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MARCH 1997

Divider Title: _____

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
ARKADELPHIA AND LITTLE ROCK,
ARKANSAS**

March 4, 1997

Staff Copy

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Tuesday, March 4, 1997

Arkadelphia, Arkansas

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- Political Background

Distributed
separately

- Economic 1-Pager

- Partial Birth Abortion Bill Q&A

ALSO SEE ATTACHED FEMA BRIEFING BOOK AND SITUATION UPDATE.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1997

**TOUR OF TORNADO-AFFECTED AREAS
IN ARKADELPHIA, ARKANSAS**

DATE:	March 4, 1997
LOCATION:	Arkadelphia, Arkansas
TIME:	1:00 p.m.
FROM:	Kitty Higgins  Stephen B. Silverman 

I. PURPOSE

You will visit Arkadelphia, Arkansas, where thunderstorms and tornadoes caused severe damage on March 1, 1997. You will view the damage from the air, walk through the Arkadelphia business district, visit with victims and volunteers, and meet with state and local officials who will brief you on the current situation and the effective federal, state and local response.

II. BACKGROUND

Severe Thunderstorms and Tornadoes

On Saturday, March 1, severe thunderstorms and tornadoes ravaged the State of Arkansas resulting in twenty-two (22) deaths and 214 injuries statewide (see attached list of deceased). Over 150 individuals are being housed in Marmaduke High School in Greene County and the American Red Cross is on the scene providing assistance. Several blocks were demolished in downtown Arkadelphia (Clark County). In Arkadelphia, twenty-two (22) businesses were destroyed and seven (7) businesses were damaged. Initial estimates of residential damage are as follows: 102 homes destroyed; 248 homes damaged; 60 homes flooded; 36 mobile homes destroyed; and 11 mobile homes damaged.

You declared a major disaster in Arkansas on Sunday, March 2, making federal disaster assistance available to provide emergency aid, temporary housing, and grants and low-interest loans so that people can start rebuilding their homes and businesses.

The Federal Response

As usual, FEMA is leading a strong, coordinated federal response, working closely with state and local officials, especially Governor Huckabee and his staff. FEMA Director James Lee Witt led a team of officials on a tour of the affected areas on Monday, March 3, and Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater viewed the damage on Sunday, March 2. A full briefing on the tornadoes and the federal response, prepared by FEMA, is included in a separate notebook.

Noteworthy Losses

You should note that State Rep. Percy Malone lost his business in Arkadelphia. You will see the remains of the restaurant/antique shop that owner Judy Sligh was in when the tornado hit. Ms. Sligh, who you may meet, miraculously survived the tornado.

You may also meet the following people:

- Helen Johnson, Lois Hughes, and the local postman, Joe Williams, all of whom lost their homes in the tornado.
- James Caldwell, whose store was also totally demolished.

III. PARTICIPANTS

1. YOU
2. Governor Huckabee
3. Director James Lee Witt, FEMA
4. Sec. Rodney Slater, DOT
5. Administrator Aida Alvarez, SBA
6. General Furman
7. State Rep. Percy Malone
8. County Judge Grady Runyan
9. Mayor Mike Kolb
10. Joe Dillard, AEMA

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will fly, via helicopter, over the damaged areas of southwest Little Rock and Saline County, where ten (10) deaths and forty (40) injuries have resulted from the severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. You will then walk through the business district in Arkadelphia.

Walk Through Business District

- **YOU** will arrive at Arkadelphia business district via motorcade.
- **YOU** will walk through business district (POOL PRESS).
- **YOU** will make statement on federal disaster efforts at the corner of Main and 9th Streets. (OPEN PRESS)
- **YOU** will continue walking through business district (POOL PRESS).
- **YOU** will depart business district via motorcade.

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by speechwriting.

Tornado deaths and injuries in Arkansas 1950-1995

YEAR	TORNADOES	DEATHS	INJURIES	ESTIMATED DAMAGE	YEAR	TORNADOES	DEATHS	INJURIES	ESTIMATED DAMAGE
1950	12	2	49	\$2,191,258	1974	11	4	114	\$32,948,832
1951	2	0	7	60,813	1975	21	8	98	33,333,466
1952	28	112	731	16,505,553	1976	28	9	124	4,907,353
1953	10	0	9	1,859,464	1977	20	1	7	476,166
1954	28	1	38	1,587,603	1978	45	2	34	10,135,825
1955	22	2	33	4,095,618	1979	42	1	59	35,421,290
1956	13	1	19	1,523,007	1980	22	1	113	8,498,324
1957	27	3	30	2,213,591	1981	10	0	10	579,228
1958	7	0	0	662,106	1982	78	19	218	75,462,289
1959	9	3	39	1,847,378	1983	16	0	6	2,907,020
1960	28	1	58	13,641,154	1984	23	7	44	52,154,592
1961	37	7	100	18,201,568	1985	18	2	18	16,518,698
1962	6	0	4	689,522	1986	3	0	0	144,284
1963	2	0	0	51,671	1987	2	8	109	14,857,631
1964	28	1	7	3,487,093	1988	12	6	101	19,398,230
1965	24	6	225	64,104,118	1989	18	0	6	683,568
1966	5	0	2	990,651	1990	20	2	8	378,142
1967	17	0	28	11,534,258	1991	14	0	14	1,864,394
1968	19	65	723	14,748,613	1992	4	0	1	11,495,173
1969	2	0	1	47,391	1993	17	0	11	11,835,882
1970	19	1	85	2,787,366	1994	19	10	9	4,894,228
1971	15	0	29	2,541,532	1995	24	2	9	1,199,403
1972	14	0	3	1,900,534					
1973	20	8	204	12,644,575	Total	878	241	3,700	\$518,129,152

Partial list of victims

Saturday's tornadoes in Arkansas killed 24 people, state officials said Sunday. The following is a partial list of the victims. Not all names, ages or addresses were available by Sunday night.

Saline County (10 dead)

- Billy Joe Dunn, 64, Sardis.
- Shirley Dunn, 61, Sardis.
- Athern Earl Schultz.
- Nann Schultz, 52.
- Kenneth E. Witke.
- Becky Gann.
- Carolyn J. Riggins.
- Valarie Tatum.
- Joshua Vaughn, 15
- M.J. Ross.

Pulaski County (five dead)

- Barbara King, 40, 623 Southern St., College Station.
- L.B. Porter, 62, 3900 Riffel St., College Station.
- Minnie Lee Davis, College Station.
- Willie Robinson Sr., 64, 3801 Southern St., College Station.
- Lee Rhodes

Jackson County (three dead)

- Mickey Harding, Velvet Ridge.
- Tony Smith, Velvet Ridge.
- Ray Sims, Jacksonport.

Clark County (six dead)

- Abigail Brian, Arkadelphia
- John Christian, Arkadelphia

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO ARKANSAS IN RESPONSE TO SEVERE STORMS AND TORNADOES

AGENCY/ PROGRAM	DESCRIPTION OF PAST, ONGOING, LIKELY FUTURE EFFORTS	SCOPE/ESTIMATE OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE
Estimates of total damage or Federal aid not yet available. Other types of Federal assistance may be provided in addition to those listed here.		
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY		
Individual Assistance	Individual and family grants of up to \$13,100; disaster housing assistance; disaster unemployment assistance; crisis counseling; legal services.	In declared counties. 75% Federal funding/25% State.
Public Assistance	Cost-shared grants for States, local govts, and certain nonprofits to clear debris and for emergency measures to preserve life and property. Grants to repair or replace damaged structures may be added.	In declared counties. 75% Federal funding/25% State.
Hazard Mitigation	Grants to prevent future losses of lives and property due to disasters; implement State or local hazard mitigation plans; enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster; and provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures to benefit the disaster area.	Total additional amount is limited to 15% of total FEMA disaster costs (excluding administrative expenses). 75% Federal funding/25% State.
National Flood Insurance Program	Payments to eligible participants. Nearly 12,000 policies in place in AR, providing a total of \$680 million in coverage.	Claims payments to policyholders.
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION		
Direct Disaster Loans	Up to \$240,000 to individuals and up to \$1.5 million to businesses for repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of damaged real and personal property not covered by insurance.	In declared and contiguous counties.

Estimates of total damage or Federal aid not yet available. Other types of Federal assistance may be provided in addition to those listed here.

In declared counties.
75% Federal funding/25% State.

In declared counties.
75% Federal funding/25% State.

Total additional amount is limited to 15% of total FEMA disaster costs (excluding administrative expenses).
75% Federal funding/25% State.

Claims payments to policyholders.

In declared and contiguous counties.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO ARKANSAS IN RESPONSE TO SEVERE STORMS AND TORNADOES

AGENCY/ PROGRAM	DESCRIPTION OF PAST, ONGOING, LIKELY FUTURE EFFORTS	SCOPE/ESTIMATE OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Emergency Loans	Low interest loans to eligible farmers.	In declared and contiguous counties.
Rural Housing Repair Loans and Grants	Grants and low interest loans to low- and very-low income rural residents to repair damaged homes. Moratorium on loan payments for current section 502 borrowers.	
Emergency Water Grants/Water and Wastewater Loans and Grants	Grants and loans to repair damaged water supply and wastewater treatment facilities in rural areas.	
Crop Insurance Program	Payments to participating producers with qualifying losses.	Indemnity payments to participants.
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		
Guardsmen (Army and Air Guard)	Security and traffic control points; power generation; dump trucks and debris removal.	
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
	Some regulatory or statutory relief may be available for certain HUD programs. Special mortgage insurance terms available for disaster victims. Underwriting requirements for FHA-insured mortgages modified. CDBG and HOME funds requirements can be relaxed or expedited.	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		
Disaster Unemployment Assistance	Financial assistance provided to individuals who are not eligible for regular Unemployment Insurance benefits but who are left jobless after a disaster.	Reimbursed by FEMA. AR benefit levels: minimum \$49 maximum \$273
Dislocated Worker Assistance	Grant provided under Job Training Partnership Act for temporary jobs for dislocated workers for debris	In declared counties for (FEMA) Public Assistance only.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO ARKANSAS IN RESPONSE TO SEVERE STORMS AND TORNADOES

AGENCY/ PROGRAM	DESCRIPTION OF PAST, ONGOING, LIKELY FUTURE EFFORTS	SCOPE/ESTIMATE OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION Emergency Management	Disaster Field Office being established.	Reimbursed by FEMA.
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION Emergency Relief	Financial assistance to States for the emergency and permanent repair of federal-aid and Federal lands roads.	No reported structural damage to federal-aid highway system. All roadways appear to be open to traffic. No anticipated FHWA involvement.

03-Mar-97

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
STATEMENT ON TORNADOES
ARKADELPHIA, ARKANSAS
MARCH 4, 1997

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Acknowledgments: Governor Huckabee, Congressman Dickey, Secretary Slater, FEMA Director Witt, SBA Administrator Alvarez, Mack McLarty, General Furman, Arkansas Emergency Manager Joe Dillard, County Judge Grady Runyan, County Emergency Manager Jim Burns, and other local officials.

This has been a difficult day for all of us -- for me, as President, but also as a neighbor. This is my home. These storms, in Arkansas and throughout the Southeast, have ravaged the lives of people and places we know well. And I know that there's nothing anyone can say -- even the President -- that can make the losses you have endured disappear.

But I can say this: As you work to rebuild your lives and your homes, you will not be alone. Your neighbors -- your entire country -- will be with you every step of the way.

Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater has been on the scene since Sunday morning. Federal Emergency Management Agency Director James Lee Witt, who is leading federal efforts, arrived here yesterday morning.

We will do everything in our power to help you through this struggle. On Sunday, I declared a major disaster in the counties hardest hit by the storms. That made federal disaster assistance available immediately to people and communities -- for emergency aid, temporary housing, for grants and low-interest loans to help rebuild.

FEMA's 800 number has already received many calls for assistance, and I am proud that the first checks will be delivered within days. The Department of Defense is providing personnel and equipment to assist with debris removal. The Small Business Administration is providing long-term, low-interest loans to help businesses of any size repair or replace damaged property.

Today, I am announcing two more steps we are taking to speed your recovery. First, the Department of Labor will provide disaster unemployment assistance to hire people left unemployed by the storms, and pay them to help cleanup its wake. Second, the Department of Agriculture will automatically make emergency low-interest loans available to farmers in affected areas.

