

**PRESIDENTIAL
TRIP
BOOKS**

**OCTOBER 1996-
DECEMBER 1996**

Presidential Trip Books
OCTOBER 1996-DECEMBER 1996

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,
LAKE CHARLES AND NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISIANA**

October 24, 1996

Staff Copy

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October 24, 1996

REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA

Date: October 24, 1996

Time: 10:25 a.m. - 11:55 a.m.

Location: Birmingham-Southern College
Birmingham, Alabama

From: Craig Smith, David Wofford and Darren Peters

I. PURPOSE

This will be a traditional political rally held at Birmingham-Southern College. Your message will focus on conservative values, crime prevention, and Family and Medical Leave. You will also talk about the accomplishments of the administration in the areas of improving the economy and creating more jobs. You will undoubtedly boost the spirits of state Democrats and shore up your core support in this state.

II. BACKGROUND

Through the COPS Program at the U.S. Department of Justice, Birmingham received 19 officers who have been deployed to 9 high schools and 16 middle schools throughout the city. Additionally, Birmingham recently adopted a mandatory school uniform policy on August 19th.

Republicans are on a roll in Alabama. They already hold three of the state's seven Congressional seats, and two of the four Democrats in the House are leaving office and not running for reelection in 1996.

SENATE

In the U.S. Senate race between Roger Bedford and Republican challenger and Attorney General Jeff Sessions, Sessions maintains a small lead.. The two participated in three debates during the last month. The debates followed predictable lines, with Bedford trying to downplay the liberal label while trying to link Gingrich and Sessions. Sessions, for his part, criticized Bedford for trying to scare senior citizens, and claimed that he would never cut Medicare or Social Security. Other issues addressed during the debates included campaign finance reform, Dole's proposed 15% tax cut, Sessions' record as Attorney General, and free-trade.

During the week of October 7, Sessions accused Bedford of improperly benefitting from a water-improvement project. According to Sessions' campaign, Bedford was a part-owner in a hunting lodge in Wilcox County that tapped into a \$4,522 water line built with state funds under Bedford's direction. Wilcox county attorney George Fendley says the hunting lodge was the only beneficiary of the water line, and Bedford and his partners then sold most of the 600-acre lot to a lumber company for much more (\$136,000) than they paid for it pre-water line. Bedford defended his actions, stating that the hunting lodge is a small cabin for family use, not commercial use.

HOUSE

U.S. Representative Glen Browder (D) vacated the third congressional seat in a losing race for the democratic nomination for U.S. Senate. The race is a toss up between **Bob Riley (R)**, a car dealer, and **Ted Little (D)**, a state Senator. Little is up by about three points. The current prediction is that Little has a better-than-average chance to win, but that the race will be tight.

U.S. Representative Tom Bevill (D) is retiring in the fourth district, leaving this seat open. The race is a toss up to either **Bob Wilson Jr. (D)**, a former state Senator, or **Robert Aderholt (R)**, a municipal judge, but many believe that Wilson will win.

BIRMINGHAM SOUTHERN

Birmingham-Southern is a highly respected private Methodist educational institution. It was the first college or university in the state to voluntarily integrate in the 1960's. Birmingham Southern is known for its community outreach programs, with over two-thirds of the students and faculty participating in service projects on an annual basis.

Dr. Mark Lester, professor of history, and his wife, Jean Jackson, Director of the Center for Leadership Studies on campus, are from Arkansas. Mark grew up with you and Jean served on your staff when you were Governor of Arkansas.

Senator Howard Heflin is a distinguished alumnus and a long time member of the Board of Trustees.

III. Participants

Pre-Program Participants:

Joe Turnham, Alabama Democratic Party Chairman (Emcee)
Mary Lynn Bates, 6th Congressional District
Bob Gaines, 2nd Congressional District
Ted Little, 3rd Congressional District
Bob Wilson, 4th Congressional District
Don Womack, 1st Congressional District
Kenneth Ingram, Supreme Court Justice

Program Participants

Dr. Neal Berte, President, Birmingham Southern College
Mayor Richard Arrington
Johnnie Johnson, Birmingham Police Chief
Lt. Governor Don Siegelman
Roger Bedford
Senator Howell Heflin

Others onstage with you:

U.S. Representative Earl Hilliard

U.S. Representative Tom Bevill

State Treasurer Lucy Baxley

Secretary of State Jim Bennett

Joe Reed, Chair of the Alabama Democratic Conference

Ginny Phillips, Birmingham Southern College Young Democrats

Nancy Worley, President, Alabama Education Association

Lucretia Davis, Alabama Federation of Teachers

Sawyer Brown - This is a country singing group. Their name originated from the name of a street in Tennessee. They are reknowned for their dynamic performances and have been consistant hitmakers for the past decade. Sawyer Brown has sold over 14 million records. They have been together for 15 years and were voted vocal group of the year 4 times by TNN. Their three biggest hits include: The Walk, The Dirt Road and Thank God For You. They will be performing The National Anthem.

IV. Proposed Sequence of Event

- Off-stage announcement of Dr. Neal Berte, President, Birmingham Southern College, Mayor Richard Arrington, Lt. Governor, Don Siegelman, and Senate candidate Roger Bedford.
- Off-stage announcement of you, accompanied by Senator Howell Heflin and Roger Bedford to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief".

(Performance of the National Anthem by country singing group Sawyer Brown.)

- Dr. Neal Berte makes welcoming remarks and introduces Mayor Richard Arrington.
- Mayor Richard Arrington makes remarks and introduces Chief Johnnie Johnson.
- Chief Johnnie Johnson makes remarks and introduces Lt. Governor Don Siegelman.
- Lt. Governor Siegelman makes remarks and introduces and introduces Roger Bedford.
- Roger Bedford makes remarks and introduces Senator Howell Heflin.
- Senator Howell Heflin makes remarks and introduces you.
- You make remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, you work a ropeline and proceed to meet and greet.

V. Press

Open Press

VI. Remarks

Prepared by speech writing

VII. Attachments

See Anti-Crime Initiatives.

ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVES IN BIRMINGHAM

October 24, 1996

Youth Violence Initiative

- Through the Clinton COPS Program, Birmingham started a Youth Firearms Violence Initiative in January 1996. 19 School Resource Officers were deployed into 9 high schools and 16 middle schools throughout the city. The officers work with 22,000 students and provide counseling, prevent gang fights, confiscate weapons from students, and respond to drug incidents.
- From Jan. to Oct. 15, 1996, officers responded to 110 drug-related incidents and 55 weapons-related incidents. 174 juveniles and 35 adults were arrested and removed from school grounds. 12 firearms were removed from students in first 3 months.
- These officers have been enforcing a daytime curfew since March 1996. From March 1996 to June 1996, 175 children were picked up for violating the daytime curfew. The officers also provide critical counseling services for students and parents, counseling students on how to avoid gangs and parents on how to recognize signs of gang activity in their children. From January 1996 through October 1996, more than 20,000 counseling sessions have been held with parents and students, and over 1,000 classes in conflict resolution have been conducted.

Other Crime Policies

Curfews

- Birmingham has a curfew policy: everyone age 17 and under must be indoors by 10:00 p.m. during the week and midnight on weekends, unless accompanied by an adult. If children are found outside, their parents are warned, with later offenses resulting in a fine. From March 1996 to June 1996, 118 children were picked up for violating the night curfew.

School Uniforms

- After the President encouraged school districts to adopt school uniform policies, Birmingham schools instituted a mandatory uniform policy. As of August 19, 1996, all K-12 schools are required to have all students in full uniform. School staff has raised \$20,000 and the United Way has made a small donation to provide for needy students. To date, there have been no lawsuits filed or major complaints.

Truancy

- The Birmingham school district enforces the statewide "Compulsory Attendance Law." All absences must be excused. If a child has three or more unexcused absences, then they are referred to attendance officers. The matter is turned over to family court if there is no improvement.

Domestic Violence

- Birmingham was granted \$200,000 to create a Domestic Violence Task Force to focus on increasing the number of domestic violence arrests. The grant has provided funding for crisis intervention experts, two full-time police officers dedicated to domestic violence crimes, and equipment such as tape recorders and computers.

Birmingham, Ala

Crime Statistics (as reported by the FBI's Uniform Crime Report)

<u>Crime</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>
Overall Crime Index	33,037	33,037	0%
Homicide	135	121	-10%
Forcible Rape	273	248	-9%
Robbery	1,980	2,158	+9%
Assault	4,237	4,122	-3%
Burglary	6,483	6,399	-1%
Larceny-theft	16,285	16,309	0%
Vehicle theft	3,644	3,680	+1%

COPS

Under the COPS program, Birmingham has received \$1,984,669 in funding to hire or redeploy 14 new community policing officers.

Also, in January Birmingham received \$744,896 as a Youth Firearms Violence grant. This grant is to deploy 19 School Resource Officers to facilitate in the removal of firearms from the school grounds, the pacifying of gang violence, and other such school related incidents.

Other Crime Policies

Curfews

Birmingham has a curfew policy. Everyone age 17 and under must be indoors by 10pm during the week and 12am on weekends, unless accompanied by an adult. No children may be allowed on the streets during school hours which are up until 3:30pm. If they are found outside their parents are warned; second offense requires a fine. The new School Resource Officers assist in the enforcement of this new policy.

School Uniforms

The Birmingham schools practice a mandatory uniform policy. All schools are required to have all children in full uniform. This policy was implemented on August 19, 1996. So far there have been no law suits or major complaints. The staff has raised \$20,000 for needy students along with a small United Way donation to provide emergency assistance. There was a 2-week grace period in which to allow the students to become accustomed to the new rules. Birmingham decided a year ago to implement this policy and then used the President's support to promote it.

Truancy

The Birmingham school district enforces the statewide "Compulsory Attendance Law." All absences must be excused. If a child is a habitual truant - 3 or more unexcused - then they are referred to the staff of 9 attendance officers. If the child shows no improvement in behavior the matter is turned over to the family courts. A complaint is filed against the parent if the child is young or against the child if they are older.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF BIRMINGHAM
BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE
OCTOBER 24, 1996**

Acknowl: Reps. Tom Bevill [Beh-Vill] & Earl Hilliard; Lt. Gov. Don Siegelman; Mayor Richard Arrington; Neal Bertelme [Ber-Tee; pres. Birm-Southern]; old friends Mark Lester [teaches hist] & Jean Jackson [directs center for Leadership Studies]; Roger Bedford; and esp. Sen Heflin: alumnus and member of board at Birm-Southern; judicial reform as ALA Chief Justice; in 3 terms in Senate, great contributions for ALA and U.S. -- fighting for ag, defense, leader on the Judic Comm, where he extended court reform to fed judiciary. Seen to it that ALA makes most of age of poss -- med research at UA Birm, space program at Huntsville. This nation is losing one of the last great "country judges." Delighted to be at Birmingham-Southern: Ranked by U.S. News as #1 most efficient lib arts school in nation; #9 best value in nation. Noble tradition: In 1960, first ALA college or univ to voluntarily integrate; great institution & good neighbor -- 2/3 students and fac serve in community.

Question: Who can lead America into 21st C? **Campaign about:** Two very different visions. **Choice:** Bridge to future or bridge to past? Build bridge together or cross alone? And perhaps most imp: How do we protect our values & strngthn sense of respons. we expect from all Americans?

Four years ago: High unemployment, widespread frustration.

Determined to change country: to enter 21st C w/Am. Drm alive for all, coming together not torn apart, still strongest force peace and freedom.

Simple strategy: expand opp, demand resp, strengthen comm.

Then: Took me on faith.

Now, Record: 10.5M new jobs; >33,684 ALA. Unemp dwn fr 7.0 to 4.8; > 7.5 to 4.5 AL. Deficit cut 60%. 4.5M new homeowners -- 15 yr. high. Incomes on rise; median HH inc. up \$1,600 after infl, over 2yrs; lgst drop child poverty in 20yrs. Tax cut 15M. FBI: crime @ 10-yr low; still too much. **Last few weeks:** Min. wage, 10M. K-K, 25M. 48 hrs newborns & mothers.

America is on the right track to the 21st C. But more to do.

This is an important election: esp. when it comes to the values that keep us strong.

Your vote decides: Balance budget, protect M, M, E, E, targeted tax cuts: educ; raise child; save for home, pay health care **OR** Risky tax scheme, Medicare cuts, blow hole in deficit.

Passed FMLA, which protects 629K ALA workers; **now vote decides:** Expand to parent-teacher, doc visits; choice to use overtime: in pay or for time w/ family.

Passed K-K, **now vote decides:** Whether help people b/w jobs keep insur 6mos.

Invest education: 40K Head Start > 14K children in ALA; most Pell 20 yrs > 215 students at Birm-South last yr; loans more affordable, better repayment terms > In ALA, 159K students have access to more affordable student loans. **Now vote decides:** Tax cuts for college -- 13th & 14th universal as HS; \$1,500 indiv; \$10K fam. Rebuild schools. Classrooms Info Hwy. A voice for education in Cabinet mtgs. All read by 3rd grd. If we do: 8 - read, 12 - Internet, 18 - college.

Most of all: As we are offer opportunity, we must demand responsibility, and that is what I want to talk to you about today. The strength of our social fabric -- and our success in the 21st century -- depends on all Americans taking responsibility for themselves and their communities.

Demanded respons.: Passed historic welfare reform. Work requirements and time limits are now the law of the land, we are making responsibility a way of life, and we're not going back. The days of something for nothing are over. Welfare down 1.9M; > 40,976 or 29% in ALA. Just yesterdsay, child support coll. up 50%; > 61% in ALA. **Now vote decides:** Whether we finish the job and create 1M new jobs move ppl welfare to work. We have our respons. now, too: business, states, communities.

Demanded respons.: And we are taking back our streets from crime. 100K prison cells, 3-strikes-and-you're-out, Megan's Law, federal death penalty for drug kingpins and criminals who kill a law enforcement officer, drug testing for prisoners and parolees, Violence Against Women Act. Created National Sex Offender Registry.

But especially: **100,000 police.** Your vote will decide whether we finish putting 100,000 community police officers on our streets, in our neighborhoods. When police officers work side-by-side with communities, they are able to stop crime **before** it happens, catch criminals **when** crime happens, and make our streets safe for our families and our children. [Gratified that all major law enforcement organizations have endorsed us.]

Your vote will decide whether or not we go ahead with 696 more community police for Alabama's streets and neighborhoods, 14 right here in Birmingham [357 already on the beat in ALA].

Your vote will decide whether or not we are able to continue efforts like your Youth Anti-Violence Initiative, which is giving Birmingham's schools 18 specially trained police officers to break up gangs, act as role models, and enforce your curfew. Your vote will decide all these things.

But 100,000 police won't matter if we don't demand responsibility and teach our young people right from wrong.

We supported **drug free school programs** for children all across America. We went to court to support those communities that have decided to require drug testing for high-school athletes. Made it illegal for anyone under 21 to drive with alcohol in their blood. Proposed teens pass a drug test as a condition of getting a driver's license.

We stood up for religious freedom, so parents can pass their values and beliefs on to their children. **Signed Religious Freedom Restoration Act** -- govt may not interfere with freedom of religion; tithe story. **Guidelines for prayer in schools** -- nothing in Const says schools must be religion-free zones.

We've encouraged communities around the country to do what you are doing here in Birmingham: Restore order and discipline to our childrens' lives through **school uniforms, tough truancy laws, real curfews.** I am proud that you answered my challenge and put in place a policy to have all children [K-12] in full school uniforms this year...that you have enacted a "Compulsory Attendance Law" to keep kids in school...and that as part of the Anti-Violence Initiative you are enforcing a curfew, picking kids up after dark and fining the parents of repeat offenders. These are all shining examples to the nation.

Together, our efforts are paying off. With more police and punishment and prevention, the crime rate has dropped for 4 yrs in a row. [Murders down 10% in Birm.] Even the national crime rate among young people is finally coming down.

My opponent has a very different vision.

In 1994, my opponent led a Senate filibuster against the Crime Bill and then voted against it. In 1995, he tried to repeal our plan to put 100,000 community police officers on the street. He would have spent money on a bureaucracy that would not have guaranteed a single new police officer in Alabama or anywhere else in the United States.

In trying to stop the Crime Bill, he tried to stop your Youth Anti-Violence Initiative.

In 1994, my opponent tried to gut our Safe and Drug Free Schools program. In response, I used the veto pen for the first time.

Let me be clear: On fighting crime, the differences between me and my opponent are stark. Your vote will decide whether we protect our families from crime and violence by putting 100,000 community police on our streets or whether we simply tell them to fend for themselves.

Your vote will decide whether we let Americans know we're standing with them in the fight against crime, or whether they're standing alone. To my mind, there is no more fundamental choice.

If we expand opportunity, demand responsibility, come together as community, America will move into the 21st Century stronger than ever.

So don't forget: This IS an important election: Your responsibility: Vote on November 5th. Just 13 days: Will you help me build bridge?

October 23, 1996

MEET AND GREET IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Date: Thursday, October 24, 1996
Location: Doris Wainwright Kennedy Art Center
Birmingham Southern College
Birmingham, AL
Time: 12:00pm to 12:30pm
From: Craig Smith, David Wofford, and Darren Peters

I. PURPOSE

To meet and greet key supporters of Senate candidate Roger Bedford, and US Congressional candidates Bob Wilson Jr., and Ted Little.

II. BACKGROUND

Most of the people attending this meet and greet are contributing to Senate candidate Roger Bedford and US Congressional candidates Bob Wilson Jr. and Ted Little.

SENATE

In the U.S. Senate race between Roger Bedford and Republican challenger and Attorney General Jeff Sessions, it's too close to call. The two participated in three debates during the last month. The debates followed predictable lines, with Bedford trying to downplay the liberal label while trying to link Sessions to Gingrich. Sessions, for his part, criticized Bedford for trying to scare senior citizens, and claimed that he would never cut Medicare or Social Security. Other issues addressed during the debates included campaign finance reform, Dole's proposed 15% tax cut, Sessions' record as Attorney General and free-trade.

During the week of October 7, Sessions accused Bedford of improperly benefitting from a water-improvement project. According to Sessions' campaign, Bedford was a part-owner in a hunting lodge in Wilcox County that tapped into a \$4,522 water line built with state funds under Bedford's direction. Wilcox county attorney George Fendley says the hunting lodge was the only beneficiary of the water line, and Bedford and his partners then sold most of the 600-acre lot to a lumber company for much more (\$136,000) than they paid for it pre-water line. Bedford defended his actions, stating that the hunting lodge is a small cabin for family use, not commercial use.

HOUSE

U.S. Representative Glen Browder (D) vacated the third congressional seat in a losing race for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate. The race is a toss up between **Bob Riley (R)**, a car dealer, and **Ted Little (D)**, a state Senator. Little is up by about three points. The current prediction is that Little has a better-than-average chance to win, but that the race will be tight.

U.S. Representative Tom Bevill (D) is retiring in the fourth district, leaving this seat open. The race is a toss up to either **Bob Wilson Jr. (D)**, a former state Senator, or **Robert Aderholt (R)**, a municipal judge, but many believe that Wilson will win.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached List.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will work a photo and receiving line for each candidates group of supporters.
- Group order:
 - Bob Wilson Jr. Group
 - Ted Little Group
 - Roger Bedford Group
- Upon conclusion of photo and receiving line, you depart.

V. PRESS

Closed.

VI. REMARKS

None.

**MEET AND GREET
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
October 23, 1996**

3rd Congressional District Nominee Ted Little

Fred Gray

Fred is a longtime civil rights attorney from Tuskegee.

Richard Taylor

Richard is a Mobile attorney and a long time Democratic Financial supporter.

Robert J. Hedge

Robert is a Mobile attorney.

Terry Anderson

Terry, his father, Charles, and his brother Clyde own Bookland, Books-A-Million and Hibberts Sporting Goods-- which is the largest importer of fireworks in the United States.

Brandt Ayers

Brandt is a publisher of the Anniston Star, a large north Alabama daily newspaper.

US Senate Nominee Roger Bedford

Jack Drake and Dottie Drake

Jack is a trial lawyer who represents the state Democratic Party. Dottie is Jack's wife.

Garfield W. Ivey, Sr.

Garfield is a retired trial lawyer.

Garfield W. Ivey III

Garfield is the grandson of Garfield Sr.

Jere Beasley

Jere is a trial lawyer and the former Lieutenant Governor.

Doug Jones and Louise Jones

Doug is a criminal defense attorney who worked for the US Senate Judiciary from '79-'83.
Louise is Doug's wife.

Bobby Lowder and Charlotte Lowder

Bobby is the chairman and CEO of Colonial Bank Group. He has already donated over \$100,000 through Dan Dutko and raised over \$80,000 for Roger Bedford.

Sonny Cauthen

Sonny is a lobbyist and a friend of the Vice President.

Lieutenant Governor Don Siegelman

Don is the Lieutenant Governor of Alabama.

4th Congressional District Nominee Bob Wilson

Mark MacDaniel and Henri MacDaniel

Mark is a defense attorney from Huntsville. He is also a major Democratic contributor for Bud Cramer. Henri is the wife of Mark.

Barrett Shelton and Tolly Shelton

Barrett is the publisher of the Decatur Daily-- a large north Alabama newspaper which gave you a great endorsement on Wednesday, October 23. Tolly is the wife of Barrett

Jim North

Jim is a trial lawyer. He has also been a major contributor over past years.

