

Staff Secretary

Sean Maloney

10 boxes received in file and filed September 20, 1999

Box 1 - Presidential Trip Books - 1995-1996

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

14580

NARA 11953

Box 2 - Presidential Trip Books - 1996

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

14581

NARA 11954

Box 3 - Presidential Trip Books - 1997

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

14582

NARA 11955

**PRESIDENTIAL
TRIP
BOOKS**

**JANUARY 1997-
APRIL 1997**

Presidential Trip Books
JANUARY 1997-APRIL 1997

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

JANUARY 1997

Divider Title: _____

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
NORTHBROOK AND
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

January 22, 1997

Staff Copy

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Wednesday, January 22, 1997

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Distributed
Separately

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1997

VISIT TO STANLEY FIELD MIDDLE SCHOOL
REMARKS AT GLENBROOK NORTH HIGH SCHOOL

DATE: January 22, 1997

LOCATION: Northbrook, IL

TIMES: 10:40am-11:00am

11:15am-12:15pm

FROM: Marcia Hale and Michael Cohen

I. PURPOSE

You will observe a science experiment at Stanley Field Middle School to illustrate the importance of a sound science background in elementary and middle school.

At Glenbrook North High School, you will announce the 8th grade math and science results on the Third International Math and Science Study (TIMSS) test for the 20 school districts in the "First in the World Consortium," and announce a "Presidential First in the World Challenge," challenging additional school districts and states to also administer the TIMSS test so they can compare their own academic standards and academic performance against international benchmarks.

II. BACKGROUND

TIMSS Results for the Consortium: The results you will release today, for 8th grade math and science (4th and 12th grade results for the Consortium and for the 41 participating nations will not be available for 6-12 months) show the **consortium students performing among the first in the world in science** (Consortium average = 584; 1st ranked Singapore = 607, which is not a statistically different score). U.S. students overall ranked slightly above the international average with an average score of 534. The international average is 516. **Consortium students also scored among 2nd in the world in math** (Consortium average = 587; 1st-ranked Singapore - 643, which is significantly higher). Consortium students were ranked together with Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, and Belgium, above the international average of 513 and the U.S. average of 500.

One reason for the Consortium's excellent performance in math is that 50% of the Consortium 8th graders take algebra compared to only 20% nationwide.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Secretary Richard Riley
Dr. Paul Kimmelman
Mary Hamblet (teacher)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Stanley Field Middle School -- Pool Press
Glenbrook North High School -- Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Visit to a math/science classroom at Stanley Field Middle School
- Arrival at Glenbrook North High School
- Dr. Kimmelman makes remarks and introduces Secretary Riley
- Secretary Riley makes remarks and introduces Mary Hamblet
- Mary Hamblet makes remarks and introduces the President
- The President makes remarks
- The President works a ropeline and departs

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speech writers

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Fr: Michael Cohen, Domestic Policy Council
Re: Background for Glenbrook North Event

The First in the World Consortium: This is a group of 20 suburban local school districts from the North Shore of Chicago. Already successful by most American education standards, in 1995 they joined together to help their students aim for and reach world class standards, especially in math and science. The consortium school districts are the only local school districts in the nation to respond to an invitation from the U.S. Department of Education to administer the TIMSS test to their students.

The Consortium members have developed a very close working relationship with Secretary Riley and his staff at the Education Department. The Education Department has provided ongoing technical assistance to the Consortium, met with the Consortium leaders on a regular basis in Washington and Illinois, connected them to a variety of partners including the North Central Regional Education Laboratory and the National Alliance of Business. The Education Department awarded the Consortium a \$150,000 grant to support their efforts in September 1996. The Illinois Department of Education awarded the Consortium a \$300,000 Goals 2000 grant in December 1996.

The Consortium leaders have also worked closely with their Congressman, John Porter (R), who chairs the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS and Education. They have worked particularly hard to help Mr. Porter understand the importance of Goals 2000 to their effort.

Your First in the World Challenge: Today you will challenge other communities and states to follow the lead of this Consortium: to administer the TIMSS tests and to compare their academic standards, curriculum and performance in math and science to the international benchmarks. The U.S. Department of Education has resources to support 6-12 state or local participants this spring, and an additional 45-55 in the next academic year. The Education Department, the National Science Foundation and other federal agencies will provide a range of technical assistance and support to states and districts that volunteer for this initiative.

This challenge should spark interest in world-class standards for math and science nationally, and fits perfectly your vision of national standards and grass roots reform.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1997

MEETING WITH MAYOR RICHARD DALEY AND CHICAGO SCHOOL BOARD

DATE: January 22, 1997

LOCATION: Chicago, IL

TIME: 2:45pm-3:45pm

FROM: Marcia Hale and Michael Cohen

I. PURPOSE

You will meet with Mayor Daley and other school officials to update you on the initial successes of their program in reforming the Chicago public school system. This meeting will give you a perspective on the critical issues which confront not only the Chicago public school system but public school systems all over the nation.

II. BACKGROUND

In October, the superintendent and board placed 109 schools (71 elementary and 38 high schools) --nearly one-fifth of the city's public schools -- on academic probation because of their low performance on standardized tests. In these schools, at least 85% of the students tested below grade level. In some cases, fewer than 5% of the students were at grade level. Schools on probation will receive external management and instructional reviews, and will be required to develop and implement an improvement plan. **This is one of the most significant and controversial steps taken under the new law, and one that the mayor and school system leadership are very proud of.**

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Secretary Richard Riley
Mayor Richard Daley
Members of Chicago School Board

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Spray (at the top)

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Mayor Daley makes remarks and introduces Secretary Riley
- Secretary Riley makes remarks and introduces the President
- The President makes remarks

VI. REMARKS

Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Fr: Michael Cohen, Domestic Policy Council *mc*
Re: Background for Meeting with Mayor Daley and School Board

In 1995, the Illinois legislature passed a Chicago school reform law that gave Mayor Daley sweeping managerial control over the city schools, which former Education Secretary William Bennet once described as the "worst in the nation." Key features of the law and the new education leadership's approach include:

- Management has been reorganized along corporate lines, replacing the former superintendent with a new Chief Executive Officer (Paul Vallas). Most of the senior staff of the school system has been replaced.
- The former elected school board has been replaced by a Chicago School Reform Board of Trustees appointed by the Mayor. The Board President is Gery Chico.
- A \$1.3 billion budget deficit has been closed, a new financial plan has been developed and a new contract with the teachers' union (including annual 3% raises) has been signed.
- On the evening you meet with the city's education leaders, the board of school reform will announce the 4-6 applicants that will be selected as the city's first charter schools. These schools will open in September 1997, and will be able to apply to the state of Illinois for federal charter school funds in the next several weeks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ONE-ON-ONE INTERVIEW WITH AL HUNT FOR WBIS-TV, NY

DATE: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1997
LOCATION: CHICAGO CULTURAL CENTER
TIME: BRIEFING: 3:50-4:00 CST
INTERVIEW: 4:05-4:15 CST
FROM: MIKE McCURRY, LAURA SCHWARTZ

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this television interview is to reiterate the Administration's economic accomplishments and discuss your plan to balance the budget.

II. BACKGROUND

On January 22, in partnership with ITT, the Wall Street Journal Company launched the first new television station in New York in over thirty years. It is a business/sports channel which in the fairly near future will go national. Their mission is to tackle important business issues during the day and broadcast sporting events at night.

The interview will be conducted by Al Hunt, the Executive Washington Edit or of the Wall Street Journal. The interview will be broadcast either Wednesday night or Thursday morning and night throughout the New York Islanders game against the Edmonton Oilers Thursday night. It will also be used by the Wall Street Journal and their Asian and European newspaper and TV networks. It is possible that excerpts from the interview may be used on CBS.

Hunt will likely ask you about:

- Balanced Budget Amendment
- Medicare
- Greenspan comments on inflation - good news on inflation may be ending as low unemployment leads to rising wage demands
- Women's NBA - holding a press conference to announce player assignments might ask about future of women in the NBA
- What is your favorite sport besides golf?
- Who is your favorite basketball team?
- Did you ever see Scottie Pippen play while you were Governor?

II. SCHEDULE

3:50-4:00pm	Briefing
4:05-4:15pm	Make-up/Interview
4:15pm	Depart

III. PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT

Al Hunt
Mike McCurry
WBIS TV crew (5)

IV. PRESS PLAN

The 5 minute segment will be played Thursday during daytime programming and either Wednesday or Thursday night during the Islanders game. It is possible that some excerpts will be used on CBS.

V. REMARKS

Talking points attached:
* Economic
* Balanced Budget
* Medicare
* Islanders v. Oilers Hockey Stats

Revised: January 16, 1997

THE ECONOMY UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

DEFICIT REDUCTION -- DEFICIT CUT 60% WITHIN FOUR YEARS:

- The deficit has been cut by more than 60% -- \$290 billion in 1992 vs \$107.3 billion now. President Clinton is the first President to cut the deficit four years in a row since Truman.
- President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan will reduce the deficit by more than \$1 trillion over seven years. And building off this original deficit reduction, the President has now proposed balancing the budget by 2002, while protecting Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment, and targeting a tax cut at the middle class.
- The United States currently has the lowest deficit as a share of GDP of any major economy in the world. [OECD, 6/96]

UNEMPLOYMENT -- DOWN TO 5.3%:

- The unemployment rate is now 5.3 percent. In 1992, the unemployment rate averaged 7.5 percent.
- The unemployment rate has been below 6 percent for 28 straight months.

JOBS -- 11.2 MILLION ADDED:

- Nearly 11.2 million new jobs have been created during the Clinton Administration -- a faster annual rate of growth than any Republican Administration since the Roaring 1920s.
- Since the President was inaugurated, the private sector has created 221,000 jobs per month, nearly 8 times more jobs per month than were created under the previous administration (29,000).
- 93% of all new jobs during the Clinton Administration have been created by the private sector -- that's higher than the average during any Administration since Harry S Truman.

JOB QUALITY -- HIGH QUALITY JOBS BEING CREATED:

- After losing 2.1 million manufacturing jobs over the 12 years prior to the Clinton Administration, the economy has added 164,000 manufacturing jobs since President Clinton took office.
- Auto jobs have increased by 105,000 during the Clinton Administration -- after declining by 35,000 during the previous 4 years -- and auto employment under President Clinton is the highest since the Carter Administration.
- After declining by 667,000 during the previous 4 years, construction jobs are up by almost 1 million since January 1993 -- that's a faster rate of growth than any President since the Truman Administration.
- Recent evidence suggests two-thirds of the new jobs have been in high-wage job categories.

MISERY INDEX -- AT LOWEST LEVEL SINCE 1968:

- The Misery Index is at its lowest level since 1968. (The Misery Index is the sum of unemployment and inflation -- lower numbers indicate better performing economies.)