As I said, we will do everything in our power. But I know that all our federal efforts wouldn't be up to the job without the work of my fellow Arkansans. And I want to say, that even in the midst of a terrible tragedy like this, it is uplifting to see the incredible outpouring of support all around: the thousands of volunteers who have come from across our state; police, fire, and emergency workers who have worked through the night.

It shows that, in the end, even Nature's awesome power is no match for the quiet strength of the human spirit. You will get through this. And we will be by your side until you do.

God bless you all, God bless Arkansas, and God bless the United States of America.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1997

TOUR OF TORNADO-AFFECTED AREAS
IN COLLEGE STATION/LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

DATE: March 4, 1997
LOCATION: Little Rock, Arkansas
TIME: 4:40 p.m.
FROM: Kitty Higgins *KH*
Stephen B. Silverman *SS*

I. PURPOSE

You will visit Little Rock, Arkansas, where thunderstorms and tornadoes caused severe damage on March 1, 1997. You will walk through College Station, visit with victims and volunteers, and meet with local officials who will brief you on the current situation and the effective federal, state and local response.

II. BACKGROUND

Severe Thunderstorms and Tornadoes

College Station also was devastated by the tornado. Five of the six people killed in Little Rock were from College Station. The area witnessed major damage to gas lines, power lines and a county health clinic. Thirty-four (34) homes were destroyed and forty (40) homes were damaged. Seven (7) businesses suffered tremendous loss and destruction. Rev. Hezekiah Stewart is leading the rebuilding effort.

You declared a major disaster in Arkansas on Sunday, March 2, making federal disaster assistance available to provide emergency aid, temporary housing, and grants and low-interest loans so that people can start rebuilding their homes and businesses.

The Federal Response

As usual, FEMA led a strong, coordinated federal response, working closely with state and local officials, especially Governor Huckabee and his staff. FEMA Director James Lee Witt led a team of officials on a tour of the affected areas on Monday, March 3, and Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater viewed the damage on Sunday, March 2. A full briefing on the tornadoes and the federal response, prepared by FEMA, is included in a separate notebook.

Noteworthy Losses

One of those killed was the brother of Austin Porter, Sr., and the uncle of Austin Porter, Jr., who worked for Dale Bumpers.

III. PARTICIPANTS

1. Director James Lee Witt, FEMA
2. Sec. Rodney Slater, DOT
3. Administrator Aida Alvarez, SBA
4. General Furman
5. Rev. Hezekiah Stewart
6. County Judge Buddy Villines
7. State Senator Bill Walker
8. State Rep. Wilma Walker
9. Mayor Jim Dailey

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will take a walking tour of College and Frazier Pyke Streets with Director Witt and local officials.
- **YOU** will attend a private dinner with friends from Arkansas.
- **YOU** will depart Little Rock en route Andrews AFB.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks necessary.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ARKANSAS 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 Arkansas after the first 47 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Arkansas:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.7% to 4.9%.
- Arkansas has added 121,600 new jobs or 31,047 **per year**, compared to 24,375 per year during the previous 4 years.
- In the last 47 months, Arkansas has added 110,400 private sector jobs or 28,187 **per year**, compared to 20,175 per year during the previous 4 years.
- Arkansas has added 11,100 construction jobs or 2,834 **per year**, after adding less than half that -- 1,200 per year -- during the previous 4 years.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 48.8%.
- Home building has increased 9.4% **per year**, after increasing only 2.6% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Consumer Confidence has increased 64.2%.

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

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

31 TIMES MORE ARKANSAS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 202,759 working families in Arkansas will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 6,585 wealthiest taxpayers in Arkansas.

TAX CUT FOR 12,238 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ARKANSAS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 12,238 small businesses in Arkansas are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

344,000 ARKANSAS 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 344,121 workers in Arkansas, and protects the jobs of 20,673 workers in Arkansas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

139,200 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ARKANSAS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 139,200 Arkansas borrowers -- 97,400 current borrowers and 41,800 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.

ARKANSAS PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BILL

Question: A bill in the Arkansas legislature prohibits partial birth abortions except when they are necessary to save the life of a woman or prevent serious harm to her health. Are you in favor of this bill?

Answer: I have said that I would sign a bill that bans partial-birth abortions if it has an exception for cases where the procedure is necessary to save the life of a woman or prevent serious harm to her health. I haven't had the opportunity to read this bill carefully, but if that's what it does -- if it adequately protects the women, however few in number, who need this procedure for health reasons -- then yes, I would support it. And if Congress sent me a similar bill, then I would sign it.

Background: A bill now in the Arkansas House (attached to this question and answer) would impose disciplinary sanctions against any doctor who performs a partial-birth abortion "except when the partial-birth abortion was necessary to save the life of a woman upon whom it was performed or avert serious health consequences to the woman." This exception is nearly identical to the exception you asked Congress to add to the bill, making the bill consistent with your position.

An earlier version of the bill (also attached) was nearly identical to the bill you vetoed. It imposed criminal sanctions on doctors who perform partial-birth abortions and did not include a health exception.

Stricken language would be deleted from present law. Underlined language would be added to present law.
As Engrossed: H1/31/97 S2/25/97

1 State of Arkansas
2 81st General Assembly
3 Regular Session, 1997
4

A Bill

HOUSE BILL 1351

5 By: Representatives Hendren, Simon, Magnus, Fuqua, Joe Hudson, Hausam, Ferguson, Bryant, Willems,
6 Thomas, and DeLay
7 By: Senators Boozman and Jeffries
8
9

For An Act To Be Entitled

10
11 "AN ACT TO BAN PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS; AND FOR OTHER
12 PURPOSES."
13

Subtitle

14
15 "AN ACT TO BAN PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS."
16

17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:
18

19 SECTION 1. Short Title. This act may be cited as the "Partial-Birth
20 Abortion Ban Act of 1997".
21

22 SECTION 2. Definitions. As used in this act, "partial-birth abortion"
23 means an abortion in which the person performing the abortion partially
24 vaginally delivers a fetus resulting in the termination of the pregnancy or a
25 partial-birth abortion as defined by the United States Supreme Court in any
26 opinion issued after the effective date of this act.
27

28 SECTION 3. Partial-birth abortion prohibited. Whoever intentionally
29 performs a partial-birth abortion shall be subject to disciplinary action by
30 the State Medical Board, except when the partial-birth abortion was necessary
31 to save the life of the woman upon whom it was performed or avert serious
32 health consequences to the woman. Disciplinary action taken by the State
33 Medical Board against a physician who violates this act shall include a fine
34 not greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or suspension of the
35 physician's license for a period not greater than one (1) year, or revocation
36 of the physician's license, as determined by the board.

1 SECTION 4. All provisions of this act of a general and permanent nature
2 are amendatory to the Arkansas Code of 1987 Annotated and the Arkansas Code
3 Revision Commission shall incorporate the same in the Code.
4

5 SECTION 5. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to
6 any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect
7 other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without
8 the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this
9 act are declared to be severable.

10
11 SECTION 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are
12 hereby repealed.

13 /s/Rep. Hendren, et al
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ARKANSAS SENATE

Amendment

81st GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Regular Session, 1997

Page 1 of 1

Amendment Form

Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE Bill No. 1351

Amend HOUSE Bill No. 1351 as engrossed 1-31-97 by

deleting lines 24 and 25 of page 1 and substituting the following language:

"vaginally delivers a fetus resulting in the termination of the pregnancy or a partial-birth abortion as defined by the United States Supreme Court in any opinion issued after the effective date of this act."

deleting lines 27 on page 1 through line 3 on page 2 in their entireties and substituting therefor the following:

"SECTION 3. Partial-birth abortion prohibited. Whoever intentionally performs a partial-birth abortion shall be subject to disciplinary action by the State Medical Board, except when the partial-birth abortion was necessary to save the life of the woman upon whom it was performed or avert serious health consequences to the woman. Disciplinary action taken by the State Medical Board against a physician who violates this act shall include a fine not greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or suspension of the physician's license for a period not greater than one (1) year, or revocation of the physician's license, as determined by the board."

The amendment was read the first time, rules suspended and read the second time and
Senators Bearden, Bradford, Wilson, Scott, Hoofman, Ross, and Walker

Secretary

1 State of Arkansas
2 81st General Assembly
3 Regular Session, 1997
4

A Bill

Original Bill

HOUSE BILL

1351

5 By: Representatives Hendren and Simon
6
7

For An Act To Be Entitled

9 "AN ACT TO BAN PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS; AND FOR OTHER
10 PURPOSES."
11

Subtitle

12 "AN ACT TO BAN PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS."
13
14

15 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:
16

17 SECTION 1. Short Title. This act may be cited as the "Partial-Birth
18 Abortion Ban Act of 1997".
19

20 SECTION 2. Definitions. As used in this act, "partial-birth abortion"
21 means an abortion in which the person performing the abortion partially
22 vaginally delivers a living fetus before killing the fetus and completing the
23 delivery.
24

25 SECTION 3. Partial-birth abortions prohibited.

26 (a) Whoever knowingly performs a partial-birth abortion and thereby
27 kills a human fetus shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

28 (b) A woman upon whom a partial-birth abortion is performed may not be
29 prosecuted under this section for conspiracy, solicitation, attempt or
30 complicity to violate this section.

31 (c) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution or a civil action
32 under this section, which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence,
33 that the partial-birth abortion was performed by a physician who reasonably
34 believed:

35 (1) the partial-birth abortion was necessary to save the life of
36 the woman upon whom it was performed; and

1 (2) no other form of abortion would suffice for that purpose."
2

3 SECTION 4. All provisions of this act of a general and permanent nature
4 are amendatory to the Arkansas Code of 1987 Annotated and the Arkansas Code
5 Revision Commission shall incorporate the same in the Code.
6

7 SECTION 5. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to
8 any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect
9 other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without
10 the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this
11 act are declared to be severable.
12

13 SECTION 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are
14 hereby repealed.
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ARKANSAS TORNADOES

FEMA-1161-DR



BRIEFING BOOK

March 4, 1997

ARKANSAS

REQUEST: March 2, 1997
DECLARATION: March 2, 1997

DESIGNATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (DEBRIS REMOVAL AND EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES), AND HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (9 COUNTIES):

Clark, Cross, Greene, Hempstead, Jackson, Lonoke, Nevada, Pulaski, and Saline.

PRIMARY IMPACTS:

- A line of severe thunderstorms and tornadoes cutting a path from Hempstead County to Greene County damaged numerous buildings and homes and killed 24 people on Saturday, March 1, 1997. An estimated 400 individuals were injured due to the effects of the storm.

- The Arkansas Office of Emergency Services reported the following statewide damages:

Homes:	147 destroyed, 408 damaged
Mobile Homes:	91 destroyed, 36 damaged
Apartments:	5 destroyed, 28 damaged
Businesses:	84 destroyed or damaged
Government Buildings:	18 destroyed or damaged

- In Lawrence County, damage to farm equipment is estimated at over \$1 million.
- Pulaski County suffered the most damage with dollar amounts estimated at \$15 million. In College Station, damage is estimated at \$6.5 million, with \$1.5 million in damage to the County Health Clinic. Unincorporated areas of Pulaski County suffered \$8.5 million in damage.
- Power outages are reported in Clark and Pulaski counties; gas leaks are reported in Greene, Jackson, and Pulaski counties; telephone line damage is reported in Hickory Ridge in Cross County.
- Southwest Bell reports that their main switching station was shut down by a tornado. Crews have been deployed to Hickory Ridge to restore service.

- Downtown Arkadelphia is closed except for emergency vehicles; ten (10) roads are flooded, five (5) bridges are out, and 28 culverts are out in Poinsett County; highway 65 at highway 167 in Pulaski County is closed.