Lowell Harrelson

Lowell has business interests in Mexico and Latin America. He is also a strong Democrat.

October 23, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith, David Wofford and Darren Peters

SUBJECT: Alabama Political Briefing

OVERVIEW

According to several public polls, you are behind Dole by four to five points, which is within the margin of error. These numbers are surprising when you consider number of Democrats who have switched to the Republican Party over the past two years. Senator Richard Shelby switched to the Republican party after the GOP regained Congress in 1994. And in 1995, ten judges from the Birmingham area became Republicans. In-state polling numbers show that half of Alabama voters still consider themselves Democrats.

Alabama continues to be a very racially polarized state. In the greater Birmingham area (Jefferson and Shelby Counties), all of the Democratic legislators are black and all of the Republican legislators are white. Most of the white Democrats live in rural areas and the blacks lives in the most urban parts of the city. The race card has and will continue to be a political tactic used by right wingers to divide the electorate, but many Alabamians are sensitive to this issue and would like to rid themselves of being considered the state with the worst race relations in the country. There also is a large senior population here that is afraid of losing Medicare. Polling shows that this should be one of our targeted groups.

Bob Dole also will be in Alabama on Thursday, October 24. The event on the State Capitol steps in Montgomery is scheduled to begin at 12:30 p.m., with Dole speaking at about 1:25.

1992 RESULTS

Clinton/Gore	686,571	41%
Bush/Quayle	798,439	48%
Perot/Stockdale		11%

Electoral Votes: 9

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Fob James Jr. (R)	Re-elected 1994*
Senate:	Howell Heflin (D)	Retiring in 1996
	Richard Shelby (R)	Won in 1992 with 65% of the vote
U.S. House:	4 Democrats - 3 Republicans	

* James is the only Alabamian who was first elected governor as a Democrat (1978), and

then re-elected as a Republican (1994) after he switched parties.

State Constitutional Offices

Governor	Fob James Jr. (R)
Lieutenant Governor	Don Siegelman (D)
Secretary of State	Jim Bennett (D)
State Treasurer	Lucy Baxley (D)
Attorney General	Jeff Sessions (R)
State Auditor	Pat Davis (R)

The state Senate consists of 23 Democrats and 12 Republicans and the state House of Representatives consists of 74 Democrats and 31 Republicans.

1995/1996 Congressional Delegation

The members of the 1995/1996 U.S. Congressional Delegation are:

Senator Howell Heflin (D)	Senator Richard Shelby (R)
Representative Sonny Callahan (R-1)	Representative Terry Everett (R-2)
Representative Glen Browder (D-3)	Representative Tom Beville (D-4)
Representative Robert "Bud" Cramer (D-5)	Representative Spencer Bachus (R-6)
Representative Earl Hilliard (D-7)	

CLINTON/GORE RECORD IN THE STATE

Economy

- Unemployment has dropped from 7.5% (1993) to 4.5% in Alabama under the Clinton Administration.
- Under President Clinton, 51% more private-sector jobs have been created in the state since 1993, compared to the previous four years.
- By expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, President Clinton cut taxes for 375,000 working families in Alabama.
- More than 105,00 Alabama workers received a pay raise on October 1, due to the increase in minimum wage. Another 136,000 workers will receive a raise on September 1, 1997.
- Business failures have dropped almost 14% per year since 1993, after increasing 16% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Home building has increased 9% per year, after falling 2% per year during the previous 12 years.

- There are 40,976 fewer Alabamians on welfare than there were in the beginning of 1993 (a 29% decrease).

Crime

- To date, the Crime Bill has funded 699 new police in Alabama's communities.
- The state's violent crime rate dropped 11.7% in 1994. In Huntsville, the number of crimes reported declined 16% in 1995, and the number of reported aggravated assaults dropped 37% in 1995.
- Alabama has received millions of dollars in federal funds to fight crime:
\$1.9 million by the end of 1996 in Violence Against Women grants
\$2.2 million during FY97 in Violence Against Women grants
\$7.2 million in FY 96 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program
\$500,000 for a Drug Court in Tuscaloosa
\$7.7 million for the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens

Family & Healthcare

- The Family and Medical Leave Act protects 629,000 workers in Alabama.
- Child support collections are up 61% since 1992, representing an increase of nearly \$60 million in Alabama.
- As many as 261,000 Alabama residents will be guaranteed continued access to their health care insurance under the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill.

Education

- More than 159,000 students can benefit from the President's reformed student loan program.
- In FY95, Alabama received \$57.5 million in Head Start funding, benefitting over 14,500 students.
- Since 1993, Alabama has received \$13.3 million in Goals 2000 funding.

Transportation and Enterprise Communities

- The FTA has provided approximately \$69.9 million since 1993 to fund improvements in mass transit in Alabama.
- Alabama has received over \$38 million in airport improvement funds -- Birmingham International, Huntsville International and Carl T. Jones Field.

- Birmingham, Chambers County, Greene County and Sumter County were designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994, and were awarded \$3 million each.

POLITICAL CLIMATE

In 1976, Jimmy Carter was the last Democratic presidential candidate to carry the state. Since then, Alabama has voted increasingly Republican, and in 1994 the GOP won a record seven statewide offices. The question in Alabama for 1996 is whether the state will continue voting for a Republican in the White House as it has since 1980. This state had produced one of the most conservative Democrats in the Senate, Richard Shelby. No one was surprised that he switched to the GOP party within 24 hours of the GOP's sweep of the Congress in 1994. An AP wire story dated October 13 reported that the current presidential race is closer than the 1992 race. Dole's Southern campaign coordinator is complaining that the national campaign is not giving him enough resources because the Republicans have done so well here. The Republican Party has traditionally counted on the vote of senior citizens, who usually have a strong voter turn-out, but this year Republicans are concerned that Dole needs to sharpen his message on important seniors issues.

The Alabama Farmers Federation is participating in a push by the secretary of state's office to register all eligible voters in Alabama. The AFLA is a bi-partisan organization.

Many constituents were unhappy with Governor James' travel expenses at the Republican National Convention. He had the state pay for him and his entourage to stay in San Diego for two weeks during the convention.

1996 PRESIDENTIAL RACE

The final results of the state's May primary showed you with 86.21% and Lyndon LaRouche with 13.79% of the vote.

Polling

A Mobile-Register/University of South Alabama poll shows you trailing Dole by 4 points. Four hundred and two voters were polled **October 14-16** (margin of error $\pm 5\%$):

Clinton/Gore	41%
Dole/Kemp	45%
Perot/Choate	7%
Undecided	7%

A Montgomery Advertiser poll taken of 604 likely voters from **October 14-17** shows Dole ahead by 5 points (margin of error $\pm 4.1\%$):

Clinton/Dole	35%
Dole/Kemp	40%

Other polling in the state shows you in a dead heat with Dole (43/43/8), with 6% undecided. You are ahead in Huntsville, even in Birmingham, down by five points in Montgomery and down by seven points in heavily Republican Mobile. In the 3rd Congressional District, you are ahead 44% to 38%.

Campaign Structure

Our Alabama office opened to a gathering of 150 on September 30, 1996, in Montgomery. Peggy Roberts is the state director, and Vivian Jones is the political director. Lieutenant Governor Don Siegelman spoke at the opening rally, as did Chairman of the Alabama Democratic Conference Joe Reed, Chairman of the Clinton/Gore campaign John Saxon, and Alabama Democratic Party Chairman Joe Turnham.

Clinton/Gore Travel

You have not been in Alabama since 1992.

- On **October 15**, Vice President Gore addressed approximately 800 local supporters upon his arrival at the Birmingham airport, where he publicly endorsed U.S. Senate candidate Roger Bedford, calling him the best choice for Alabama voters. The Vice President attended a round table discussion with beneficiaries of the Family and Medical Leave Act at the Children's Hospital of Alabama. Finally, the Vice President attended a two tier fund raiser with approximately 200 attendees for the DNC and Alabama Democratic Party.
- The Vice President attended several DCCC fundraisers in Huntsville in **May 1994**.
- In **March 1994**, Vice President Gore visited areas of Peidmont, Alabama, that had been damaged by tornados.
- The Vice President visited Birmingham in **October 1993** where he participated in a NAFTA event and attended a DNC and a state party fundraiser.
- In **February 1993**, Vice President Gore opened a Head Start center in Birmingham.

Dole/Kemp Travel

- Governor Fob James, among others, attended the opening of the Dole headquarters in Montgomery on **September 23**.
- Dole met the Olympic torch at the Birmingham airport on **June 13**. He spoke of your balanced budget and welfare bills. He also walked around the Brookwood Village Mall and spoke with shoppers.

Media Buys and Satellite

The Clinton/Gore campaign has not purchased media time in Alabama. On October 18, Dole bought 59 spots on the MTV cable channel in the Mobile market, where he plans to air ads on

drugs -- the name of the spot is "School/F."

U.S. SENATE RACE

Senator Howell Heflin is retiring after eighteen years in the U.S. Senate. The seat is leaning towards Republican candidate Attorney General **Jeff Sessions**, who is running against state Senator **Roger Bedford (D)**. Bedford proved to be an aggressive campaigner in 1992 when he narrowly lost the race for Attorney General. Each candidate has weaknesses. Bedford appears too liberal for the state while Sessions looks to be too opportunistic, running for a new job before getting his just-won Attorney General's office squared away. In the end, Bedford's ideological problem may be the greater of the two, giving Sessions an edge in the general election. Sessions' Republican primary opponent Sid McDonald has endorsed him. In addition, state House Speaker Jimmy Clark (D) crossed party lines and endorsed Sessions. In doing so, he stated that Bedford was "right in the middle of the bed with the trial lawyers." Both candidates received endorsements from law enforcement leaders. Bedford picked up the support of the 1,900 member Police Benevolent Association, as well as the sheriffs of Cleburne, Colbert and Macon Counties. Sessions received endorsements from "a dozen police chiefs" and the sheriff of Jefferson County. The endorsements come of the heels of attacks from both candidates that the other is soft on crime. Sessions received endorsements from the Montgomery Advertiser, the Birmingham News and the Mobile Register.

Apparently Sessions is using racist code words in advertisements on country radio stations in an effort to keep Bedford from winning conservative votes.

The Republicans have gone on the attack and seem to have seized the momentum in the race. Two separate complaints were filed to the Alabama Ethics Commission against Bedford on September 17. The first complaint was filed by state Representative Larry Simms (R), who claimed Bedford had accepted "significant" contributions from trial lawyers during a special legislative session and then protected trial lawyers by stalling action on bills to change Alabama's civil liability laws. The second complaint filed by Tom Mills accuses Bedford of missing 40 percent of the state Senate roll call votes, while accepting 100 percent of his salary.

The two candidates participated in a debate on August 20th, at the Business Council of Alabama's two-day government affairs conference. Sessions described himself as a "passionate conservative" who embraced Dole's tax-cutting proposals, and called for a reduction in government. Bedford described himself as a "conservative Democrat" who supports the lowering of the capital gains tax, which is a position shared by Dole, but Bedford also expressed ideals and positions in line with yours, like raising awareness of Republican attempts to cut Medicaid and Medicare. Sessions promised the audience: "I won't go soft on you. I won't waffle on you." This comment referred to Bedford's flip-flopping on NAFTA. Bedford supported NAFTA in June, but then said during the debate that he thought the trade agreement has hurt Alabama.

Another face-to-face debate took place October 11 and was televised live. The debate followed predictable lines, with Bedford trying to downplay the liberal label while trying to link Gingrich

and Sessions. Sessions, for his part, criticized Bedford for trying to scare senior citizens, and claimed that he would never cut Medicare or Social Security. Other issues addressed during the debate included campaign finance reform, Dole's proposed 15% tax cut, Sessions' record as Attorney General, and free-trade.

On October 9, Bedford accused Sessions of racial insensitivity and poor conduct as Attorney General, citing a 1986 remark Sessions made about the Klu Klux Klan and his non-involvement in the prosecution of a man in the pipe-bombing slaying of U.S. Circuit Judge Vance. Sessions said that nobody who heard him make the remark that KKK members "were OK guys until I found out they smoked dope" took him seriously. The remark was made outside Sessions' Washington, D.C., hearing on his failed nomination to the federal court. Bedford replied that even if that were the case, it was inappropriate to joke about the Klan's lynching of a young man in Mobile. Bedford also chided Sessions for not being involved in the capital murder trial of Walter Leroy Moody, who is accused of killing U.S. Circuit Judge Robert Vance in 1989. Sessions replied that it would be wrong for him to become involved in a case that began more than two years before he was elected Attorney General. Moody is already serving seven life sentences, plus 400 years without parole, on federal convictions, which include the mail bomb killings of Judge Vance and Robert Robinson. If convicted by the state, could Moody face the death penalty.

The week of October 7, Sessions accused Bedford of improperly benefitting from a water-improvement project. According to Sessions' campaign, Bedford was a part-owner in a hunting lodge in Wilcox County that tapped into a \$4,522 water-line built with state funds under Bedford's direction. Wilcox county attorney George Fendley says the hunting lodge was the only beneficiary of the water-line, and Bedford and his partners then sold most of the 600-acre lot to a lumber company for much more (\$136,000) than they paid for it before the water-line. Bedford defended his actions, stating that the hunting lodge is a small cabin for family use, not commercial use. According to those surveyed in the Montgomery-Register/University of South Alabama poll between October 14-16, the water-line controversy "makes little difference."

Just yesterday, October 22, Bedford accused Sessions of violating the new state campaign law by airing a television ad that shows him with uniformed Montgomery police. Sessions responded that he carefully reviewed the law and that the ad was within the limits because the police were on their own time. Bedford said that was irrelevant, because the 1995 law prohibits any "person in the employment of the state of Alabama, a county, or a city . . . [from using] any state, county, or city funds, property or time, for any political activities." The law allows police officers to participate in campaigns, as long as it is on their own time as private citizens and they are not in uniform. The sponsor of the law, state Representative Jack Page (D), sent a letter to Session stating that the ad violated the law. Both the Montgomery mayor and police chief have endorsed Sessions.

A Montgomery-Register/University of South Alabama poll taken of 402 likely voters on **October 14-16** shows Session leading by 17 points (margin of error $\pm 4.1\%$):

Sessions (R)	49%
Bedford (D)	32%

Undecided 15%

A Montgomery Advertiser poll taken of 604 likely voters on **October 14-17** shows Sessions ahead by 4 points:

Sessions (R) 41%

Bedford (D) 37%

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RACES

Republicans are on a roll in Alabama -- they already hold three of the state's seven Congressional seats, and two of the four Democrats in the House are leaving office and not running for reelection in 1996. U.S. Representatives Bud Cramer (D) and Earl Hilliard (D) look safe in the 5th and 7th Congressional Districts, but otherwise, there is potential for Alabama to be a good state for GOP House prospects.

1st Congressional District

U.S. Representative **Sonny Callahan (R)**, the incumbent, is running against **Don Womack** the Democratic candidate. Callahan remains ahead in the polls, but Womack has picked up steam since running a series of television ads. Crime and drugs are the top issues in the race, followed by protecting Medicare.

2nd Congressional District

Bob Gaines (D) is challenging incumbent **Terry Everett (R)**. Although this is a solid Republican base, the race should be tight, and the Democrats believe that there is a chance we will take this seat. Gaines is raising a lot of money and a benchmark poll taken before either candidate began advertising showed Gaines behind by only 6 points. Gaines has been attacking Everett's friendship with Gingrich and, as a result, has made some headway. Nonetheless, Everett remains very popular.

3rd Congressional District

U.S. Representative Glen Browder (D) vacated the seat to run for Senate. The race is a toss up between **Bob Riley (R)**, a car dealer, and **Ted Little (D)**, a state Senator. Little is up by about three points. The current prediction is that Little has a better-than-average chance to win, but that the race will be tight. Little has widespread name recognition because of his years in the state Senate. Riley, however, is still relatively unknown in the area. U.S. Representative J.C. Watts (R-OK) was the guest speaker at a fish-fry for Riley in Tuskegee the first week of October.

Voters are most interested in balancing the budget and protecting Medicare. The district is one of four Southern open seats carried twice by George Bush. The east-central Alabama district has been reliably Democratic until recently, but split evenly in the 1994 gubernatorial race.

4th Congressional District

U.S. Representative Tom Beville (D) is retiring, leaving this seat open. The district could go to either **Bob Wilson Jr. (D)**, a former state Senator, or **Robert Aderholt (R)**, a municipal judge, but many believe that Wilson will win. The 4th Congressional District has been represented by a Democrat for all but four years since Reconstruction. Bush, however, carried the district twice. Wilson has the support from traditional Democratic bases -- the labor unions, education groups, and trial lawyers. Similarly, Aderholt has the support of conservative farmers and pro-business lobbyists. Wilson is doing well, and is ahead in the polls. Congressman Beville is helping Wilson's campaign, which is a great asset. In addition, Wilson has considerable personal wealth. Both candidates have started media efforts. Wilson is buying a lot of television time, touting the "return to Alabama values" message. Gingrich attended a fundraiser for Aderholt September 30.

According to the Hotline in September, some political commentators have described this race as one that "is expected to show whether the playing field has leveled for Democrats after years of political realignment in the South" (Barta/Camia, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, 9/29). The district is "a tricky one to predict" and may serve as "the litmus test for" Republicans in the state. University of Alabama's William Stewart: "There has been a steady procession of candidates moving to the Republican fold and winning in this historically Democratic state, so whatever happens in this heavily white district will provide an indication of how massive the switch is. ... The white, male, Democrat member of Congress is a vanishing species. Will Tom Beville be the last of his species from Alabama?" (ATLANTA JOURNAL-CONSTITUTION, 9/30).

5th Congressional District

Democrats believe that incumbent **Bud Cramer (D)** is almost guaranteed re-election over Republican candidate **Wayne Parker**, a banker. The latest poll shows him ahead by 23 points (56% to 33%). Cramer beat Parker by only 2,000 votes in 1994. Parker believes that he can win the seat, using the momentum he gained from his near-win in 1994 and his success in fundraising.

U.S. Senator Richard Shelby (R) endorsed Parker on September 23. Parker is the son-in-law of U.S. Representative and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Bill Archer (R-TX). Cramer has used this connection against Parker, saying a vote for Parker would be like a vote for another Texas congressman. The AP reported on October 9 that Archer was using his ties to big Texas money to "buy" the seat for Parker. Cramer released copies of two letters that he says prove Archer is funneling money to Parker -- one letter from Florence investor Allan Rappuhn seeks contributions for Parker via Archer, instructing donors to send personal checks to Archer's home in Virginia, and stating that the Alabama Republican Party would then use the money on behalf of Parker. The Executive Director of the Alabama GOP, Mike Burton, replied that nobody was telling the party how to use the money, but of course they were targeting the 5th Congressional District due to the close race in 1994.

Federal jobs at NASA's Marshall Space Center and TVA are an issue in this district, and the political argument this fall is likely to center on who can best protect them -- the choices are a member of the minority Democrats or a member of the same Republican party that cut back on crucial local programs like the space station and the TVA.

6th Congressional District

This is a solid Republican district with incumbent **Spencer Bachus (R)** running against Democratic candidate **Mary Lynn Bates**. Bachus should retain his seat. Although Bates is reaching out to the African-American vote, she is not gaining much on Bachus. Important issues in the district include balancing the budget, crime and reducing the size and role of the federal government.

7th Congressional District

This district is solid Democrat with incumbent **Earl Hilliard** running against the Republican candidate **Joe Powell** and Libertarian candidate Ken Hagar. Hilliard should win in this majority black district, despite the fact that he is campaigning very little.

Hilliard has had some bad press during the election. Nonetheless, pollsters give Powell, a young white man, little chance of defeating Hilliard, and African-American, in this majority black district. According to the Birmingham News, Congressman Earl Hilliard is part-owner of a management firm that is receiving criticism. Birmingham Greater Golf associates received a \$275,000 loan from Birmingham taxpayers to refurbish and operate a city-owner golf course that had fallen into disrepair. The firm is in danger of losing its city contracts after the city's Parks and Recreation department gave it until October 2 to fix the course. But the golf course fairways are largely bare dirt, several greens are ruined and there's been little apparent effort to fix them.

In August, American Trust Life Insurance Co., a family business owned by Hilliard and his nephew, failed. According to state insurance regulators, the company vastly overstated its assets (it was allegedly \$370,000 in the red), so the regulators declared it insolvent. Apparently, the company's problems are related in part to its failure to pay property taxes on its headquarters in downtown Birmingham. The company had to pay more than \$30,000 in overdue taxes earlier this year. Hilliard takes full blame for the collapse of the insurance company, but blames the collapse on a 1988 government corruption investigation -- he alleges that although he was cleared of wrongdoing, banks canceled credit lines and called in loans during the investigation. In another twist, state insurance department investigators have not found any indication that the company ever filed federal income tax forms. In addition, a November 1995 Montgomery Advertiser editorial refers to several federal liens filed against Hilliard regarding delinquent income taxes from 1987-92.