INFLATION -- LOWEST SINCE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION:

- Inflation -- as measured by the CPI -- during the Clinton Administration has averaged just 2.8 percent per year; that's the lowest it has been for any Administration since John F. Kennedy was President.

STRONG ECONOMIC GROWTH:

- The private sector of the economy has grown 3.1 percent annually since the President was inaugurated -- that's a faster annual rate of growth than either of the previous two Administrations.

EXPORTS -- AT RECORD HIGHS

- Exports are at an all-time high and up more than one-third -- \$212 billion -- since President Clinton took office; that's a faster rate of growth than during either of the previous two Administrations. This export growth has helped to create hundreds of thousands of high-paying jobs -- jobs, on average, that pay 13 percent more than other jobs.

NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS -- AT A POST-WAR HIGH

- We have a record number of new incorporations in each of the last three years. Business incorporations have increased by nearly 740,000 per year since President Clinton took office, the highest rate of increase since the Second World War.

MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION -- U.S. MAINTAINS WORLD LEAD:

- In 1994, the United States surpassed Japan as the world leader in motor vehicle production -- the last time the United States was number one was back in 1979. And in 1995, America retained its status as the world's largest auto producer. And, in 1996, America is on pace to maintain its lead.

CONSUMER SENTIMENT -- STRONGEST SINCE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION

- Consumers have been more optimistic about their future economic prospects under President Clinton than during any other Administration since Lyndon B. Johnson was President. (Source: Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan).

COMPETITIVENESS -- U.S. DECLARED WORLD LEADER AGAIN:

- For the first time in ten years, the World Economic Forum declared the U.S. the world's most competitive economy in 1994. In 1995 America was not only selected again for this honor, but beat countries like Japan and Germany by an even larger margin than the year before.
- And in 1996 -- on a comparable basis as previous reports -- America was ranked the world's most competitive economy yet again. [Source: IMD.]

Revised: January 16, 1997

BUSINESS INVESTMENT – UP 11 PERCENT PER YEAR:

- Investment in producer's durable equipment, shown to be closely associated with productivity gains, has soared at an 11.2 percent annual growth rate since the Administration took office – that's a better record than any other post-war Administration.
- After President Clinton took office, business investment grew at double-digit rates for three years in a row – for the first time in three decades. So far in 1996, business investment has grown 8.4 percent, still higher than in any year during the previous two Administrations.

BUSINESS FAILURES – DECREASING 7% PER YEAR:

- Since President Clinton took office, business failures have dropped 7.4 percent per year – after increasing 14 percent per year during the previous 4 years.

HOME OWNERSHIP – HIGHEST SINCE 1981

- Homeownership rate is at its highest level since 1981. And in 1995, 1.4 million citizens became homeowners – that's the largest one-year increase in three decades.
- Since President Clinton took office, 4.5 million Americans became homeowners.
- Homes have been more affordable during the Clinton Administration than during any other Administration since Richard Nixon was President. [Based on data from the National Association of Realtors.]
- Mortgage rates are low, averaging 7.9 percent during the Clinton Administration – compared to 9.5 percent during the Bush Administration and 12.8 percent during the Reagan Administration.

STOCK MARKET – SETTING NEW HIGHS

- A family that invested \$10,000 in the stock market at the start of the Clinton Administration is almost \$11,000 wealthier today.
- In real terms, the stock market has grown faster under President Clinton than under any other President in at least 40 years.

INCOMES HAVE FINALLY INCREASED ACROSS-THE-BOARD

- In 1995, median household income increased 2.7 percent – or \$898 -- in 1995 after adjusting for inflation, from \$33,178 to \$34,076 -- that's the largest one-year increase since 1986.
- Median family income has increased from \$38,980 in 1993 to \$40,611 in 1995 – that's a \$1,631 increase in income, adjusted for inflation, since President Clinton's Economic Plan passed in 1993.
- Since President Clinton took office, every income group -- from the most well-off to the poorest -- has experienced a real increase in their income. Income inequality dropped more in 1995 than in any year since 1968.
- The number of people in poverty dropped 1.6 million, from 38.06 million in 1994 to 36.43 million in 1995 -- that's the largest one-year decline since 1968.

Balanced Budget Amendment

Q. Are you really committed to opposing the Balanced Budget Amendment?

- First and foremost, I am deeply committed to achieving a balanced budget. The way to do it is for everyone to sit down at the table and to negotiate in good faith. We don't need a reason to put off hard decisions.
- I have consistently believed that it is unnecessary to tinker with the Constitution and enact bad policy that will restrict our ability to respond to economic downturns and place important policy decisions in the hands of court justices who will arbitrarily decide how to cut the budget.
- The Balanced Budget Amendment could give some people the excuse not to make the tough votes for a real balanced budget.

Q. After the election, you seemed to concede the idea that the BBA could be defeated.

- That's not true. An earlier assessment did look more negative -- but now it appears a vote would be very close. And I believe that this is bad policy, it can still be defeated, and the right way to get a balanced budget is without amending the Constitution -- and I will assert that view.

Q. What type of changes will the President seek?

- I will continue to argue against its passage. I will be asking those supporting the amendment to at least look very closely at the economic harm it will have on our economy. And I do have strong reservations about whether you can create an escape clause that is sufficiently flexible to take into account whatever may happen down the road with the economy.

Q. Are you going to put up a real strong fight?

- We expect a full and vigorous debate in the Senate. My position on the BBA has remained consistent and he will certainly assert that view.

MEDICARE

Q. Didn't you demagogue last year on Medicare, and will you have to fess up this year?

- We have always followed reasonable and sound plans. We have had a proposal on the table for almost two years that extends the life of the Fund well into the next decade. In 1993, we extended the Trust Fund three years without any Republican support.
- The Republican budget included flawed policies as well as \$270 billion in cuts -- more than was needed which would have increased premiums \$1700 over the seven years of the budget. That did not represent sound policy.
- The Republicans have moved back towards our direction, but as I stressed during the campaign their tax cut would have imposed even larger cuts in Medicare than the budget I vetoed. But I am encouraged by Chairman Archer's and Chairman Kasich's comments on our Medicare reform plan and I look forward to working in good faith and extending the Trust Fund well into the next decade.
- So now we must work together to create a productive bipartisan process to protect Medicare.

Q. Republicans reduced the size of their savings to \$158 billion -- which is close to your proposal. Why did you continue to criticize them?

- My criticism was directed at the \$270 billion in unnecessary cuts which Senator Dole continued to defend. I was also concerned about the implication of further cuts from their \$500 billion tax cut. Hopefully, when we sit down to the table this time, we won't face the same circumstances.

Q. Medicare Commission?

- We need to develop an effective bipartisan process that will require serious negotiation to deal with long term issues.
- For now, we need to concentrate on taking the first step toward balancing the budget and protecting Medicare well into the next decade.

- There are four principles we are going to meet.
 - 1.) We have a clear amount of Medicare savings and the number is reasonable and serious.
 - 2.) We extend the life of the Trust Fund well into the next decade
 - 3.) Our reforms will be based on sound policy that will strengthen the program as well as contributing to a balanced budget in 2002.
 - 4.) They are consistent with our overall policies of not placing any new additional burdens on beneficiaries or hospitals that will result in bad health policy.

Q. You have included a home health care transfer gimmick in the budget? How can you possibly defend it?

- First of all, this proposal is not included in the \$138 billion worth of savings. The reallocation of some of the Home Health Care expenditures into the Part B program is consistent with the treatment of Home Health Care prior to 1992. It simply reinstates the traditional division of Part A and Part B between acute care services and more chronic non-hospital based services in the Part B part of the program. In addition, as part of our overall cost containment strategy, we are including a new perspective reimbursement system as well provisions to crack down on fraud and abuse in Home Health Care that will achieve \$15 billion in scorable Home Health Care savings.
- Our home care proposal includes a brand new prospective payment system for home health services, as well as fraud and abuse component, which would reduce excess utilization and achieve scorable savings for the program.

[House Republicans voted for a similar reallocation last year.]

Q. Why don't you include the home health expenditures reallocated to the Part B side of the program in the calculation of the premium?

- Neither the Republicans last year nor the Administration included the reallocated portion in the premium calculation. We were and always will be concerned about program changes that increase costs for beneficiaries. Our budget proposal makes clear our concern discretionary costs for beneficiaries.
- The typical older American already spends one-fifth of their income on health care.

Q. Are there deeper cuts in your new budget than last year?

- Yes, we increased savings this year (\$124 billion to \$138 billion over 6 years), but we looked at the best health care policy for Medicare and Medicaid -- not arbitrary numbers.
- Our budget includes sound and prudent savings to strengthen the Trust Fund, increase choices and competition, and extends the life of the Trust Fund to at least 2006.

Q. Press reports say you declined including a high-income premium, but are still open to it in negotiations.

- We believe that we have the proposed the best plan to balance the budget. If you look at our savings, you can see that we have proposed a serious budget. I am not philosophically opposed to considering higher premiums for the most well-off beneficiaries, but we are going to try and pursue the plan we have presented.

Q. HMO Payment Cuts.

- Clearly all providers and insurers who contract with Medicare are going to contribute savings to strengthen the Trust Fund.
- Most respected studies have found that Medicare is overpaying HMOs.
- While per person payments to Medicare managed plans have grown by 16% over the past two years, private-sector payments to these plans have been virtually flat.
- Our plan addressed the flaws in Medicare's current payment methodology for managed care plans in a variety of ways: The phased in reduction of HMO payments rates from 95% to 90% which as attracted a great deal of speculation, is just one of those ways.

MEDICAID

Q. Are you going to cap the Medicaid program even though program spending has declined?

- While I will not give out exact details of my proposal at this time, it will meet four principles:

1.) Protect the fundamental guarantee of Medicaid, recognizing its importance to our core values -- protecting health care for children in poor families, the disabled, and safeguarding health care for millions of middle class families with family members in nursing homes.

2.) Must have a real long term budget safeguard that ensures that outyear spending does not rise too quickly, and overall entitlements do not grow out of control.

3.) Provide more coverage for uninsured children.

4.) Provide states with the flexibility to meet their unique needs, while covering more people and ensuring the integrity of the individual guarantee of solid Medicaid health benefits.

Q. Are you concerned about reports that Democrats, your base support groups and some governors are opposed to a Medicaid policy similar to your past proposals.

- No. I believe that many of the people you referred to will be less concerned when they see the proposal as a whole. I believe I share common ground with these individuals -- we all have a strong commitment to the Medicaid program and the people it serves.