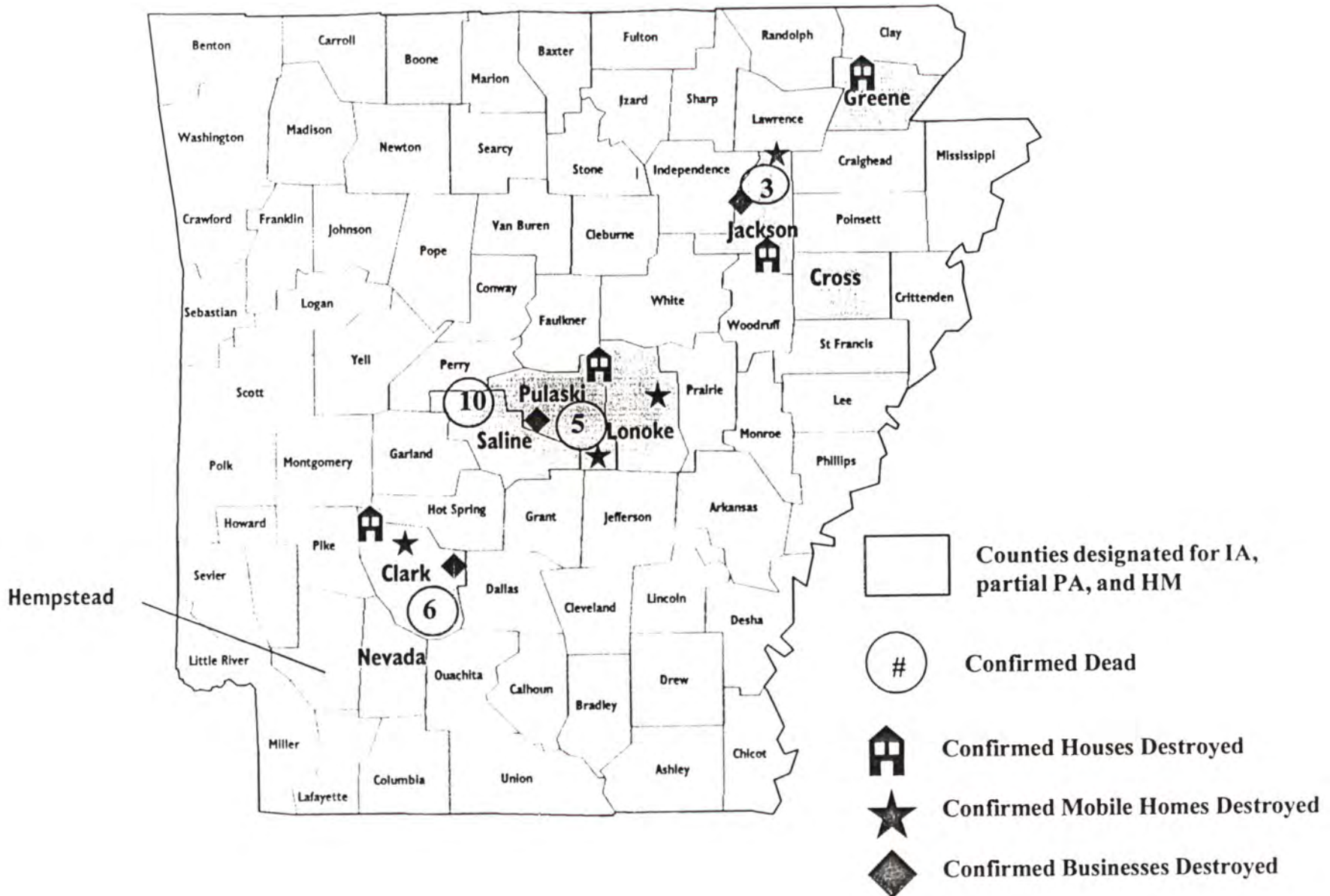
STATUS OF RESPONSE:

- The Arkansas National Guard is utilizing 409 personnel to perform security, search and rescue, debris removal, and power generation support. The Guard has provided 25 generators of various sizes, 200 blankets and cots, 8 dump trucks, and 2 five ton trucks.
- The following American Red Cross Services have been provided:

Meals Served:	2,000
Shelters Open:	6
Shelters Open to date:	6
Shelter Population:	167
Shelter Population to date:	167

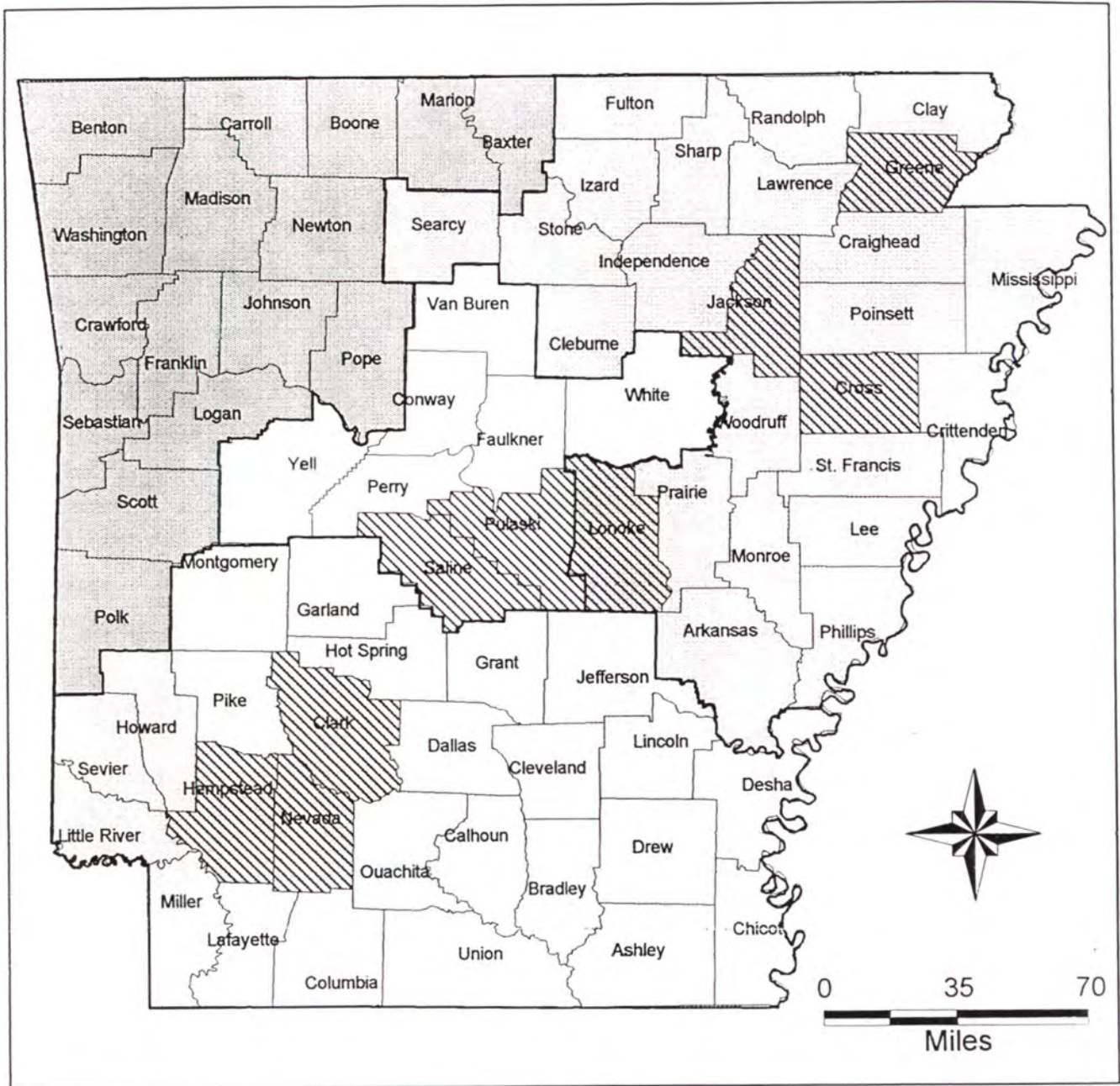
- FEMA is now accepting teleregistrations from individuals for disaster assistance. *The FEMA Teleregistration phone number is 1-800-462-9029.*
- FEMA Director James L. Witt and a team of senior Federal officials toured the affected counties yesterday, March 3, 1997.
- FEMA has deployed approximately 120 personnel to Little Rock to respond to this incident. James McClanahan from FEMA Region VI has been designated as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this incident. Federal responders are seeking a location for a Disaster Field Office in Little Rock.
- The FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Detachment from Denton, TX has deployed twenty-four (24) personnel and fifteen (15) vehicles to support the response to this incident.
- Joint FEMA/State Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) are currently ongoing in Pulaski and Saline counties and the City of Arkadelphia. A total of six teams were deployed to conduct assessments. Small Business Administration (SBA) Representatives are included on the PDA Teams.

Arkansas, FEMA-1162-DR



FEMA-1162-DR-ARKANSAS

Federally Declared Counties & Congressional Districts



Designated Counties

- ☒ Individual Assistance, Partial Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation (9)

Congressional Districts

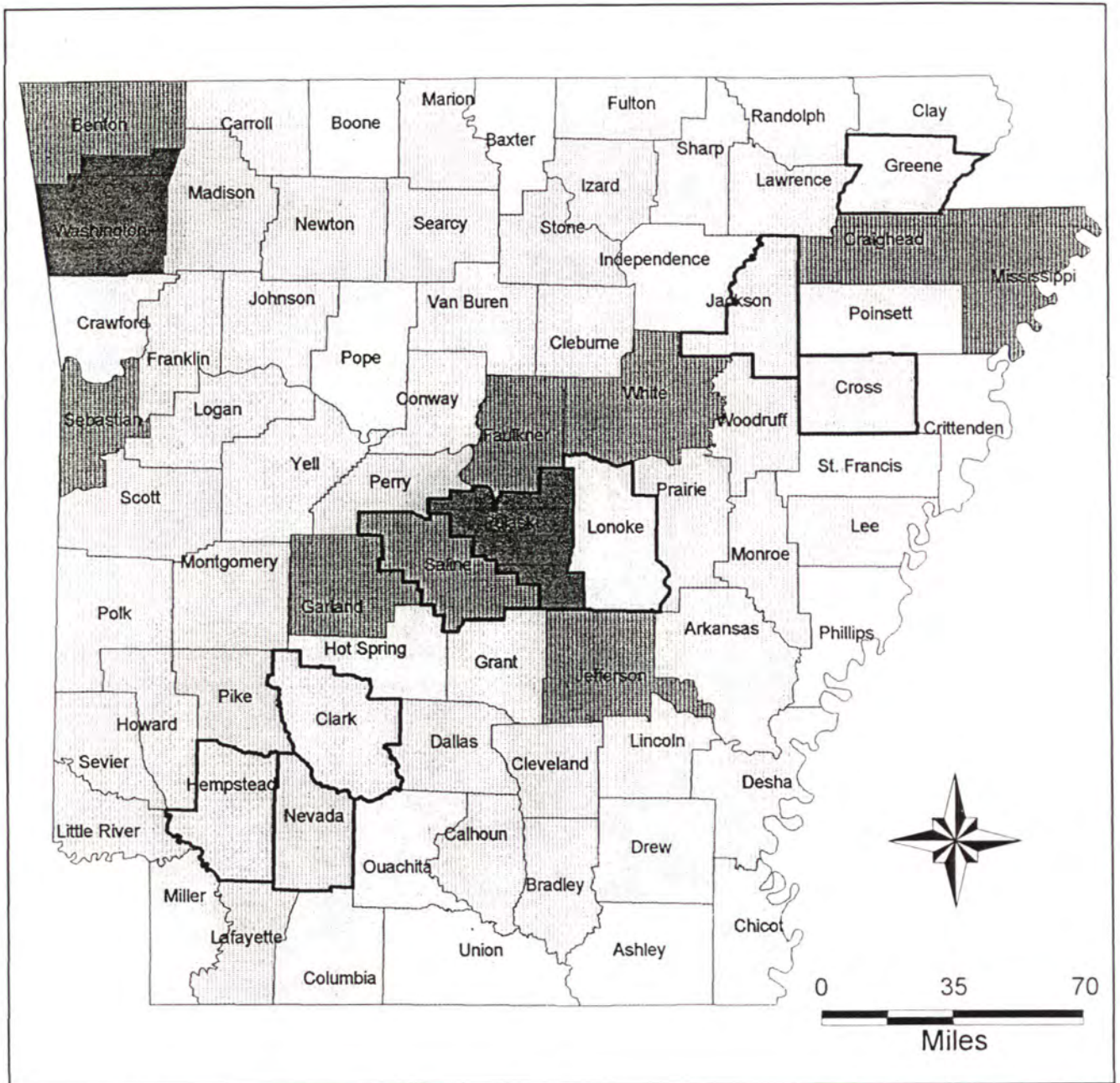
- ☐ AR-01 Marion Berry (D)
- ☐ AR-02 Vic Snyder (D)
- ☐ AR-03 Asa Hutchinson (R)
- ☐ AR-04 Jay Dickey (R)