BIRMINGHAM AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

At A Glance

Mayor:	Richard Arrington, Jr. (D) First elected in 1979	
City Council:	Roosevelt Bell	Antris Hinton
	Jimmy Blake	E. Byron Davis
	William Bell	Eddie Blankenship
	Linda Coleman	Pat Sewell
	Aldrich Gunn	

U.S. Representatives: Earl Hilliard (D - 7CD)
Spencer Bachus (R - 6CD)

- 1990 city population of 265,968 -- estimated 1998 city population of 270,271; Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) 1990 population of 907,810 -- estimated 1998 MSA population of 937,908.
- City -- 37% White, 63% Non-White; 0.40% Hispanic; MSA -- 73% White, 28% Non-White, 0.44% Hispanic.
- City -- 46% Women, 54% Men; MSA -- 47% Women, 53% Men.
- 1993 per capita income for the MSA was \$20,234.
- MSA education: 27% have high school degrees or the equivalent and 23% are college graduates.
- August 1996 unemployment rate of 3.2 % for the MSA.

Political Background

The Mayor and City Council are elected in non-partisan elections, however, Mayor Arrington has been re-elected every four years since he first won in 1979 and only one of the nine City Council members is a known Republican. Mayor Arrington is the first African-American mayor of Birmingham.

In 1992, Bush carried the county with a plurality of the vote. At the same time, Senator Richard Shelby (then-D) handily beat his Republican challenger Richard Sellers for the U.S. Senate seat. Jefferson County has historically voted Democratic in U.S. Senate elections. In 1994, Governor Fob James (R) beat Jim Folsom (D) by less than 10,000 votes. Republicans also carried Jefferson County for state Treasurer, Supreme Court Chief Justice, Attorney General, Agriculture and Industries Commissioner, three Supreme Court Justices and Auditor, while Democrats carried the county for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, two appellate court judges and two criminal court judges.

The congressional districts separate the African-American population of Jefferson County from the white population. As a result, U.S. Representative Earl Hilliard (D) represents most of Birmingham, Bessemer, Fairfield and southwestern Jefferson as well as the Black Belt counties of West Alabama. Hilliard won handily in 1992 and 1994. U.S. Representative Spencer Bachus (R) represents a small section of Birmingham and most of the Jefferson suburbs. He defeated incumbent Ben Erdreich (D) by 54% to 46% in 1992 and easily won re-election in 1994.

General Background

Birmingham was known at one time as the Pittsburgh of the South due to its steel-making and mining industries. Officially incorporated in 1871, Birmingham was almost completely devastated by a cholera epidemic in 1873. The city is well known for the civil rights march led by Martin Luther King Jr. in 1963.

Alabama's largest city since the turn of the century, Birmingham has expanded its economic base over the past thirty years -- today, the service sector is its largest. In addition, the state's largest banks have headquarters in the city and the University of Alabama at Birmingham has a premiere center for health and medicine research. The largest private employers are Alabama Power Company, AmSouth Bank and American Cast Iron Pipe Company. Some of the largest government employers are the Birmingham Public Schools System, the City of Birmingham, and the University of Alabama.

Local Issues

- **Mercedes-Benz Facility.** The Mercedes-Benz plant located in Vance, about half-way between Tuscaloosa and Birmingham, has hired all of its employees and started training its workers. Many states and regions courted the company when it announced plans to open a plant in the south, and it is expected that the facility will bring a boost to the area's economy.
- **Crime.** The 100th homicide in Birmingham occurred on Thursday, October 18.

ALABAMA AT A GLANCE

- 1990 total population of 4,040,587.
- 73% White, 25% Black, 1% Hispanic, 1% Asian or Pacific islander.
- 1991 per capita income of \$15,569 (ranked 41 among states).
- 29% of residents 25 years or older have a high school diploma or the equivalent, and 15% have an associate's or bachelor's degree.

ALABAMA HOT ISSUES

Trial Lawyer PACs Accused Of Hiding Expenses

The October 19 edition of the Montgomery Advertiser carried an article accusing two trial lawyer PAC committees of hiding where \$893,187 in expenses went this year. According to the article, the TRIAL PAC and Political Resources and Operations PAC (Pro-PAC) claimed that they were not required to disclose the information on their state-required financial reports. The article stated "At the least, the massive unaccounted expenditures this year by the two PACs indicate trial lawyers have uncovered another large loophole in the Alabama Fair Campaign Practices Act, which is supposed to give the public some idea where political action committees are spending their funds." Both PACs have made large direct contributions in recent years to the Alabama Democratic Party. According to our sources, the issue is not receiving much attention in the state. The article states that Don Gilbert, the executive director of the Alabama Trial Lawyers Association and chairman of both PACS did not return calls, but that was only because the reporter did not state that there was a time deadline in her message, and he returned her calls

after her story was filed. The same applied to the Bedford campaign's returning the reporter's calls.

Late-Term Abortions

State Representative Perry Hooper (R-Montgomery) plans to introduce efforts aimed at banning partial-birth abortions because you vetoed the federal bill on the same procedure. On October 15, Hooper announced his intentions to prefile both a bill and a constitutional amendment making it illegal to perform partial-birth abortions (referred to as "intact abortions" by Mike Wilson of Alabamians for Choice). In contrast to another bill introduced last month by state Senator Bill Armistead (R-Columbia) which would have allowed the procedure to save the mother's life, Hooper's proposal would have no exemptions, unless state law or case law necessitates one. Under Hooper's legislation, performing the procedure would be punishable by a maximum of ten years in prison. It also would allow lawsuits filed by the father, or the woman's parents if she is younger than eighteen, unless the plaintiff consented to the procedure or caused the pregnancy through a criminal action.

Greene County Cited For Racial Polarization

On October 9, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission highlighted the racial tension in Greene County in a report on racial polarity in the region. The study was conducted partly to analyze the recent rash of church burnings in the south -- more than 100 churches have been burned in the south since January 1995. The Commission has challenged governors in six southern states to meet with them to discuss the studies findings of racism and segregation.

The study found that in Greene County, Alabama, 100 percent of the students attending the private academy are white and 99 percent of the public school students are black. In addition, the county's two banks are divided "drastically" along racial lines, as are churches and two public swimming pools in the county seat, Eutaw.

Public School Funding Case

The state supreme court heard arguments Monday, October 7, on Alabama's school funding case. Republican Governor James is asking the court to throw out a 1993 order by Montgomery Judge Reese, saying the circuit judge overstepped his authority in a lawsuit brought by poor school systems in the state. The order was agreed to by former Governor Folsom (D) and Democratic legislative leaders -- it also made a finding that the state public school system was inadequate and inequitable. Under the order, the state must hire consultants and make progress reports to the court regarding fixing the inequitable system.

Death of State Senator Figures

Michael Figures, Alabama's State Senate Pro-Tem, died on September 13 from a brain aneurism. He was the highest ranking black state legislative official in the country. At the request of Secretary of State Jim Bennett, there will be a special election to fill Senator Figures' seat. The qualifying deadline was October 18, and the primary will be held on December 17, 1996. If a run-off is necessary, it will be held on January 7, 1997, and the general election will be in mid-January 1997.

Alabama Bankruptcy Filings Up

More Alabama households are seeking bankruptcy protection this year than last year. The number increased more than 20% in the first half of the year, making Alabama third in the nation in personal financial failure (following Tennessee and Georgia). Birmingham had the second-highest number of personal bankruptcy per capita in the country over the 12-month period that ended in March. Economists say the state's high divorce rate, as well as the high number of people without health and auto insurance, contribute to the problem.

Alabama Mines Given Poor Safety Score

Alabama mines have been rated worst in the nation for safety violations. Alabama produces less than three percent of America's coal, yet records from the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration show it is home to seven of the ten mines that were cited for the most safety violations nationwide last year. Mines in Alabama were assessed some \$1.3 million in fines for violations ranging from ventilation problems to improper electrical equipment to fire hazards. Compounding the state's problem was an accident rate fifty-seven percent above the national average in the first three months of 1996, despite drastic improvements from last year.

George Wallace Honors Black Students He Tried To Keep Out 33 Years Ago

Former Governor Wallace was on hand to honor Vivian Malone Jones on October 10, 1996, one of the black students he tried to keep out of the University of Alabama thirty-three years ago. Wallace made his infamous stand in the schoolhouse door to try to prevent Mrs. Jones and James Hood from becoming the first black students to attend the University. Mrs. Jones will be the first recipient of the Lurleen B. Wallace Award of Courage, named after Wallace's late wife. The event marks the first time Wallace and Jones have met. Wallace met with Hood in July.

In a related story, Turner Network Television announced October 15 that it plans to make a movie about Wallace, based on Marshall Frady's book. Wallace is flattered but concerned that the story will be incomplete, perhaps partly because Frady's book was last updated in 1972, before Wallace renounced his segregationist views. TNT plans to air the cable movie starring Gary Sinise in 1997.

DOI Sues State Over Clean Air

The U.S. Interior Department disagrees with Alabama's Environmental Management Commission over air pollution in the Breton Wilderness in south Alabama. The state commission allowed Mobil Oil to increase the sulfur content in smoke from a natural gas treatment plant near the wilderness area, but DOI believes the increase endangers the wilderness. The Department is filing a lawsuit challenging the action by the commission.

Cross Burnings

Eight men who admitted to burning crosses to scare blacks will 18 months and pay \$3,000 fines for crime "fueled by alcohol, ignorance and stupidity." The sentence was handed down by U.S. District Judge Tucker Melancon on September 10.

Christian Coalition

A new group that claims the Christian Coalition does not speak for all Christians unveiled itself September 5 in Montgomery. Bob Beckerle, a Mobile lawyer and Republican activist, said he and others involved in the Alabama Christian Faith Alliance wanted to get out a

message that no Christian should be ostracized, regardless of their political views. Beckerle said the group was a response to the way religion was used in politics, inferring a disagreement with the conduct of the state's Christian Coalition during campaigns and the recent political discussion regarding the state's acceptance of Goals 2000 funding, which the Christian Coalition had opposed.

The Alabama Christian Coalition is organizing a voter registration drive at participating churches for three Sundays in October. Bob Batcher, one of the organizers, said a recent Christian Coalition poll shows that only approximately 50% of Alabama's voting-age population is registered. The state Office of Voter Registration, however, shows that as of March 1996, 89% was registered but that more than 326,000 voters were listed as "inactive" for not voting in the last four county elections. Alabama Democrats were troubled by Pat Robertson's voter registration drive at the Governor's mansion on October 16 -- Robertson is a long-time friend of Governor James and his wife. Bob Batcher stated that all legislators, regardless of their political affiliation, were invited. At the event, Robertson said that the nation's relative economic well-being is masking a morally troubled society. According to the AP story, Robertson avoided any overt partisan remarks.

The Alabama Democratic Party is battling for the religious vote by asking its candidates to fill out questionnaires about their faith. The Party plans to release the candidates' answers around November 3, when the Christian Coalition distributes its voter guides.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Alabama

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 4.5%:** The unemployment rate in Alabama has declined from 7.5% to 4.5% since 1993.
- **51% More New Private Sector Jobs:** 51% more new private-sector jobs have been created in Alabama since 1993, compared to those created during the previous 4 years.
- **374,672 Receive Tax Cut:** Last year, 374,672 Alabama residents received a tax break through the Earned Income Tax Credit, which helps working families make ends meet.
- **105,000 Have Received a Raise:** 105,000 Alabama workers have benefited from the increase in the minimum wage by \$.90 over two years, which went into effect on October 1, 1996. 136,000 more will receive a raise on September 1, 1997.
- **629,000 Protected By Family & Medical Leave:** Approximately 629,000 Alabama workers are now covered by the Family & Medical Leave Law, which allows workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing relative.
- **Business Failures Down 14%:** Business failures have dropped nearly 14% per year since 1993, after increasing 16% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **Home Building Up 9%:** Home building has increased 9% per year, after falling 2% per year during the previous 12 years.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **699 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 699 new police officers to date in communities across Alabama.
- **\$2.2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence Next Year:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Alabama will be able to utilize approximately \$2.2 million in federal funds in FY97 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Alabama received approximately \$2.0 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **Over \$7 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Alabama's Schools:** Alabama received \$7.2 million in FY96 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING ALABAMANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **40,976 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 40,976 fewer people on welfare in Alabama now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 29% decrease.
- **Child Support Collections Up 61%:** Child support collections have been increased by nearly \$60 million -- or 61% -- in Alabama since FY92.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **Over \$57 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY95, Alabama received \$57.5 million in Head Start funding, benefitting over 14,500 students.
- **159,000 Get Access to More Affordable Student Loans:** Approximately 159,000 Alabama students -- 111,300 current borrowers and 47,700 new borrowers in the next few years -- will be able to take advantage of the new direct lending loan program and will benefit from lower interest rates and increased repayment options.
- **Over \$13 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** Since 1993, Alabama has received \$13.3 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is being used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- **Superfund Clean-up in Perdido:** In July 1993, the EPA completed a toxic waste site clean-up in Perdido, Alabama.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- **\$12 Million to Communities Across Alabama:** Birmingham, Chambers County, Greene County, and Sumter Counties were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.

PROTECTING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE:

- **Access to Health Insurance Protected for Nearly 261,000:** As many as 261,000 Alabama residents in families with a worker who changes, loses, or leaves a job with health insurance will be guaranteed continued access to their health insurance under the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill the President signed into law on August 21, 1996.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

- **Nearly \$70 Million to Improve Mass Transit:** The FTA has provided approximately \$69.9 million since 1993 to fund improvements in mass transportation in Alabama.
- **Over \$38 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:** Alabama has received over \$38 million in airport improvement funds. This money has gone to Birmingham International, Huntsville International, and Carl T. Jones Field.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ALABAMA 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 Alabama after the first 43 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Alabama:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.5% to 4.5%.
- In 43 months, Alabama has added 122,100 total jobs, after adding 114,500 during the previous 4 years combined.
- In 43 months, Alabama has added 120,700 private sector jobs, after adding 89,100 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 6,300 new manufacturing jobs *LOST* in 43 months -- after losing 400 during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 3% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 14% per year.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 49%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 63%.
- Home building has increased 9% per year.

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

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

26 TIMES MORE ALABAMA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 374,672 working families in Alabama will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 14,449 wealthiest taxpayers in Alabama.

TAX CUT FOR 17,939 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ALABAMA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 17,939 small businesses in Alabama are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

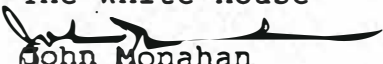
629,000 ALABAMA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 629,275 workers in Alabama, and protects the jobs of 37,803 workers in Alabama who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

159,000 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ALABAMA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 159,000 Alabama borrowers -- 111,300 current borrowers and 47,700 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.



October 23, 1996

NOTE TO: Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President for
Policy Planning
The White House

FROM : 
John Monahan
Director for Intergovernmental Affairs
Office of the Secretary

SUBJECT: ALABAMA WAIVERS -- STATUS

Health Care Reform in Alabama

"BAY (Better Access for You) Health Plan" is a 5-year Medicaid section 1115 demonstration project that will enroll current Medicaid beneficiaries into managed care and offer enhanced family planning benefits for up to 24 months to low-income women. Enrollees will choose their own primary care provider from within the plan's network, and may change primary care providers within the network at any time. The primary providers in the network will be the University of South Alabama Hospitals, affiliated outpatient centers, the College of Medicine, and Federally Qualified Health Centers. The State will initially implement the demonstration in Mobile County with possible expansion to other counties.

The Department has completed discussions with the State and expects to approve the BAY Health Plan in mid-November. Sally Richardson, HCFA's Deputy Administrator, has scheduled a meeting with a group of African-American physicians to consider and investigate their claims that they are somehow being excluded from participation in the BAY Health Plan's provider network. Ms. Richardson is meeting with the physicians at the request of Senator Heflin and Representative Hilliard.

Welfare Reform in Alabama

The State of Alabama did not submit a welfare waiver request to the Clinton Administration. We understand the State legislature has considered welfare reform proposals several times, but was not been able to get welfare reform legislation passed. For your information, the Bush Administration approved the Alabama ASSETS program, which, among other things, streamlined eligibility for food stamps, AFDC, and other programs in several counties (Clark, Limestone, and Madison). ASSETS has experienced serious cost overruns which have not yet been recovered by the federal government. USDA is the lead agency.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OCTOBER 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS 
SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- ALABAMA

Medicaid Waiver: On October 25, HHS may announce the approval of Alabama's BAY (Better Access for You) Medicaid waiver. The five year demonstration project will enroll current Medicaid beneficiaries into managed care and offer enhanced family planning benefits for up to 24 months to low income women. Alabama has expressed concern over the delay in approval of this waiver. HHS has tentative plans to roll out this waiver on Friday, with Secretary Shalala providing Congressional notification, followed shortly by the waiver announcement. (HHS)

Interstate 10 Bridge: The Alabama Department of Transportation is working on a project to build another I-10 bridge across the Mobile River because of congestion on the existing bridge. The bridge may not be high enough to allow ship traffic, which has caused concern among shippers. (DOT)

Spousal Homicide: There is media coverage of a homicide case in Alabaster, Alabama, in which Social Security survivors benefits are an issue. A woman is accused of murdering her husband, and her daughters would be entitled to Social Security survivors' benefit payments, even if she is convicted. The decedent had children by two previous marriages, and the benefit payments to those children would be reduced from what they would otherwise be entitled since there are family maximums under Social Security. (SSA)

Mine Safety: The *Associated Press* recently used Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) records to write a story about the safety record of Alabama coal mines. The story states that of the 10 mines most often cited by MSHA in 1995 for violations, 7 are located in Alabama. Alabama produces less than 3 percent of America's coal. During the first 3 months of 1996, the story states, the accident rate in Alabama coal mines was 57 percent above the national average. The accident rate, however, was a dramatic improvement over the 1995 rate. In 1995, MSHA established a district office in Birmingham, to address the safety and health concerns in the Alabama coal mines. The Agency is currently in the process of transferring additional inspection staff to Alabama. (DOL)

Goals 2000: In mid-August, the state board of education reversed its initial decision not to participate in Goals 2000. A board member cited assurances from Secretary Riley that acceptance of the funds would not result in increased federal regulation. The superintendent of the Birmingham school district has threatened to sue the state for refusing the funds. Groups that opposed participation also threatened to file suit, but have not done so. All but four of the states school districts have voted to participate, but staff report that this issue still remains controversial. (DOEd)

Homecoming Queen Controversy: At six junior high schools in the Montgomery County School District, students elected one white and one non-white homecoming queen. Local media reported on October 17 that some mixed race students have complained about the process this year. The issue is receiving substantial press attention.(DOEd)

Montgomery Discrimination Complaint: DOEd's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) is investigating a complaint of discriminatory treatment in site selection and comparability of facilities. The Montgomery County School District moved a vocational training program serving predominately African American students to allegedly inferior facilities in order to locate a performing arts magnet program in the school's original building. OCR expects to begin on-site investigation in early November. (DOEd).

Leasing of OCS oil and gas blocks: Governor James has recommended a prohibition against leasing any Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas blocks in Federal waters within 15 miles of Baldwin County coast. The dividing line between the Eastern Gulf of Mexico (EGOM) and Central Gulf of Mexico (CGOM) planning areas falls in the middle of this on-shore anchor county. The offshore area within 15 miles of Baldwin County in the CGOM Planning Area contain 26 active Federal leases. Following a comment period on the Governor's proposal, the Secretary of the Interior will issue a decision this winter. (DOI)

Creek Casino on Trust Land: The Poarch Band of Creek Indians has indicated that it is interested in building a casino on its Hickory Grounds property, acquired in trust in 1984. The position of the Interior Department is that gaming on this land is excepted from the prohibition on gaming contained in Section 20 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act because the land was placed in trust before 1988. The Tribe's plans have generated much controversy and local opposition. At this time, a covenant restricts the use of the property, and has prevented the Tribe from going forward with its plans. (DOI)

Clean Water Act Case Against Jefferson County Settled and Lodged with the U.S. District Court: On October 21, the United States filed a consent decree in an important Clean Water Act case against Jefferson County, Alabama. The lodging of the consent decree culminated two years of negotiations with the named parties. The consent decree includes a three-phased clean-up action. The County has agreed to pay a \$750,000 civil penalty amount and has agreed to implement a \$30 million environmental improvement project which will include the acquisition of protected areas along the corridors of the Cahaba and Black Warrior Rivers. (EPA)

**FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
SELMA TO MONTGOMERY
VOTING RIGHTS MARCH TRAIL**

Importance

On March 21, 1965, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led a 4-day march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama for equal voting rights for African-Americans. The march has come to be recognized as the 1965 Voting Rights March. In addition to being one of the most major Civil Rights action, the march was instrumental in the passage of the Voting Rights Act by President Lyndon B. Johnson on August 6, 1965. To this extent, the Voting Rights March has shaped the course of lives, individually and collectively, and have become a milestone in the context of our modern society. The Selma to Montgomery March, while unfolding along an obscure rural Alabama road (US-80), has had an impact on our nation that is realized today.

National Designation

On September 20, 1996, Secretary of Transportation Federico Peña designated the Selma to Montgomery route as an All-American Road. This honor was bestowed on the route as part of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act's National Scenic Byways Program which provides for national recognition of roads that are outstanding examples of historic qualities. As the site of the Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March, the historic significant of the route and its impact on our American Civil Rights History, cannot be replicated.

The Congress recognizes the importance of the Voting Rights March and has passed a bill designating the route as a National Historic Trail.

Federal Funding

The State of Alabama has received Federal funds under the Scenic Byways Program for carrying out eligible scenic byways projects along the Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights Trail. Federal Highway Administrator Rodney Slater awarded \$1.5 million under the Fiscal Year 1996 Scenic Byways Discretionary Program to assist the State in developing interpretive facilities at important sites along Route 80 between Selma and Montgomery.

