claims for northern California and two southern California counties, however it has agreed to not seek renewal of that contract which is scheduled to expire in early 1997. (HHS)

California Welfare Reform Waivers: On March 7, California submitted amendments to the Assistance Payments Demonstration Project, a statewide welfare demonstration. The first amendment proposes to implement a Teen Parent Disincentive (TPD) that is intended to encourage unmarried minor parents to remain in an adult-supervised environment. Draft terms and conditions were sent to the State for review on May 23. The State will respond to HHS after June 11 when technical issues are resolved. The second amendment proposes to establish two regional need-standards and Maximum Aid Payment (MAP) levels, based on 1990 census data on housing costs. Since California's AFDC payments are below May, 1988 levels (a violation of the Social Security Act) as a result of prior waivers approved under its Assistance Payments Demonstration Project, the additional proposed MAP reductions would also require Medicaid waivers. California also applied for waivers to implement a family cap under which a family would not receive an increase in AFDC benefits following the birth of a child conceived while receiving AFDC. However, the State has not accepted offers of terms and conditions under which HHS could issue a final decision. (HHS)

California Welfare Benefit Reduction: On May 31, U.S. District Court Judge David Levi refused to block a 2.3 percent cut in welfare benefits for Californians (*Beno v. Shalala*). The Western Center on Law and Poverty had filed a suit challenging the welfare reduction which would affect 80 percent of those on AFDC or approximately 750,000 California families. The

2.3 percent cut is part of a series of AFDC reductions in California proposed by Governor Wilson as a "demonstration project" to encourage welfare recipients to work. The judge's decision means that, effective June 1, the typical AFDC family (a mother and two children) grant drops from \$607 a month to \$594, a cut of \$13. (HHS)

Goals 2000: After a seven month delay, Governor Wilson finally agreed to accept and use \$42 million in Goals 2000 funds which were initially awarded to the state in September 1995. Wilson came under considerable pressure from the education and business communities and the press for his refusal to accept the funds. (DOEd)

Minimum Wage: A proposed state initiative to raise the minimum wage has qualified for the November ballot. The initiative, the Living Wage Act of 1996, would boost the minimum wage to \$5 per hour in March 1997 and to \$5.75 per hour in March 1998. It includes a ban on "sub-minimum wages" for employees who receive tips, such as restaurant and hotel workers. The initiative would raise the wages of 1.8 million workers in California. Recent polls in the state show that between 70 and 80 percent of the public support an increase. No organized opposition has been announced. (DOL)

Anti-Affirmative Action Measure: The California Civil Rights Initiative (CCRI), a November ballot initiative related to CA's civil rights laws, will make it more difficult for women to seek legal protection from discrimination and sexual harassment in the state courts, and eliminate some or all voluntary school desegregation programs. More than 50 women's rights and civil rights organizations have joined together in a campaign to protect women's rights. In addition, most of the education community, including the California Teacher Association's State Council of Education, is opposed to this measure, because of its potentially drastic impact on the public school system. (DOEd and DOL)

Frozen Poultry: FSIS published a rule on August 25, 1995, to take effect one year from the publication date, prohibiting use of the term "fresh" on labels for poultry that has been chilled below 26 degrees Fahrenheit. During preparation of the FY96 appropriations bill, Senators Cochran and Bumpers added a provision stopping USDA from spending to implement the new "fresh" rule. On March 13, you instructed the USDA to ask the Justice Department to clarify whether 1) the Congressional action was unconstitutional; and 2) if Congressional action constitutes a permanent or a temporary restriction to enforcement of the law. DOJ responded on June 4 that the Congressional action *was* unconstitutional, and that prohibiting the use of funds to implement the rule is effective only during FY96. DOJ's judgment may be released to the public as early as next week, and press inquiries have been received. (USDA)

Avocados: California avocado growers are adamantly opposed to importation of Mexican Hass avocados into the northeastern United States. The proposal continues to proceed through the rulemaking process at USDA and USTR, and included in consideration is the California Avocado Commission's recent petition to reopen the rulemaking record on the proposal and supplemental data they submitted. U.S. production of Hass avocados is concentrated in southern California, principally in San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Riverside counties. The farm value of California avocado production was about \$240 million

in 1994/95, and nearly 6,000 farms produce avocados in the state. There are unconfirmed reports that Mexico is refusing to provide clearance for certain U.S. products, pending a USDA decision. There is congressional interest, especially from Senator Feinstein. (USTR and USDA)

Citrus: Citrus growers in California are concerned with their ability to export to Argentina and China due fruit fly quarantines. The USTR is considering WTO consultations with respect to barriers on citrus fruit exports. There is some congressional interest. (USTR)

Lawsuit re: 1990 Census: The counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino and the cities of Inglewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Pasadena, San Francisco, and San Jose were plaintiffs in a lawsuit decided by the Supreme Court on March 20, involving adjustment of the 1990 census. The Court upheld former Commerce Secretary Mosbacher's decision not to adjust the 1990 census to correct for the undercounting of minorities. Use of "adjusted" figures would have resulted in California receiving an additional seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. (DOC)