Location Map



FEMA-1162-DR-ARKANSAS

Demographic Profile

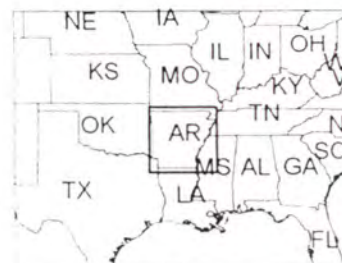


□ Federally Declared County (9)

Population By County

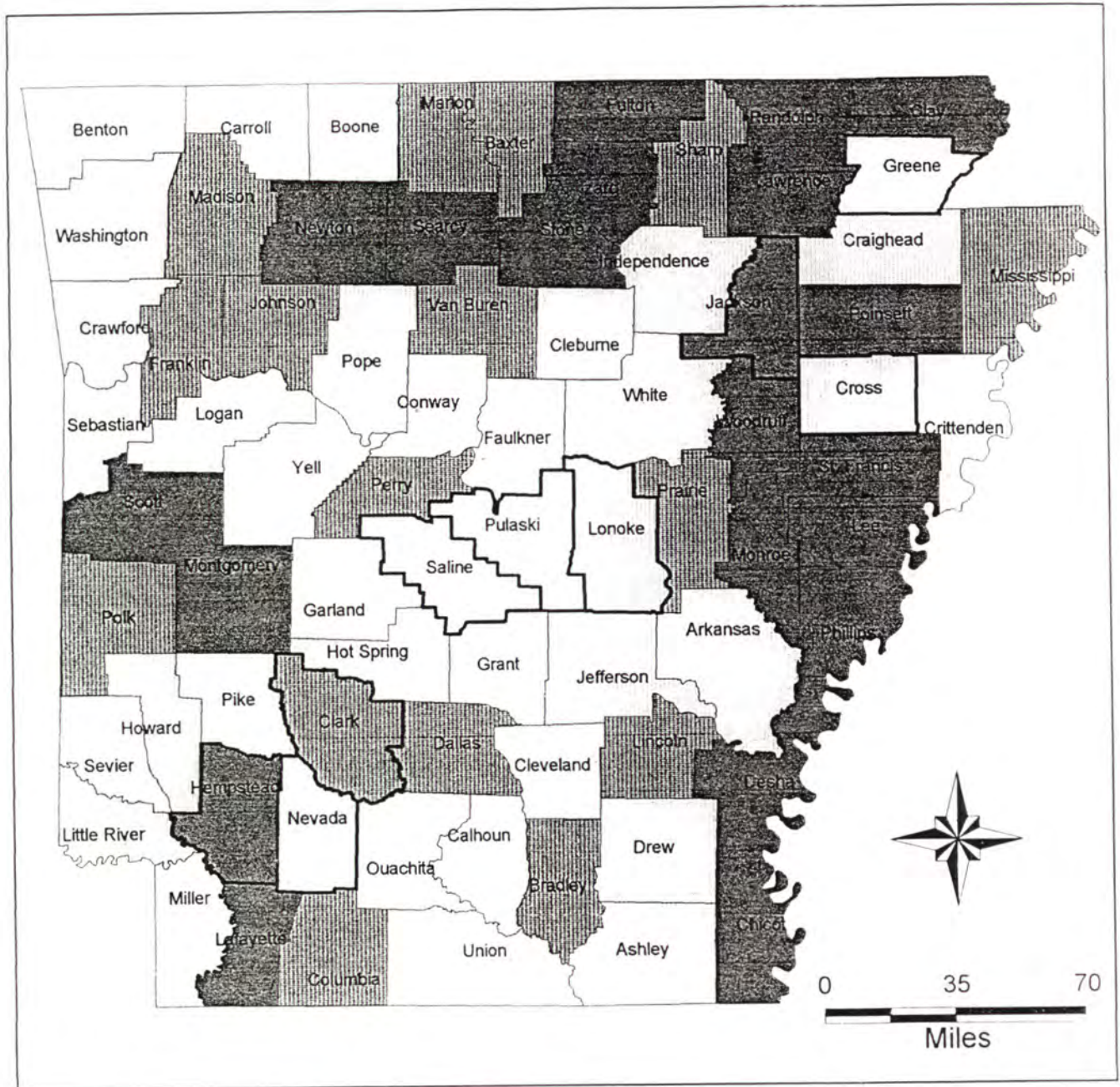
- 100,000 to 349,700
- 54,600 to 100,000
- 24,300 to 54,600
- 13,500 to 24,300
- 5,800 to 13,500

Location Map



FEMA-1162-DR-ARKANSAS

Demographic Profile

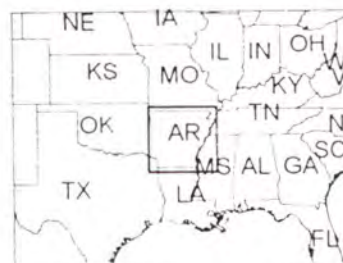


Median Household Income

By County

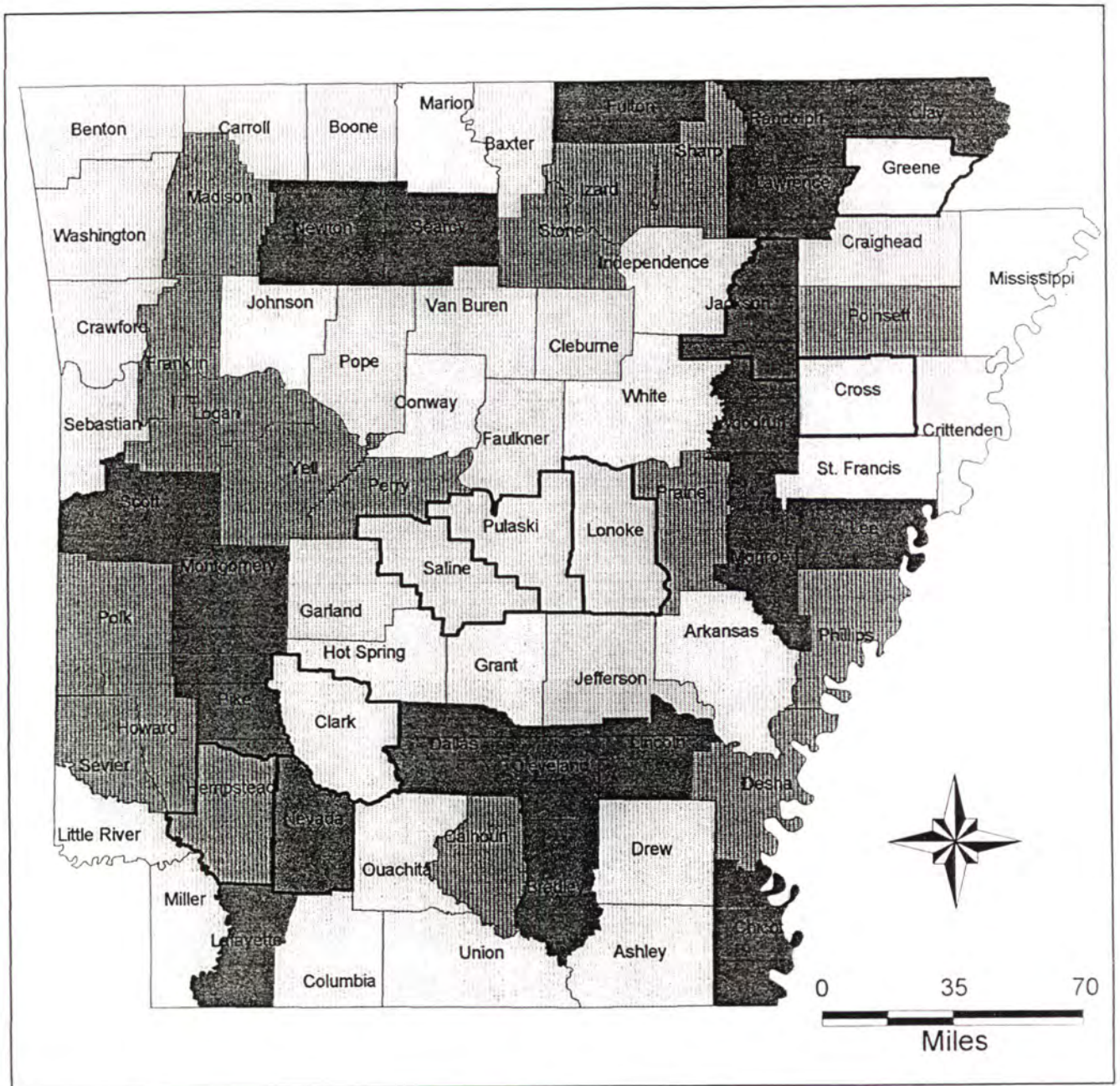
- 11,900 to 17,000
- 17,000 to 18,900
- 18,900 to 20,700
- 20,700 to 28,300

Location Map



FEMA-1162-DR-ARKANSAS

Demographic Profile



□ Federally Declared County (9)

Median Housing Value By County

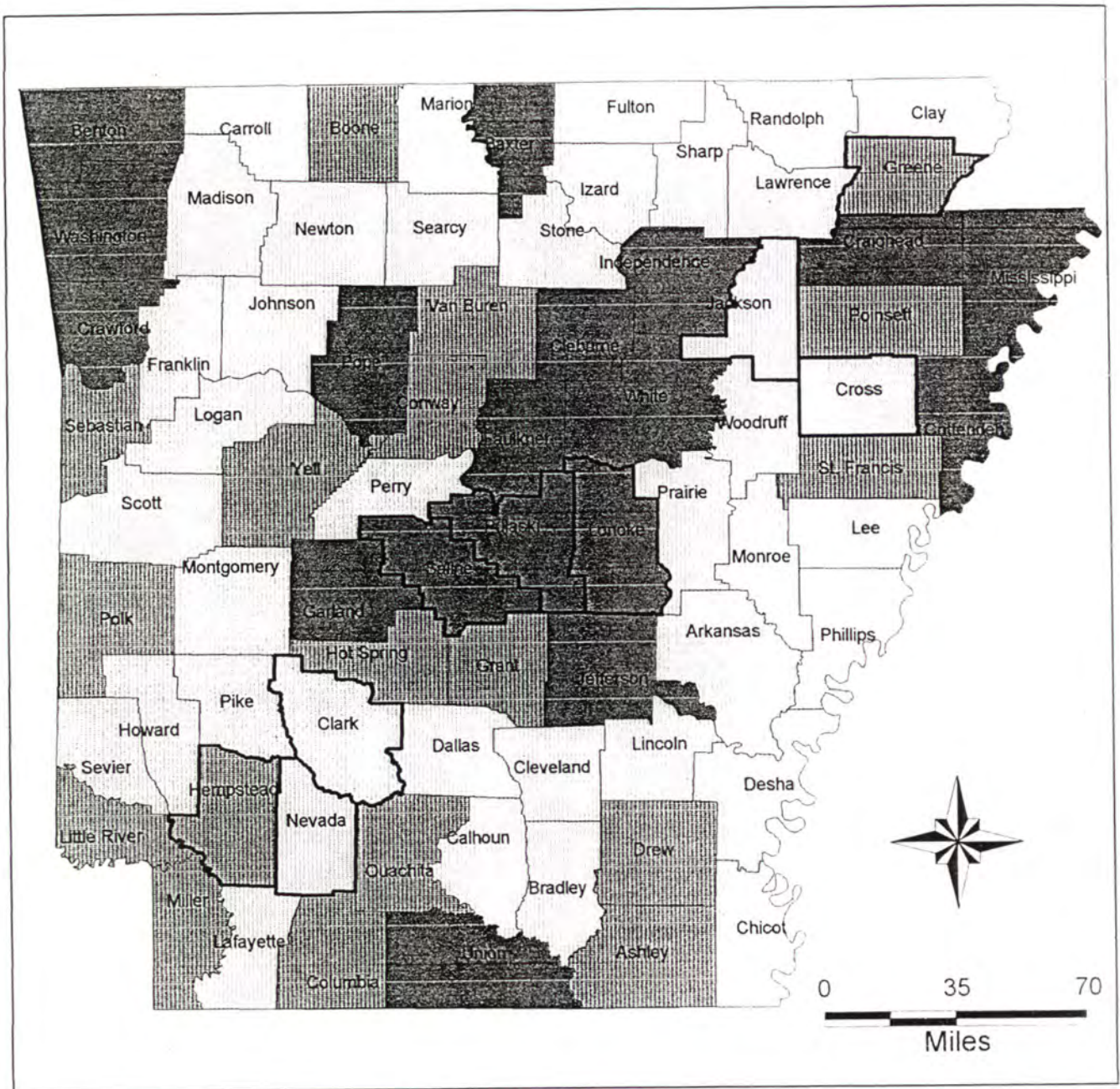
- 24,300 to 34,200
- ▨ 34,200 to 38,200
- 38,200 to 43,300
- 43,300 to 61,300