On this past Sunday, October 20, Administrator Slater traveled to Selma and announce the awarding of a \$1.2 million grant from the steps of the historical Brown Chapel for the development of interpretive facilities in both the Cities of Selma and Montgomery. Brown Chapel was the location from where the Voting Rights March started.

As an All-American Road, the trail receives priority consideration for funding under the National Scenic Byways Program.

October 23, 1996

REMARKS TO THE CITIZENS OF LAKE CHARLES

Date: Thursday, October 24, 1994
Location: Chennault Jet Center hangar
Northrop Grumman Corporation
Lake Charles, Louisiana
Time: 2:30 p.m.-3:45 p.m.
From: Craig Smith and David Wofford

I. PURPOSE

To deliver a conservative values message on moving people from Welfare to work to conservative and swing voters in Lake Charles, and to build enthusiasm among our base voters in the area.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator John Breaux requested a crowd event at Northrop Grumman focusing on strong defense and worker training programs and relationship with SOWELA (South Western Louisiana) Technical College. You did a town hall meeting at Grumman in 1992 around the issue of worker retraining and school to work programs. The message this time will focus on the component of retraining that addresses moving people from Welfare to work. This is a important issue that Louisianans as well as people from Lake Charles say they want to hear the Presidential candidates address. Before the event, the Southwest Chamber of Commerce and a group of business persons are holding a luncheon in honor of retiring Senator Bennett Johnston at another hangar a Northrop Grumman.

The Chennault Industrial Airpark where you will be speaking was formerly the Chennault Air Force Base. The base closed in 1961, and in 1973 the Louisiana Technical College - SOWELA Campus took title to 180 acres of the former base. The college developed an aviation department on the site to train personnel for the aircraft companies doing work at the Airpark. When the base property was deeded to the state, those 180 acres were transferred to the college. In 1984, 130 acres of the college's 180 acres was transferred to the Chennault Industrial Airpark Authority -- the SOWELA campus is on the remaining 50 acres.

Northrop Grumman. Northrop Grumman's Military Aircraft Systems Division is located at the Chennault Industrial Airpark in Lake Charles. The facility has changed drastically since you were there in August 1992 (You held a town meeting in the same facility). In 1992, the facility was newly opened and employed only about 100 employees. Today, Northrop Grumman has approximately 1,400 employees at its Lake Charles facility and many contracts, including one for nineteen Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (J-STAR) planes. In 1992, the facility was in production on only one J-STAR -- now the facility has delivered two finished planes and is in production on nine others. It takes about 41 months to rebuild a Boeing 707-300 into a J-STAR aircraft; the plane then goes to Florida for electronics upgrading. When complete, the refurbished plane is delivered to the Robins AFB in Warner Robins, Georgia (you are landing at the Robins AFB tomorrow, Friday). Beginning with the delivery of the third completed plane in June 1997, Northrop Grumman plans to deliver a plane every five months until the contract for nineteen planes is complete.

Northrop Grumman's Military Aircraft Systems Division has a 1996 total annual operating budget of \$138 million. Its 1996 payroll budget is \$43 million and its personnel benefits package for the year is \$17 million (about \$12,000 per employee). The company has a strong Family and Medical Leave policy. It also has outreach programs in the community, including a high school student summer program and a Partners in Education relationship with the Brentwood Elementary School. Northrop Grumman has renewed its lease through 2002.

Louisiana Technical College - SOWELA Campus. The SOWELA Campus of the Louisiana Technical College opened in September 1940. It has gone through a series of name changes since its inception, and is sometimes referred to as the SOWELA Technical Institute. One of the original state-operated vocational-technical schools, SOWELA is a state-operated post-secondary vocation-technical school under the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. It is the largest training provider in the area. The local print media, the Lake Charles American Press, has carried many articles in the past two years on the success of the college and its graduates. A February 1996 article reports on how 90 percent or more of the graduates find employment in their field of interest.

Part of SOWELA's success is attributable to its flexibility in fashioning training programs to meet the needs of area businesses and the student body. For example, when Boeing decided to locate an aircraft refurbishing facility at the nearby Chennault Industrial Airpark, there was not a trained workforce in aircraft refurbishing. SOWELA developed a training program that operated in three training shifts, twenty-four hours a day -- it trained about 2,500 workers in six months. Similarly, when Northrop Grumman arrived in Lake Charles in 1991-92, SOWELA was the location for its training operations; SOWELA still trains all the employees at Northrop Grumman. Between August 1996 and March 1997, SOWELA estimates it will train and evaluate 576 aircraft structural repair mechanics, 60 electrical wiring technicians, and 96 quality assurance inspectors for Northrop Grumman (incumbent employee upgrade training).

SOWELA offers a wide range of associate degree, diploma, certificate and extension programs. It also provides basic training for individuals working towards a G.E.D. or who otherwise need a review of math, reading or language skills before moving into another program. Some of the diploma programs are: Air Conditioning/Refrigeration; Culinary Occupations; Practical Nursing; Aviation Maintenance Technology; Avionics Technology and Applied Office Systems Technology. In addition to providing initial training for students, SOWELA provides training for dislocated workers and upgrade or re-training for employees of local industries. The college also has a Senior Technical Education Program at SOWELA (STEPS), which allows seniors at Calcasieu Parish high schools to attend their senior year at SOWELA free of tuition. The STEPS program gives these students a head start in shaping their careers.

The college is in the process of developing a program to help implement the new welfare reform program. Because welfare recipients are required to obtain employment within a certain time period, SOWELA plans to work with the state Office of Family Service to create short (less than 12 month) training programs for welfare recipients. SOWELA already participates in Project Independence, a state program that provides assistance with child care and transportation for students receiving AFDC.

Many different types of financial aid are available to students attending SOWELA, including Pell Grants, Job Training Partnership Act (JPTA) funding, Dislocated Workers Program funding, Veteran's Education Benefits, Displaced Homeworkers Program, Project Independence and others.

The 1500 student body at SOWELA is almost evenly split between men and women. The average age of a student is 28-30 years, and the minority enrollment is about 25-30 percent.

Jami Lowe, former welfare recipient. Mrs. Lowe, 39, a graduate from SOWELA, is currently working at Northrop Grumman. She is a real success story of a mother with three children and on Welfare who used all available resources to pull herself out of Welfare. The two older children are from her first marriage: Eric is a 17-year-old high school senior who plans to enter the Army Reserves to pay for a college education, and Erin is a 16-year-old high school student. Mrs. Lowe has a one-year-old with her new husband, Steve Lowe.

In April 1986, Mrs. Lowe was a single mother working at Martin Marietta on the shuttle program when she lost her job because Martin Marietta downsized following the Challenger accident. She then worked at the Boeing facility at Chennault Industrial Park between 1986 and 1990. When Boeing closed its facility and left the area in 1990, Mrs. Lowe found herself a single mother of two without a job. She was unable to find a job after Boeing, and her unemployment ran out. In addition, her first husband was not paying child support. All these factors caused Mrs. Lowe to go on welfare (AFDC) in 1991 for three years.

Mrs. Lowe decided to take advantage of programs to raise herself and her family out of poverty. She applied to SOWELA and received a variety of financial aid, including a Pell Grant, JPTA funds and Project Independence support. The financial aid paid almost all, if not all, of her tuition, books, tools, transportation to and from school, and child care expenses. Mrs. Lowe also took advantage of government housing that was available. At SOWELA, she enrolled in the Airframe and Power Plant program and received her Airframe Ticket -- an FAA license to perform maintenance on and inspect aircraft -- in 1993. She also has credit towards the Power Plant portion of the program, and plans to eventually complete an associates degree to advance her career.

Mrs. Lowe has been employed as an aircraft inspector at Northrop Grumman since August 1993.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A large crowd will meet your arrival at the Chennault Jet Center hangar of the Northrop Grumman Corporation. There will a pre-program hosted by Jim Nickel, Louisiana Party Chair:

- o Allen August, president of Calcasieu Parish Police Jury (the equivalent of chairman of a county commission)
- o Lynn Jones, surrogate for Congressional candidate Chris John (7th CD), who is in Washington, D.C., for a fundraiser and sends regrets
- o Congressional candidate Hunter Lundy (7th CD)

On stage with you will also include:

- o Senator Bennett Johnston
- o Senator John Breaux
- o Senate candidate Mary Landrieu
- o Kent Kresa, Chairman and CEO of Northrop Grumman
- o Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Blanco
- o Congressmen Cleo Fields and William Jefferson
- o Willi Mount, Mayor of Lake Charles
- o State Treasurer Ken Duncan
- o Agriculture Commissioner Bob Odom
- o Insurance Commissioner Jim Brown
- o Jami Lowe, Northrop Grumman employee

Stage right, there will be 50 honor students in the Northrop Grumman Partners in Education Program with **Brentwood Elementary School**. This program gives incentives to elementary students for achievement in reading and mathematics. Other elementary and high school students and their families will also be in the audience as well as:

- o Northrop Grumman employees and families
- o SOWELA students, faculty and families
- o senior citizens
- o the family of Jerome Seaberry, the first Clinton COPs officer to die in the line of duty. Officer Seaberry's family members -- his wife, Bernadette; his children Jerome Jr. and Michael, and his nephews Terrence and Christopher Mitchell -- will be in the front row at the event.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Senator Bennet Johnston, Senator John Breaux, Mayor Willi Mount and Jami Lowe to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Mayor Willi Mount proceeds to the podium, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Breaux.
- Senator Breaux makes brief remarks and introduces Mary Landrieu.
- Mary Landrieu makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Johnston.
- Senator Johnston makes brief remarks and introduces Kent Kresa, chairman and CEO of Northrop Grumman.
- Kresa makes remarks and introduces Jami Lowe, a Northrop Grumman employee and former Welfare recipient.
- Jami Lowe makes remarks and introduces you.
- You make remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, you work a ropeline and depart.

V. PRESS

Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by speech writing.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

See J-STAR background memo.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 23, 1996

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE 

SUBJECT: Lake Charles -- JSTARS Background Information

96 OCT 23 P 8: 03

The Northrop Grumman Lake Charles plant extensively modifies Boeing 707 aircraft to create the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS or "Joint STARS") platform. The aircraft then flies to a plant in Melbourne, Florida where the computer systems are installed in the aircraft.

As you saw during your visit to Bosnia in January, JSTARS is designed to loiter in a "race track" pattern over friendly territory and detect, locate, track and classify slow-moving ground and waterborne targets, helicopters and other low-flying craft and rotating antennas. JSTARS' unique capabilities provide ground commanders with an unprecedented degree of awareness of the battlefield situation. In addition, JSTARS has the potential to assist in the early stages of a developing crisis -- when military commanders and political leaders require a clear picture of the ground situation.

The Air Force tested JSTARS in DESERT STORM and Bosnia. In fact, the aircraft you see at Lake Charles (aircraft T-2) is the only JSTARS to serve in both operations. When you visited Tuzla you toured a ground station that provided data on radar screens that were previously downlinked from JSTARS.

Air Force Decision

Late last month the Department of Defense notified Congress of its intent to procure 19 JSTARS aircraft for the U.S. Air Force. This decision came on the heels of several negative press stories (and a GAO Report) which highlighted JSTARS deficiencies (primarily in the computer systems) and argued that the aircraft may not have undergone realistic testing -- particularly since it deployed to Bosnia during the test period. In the letter notifying Congress of the decision to move into full-rate production, Under Secretary Paul Kaminski noted that none of the deficiencies were "of the magnitude to warrant interrupting production." In addition, he noted that actions are currently

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

underway to resolve these deficiencies and a computer software update will be released in April 1997.

NATO JSTARS

Beyond the U.S. decision to buy 19 JSTARS for our national requirements, the NATO Military Committee is currently deliberating a U.S. recommendation to identify an "urgent requirement" for a NATO JSTARS fleet. The intent is to obtain the Military Committee's endorsement of this urgent requirement and to vote at next month's NATO Armaments Directors (CNAD) meeting for an agreement, "in principal," to purchase JSTARS. Over the following year we would work JSTARS funding issues within NATO.

Just hours before your Lake Charles visit, the NATO Military Committee is expected to confirm our recommendation to assign a high priority for acquisition of an airborne ground surveillance system for NATO. While this decision does not guarantee the purchase of JSTARS, nor that NATO's political authorities will urgently act on this requirement -- particularly as the French and British are pushing for their national systems as candidates or complements to JSTARS and the Germans face financial difficulties -- it does set the stage for NATO to act on it during next month's meeting of armaments directors. We will speak with representatives in Brussels the morning of your speech and confirm the Military Committee's decision.

Your visit to the Lake Charles JSTARS plant will help advance our efforts to persuade NATO to agree to an early JSTARS acquisition plan.

October 23, 1996

MEET AND GREET IN LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

Date: Thursday, October 24
Location: Chennault Jet Center
Time: 3:50-4:00 p.m.
From: Craig Smith and David Wofford

I. PURPOSE

To meet and greet 15 key supporters of the the Clinton/Gore campaign in Lake Charles who will provide financial support to the state's coordinated campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Breaux requested a brief 10 minute meet-and-greet with Drew Ranier and 14 of his guests. Mr. Ranier, the president of the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association, is very supportive of the coordinated campaign.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list of the participants is attached.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You enter with Senator Breaux who introduces you to Mr. Ranier.
- You work a photo receiving line and then depart for Air Force One.

V. PRESS

Closed press.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Guest list attached.

**MEET AND GREET
IN LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA
October 24, 1996**

Michael St. Martin

Michael is the senior and founding law partner of St. Martin & Lirette and is a past president of the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association. He sat next to the President at Louisiana Day on August 21, 1996.

Carolyn McNabb

Carolyn is a lawyer located in Houma, Louisiana and is a member of the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association. She ran for judge in the September 21 primary in Houma. Although she lost by a narrow margin, she did well for her first campaign.

Andrew Lane Plauche and Mercedes P. Nieset

Andrew is the senior partner of his law firm and is a member of the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association. Mercedes is Andrew's daughter.

Drew Rainer and Sheila Ranier

Drew is the host of today's meeting and he is the newly inducted President of the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association. Drew was one of your earliest Louisiana supporters, dating back to early 1990. He was your campaign manager and lead fundraiser in Southwest Louisiana. He served on the Louisiana and National Democratic Finance Committees during Presidential campaigns. He is accompanied by his wife, Sheila.

Ken Badon and Bridget Badon

Ken is a partner with Mr. Ranier in the law firm of Badon & Ranier. He is an active member of the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association. He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Bridget Badon.

Gregory Thompson and Jennifer Thompson

Greg is attending in the absence of Mr. Walter Umphrey. He is a member of the Provost & Umphrey firm and is lead counsel in a number of national cases, i.e., tobacco and asbestos.

J. B. Jones, Jr.

J. B. is the past president of the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association and has been an active supporter.

Jennifer Jones Bercier

Jennifer is the daughter of J.B. Jones and is a practicing attorney in Cameron, Louisiana. She is also an active member of the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association.

Raleigh Newman

Raleigh is a long-time member of the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association and active supporter.

Rock Polermo

Rock is also a member of the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association and is a member of the Trial Lawyers Advisory Council.

Gray Little and Richard Veal

Mr. Little and Mr. Veal are local photographers and active supporters. Mr. veal is also swimming coach is a personal friend of Mr. Rainer's.

October 23, 1996

RECEPTION AND DINNER FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Date: Thursday, October 24, 1996

Place: The Fairmont Hotel, The University Room
New Orleans, Louisiana

Time: 5:45 p.m. - 7:15 p.m.

From: Craig Smith and David Wofford

I. PURPOSE

To raise funds for the Democratic National Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

The funds raised at tonight's event will be directed to pay for coordinated campaign activities in Louisiana and for election night activities in Little Rock.

The fundraiser was organized by Senator Breaux and State Party Chairman Jim Nickel. It will raise approximately \$500,000 for campaign activities. Most of the participants are from the New Orleans area.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see attached for a full list of participants.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will be joined in hold by four new Managing Trustees of the Democratic National Committee for a meet and greet. A list of attendees is attached.
- You will proceed to the University Room to participate in a photo receiving line. You will then move to stage.
- Jim Nickel, Chairman of the Louisiana Democratic Party, makes welcoming remarks and introduces New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial.
- Mayor Marc Morial makes remarks and introduces U.S. Representative Bill Jefferson.
- U.S. Representative Bill Jefferson makes remarks and introduces U.S. Senator John Breaux.

- U.S. Senator John Breaux makes remarks and introduces U.S. Senate candidate Mary Landrieu.
- U.S. Senator John Breaux returns to podium and introduces you.
- You make remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, you depart.

V. REMARKS

To be prepared by Office of Speechwriters.

VI. PRESS PLAN

This event is closed press.

MEETING IN HOLD AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE FUNDRAISER

These four individuals will join you in hold prior to the Democratic National Committee fundraiser:

Steve Green

Steve is the CEO and Chairman of CEENIS Property Fund, a \$240 million fund for property development in Central and Eastern Europe and the new Independent States. He is the former chairman and CEO of Samsonite Corporation and Culligan Water Technologies. He is also chairman of the President's Export Council's Strategic Communications Committee, Steve recently launched the Virtual Trade Mission educational initiative with Secretary Kantor. The Virtual Trade Mission is a multimedia introduction to the Big Emerging Markets and America's Export Economy for high school and college students. Over 30 corporations and 4 of America's trading partners are cosponsoring the Virtual Trade Mission. Steve spoke at a "Business Leaders for Clinton/Gore" press conference in Miami on Monday and hosted a dinner for Mack McLarty at his home on Fisher Island that evening. Steve also attended the Florida Presidential Gala Tuesday evening. He has been very helpful in raising funds for the election night event scheduled for Little Rock.

Tom O'Gara

Tom is the vice president of O'Gara, Hess and Eisenhardt in Cincinnati, Ohio. The company is America's oldest armoring company which has outfitted and equipped every presidential limousine since the Truman Administration. The business is a small company that has a worldwide reputation for developing the best ballistics and blast protection for commercial and light military vehicles. O'Gara recently won the Army's "Contractor of the Year" award for developing an armored version of the HUMMV that is now used in Bosnia for significantly less than budget.

Bill O'Gara

Bill is the president of O'Gara, Hess and Eisenhardt in Cincinnati, Ohio. Bill is responsible for the day-to-day operations of O'Gara while Tom focuses on international development.

Noel Gould

Noel is a business partner of Steve Green's and director of international development for CEENIS Property Fund. Noel is the former director of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. Noel was a member of Senator John Breaux's executive staff before joining Steve's company. He currently serves as National Director of Virtual Trade Mission initiative for the President's Export Council where he recruited all corporate sponsors and developed the program's content.