NY Islanders v. Edmonton Oilers

Oilers are favored by a goal and a half

Islanders

- Atlantic division of the Eastern Conference
- 13 wins, 23 losses and 9 ties
- Last team in the NHL
- Coach Mike Milbury, facing forced resignation due to team record
- All Star Defenseman - Scott Lachance

Oilers

- Pacific division of the Western Conference
- 21 wins, 21 losses and 4 ties
- 2nd place in Pacific Conference
- Tied for 4th in overall Western Conference

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Illinois

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 5.1%:** After the first 47 months of the Clinton Administration, the unemployment rate in Illinois has declined from 7.1% to 5.1%.
- **446,300 New Jobs:** 446,300 new jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- nearly four times as many as in the previous four years combined.
- **48,500 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 48,500 new manufacturing jobs have been created since 1993, compared to the 52,600 jobs lost during the previous four years.
- **599,271 Receive Tax Cut:** Last year, 599,271 Illinois residents received a tax break through the Earned Income Tax Credit, which helps working families make ends meet.
- **158,000 Have Received a Raise:** 158,000 Illinois workers have benefited from the increase in the minimum wage by \$.90 over two years, which went into effect on October 1, 1996. 230,000 more will receive a raise on September 1, 1997.
- **Over 2 Million Protected By Family & Medical Leave:** Approximately 2,185,000 Illinois 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.
- **Boom in Manufacturing:** According to Site Selection Magazine, Chicago registered the highest number of new or expanded corporate facilities of any metropolitan area, with 265 expansions. In 1995, Chicago attracted 101 new manufacturing plants, led by the Chicago Recycling Corporation's \$250 million facility. Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Illinois also opened a new \$200 million facility in 1995.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **2,767 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 2,767 new police officers to date in communities across Illinois.
- **Over \$5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence Next Year:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Illinois will be able to utilize \$5.2 million in federal funds in FY97 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Illinois received \$4.6 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **Over \$19 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Illinois Schools:** Illinois received \$19.2 million in FY96 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING ILLINOIS RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **51,818 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 51,818 fewer people on welfare in Illinois now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 8% decrease.
- **Child Support Collections Up 33%:** Child support collections have been increased by over \$60 million -- or nearly 33% -- in Illinois since FY92.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **Over \$297 Million in Head Start Funding Since FY95:** Illinois received combined total of \$297 million in Head Start funding in fiscal years 1995 and 1996. Head Start funding for FY97 should total \$165.6 million.
- **Over 1 Million Get Access to More Affordable Student Loans:** Approximately 1.3 million Illinois borrowers -- 880,000 million current borrowers and 380,000 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 \$35 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** Since 1993, Illinois has received \$35.5 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. Additionally, the Department of Education estimates Illinois will be eligible for over \$20.9 million in Goals 2000 funding for FY97.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- **5 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 5 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Illinois, in Taylorville, Pembroke Township, LaSalle, Marshall, and Wauconda. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Illinois during the previous twelve years combined (4).

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- **\$100 Million to Chicago:** Chicago was designated an Empowerment Zone in December 1994 and was awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. As part of this project, First Chicago has initiated a \$100,000 pilot program to help 75 to 100 qualified families buy their first homes.
- **\$6 Million to Other Illinois Communities:** Additionally, East St. Louis and Springfield were both designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for similar job creation efforts.

COMBATTING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION:

- **123 New Immigration Agents:** Since 1993, INS has added 123 new personnel to control illegal immigration in Illinois. These additions are helping the state enforce worksite laws, crack down on criminal aliens and expeditiously process applications for political asylum and U.S. citizenship. According to INS, Illinois will add 25 new personnel during FY97.
- **\$9.2 Million in FY96 Reimbursements For the Cost of Incarcerating Illegal Aliens:** Illinois received in FY96 \$9.2 million in federal funds for the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens. This is the first time the federal government has ever assisted states with these costs.

PROTECTING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE:

- **Access to Health Insurance Protected for 784,000:** As many as 784,000 Illinois workers 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.

PROVIDING DISASTER ASSISTANCE:

- **\$397 Million in Disaster Assistance:** Illinois has received approximately \$397 million in federal emergency assistance since 1993. This helped the state recover from the severe flooding in the summer of 1993, other, less catastrophic flooding in 1994 and 1995, and tornadoes in the spring of 1996.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

- **Nearly \$1.3 Billion to Improve Mass Transit:** The FTA has provided approximately \$1.3 billion since 1993 to fund improvements in mass transportation in Illinois. The funds have been used to upgrade and modernize the heavy rail and commuter systems in Chicago and replace and upgrade bus systems throughout the state.

- **Rebuilding the Green Line:** The FTA contributed \$230 million (of the \$300 million cost) to the rehabilitation of Chicago's Green Line, which provides rapid transit service to both the west and south sides. Portions of the Green Line lie within the city's Empowerment Zone, and both the city and the CTA view this project as a major economic stimulus for the community.
- **Over \$1 Billion in Highway Funds to the Chicago Metropolitan Area:** Since 1993, Chicago has received approximately \$1 billion in highway funds. Projects along the Kennedy Expressway and over the Michigan Avenue Viaduct, among others, are being funded with this money.
- **Nearly \$92 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:** Chicago's Midway Airport and O'Hare International have received nearly \$92 million in funding to improve runway and safety and to soundproof neighboring schools, among other projects.

ENCOURAGING INNOVATIVE APPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGY:

- **\$152,576 in Technology Grants Awarded:** On September 19, 1996, the Native American Educational Services College in Chicago received a Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program (TIIAP) grant totalling \$152,576. These grants award non-profit organizations that develop innovative applications of new information and communications technologies and will be used at NAES College specifically to link college campuses in two urban Native American communities and two reservation areas to its central facility in Chicago for information access and work training.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ILLINOIS 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 Illinois after the first 47 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Illinois:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.1% to 5.0%.
- In 46 months, Illinois has added 446,300 total jobs, after adding 105,500 during the previous 4 years combined.
- In 46 months, Illinois has added 409,300 private-sector jobs, after adding 73,200 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 48,500 new manufacturing jobs added in 46 months -- after 52,600 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 4% **per year**.
- Business failures have dropped 8% **per year** -- after increasing 14% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Bank lending has increased by \$19.4 billion -- after declining by \$14.6 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Consumer confidence has increased 87%.
- Home building has increased 5% **per year** -- after declining 5% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

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

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

8 TIMES MORE ILLINOIS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 599,271 working families in Illinois will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 79,214 wealthiest taxpayers in Illinois.

TAX CUT FOR 53,060 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ILLINOIS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 53,060 small businesses in Illinois are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,185,000 ILLINOIS 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 2,185,099 workers in Illinois, and protects the jobs of 131,268 workers in Illinois who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.26 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ILLINOIS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.26 million Illinois borrowers -- 880,000 current borrowers and 380,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker

RE: Local Issues Briefing - Village of Northbrook, Illinois

EDUCATION

The area is known for low student-to-teacher ratios, professional staff, modern, state-of-the-art technology, and a wide range of academic and co-curricular activities. In the mid 80's, all four junior highs were ranked in the top 20 in Illinois based on student's reading comprehension and math tests. Glenbrook North was given the "Exemplary School Recognition Award" (only given to 114 schools nationwide) in 1984. Over 90% of Glenbrook North's graduates attend institutions of higher education. Special schools include The Center for Deafness, The Cove School for the learning disabled, and Glenkirk which is for training adults with mental handicaps.

ECONOMICS

The 32,000+ residents of this village have an annual family income of \$82,000. Unemployment has decreased in the past 4 years from 5.3% to 2.7% in 1996. Real Estate firms are very strong in Northbrook along with such firms as Grosvenor International (retail), Underwriter's Laboratories (equipment testing), and Commonwealth Edison (electric utility).

ENVIRONMENT

Northbrook has curbside recycling for glass, cans, paper, and certain plastics. Almost 80% of residents participate. Current priorities of the Environmental Mandates Task Force are the Clean Water Act reauthorization, Superfund Reform and Brownfields, and Clean Air Act compliance. The Stormwater Management for Flood Control is also a high priority for the community. A key concern is that the Federal Government fulfills its commitment as detailed in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

CRIME

There has been one murder in the last 12 years and that was last month.

SERVICE PROGRAMS

The village has a very active United Way Program, a Cancer Wellness Center, YMCA, Jewish Community Center, Senior Apartments, and four private Nursing Homes.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Ann Walker

Subject: Local Issues Briefing - Chicago, Illinois

ECONOMY

Jobless rate increased slightly in December from 5% to 5.1%. Remained below the national rate (5.3%) for the third month in a row.

The number of people working in the state is at 5.87 million (an all-time high). This number is 95,000 people more than the December rate in 1994.

For 1996, non-farm jobs, in all industries (except mining), increased by 86,100. Of those jobs, 37,300 jobs were in the service sector. The manufacturing industry gained 8,400 jobs.

Film and television production grew considerably in 1996, attracting \$99 million in revenue, up from \$22 million in 1995.

CRIME

Homicide in Chicago had a 5% reduction from 1995 and the lowest total since 1989.

Overall Crime in Chicago declined in 1996 for the fourth year in a row. This was marked by a significant falloff in robberies (down 19%), non-fatal shootings (10%), serious assaults and car thefts (both dropping by 5%). Reported crime dropped in 19 of the city's 25 police districts.

Currently there is debate within the city government about police promotions. A city task force recommended to Mayor Daley that up to 30% of promotions should be merit based. The hope of the task force is to prevent more lawsuits over how the police department promotes its seargants and lieutenants and will diversify management ranks that are predominantly white and male.

The police unions and several police associations didn't condemn the recommendations, but they didn't embrace them either. It seems unlikely that all sides will ever be completely satisfied.

ENVIRONMENT

Mayor Daley criticized recently released air quality standards from the Environmental Protection Agency. The new rules tighten pollution limits that many cities are already failing to meet. The new plan regulates tiny particles emitted by smokestacks. Daley, speaking at the U.S. Conference of Mayors, said the E.P.A. should have spoken to the mayors before passing such legislation.

The American Petroleum Institute trade group estimates the new regulation would cost the Chicago area \$3 billion to \$7 billion to meet the standards. Mayor Daley recommended a federal tax credit for commuters who use mass transit.

IMMIGRATION

New federal laws are forcing the city and state to address the issue of immigration. Chicago police have not turned over a single suspected illegal immigrant to federal immigration authorities since 1989. They have been using a "don't ask, don't tell" policy. Ed Silverman, Manager of refugee and immigrant services for Illinois, maintains that 60% of the undocumented aliens are people who came legally and overstayed their visas.

SOCIAL

Baby Richard's father, Otakar Kirchner, acknowledged that he has left his family including the boy now known as Danny Kirchner. Twenty-one months ago Kirchner won custody of the boy from his adoptive parents, Kimberly and Jay Warburton. Danny's biological mother, Daniela, gave the boy up for adoption after his birth. When Otakar Kirchner learned the truth, he began fighting for custody of his son. The case captured national attention, and Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar stepped in saying that the child's best interests must be considered. The Illinois Supreme Court disagreed, finding that Kirchner's parental rights had been violated. The Warburton's lawyer said the actions by Kirchner are grounds for reopening the case.