Location Map



FEMA-1162-DR-ARKANSAS

Demographic Profile



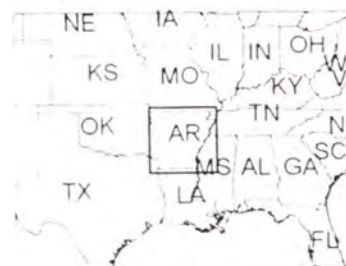
☐ Federally Declared County (9)

Mobile Homes

By County

- ☒ 2,230 to 10,240
- ☐ 1,230 to 2,230
- ☐ 880 to 1,230
- ☐ 470 to 880

Location Map



*Briefing on Tornadoes and Floods in
Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, and other affected States
March 3, 1996*

KENTUCKY

- Severe flooding is still occurring throughout the State, and the potential for more rain exists through Monday. Approximately 52 counties are severely affected. The Governor has declared a State of Emergency statewide. A request for a Major Disaster Declaration for nine (9) counties is being prepared by the State of Kentucky at this time.
- Seven casualties
- Preliminary reports from State fly-over indicate 300 people out of their homes in Pendleton County, 200 homes damaged in Harrison County, 50-75 homes damaged in Bourbon County, and 100 families displaced in Bath County.
- Seven shelters are open in Jefferson County with 600 plus people, Hardin County with 8 persons in one shelter, 2 persons in 1 shelter in Todd County, 1 shelter open in Bullitt County and 1 shelter open in Christian County.
- American Red Cross assessments from Jefferson, Bullitt and Hardin Counties reveal 1 single family dwelling destroyed, 271 with major damage, and 464 with minor damage. Four hundred mobile homes sustained major damage, and 200 minor damage. Fifteen apartments sustained major damage.
- The Town of Shepardsville in Bullitt County is isolated due to road closures.
- Kentucky has requested a FEMA State Liaison. Liaison traveled to Frankfort, KY this morning, March 3, 1997.

OHIO

- The Governor has declared State of Emergencies in the following counties: Adams, Athens, Brown, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, and Washington. Most significant damage in Adams, Lawrence and Scioto. A request for a Major Disaster Declaration is expected on March 4, 1997.
- Predictions are that the Ohio River will crest at 63 feet on March 5. At Portsmouth, the river is at 54 feet and going to 61 feet, flood stage is 56 feet, and at 61 feet the city will be under water. Extensive flooding expected at Portsmouth, Ripley, and in Clermont County.
- Six casualties: 2 confirmed - Adams, 1 confirmed - Brown, 2 confirmed - Pike, 1 confirmed - Gallia

- American Red Cross operating 9 shelters, with 400 people and 4 mobile feeding stations:

Adams County:	West Union High School - 29 people
Lawrence County:	1st United Methodist Church in Ironton and Windsor FD - total of 15 in both.
Scioto County:	Motel - 11 people
Jackson County:	2 shelters in Wellston - 31 people
Ross County:	1 shelter - 4 people
Athens County:	1 shelter, 1 mobile feeding - 50 people
Washington County:	1 shelter with 20 people.

- Single family homes: destroyed - 68; major damage - 379; minor damage; 245. Mobile Homes: destroyed - 64; major damage - 81; minor damage - 69.
- Power: 510 homes without power. Rural coops report 300-500 homes without power. Water Supply: The water treatment plant in Adams County will be out of operation for about 5 days. Communication: 400 homes with no phones.
- State/local Resources Committed: Department of Natural Resources, Department of Transportation, Highway Patrol, National Guard, and Red Cross. The State DOT has furnished road crews in Adams, Brown, Lawrence and Scioto Counties. Huntington Coast Guard used three flat boats for evacuees in Lawrence County.
- In Adams County: National Guard provided a 500 gallon water hauler
Highway Patrol furnished 2 fixed wing aircraft and 2 helicopters.
Eight K-9 Search Teams
Dept. of Natural Resources on stand-by with 6 personnel to evacuate dam.
- There will be a meeting Tuesday March 4, 1997 with the PDA teams at 11:00 AM in the State EOC.

WEST VIRGINIA

- Thirteen (13) counties have been affected by floods: Tyler, Wirt, Jackson, Mason, Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Putnam, Kanawha, Roane, Webster, Braxton, and Gilmer.
- One confirmed fatality
- 3000 persons have been evacuated, with fifteen (15) shelters in operation. However, shelter populations are small.
- Four (4) PDA Teams from FEMA Region III are being deployed today, and will attempt to begin assessments tomorrow, if flood waters have receded.

OTHER AFFECTED STATES:

INDIANA

- Counties most severely affected are: Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, and Perry. Counties affected but to a lesser degree are: Dearborn, Ohio, Jefferson, and Switzerland.
- No reports of casualties.
- Power lines are down in Floyd County. Jefferson and Clarksville in Clark County have power outages. The industrial area of the Town of Corydon is without power.
- The water company in Floyd County is surrounded by water and is without power. A standby generator will be moved in when the water level recedes. A boil water order is in effect in Greenville.
- Roads have been washed out in Crawford, Floyd, Clark, and Harrison Counties.

TENNESSEE

- Potential for further flooding continues to exist due to ground saturation and water levels of the rivers and streams. Fourteen counties in the western portion of the State are the hardest hit.
- Six counties have reported tornado/wind/rain damages: McNairy, Wayne, Lawrence, Dyer, Gibson, and Carroll. Eight counties have reported flooding: Obion, Madison, Cheatham, Henry, Montgomery, Shelby, Humphreys and Houston. Minor road and bridge damages are reported in 18 counties. A State of Emergency has not been declared. The State EOC in Nashville is partially activated.
- The cities of Rives and Obion in Obion County have been completely evacuated.
- Four casualties.
- Shelters remain open in Obion, Dyer, Houston, and Cheatham counties.
- In Humphreys County 200 plus miles of roads are damaged or destroyed, 25 bridges damaged or destroyed, 25 plus culverts washed out and 4 mud slides have occurred. Minor road or bridge damage has occurred in the following eighteen counties: Carroll, Madison, Dixon, Haywood, Fayette, Crockett, Gibson, Obion, Montgomery, Henry, Steward, Lauderdale, Houston, Tipton, Humphreys, Shelby, Robertson, and Weakley Counties.
- Many roads in middle and east Tennessee are under water, but the water is receding quickly except in the extreme Northwest Tennessee counties.

- McNairy County reports 34 private homes have sustained damage shown as percentage damaged: 26 at 10%, 6 at 25% , 1 at 50% and 1 at 100%. Fourteen mobile homes have sustained damage: 5 at 10%, 2 at 50%, 7 at 100%.

MISSISSIPPI

- Tornado, heavy rainfall and storm damage has occurred in the extreme northern part of the state. The hardest hit area involved two communities.
- State and local emergency declarations were issued for Pontotoc and Union County where a tornado ripped through two communities.
- One casualty
- American Red Cross reports the heaviest hit counties are Union, Calhoun, Pontotoc and Lafayette. They report 11 single family dwellings destroyed, 11 major damaged, and 41 with minor damages. They also report 20 mobile homes destroyed, and 7 with major damage.

TEXAS

- A combination of tornadoes and straight line winds hit a seven county area in East Central Texas. Navarro and Henderson counties report the most serious effects. There was widespread damage. There were two confirmed deaths and a number of unconfirmed injuries reported. The State of Texas has requested no Federal assistance at this time.



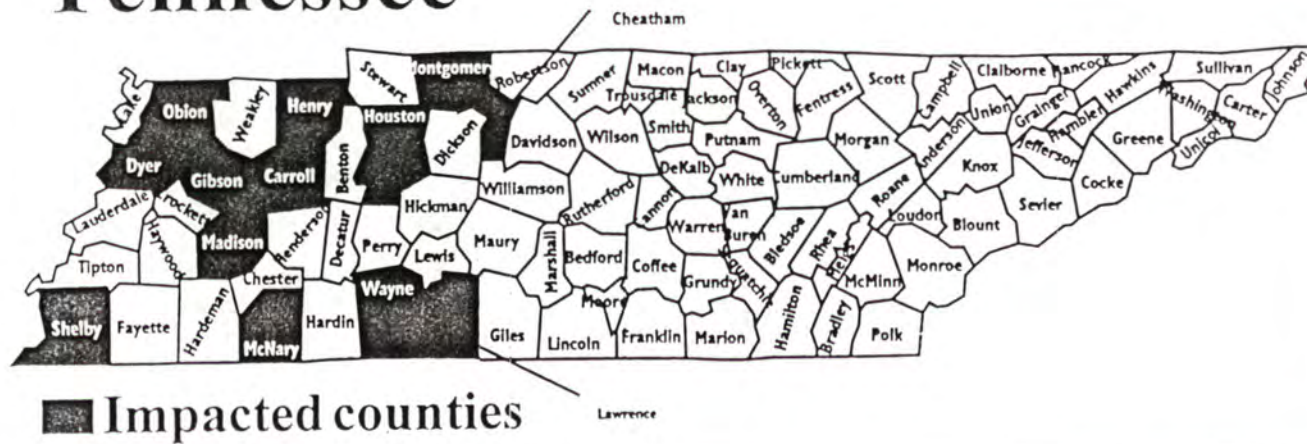
Indiana



Impacted counties

RR-OP-AA
Graphic

Tennessee



RR-OP-AA Graphic

Mississippi





Federal Emergency Management Agency

Situation Update

EST/ERT-N on call March.: Blue Team

March 3, 1997

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Tornadoes wreak havoc, Arkansas gets major disaster declaration

A line of severe thunderstorms and tornadoes damaged numerous buildings and homes and killed 24 people throughout many Arkansas counties this past Saturday. The damage from what Arkansas Governor Mike Huckabee called "a year's worth of tornadoes" prompted a major disaster declaration, FEMA-1162-DR. Director Witt and a team of senior Federal officials are scheduled to tour the affected counties today and President Clinton is tentatively scheduled to visit tomorrow.

President Clinton quickly signed the declaration on March 2, 1997. Clark, Cross, Greene, Hempstead, Jackson, Lonoke, Nevada, Pulaski, and Saline counties were designated for Individual Assistance (IA), partial Public Assistance (PA), and Hazard Mitigation (HM).