BACKGROUND OF INVITEES

NAME	CITY	COMMENTS
Adams, Betty K	Harvey	Sheriff Lee Staff
Allen, Lorraine L	Metairie	Sheriff Lee Staff
Allen, Charles L.	Metairie	Sheriff Lee Staff
Antoon, Tommy	Alexandria	Lawyer/Businessman
Asselta, Jane	New Orleans	Mary Landrieu for Senate Campaign
Atkins, Ross and Sarah	Baton Rouge	Ross - Amite River Basin Commission, Executive Director Sarah - Homemaker
Barnes, George Furmon, III	Plaquemine	Guest of Tom Delahaye
Barron, Donald	Farmerville, LA	Contractor, Don Barron Contracting
Bart, Morris and Cathy	New Orleans	Attorney
Berrigan, Joseph E., Jr.	New Orleans	Attorney
Bhatti, Tan	Baton Rouge	Owner, Southern Siding
Boles, Janet S.	Baton Rouge	Attorney
Bowser, Adrienne and Gregory	Baton Rouge	Greg - Louisiana Chemical Association Adrienne - former Landrieu staff, present consultant
Breaux, John	Crowley	U.S. Senator
Broussard, Missy and Jason	New Orleans	Missy - Louisiana Democratic Party staff Jason - FNBC
Brown, Ken	New Orleans	Friend of Sammy Nunez
Burns, Gerald F., M.D.	New Orleans	Physician
Busada, Abe and Louise	Shreveport, LA	Self-Employed
Carolyn McNabb	Houma	Attorney
Comeaux, Walter	Lafayette	Parish President
Comeaux, John E.	Marrero	Attorney

BACKGROUND OF INVITEES

NAME	CITY	COMMENTS
Crawford, Scott	Baton Rouge	Attorney
Daniel, William B., IV and Lynda	Baton Rouge	William - State Representative Lynda - Research Assistant
Delahaye, Thomas	Plaquemine	Attorney
Ellsworth, Michelle	Gretna	Businesswoman
Ellsworth, Alexander	Gretna	Businesswoman
Estiverne, Nicolas	New Orleans	Attorney
Fabre, Shannon	St. Rose	
Fowler, Jerry and Mariann	Baton Rouge	Jerry - Commissioner of Elections Mariann - Department of Education
France, Kyle		Aide to Senator Breaux
Goldstein, Gary	New Orleans	Physician - Oschner Clinic
Goodly, Connie	New Orleans	Staff - Louisiana Federation of Teachers
Gould, Noel	Washington, D.C.	Director, International Development for all companies by Stephen J. Green.
Green, Stephen	Fisher Island, Florida	Chairman and CEO CEENIS Property Fund
Hess, William D.	New Orleans	Private Investor, LA Delta Service Corps Board Chair
Hudson, Tommy and Danelle	Baton Rouge	Tommy- Attorney and former State Senator Danelle- Homemaker and organizer for this event
Hummer, John	New Orleans	Universal Health Services
Hunt, Charlotte	Harvey	Sheriff Lee guest
Hunt, Jeanne	Harvey	"
Hunt, Michael W., Sr.	Marrero	"
Hunt, Michael W.	Harvey	"

BACKGROUND OF INVITEES

NAME	CITY	COMMENTS
Jefferson, William and Andrea	New Orleans	William - U.S. Congressman Andrea - Professor at Southern Univ. New Orleans
Khan, M.S.	Baton Rouge	Owner, Southern Siding
Kilpatrick, Mary K.	Harvey	
Kilshaw, Hal and Anne	Baton Rouge	Hal- CFO, Savant Insurance Company Ann- Homemaker and organizer for this event
Lacour, Nat	New Orleans	United Teachers of New Orleans, President
Landrieu, Mary E.	Baton Rouge	Candidate for U.S. Senate
Landrieu, Phyllis	New Orleans	Ad - Vantage Public Inc., Public Relations Consultant
Leach, Buddy and Laura	Lake Charles	Laura - Businesswoman Buddy - Businessman
LeBlanc, Margeret A.	New Orleans	Attorney
Lee, Harry	Metairie	Sheriff, Jefferson Parish
Lee, Frank	Metairie	Sheriff Lee Family
Lee, Davis	Metairie	"
Lee, Helen	Metairie	"
Lee, Lai	Metairie	"
Lee, Ruth	Metairie	"
Lee, Virginia	Metairie	"
Lundy, Larry and Marilyn	New Orleans	Lundy Enterprises Larry - President Marilyn - Vice - President
Lundy, Sussie Mae	New Orleans	
Martinez, Fred	Gretna	St. Charles Parish Hospital, Administrator
Maxwell, James	New Orleans	Pianist for the event

BACKGROUND OF INVITEES

NAME	CITY	COMMENTS
McGee, Alie	Metairie	Sheriff Lee's staff
Miller, James	New Orleans	General Manager, Sears/Regal Remodelers
Mire, Richard	Houma	
Morial, Marc H.	New Orleans	Mayor of the City of New Orleans
Morrison, Minnie	Marrero	Businesswoman
Morthel, Emma F.	Ontario, Ca.	Retired
Mueller, Michelle O.	Marrero	Businesswoman
Mueller, Masmenio P. III	Gretna	Attorney
Nickel, Milo and Elizabeth	Lake Charles	Partner, Woodley, Williams Fenet (Law Firm)
Nickel, Milo A. and Elizabeth Daughaubagh	Lake Charles	Attorney
Nickel, Jim and Susan	Baton Rouge	Jim - Chairman and Executive Director of Louisiana Democratic Party Susan - Homemaker
Nunez, Sammy and Cindy	Chalmette	Sammy - Former State Senator and Owner, Nunez Agency Cindy - Attorney
O'Brien, Michael D.	Marrero	Attorney
O'Brien, Micheal W.	Marrero	Attorney
O'Brien, Pamela	Marrero	
O'Brien, Tammy D.	Marrero	
O'Gara, Bill	Cinn., Ohio	President, O'Gara, Hess & Eisenhardt
O'Gara, Tom	Cinn., Ohio	Vice President, O'Gara, Hess and Eisenhardt
Reggie, Raymond C.	New Orleans	Brother-in-Law of Senator Kennedy

BACKGROUND OF INVITEES

NAME	CITY	COMMENTS
Reilly, Sean and Jennifer Eplett Reilly	Baton Rouge	Sean - CEO, Wireless One, Inc. and former State Representative Jennifer - Management Consultant and fundraiser for this event
Rice, Ann	New Orleans	Author
Rice, Margaret	New Orleans	Retired
Rice, Stan	New Orleans	Poet/Painter
Russo, Daniel, J	Metairie	Deputy of Sheriff Lee
Russo, Frances B.	Metairie	
Savoie, Robert A.	Metairie	Integrated Resources Group, Inc.
Sellers, Eugene	Lafayette	Engineer, Seller and Associates
Smith, Glen and Henry	LaPlace, Louisiana	Father and Son with Magnolia Holding Co.
Snellings, E. Frank	Baton Rouge	Attorney
Tafard, Rosarid	Metairie	Chief Executive officer/Stan and Ann Rice
Triche, Jane M.	Napoleonville	Attorney
Triche, Jane	Napoleonville, LA	Attorney, Law office of Risley Triche
Vetter, Cyril and Tutta	Baton Rouge	Cyril - Chairman, Vetter Communications Company, Inc. Tutta- Homemaker
Webb, Garland W. And Von Loup	Washington, D.C.	AFSCME, Labor Union PAC
Wolfe, William	Baton Rouge	Lawyer

October 23, 1996

COMMUNITY POLICING EVENT

Date: Thursday, October 24, 1996

Place: Marrero Action Playground
Marrero, Louisiana

Time: 7:45 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.

From: Craig Smith and David Wofford

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the STAR Project and the Administration's support for community policing in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana with Sheriff Harry Lee and other elected officials.

II. BACKGROUND

You will address approximately 500 individuals who live in Jefferson Parish, many which live in neighborhoods protected under the STAR Project. You will be on stage with the 17 police officers of the STAR Project.

You will be discussing the success of the STAR Project in Jefferson Parish. In April of 1995, the Justice Department COPS office authorized funding of a STAR (Surveying, Targeting, Arresting and Rejuvenating) Project to place law enforcement personnel into high crime areas of Jefferson Parish. With the \$1.68 million federal grant, the Jefferson Parish STAR Project has targeted 17 neighborhoods with 28 officers to provide a long-term, around-the-clock presence. The officers live in the areas they police and have the opportunity to work in partnership with the citizens in the neighborhood to identify and apprehend criminals. Since its inception, Sheriff Harry Lee reports an 85% reduction in violent crime and an 89% reduction in drug crimes. The STAR project has completed four neighborhoods, including Marrero, and yielded over 300 arrests and made over 500 drug cases. Many of the those arrested have been prosecuted as multiple offenders and are now serving long prison sentences.

Jefferson Parish has received \$5,422,381 from the COPS program to hire or redeploy 84 new community police officers.

Sheriff Harry Lee is an extremely popular politician in Louisiana. Known as a conservative lawman, he has endorsed you for your support for community policing. A copy of his statement of support is attached.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Jefferson Parish Sheriff Harry Lee
U.S. Senator John Breaux
U.S. Representative Bill Jefferson
U.S. Senate candidate Mary Landrieu
Lieutenant Renee Washington, Jefferson Parish Police Department
Yvonne McPherson, community resident
17 Police Officers

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Off-stage announcement of Sheriff Harry Lee, U.S. Representative Bill Jefferson, Senator John Breaux and U.S. Senate candidate Mary Landrieu.
- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Lieutenant Renee Washington and Yvonne McPherson to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to Chief."
- Sheriff Harry Lee makes welcoming remarks and introduces Senator John Breaux.
- Senator John Breaux makes remarks and introduces U.S. Senate candidate Mary Landrieu.
- U.S. Senate candidate Mary Landrieu makes remarks and introduces Lieutenant Renee Washington.
- Lieutenant Renee Washington makes remarks and introduces U.S. Representative Bill Jefferson.
- U.S. Representative Bill Jefferson makes remarks and introduces Yvonne McPherson.
- Yvonne McPherson makes remarks and introduces you.
- You make remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, you work a ropeline and depart.

V. REMARKS

Remarks prepared by speechwriting.

VI. PRESS PLAN

This event is open press.

Individuals accompanying the President to the stage at the Community Policing Event

Lieutenant Renee Washington

Lt. Washington is the commander of the Star Project, overseeing the uniformed officers of the community policing program. An eighteen year veteran of the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's office, she plans events, meetings, organizes efforts and manpower to target community raised criminal and social issues. Lt. Washington is married with one adult daughter and a grandchild.

Yvonne McPherson

Ms. McPherson is a school teacher and youth counselor who resides in a Westbank neighborhood protected under the STAR program. She is active in her community and in her church serving as president of the Usher Board. She will speak about her experience with the STAR Project.

RE: DRAFT OF SHERIFF'S COLUMN FOR CITYBUSINESS, OCTOBER 7

HOW A PRESIDENT CAN HELP THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Because I'm considered one of Louisiana's most conservative lawmen, I'm frequently asked how it can be that I've been saying nice things about President Clinton, who's a lot more liberal than I'll ever be.

The answer lies in a federally-funded operation called Project Star. The idea came out of the Clinton administration. Our Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office has been given a federal grant of \$1.68 million, authorizing the hiring of 28 deputies. They work in Project Star which targets the worst high-crime violent neighborhoods in Jefferson Parish and provides a long-term, around-the-clock police presence.

Under the direction of Deputy Chief Gus Claverie, Project Star Deputies and Detectives have accounted for more than three hundred arrests. Of those arrested, more than half are repeat offenders. In the neighborhoods where Project Star has been based, there has been an 85% reduction in violent crimes and an 89% reduction in drug crimes. From the onset of Project Star, I promised: "We are going to take back our neighborhoods, one at a time." That's the whole idea.

I also have to tell you that the federal bureaucracy has not been telling us how to do our jobs. If that happens, you can be certain I'd return their \$1.68 million in a flash. But, in truth, the feds have been reasonable and easy to work with.

In addition, funds to be received by our department as a result of President Clinton's Crime Bill will allow us to add another 48 deputies to our department.

I don't claim to be an expert on national financial policies or foreign policy and I don't get into discussions about whether it takes a family or a village or both to raise a child.

All that I know for sure is that this administration in Washington has worked closely, cordially and effectively with us in Jefferson Parish to make our streets safer and provided the means to put some really bad people in jail for a long time. As long as that remains true, it is easy and truthful for me to continue to say nice things about President Clinton and his administration. Any politician can talk about fighting crime. What counts is actually providing the means to restore neighborhoods to their law abiding residents. That's what Project Star has done here.

The Jefferson Parish STAR Program

History of the Project

- In April of 1995, \$1.68 million was awarded to Jefferson Parish from the Justice Department's COPS office to hire 28 deputies specifically for Project STAR (Survey residents, Target violators, Arrest and enhance prosecutions, Rejuvenate the neighborhood).
- This funding allowed the program to be implemented in 17 of the most violent and drug-ridden neighborhoods, to date.

How it Works

- A door-to-door survey by two police officers in a crime-ridden area of the Parish discovered that a very small number of people were committing the largest number of crimes. Based on the survey evidence, police officers swept through the area, arrested the offenders and renovated the abandoned buildings the offenders were working out of.
- A police officer was selected to live in the area full time to maintain the low level of crime that occurred after the sweep, and allow the residents direct contact with a police officer at all times. Community policing in Jefferson Parish was turned in a new direction by allowing the citizens to get to know their police officers.
- This experiment worked so well that the entire Star Project was built around it. The COPS grant has allowed the program to expand beyond the one area so that crime rates are falling and citizens are becoming more involved in policing their community.

Success to Date

- Since the Community Policing Program-STAR Project started, there have been over 300 arrests, 500 undercover narcotic spies, 500 convictions, and an 89% decrease in violent crimes.

Plans for the Future

- Sheriff Lee is an enormous supporter of community policing and is doing everything in his power to continue expanding the program. The program was funded for three years, until 1997, but Sheriff Lee plans to continue beyond that date.
- The program has been implemented in two neighborhoods at a time and will expand into more neighborhoods.

Jefferson Parish, Louisiana

Crime Statistics

Obtained from the 1995 FBI Uniform Crime Report:

<u>Crime</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>% Increase/Decrease</u>
Overall Index	30,823	29,354	-5%
Murder	44	29	-34%
Rape	150	152	+1%
Robbery	1,203	1,160	-4%
Aggravated Assault	1,981	2,050	+3%
Burglary	4,962	4,497	-9%

COPS

Jefferson Parish received \$1.68 million from the COPS office for "Project Star," a Community Policing Program. Since the project has been in place, the neighborhood of Lincolnshire has seen an 89% decrease in narcotic crimes and an 85% decrease in violent crimes.

Jefferson Parish also received \$5,422,381 from the COPS office to hire or redeploy 84 new community police officers and is requesting \$1.9 million from the NIJ to implement a comprehensive information management system.

Curfew

A curfew applies to teenagers sixteen and under.

October 23, 1996

MEETING WITH AFRICAN AMERICAN LEADERS

Date: Thursday, October 24, 1996
Time: 9:10 p.m.
Location: The Fairmont Hotel at New Orleans
The University Ballroom
From: Harold Gist, Ben Johnson

I. PURPOSE

To meet with approximately 50 of Louisiana's African American leaders in New Orleans to shore up and energize Democratic support in the upcoming election.

II. BACKGROUND

Given the soft support within the African American community for U.S. Senate Candidate Mary Landrieu, it is important for you to encourage this assembly to rally behind all Democrats. On October 18th the Vice President attended a rally on the campus of Southern University at Baton Rouge. The Vice President and others were well received by the crowd of mostly African American students, while Landrieu's reception was lukewarm. This forum can be used to gather support for the entire Democratic ticket.

In addition, this will be an excellent opportunity to build upon your lead in the polls. You have not visited New Orleans since July, and this meeting will provide a forum for you to address an audience that was overwhelmingly supportive in 1992.

Present will be African American clergy, community activists, and state and locally elected officials. On Friday October 25th (tomorrow), you will be addressing a conference call aimed at African American clergy. State legislators will be listening in as well.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A confirmed list will be forwarded

IV. PRESS

Closed Press

V. PROPOSED SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * Off-stage announcement of you, accompanied by Senator John Breaux, Congressman William Jefferson, Congressman Cleo Fields, and Mayor Marc Morial.
- * You make remarks
- * Upon conclusion of remarks, you work a ropeline and exit

VI. REMARKS

- * Prepared by speech writing

THE ATTENDEES LIST FOR THE MEETING WITH
AFRICAN AMERICAN LEADERS WILL BE FORWARDED

October 23, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CRAIG SMITH AND DAVID WOFFORD

SUBJECT: LOUISIANA POLITICAL BRIEFING

OVERVIEW

All indications point to a close election, despite the two latest public polls that show Clinton/Gore with a 17 and 19 point lead -- University of New Orleans (50% to 33%) and Southern Media and Opinion (50% to 31%). The latest internal Clinton/Gore numbers show you leading by 7 points (47% to 40%). The internal poll also shows that more Louisianans believe the country is on the wrong track (48%), than the right track (41%), but that more believe the national economy is on the right track (52% to 38%). Although the Vice President has been in Louisiana several times since the National Democratic Convention, this will be your first trip since May.

As you know, former state Treasurer Mary Landrieu (D) faces state Representative Woody Jenkins (R) in the November 5 U.S. Senate run-off. Jenkins was the surprising winner of the September 21 primary, winning 26% of the vote, compared to Landrieu's 21% and Attorney General Richard Ieyoub's (D) 20%. The Democratic Party in the state splintered over the U.S. Senate race between Landrieu and Ieyoub, who had been first and second in most polls until the days immediately preceding the primary. Ieyoub had been in a free fall from second place since newspaper stories the week before the election alleged misuse of past campaign funds for personal use. On Thursday, October 17, Congressman Cleo Fields finally endorsed Landrieu a day before the Vice President attended a unity rally with Fields, Landrieu and members of the Clinton/Gore Leadership team at Southern University in Baton Rouge. Ieyoub has not yet endorsed Landrieu, but he strongly supports your re-election.

Bob Dole also will be campaigning in Louisiana on Thursday, October 24. He is scheduled to arrive in New Orleans at 4:30 p.m., and to attend a rally at the Woldenberg Riverfront Park on Canal Street between 5:10-6:00 p.m.

1992 RESULTS

Clinton/Gore	815,971	46%
Bush/Quayle	733,386	41%
Perot/Stockdale	211,478	12%

Electoral Votes: 9

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Murphy "Mike" Foster, Jr. (R) Elected in 1995
Senate: J. Bennett Johnston (D) Retiring this year
John Breaux (D) Re-elected in 1992 with 73% of the vote
U.S. House: 2 Democrats and 5 Republicans

State Constitutional Offices

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

1995/1996 Congressional Delegation

Senator John Breaux (D)	Congressman William Jefferson (D-2)
Senator J. Bennett Johnston (D)	Congressman Bob Livingston (R-1)
Congressman Richard Baker (R-6)	Congressman Jim McCrery (R-5)
Congressman Cleo Fields (D-4)	Congressman W.J. "Billy" Tauzin (R-3)
Congressman James "Jimmy" Hayes (R-7)	

CLINTON/GORE RECORD IN THE STATE

Economy

- Unemployment in Louisiana has dropped from 7.6% to 6.8%.
- There have been 162,200 new jobs created in the state under the Administration -- more than in the previous four years.
- The medium household income in Louisiana rose over \$1,545 in 1995.
- 142,000 workers in the state received a pay raise on October 1 because the President signed the minimum wage law.
- President Clinton provided over 18,281 Louisiana small businesses with a tax cut this year by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500.
- 1,039 SBA-backed loans in FY95 will create or sustain nearly 6,035 jobs in Louisiana

over the next four years. Women-owned small businesses received 245 of these loans.

- The total number of AFDC recipients in Louisiana has decreased 13%, from 263,338 in January 1993, to 228,450 in June 1996.
- In FY 95 there were 68,145 fewer people on food stamps than in FY93.
- By expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, President Clinton lowered taxes for 390,496 Louisiana residents.
- Business failures have dropped 27% per year since 1993, after increasing 17% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Home building has increased 15% per year since 1993.
- Bank lending has increased by \$6.9 million since 1993, after shrinking \$6.5 million during the previous four years.
- The Northeast Delta, Macon Ridge, New Orleans and Ouachita Parish were designated Enterprise Communities in December 1994 and each received \$3 million.

Crime

- The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program has provided \$32.5 million in funding for 677 police officers across Louisiana as part of President Clinton's Crime Bill.
- In the state, violent crime dropped 7.1% in 1994. In New Orleans, the reported number of murders fell 14% in 1995. In Shreveport, the number of burglaries dropped 24% in 1995.
- Louisiana received over \$9.7 million in Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors (STOP) grants to combat domestic violence and sexual assault. The grants are funded through the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) which was signed by President Clinton as part of the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. The grants will be used to train police, hire new prosecutors and provide help to victims of domestic violence. Louisiana will receive \$2.2 million in FY97.
- Louisiana will receive \$9.7 million in FY96 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program.
- Louisiana has received approximately \$7.8 million in federal funds for the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens -- the first time the federal government is assisting states with these costs.

Family & Healthcare

- The Family and Medical Leave Act protects more than 583,000 workers in Louisiana.

- The Dole-Gingrich budget cuts would have cut funding by \$18.1 million and denied training opportunities to 7,627 dislocated workers in Louisiana in 1996.
- In Louisiana, as many as 253,000 in families with a worker who changed, lost or left a job with health insurance will be guaranteed continued access to health insurance under the Kassebaum-Kennedy Health Insurance Bill.
- Tougher child support enforcement collects nearly \$59 million more -- an increase of 70% since FY92.

Education

- By vetoing the Dole/Gingrich budget, the President kept the following from occurring in Louisiana:
 - 4,702 children in Louisiana would have been denied Head Start
 - 401 schools would have been denied federal funding
 - 73 school districts would have lost funding for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program
 - The cost of a college education would have gone up for 125,300 students
 - 7,700 students would have been denied Pell Grants
 - 651 young people would have been denied the opportunity to serve in national service
 - 12,249 youths would have been denied summer jobs
- In fiscal year 1995, Louisiana received \$78.7 million in Head Start funding, benefitting more than 19,344 students.
- Because of the Clinton Administration student loan policies, approximately 201,400 borrowers, 141,000 current borrowers and 60,400 new borrowers -- all in Louisiana -- will be able to take advantage of the new direct lending program and will benefit from lower interest rates and increased repayment options.
- In 1992-1996, Louisiana will receive \$17.8 million to fund the Goals 2000 program, which seeks to increase academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

Seniors

- Under the Dole-Gingrich proposed budget, each of Louisiana's 582,465 Medicare beneficiaries would have paid at least \$3,575 more in premiums and co-payments over seven years; couples would have paid at least \$7,150 more. The combined Medicare and Medicaid cuts would have reduced Federal health care dollars to Louisiana by \$10 billion

over a seven-year period. Loss in Medicaid funding to the state would have had a devastating impact on the state's current 778,000 recipients. Louisiana would have been forced to eliminate coverage for as many as 154,000 recipients in 2002, many of whom may be elderly, nursing home residents, or home care recipients.

- Because President Clinton signed the Retirement Savings and Security Act, 200,000 workers in Louisiana for small businesses will be offered expanded opportunity for pension coverage. Currently, fewer than one-seventh of workers in the over 73,000 small businesses in Louisiana with under 100 employees have pension coverage.

1996 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Primaries

You received slightly over 81% of the vote during the Super Tuesday primary and received all 72 of the state's delegates. Although Lyndon LaRouche did reach 15% in one of the state's congressional districts, he did not meet all the qualifications of a legitimate candidate and did not receive a delegate.

Senator Dole won the state's GOP primary on March 12, though it was his weakest showing on Super Tuesday. Dole's 47% victory was followed by a relatively strong performance of 33% by Pat Buchanan. Buchanan's performance was attributed to remaining goodwill from his victory in the state caucuses and heavy personal campaigning throughout the state.