State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) Application: DOT was authorized as part of the National Highway System (NHS) legislation passed last November to fund ten State Infrastructure Banks (SIB). At this point, eight of the states have been chosen. (CLOSE HOLD) It is expected that Secretary Peña and FHWA will announce the decision of which two states receive the two remaining SIB's within the next week to ten days. California is a strong contender against Michigan and Missouri. Other competitors are Massachusetts, Minnesota, Washington and Tennessee. (END CLOSE HOLD) Senator Boxer has indicated a strong interest in California's selection, since she sees the SIB financing as a means of funding additional transportation projects, such as the extension of SR 30 to I-210. (DOT)

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco VA Medical Center Construction: The outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) Clinic at the San Francisco VA Medical Center (VAMC) is currently housed in a converted 1930's era duplex building that is severely overcrowded and fails to meet any safety or accessibility codes. In 1994, VA received approval to move forward with construction of a new 13,000 square foot building on the VAMC campus to house the SAT program and outpatient clinic. This construction project has met continuing opposition from a small number of neighborhood activists who contend that the VA campus is over-built. City government officials and Representative Pelosi have taken up the neighbors' cause, and award of the construction contract has been put on hold pending further consultation with city health care planners. The Mayor and Representative Pelosi have been informed that if no acceptable financially feasible alternatives are identified, the construction contract will be awarded by June 28. (VA)

Funding for Northridge Mitigation Projects: Since the Northridge Earthquake, there have been only a handful of projects funded under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The reasons for this delay are numerous, including: the time consuming process of cost benefit analyses and National Environmental Protection Act reviews required under law; State-delays of project referrals in order to maximize mitigation funding under the Public Assistance Program (provided at a higher Federal cost-share); and State delays because of insufficient funds to pay California's 25 percent cost-share. (FEMA)

Auburn Dam: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation have proposed two controversial dam projects, a flood control dam and a water supply dam on the American River near Sacramento. Rep. Doolittle is pushing the project hard, while Reps. Petri and Boehlert are vowing to oppose. Under present conditions, Congress cannot afford this project. On Sacramento radio, you stated that your support for immediate funding and construction of the levee improvements in Sacramento, and that the issue of the Auburn Dam should not hold up this vital and noncontroversial levee project. Governor Wilson has expressed support for the dam and has stated that the State is able to fund its share. He also supports transfer of the dam projects to the State for operation and management. Sen. Boxer opposes the dam, and Sen. Feinstein is undecided but has voiced concerns about the cost and the region's need for a water supply. Environmental and fiscal restraint organizations are strongly opposed to the dam projects, as well as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which has recommended referral of the projects to CEQ. There is significant potential for litigation in the near future. (EPA and DOI)

Service Employees: The Service Employees International Union, representing 5,000 Bay Area janitors, picketed a dozen Oakland office buildings June 3 to begin a "rolling strike strategy" targeting commercial buildings throughout the Bay Area. The union implemented the open-ended strike following the May 31 expiration of the previous contract. Discussions about a new contract are scheduled to resume June 7. (DOL)

SAN DIEGO

U.S. Postponement of NAFTA Motor Carrier Access Provisions: On December 18, Secretary Peña announced that the U.S. would delay processing applications from Mexican motor carriers to operate in the U.S. border states pending the conclusion of an agreement with Mexico to resolve Mexican truck and driver safety concerns. Sen. Feinstein has introduced legislation to bar approvals of Mexican motor carrier applications to provide service in the U.S. until drug trafficking and safety requirements can be addressed. While Sen. Boxer did not co-sponsor the bill, she too is very concerned. Negotiations continue between DOT and Mexican Transport Ministry officials, with no conclusion in sight. (DOT)

U.S. National Surrendered to Mexico: On May 29, Joseph Albert Monge surrendered to Mexican authorities in San Ysidro (the border just south of San Diego), to stand trial for the murder of his girlfriend, Rosemary Lopez, in Tijuana, Mexico. Monge was a member of a gang known as the "Mexican Mafia" in LA at the time of the murder. This case is important to U.S./Mexican extradition relations because it demonstrates that the U.S. is prepared to extradite its own nationals for prosecution in foreign countries. (DOJ)

State Route (SR) 125 Proposed Toll Facility: The State Route (SR) 125 proposed toll facility is a 16-kilometer limited-access facility that is one of four privatization demonstration projects authorized by the California legislature. The project extends from the Otay Mesa border crossing northward to SR 54. The estimated cost of the facility is \$400 million with an estimated completion date of December, 1998. The State is currently preparing the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for circulation to the public. A petition drive completed last year contained more than 1,500 signatures opposing this project, and the State is still receiving letters in opposition. This project is of high interest to the local community, as well as to Congressman Bob Filner, State Senator Peace, and Mary Berglund, Commissioner of the California Transportation Commission. The issue has received local media attention and DOT considers this a priority and is working with all parties. (DOT)