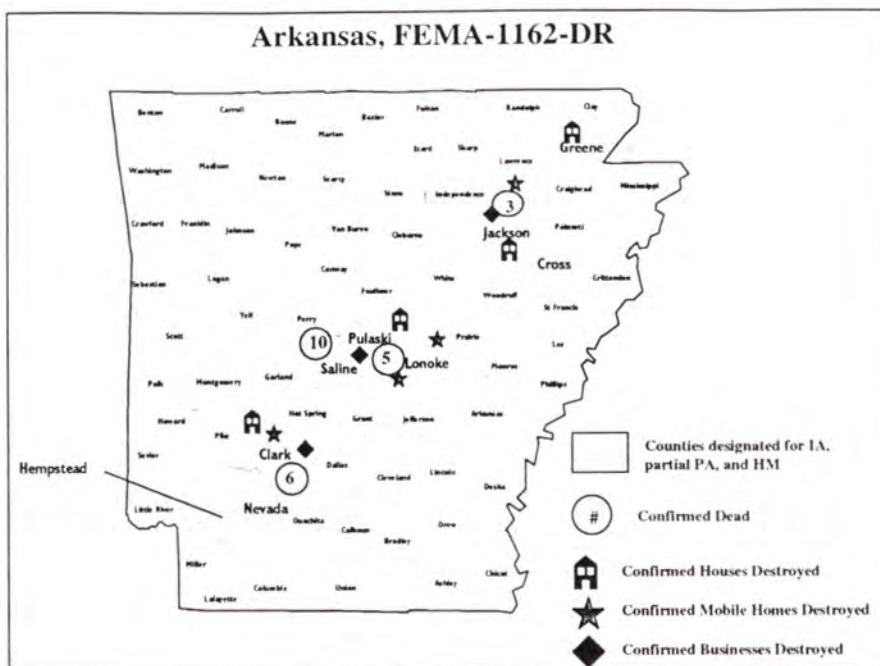
A child picks through the remains of her home in Arkadelphia, AR following a series of tornadoes that ripped through the town on Saturday. (AP News Photo)

Region VI Regional Operations Center (ROC) was activated 8:00 am CST, Sunday in response to the disaster. An ERT-A team consisting of the Regional Director, Public Information Officer, Special Assistant, and a Liaison Officer, deployed to the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Conway on Sunday. There are a total of 120 FEMA staff deployed to Arkansas to aid in the response and recovery effort.

The storms made a path that stretched from Hempstead County in the southwest corner of the state to Greene County in the northeast corner. There are 245 people confirmed injured with many more injuries reported. The tornadoes knocked out power, downed phone lines and trees, and damaged gas lines. The American Red Cross (ARC) has opened six shelters and housed 167 in response to the widespread damage.

The Arkansas Office of Emergency Services reported statewide damages including:

147 houses destroyed, 408 damaged, and 36 mobile homes damaged and 91 destroyed. Pulaski County suffered the most damage with dollar amounts estimated at \$8.5 million. Six IA, PA, HM, and Small Business Administration (SBA) inspection teams are already in the field conducting assessments in Saline and Pulaski counties and the City of Arkadelphia in Clark county.



The weather is expected to give Arkansas residents a reprieve and a chance to dry out for two to three days as a weak but dry cold front is expected to move through today.

The search continues for a Disaster Field Office, however, a site in North Little Rock has been identified and is awaiting approval. James McClanahan has been designated as the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). (Region VI, NECC, NWS, media reports)

Massive weekend storm kills additional 14, spawns tornadoes, floods.

Some of the most severe weather in recent memory rolled across the Ohio and Mississippi valleys on Saturday, killing at least 14, flooding many areas, driving hundreds from their homes and causing widespread destruction over an 11-state area.

The same storm that spawned tornadoes that killed a reported 24 in Arkansas on Saturday is also being blamed for at least 14 more deaths from Texas to West Virginia due mostly to flooding or high winds.

One 50-year old man in Randolph, MS was killed by a tornado that wrecked his mobile home. Twenty others were injured from tornadoes or high winds in Mississippi.

Most of the damage in Mississippi occurred in Pontotoc and Union counties according to media reports. Both Lafayette and Calhoun counties reported one mobile



A young woman tries to make her way through flood waters in Jackson, TN after a massive rainstorm dropped up to 10 inches of rain in the area. (AP New Photo)

home destroyed by wind. An estimated 90 homes in a four-county area were damaged, including 49 that were destroyed. The governor of Mississippi has declared a state of emergency for Pontotoc, Union, Lafayette, and Calhoun counties.

At least 50 counties in Kentucky have been affected by flooding. Louisville, KY saw up to 10.24 inches of rain within a 24-hour period. Flooding along the Ohio River prompted evacuations in at least eight Kentucky communities, including Louisville. At least eight shelters are reported opened in Louisville housing up to 1,700 people. Most of the 2,400 residents of Falmouth, KY were forced out of their homes by flooding on the Licking River.

FEMA Region IV officials report they are seeking a DFO site for Kentucky and have Preliminary Damage Assessment teams waiting for flood waters to recede to begin their inspection. The governor has declared a statewide state of emergency.

Three people were reported killed and one injured by tornadoes in six west Tennessee counties Saturday evening. Flood damage was reported in five other counties. At least 10 homes were destroyed by high winds and tornadoes in McNairy County and shelters were reported opened there over the weekend. The communities of Obion, Bogota, and Reeves have evacuated up to 600 families. However, all shelters were closed by Sunday evening.

Flooding in the Ohio Valley has prompted two governors to declare state emergencies. Ohio's chief executive declared a state of emergency for 14 counties. There are five reported deaths. Eleven people previously reported missing have been located alive. The storm dumped up to 10 inches of rain in some areas. The most severely affected counties are Lawrence, Adams and Tioga. The Ohio River and some of its tributaries are expected to crest later this week at a 30-year high -- as much as 10 feet above flood stage in some areas.

West Virginia's governor declared 14 counties state disaster areas and has told the news media he intends to ask for Federal assistance. Flooding in portions of the state prompted evacuations of up to 3,000 people in the affected areas. Fifteen shelters were opened with few takers, according to FEMA Region III.

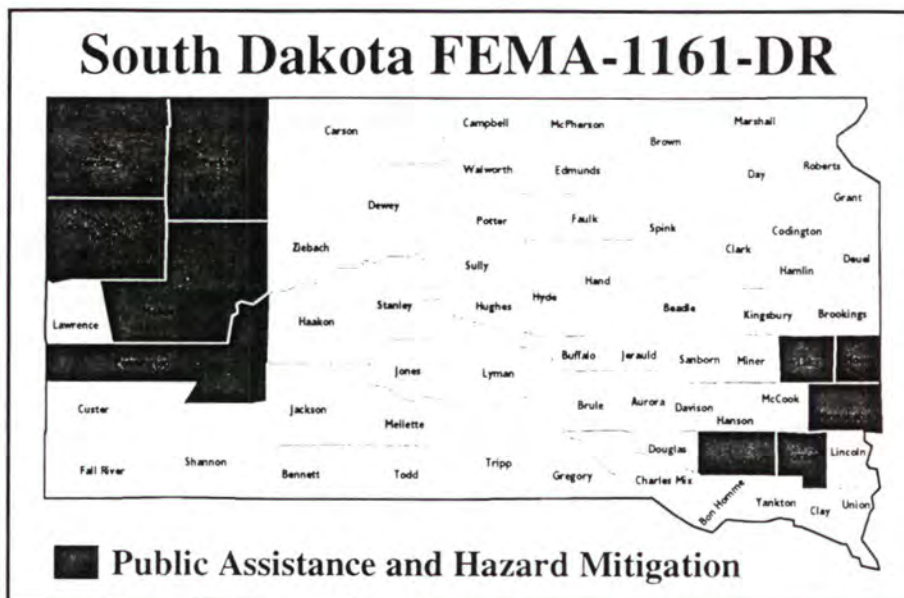
High winds in Texas are being cited for two deaths. Navarro County was badly hit with storm winds as high as 100 mph. A father and daughter was reported killed in their mobile home in Bazette. More than 24 homes, six businesses and a church were heavily damaged. At least one shelter was opened in Gun Barrel, TX.

The same storm dropped an estimated 10 to 15 inches over parts of Indiana during the weekend. This rain, combined with snow melt, caused severe flooding in the south and southeastern counties of Indiana. Five counties, Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, and Perry were the most severely affected. Dearborn, Ohio, Jefferson, and Switzerland counties were affected to a lesser extent. (Region IV, Region V, Region VI, News Media)

South Dakota receives second disaster declaration

A second disaster declaration for winter storms has been signed for South Dakota. FEMA-1161-DR received the President's signature Feb. 28 and includes the counties of Butte, Harding, Hutchinson, Lake, Meade, Minnehaha, Moody, Pennington, Perkins and Turner. The original request for PA was submitted Dec. 20, 1996, and was amended Feb. 13 to include HM. Both were approved.

The most severe damage from the snow and ice storms last year was to electrical transmission lines and related facilities.



RR-OP-AA Graphic

Roger Free, FCO for the existing disaster - FEMA-1156-DR - is the FCO for this disaster also. FEMA-1156-DR designates the state eligible for snow removal assistance. (Region VIII).

Severe weather moves across Ohio Valley into the Northeast

The same system of storms which brought record flooding to parts of Ohio and devastating tornadoes to Arkansas is moving into the Appalachians bringing heavy rains of up to two inches to parts of West Virginia, Virginia, eastern Kentucky, and the western Carolinas. The NWS has posted flash flood warnings and watches for all of these areas.

As the system moves farther north, the precipitation is expected to turn to snow in parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Areas in higher elevations could see up to five inches of snow and winter weather advisories and watches are in effect for these areas into tonight. (NWS)

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
NATIONAL TELEREGISTRATION CENTER

Denton, Texas
NTC DAILY SUMMARY

REGISTRATIONS (COB 03/01/97)

DR #	INCIDENT TYPE	DAILY	CUM
NV - 1153	SEVERE STORMS & FLOODING	1	3362
ID - 1154	SEVERE STORMS & FLOODING	10	2181
CA - 1155	SEVERE STORMS & FLOODING	72	18437
WA- 1159	SEVERE STORMS & FLOODING	18	6672
OR- 1160	SEVERE STORMS & FLOODING	2	1622
TOTALS:		103	32274

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
LANSING, MICHIGAN**

March 6, 1997

Staff Copy

Table of Contents

Thursday, March 6, 1997

LANSING, MICHIGAN

Tarmac Greeting

Meet and Greet with Education Community Leaders

Address to a Joint Session of Michigan Legislature and Meet and Greet with Members of Michigan Legislature

- Event Memo
- Remarks
- Meet and Greet List

Michigan Background

Political Background

Economic 1-Pager

Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues

CEQ Hot Issues (including Great Lakes fish controversy,
Wildlife Refuge bill/veto, and ozone standards)

Local Issues

Crime 1-Pager

Education in Michigan

Welfare Reform in Michigan

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1997

97 MAR 5 PM 7:31

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:

PATRICK STEEL

HOME: 202-462-1544

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4876

PRESS COORDINATOR:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE LEAD:
(Lansing, Michigan)

SAM MYERS

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9512

SKY PAGE: 216-8142

TRIP CODE: 29

WEATHER:

Lansing, Michigan

Mostly cloudy with a few flurries. Wind west at 5 to 10 knots. Low 20 to 25. High 30 to 35.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1997
FINAL**

NOTE: Staff vans depart from the West Basement at 7:30 am.

tba	MORNING RUN
8:05 am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the South Lawn Note: This departure is closed to staff and guests.
8:10 am	THE PRESIDENT departs the White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
8:20 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
8:35 am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Capital City Airport, Lansing, Michigan [flight time: 1 hour, 25 minutes]
10:00 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Capital City Airport, Lansing, Michigan OPEN PRESS CLOSED PUBLIC Greeters: Speaker Curtis Hertel House Majority Floor Leader Pat Gagliardi House Minority Leader Ken Sikkema House Minority Floor Leader Dan Gustafson Senate Majority Leader Dick Posthumus Senate Majority Floor Leader Dan DeGrow Senate Minority Leader John Cherry Senate Minority Floor Leader Virgil Smith House Representative Morris Hood, Jr. Attorney General Frank Kelly Mayor David Hollister, Lansing Dick Kettle, President, General Aviation

NOTE: The President will do a group photo with the Lansing State Journal Essay Competition winners on the tarmac.
--

10:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Capital City Airport via motorcade en route the State Capitol
[drive time: 15 minutes]

10:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the State Capitol

10:40 am- **MEET AND GREET WITH EDUCATION COMMUNITY**
10:50 am **LEADERS**

SPEAKER'S HALLWAY

State Capitol

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Patrick Steel

WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

-- **The President** does a photo line with 30 people.

11:00 am- **ADDRESS TO A JOINT SESSION OF MICHIGAN**
12:00 pm **LEGISLATURE**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBER

State Capitol

Remarks: Terry Edmonds

Staff Contact: Marcia Hale

Event Coordinator: Patrick Steel

OPEN PRESS

NOTE: Jack Porn, Sergeant-at-Arms, will introduce the President into the chamber.

-- Lt. Governor Connie Binsfeld calls the session to order.