Chicago's Steve Fosset did not make it around the world in his hot air balloon, but he did set the record most for distance-traveled. Fosset ran out of fuel in India before he could complete his voyage. He burned up extra fuel waiting for Libya to give him clearance to fly over the country. Fosset plans on returning on Tuesday to begin preparing the balloon for the trip back to the U.S. The Smithsonian Institution wants to display the gondola in the Air and Space Museum.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JANUARY 21, 1997

197 JAN 21 10:36

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS 

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- CHICAGO

Local Police Officers Indicted: Recently there have been local indictments issued against several police officers on public integrity violations relating to a murder case which resulted in the imposition of the death penalty. According to the U.S. Attorney's office in Chicago, you presented medals to some officers in the same precinct. It is unknown whether any of the officers who received medals have been implicated in the current public integrity case. (DOJ)

OSHA Citation: Savenok Construction: On December 31, 1996 OSHA issued citations for health and safety violations at Savenok Construction of Winfield, IL. The proposed penalties of \$149,100 are the largest penalty ever issued to an IL plastering contractor. In July 1996, DOL conducted inspections in accordance with a local program emphasizing fall protection. The violations discovered included a lack of guardrails on scaffolds along with other improper uses of scaffolding. (DOL)

Roseland Community Hospital: The Health Care Financing Administration has issued a notice of termination to this accredited hospital in response to an investigation of a fatal fire at the facility on January 2. Two patients, one of whom was locked in leather restraints, died in the blaze. The state agency's investigation revealed that, contrary to assertions made by the hospital in the media, hospital staff failed to follow the hospital's fire plan. The hospital has contacted the Regional office regarding the deficiencies, but has yet to submit an allegation of compliance, which would trigger a revisit to the facility. HHS has not received any congressional inquiries as of January 17. (HHS)

Empowerment Zone: Mayor Daley has been dissatisfied with the slow pace of granting waivers and the lack of federal attention to the EZ progress in Chicago. Although this is a mayoral concern, this is not Daley's top issue. (HUD)

Meigs Field Closure: The State of Illinois and the City of Chicago have been in dispute over the possible closing of this downtown airport in Chicago. The state wanted it to remain open, while the city wanted it closed and the field converted to park land. The city had investigated the possibility of transferring the land to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be used as conservation property. The dispute has now been resolved with an agreement to keep the airport open for the next five years before turning it into a park. (DOI)

Northbrook, Illinois

Relevant Crime Rates:

Because of the size of Northbrook, it does not provide information to the FBI for the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). However, the number of crime-related cases handled by the Northbrook Police Department has decreased by 22% from 1994 to 1996.

COPS:

Illinois has received a total of \$158,649,782 for the hiring or redeployment of 2767 officers and deputies.

The Northbrook Police Department has received \$150,000 for the hiring of two officers.

Chicago, Illinois

Relevant Crime Rates:

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Murder -	930	827	- 11.0%
Sexual Assault-	3,048	2,896	- 4.9%
Robbery-	33,949	30,086	- 11.3%
Total Crime-	283,236	270,934	- 4.3%

*Source: Chicago PD

COPS:

Illinois has received a total of \$158,649,782 for the hiring or redeployment of 2767 officers and deputies.

The Chicago Police Department has received \$46,110,156 for the hiring or redeployment of 947 officers. This includes a Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence grant for \$200,000 and an Anti-Gang Initiative grant for \$1,000,000. The Chicago Housing Authority has received \$1,928,443 for the hiring or redeployment of 32 officers. This includes a Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence grant for \$200,000. The Chicago State University Police has received \$358,912 for the hiring of five officers.

Curfews:

Chicago has had a juvenile curfew program in effect for a number of years. Children under 17 are not allowed on the streets between 10:30 - 6:00 during the week and from 11:30 to 6:00 on weekends.

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
Curfew Citations -	94,048	83,063	Not yet available

Drug Courts:

-Planning Grant	Winnebago County (Rockford, IL) — \$35,000
-Implementation Grant	Kankakee County Circuit Court (Kankakee, IL) — \$300,000



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

January 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

WPN for KAM

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY

RE: CHICAGO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

EPA's Project XL includes a community program that joins businesses, communities, and federal, state and local governments to conduct pilot projects that show the merits of community-based strategies for achieving environmental and economic goals. The pilots are undertaken by communities that are seeking innovative alternatives that promise greater efficiency than current approaches, as well as by communities that are grappling with limited ability to meet current regulatory requirements.

The Chicago Public Schools and a community development group have submitted a proposal to the Community XL program. Under the proposal, the public schools will seek assistance from the Department of Energy to achieve maximum energy efficiency while investing \$500 million in facility improvements. This will provide a major payback in the form of avoided energy costs; however, the schools also want EPA to calculate the amount that air emissions will be reduced through the energy efficiency investment. That would allow them to sell some of the resulting "credits" in the marketplace, thereby creating a new revenue stream to fund other school improvements. The proposal is currently under review at EPA.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1997

'97 JAN 21 4:02

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS 
SUBJECT: HOT ISSUE -- CHICAGO (addendum)

Base Closure: Naval Air Station (NAS) Glenview Valuation Controversy: NAS facilities in Glenview, a home rule municipality 20 miles north of Chicago, were closed in September of 1995. Glenview is the Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) and has requested property transfer through an Economic Development Conveyance (EDC) for the purposes of job generation. The LRA's EDC was submitted in September of 1996 and the Navy's review and comments were provided this month. The community's application, prepared by Deloitte Touche, values the property according to their reuse plan at negative \$30.5 million. This negative valuation is generated using an income based approach. A negative valuation means that the cost of the conversion is higher than the income that the conversion is expected to generate. The Navy conducted two appraisals confirming the negative value of the property. On January 15, based on a subsequent appraisal, the Navy told the community that they valued the property at \$11 million. A second meeting is scheduled for January 27 to discuss the details of the Navy valuation. On January 17, John Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense has personally called the Mayor, Nancy Firfer, to let her know that he was concerned about the recent developments and would work with the Navy to resolve the issue quickly. (DOD)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Dorothy Robyn ^{DR} and Jennifer ^{JA}Atkin, NEC

SUBJ: Glenview Naval Air Station Economic Development Conveyance

Progress on the community's application for land at the former Glenview Naval Air Station (BRAC '93 closure) has slowed recently due to a disagreement over appraisal values. The Mayor of the Village of Glenview may raise this issue with you.

Background

In September 1996, the community submitted a request for transfer of the installation through an Economic Development Conveyance (EDC), a new property disposal mechanism designed to promote job creation and economic revitalization. Phase I of the EDC (transfer of the golf course) has been completed and negotiations on the terms of Phase II, for the remainder of the installation property, are ongoing.

The community's appraisal yielded a negative value (\$-60M) because of the investment needed to implement its reuse plan, which calls for moving the city center to the installation. The Navy's original appraisal likewise indicated a negative value (\$-30M) and, accordingly, regional Navy officials recommended approval of the EDC at no cost. Recently, however, the Navy adjusted its original appraisal resulting in a positive value for the property (\$11M). The community believes adjustments were made because senior Navy officials are nervous about the appearance of a no-cost land transaction in an area with historically high property values. But despite the Navy's concerns, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) is prepared to defend a no-cost transfer if the well-established process for appraising EDC property and evaluating discounts has been followed.

Next Steps

The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Industrial Affairs and Installations) called the Village Mayor on Friday and conveyed his sympathy for Glenview's position. Although the Navy is the negotiating agent, OSD is committed to ensuring the negotiating process progresses expeditiously to a mutually agreeable outcome. In addition, the NEC will monitor the Glenview EDC closely.

cc: Erskine Bowles
Sylvia Mathews
Gene Sperling

he did ~~run~~ these By Speech
writers.

Talking Points
Meeting With Mayor Daley and Members of Chicago
School Board

1. Acknowledgements:

- Mayor Richard Daley,
- Gary Chico, President of Chicago School Reform Board of Trustees
- Paul Vallas, Chief Executive Officer (Superintendent of Schools)

'97 JAN 21 PM 11:16

2. As you know, education is one of my highest priorities, and one of the nation's highest priorities. In this next term, I will work hard to:

- Opening doors to college through HOPE Scholarships \$10,000 Tax Deductions, IRA's for education, expansion of Pell Grants;
- Providing adults who need it with job training opportunities through the G.I. Bill;
- Improving the nation's elementary and secondary schools, by:
 - helping every child learn to read independently by 3rd grade
 - computers in every classroom, wiring all schools to Internet, and helping every 8th grader log onto Internet
 - expanding public school choice and creating 3,000 charter schools

3. I have been following the dramatic education reform steps you have taken here in Chicago. I am particularly impressed with your efforts to:

- dramatically reduce the central office bureaucracy and drive more resources to the schools
- instituting tough accountability measures:
 - requiring students to pass tests in order to be promoted,
 - placing 109 schools on "academic probation" because their students weren't performing up to standards

4. I am also pleased to note that the school board tonight will select the first charter schools, which will open in the Fall. I believe charter schools can be a very effective way of promoting grass roots innovation while maintaining accountability for results.

5. I am interested in learning first hand about your reform efforts, and look forward to hearing from each of you.

Revised: January 16, 1997

THE ECONOMY UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

DEFICIT REDUCTION – DEFICIT CUT 60% WITHIN FOUR YEARS:

- The deficit has been cut by more than 60% -- \$290 billion in 1992 vs \$107.3 billion now. President Clinton is the first President to cut the deficit four years in a row since Truman.
- President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan will reduce the deficit by more than \$1 trillion over seven years. And building off this original deficit reduction, the President has now proposed balancing the budget by 2002, while protecting Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment, and targeting a tax cut at the middle class.
- The United States currently has the lowest deficit as a share of GDP of any major economy in the world. [OECD, 6/96]

UNEMPLOYMENT – DOWN TO 5.3%:

- The unemployment rate is now 5.3 percent. In 1992, the unemployment rate averaged 7.5 percent.
- The unemployment rate has been below 6 percent for 28 straight months.

JOBS – 11.2 MILLION ADDED:

- Nearly 11.2 million new jobs have been created during the Clinton Administration -- a faster annual rate of growth than any Republican Administration since the Roaring 1920s.
- Since the President was inaugurated, the private sector has created 221,000 jobs per month, nearly 8 times more jobs per month than were created under the previous administration (29,000).
- 93% of all new jobs during the Clinton Administration have been created by the private sector -- that's higher than the average during any Administration since Harry S Truman.

JOB QUALITY – HIGH QUALITY JOBS BEING CREATED:

- After losing 2.1 million manufacturing jobs over the 12 years prior to the Clinton Administration, the economy has added 164,000 manufacturing jobs since President Clinton took office.
- Auto jobs have increased by 105,000 during the Clinton Administration -- after declining by 35,000 during the previous 4 years -- and auto employment under President Clinton is the highest since the Carter Administration.
- After declining by 667,000 during the previous 4 years, construction jobs are up by almost 1 million since January 1993 -- that's a faster rate of growth than any President since the Truman Administration.
- Recent evidence suggests two-thirds of the new jobs have been in high-wage job categories.