Tecate Border Station Unfunded Mandate: Governor Wilson contends that expansion of the Tecate border station and the construction of the new border stations at Calexico and Otay Mesa sites are resulting in an unfunded mandate on the state to upgrade and/or construct roads. This issue has received statewide media attention. State officials have declared their outrage that the Federal Government is not funding new and improved roads/highways in proximity to the sites. Although the State of California's Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has been aware of the Federal government's expansion plans along the border for years, they have not set aside funds for highway upgrade in the areas. At the Tecate site, Caltrans is refusing to spend money on any roadwork. At the Otay Mesa site, the State is proceeding with a \$16 million, 100 percent state-funded project to upgrade the road. Secretary Peña visited the Port of Entry in December, and Senator Boxer announced that she will sponsor legislation to improve infrastructure at the border. (GSA and DOT)

LOS ANGELES

Red Line Subway -- Contract for East Side East Side Extension: Controversy surrounds the award of a construction management services contract for the East Side extension of the Los Angeles Red Line Subway by the local transit agency. This extension is now over a year behind schedule, and indications are that the issue will be the subject of an internal MTA/Office of the Inspector General (OIG) investigation. LA County Supervisor Gloria Molina has questioned the involvement of Cordoba Construction as a subcontractor to one or more of the joint ventures which have bid for the construction management contract. Cordoba has had long standing ties to Councilman Richard Alatorre, who is an adversary of Supervisor Molina. (DOT)

Red Line Subway -- Environmental Lawsuits: On June 10, the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles will hear oral arguments on a motion for a preliminary injunction against the blasting, tunneling and construction of the North Hollywood leg of the Los Angeles Red Line Subway Project beneath Runyon Canyon Park in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains. Plaintiffs claim that the Environmental Impact Statement done for the Red Line project is an inadequate study of both the risks of tunneling to homeowners in the foothills and the effects of the tunneling on the groundwater that supports the plant and wildlife in the park. A second case in which USDOT is named a party has just been filed by merchants along Hollywood Boulevard claiming they suffered property damage from tunneling along the Walk of Fame and other areas in the North Hollywood Entertainment District. Both suits have received substantial press coverage. State Senator Tom Hayden has been the lead local elected official in opposition to the project. DOJ is handling all press inquiries about the lawsuits. (DOT)

Airport Revenue Diversion: On May 20, the Los Angeles City Council voted (14-1) to remove \$30 million in airport funds from the next year's city budget in reaction to industry and congressional pressure. Mayor Riordan proposed the transfer of \$30 million from the airport fund to the city treasury, claiming that amount would have repaid decades-old loans originally given the airport by the city. The Air Transport Association has strongly fought any diversion of revenue from the airport to the City. On another revenue diversion issue involving Los Angeles, Senators Wendell Ford and John McCain advised Mayor Riordan on April 22 of congressional concern over possible airport revenue diversion for municipal budget purposes. The city has informally discussed a fuel flowage tax and an assessment of \$150-\$250 million in interest on city investments to be used for non-airport purposes. The Senators indicated that special legislative action may be initiated to insure that airport revenues are not diverted. (DOT)

Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport -- Passenger Terminal Replacement:

On September 8, 1995, the FAA approved the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the land acquisition and replacement Passenger Terminal Project. The City of Burbank expressed concern about overall aircraft noise impacts resulting from the terminal project. The Cities of Los Angeles Burbank filed suit against the FEIS on May 6 and May 14, respectively. Congressman Howard Berman is particularly concerned with this issue. (DOT)

Alameda Transportation Corridor: You have been invited to attend a ground-breaking ceremony in July for a new rail bridge across the L.A. River as part of the Alameda Corridor project. The planned project is a \$1.8-1.9 billion 20-mile freight railroad facility extending from downtown L.A. south to the ports in San Pedro Bay. The project consolidates operations of the railroads serving the ports -- the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Burlington Northern Santa Fe -- in a single high capacity facility that will provide improved rail access to ports that today handle one-fourth of all U.S. waterborne international trade. The corridor is the nation's largest multimodal transportation project. On June 6, the DOT received Congressional approval to loan \$400 million directly to the Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority (ACTA). Governor Wilson held a press conference the same day claiming significant credit for the project's success, in spite of the fact that this was your proposal.

State Route 710: This proposed project is a \$670 million, six-lane freeway that will connect the San Bernardino Freeway (I-10) and the Foothill Freeway (I-210). The alignment passes through the cities of Alhambra, South Pasadena, Los Angeles, and Pasadena. Rep. Martinez and the City of Alhambra are strongly vocal in support of the project. Environmental and preservation groups are strongly against building the freeway, and you recently received a letter of opposition signed by six leaders of such organizations. (DOT)

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Orange County: (BRAC 93) Local officials and residents are strongly divided about whether to reuse the base for aviation or non-aviation purposes. It is an emotional, highly publicized issue, split along geographic lines: north Orange County v. the south county cities (areas in the flight path). Opposition to airport development is expected to continue and likely will conclude in litigation. Ninety percent of the base is located in Orange County and the citizens voted by public ballot to amend the county plan for aviation and related uses. DoD is neutral on the reuse issues and consistently encourages the county and south county cities to work together. (DoD)