-- The invocation is delivered by Reverend Wendell Anthony, Fellowship Chapel, Detroit.

-- Lt. Governor Connie Binsfeld introduces Curtis Hertel, Speaker, House of Representatives.

-- Speaker Curtis Hertel makes remarks and introduces Governor John Engler.

-- Governor John Engler makes remarks.

-- Speaker Curtis Hertel introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- **The President** departs.

12:05 pm-
12:10 pm

DRIVER PHOTOS
HALLWAY
State Capitol

12:15 pm-
1:00 pm

**MEET AND GREET WITH MEMBERS OF MICHIGAN
LEGISLATURE**
SPEAKER'S CHAMBER
State Capitol
Staff Contact: Marcia Hale
Event Coordinator: Patrick Steel
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

-- **The President** does a photo receiving line with 110 state
representatives and 38 state senators.

1:05 pm-
1:10 pm

POLICE PHOTOS
HALLWAY
State Capitol

1:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the State Capitol via motorcade en route
Capital City Airport
[drive time: 15 minutes]

1:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Capital City Airport

1:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Capital City Airport, Lansing, Michigan
via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 15 minutes]

3:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

3:15 pm

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

3:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the White House

3:30 pm-
4:45 pm

DOWN TIME
RESIDENCE

4:45 pm-
5:00 pm

BRIEFING
RED ROOM
Staff Contact: John Hilley

5:00 pm-
6:00 pm

**MEETING WITH THE WOMEN'S CONGRESSIONAL
CAUCUS**
STATE DINING ROOM
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

6:00 pm-
7:00 pm

HOLD

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JANET MURGUIA

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM REP. DEBBIE STABENOW (D-MI)

Representative Debbie Stabenow (D-MI), who represents Lansing, has requested that you see a few schoolchildren while you are in Lansing to highlight your commitment to education. The Lansing State Journal has gathered a diverse group of students, representing city, suburban, and charter schools and mixed in age, gender, and race to greet you upon arrival at the Capital City Airport. These ten students were chosen from a group of over 500 who wrote to you about education. The group will present you with a book of all of the letters from Michigan schoolchildren. A letter from Carlos Cosey, a third grade student, is attached.

The following students are scheduled to attend:

Aaron Keck, Everett High School, 12th grade
Leslie Andrews, Kinawa Middle School, 8th grade
Lauren Forbis, Otto Middle School, 7th grade
Brain Ngo, Holt High School, 12th grade
Emma Tai, MacDonald Middle School, 7th grade
Ashley Thomas, Grand River Elementary School, 4th grade
Darrell Crockett, Shabazz Academy, 4th grade
Katelyn Christensen, Ralya Elementary School, 4th grade
Jens Michaelsen, Beagle Middle School, 6th grade
Carlos Cosey, Mid-Michigan Public School Academy, 3rd grade

Dear President Clinton,^{March}

My name is Carlos Cosey
you won the elections.

I go to the Mid-Michigan

Public School Academ

I like my school beca

we celebrate black histo

I hope that you win.

every election!

From,
carlos Cosey



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

MEET AND GREET WITH EDUCATION COMMUNITY LEADERS

Date: March 6, 1997
Location: Speaker's Hallway
Time: 10:40-10:50 a.m.
From: Craig Smith and Linda Moore

I. PURPOSE

To greet a small group of leaders of the local education, business and labor communities.

II. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

III. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press. White House photo only.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Photo receiving line.

V. REMARKS

None needed.

MEET AND GREET WITH LOCAL LEADERS

Rev. Wendell Anthony
Former Governor Jim Blanchard
Janet Blanchard
Mark Brewer, Chair, Michigan Democratic Party
John Clark, President, Consumers Energy
Debbie Dingell
Paul Dimond, former White House staffer
Michelle Engler, First Lady of Michigan
Joel Ferguson, Michigan State University Board of Trustees
Frank Garrison, MI AFL-CIO
Dennis Hertel, former Member of Congress and brother of Speaker Hertel
John Hertel, Chair, Macomb County Board of Commissioners
Paul Hillegonds, Former Speaker
Rollie Hopgood, President, MI Federation of Teachers
Julius Maddox, President, MI Education Association
Patrick McCarty, UAW CAP President
M. Peter McPherson, President, Michigan State University
Faylene Owen
Larry Owen
Bertha Poe, Secretary/Treasurer, MI AFL-CIO
Former Senator Don Riegler
Lorie Riegler
Doug Ross, former Assistant Secretary of Labor
Karol Ross
Abel Sykes, President, Lansing Community College
Richard Whitmer, CEO, Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Michigan
Gary Woodbury, President, Small Business Association
Bob Cooper, Ameritech

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

ADDRESS TO THE MICHIGAN STATE LEGISLATURE

DATE: Thursday, March 6, 1997
LOCATION: Michigan State Capitol
TIME: 11:00 am - 12:00 pm
FROM: Marcia L. Hale *MLH*

I. PURPOSE

To address the members of the Michigan State Legislature concerning education and welfare. In addition, Governor Engler (R) will state that Michigan will participate in the new math and reading tests that you proposed in your State of the Union address. You will also announce that you are directing the Department of Education and the National Science Foundation to work with other agencies in developing a strategy for students to meet challenging standards in eighth grade math. *Detailed memos describing Michigan's current education and welfare policies and a summary of the politics in the state surrounding these issues are included in your briefing notebook.*

II. BACKGROUND

The last President to address the Michigan Legislature was Theodore Roosevelt, in May of 1907. Michigan's legislature is currently divided 16D/22R in the Senate and 58D/52R in the House. Both chambers are up for election in 1998. After two years of being tied and two years of being in the minority, Michigan House Democrats regained the chamber in 1996. In the 1998 elections, 67 (37R and 30D) of the 110 members in the House will be prohibited from running for re-election due to term limitations. Several democrats are planning to enter the upcoming gubernatorial primary. Representative Karen Willard, Senator Jim Berryman, and former East Lansing Mayor Larry Owen (who ran against Governor Engler in 1994) have all formally declared their candidacies. Additionally, Representative Jim Agee is currently considering entering the race.

For the first time in Michigan's history, the Parliamentarians in both Houses (the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate) are women. The current Capitol is Michigan's third, the first two being lost to fire. Completed in 1878, the statehouse was instrumental in establishing the domed capitol as a national symbol. The decorative painting of the Capitol's walls and ceilings exemplifies some of the most notable Victorian art in the United States today. On October 9, 1992, the restoration of the Capitol was awarded a National Preservation Honor Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the highest preservation award in the country. In 1996, the American Institute of Architects awarded the Capitol their highest honor, the Honor Award for Architecture.

BRIEFING MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT
PAGE TWO

Seated in the audience during your address will be two children who introduced you this past August, in Wyandotte, Michigan, at the Bacon Memorial Library. James Whitney, age seven, and Elizabeth Schweyn, age nine, read *The Little Engine That Could* prior to your announcement of the *America Reads* challenge. This anecdote is included in your speech.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Secretary Richard W. Riley
U.S. Representative John Dingell (D)
U.S. Representative Debbie Stabenow (D)
U.S. Representative Dave Camp (R)
U.S. Representative Sander Levin (D)
U.S. Representative Carolyn Kilpatrick (D)
U.S. Representative John Conyers (D)
U.S. Representative Bart Stupak (D)
U.S. Representative Peter Hoekstra (R)
U.S. Representative James Barcia (D)
Governor John Engler (R)
Lieutenant Governor Connie Binsfield (R)
Speaker of the House Curtis Hertel (D)
Attorney General Frank Kelley (D)
Mayor of Lansing David Hollister (D)
Approximately 148 members of the Michigan State Legislature

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Jack Porn, Sergeant-of-Arms, introduces you into the Chamber
- Reverend Wendall Anthony (Fellowship Chapel, Detroit) delivers the invocation
- Lieutenant Governor Connie Binsfield (R) introduces Curtis Hertel, Speaker, House of Representatives (D)
- Speaker Curtis Hertel (D) makes remarks and introduces Governor John Engler (R)
- Governor John Engler (R) makes remarks

BRIEFING MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT
PAGE THREE

- Speaker Curtis Hertel (D) introduces you
- You make remarks
- Lieutenant Governor Connie Binsfeld (R) adjourns the session
- You depart for the Speaker's Chamber for a photo receiving line with all of the members of the Michigan State Legislature

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENTS

List of the participants in photo receiving line

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

List of Participants in Photo Receiving Line

Michigan House of Representatives

James G. Agee (D)
Tom Alley (D)
David Anthony (D)
Paul T. Baade (D)
Laura L. Baird (D)
Lyn R. Bankes (R)
Patricia Birkholz (R)
Bill Bobier (R)
Beverly A. Bodem (R)
Rose Bogardus (D)
Robert Brackenridge (R)
Elizabeth S. Brater (D)
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William R. Byl (R)
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Nancy C. Cassis (R)
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Penny M. Crissman (R)
Alan L. Cropsey (R)
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Agnes M. Dobronski (D)
Robert L. Emerson (D)
Frank M. Fitzgerald (R)
A. T. Frank (D)
John F. Freeman (D)
Pat Gagliardi (D)
David N. Galloway (R)
Terry Geiger (R)
John Gernaat (R)
Donald H. Gilmer (R)

Sharon L. Gire (D) *Chair,*
Education Committee
Patricia A. K. Godchau (R)
Michael J. Goschka (R)
Mike Green (R)
Michael J. Griffin (D)
David M. Gubow (D)
Dan Gustafson (R)
Derrick Hale (D)
Beverly Hammerstrom (R)
Michael J. Hanley (D)
Clark Harder (D)
Curtis Hertel (D), *Speaker of the House*
Morris Hood, Jr. (D)
Jack Horton (R)
Mark J. Jansen (R)
David Jaye (R)
Ron Jelinek (R)
John Jellema (R)
Shirley Johnson (R)
Greg Kaza (R)
Thomas H. Kelly (D)
Kwame M. Kilpatrick (D)
Alvin H. Kukuk (R)
Edward LaForge (D) *Chair,*
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Burton Leland (D)
Clyde LeTarte (R)
John T. Llewellyn (R)
Terry London (R)
Allen Lowe (R)
George W. Mans (D)
Lynne Martinez (D)
Thomas C. Mathieu (D)
Jim McBryde (R)

Michelle A. McManus (R)
James McNutt (R)
James "Mick" Middaugh (R)
Thomas Middleton (R)
Raymond M. Murphy (D)
Michael E. Nye (R)
Dennis Olshove (D)
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Joseph Palamara (D)
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Gregory E. Pitoniak (D)
Hubert Price Jr. (D)
Kirk A. Profit (D)
Michael Prusi (D)
Nancy L. Quarles (D)
Andrew Raczkowski (R)
Kim A. Rhead (R)
Andrew C. Richner (R)
Vera B. Rison (D)
Sue Rocca (R)
Mark Schauer (D)
Gloria J. Schermesser (D)
Mary B. Schroer (D)
Martha G. Scott (D)
Judith L. Scranton (R)
Ken Sikkema (R)
Keith B. Stallworth (D)
Michael Prusi (D)
Paul Tesanovich (D)
Samuel "Buzz" Thomas III (D)
Ilona Varga (D)
Edward Vaughn (D)
Harold J. Voorhees (R)
Timothy L. Walberg (R)
Ted Wallace (D)
Howard J. Wetters (D)
Deborah Whyman (R)
Karen Willard (D)
Paul Wojno (D)

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Jim Berryman (D)
Michael J. Bouchard (R)
Dianne Byrum (D)
Douglas Carl (R)
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Jon A. Cisky (R)
Joe Conroy (D)
Kenneth J. DeBeaussiaert (D)
Dan L. DeGrow (R)
Christopher D. Dingell (D)
Mat J. Dunaskiss (R)
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R. Robert Geake (R)
Joel D. Gougeon (R)
George Z. Hart
Philip E. Hoffman (R)
David M. Honigan (R)
Don Koivisto (D)
George A. McManus Jr. (R)
Arthur J. Miller Jr. (D)
Walter H. North (R)
Michael J. O'Brien (D)
Gary Peters (D)
Dick Posthumus (R)
Mike Rogers (R) *Chair*,
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Bill Schuette (R)
John J. H. Schwarz (R)
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Dale L. Shugars (R)
Alma Wheeler Smith (D)
Virgil C. Smith Jr. (D)
Henry E. Stailings II (D)
Glenn Steil (R)
Leon Stille (R)
William Van Regenmorter (R)

Jackie Vaughn III (D)
Joe Young Jr. (D)

3/5/97 4:30pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
ADDRESS TO THE MICHIGAN STATE LEGISLATURE
STATE CAPITOL
LANSING, MICHIGAN
MARCH 6, 1997**

Acknowledgments: Mr. Speaker, Governor Engler [more to come]

I am especially honored to become only the second sitting President ever to have addressed this legislature. Ninety years ago, Teddy Roosevelt, on his way to give a speech at what was then Michigan Agricultural College, now Michigan State, stopped here to address a joint session of the Michigan legislature at this same rostrum. You have since renovated this building to restore the charm and artistry that was in place when Roosevelt visited. In 1907, America was at the dawn of the Industrial Era. This building had only been wired for electricity two years before. And President Roosevelt went from here to the college campus in a brand new automobile, built by a Lansing company that was then just 10 years old. This year, Oldsmobile celebrates its centennial.