MISERY INDEX -- AT LOWEST LEVEL SINCE 1968:

- The Misery Index is at its lowest level since 1968. (The Misery Index is the sum of unemployment and inflation -- lower numbers indicate better performing economies.)

INFLATION -- LOWEST SINCE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION:

- Inflation -- as measured by the CPI -- during the Clinton Administration has averaged just 2.8 percent per year; that's the lowest it has been for any Administration since John F. Kennedy was President.

STRONG ECONOMIC GROWTH:

- The private sector of the economy has grown 3.1 percent annually since the President was inaugurated -- that's a faster annual rate of growth than either of the previous two Administrations.

EXPORTS -- AT RECORD HIGHS

- Exports are at an all-time high and up more than one-third -- \$212 billion -- since President Clinton took office; that's a faster rate of growth than during either of the previous two Administrations. This export growth has helped to create hundreds of thousands of high-paying jobs -- jobs, on average, that pay 13 percent more than other jobs.

NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS -- AT A POST-WAR HIGH

- We have a record number of new incorporations in each of the last three years. Business incorporations have increased by nearly 740,000 per year since President Clinton took office, the highest rate of increase since the Second World War.

MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION -- U.S. MAINTAINS WORLD LEAD:

- In 1994, the United States surpassed Japan as the world leader in motor vehicle production -- the last time the United States was number one was back in 1979. And in 1995, America retained its status as the world's largest auto producer. And, in 1996, America is on pace to maintain its lead.

CONSUMER SENTIMENT -- STRONGEST SINCE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION

- Consumers have been more optimistic about their future economic prospects under President Clinton than during any other Administration since Lyndon B. Johnson was President. (Source: Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan).

COMPETITIVENESS -- U.S. DECLARED WORLD LEADER AGAIN:

- For the first time in ten years, the World Economic Forum declared the U.S. the world's most competitive economy in 1994. In 1995 America was not only selected again for this honor, but beat countries like Japan and Germany by an even larger margin than the year before.
- And in 1996 -- on a comparable basis as previous reports -- America was ranked the world's most competitive economy yet again. [Source: IMD.]

BUSINESS INVESTMENT – UP 11 PERCENT PER YEAR:

- Investment in producer's durable equipment, shown to be closely associated with productivity gains, has soared at an 11.2 percent annual growth rate since the Administration took office – that's a better record than any other post-war Administration.
- After President Clinton took office, business investment grew at double-digit rates for three years in a row – for the first time in three decades. So far in 1996, business investment has grown 8.4 percent, still higher than in any year during the previous two Administrations.

BUSINESS FAILURES – DECREASING 7% PER YEAR:

- Since President Clinton took office, business failures have dropped 7.4 percent per year – after increasing 14 percent per year during the previous 4 years.

HOME OWNERSHIP – HIGHEST SINCE 1981

- Homeownership rate is at its highest level since 1981. And in 1995, 1.4 million citizens became homeowners – that's the largest one-year increase in three decades.
- Since President Clinton took office, 4.5 million Americans became homeowners.
- Homes have been more affordable during the Clinton Administration than during any other Administration since Richard Nixon was President. [Based on data from the National Association of Realtors.]
- Mortgage rates are low, averaging 7.9 percent during the Clinton Administration – compared to 9.5 percent during the Bush Administration and 12.8 percent during the Reagan Administration.

STOCK MARKET – SETTING NEW HIGHS

- A family that invested \$10,000 in the stock market at the start of the Clinton Administration is almost \$11,000 wealthier today.
- In real terms, the stock market has grown faster under President Clinton than under any other President in at least 40 years.

INCOMES HAVE FINALLY INCREASED ACROSS-THE-BOARD

- In 1995, median household income increased 2.7 percent – or \$898 -- in 1995 after adjusting for inflation, from \$33,178 to \$34,076 -- that's the largest one-year increase since 1986.
- Median family income has increased from \$38,980 in 1993 to \$40,611 in 1995 – that's a \$1,631 increase in income, adjusted for inflation, since President Clinton's Economic Plan passed in 1993.
- Since President Clinton took office, every income group -- from the most well-off to the poorest – has experienced a real increase in their income. Income inequality dropped more in 1995 than in any year since 1968.
- The number of people in poverty dropped 1.6 million, from 38.06 million in 1994 to 36.43 million in 1995 – that's the largest one-year decline since 1968.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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FEBRUARY 1997

Divider Title: _____

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA**

February 5, 1997

Staff Copy

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Wednesday, February 5, 1997

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1997

FINAL

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

ANNE HAWLEY

HOME: 703-553-8940

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4039

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:

NICOLE ELKON

HOME: 202-332-2350

OFFICE: 202-456-6481

WHCA PAGER:

PRESS COORDINATOR:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

WEATHER:

Washington, DC

Mostly cloudy and breezy with chance of rain.

Wind south at 12 to 20 knots. Low 38 to 45.

High 50 to 55.

Augusta, Georgia

Partly cloudy. Wind south at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 45 to 50. High 60 to 65.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1997
FINAL**

NOTE:	THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS VS. THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE NCAA COLLEGE BASKETBALL GAME WILL BE TELEVISED AT 8:05 PM EST ON CHANNEL 29.
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NOTE:	Staff vans depart from West Executive Basement at 9:15 am.
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9:30 am-	MEETING
9:45 am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:55 am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the South Lawn
10:00 am	THE PRESIDENT departs the White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
10:10 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
10:25 am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia [flight time: 1 hour, 30 minutes]
12:00 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia OPEN PRESS CLOSED PUBLIC
	Greeters: Lt. Governor Pierre Howard Agriculture Commissioner Tom Irvin State Senator Don Cheeks State Senator Charles Walker State Representative Ben Allen State Representative Alberta Anderson State Representative Henry Howard Mayor Larry Sconyers Former Representative Don Johnson

12:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Bush Field via motorcade en route Augusta State University
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Augusta State University, Physical Education Building

Greeters: William Bloodworth, Jr., President, Augusta State University
Julia Bloodworth
Paul Bloodworth
Nicole Bloodworth
Tom Allgood, Sr., Chairman, Board of Regents, Augusta State University
David Neal, President, Student Government, Augusta State University
Wynsome Bryant, Vice President, Student Government, Augusta State University
John Flower, Vice President, University Advancement, Augusta State University
Fred Barnabei, Vice President for Business and Student Affairs, Augusta State University
Bill Bompart, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Augusta State University
Francis J. Tedesco, President, Medical College of Georgia

12:40 pm-

12:45 pm

POLICE PHOTOS

HALLWAY

Physical Education Building, Augusta State University

WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

12:50 pm-
1:40 pm

**ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON K-12 EDUCATION
REFORMS**

DANCE STUDIO

Physical Education Building - Augusta State University

Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

POOL SPRAY (At the top)

- Governor Zell Miller makes brief opening remarks.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- A discussion begins.
- Upon conclusion of the discussion, **the President** departs.

1:45 pm-
1:50 pm

DRIVER/VOLUNTEER PHOTOS

HALLWAY

Physical Education Building - Augusta State University

WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

2:00 pm-
3:20 pm

REMARKS ON THE HOPE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

ARENA

Physical Education Building - Augusta State University

Remarks: Carolyn Curiel

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Secretary Richard Riley, Department of Education, Senator Paul Coverdell, Senator Max Cleland, Governor Zell Miller, William Bloodworth, President, Augusta State University and Tanya Davis, Chair, Student Senate, Augusta State University, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief".
- William Bloodworth makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Secretary Richard Riley, Department of Education.
- Secretary Richard Riley makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Max Cleland.
- Senator Max Cleland makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Paul Coverdell

- Senator Paul Coverdell makes brief remarks and introduces Governor Zell Miller.
- Governor Zell Miller makes brief remarks and introduces Tanya Davis
- Tanya Davis makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and departs.

3:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Augusta State University via motorcade en route Bush Field
[drive time: 20 minutes]

3:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Bush Field

4:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Bush Field via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 20 minutes]
OPEN PRESS
CLOSED PUBLIC

5:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

5:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

5:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the White House

6:00 pm-
6:15 pm **BRIEFING**
RESIDENCE
Staff Contact: John Hilley

6:15 pm-
7:00 pm **CONGRESSIONAL MEETING**
RESIDENCE
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

EVENING OFF

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1997

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF
GEORGIA K-12 EDUCATION REFORMS

DATE: February 5, 1997
LOCATION: Dance Studio, Physical Education Building
Augusta State University
TIME: 12:50-1:40
STAFF CONTACT: Bruce Reed / Mike Cohen / Elizabeth Drye

I. PURPOSE

This meeting provides an opportunity for you to reinforce your K-12 education reforms announced in the State of the Union and to learn from Georgia education leaders, practitioners, and students.

II. BACKGROUND

Georgia has made a sustained commitment to primary and secondary education reform over the past decade. Under the leadership of former Governor Joe Frank Harris, the legislature unanimously passed reform legislation in 1985, the Quality Basic Education Act (QBE). The legislation established mandatory, state-financed full-day kindergarten, the development of a more rigorous and uniform curriculum across the state, annual state and national-referenced tests in grades 1-10, higher teacher standards and greater accountability for school systems. It also raised teacher pay.

Under Governor Miller's leadership, the state has built on these reforms. Voters approved a lottery in 1992 and earmarked the proceeds for education programs, including a pre-kindergarten program for at-risk children, technology upgrades for schools, and the HOPE Scholarships. Under Governor Miller, the state has provided high school students the option of enrolling in state-funded post-secondary courses; set aside \$50 million for a telecommunications network linking rural schools to colleges and universities; provided teachers financial incentives to seek national certification and meet teaching goals; and created school safety zones.

The private sector has also provided leadership. For example, business leaders from the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, the Georgia Economic Developers Association, and the Georgia Alliance for Public Education established the Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education after identifying education as a pressing economic concern. The Partnership's mission is to be "Georgia's foremost change agent and a significant leader in the journey to higher standards and increasing academic achievement for all students." The Georgia Partnership has worked to form "community based collaboratives" focused on meeting national and state educational goals, and

has worked to establish 30 "Next Generation Schools" that incorporate "best practices" in education. (Mr. Carl Swearingen, the current Chair of the Georgia Partnership, will moderate the roundtable discussion.)

Georgia's commitment to public education has produced results. Although Georgia students still score below the national average on both math and reading sections of the National Assessment of Educational Progress, they have shown significant progress. Between 1980 and 1990, SAT scores increased 26 points even as the percent of the population taking the exam increased by 20%, and the number of 16-19 year olds who had dropped out of school or not received a high school diploma declined from 17% to 14%. Overall, Georgia students do better than expected given their parents' education and other socioeconomic factors that influence school performance.