Flood Mapping for the Los Angeles and Sacramento Metropolitan Areas: FEMA has prepared a final rule on revised Flood Insurance Rate Maps in the L.A. and Sacramento metropolitan areas, which should be published in the Federal Register sometime this year. The larger flood zone designation will affect 16 communities and go into effect approximately six months after the final rule is published. Between 250,000-350,000 homes and structures in the new zone will have to purchase Federal flood insurance in order to obtain federally-backed loans, and new construction in the area will have to be elevated. (FEMA)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Marsha Scott 
Jeremy Ben-Ari 

SUBJECT: Key Issues in California: Gay and Lesbian Community

On this trip to California, you will undoubtedly be called on to discuss issues of concern to the gay and lesbian community. We wanted to provide you with information on the reactions on the gay marriage issue from some Californians as well as quick information on other issues that may arise.

Reactions on Same Gender Marriage

Los Angeles: The most outspoken critics in California on our position have been David Mixner and Supervisor Jackie Goldberg, both of Los Angeles. David has been on national television and in print criticizing this decision with words of moral outrage. In private he urges people to continue working with you and has agreed to not go public again. Jackie Goldberg is urging gay and lesbian delegates to resign but so far with no takers.

While there is much anger and confusion over why we have taken this position, it is beginning to subside. A threatened Platform fight at the Convention seems to be going nowhere and is being proposed by a very small group. The Stonewall Democratic Club of LA was the first organization in the country to endorse for '96 and they still strongly support you. While you attend the Wasserman fundraiser another large group composed of 540 Hollywood industry folks, will be holding an open forum to discuss this issue and their continued support. Our friends will be on the panel and acting as moderators. Marsha Scott is meeting with their board prior to your arrival in town.

San Francisco: Until the Mayor made it a national issue and challenged gays and lesbians to demonstrate, there were no demonstrations planned. The situation is being closely monitored. Your remarks to the press on Friday will go a long way to quiet things down. Marsha Scott will be on the ground meeting with the leadership prior to your arrival and will keep you informed. Supervisors Susan Leal and Tom Ammiano as well as Jim Hormel have asked for a meeting with you. There is no time on your schedule and Marsha Scott and Martha Whetstone will meet with them instead.

Gay and Lesbian Family and Adoption Issues -- The gay and lesbian communities believe that the extremists in Congress will try to attack them through issues involving their families and their right to adopt children. Our position is to protect the interest of the child. We have no stated position on same sex adoption.

AIDS Issues

Ryan White CARE Act formulas and funding: There is general gratitude for the increased funding for the Ryan White CARE Act (more than doubling in the first four years). However, the reauthorization legislation changed the formula for distributing funds. Los Angeles is losing a significant amount of money under the new formula, and San Francisco is getting slightly less. The Administration did not take a position on the formula. The best answer, if questioned, is that enlarging the overall pot of money as you have requested will mitigate the impact of the formula change.

AIDS drugs: There is tremendous concern everywhere about access to the very expensive, but very promising, protease inhibitors. On the day that the FDA announced approval of the first protease inhibitor (approval achieved in record time), you sent a budget amendment to the Congress requesting a \$52 million increase for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program. HHS and OMB are actively working on plans to find additional ways to improve access to these treatments.

AIDS Housing: AIDS housing is the only program for which we have not sought increases in funding. Even though more and more cities are becoming eligible for funding as their caseloads rise, we have not sought (and Congress has not appropriated) more than \$171 million for this program over the last several years. The answer is to place this in context: We recognize that funding has not kept up with demand; however, you vetoed a VA-HUD appropriations bill that would have cut this program, and AIDS housing has done well compared to other housing programs.

Adolescents: There was some criticism from the Los Angeles gay/lesbian community that the Office of National AIDS Policy report on HIV among adolescents did not include specific recommendations regarding gay adolescents. In fact, none of the recommendations singled out specific populations, and the report did address the problems of gay youth and homophobia impeding good HIV prevention efforts. Your mention of the need to address gay youth prevention in the Ryan White CARE Act signing statement is an example of using the bully pulpit of the presidency to address this issue. Finally, this report received very wide distribution, assisted by its recognition in a recent column by Ann Landers.

HIV positive servicemembers: San Diego has the largest concentration of HIV positive servicemembers. There is tremendous gratitude for your leadership in achieving repeal of the Dornan amendment -- and the continuing efforts to oppose Dornan's attempts to reimpose the ban.

OVERVIEW OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT IMPACTS ON THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST

Issue Summary: Operation Gatekeeper has effectively pushed illegal immigrant traffic eastward from San Diego resulting in dramatic and profound impacts to the Cleveland National Forest, particularly in 2 Wildernesses. Impacts include: Increased wildfires, safety concerns for our employees and the public, damage to trails and riparian areas, vandalism, garbage and human waste, disruption of recreational enjoyment and drug trafficking.