Polling Numbers

The internal Clinton/Gore poll numbers for **October 19** show you with a 7-point lead, but among "Prime Voters" -- those who say they will definitely vote -- you lead by 2 points. Starting with the October 19 poll, we are polling only "likely" voters or "certain to vote" voters, thus, the numbers should tighten. The following poll numbers are from the October 19 poll, unless noted otherwise:

<u>Three Way</u>	<u>Oct. 19</u>	<u>Oct. 4</u>	<u>Sept. 27</u>	<u>Sept. 13</u>
Clinton/Gore	47%	45%	44%	46%
Dole/Kemp	40%	38%	34%	38%
Perot/Choate	8%	6%	5%	7%

	<u>Prime</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>
Clinton/Gore	44%	47%	45%	85%	38%
Dole/Kemp	42%	35%	44%	3%	47%
Perot/Choate	8%	8%	7%	4%	8%

	<u>Democrats*</u>	<u>Republicans*</u>	<u>Independents*</u>
Clinton/Gore	81%	10%	43%
Dole/Kemp	8%	81%	29%
Perot/Choate	6%	5%	12%

*Self-described, not from voter registration.

Fav/Unfav:

Clinton	55/44
Dole	55/42
Perot	37/56
Gore	54/40
Kemp	57/27
Gingrich	34/56
Mrs. Clinton	47/48
Mrs. Gore	50/27

Two of our strongest supporters, blacks (85% to 3%) and seniors (54% to 32%), are being targeted to avoid low voter turnout. Other groups where you lead by double-digits include: voters 25-34 (49% to 35%), voters 50-64 (49% to 36%) and singles (49% to 33%).

The voters rank the following as the most important national issues:

- Economy and jobs (23%)
- Crime (14%)
- Education (13%)
- Drugs (8%)
- Balancing the budget (5%)

They also choose the following as the presidential election messages they would like to hear the most:

- Economic growth (24%)
- Welfare reform (24%)
- Teen & juvenile crime prevention (13%)
- Improving public schools (11%)
- Providing tax cuts for college students (7%)

When asked whether your signing the Welfare Bill made the voter more or less likely to vote for you, 74% responded more likely and 16% responded less likely (October 4 data).

Your lead increased after the following Louisiana messages were read to the voters (September 13 data):

- President Clinton is for programs to protect working families (e.g., minimum wage, student loans, protecting pensions)-- up 18 points
- President Clinton is for pro-family programs (e.g., Family & Medical Leave Act, FDA cigarette regulations, V-chip, drug prevention) -- up 16 points.

Your position was favored over Dole's stand on all of the following issues (September 13 data):

	<u>Favor Clinton</u>	<u>Favor Dole</u>
Brady Bill	60%	38%
Extend Brady Bill	58%	36%
Choice	60%	37%
Minimum Wage	60%	34%

Finally, 63% of the voters favored Dole's tax cut plan, compared to 34% who opposed it, when the plan was read to them generically. However, when your targeted tax cut proposal was described to them, 57% preferred it, versus 28% who still preferred Dole's tax cut plan. The reason cited most often for rejecting the Dole plan was concern that it was too risky and would threaten the economic progress made to date (e.g., 10.5 million new jobs and lower interest rates). The next two most popular reasons against Dole's plan were (1) fear that it would lead to cuts in Medicaid, Medicare, education and the environment, and (2) balloon the federal deficit.

A University of New Orleans poll taken **October 3-15** shows you ahead by 17 points. The poll surveyed 711 registered voters (margin of error $\pm 3.6\%$):

Clinton/Gore	50%
Dole/Kemp	33%
Perot/Choate	7%

A Southern Media and Research poll released **October 10** of 600 frequent voters shows you with a 19-point lead (margin of error $\pm 4.3\%$):

	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>
Clinton/Gore	50%	52%
Dole/Kemp	31%	33%
Perot/Choate	5%	4%

Campaign Structure

Maggie Lewis is the State Director, Tonya Lombard is the Political Director, and Bill Bryan is the Press Secretary. The coordinated campaign state director is Gordon Gantt. Lewis and Gantt both come from out-of-state -- a necessary step because there was no in-state talent that was acceptable to either the Landrieu or Ieyoub campaigns. State Party Chairman Jim Nickel and Louisiana National Party Chairman Jim Brady also are central players in the campaign.

The state campaign structure has taken some time to get settled, in large part because Congressman Jefferson did not want Mayor Morial of New Orleans to serve as a co-chair with him. The original structure was to have Senator John Breaux, Congressman Bill Jefferson, New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial and Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Blanco as co-chairs. Instead, we have developed a "team" structure for the state Clinton/Gore campaign called "Leadership Louisiana," which is made up of the top political leadership in the state:

- U.S. Senator Breaux

- U.S. Representative Bill Jefferson
- U.S. Representative Cleo Fields
- Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Blanco
- Attorney General Richard Ieyoub
- Treasurer Ken Duncan
- Commissioner of Insurance Jim Brown
- Commissioner of Agriculture Bob Odom
- Senate President Pro Tempore Dennis Bagnieris
- Speaker of the House Hunt Downer
- New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial
- Lindy Boggs, former U.S. Representative for New Orleans area

Senator Breaux was important to the decision on the state structure. One victory is that Lieutenant Governor Blanco agreed to serve in a Clinton/Gore structure. She was very pleased to be asked to speak at the Democratic National Convention. Our Press Secretary, Bill Bryan, comes from her office. The Political Director, Tonya Lombard, comes out of Jefferson's office. Maggie Lewis has taken a leave from her job as a senior aide to Ohio Senate Majority Leader Ben Espy.

Clinton/Gore Travel

- On **October 18**, Vice President Gore attended a Unity Rally at Southern University in Baton Rouge. Many Democrats participated, including U.S. Representatives Cleo Fields and Bill Jefferson, U.S. Senator John Breaux and U.S. Senate candidate Mary Landrieu. The Vice President spoke to the crowd of 3,000 about the improved economy generally, and projections made by a state economist for an even better economy in Louisiana in particular. The crowd of mostly African-American students did not welcome Landrieu -- she received a chilly reception from an audience that did not clap, and at times booed her. Senator Breaux stated that the audience may not have been aware that Representative Fields had endorsed Landrieu the previous day. A few hours before the Vice President's event, U.S. Representative Livingston (R), former GOP presidential candidate Steve Forbes and many other state GOP leaders held a two-hour news conference in Baton Rouge, where they criticized both the Clinton Administration and supported U.S. Senate candidate Woody Jenkins (R).
- On the morning of **September 25**, the Vice President participated in a roundtable discussion in Shreveport on the Family and Medical Leave Act with eight recipients of benefits from the Act. Vice President Gore then met with the editorial board of the Shreveport Times before departing for New Orleans, where he toured a welding lab at Del Gado Community College and delivered a speech to about 3,500 people in the school quad. Mary Landrieu traveled with him throughout the trip. After the speech, the Vice President met with New Orleans elected officials and dignitaries, and then departed.
- On **September 24**, the Vice President arrived at the TAC Airport in Shreveport where 2,000 people were present to greet him. U.S. Senate candidate Mary Landrieu spoke to the crowd before his arrival. After addressing the crowd, Vice President Gore departed

TAC Airport for the Sheraton where he attended a fundraiser for Landrieu.

- Mrs. Gore was in Lake Charles on **September 17** where she met with Mayor Willie Mount and representatives from several community crime watch programs at a brief roundtable discussion at a community center. She also did a crime walk through a neighborhood with two Clinton Cops.
- On **July 30**, you attended the national convention of the Disabled American Veterans. After addressing the membership in the Morial Convention Center, you attended a gathering of 75 supporters and Democratic activists where you gave brief remarks and worked a ropeline.
- On **May 30**, you went to New Orleans to address the Women's International Convention of the Church of God in Christ, where you met with Bishop Owens. On the same May trip, you addressed the Joint Session of the Louisiana Legislature in Baton Rouge and attended a reception at the Governor's mansion.
- In **April**, the Vice President traveled to New Orleans to participate in a discussion at an elementary school and to attend a DNC luncheon.
- In **March**, you made an official visit to dedicate the new harbor in New Orleans and also visited a Louisiana Air Force Base.

Dole/Kemp Travel

- Elizabeth Dole attended rallies in Monroe and Kenner (near New Orleans) on **October 14**. Woody Jenkins attended the rally in Monroe and spoke in New Orleans. Mrs. Dole, using her talk-show technique, spoke of the 15% tax cut and other Dole positions during both rallies.
- Elizabeth Dole held a rally in Shreveport on **October 13**. The rally was held at the Sheraton Shreveport Hotel and included several top Republicans in the state -- U.S. Representative Jim McCrery, Mayor Bo Williams and U.S. Senate candidate Woody Jenkins. Mrs. Dole used her usual technique of pulling a child from the audience and speaking of the amount of taxes the child will have to pay to offset the interest on the national debt if the budget is not balanced.
- Kemp was in New Orleans and Lafayette **September 18**. He visited Lafayette High School and spoke with 2,000 high school students with his son, Jeff Kemp. He was also joined by former Louisiana football players, Bert Jones, Ernie Ladd, Jimmy Taylor, Tommy Casanova, and Jake Delhomme. In New Orleans he was joined by his son again and his wife, Joanne, and several panelists who gave testimonials. Also joining him were local Republican officials.
- Jack Kemp was in Shreveport **September 17** and attended a rally of 1000 people in Centenary College' gymnasium.

- Dole was in Baton Rouge the night of **September 9** before traveling to Baker on **September 10**, where he toured a printing company and spoke to the Baker Heritage Museum and Cultural Center.
- Dole was in New Orleans on **August 24** for an open forum at the University of New Orleans' health and life building.
- On **July 15** in New Orleans, Elizabeth Dole, a North Carolina native, joked that her assignment is to "carry the South" for her husband's campaign, but spent most of her time addressing women's issues. Mrs. Dole spoke informally with a room full of women for approximately 45 minutes. She outlined her husband's positions and record on balancing the budget, cutting taxes, promoting trade and reducing federal regulations. "All of this is going to make a difference to women-owned businesses," the fastest growing segment of the economy, she said.
- Dole traveled to Baton Rouge on **June 13** to attend a rally on the campus of LSU. Approximately 2,000 persons attended. Dole gave brief remarks on the importance on character in a candidate for president. Young Democrats passed out flyers outside the rally mocking Dole for saying the purpose of his southern swing was "to check out unemployment benefits across America."

Dole Economic Package

In the "our views" section of the August 7 issue of the Louisiana Advocate, an editorial bashed the Dole tax-cut, saying the plan is a "good political ploy for Dole, who desperately needs to capture the initiative on the presidential campaign dialogue and jump-start his stagnant campaign."

Recent Media Buys & Satellite

George Stephanopolous went into Monroe on **October 22**. Sound bites featuring the you, Ann Lewis and Jesse Jackson, Jr. on the economy, minimum wage and crime went to African-American radio stations in Lake Charles and Shreveport on **October 1**. Sheriff Harry Lee's radio actuality was fed into Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Shreveport and New Orleans on **September 18**. An early-morning drive time radio piece on Family and Medical Leave and welfare reform by George Stephanopoulos was fed into Louisiana on **September 11**. George went into Lake Charles and Baton Rouge on **September 10** as well.

Date	Market	Democrats	Republicans
8/22-28	New Orleans		750 (RNC)
	Baton Rouge		1000 (RNC)
	All	340 (DNC)	
8/30-9/4	New Orleans	350 (C/G)	
	Baton Rouge	350 (C/G)	
	Alexandria	350 (C/G)	
	Monroe	350 (C/G)	

	Lafayette	350 (C/G)	
	Shreveport	350 (C/G)	
9/4-9	Baton Rouge		350 (D/K)
	Lafayette		400 (D/K)
9/5-9	New Orleans	400 (C/G)	
	Baton Rouge	400 (C/G)	
	Alexandria	250 (C/G)	
	Monroe	250 (C/G)	
	Lafayette	400 (C/G)	
	Shreveport	250 (C/G)	
9/10-16	New Orleans	400 (C/G)	
	Baton Rouge	400 (C/G)	
	Alexandria	250 (C/G)	
	Monroe	250 (C/G)	
	Lafayette	400 (C/G)	
	Shreveport	250 (C/G)	
9/16-22	New Orleans	800 (C/G)	850 (D/K)
	Baton Rouge	800 (C/G)	750 (D/K)
	Lake Charles	600 (C/G)	550 (D/K)
	Monroe	850 (C/G)	600 (D/K)
	Lafayette	500 (C/G)	500 (D/K)
	Shreveport	750 (C/G)	750 (D/K)
	Alexandria	700 (C/G)	650 (D/K)
9/24-10/3	New Orleans	1474 (C/G)	875 (D/K)
	Baton Rouge	1550 (C/G)	1000 (D/K)
	Lake Charles	1200 (C/G)	500 (D/K)
	Monroe	1325 (C/G)	725 (D/K)
	Lafayette	1250 (C/G)	650 (D/K)
	Shreveport	1525 (C/G)	925 (D/K)
	Alexandria	1250 (C/G)	650 (D/K)
10/1-7	New Orleans	1050 (C/G)	1050 (D/K)
	Baton Rouge	750 (C/G)	750 (D/K)
	Lake Charles	500 (C/G)	500 (D/K)
	Monroe	900 (C/G)	850 (D/K)
	Lafayette	700 (C/G)	700 (D/K)
	Shreveport	800 (C/G)	800 (D/K)
	Alexandria	650 (C/G)	650 (D/K)
10/8-14	Alexandria	775 (C/G)	750 (D/K)
	Baton Rouge	775 (C/G)	750 (D/K)

	Lafayette	825 (C/G)	800 (D/K)
	Lake Charles	700 (C/G)	700 (D/K)
	Monroe	900 (C/G)	900 (D/K)
	New Orleans	1300 (C/G)	1300 (D/K)
	Shreveport	1150 (C/G)	1150 (D/K)
10/18-21	Alexandria	matching	500 (D/K)
	Baton Rouge	matching	500 (D/K)
	Lafayette	matching	650 (D/K)
	Lake Charles	matching	500 (D/K)
	Monroe	matching	600 (D/K)
	New Orleans	matching	700 (D/K)
	Shreveport	matching	650 (D/K)
10/22-28	Alexandria	1300 (C/G)	750 (D/K)
	Baton Rouge	1500 (C/G)	1000 (D/K)
	Lafayette	1300 (C/G)	1100 (D/K)
	Lake Charles	1000 (C/G)	1400 (D/K)
	Monroe	1500 (C/G)	750 (D/K)
	New Orleans	1600 (C/G)	1500 (D/K)
	Shreveport	1500 (C/G)	1250 (D/K)

U.S. SENATE RACE

As you know, there has been a fierce, ugly contest to replace Senator J. Bennett Johnston (D), who is not seeking re-election this year. Under Louisiana's election system, all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, compete against one another in the open primary. The top two vote-getters compete in the run-off, unless a single candidate receives more than 50% of the vote.

In an unexpected result in the September 21 U.S. Senate primary, state Representative **Louis "Woody" Jenkins** (R) finished first in a crowd of 15 candidates with 26% of the ballots cast. Former state treasurer **Mary Landrieu** (D) had been the solid frontrunner in polls leading up to election day. She finished a distant second with 21% of the vote. She and Jenkins will now face-off in the general election on November 5.

Attorney General Richard Ieyoub (D) finished a close third to Landrieu with 20% of ballots cast. He had been polling second to Landrieu through most of the campaign, but late accusations that he had used campaign money for private expenditures undercut his support. In the final week of the primary campaign, Republicans, led by U.S. Representative Bob Livingston (R), rallied around the Jenkins campaign to propel it out of the Republican pack and surpass Ieyoub to earn a coveted run-off spot with Landrieu. Jenkins' win over both Ieyoub and Landrieu was a surprise to most observers.

The two candidates differ widely on most issues. Landrieu is the daughter of popular New Orleans mayor and Carter cabinet secretary Moon Landrieu. She is a former state treasurer and

state legislator, with a strong record for supporting social programs. Landrieu is pro-choice and a member of the centrist Democratic Leadership Council. Jenkins, a state Representative, is a media executive and businessman who also has acted as a legislative spokesman for 24 years for Christian fundamentalists. An Oliver North fundraising letter allegedly says that Jenkins "would be the furthest to the right of the whole Senate." Jenkins also has received contributions from members of the Council for National Policy, described as a "secretive" group containing leaders of "far right" and Christian Coalition organizations, as well as conservative businessmen and political leaders. Publisher and former presidential candidate Steve Forbes campaigned on behalf of Dole and Jenkins in Baton Rouge on October 18. The business weekly published by Forbes ran a critical story of Landrieu when she ran for governor last year -- Forbes refused to say whether it would print another story before the election.

Landrieu has a critical task of shoring up her base. In the primary, she received only 40% of the black vote and about 25% of the women's vote according to exit polls. There has been deep concern about her ability to solidify her base and win enough moderate votes to defeat Jenkins in November. Landrieu has been making efforts to improve her standing and her campaign believes that there is a real momentum to the campaign and that the people are getting excited about Landrieu as a Senate candidate. Landrieu spent September 23-24 on a tour of the state with Senator Breaux, who has been telling voters he needs a partner, not an opponent in the U.S. Senate. The tour ended in Shreveport, where she attended a rally with the Vice President, and she continued to travel with him to other public events in Shreveport and New Orleans on September 25. On October 15-17, she traveled across the state with U.S. Senators Breaux and Johnston, attending business leaders forums. The events were well received and involved important local business leaders.

On October 22, two dozen Baton Rouge area Republicans endorsed Landrieu, stating that Jenkins was too extreme and that Landrieu better represented the views of mainstream Republicans. Earlier the same day, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce endorsed Jenkins.

The rift in the Democratic Party that occurred during the primary did not heal immediately (U.S. Senator Breaux supported Landrieu, while U.S. Representatives Jefferson and Fields endorsed Ieyoub). Senators Johnston and Breaux have endorsed Landrieu, as have two prominent African-American politicians who had endorsed Ieyoub in the primary, U.S. Representative Jefferson and New Orleans City Councilman Jim Singleton. Representative Fields finally endorsed Landrieu on October 17, but the endorsement was a delicate issue. Fields has never forgiven Landrieu for not endorsing him when he ran for governor last year (after he edged her out of the runoff against Foster). He was irate at the September 30 statements of Jim Nickel, the state Democratic Party Chair, which implied all Democrats, including Fields, would endorse Landrieu. On October 2, Landrieu offered a blanket apology regarding her decision not to endorse Fields in last year's gubernatorial election. She stated, "If any words that I said in whatever campaign or any action that I took or failed to take offended anyone, I most certainly regret and apologize. I want to move forward to say that this race is really about our future." She issued this statement at a press conference where she picked up the endorsement of New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial.

Landrieu and Jenkins met in their first debate on September 25. During the debate sponsored by the Louisiana Restaurant Association, the candidates tried to pin labels on each other -- Jenkins

accused Landrieu of being a “liberal Democrat,” and Landrieu said Jenkins was “too extreme. In their second debate on September 29, which was televised, the candidates discussed taxes, gay rights, AIDS, free trade and gambling. Again, the candidates took traditional attack lines -- Jenkins called Landrieu a liberal Democrat with a gay agenda and a tax-and-spend legislative agenda, while Landrieu criticized Jenkins for his extreme conservatism and plan to abolish the IRS and replace it with a national sales tax. Landrieu and Jenkins used their October 9 debate to “bicker” rather than discuss the issues. According to the AP story, the candidates rarely answered the questions posed by the state chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons. Instead, Landrieu lambasted Jenkins for his stance on eliminating the IRS, especially in light of his poor record on paying taxes on time for a company he owns. Jenkins criticized Landrieu’s handling of an education trust fund when she was state treasurer, stating that her poor investments lost the fund \$52 million. Both candidates defended their record and accused the other of using personal attacks to take the limelight off him- or herself.

It was hoped that newly reported information on Jenkins’ tax problems would give Landrieu a big boost. AP and other media outlets reports on October 4 that since 1990, Jenkins has failed to pay taxes on time for a company he owns. The delinquent federal taxes, which totaled \$219,964 over the six-year period, led the IRS to place nine separate liens on Jenkins’ TV company, Great Oaks Broadcasting Corporation. Records also show Jenkins fell behind on \$2,982 in business taxes owed to the State of Louisiana and \$5,890 to the City of Baton Rouge, where his broadcasting operations are located. The most recent lien was filed September 30 by the state Department of Labor, for failure to pay unemployment taxes of \$156. Records show that Jenkins has settled all his tax debts with the IRS, paying the debt, interest and penalties. Jenkins said he would have paid on time if he could have afforded it: “We’ve done our best to pay all the taxes on time and in full, but it hasn’t been possible with all the cash-flow demands.” Jenkins’ problems with the IRS are particularly newsworthy because he has made abolishing the IRS a centerpiece of his campaign platform and because he has significant personal wealth.

Last week (October 14), Jenkins tried to turn the focus from his tax problems to Landrieu’s tenure as state Treasurer. On October 15, East Baton Rouge District Attorney Doug Moreau (R), who has endorsed Jenkins, announced he was investigating Landrieu’s handling of state education trust fund investments. The probe involves alleged “churning of fees” through the frequent sale of bonds -- some critics of Landrieu claim that the process was utilized to benefit her business supporters. The call for an investigation and a legislative audit occurred three days before the September 21 primary and was made by state Representative Dirk Deville (D) -- he may have done so in support of Attorney General Iyoub in the primary race. The legislative auditor had done an independent investigation of Landrieu’s actions as state Treasurer before and had held that she did a good job and did not act improperly. In response to Deville’s September request, the auditor conducted another audit, which he completed in mid-October. Again, he uncovered no improper “churning” and stated that Landrieu had not lost \$52 million from the trust fund. Landrieu has questioned the timing of what she calls a bogus investigation, stating that “Mr. Moreau was District Attorney the entire time I was state Treasurer. Why would he wait until just minutes before the election to conduct such a bogus investigation? He should be ashamed of himself.” The press has lambasted Moreau for misusing his office for political reasons. Both Senators Johnston and Breaux also criticized Moreau’s investigation.