In his January 16 legislative budget address, Governor Miller stated his continued commitment to HOPE Scholarships, increasing teacher salaries, and other existing reforms, and advocated for new initiatives, including a pilot dropout prevention program, increasing funding to reduce class size from 23 to 20 students, and making InterNet access available to every K-12 school.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Governor Zell Miller

Mr. Carl Swearingen -- President, Georgia BellSouth Telecommunications (BST), and Chairman, Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education.

Benjamin Stalcup (Ben) -- Student, 18, A.R. Johnson Health, Science and Engineering High School, Augusta.

Dr. Barbara Christmas -- Vice Chair, Georgia School Improvement Panel (Goals Panel), and Executive VP of the Professional Association of Georgia Educators (PAGE), the largest teachers union in Georgia.

Ms. Janice Cox -- President, Georgia PTA.

Mr. Robert Cresswell -- Principal, Salem High School, Conyers, GA (metro Atlanta).

Kimberli T. Darden (Kim) -- Student, 17, Westside High School, Augusta.

Ms. LeAngela ("LeeAngela") Lawton -- First Grade Teacher, Peter H. Craig Elementary, Augusta.

Secretary Richard Riley, Senator Max Cleland, Senator Paul Coverdell
(No speaking role)

Annotated list attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool press for your remarks.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o Governor Miller welcomes participants, makes brief remarks, and introduces you.
- o You make brief remarks.
- o The press depart.
- o Governor Miller introduces Carl Swearingen, the moderator.
- o Mr. Swearingen sets forth the format -- each participant will speak for a couple of minutes, followed by discussion -- and introduces the first speaker, Benjamin Stalcup.
- o Participants speak in the order listed above (clockwise around the table). You may want to ask the Senators and Secretary Riley if they have anything to add.
- o General discussion.
- o You depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriter.

Attachment: Participant list with short bios and topics for discussion.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS (clockwise around the table)
(with questions for participants, if needed)

Governor Zell Miller

Mr. Carl Swearingen -- President, Georgia BellSouth Telecommunications (BST), and Chairman, Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education. Mr. Swearingen will discuss the Partnership's activities.

Q. What has motivated the business community to make a sustained commitment in Georgia, and how can we encourage similar efforts in other states?

Benjamin Stalcup (Ben) -- Student, 18, A.R. Johnson Health, Science and Engineering High School, Augusta. Ben is a senior engineering student at this magnet school. He plans to attend a Florida naval academy next Fall. Since he is attending an out-of-state school, he will not benefit from Georgia's HOPE Scholarship program, but would from the President's plan. Ben plans to talk about the importance of high expectations for students, and the benefits of his magnet school. *Question: What helped you get motivated to work hard in school, and how can we inspire all students?*

Dr. Barbara Christmas -- Vice Chair, Georgia School Improvement Panel (Goals 2000 Panel), and Executive VP of the Professional Association of Georgia Educators (PAGE), the largest teachers union in Georgia (unaffiliated with NEA or AFT). She was formerly a teacher and elementary school principal in Tattnell County public schools. She plans to talk about how Goals 2000 school improvement grants have helped schools strengthen academic standards and about the importance of high academic standards. *Q. How have you accommodated and bridged differences as you have implemented Goals 2000?*

U.S. Senator Paul Coverdell

Ms. Janice Cox -- President, Georgia PTA. Mrs. Cox is also on the National PTA Board, Early Childhood Education Committee. Mrs. Cox has worked as an accounting manager and bookkeeper. She has two children, ages 23 and 20, both at the University of Georgia. She plans to discuss the PTA's efforts to improve parents' and children's literacy skills -- a PTA priority for the past four years. *Q. What is the PTA doing to encourage parents to read to their children.*

Mr. Robert Cresswell -- Principal, Salem High School, Conyers, GA (suburb of Atlanta). Salem is a Next Generation School. Mr. Cresswell has received numerous awards in the state for his leadership at the school, including Georgia Association of Educational Leaders Principal of the Year (1990). He plans to discuss the school's emphasis on teaching problem solving, team work, and technology skills. *Q. How have you evaluated how well your program is working?*

U.S. Senator Max Cleland

Kimberli T. Darden (Kim) -- Student, 17, Westside High School, Augusta. Kimberli plans to use a HOPE Scholarship to attend a Georgia university next year. She plans to be a veterinarian. She will talk about a new technology class at her school and about the importance of the Georgia HOPE Scholarship program. *Q. How have your parents and teachers helped you do your best?*

Secretary Richard Riley

Ms. LeAngela (LeeAngela) Lawton -- First Grade Teacher, Peter H. Craig Elementary, Augusta. LeAngela has taught in Georgia for nine years, beginning in 1988 as a second grade teacher at College Park Elementary in College Park (near Atlanta), a year-round school that serves primarily at-risk kids. She will talk primarily about the many changes College Park Elementary made to improve student and teacher performance, including extensive and successful efforts to increase parent involvement. *Q. What strategies to involve parents in their children's schooling worked best?*

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR ROUNDTABLE MEETING
AUGUSTA STATE UNIVERSITY
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
FEBRUARY 5, 1997**

'97 FEB 4 PM7:27

Acknowledgments: Gov. Miller; Sec. Riley; Sen. Max Cleland; Sen. Paul Coverdell; Moderator Carl Swearingen [sware-in-jen], Pres. Georgia Bellsouth Telecommunications & Chairman, Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education.

Last night, I issued a call to action to make our children's education my highest priority as President, and our highest priority as a nation. My balanced budget invests an unprecedented \$51 billion dollars to help us reach our national goals. Every 8 year old must be able to read, every 12 year old must be able to log onto the Internet, every 18 year old must be able to go to college, and every American must be able to keep on learning.

It will take more than money to meet our goal -- it takes action by all of us. That is why I am taking my call of action to the country, starting here today in Georgia. Thanks to your fine Governor, Zell Miller, Georgia has taken the lead on some of our most critical education reforms. I am looking forward to hearing about how you have improved your schools in Georgia, and how we can improve all of our nation's schools.

We must adopt national education standards and nationwide testing to lift our children up. I have proposed that by 1999, every state should test its 4th graders in reading and its 8th graders in math using national standards. I know that you already test your children to make sure that they are meeting educational standards. I hope that when our new tests are available, you will take advantage of them to measure your students' progress with sound national standards.

We must do everything we can to encourage our children to meet these educational standards. Reading is the first step. My America Reads Initiative will mobilize an army of literacy tutors to help all of our children to read. But all of us must do our part -- schools must develop new programs that challenge their students to read, and parents must take the time to read with their children. That is how we will make sure that every child in America has the first and most basic tool for a lifetime of learning.

We must make sure our children receive the best education in the world. That means making sure that our teachers are the best in the world, and encouraging them to seek national certification, as you have done here in Georgia. It means connecting our children to the world of knowledge by connecting our schools to the Internet -- something I know Governor Miller is deeply committed to achieving. And it means making sure that our children come to school ready to learn. Georgia's pre-kindergarten program for at-risk children is helping prepare your youngest children for a brighter future. And my new budget will expand Head Start to cover 1 million children by 2002.

We can only meet these challenges if we continue to work together. In Georgia, you have proved how much we can achieve when we work together in public-private partnerships. We must all be partners in this most important effort -- and we must act now to prepare our of our people for the 21st century.

And now, I would like to hear from all of you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1997

REMARKS ON THE HOPE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

DATE: February 5, 1997
LOCATION: Arena, Physical Education Building
Augusta State University
TIME: 2:00 - 3:20 pm
STAFF CONTACT: Bruce Reed / Mike Cohen / Elizabeth Drye

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the speech is to reinforce your commitment to HOPE Scholarships as part of your larger life-long learning agenda.

II. BACKGROUND

Augusta State University is the leading higher education institution in Augusta, Georgia's second largest city. The University grew out of the Academy of Richmond County, chartered in 1783. In 1925 it became the Junior College of Augusta, the first public junior college in the state. It changed its name to Augusta College in 1958 when it joined the University System of Georgia, and in June, 1996, became Augusta State University.

The College offers more than 50 associate, bachelor, master, and specialist degree programs. Its students are diverse in age, race, and nationality. The school has 5,561 students, 3,583 of whom are female. The median undergraduate age is 22. Over 900 students receive HOPE Scholarships.

As you probably remember, Georgia's HOPE scholarship program is funded by state lottery funds, is available for four years, and provides full tuition at public institutions or \$3,000 toward tuition at private schools. Students must achieve a B average in high school to qualify for the first year and maintain a B average to qualify for successive years.

III. PARTICIPANTS

William Bloodsworth, President, Augusta State University
Secretary Richard Riley
Governor Zell Miller
U.S. Senator Paul Coverdell
U.S. Senator Max Cleland
Tanya Davis, Chair, Student Senate

The audience is drawn from a broad cross-section of the four-county area. About half the

audience is from one of four schools -- Augusta State University, Augusta Technical Institute, the Medical College of Georgia, and Payne College (a black Methodist school). The remaining audience is made up of high school seniors from Richmond, Columbia, McDuffy, and Burke Counties; county, city, and state officials, and the general public (10 %).

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o The speech will be preceded by a preprogram event where the following individuals will speak: the President of the University, the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Board of Regents, the State Superintendent Linda Schrenko, and the Mayor of Augusta.
- o William Bloodworth makes welcoming remarks and introduces Secretary Riley.
- o Secretary Riley makes remarks and introduces Senator Max Cleland.
- o Senator Cleland makes remarks and introduces Senator Coverdell.
- o Senator Coverdell makes remarks and introduces Governor Zell Miller.
- o Governor Miller makes remarks and introduces Tanya Davis..
- o Tanya Davis makes remarks and introduces the President.
- o You make remarks.
- o You work a rope line and depart.

You should be aware of two people seated in the front row of the audience: (1) Mr. Jamie Turner, a policeman who received the Top Cop award from a national police organization in 1995 (he was shot in the face and chest in the line of duty in 1993); and (2) David Martin, a 14 year old student at Langford Middle School who wrote to you and asked you to visit his school recently. A local television station just ran a story about him and your pending visit.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriter.

President William J. Clinton
Prepared Remarks
HOPE Scholarships
Augusta, Georgia
February 5, 1997

[Following Dr. Bloodworth, President of Augusta State; Secretary Riley; Governor Miller; and student who introduces you. Other acknowledgments: Students of Augusta Technical Institute, and it's President, Terry Elam (*not a Dr.*); Dr. Francis J. Tedesco and the students of the Medical College of Georgia; and Dr. Shirley A.R. Lewis (*she may not be present*) and the students of Payne College. And the students and faculty of Augusta State University.]

I am not the first President to come here. George Washington visited a precursor of your school, the Richmond Academy, in 1791. Then, as now, it was education that brought a President here. In fact, President Washington sat through oral exams. I came to Georgia to listen, too, but I'm happy that you're letting me do some of the talking today.