Background: Operation Gatekeeper began in November 1995 and has pushed illegal immigrant routes further East into the Cleveland NF and BLM-managed Otay Mountain area, principally the Pine Creek and Hauser Wildernesses of the Descanso Ranger District. Although there has always been some immigration through the Forest, the current scope and intensity is unprecedented--more than 1000 illegal immigrants traveling through daily and predicted to increase.

Concerns: Fire prevention and suppression will be very difficult to provide this season because of reduced fire budgets, heavy fuel loadings in wildernesses (last burned in 1970), drought conditions, increased ignitions, and safety concerns for firefighters and forest visitors including illegal immigrants. Border Patrol and Forest Service law enforcement officers often discover 20-30 abandoned campfires on morning patrols, and 14 statistical fires have been attributed to illegal immigration activities since January 1, 1996. Other federal agencies are experiencing similar fire suppression concerns. Fires on BLM-managed Otay Mountain exceeded 2000 acres this spring.

There is increasing concern about fire strategies and suppression tactics due to potential safety concerns for firefighters and illegal immigrants. The Forest Service has experienced suspected groups of illegal immigrants passing dangerously close to fire areas while fire suppression efforts are taking place. On occasion, it has been necessary to have law enforcement officers accompany the firefighters during operations to provide for their safety in heavily used immigration corridors. Following a 9,680-acre fire resulting from a escaped illegal immigrant campfire in November, California Department of Forestry recovered five burned bodies of immigrants within a 60 foot radius. Under the current drought conditions combined with the abundant fuel loading in these areas, fire can spread rapidly given the right conditions.

Resource impacts--such as repairing gates, cut fences, vandalism, and removing abandoned vehicles--has prevented the Cleveland NF work force from doing their normal program of work.

Summary: The Forest Service continues to cooperate with the U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Department of Justice and other federal and state law enforcement agencies to deal with illegal activities on National Forest System lands. The Forest Service wants to keep the Cleveland NF open to the public. This means adequate fire, law enforcement, and resource protection. Fire severity funds were approved this spring due to severe drought and dry fuel conditions bringing staffing levels back to comparable levels of past seasons. Law enforcement staffs have been increased through cooperation with the Border Patrol and detailers.

Illegal Immigrants Feeding Wildfire Epidemic in California

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 6—Illegal immigrants who hike through the rugged forested mountains of eastern San Diego County after making it across the border are causing a dramatic surge in wildfires because of fires they light when camping out in the area, state and county officials said today.

In some cases, the illegal immigrants, hoping to use the isolation of the mountains to work their way north, are at serious risk of being hurt or killed by wildfires they helped start.

The number of wildfires in the region since January is already four times last year's total, a frightening jump that has prompted the San Diego County Board of Supervisors to declare a state of emergency and ask President Clinton to deploy U.S.

troops near the border to prevent the immigrants from entering the forests.

"It's a disaster waiting to happen," said Diane Jacob, a member of the Board of Supervisors representing eastern San Diego County. "I don't think it's a matter of if we have a major human catastrophe. It's a case of when, if something isn't done immediately."

Ken Miller, regional fire chief for the California Forestry Department, said 212 wildfires have broken out in the border area around Otay Mountain this year, at a cost of \$3 million in fire-fighting efforts. Last year, 64 fires were reported in the same area, and in 1994 there were only 24.

This year's increase coincides with a crackdown by the U.S. Border Patrol on a flat border region closer to the Pacific Coast, which has forced human cargo smugglers to turn to the mountainous area further east in their efforts to reach Los Angeles and inland cities. The surge in fires also has been caused by near-drought conditions that have dried ground cover to highly inflammable tinder, Miller said.

Miller said that up to 2,600 illegal immigrants cross the California border each day, and that increasing numbers of them are heading to the rugged mountains to avoid Border Patrol checkpoints on northbound highways along the Pacific coast.

The immigrants normally live in the wilderness one to four days, usually sleeping during the day and hiking at night. They often build their campfires amid vegetation that grows to 12 feet high and then leave them unattended when they move on, Miller said.

The fire chief said he had been told by Border Patrol agents that sometimes the immigrants intentionally

start wildfires to create a diversion when they think they have been detected.

Traveling in groups of up to 120 people, the immigrants are led by paid guides, called "coyotes," into the wilderness and often are unaware that wildfires are raging near the smuggling trails, Miller said.

"If someone who is unfamiliar with the steep topography of that area crosses a firebreak into a dangerous zone, there's no way they could get out without being seriously burned or killed," he said. "They'll be in a position where we can't do anything to help them because we don't have the resources to get our people in there."

Karen Terrill, a spokeswoman for the Forestry Department in Sacramento, said: "They [immigrants] have no idea that fires run faster uphill than on level ground or on a downward

slope. It's virtually impossible to outrun a wildfire uphill. This has the potential of becoming a firefighter's nightmare."