In addition, the October 16 headline of the Times Picayune read: "Wife Killer Won Parole With Landrieu's Help." The headline is much more inflammatory than the story. The article reports how Landrieu, five years ago as state Treasurer, asked the Pardon Board to give special consideration to Abe Williams Sr., a convicted embezzler and a wife killer. Landrieu said she met Williams through her college roommate who has running a Christian ministry at the prison farm where he was incarcerated. On October 15, Landrieu said: "All I said was this person deserves a hearing. . . what I know about this man is through a Christian ministry run by a friend of mine, who I trust, and who told me he was a model person and his life had totally changed." Landrieu defended her use of Treasurer's stationery, saying she would have done the same thing for any citizen who asked. The National Republican Senate Campaign began running a television commercial on this issue over the October 19 weekend. The Landrieu campaign thinks that is an empty issue, but has prepared for a response. If necessary, the prison warden and the prosecuting attorney may do an advertisement for Landrieu, stating that Williams is the type of rehabilitated prisoner that should be moved back into society.

An October 23 AP wire story reported that in 1992, when Landrieu was state Treasurer, she wrote letters on behalf of a woman convicted of manslaughter and armed robbery, and also held a secretary job open for her at the Treasury Department. On October 21, Landrieu stated that at the time she wrote the letters she was unaware of what crimes Jeanette Grison had been convicted of -- Grison told her she was in prison for a conflict related to domestic violence and Landrieu said she relied on reports from her staff. Landrieu wrote three letter to the Pardon Board on behalf of Grison, who was working as a prison trusty in the Treasurer's Office. Records show Grison was convicted of killing her 62-year old aunt and stealing her television and money. Landrieu said she rescinded her support after Grison lied again about her conviction when Landrieu confronted her following an article in the newspaper.

Controversy also has arisen over the advertisements and campaign letters of each candidate. Landrieu wants Jenkins to withdraw an ad that accuses Landrieu of losing \$52 million from the state education trust fund. Jenkins said he has publicly called for the ad's sponsor, the National Republican Senatorial Committee, to stop running negative ads against his opponents during the primary, but had no effect. "I told them I am against negative ads, but that didn't change anything," Jenkins said. During the primary campaign, Jenkins asked the NRSC to pull adds attacking Landrieu and Ieyoub, but the Republicans continued to run the spots.

In response to an ad being run by the Louisiana Democratic Party, U.S. Senator Connie Mack (R-FL) said: "For the record, I have never written or said that Woody's (Jenkins) tax will cost us at least 32 percent on everything we buy. . . on top of the sales tax we already pay." Mack also has called on television and radio stations to pull the spot. The political commercial attacks Woody Jenkins' tax proposals, which Landrieu also has criticized, and cites to a report Landrieu claims came from the congressional Joint Economic Committee and from Mack, the chairman. But Jim Nickel, chairman of the Louisiana Democratic Party, said on October 15 that the tactic of threatening stations to pull an opponent's ad is just a "inside game" played by political parties for which the public cares little. "I don't care what Connie Mack has to say. . . We stand by our ad," Nickel said. Jenkins has also complained that Landrieu is spending \$250,000 on a television ad that contains numerous factual errors about Jenkins' record as state Representative -- claims that he is against kindergarten, Head Start and banning smoking in schools.

In another development, on October 10, Landrieu pulled a fundraising letter that refers to Jenkins as “an embarrassment to Louisiana” and a “potential menace to Congress.” Norma Jane Sabiston, Landrieu’s campaign manager said that they had reprimanded an “overzealous” worker for mailing the “mean-spirited” letter and were apologizing to the Jenkins campaign. As of October 16, Jenkins said that he has heard nothing from the Landrieu campaign.

A University of New Orleans poll conducted **October 5-13** which surveyed 711 registered voters shows Landrieu up by 8 points (margin of error $\pm 3.6\%$):

	<u>state</u>	<u>black</u>	<u>white</u>	<u>women</u>	<u>men</u>
Landrieu	48%	74%	38%	52%	44%
Jenkins	40%	11%	53%	36%	45%
Undecided	11%	15%	9%	12%	11%

A Southern Media and Opinion poll taken **October 3-4** shows Landrieu with a 6-point lead. The poll surveyed 600 likely voters (margin of error $\pm 4.3\%$):

Landrieu	47%
Jenkins	41%

Internal Clinton/Gore numbers from **October 19** show Landrieu ahead by 2 points:

	<u>state</u>	<u>fav/unfav</u>	<u>black</u>	<u>white</u>
Landrieu	45%	48/44	74%	39%
Jenkins	43%	50/33	4%	51%
Undecided	12%		22%	10%

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RACE

Earlier this year, a three-judge federal panel in Shreveport rejected the legislature’s old districting plan, saying the majority black district was drawn solely on the basis of race and was unconstitutional. The court drew up its own plan, which later became law. The court’s map consisted of six majority white districts and the existing majority black district in the New Orleans area. Attorney General Richard Ieyoub (D) appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, contending the previous plan was constitutional because it followed the guidelines of the U.S. Voting Rights Act. The Court dismissed the case and left the court-plan in place. On June 19, the Louisiana State Legislature enacted a law that redrew the four congressional districts along the same lines as the court, abolishing the old Fourth District, leaving the state with only one majority-minority district. On August 13, the U.S. Justice Department rejected the Louisiana Legislature’s congressional redistricting plan. State officials said the action will have no impact on the fall elections. Representative Cleo Fields (D), whose district was abolished by the new plan, disagreed, saying his attorneys would ask the U.S. Supreme Court to block the September 21 primary elections. Fields did not file any such suit and the primary continued as scheduled.

Only two U.S. Congressional races were contested in the primary election, the 5th U.S. Congressional District and the 7th U.S. Congressional District. The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee feels Democrats can make gains in these two districts. The internal Clinton/Gore poll shows that Louisianans prefer Democrats over Republicans 44% to 39% in a generic congressional race.

1st Congressional District

U.S. Representative **Bob Livingston (R)** ran unopposed for his tenth term.

2nd Congressional District

U.S. Representative **Bill Jefferson (D)** faced no opposition. He had been challenged by George DeGrandge (R), a local artist, who withdrew from the race.

3rd Congressional District

U.S. Representative **Billy Tauzin (R)** ran unopposed for a ninth term, although this is his first campaign as a Republican. The congressman switched parties after the 1994 mid-term elections.

4th Congressional District

U.S. Representative **Jim McCrery (R)** easily won a fifth term over his weaker Democratic challenger, **Paul Chahere**, 71% to 29%.

5th Congressional District

In this newly drawn district, **Dr. John Cooksey (R)**, a wealthy optician and moderate Republican, finished first in the September 21 primary with 34% of the vote. He faces state Representative **Francis Thompson (D)**, who finished second with 28%. Earlier predictions anticipated a race between Thompson and Clyde Holloway (R), a county commissioner from the south end of the district, who has strong ties to the evangelical right. However, Dr. Cooksey, who has a strong following among the district's "Rockefeller Republicans," surged to win the primary. The Democrats categorize this race as a potential Democratic loss because Thompson has less than 50% of the vote in polls. State Party Chairman Jim Nickels has been working closely with Thompson in this conservative area.

The two candidates participated in a debate on October 9 which was hosted by the state AARP chapter. Thompson highlighted his experience in the state legislature, while Cooksey called himself a "citizen candidate." The candidates agreed on many issues, including a balanced budget, strong defense and no taxes on social security income. Cooksey said he would consider eliminating the Departments of Education, Commerce and Energy.

6th Congressional District

U.S. Representative **Richard Baker (R)** won his sixth term, over Baton Rouge lawyer **Steve Myers (D)**, a Republican who switched parties last year. Baker received 69% of the vote, compared to 31% for Myers.

7th Congressional District

This is the district of Representative Jimmy Hayes (R), who decided to run for the Senate rather than the House. In a tight primary race, Democrats won both slots in the November runoff,

assuring that the Democrats win this seat. State Representative **Chris John (D)** finished a strong first with 26% of the vote in the September 21 primary. He faces **Hunter Lundy (D)**, a Lake Charles lawyer, who finished second with 22% of the vote. Lundy beat the third place finisher, David Thibodeaux (R), a university professor who is closely aligned with the Christian Coalition, by 12 votes. Before a recount of the voting machines and of the absentee ballots, it had appeared that Thibodeaux had beat Lundy by 29 votes. Thibodeaux filed suit challenging the election results on September 30. He alleged that several ballots were cast by unqualified voters and that some qualified voters were not allowed to vote. On October 3, the district court judge threw out Thibodeaux's general claims, stating that he would need to support them with particular facts. On October 4, the judge threw out the rest of Thibodeaux's suit, stating that he could not prove there were any discrepancies in the voting. Thibodeaux did not appeal the court's decision.

LAKE CHARLES AND CALCASIEU PARISH

At A Glance

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Mayor: | Willie L. Mount | Elected first woman Mayor of Lake Charles in 1993 |
| City Council: | Mike Clark
Mike Huber
Buddy Prejean
Reverend Sam Tolbert | A.B. Franklin
David Painter
Reggie Smith |
| U.S. Representative: | Jimmy Hayes (R - CD7) | Switched to the Republican Party in 1995 ran unsuccessfully for the open U.S. Senate seat. |
- The city is nicknamed "The Treasure City of Louisiana's Gulf Coast" due to legends of buried smugglers' treasure and the area's natural resources.
 - The City of Lake Charles has a population of approximately 73,945. The estimated population for the parish is 170,000.
 - Females comprise about 51% of the population (1990 census).
 - 76.3% White; 22.9% Black; 0.3% Asian or Pacific islander; 1.2% Hispanic (1990 census).
 - 34.2% have a high school diploma or the equivalent, and 13.2% have an associate's or bachelor's degree.
 - 1993 per capita income of \$16,690, ranked 262nd and 80% of the national average (\$20,800).
 - The Lake Charles MSA was the fastest growing MSA in the state in 1995 and is poised to

repeat in 1997. Employment growth rates should average 4% between 1995-97.

- 6,500 new jobs are projected to be created between 1995 and 1997.
- Unemployment in Southwestern Louisiana (Lake Charles is the only city in the region) dropped by 1.4% between February 95 and February 96, while employment grew 5.57%.
- Unemployment in Calcasieu Parish was 6.2% in August 1996.
- The largest growth industries between February 95 and February 96 in Southwestern Louisiana are services (2.1%), construction (1.4%), and wholesale & retail trade (1.3%), while total nonagricultural employment grew by 5.8%.

Political Background

Lake Charles is located in the Calcasieu Parish, which falls in the 7th Congressional District. The current U.S. Representative, Jimmy Hayes, was first elected as a Democrat in 1986 -- he switched parties last year. He ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. Senate, thus his U.S. House of Representative seat is open. Democrats are guaranteed this seat because state Representative Chris John (D) faces Hunter Lundy (D) in the November run-off.

Lake Charles is a union and Democratic stronghold. Internal polling numbers for the Lake Charles, Alexandria and Lafayette area show you with a 15 point lead (50% to 35%). You carried Calcasieu Parish in 1992 (48% to 35%), despite the parish's support of Bush in the 1988 election. Congressman Hayes, running as a Democrat, won all of the primaries since 1986 with more than 50% of the vote and, thus, eliminated the need for a runoff. Lake Charles offsets the vote of Lafayette, another city in the Seventh District, which has a higher Republican voting base.

General Background

The City of Lake Charles is the seat of Calcasieu Parish and a port on Lake Charles. The city and lake receive their name from Charles Sallier, a Frenchman who settled on the lake in the late 1770s. Incorporated in 1867, Lake Charles is an important center for the petrochemical industry -- locally produced petroleum and natural gas are processed in the area. In addition, the city is a commercial and shipping center for the region, which produces rice, cattle, lumber and sulfur.

Lake Charles was hit particularly hard by the recession in the 1980s. It lost 12,600 jobs, nearly 18% of its workforce, between 1981-86. Because the area had the state's second highest concentration of chemical industry employment in the state, the downsizing in that industry greatly impacted the region. Lake Charles began turning its economy around in the late 1980s, with the opening of a Boeing Aircraft repair facility. Although that facility closed in 1992, costing Lake Charles 1,500 jobs, other industries have moved in. Northrop Grumman Aircraft has been a large employer for several years -- employment is expected to reach 2,300 by 1997. In addition, major expansions are underway at both the chemical industry and petroleum refining industry -- Citgo, Westlake Chemical and Conoco/Penzoil are undertaking expansions costing a total of \$1.9 billion. Many of the new construction jobs available at the chemical companies and petroleum refineries are related to environmentally related projects required by the 1990 Clean

Air Act.

In addition to the re-growth of traditional area industries, Lake Charles has been the site of successful riverboat casinos, which attract residents from bordering Texas. The Texas border is less than 30 minutes from the city and Houston is only about two hours away. The city's riverboats rank in the top half of revenue makers in the state's riverboat fleet, and the city expects another casino to open by 1997. The government monies generated by the riverboats goes to capital improvements.

Lake Charles is home to two public institutes of higher learning -- McNeese State University and the Louisiana Technical College - Sowela Campus. McNeese is an accredited four-year university with six undergraduate colleges -- liberal arts, nursing, engineering, and technology -- as well as several master's degree programs. Sowela is a technical institute that offers training in practical nursing, drafting, electronics, mechanics, business administration, secretarial, data processing and aircraft technology. Enrollment for 1995-96 was approximately 8,444 for McNeese and 1,400 for Sowela. See Event Memo for information on Northrop Grumman and Sowela.

Lake Charles Hot Issues

- **Local Option for Gaming.** This is a statewide issue, however, the high revenue generated by riverboat gambling in the Lake Charles area make this particularly important for the region. A local-option menu vote will be on the November ballot and will allow people in different jurisdictions to accept or reject the various new forms of gambling in their own areas. A constitutional amendment to prohibit expansion of gambling, without a vote of the people, was approved for inclusion on the ballot.

NEW ORLEANS AND ORLEANS PARISH

At A Glance

Mayor:	Marc Morial (D)	
City Council:	Peggy Wilson (R)	James Singleton (D)
	Suzanne Terrell (R)	Oliver Thomas (D)
	Troy Carter (D)	Roy Glapion (D)
	Ellen Hazeur-Distance (D)	

- The city has a total population of approximately 496,938 (1990 census). The New Orleans Region had a total population of 1.41 million in 1995. The projected population for the region in 2000 is estimated at 1.46 million.
- In New Orleans, women comprise 53.54% of the population, and men 46.46%.
- African-Americans 61.92%; Whites 34.92%; Asian 1.95%, Hispanic 3.47%.

- The 1989 per capita income was \$14,838. Between 1994 and 1996, personal income per capita grew in the New Orleans region by almost 12%.
- The city's overall unemployment rate is 12.4%. Among women in the labor force, it is 12.3%.
- About 30% of the city's population lives below the poverty level. The rate is higher among children (41.3%).
- Eleven percent of the population has less than a 9th-grade education, and an additional 15.8% percent never graduate from high school.

Political Background

You carried Orleans Parish in 1992 (68% to 26%). In Louisiana, we are winning a little more than 35% of the white vote. Your support comes from women and African-Americans. Despite the usual divisions, the New Orleans African-American community has solidified the city as a party stronghold. New Orleans has a 61.9% African-American population and is in the 2nd Congressional District, a majority-minority district. According to internal polls, Clinton/Gore has the support of 85% of the Black community and voter turnout in the Crescent City will be key to a Clinton/Gore victory in November. A visit to New Orleans speaks to these target audiences. Internal polling shows you ahead in the New Orleans area 48% to 36%.

U.S. Representative Bill Jefferson (D - 2CD) faces no opposition. He had been challenged by George DeGrandge (R), a local artist, who withdrew from the race. It is rumored that Jefferson is concerned that New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial is eyeing his congressional seat and is planning a run in 1998. The political rivalry runs deep between them -- Jefferson is expressed his strong desire not to let Morial have a prominent role in the campaign. Each are on opposite sides of the local district attorney's race. Morial is backing DA Harry Connick; Jefferson is backing Morris Reed, an African-American attorney.

General Background

Not surprisingly, New Orleans has a rich and colorful history. Founded in 1718 by French Canadian Naval Officer Bienville, the Crescent City has survived six national governments, two invasions, a three-year occupation, as well as numerous hurricanes floods and epidemics (11,000 died in a three-month yellow fever epidemic in 1853). The flooding results from the fact the New Orleans is built below sea level, due to an intricate systems of dikes and levees, and that it receives more annual rainfall than any other large city -- 87 inches in 1983. New Orleans was primarily accessible by water until 1956, when the longest causeway in the world (24 miles) was built across Lake Ponchartrain. Originally a water city, at its peak, New Orleans boasted a giant canal system of 108 miles of canals and waterways -- Venice has only 28 miles. The city was not properly drained until 1905.

Also known as the Big Easy, New Orleans has a distinctive European flair, especially in the French Quarter. Both the Spanish and the French influence is visible in the beautiful architecture. Creole cuisine, jazz and of course Mardi Gras are all New Orleans originals.

The New Orleans economy is growing. The city has six primary industrial sectors: Oil/Gas Related Industries (19%); Ports/Maritime (19%); Tourism Related (16%); Shipbuilding and Aerospace (11%); Education Services (11%); and Business and Professional Services (9%). During 1994-95, the region gained almost 15,000 jobs, the largest job increase since 1990. Between 1990 and 1995, the region's job growth rate was 8.5%, representing 50,000 new jobs. That growth rate is 2.0% higher (or 31% better) than the national average for the same period. From 1991 through 1995, almost \$14 billion was invested, committed for investment or awarded to are firms in major contracts for new production. The investment, the largest of its kind in New Orleans history, is expected to create more than 60,000 permanent new jobs in the region over future years.

Since the teen curfew was enacted in May 1994, juvenile crime in New Orleans has dropped 20%. You have cited to the curfew as a national model. In addition, New Orleans' murder rate has dropped by as much as 26% since its peak in 1994. During the first year of the New Orleans Police Department Community Policing Program in three of the area's major housing projects in 1994, the murder rate dropped by as much as 74%.

Local Issues

- **Crime Prevention Funds.** New Orleans and Jefferson Parish were among the recipients of nearly \$4 million in federal funds for Louisiana aimed at getting police officers away from their desks and back on the streets. Jefferson Parish will receive nearly \$1.9 million and New Orleans will receive about \$902,000 in grants from the U.S. Department of Justice. The grant money, announced October 9, will free-up the equivalent of 97 officers in Jefferson Parish and 60 officers in New Orleans. The two police departments plan to spend the money on equipment that should help reduce the amount of time police officers spend on paper work and booking. Shreveport and Baton Rouge were the other recipients in the state.
- **Coach Mora of the Saints Quit.** Jim Mora, coach on the New Orleans Saints professional football team for nearly eleven years, quit unexpectedly on Monday, October 21. Mora had the longest current tenure as coach of the same team in the NFL. His resignation apparently followed an angry and profanity-laced tirade launched against his players and coaches after the Saints' loss to the Carolina Panthers on Sunday. Mora had been under fire for the team's poor record in the past few years. Mora has an overall record with the Saints of 93-78.
- **Closure of New Orleans Casino.** The New Orleans economy is recovering from the closing of Harrah's temporary casino and suspension of construction of its permanent site on Canal Street. Construction of the permanent casino had been slated for June 1996. The operators have filed for protection under federal bankruptcy laws, and local officials are trying to sue for breach of contract. 2,500 casino employees and 800 construction workers were laid off, and an estimated 7,000 jobs (including subcontractors) will be lost as a result of this action. The situation is further complicated by the November ballot initiative on gambling (see state issues below). At this point, another casino operator may be interested in taking over the project, but given the legal complexities, it would be a

difficult transition.

LOUISIANA AT A GLANCE

- 1994 estimated population is 4,315,000, which is up 3.2% from 1990.
- 11.1% of Louisiana residents are 65 years and older.
- 67.3% of Louisiana residents are White; 30.8% African-American; 2.2% Hispanic; and 1% Asian or Pacific islander.
- In the 1994 mid-term elections, 27% of the voting age population participated.

LOUISIANA HOT ISSUES

AIDS Virus Spreading

The NO-AIDS Task Force released figures on October 8 showing that the spread of AIDS among blacks in Louisiana has been much faster than the national figure -- national increase of 411% and state increase of 505%. African-Americans now comprise 42.1% of the infected persons in Louisiana, compared to 29.9% in 1990. Similarly, the virus is spreading faster among women than men in the state, and even faster than the national figure for women. Between June 1990 and June 1995, the total number of women infected with HIV in the country rose 482%, but in Louisiana it rose 558% (from 139 cases to 771 cases). As a result, women now comprise 10.9% of the state's AIDS patients, compared to 7% in 1990. During a September 29 debate, U.S. Senate candidate Woody Jenkins (R) stated, "the answer to the AIDS problem . . . is in 90 percent of the cases very simple; we need to make sure that gay people stop engaging in the acts that they're engaging in. If they will do that, that's going to stop 90 percent of the AIDS problem."