As I was flying down here on Air Force One with your Governor, my friend Zell Miller; with your Senator, Max Cleland; with my chief of staff, Erskine Bowles, who is from North Carolina; and with Dick Riley, our Education Secretary, from South Carolina, I couldn't help but think that I love coming to a place where people don't speak with an accent.

But I know this: you speak the language of excellence here in Georgia. You speak the language of the future. You speak the language of education.

In his visits here as he sought comfort and convalescence in Warm Springs, Franklin Roosevelt was moved by the plight of good people, strong families, struggling through tough times. And from those Georgia families, he drew the inspiration of rural electrification.

Again, in our time, as we prepare for a new century, we seek a new way to bring light to places that, for too long, have been in darkness. And once again, we have taken inspiration from Georgia. The visionary education reforms and the revolutionary increase in educational opportunities you have pioneered are a model for the nation. The Hope Scholarship that Zell Miller created is changing the face of your state. And it is improving the future of our country.

Just as with rural electrification, expanding education is a big job. But once the wire is laid, and the lines connected, you only need to flick a switch. And then watch the light go on. I've been watching the HOPE Scholarships turn on lights for years now. And even from as far away as Washington, we saw the light. You did the hard work -- setting standards, sticking to them, and challenging students and teachers, administrators and parents to reach them. Now, you have unleashed the power of an idea whose time has come.

And the idea came from Zell Miller. It is no wonder: He is the son of a teacher, who

became a teacher himself, and who has devoted his public life to bringing education to every child of Georgia.

There are many here, in this auditorium, who would not be in school except for the HOPE scholarships.

I am here to thank Governor Miller, the teachers and administrators of Georgia's state schools for higher education and all the students who work so hard at those schools. You have given America a living laboratory on how to make the opportunity of a college education available and affordable for students who are responsible and willing to work for it. We are learning from your great success.

Last year, at Princeton University, I proposed a national version of the HOPE Scholarships, which would put college within reach of more Americans. It would provide for a tax credit of \$1,500 for each of two years of college tuition, enough to pay for the typical community college. I also proposed a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 a year for all tuition after high school; an expanded IRA you can withdraw from tax-free for education; and the largest increase in Pell Grant scholarships in 20 years. This plan will give most families the ability to pay no taxes on money saved for college tuition.

Last night, I asked Congress to pass our national HOPE Scholarship, as part of a plan to make American education the envy of the world -- improving it, innovating it, and making it the path to a better life for more and more of our people as we prepare for the 21st Century. America needs the HOPE Scholarship, and we need it now.

Make no mistake: Education is my Number One priority as President for the next four years. I want Americans to have the best education in the world. I want an America in which every 8 year old is able to read; every 12 year old is able to log on to the Internet; every 18 year old is able to go to college, and every adult American is able to keep on learning.

This is the lesson plan I am taking to the American people: *[show the book?]* It's a "Call to Action for American Education," based on these 10 principles.

First, I want us to set national standards for what every student must know to succeed in the 21st Century. I want every state and every school to design their courses of study to reflect these standards. Teachers would be trained to help students meet them. And to chart our students' progress, we would develop national tests of student achievement. By 1999, I want every state to test every 4th grader in reading and every 8th grader in math to make sure these standards are met. Every child should master the basics, and then be able to build on them.

You may not like tests. But I believe that we will all like the ultimate results of testing -- a better quality education. We will need to work harder to lift some students to meet higher standards. We may find we must change teaching methods or schools. But we will know that

when students move from grade school to junior high and then to high school -- they earned it.

Now, I will tell you: I would not be where I am without the help of great teachers in the schools I attended. And to get to where you want to go, you need the best teachers, too. So, our second principle is just that: Let's work to produce the best teachers. Many of our finest educators have seen this need and have worked to establish national credentials for excellence in teaching. 400 master teachers have been certified since 1995. My budget will allow 100,000 more to try for this certification. That will be a big boost for education.

Third: Let's do more to help children read. I congratulate all those here who are part of the Literacy in Action Program here. It is important work, and we need everyone to help. 40 percent of 8 year olds cannot read on their own. That's why I have called for an army of one million volunteers to tutors to help these children, through an initiative I call "America Reads." Many of these tutors will be college students, many of them AmeriCorps volunteers. I know many of you work full-time or part-time while you are taking classes, but you can still do your part, especially if you have children at home. Read with your child every night.

Fourth: We cannot start teaching children too soon. We will reach more children of pre-school age with Head Start, which my budget expands to one million children by 2002. And now, we need to also focus on even younger children. Scientists are discovering amazing things about the intellectual and emotional development of very young children. This Spring the First Lady and I will convene a White House Conference on Early Learning and the Brain, to explore how parents and educators can best use these findings. And in June, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore will hold a family conference to discuss ways parents can help children to learn.

Now, here in Georgia, you have moved to empower parents by adopting legislation that allows the creation of charter schools without restricting their numbers. These schools set and meet the highest standards; in fact, they only survive so long as they do. That's our fifth principle: Every state should give parents the power to choose the right public school for their children. The competition and innovation that are part of charter schools helps all schools. Our plan helps to create 3,000 charter schools by the next century. That means more choice for parents and better schools for kids.

Sixth: We cannot do enough to teach children good character. It should be part of every curriculum. Parents must teach a child right from wrong, but schools need to help, by teaching good citizenship, promoting order and discipline, using school uniforms if that helps, enforcing truancy laws, removing disruptive students from classrooms. And very important, by having zero tolerance for guns and drugs. Together these steps teach an important lesson.

Seventh: We must act to repair crumbling classrooms and keep our schools in good repair. I am asking for \$5 billion in my budget to help communities finance \$20 billion in school construction in the next four years.

Eighth: Let's make the 13th and 14th years of education -- at least two years of college -- just as universal as a high school education is today. That's where the HOPE scholarship comes in. More than 230,000 students have attended college in Georgia with your HOPE scholarship. And while enrollment has gone down elsewhere, it is up here in Georgia.

That's the kind of progress we want to see across America with a national HOPE scholarship.

Ninth: People of all ages must have the chance to learn new skills. Most Americans live near a community college. Let's make that work for us. My G.I. Bill for Workers will take the confusing tangle of federal training programs and turn them into a simple skill grant that goes directly into an eligible workers hands. Congress should pass it, so all our workers will have the chance to learn and earn a better life.

Tenth: We must harness the power of the Information age for our schools. Last year, I challenged America to connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000. And when we do that, every child -- whether in the suburbs, or in a rural town or in a poor inner-city school -- will have the same access to the same universe of knowledge. That is education as an equalizer. We need to do it.

That's our plan -- a Call to Action for American Education.

Education has been at the heart of America's progress for more than 200 years. We have the chance now to make it our best vehicle to prepare our nation for the 21st Century. We have the strongest economy in the world. We have the strongest democracy. But to keep these blessings, to remain the global leader into the next century, we need to act now.

The students here today can say they were the first generation to benefit from the vision of more opportunity in higher education. And that is a good thing. But we cannot stop there.

I want your success to be repeated all across America. I want us to work together as a nation to make sure we have the best system of education in the world for all our people. Every American should have the chance to make the most of their God-given abilities. It's in our power to give every American the tools, beginning with an education that can be the envy of the world. Let's get to work, and do it.

Thank you and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1997 FEB 8 PM 6:05

February 3, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Doug Sosnik and Jay Dunn

SUBJECT: Georgia Political Briefing

OVERVIEW

You are traveling to Augusta State University in Augusta, Georgia to promote America's HOPE scholarship program and the Administration's proposals on K-12 educational reform. You will participate in a round table discussion with students, faculty, community and business leaders and then speak to a 3,000 person rally assembled on campus.

Although Clinton/Gore lost Georgia by 30,000 votes, you and the Vice President carried Richmond County (Augusta) by a 52% - 48% margin.

PRESIDENTIAL RESULTS

1996			1992		
Dole/Kemp	1,080,843	47%	Clinton/Gore	1,008,966	43%
Clinton/Gore	1,053,849	46%	Bush/Quayle	995,252	43%
Perot/Choate	146,337	6%	Perot/Stockdale	309,657	13%

Electoral Votes: 13

POLITICAL CLIMATE

As anticipated, Georgia was a battleground state in the 1996 election. In the one of the closest races in the South, you and the Vice President lost Georgia by less than one percentage point. Internal and external polls had shown the Clinton/Gore lead as high as two points two weeks out from the election but the Dole campaign pulled closer and ultimately won the state 47% to 46%. Clinton/Gore performed strongest among women and African-Americans, but performed below the national average with seniors. The Christian Coalition was strong and well organized in Georgia, which contributed to high voter turnout among the self-described religious right. The Democratic party failed to gain any seats in its U.S. Congressional delegation, but succeeded in holding on to its U.S. Senate seat by electing Max Cleland and defending the seats of U.S. Representatives Cynthia McKinney and Sanford Bishop, which were considered vulnerable after last year's redistricting.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Zell Miller (D) Won with 51% in 1994
U.S. Senate: Paul Coverdell (R) Won with 51% in 1992 runoff*
Max Cleland (D) Won with 49% in 1996**
U.S. House: 8 Republicans and 3 Democrats

* Coverdell actually lost the general election 48% to 49% to then-incumbent Wyche Fowler (D), but a runoff was required because no candidate won 50% of the vote.

** After Democrats lost the Fowler race in a runoff, the Georgia State Legislature changed the law to allow the candidate with a simple plurality of votes cast to be declared the winner. Cleland, therefore, was elected to the Senate with less than 50%.

1997/1998 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

The members of the 1997/1998 U.S. Congressional delegation are:

Senator Paul Coverdell (R)	Senator Max Cleland (D)
Representative Jack Kingston (R)	Representative Sanford Bishop (D)
Representative Mac Collins (R)	Representative Cynthia McKinney (D)
Representative John Lewis (D)	Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R)
Representative Bob Barr (R)	Representative Saxby Chambliss (R)
Representative Nathan Deal (R)	Representative Charlie Norwood (R)
Representative John Linder (R)	

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor Zell Miller (D)	Lieutenant Governor Pierre Howard (D)
Secretary of State Lewis Massey (D)	Attorney General Mike Bowers (R)
Insurance Commissioner John Oxendine (R)	Labor Commissioner David Poythress (D)
Education Superintendent Linda Schrenko (R)	Agriculture Commissioner Tommy Irvin (D)

The Speaker of the House is Tom Murphy (D), the longest sitting speaker in the country. The Senate Pro Tem is Sonny Perdue. The state House of Representatives consists of 108 Democrat seats and 72 Republican seats. The state Senate consists of 34 Democrats and 22 Republicans. In the 1996 elections, the Democrats lost five seats in the state house and one seat in the state senate.