Miller said that on any given night, there are 300 to 400 illegal immigrants in the mountains and canyons along the border, many of them near the fires that burn almost daily this time of year. He said he has a video showing a large group of immigrants hiking with no apparent concern near a wildfire with flames up to 16 feet high. "What they didn't know is they could have been surrounded in a moment and never gotten out," he said.

Jacob said the supervisors are writing letters to Clinton, Gov. Pete Wilson (R) and Attorney General Janet Reno warning of the potential for a catastrophe. Besides asking for U.S. and National Guard troops to patrol the area, she said the supervisors also want



relief from federal environmental regulations that have prevented forestry officials from building roads through federal lands, so firefighters can reach fires before they spread and also rescue trapped immigrants.

"The irony is that hundreds of illegal immigrants are literally trashing this federally protected wilderness, but our firefighters can't even access it to rescue them because of the environmental restrictions," Jacob said.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW MEXICO 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 Mexico after the first 39 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in New Mexico:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.5% to 6.8%.
- Over 2 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 30,523 vs. 14,425 average during the previous 4 years. In 39 months, New Mexico has added 99,200 total jobs, after adding 57,700 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over 2 1/2 times as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 28,185 vs. 10,650 average during the previous 4 years. In 39 months, New Mexico has added 91,600 private sector jobs, after adding 42,600 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 4,600 new manufacturing jobs added in 39 months -- after almost no growth during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 8% **per year**.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 58%.
- Bank lending has increased by \$1.4 billion -- after dropping by \$107 million during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 2% **per year** -- after increasing 20% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Home building has increased 15% **per year**.

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

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW MEXICO: 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 Mexico.

32 TIMES MORE NEW MEXICO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 133,845 working families in New Mexico will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 4,136 wealthiest taxpayers in New Mexico.

TAX CUT FOR 8,405 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW MEXICO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 8,405 small businesses in New Mexico are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

176,000 NEW MEXICO 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 175,760 workers in New Mexico, and protects the jobs of 10,559 workers in New Mexico who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

75,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW MEXICO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 75,800 New Mexico borrowers -- 53,100 current borrowers and 22,700 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

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julia Chamovitz and Crystall Smith
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background on Recent Developments in the New Mexico Economy

This memorandum presents background information about current economic conditions in New Mexico.

- ***Intel To Add 1,000 Jobs in Albuquerque Over Ten Years*** -- Intel, the world's largest manufacturer of computer chips, will be reinvesting and modernizing its existing facility in Albuquerque. As a result of this modernization, Intel plans to hire 1,000 new employees over the next ten years. As of the first of May, the company has already hired 342 of the proposed 1,000 new employees. The facility currently employs 5,103 and manufactures semi-conductors. (Source: Intel Corporation)
- ***Citicorp To Add 500 Jobs In Albuquerque*** -- Citicorp Credit Service Inc., a credit collection department for Citibank Visa and Mastercard, announced in May that it would expand operation in Albuquerque by adding 500 employees and building a new office. The company plans to move into the new building in February of 1997 and has already hired 200 new employees over the past 20 months. (Source: Citicorp Credit Services Inc.)
- ***Two Enterprise Communities (ECs) Designated for New Mexico*** -- Albuquerque was designated an Urban EC, and Mora, Taos and Rio Arriba Counties were designated a Rural EC. The ECs were awarded \$3 million in flexible social services block grant funding and tax exempt bonding authority for zone businesses. The City of Albuquerque has received state resources totaling \$13.5 million to pay the costs of extending city water and sanitary sewer lines to the South Valley portion of the EC. The City has also received an appropriation of \$12 million from the state for the construction of a Hispanic Culture Center to be located in the Barelvas neighborhood of the EC. The City will provide \$4 million in matching funds to support this project. (Source: CEB)
- ***TRP Funds \$1.4 Million Project in Albuquerque*** -- Rio Grande Medical Technologies, Inc. of Albuquerque leads the System for Noninvasive Arterial Blood Gas Measurement project to develop a noninvasive, low-cost arterial gas measurement device to continually measure arterial blood gases without risk of infection. Noninvasive monitors are critical to the DoD when soldiers are at risk of contamination by chemical warfare agents. The monitors will eliminate the need to draw arterial blood (a much more difficult procedure than drawing venous blood) from the wounded at or near the battlefield, which will reduce cost and waste as well as limit the incidence of infection from blood-borne pathogens. Continuous monitoring, as opposed to traditional periodic sampling, is a superior method of tracking the wounded soldier's health during the first critical hour. This device also has tremendous value to civilian medical care. (Source: ARPA)

- *EITC Benefits 133,800 Families* -- This comes from 1993 Treasury estimates.