Federal Funds For Local Police Departments

On October 9, the U.S. Department of Justice announced grants to New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport and Jefferson Parish to help get police officers away from desks and back on the street. The cities will receive the following (approximate) federal monies -- New Orleans \$902,000; Baton Rouge \$224,000; Shreveport \$963,750; Jefferson Parish \$1.9 million. The cities and parish plan to spend the money on a variety of equipment (fingerprint scanners and laptop computers for squad cars) and some personnel to help reduce the time officers spend on office work.

FBI Investigation of Political Corruption and Gambling Industry

Former state Senator Larry Bankston is scheduled to go to trial on May 12, 1997, along with two co-defendants, on charges of conspiracy, operating an illegal enterprise and RICO violations. The FBI has accused the trio of arranging bribes for lawmakers in exchange for favorable votes on gambling issues. The two other defendants, former video poker operator Fred Goodson and his accountant Joe Morgan, entered not guilty pleas October 14. Bankston entered his plea

October 11 through his attorney. Bankston was chairman of the committee that handled gambling legislation. The FBI secretly recorded conversations of Bankston's telephone calls last year. Bankston's attorney Lewis Unglesby says the FBI has "selectly [sic] edited" the conversations to implicate Bankston in the wide-ranging corruption probe. These and several other indictments resulted from a two-year FBI investigation of alleged bribery involving legislators, the gambling industry and lobbyists. Other indictees include former state Senator B.B. "Sixty" Rayburn, former state Representative Mike Russo, and former Western Waste Industries executive Vernon Hizel. In another gambling-related indictment, attorney William Broadhurst, a key player in the unraveling of Gary Hart's 1987 presidential campaign (he chartered "Monkey Business"), was charged on October 4 with skimming money from construction contracts for two floating casinos in New Orleans that operated only six weeks before closing.

Gambling/Gaming

On October 15, a constitutional amendment requiring local approval of gaming took effect -- the amendment was approved by 75% of the voters in the September 21 primary. A local-option menu vote will be on the November ballot and will allow people in different jurisdictions to accept or reject the various existing forms of gambling in their own areas. The Louisiana chapter of the Christian Coalition is spearheading an effort to mail out 500,000 voter guides that urge voters to vote down video poker, riverboat casinos and the land-based casino in New Orleans in next month's local option elections. After meeting with organizers of the effort October 3, Governor Mike Foster says he'll support the initiative. The guides are expected to be mailed a week before the election.

Audit of State Department of Transportation

Louisiana's Department of Transportation is once again in the spot light. A legislative audit claims the agency has allowed millions of dollars to slip away in damage claims (e.g., such as accidents or mishaps that result in damage to state property). Secretary Frank Denton apparently has collected less than \$1 million in claims out of a total of almost \$10 million. Denton says the audit does not reflect that many of the cases are "uncollectible damages."

Church Burnings

Last week, October 9, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission released a study focusing on racial tension in the south, especially in light of the recent rash of black church burnings -- more than 100 churches have been burned in the south since January 1995 and six cases of arson were in East Baton Rouge Parish. The report was based in part on a public hearing held in Baker, Louisiana, in July. The Commission found that some of the burnings were race-motivated, while other were not. It also determined that there was no conspiracy, national or regional, to attack black churches. Nonetheless, the Commission did find that there still are racial and ethnic tensions in the South and challenged governors in six southern states to meet with them to develop an "action plan" to address the issue. Louisiana Governor Foster has accepted the challenge and met with the Commission on October 22.

Concealed Weapons Law Almost In Effect

Earlier this year, the state legislature approved Governor Foster's concealed weapons bill, which goes into effect in November. State police report that they have already mailed 6,000

applications for concealed weapons permits. Troopers say they're expecting 40,000 permit requests by the end of the year.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:
Louisiana

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 6.8%:** The unemployment rate in Louisiana has declined from 7.6% to 6.8% since 1993.
- **162,200 New Jobs:** 162,200 new private-sector jobs have been created in Louisiana since 1993 -- 46% more than were created during the previous four years.
- **390,496 Receive Tax Cut:** Last year, 390,496 Louisiana residents received a tax break through the Earned Income Tax Credit, which helps working families make ends meet.
- **142,000 Have Received a Raise:** 142,000 Louisiana workers have benefited from the increase in the minimum wage by \$.90 over two years, which went into effect on October 1, 1996. 104,000 more will receive a raise on September 1, 1997.
- **583,000 Protected By Family & Medical Leave:** Approximately 583,000 Louisiana workers are now covered by the Family & Medical Leave Law, which allows workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing relative.
- **Business Failures Down 27%:** Business failures have dropped 27% per year since 1993, after increasing 17% per year during the previous 12 years. Additionally, bank lending has increased by \$6.9 billion -- after contracting \$6.5 billion during the previous 4 years.
- **Home Building Up 15%:** Home building has increased 15% per year since 1993.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **673 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 673 new police officers to date in communities across Louisiana.
- **\$2.2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence Next Year:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Louisiana will be able to utilize \$2.2 million in federal funds in FY97 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Louisiana received \$2.0 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **\$9.7 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Louisiana's Schools:** Louisiana received \$9.7 million in FY96 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING LOUISIANA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **33,770 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 33,770 fewer people on welfare in Louisiana now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 13% decrease.
- **Child Support Collections Up 70%:** Child support collections have been increased by over \$59 million -- or 70% -- in Louisiana since FY92.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **Nearly \$79 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY95, Louisiana received \$78.7 million in Head Start funding, benefitting over 19,300 students.
- **201,400 Get Access to More Affordable Student Loans:** Approximately 201,400 Louisiana students -- 141,000 current borrowers and 60,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- will be able to take advantage of the new direct lending loan program and will benefit from lower interest rates and increased repayment options.
- **Nearly \$18 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** Since 1993, Louisiana has received \$17.8 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is being used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- ***Big Branch Marsh:*** President Clinton has established 25 new national wildlife refuges nationwide, including Big Branch Marsh on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, LA. The President also signed an executive order to enhance wildlife-dependent recreation -- such as hunting and fishing -- on national wildlife refuges. Finally, the President opened 16 refuges for fishing, including Grand Cote and Mandalay in Louisiana -- and 20 for hunting, including Big Branch Marsh.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- ***\$12 Million to Communities Across Louisiana:*** Northeast Delta, Macon Ridge, New Orleans and Ouachita Parish were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.

PROTECTING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE:

- ***Access to Health Insurance Protected for Nearly 253,000:*** As many as 253,000 Louisiana residents in families with a worker who changes, loses, or leaves a job with health insurance will be guaranteed continued access to their health insurance under the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill the President signed into law on August 21, 1996.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN LOUISIANA 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 Louisiana after the first 43 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Louisiana:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 6.8%.
- In 43 months, Louisiana has added 162,200 total jobs, after adding 123,900 during the previous 4 years combined. 46 percent more new jobs **per year** -- 45,265 vs. 30,975 average during the previous 4 years.
- In 43 months, Louisiana has added 147,600 private-sector jobs, after adding 92,800 during the previous 4 years combined. Over 80 percent more new private-sector jobs **per year** -- 41,191 vs. 23,200 average during the previous 4 years.
- In 43 months, Louisiana has added 3,700 total manufacturing jobs or 1,286 **per year**. During the previous 4 years combined, Louisiana added 12,800 manufacturing jobs or 3,200 **per year**.
- Bank lending has increased by \$6.914 billion -- after dropping by \$6.5 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 30.4% **per year** -- after increasing 8% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Business failures have dropped 27% **per year** -- after increasing 17% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Home building has increased 15% **per year**.
- Consumer confidence has increased 82%.

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

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

25 TIMES MORE LOUISIANA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 390,496 working families in Louisiana will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 15,672 wealthiest taxpayers in Louisiana.

TAX CUT FOR 18,281 SMALL BUSINESSES IN LOUISIANA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 18,281 small businesses in Louisiana are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

583,000 LOUISIANA 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 582,680 workers in Louisiana, and protects the jobs of 35,004 workers in Louisiana who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

201,400 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN LOUISIANA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 201,400 Louisiana borrowers -- 141,000 current borrowers and 60,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- Louisiana

New Orleans

HOUSING

State Approves Funding for Low-Income Housing

The Louisiana Bond Commission recently approved funding for over 700 low-interest loans to first-home buyers. The Jefferson Parish Home Mortgage Authority received \$15.8 million in bonds, and the New Orleans Home Mortgage Authority received \$29.4 million. The loans, most of which will be distributed based on income, will carry an interest rate of 5.5 percent.

New Housing to Aid in Urban Renewal

Last week, Hibernia Bank and the 7th ward government announced a \$2.4 million home-building project that will create two dozen homes as part of the "impact neighborhood" urban renewal program. The venture, similar to one in the Central City neighborhood, will provide discounted homes to low- and middle-income families and allow the bank to comply with the federal Community Reinvestment Act. A HUD grant will provide some buyers with no-interest second mortgages.

DRUGS

New Orleans Police Crack Down on Drug Use

The New Orleans Police Department recently began a drug sting operation. Last weekend, police arrested over 50 suspects after videotaping them placing orders for heroin and cocaine.

CRIME

Sheriff's Deputy Arrested in Hostage Crisis

Chad Louviere, a southern Louisiana sheriff's deputy, held his estranged wife and five other female bank tellers hostage. Louviere, who shot and killed one of the tellers and sexually assaulted two others, has been charged with murder, rape, kidnapping and sexual battery. He is also accused of a third rape, committed several hours prior to the 25-hour standoff.

Kyles to Face a Fourth Homicide Trial

Last week, a deadlocked jury meant that Curtis Lee Kyles will be tried a fourth time for the 1984 murder of a New Orleans woman who was shot in a supermarket parking lot. Kyles, who was convicted and sentenced to death, had his conviction overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court last year because prosecutors withheld evidence during the original trial and one eyewitness recanted her testimony. Kyles insists that a police informant, found in possession of the victim's car shortly after the murder, framed him by planting evidence in his home.

LAWSUIT

New Orleans Residents Settle Class-Action Lawsuit

Thirty-eight thousand New Orleans residents who were exposed to pesticides from the now defunct Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company will receive \$6,658 each from a class-action suit. The award, based on proximity to the site, medical conditions, property ownership and time spent in the area, totals over \$51.5 million. However, over half of the money will go to attorneys fees and a community development organization.

EDUCATION

St. Bernard Parish Improves Math and Science Education

St. Bernard Parish recently announced that it will use a \$20,000 Department of Education grant to increase the use of games and computers in math and science education. The plan, made possible by relaxed state curriculum regulations, was designed by area educators to increase hands-on experience and improve math and science performance.

BUSINESS

City Bans Busses in the French Quarter

Last week, the New Orleans City Council voted unanimously to ban large vehicles from the French Quarter to protect the area's delicate and unique architecture. Hotel owners opposed the measure, which they claim will harm the tourism industry.

Lake Charles

GAMING

Video Poker Ruling Reaffirmed

Recently, the Louisiana Supreme Court refused a state request for a rehearing of its decision to allow video poker operators and riverboat casinos to contribute money to political action committees. The Court ruled that the portion of state law banning such contributions is unconstitutional because it violates the First Amendment rights of gaming interests.

Riverboats Relocate to Lake Charles

Two New Orleans riverboat gambling casinos, allegedly involved in a kickback scheme, were recently sold and relocated to Lake Charles. The two casinos currently face corruption charges. Their pending arrival to Lake Charles has raised controversy, further upsetting local residents opposed to gambling.

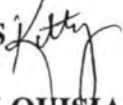
Voters Will Decide Fate of Gambling

On November 5, voters will decide whether to permit gambling in their parishes. In Lake Charles Parish, riverboat gambling is expected to remain legal, however video gambling is not widely supported. Although video gambling brought \$88,525 in revenue to the Parish last year, opponents argue that each compulsive gambler costs the community \$19,000 in lost productivity, social services, theft, jails and specialized policing.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OCTOBER 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS 
SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- LOUISIANA

Use of Government-Owned and Commercial-Dredging Fleet: Commercial-dredge interests are pursuing the elimination of government-owned dredges--owned and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Maritime interests (such as ship owners and some shippers) who depend on navigable channels are alarmed by this action. The dredging fleet, is necessary especially for the high-shoaling areas as in the Mississippi River flooding and silting seasons. Any reduction in the dredging fleet translates to lost revenue. Other non-Mississippi river ports will also be affected by the loss of government dredges. Therefore, the possible loss of the Corps' dredges could seriously contribute to a reduction in the overall dredging capacity. (DOT)

Port of Baton Rouge: The Port of Baton Rouge experienced a 255 percent increase in wood-product exports during the first half of 1996, which contributed to the overall increase of 65 percent in dollar value of all cargo handled. (DOT)

Canal Lock Replacement: The Inner-Harbor Navigation-Canal (New Orleans) lock replacement remains undecided pending agreement with local groups on environmental justice issues such as property relocation. This lock is used by shallow draft and deep draft vessels and these vessels are suffering delays because the lock is too small and obsolete. Corps has been working with property residents near the lock, but state and local politics have hampered their efforts. Renewing the lock will be about a \$500 million project and could cause major disruptions to residential areas and commuters. (DOT)

Greater New Orleans Bridge: A controversial issue in New Orleans is the imminent opening of exclusive transit lanes on the Greater New Orleans Bridge. This project was recently completed using approximately \$40 million dollars of Federal Transit Administration funds. At present only transit vehicles or passenger vans carrying seven or more people will be allowed to use the lane. State Representative Jackie Brechtel Clarkson, a former New Orleans council member, has been very vocal about opening the bridge to all traffic or at least providing better signage for the other bridges. During a presidential visit in mid-summer, she approached you about this issue and in July at a DOT forum, she spoke with FHWA Administrator Rodney Slater. Mr. Wilbur Hare, FTA regional administrator, has met with Rep. Clarkson, the Governor's office, and the State DOT. He explained that it would take an act of Congress to avoid repayment to the FTA of the \$40 million if the lanes were opened to the general public. As a result of an October 3 public

hearing, the Regional Planning Council (which serves as staff to the MPO) agreed to evaluate the impacts of lowering the occupancy requirements to an HOV of 2+ persons and report back to the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development and the public. FTA has indicated that this would be acceptable as long as the lanes remain for High Vehicle Occupancy (HOV) only. (DOT)

Tropical Storm Josephine: This storm affected the Parishes of Jefferson and Lafourche on October 7 and 8. Joint FEMA/State Preliminary Damage Assessments began on October 14 and concluded on October 18. To date, there have been no additional requests for Federal assistance. (FEMA)

Hurricane Shelters: Louisiana has asked FEMA to determine the level of reimbursement for State-run shelter operations during hurricanes. The American Red Cross has informed the State that it would not support shelter operation costs in certain areas. FEMA will meet with both the Red Cross and the State of Louisiana within the next two months to resolve this issue. (FEMA)

Classroom Technology: Louisiana ranks last in providing students access to computers, according to a recent report. The governor's Louisiana Learn Commission has sent a technology improvement plan to the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education that estimates that \$65 million per year must be spent to provide the desired ration of one computer for every ten students. (DOEd)

Choctaws Request Gaming Procedures: The Jena Band of Choctaw Indians has requested the Secretary of Interior to issue class III gaming procedures for the Tribe following the Governor's refusal to negotiate a compact with the Tribe under terms identical to the three existing compacts in the State. DOI has advised the Tribe that it would not make any decision regarding their request for procedures until the Solicitor determines whether the Secretary retains authority to promulgate class III gaming procedures following the Supreme Court's decision in Seminole Tribe v. State of Florida. (DOI)

Cajun Electric Power Cooperative: A court appointed Trustee has been conducting an auction of the Cajun system, which is expected to yield up to \$1.2 billion in cash (Cajun's debt to USDA, including accumulated interest, totals nearly \$4.2 billion). There have been a number of news articles in recent years on the bankruptcy of Cajun, a nonprofit wholesale power supplier to distribution cooperatives in rural Louisiana. The debt is a result of borrowing to invest in nuclear power during the 1970's. (USDA)

China Poultry: China has threatened to impose a ban on imports of U.S. poultry, citing concerns that chickens might be infected with pathogenic avian influenza. Chinese officials have agreed to delay a ban contingent on consultations with USDA officials. Consultations will take place within the next ten days. (USTR)

Lake Charles, Louisiana

Crime Statistics

Obtained from the 1994 and 1995 FBI Crime Report:

<u>Crime</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>% Increase/Decrease</u>
Overall Index	5575	5510	-2%
Murder	12	9	-25%
Rape	41	44	+7%
Robbery	176	171	-3%
Assault	383	443	+16%
Burglary	1097	972	-11%

COPS

Lake Charles received \$952,076 from the COPS office to hire or redeploy 26.5 new community police officers. The first COPS-funded officer (Officer Jerome Seaberry, Sr.) killed in the line of duty is from Lake Charles.

Curfew

A curfew, matching state law, has been in effect for at least fifteen years. It is felt that the curfew is helpful and effective.

Truancy

Truant students will have their parents contacted or visited by either school officials or child welfare officials. If the problem is not resolved, the school principal and attendance counselor will conference with the parents, and the child can choose to attend an alternative school. The alternative school, put in place this year, provides a different setting and tries to motivate the students.

School Uniforms

School uniforms were attempted by a handful of elementary schools on a voluntary basis within the last three years, but a lack of interest forced schools to abandon school uniform policies.

New Orleans, Louisiana

Crime Statistics

Obtained from the 1995 FBI Uniform Crime Report:

<u>Crime</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>% Increase/Decrease</u>
Overall Index	49,842	53,399	+7%
Murder	424	363	-14%
Rape	436	487	+12%
Robbery	4,822	5,349	+11%
Assault	3,639	4,677	+29%
Burglary	10,064	10,236	+2%

COPS

New Orleans has received \$5,795,585 from the COPS office to hire or redeploy 150.2 new community police officers.

Curfew

Mayor Morial instituted a nighttime curfew, which the President praised in a speech in New Orleans on May 30, 1996 before the Women's International Convention of The Church of God of Christ. The President also released a Justice Department study on curfews that day. During the first year of the curfew, youth crime in New Orleans dropped 27 percent during the curfew hours, armed robbery dropped by 33 percent, and auto thefts fell by 42 percent.

Truancy

Police officers can bring truant students to the school centers where the parents are alerted that their child is not in school and that consequences for chronic truancy include jail time for student **or** parent. Fifteen parents have been sentenced to jail in the past couple of years.

School Uniforms

Every single public school in New Orleans has a school uniform policy. Uniforms have been in place for the last 3-4 years and have proved very effective in lowering the number of fights at school.



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

October 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY

RE: HOT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES FOR LOUISIANA

VTS 2000. VTS is the principal form of traffic control and regulation used in maritime commerce. A VTS is an interactive shore-based waterway management and communications system usually augmented with surveillance equipment (principally radar) for acquiring data on the position of vessels and traffic flow. The VTS 2000 program originated in response to a congressional mandate following the 1989 Exxon Valdez accident and oil spill in Alaska. VTS 2000 is dedicated to improving vessel transit safety in up to 17 major ports in the United States. In addition to making shipping safer, the program pays important dividends by reducing the likelihood of spills and keeping the lanes of commerce open. According to DOT, the Administration's request of \$6 million for VTS 2000 in the Transportation Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997 was killed in conference at the insistence of House Appropriations Committee Chairman Bob Livingston (R-LA), despite strong Administration support. The Port of New Orleans was targeted by the Coast Guard to be one of the first ports to use VTS 2000.

Kisatchie National Forest. Earlier this year, Senator J. Bennett Johnston proposed an amendment to the Defense Authorization bill that would transfer 85,000 acres of land from the U.S. Forest Service to the Army at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Local environmental groups and the Louisiana press widely criticized this amendment.

The situation was resolved with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Army and the Department of Agriculture to allow the Army use of the Kisatchie National Forest. Our stipulation, however, was that the agreement would require the Army to comply with all environmental laws. The MOA that allowed the Army's use was signed in August, and the Defense conferees refused to add Johnston's amendment. Senator Johnston was quoted in the press that he was not happy, but he took no further action. The press was generally supportive of our actions.

There is talk that the National Guard in Louisiana may be trying to get Forest Service lands in the same manner. The Administration's message is that the MOA is working and if the Army finds they still need land, we can revisit the Memorandum of Agreement.

Red River Chloride. In 1957, the public health service concluded that the Red River, which runs through Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas, was unfit for agriculture and municipal purposes

because of its high chloride content. In 1961, Congress authorized a project to desalinate the Red River, but the project was never included in a budget until this Administration. The Corps of Engineers has been working on an Environmental Impact Statement for several years, and during the last two years have been in constant dispute with the Fish and Wildlife Service. CEQ has acted as a mediator in this dispute over the last eight months, trying to find ways to mitigate the environmental effects so the project could go forward. We have, however, come to believe that the drastic alteration of the Red River ecosystem that has developed over many years is devastating to fish and wildlife and the sport fishing industry that has developed around the river. This project is strongly supported by Senator J. Bennett Johnston. Governors of the effected states have been silent, but the Oklahoma and Texas wildlife departments are vehemently opposed. We have requested the Corps of Engineers to prepare a supplemental environmental analysis to determine whether we should continue to support the Red River chloride project in our budgeting. We have not told Senator Johnston of our concerns about this project. You should refrain from doing so as well.