1998 RACES

Political observers have begun to focus on the 1998 races, in which both a U.S. Senate seat and the governor's mansion will be contested. Senator Paul Coverdell (R) squeaked by Senator Wyche Fowler (D) in the 1992 run-off and is considered vulnerable in 1998. Encouraged by Senator Cleland's (D) victory over conservative Guy Millner, Democrats think Coverdell can be defeated by a well-financed conservative Democrat. However, there has been little discussion of

possible Democratic candidates. The strongest Democrats are running for governor. Zell Miller announced late last year he would not be a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

In the gubernatorial race, Governor Zell Miller (D) is term-limited. The Democratic primary for governor will be a dogfight with several major office holders running for the nomination. Lieutenant Governor Pierre Howard, state Representative Roy Barnes and state Secretary of Labor David Poythress are all planning to run. Howard and Barnes are considered the favorites. Barnes has raised \$220,000 in the last few months. Howard also has been raising money aggressively. On the Republican side, Attorney General Mike Bowers is expected to run. It is also possible that 1996 Republican U.S. Senate nominee Guy Millner might elect to run for governor.

In the state's capital, Bill Campbell (D) is seeking reelection as mayor of Atlanta in 1997. His chief rival will be Democratic city councilman Marvin Arrington, a wealthy, African American attorney. This race is expected to be tight and very bitter as Arrington has already begun to attack the mayor. Arrington has great support in the liberal African American community and is challenging Campbell from the left.

GEORGIA AND THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

- 1994 estimated population in Georgia is 7,055,000 which is up 8.9% from 1990.
- 10.1% of Georgia residents are 65 years and over.
- 71.0% of Georgians are White; 27% African-American; 1.7% Hispanic; and 1.2% Asian.
- The average annual income in Georgia is \$17,364.

The 10th U.S. Congressional district is represented by U.S. Representative Charlie Norwood (R), who narrowly defeated Augusta attorney David Bell 52% to 48% despite spending \$1 million more than his Democratic opponent in this moderate-to-liberal district. Redistricting increased the number of Democratic voters in the 10th Congressional district by expanding the district south to include predominantly African American precincts. Democrats had hoped they could reclaim the seat. Despite the loss, Democrats were encouraged by Bell's campaign and are asking Bell to consider another bid in 1998.

KEY ISSUES

Release of Sex Offenders List

Fulton County became the first county in Georgia to publicize the names of convicted sex offenders. Fulton County Commission chairman Mitch Skandalakis (R) began to distribute the list from his office, which was later picked up and broadcast over radio stations in the Atlanta area. Some of the sex offenders listed have lost their jobs as a result, and the Skandalakis' actions have received mixed reaction from his fellow politicians, the press and the public.

Under Georgia law, lists of sex offenders must be open to public inspection and provided by the sheriff's department upon request. This year, Governor Miller is sponsoring legislation that would shift the burden of finding out about dangerous sex offenders from private citizens to the sheriff's department and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. If the bill passes, officials would be required to notify citizens whenever sex offenders move into their community. The proposal is patterned after "Megan's Law", the bill which you signed in 1996. The Georgia bill has growing public support but there is some opposition, mainly from the state's civil liberties groups.

Olympic Park Bombing Investigation

Local news accounts report there are no significant leads in this summer's Olympic Park bombing, which killed one person and left scores injured. Richard Jewell, earlier identified as the prime suspect in the ongoing investigation, continues to make news as he collects settlements from major news organizations like NBC and CNN in lawsuits he has filed against them. In January, the Georgia Legislature passed an proclamation honoring Jewell for his heroic action in the moments before the blast.

Sandy Springs Abortion Clinic bombing

Officials feel they have a major breakthrough in the investigation of the January 16 dual bombings of a Sandy Springs abortion clinic. Witnesses have described a "suspicious" White or Hispanic man digging near the bushes where the second bomb exploded. The first bomb exploded an hour before the second blast. While officials believe the first bomb was intended to do only structural damage to the clinic, they believe the second was intended to injure law enforcement officials. Seven people were injured by the bombing in the Atlanta suburbs.

SCLC President to step down

The Reverend Joseph Lowery announced Thursday that he will step down as the head of the Atlanta-based Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He had served as the president since 1977. A new president will be chosen by the time the SCLC has its annual meeting in Atlanta in July 1997. A search committee has been formed, and is expected to launch a national search for Lowery's replacement.

Governor Miller's Legislative Agenda

The Georgia legislature is currently in session. The Governor has outlined his legislative agenda for 1997. In addition to his annual push for tougher criminal sentencing, more prisons and more funds for education, the Governor is also promoting stricter laws on DUIs, enacting graduated driving licenses for those younger than 18 and harsher punishment for domestic violence offenders, including mandatory five-day jail sentences for first-time offenders.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN GEORGIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON
February 3, 1997

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 Georgia after the first 4 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Georgia:

- The unemployment rate fell from 6.2 percent in January 1993 to 4.5 percent in November 1996 (the most recently available data).
- Since the beginning of 1993, employment in Georgia has grown by 4.3 percent **per year**, for a total of 529,700 new jobs. During the previous 4 years, Georgia added only 126,300 jobs — so that employment grew 4 times faster under the first Clinton Administration than it did under President Bush.
- 5 percent growth in private-sector jobs **per year** -- for a total of 482,300 new private-sector jobs. That's more than 5 times the 87,600 new jobs in the private sector during the previous 4 years.
- 41,000 new manufacturing jobs -- after falling by 19,000 during the previous 4 years.
- Income per person is up by \$1,400 -- or 2.2 percent **per year**. That's more than twice the growth rate during the previous 4 years.
- 80,000 new business incorporations -- up 9 percent **per year**. That's three times the rate of new business incorporation from the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 19 percent **per year**, after **rising** 20 percent a year during the previous 4 years.
- Consumer confidence is up 62 percent, after falling 49 percent during the previous 4 years.

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

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

ALMOST 100,000 WORKERS IN GEORGIA ALREADY RECEIVED A RAISE FROM THE MINIMUM WAGE: 96,000 workers in Georgia are already earning higher wages because of the increased minimum wage signed into law by President Clinton. These workers, along with 143,000 others, will earn even higher wages after next year's scheduled increase.

1,180,000 GEORGIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,180,079 workers in Georgia, and protects the jobs of 70,892 workers in Georgia who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

234,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN GEORGIA BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 234,600 Georgian borrowers -- 164,200 current borrowers and 70,400 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

197 FEB 8 PM 6:37

February 4, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Amfor*
SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Civil Rights: Georgia minority farmers are concerned about a number of issues, especially credit and lack of minority farmers on county committees. On December 31, Secretary Glickman announced that USDA would hold 13 listening sessions around the country to hear from the public, especially socially disadvantaged and minority farmers and USDA employees, concerning civil rights issues in both employment and program delivery. The Secretary attended a session in Albany on January 6. Information from the forums is being used by the Secretary's Civil Rights Action Team to make recommendations by mid-February. (USDA)

Welfare Reform: Georgia's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) plan was certified complete on January 21. The Georgia General Assembly is expected to begin deliberations soon on Governor Miller's proposed welfare reform plan. Although 7 public hearings were held throughout the state prior to submission of the governor's proposal, advocacy groups have voiced concerns about passage of the proposal in its current form. The major issue in contention is the limit of 48 months of assistance rather than 60 months. (HHS)

New State School Board: The newly reconstituted state school board held its first meeting January 16. Governor Miller requested the resignations of all members of the school board in the fall of 1996, due to the contentious relationship between the board and the elected state schools superintendent, Linda Schrenko, a prominent opponent of federal education programs. All but two of the members resigned, and Governor Miller recently appointed a bipartisan group headed by his 1990 election opponent, Johnny Isakson, to replace them. (EDUC)

Augusta, Georgia

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Relevant Crime Rates:

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Murder -	13	7	- 46%
Forcible Rape-	14	17	+ 21%
Robbery-	189	175	- 7.4%
Total Crime-	3,994	4,233	+ 5%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports

COPS:

The State of Georgia has received a total of \$62,157,000 for the hiring or redeployment of 1,116 officers and deputies. Augusta has not received a COPS grant.

Savannah River Site

The Savannah River Site (SRS) is a key U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) facility, focusing on national security work, non-proliferation, nuclear materials stabilization and disposition, environmental cleanup, waste management, and economic development and technology transfer initiatives. There has been long-standing community support for the Site's national defense mission, and there is keen interest in potential non-proliferation initiatives.

The site is owned by DOE and operated by an integrated team led by Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC). The team also includes Bechtel Savannah River Inc. (parent company: Bechtel National Inc); B&W Savannah River Company (parent company: Babcock & Wilcox Government Group; and BNFL Savannah River Corporation (parent company: BNFL Inc.). The complex covers 310 square miles encompassing parts of Aiken, Barnwell and Allendale counties in South Carolina, bordering the Savannah River. There are approximately 15,000 employees at SRS (550 Federal employees). The annual operating budget is approximately \$1.3 billion.

Background

SRS was constructed during the early 1950s to produce basic materials used in nuclear weapons, primarily tritium and plutonium-239. Five reactors were built to produce nuclear materials by irradiating target materials with neutrons. Irradiated materials were moved from the reactors to the next step in the production process. After refinement in one of the two chemical separations facilities, known as canyons, nuclear materials were shipped to other DOE sites for final use. SRS produced about 36 metric tons of plutonium from 1953 to 1988.

Today, all five production reactors are permanently shut down, a reflection of the end of the Cold War. Until fresh supplies of tritium are available, recycling and reloading of tritium to keep the nation's supply of nuclear weapons ready is a continuing site mission.

ISSUES:

Workforce Restructuring at SRS

Because of the end of the Cold War, the SRS employee population has been reduced by approximately 10,000 over the past 4 years. The FY 1998 DOE budget that will be announced on Thursday is expected to result in a further reduction of 1,500 to 2,000 SRS employees later this spring. However, new initiatives, especially in the area of non-proliferation activities, could help mitigate the effect of these reductions.

New Initiatives: Non-Proliferation

SRS has the long-standing expertise, facilities, and infrastructure to support any non-proliferation option DOE might choose. The Administration's recent Record of Decision on plutonium disposition is likely to result in 2 new important missions at SRS: immobilization of surplus plutonium using an already operating facility and fabrication of mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel to burn surplus plutonium in existing reactors. These new mission opportunities could result in approximately 1,200 new construction jobs and approximately 850 full-time operating jobs over the next 5 to 15 years. Decision time-frame by the Secretary of Energy: early to mid-1998.

Tritium Production

DOE is currently evaluating a dual track strategy to commence tritium production by 2005. These dual tracks are accelerator production of tritium and the use of a commercial light water reactor. In addition, Secretary O'Leary recently announced that the Fast Flux Test Facility in Richland, Washington would be maintained in "hot" standby as "an insurance policy" until technical and institutional issues and technical factors affecting the accelerator and reactor option are resolved. Savannah River has been identified as the preferred site should an accelerator be built. It would cost about \$4B and result in about 2000 construction jobs and about 600 permanent positions for operations. Regardless of the selected technology, a new tritium extraction facility will be constructed at SRS.

Decision time-frame by the Secretary: late 1998