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Schiff (R)	42,100 families	71.2	31.7	1,885 taxpayers
Skeen (R)	47,800 families	80.8	36.0	893 taxpayers
Richardson (D)	44,000 families	74.4	34.0	1,358 taxpayers
STATE	133,800 families	226.4	33.9	4,136 taxpayers

- *Federal Reserve on the 12th District (San Francisco)* -- Reports from the District indicate a healthy pace of economic activity throughout most sectors and areas in the District. Retail sales have firmed slightly since earlier in the year, and services continue to expand at a brisk pace. Manufacturing activity appears mostly solid. The District banking and real estate markets are very active, although the real estate sector in Los Angeles has not fully recovered from its lengthy slump. Price and wage increases continue to be moderate overall, with the notable exception of gasoline prices in California. However, some expect higher national inflation in the near term. (Source: Federal Reserve Beige Book, 5/8/96)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
DAN COLLINS

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- New Mexico

DROUGHT & WILDFIRES

Milk Prices May Increase

With the Southwest caught in the grips of a serious drought, milk suppliers say residents should expect prices to go up between 20 and 25 cents this month. The price increase is due to higher feed costs for dairy farms as a result of the drought. Last month, American Milk Producers Inc., a milk marketing cooperative that serves seven Southwestern states, levied a surcharge of 10 cents on every gallon of raw milk it sells to processors. Milk prices may continue to increase if the drought continues.

Santa Fe City Council Imposes Water Restrictions

Santa Feans have been barred from watering outdoor landscaping during the day because officials are worried that the city's reservoirs could run dry by summer's end as a result of the drought. People or businesses failing to meet the mandate could be penalized up to \$500.

The Hondo Fire Leaves Residents Without Electric Service For More Than a Month

The Hondo Fire that ravaged 8,500 acres in northern New Mexico, destroyed more than 30 buildings in La Lama and forced the evacuations of more than 1,000 people from the La Lama area has left residents without electricity. It has been more than a month since the residents of La Lama, a rural community of about 75 residents located 20 miles north of Taos, have been without electricity. Gas and telephone service has been restored to only about 10 La Lama households and residents say the lack of electricity is becoming intolerable. Kit Carson Electric Cooperative officials say power is slowly being restored. In total, wildfires have destroyed over 80,000 acres of land in New Mexico.

GAMBLING

Federal Judge Ruled Gambling Compact Illegal

Under the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, a tribe cannot run casino games without a state-tribal compact on the scope and regulation of such activities. Last Monday, Chief U.S. District Judge John Conway ruled the compact between the Mescalero Apache Tribe and the state of New Mexico is not valid because it did not have the necessary approval from the state legislature. As a result, New Mexico Indian tribes do not have the legal authority to operate casino gambling in the state. Mescalero Tribal President said he will appeal the decision.

YOUTH DATA

Studies Rank New Mexico Low In Children Issues

New Mexico ranks near the bottom in several categories relating to child welfare according to the recently released study by The Annie E. Casey Foundation. New Mexico has the nation's second highest teen birth rate. In 1993, 54 out of 1,000 births were to females age 15-19, a 29% increase from 1985. The violent death rate for both teens and children in New Mexico were above the national average. Also, the percent of children in poverty in New Mexico is 6% above the national average.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

KITTY HIGGINS 

SUBJECT:

NEW MEXICO - HOT ISSUES

New Mexico Gas Tax Collection on Indian Lands: As a result of the 1995 Supreme Court ruling for the Chickasaw Indians in OK, the NM Department of Taxation and Revenue has determined that if a gasoline distributorship is owned by Native American tribes or pueblos, it is exempt from paying State gas taxes. In NM, the maximum potential revenue loss to the State road fund is \$136 million a year if all tribes or pueblos take advantage of the loophole. Faced with a potentially severe revenue shortfall, the State has deferred or postponed all State-funded projects since March. This is a sovereign rights issue stemming from Native American Indian treaties with the U.S. government and is highly controversial. The majority of the State legislature and the political opposition are not fully convinced of the significance of the impact on State gas tax revenues. A summit between Indian tribes, Governor Johnson and key State officials is tentatively scheduled for early July. (DOT)

Paseo del Norte: The proposed Paseo del Norte route is a principal east-west arterial across an urban area, north of I-40. Both the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments and the City of Albuquerque are strong advocates of this project as a critical element of Albuquerque's transportation system. The extension would cross the Petroglyph National Monument at a cost of approximately \$12.6 million. There is extensive opposition to the project from environmental groups, the Pueblos of Sandia and Isleta, the Southern Pueblos Governors Council and the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS also has opposed routing the arterial through the monument. Secretary Babbitt has been involved in this issue, and in 1994 met with Albuquerque's Mayor Chavez and Secretary Peña to discuss possible Park Service funding for a study of the facility, including an alternative for a tunnel under the monument. Senator Domenici at one time was considering sponsoring a bill for a roadway across the monument. (DOT)

Noise and Odor Complaints - Air Route Traffic Control Center: Residential neighbors of the Albuquerque Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) have complained to their congressional delegation and signed petitions about noise and odor from engine generators. When the ARTCC was constructed in 1962, the adjacent property was not zoned for residential use. In recent years, the zoning was changed to allow residential construction. Subsequently, the Santa Barbara residential dwellings were constructed in close proximity to

the ARTCC engine generators. Senators Dominici and Bingaman and Representative Schiff have contacted the FAA about this noise and odor issue. (DOT)

Drought: Drought is the central subject of virtually all activities in NM in 1996. Records indicate that the Spring of 1996 is the driest in more than 900 years. Wildland fires in NM and AZ combined this spring have burned more acreage than in three normal seasons, and the fire danger remains extreme. Many National Forest and other public areas have been closed or severely restricted in order to minimize fire danger to the forests and to visitors. USDA, Interior and FEMA are closely monitoring the situation. (DOI)

Petroglyph National Monument: Petroglyph National Monument, established in 1990, is jointly owned and managed by the National Park Service, NM and Albuquerque. When the monument was established, approximately one-third of the land was in public ownership. Of the 7,200 acres identified in the monument boundaries, the NPS owns only 1,400 acres. With only minimal annual Congressional appropriations, property owners feel that they are unable to use their lands located within the boundaries. Residential subdivisions are backed up to the monument, Albuquerque is developing a plan to accommodate a population of 56,200 on 6,500 acres immediately south of the monument, and to the west, the City has proposed the expansion of the Double Eagle II General Aviation Airport. In 1993, the City approved a roadway corridor for Paseo Del Norte, a four to six lane roadway through City-owned lands within the northern portion of the monument. The NPS and numerous American Indian, environmental, historic preservation and civic groups oppose the road because it would not serve a park purpose and would impact natural and cultural park resources. The City and the development community would like to see the road built to accommodate present and future urban development on Albuquerque's westside. (DOI)

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant: The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) is the nation's only proposed repository for the disposal of radioactive and hazardous waste from nuclear weapon production. The facility is located 2,100 feet below ground in the southeast corner of NM, near Carlsbad. EPA has held hearings for citizens in Carlsbad, Santa Fe and Albuquerque to determine whether the WIPP meets radioactive waste disposal regulations. In February, after reviewing public comments, EPA published the criteria necessary for the WIPP to be in compliance with environmental and public health laws. Public and political officials in NM are split over this issue, but in general are supportive of EPA's public health standards for the WIPP. (EPA)

Sparton Technology Facility: Sparton Technology manufactured electronic components in Albuquerque from 1961 to 1994, resulting in contamination of the local ground water. A public well is located close to this contamination, and Sparton is operating a ground water pump and treatment system on-site under an EPA enforcement order. However, rapid economic development has placed great demand on water supply, and Albuquerque is concerned about the loss of part of the underground aquifer for drinking water. EPA has proposed the installation of off-site ground water extraction wells to contain the contamination and restore the ground water to drinking water standards. (EPA)

Fort Wingate Depot: (BRAC 1998) The City of Gallup is furious with the Departments of Defense and Interior, and is an outspoken opponent of the base closure process. The property contains significant archeological sites of historic and cultural value to the Navajo and Zuni Nations, and the reuse project for the depot has been encumbered with political clashes between the Navajo, Zuni, the City of Gallup and McKinley County. Senator Domenici requested a 90-day moratorium on the transfer of the property to DOI in attempts to incorporate community interests in the reuse of Ft. Wingate. This effort was coordinated by the Council of Governments but was not successful. Concurrently, the Governor of NM requested a one-year moratorium on the property transfer, which is happening by default since DOI has indicated the property must be environmentally clean before it will be accepted. The Army has provided lease arrangements to attract and retain the industrial contractor TPL, currently on base employing area residents. DOI indicates they will continue this lease if they accept the property. (DoD)

Kirtland Air Force Base: Located in the south east section of Albuquerque, Kirtland is one of the largest installations in the Air Force Material Command. It occupies 52,000 acres and employs 19,800 people, including 9,700 civilian contractor positions. Staff at Kirtland report that a local interest group, LIBERTAD Associates for Civil Rights, often attempts to contact visiting dignitaries. LIBERTAD has written, and continues to write, numerous letters concerning the EEO climate at Kirtland AFB. This has resulted in visits to the base by Air Force officials, and establishment in 1994 of a Mediation Center to handle the large number of EEO complaints. (DoD)

Karnal Bunt: Karnal bunt, the fungal disease that can cause reductions in yield and quality of wheat crops, poses a threat to the \$5.5 billion U.S. wheat export industry, and has been found in NM, TX, AZ and CA. Crop destruction of fields in NM and TX where Karnal bunt was discovered is now complete. USDA will compensate producers, grain handlers, millers, and operators of storage facilities who are economically impacted by regulations for Karnal bunt. Wire service and local coverage of the situation in NM has been moderate and *CNN* has done a number of stories on the outbreak. (USDA)

Class Action Complaint at Los Alamos: On October 15, 1995, 147 Hispanic workers at Los Alamos National Laboratory filed a class action complaint against the laboratory. The complaint alleges discrimination in hiring, promotion and lay-offs. Due to the complexity of the allegations, the Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs has assigned senior compliance officers to conduct the investigations. There are no results yet of the investigation. (DOL)

Commission on Women: The *Albuquerque Journal* reported that the Governor has intentions to abolish the New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women. If this action comes to pass, New Mexican women would have no agency to address women's issues or advocate at the state level. (DOL)