This too is a rare moment in American history. Peace and prosperity abound. We have just completed four years where we produced more new jobs than in any other presidential term in our history. And we are looking toward a world that is full of exciting new opportunities -- a true Age of Possibility. Only a few times before -- after World War II and at the start of this century when we were entering the Industrial Era as a powerful and wealthy country at peace -- have we experienced anything like this. We have an incredible responsibility -- in America and in Michigan. Thanks to the hard work of all of you here and across the state, your unemployment rate has literally turned around -- from 7.4 percent in 1993 to 4.7 percent today. You have added more than 380,000 new jobs. Your welfare rolls have dropped 30 percent. And student achievement has risen as more schools are meeting the high standards you have set. Things are good and getting better.

But this is a time for us to build a new century. We cannot afford to squander it, in complacency and division. That is why I am pleased that a Republican Governor and a bipartisan state legislature have invited me here today. For we will meet our new challenges only if we reach across party lines -- acting together, Democrats and Republicans, people from every point on the political spectrum, coming together as One America.

The message I bring today is the same one I carried to the Maryland legislature last month -- the same one I will carry to other state legislatures, communities, and forums in the months to come. I am asking for a new kind of partnership -- with the people in this chamber, and people all across America. The era of big government is over. But the era of big national challenges is not. And while national leadership can point the way, the real responsibility is one we all share.

Today, I want to talk about what we must do in two critical areas where the responsibility rests at least as much with you as with the national government: giving our children the best education and raising standards so our children master the basics, and breaking the cycle of dependency by finishing the job of welfare reform, and moving millions to work. Taken together, these issues are at the core of what we must do to prepare America for the new Century. We must help all Americans have the tools to make the most of their own lives in this knowledge economy -- and have the opportunity to do so.

As I said one month ago in my State-of-the-Union Address, we must never forget that one of the greatest sources of our strength throughout the Cold War was a bipartisan foreign policy. Because our future was at stake, politics stopped at the water's edge. Now we need a non-partisan commitment to education -- because education is the critical national security issue for our future, and politics must stop at the schoolhouse door.

What we must do is to prepare our children and all our people to know what they must know to navigate the world ahead. Between 1992 and 2000, 89% of the new jobs created in this economy will require post-high school levels of literacy and math skills. But only half the people entering the work force are prepared for those high-paying jobs. Our schools are still turning out millions of young people who simply are not equipped for the new world of work.

That is why our number-one priority must be to make our public education the best in the world. Our goals must be: every 8-year-old can read; every 12-year-old can log on to the Internet; every 18-year-old can go to college; and every adult can keep learning for a lifetime.

In my State of the Union address, I laid out a ten-point plan, a Call to Action for American Education [*hold up booklet*], that describes the steps we must take -- and the State of Michigan is already doing many of the right things.

Many of those points relate to what we must do for our people before they start school, and how we help them in college and beyond. We must begin with the youngest children, by expanding early childhood learning. We must open the doors of college wider than ever, making the 13th and 14th years of college as universal as high school is today. In my balanced budget plan, I have proposed education tax cuts to help more families afford the fine colleges such as those here in Michigan. We must give our workers the ability to learn and to earn for a lifetime through my G.I. Bill for Workers -- transforming the tangle of federal training programs into a simple skill grant that goes directly into workers' hands.

But today, I want to spend special time talking with you about what we must do to prepare our students in our schools for the 21st Century.

We must rebuild our nation's crumbling schools; we cannot raise our children up in schools that are literally falling down.

We must harness the forces of technology, connecting every classroom in America to the Internet by the Year 2000. [*Thank freshman U.S. Rep. Debbie Stabenow, who has helped lead efforts*]

And our schools must teach discipline and character -- and serve as safe havens for our children. So I have proposed funding 1,000 new community schools programs across this country to help keep our school doors open after school, on the weekends and in the summer.

We must recognize that the best schools are only as good as the teachers in their classrooms. For years, educators have worked to establish nationally accepted credentials for excellence in teaching -- through the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, headquartered in Detroit. Michigan has the third highest number of board certified master teachers in the country. My new budget will enable 100,000 teachers across America to seek certification as master teachers.

We need a strong system of public education that gives parents and communities more freedom and flexibility in education. We should work together to give parents more choices of what public schools their children attend, and help teachers, parents, museums, and others create new public charter schools. I have proposed doubling the size of our public charter school program to \$100 million. We can help charter schools set an example for expanding accountability in public education by holding them to the same state and national standards we expect of all our schools, making sure they are open to children from all backgrounds, supporting those that work, and shutting down those that are not up to standard.

All of this is important. But the most basic thing we can do -- the most important thing we must do -- is to make sure that all our children master the basics that will be the foundation of success in the 21st Century.

When 40% of our fourth graders do not read as well as they should -- when students in Germany or Singapore learn 15 to 20 math subjects in depth each year, while our students often race through 30 to 35 without really learning them at all -- we are not doing what we should to prepare our children for a knowledge economy.

Let's understand why these basics are so important. The point is not merely to teach our children facts and figures, but to teach them the ability to think and reason and analyze -- to give them the tools and skills that will serve them in jobs and careers we cannot even contemplate today. We are not doing right by any of our students when we set low expectations. We must put an end to social promotions, and make sure education means something.

We must have a high standard of excellence that all states can agree upon. That is why, I have challenged our country to meet national standards of excellence in the basics --not federal government standards, but national standards, representing what all our students must know to succeed in the 21st Century. I am calling on every state to test every 4th grader in reading and

every 8th grader in math by 1999, to make sure these basic standards are met.

We already have widely-accepted, rigorous national standards in both reading and math -- and widely-used tests based on those standards. Michigan and more than 40 other states have participated in a test called the National Assessment of Educational Progress -- which measures the state's overall performance against a high national standard of excellence. Just last week, we released the annual assessment of math performance, and it shows that across the country our 4th, 8th, and 12th graders are doing better. Michigan's score was among the most improved in the nation.

Tens of thousands of students across the country have also taken the Third International Math and Science Study -- a test that reflects the world-class standards our children must meet for the new era. The headquarters for that test is just down the road at Michigan State. I want to thank Dr. William Schmidt at Michigan State for his leadership of this important study, and I am pleased that he is here with us today.

Unfortunately, the current tests don't provide scores for individuals; they only measure how an entire area is doing. What we need are tests that will measure the performance of each and every student, and each and every school. That way, parents and teachers will know how every child is doing compared to students in other schools, other states, and other countries.

That is why I am presenting a plan to help states meet and measure the highest standards. Over the next two years, our Department of Education will support the development of new tests for 4th grade reading and 8th grade math to show how every student measures up to the existing, widely-accepted standards. The tests will be developed by independent test experts in consultation with leading math and reading teachers. The federal government will not require them, but these tests will be available to every state that chooses to administer them.

I am pleased that today Governor Engler has endorsed our plan to test all 4th graders to make sure they are meeting the challenge in reading and all 8th graders to ensure they are measuring up in math. We have plenty of standardized tests; now it is time to test for standards. Together, we are saying, this is not about partisanship. There is no Democratic or Republican way to teach. There is no Maryland or Michigan way to learn. Reading is reading and math is math. If we are serious about holding our children to the highest standards, every state in America must put politics aside, work in a bipartisan fashion, take up our challenge, and test our children in the same rigorous way.

Raising standards will not be easy. Some of our children will not be able to meet them at first. But good tests will show us who needs help, what changes in teaching we must make, and which schools need to improve. We are not talking about winners and losers; we are not talking about tearing anyone down, but about lifting them up. But you cannot lift them up if you don't know what the score is.

Our responsibility must be to do what we can so our children can meet these standards.

When it comes to reading, I want to remind everyone that this past August, during my train trip in Wyandotte, with the help of two elementary school students, Justin Whitney and Elizabeth Schweyn [SCHWINN], I announced our America Reads Challenge. We set a goal of mobilizing a million volunteer tutors to help every 8 year old read independently. We will use 11,000 of our AmeriCorps members to mobilize this army -- and we should enlist at least 100,000 college work study students to join in this effort. [*possible Michigan college presidents announcement*] You here have already launched a similar statewide tutoring effort. Let's make sure that every child can say what Justin and Elizabeth said after they read *The Little Engine that Could*: "I read it myself." They showed us that when our students are held to high standards they can excel. I am pleased that Justin and Elizabeth are able to join us here today.

And I want to do more to help our young people be ready to be tested in math. Today I am directing the Department of Education and the National Science Foundation to identify and coordinate resources throughout the Federal government and through the non-profit and private sectors that can be used to help students meet the math standards. I am also directing them to find ways to help our young people do better and learn more science. The entire national government can be a vital resource as educators in every community work to teach young people these skills. Let me give you one example. Today, the federal government has some of the world's most esteemed laboratories and research institutions -- we should make sure that every high school math and science teacher has easy access to this world of learning through the Internet. As our entire nation works to lift students and raise standards, everyone has a responsibility -- and we will do our part.

Throughout my career in public life --as a Governor, and as President --I have worked harder on education than on any other issue. That is because renewing education, raising our standards, and lifting up our schools is the embodiment of everything we must do to prepare for the 21st Century --to promote opportunity, demand responsibility, and build community.

When it comes to providing the tools to succeed, our other great challenge is helping to move the permanent underclass into our growing middle class. And here, too, the only way to do it is by reaching across party lines and working together, Democrats and Republicans, national government and state government, business and labor and religious institutions.

Working together, we ended the old welfare system. Over the past four years, we worked with 43 states to launch welfare reform experiments, which helped move a record 2.25 million people off our nation's welfare rolls. Here in Michigan, a strong economy and your efforts have helped move more than 208,000 people off the welfare rolls, a 30 percent drop. You have also realized a 21 percent increase in child support collections. These are all accomplishments you can be proud of.

But this is not the end of welfare reform, it is a new beginning. Now that we have

demanding that those on welfare take responsibility, we must all take responsibility to see that the jobs are there, so people on welfare can become permanent members of the workforce. Our goal must be to move people from welfare to work so that two million more Americans are off the welfare rolls by the year 2000.

I have challenged the nation's businesses to join in this effort, and I have offered a plan to help them: Tax credits and other incentives for businesses to hire people off welfare; incentives for job placement firms and states to create more jobs for welfare recipients; training, transportation, and child care to help people go to work. I urge Michigan's businesses, non-profits, and religious organizations -- large and small -- to heed this important call. Each and every one of us must fulfill our responsibility -- indeed, our moral obligation -- to make sure that those who now must work, can work.

The most direct and effective steps must be taken by the states. The legislation we passed gives states the authority, for the very first time, to take the money that had been used on welfare checks, and subsidize private sector paychecks. Missouri began doing this under one of our waivers -- and it is working. Now I challenge every state to follow their example. Use the new flexibility you have been given. Turn those welfare checks into paychecks. That is what we need to do to help welfare recipients find jobs and keep them.

Second, I urge you to use the money saved from moving people from welfare to work to make sure that even more people can make that transition. Your model program, Project Zero, is a good example -- investing in child care and transportation with the goal of getting everyone on welfare to earn a paycheck.

Finally, I urge every state and every Governor, Republican or Democrat, to join with me to get Congress to restore basic health and disability benefits when misfortune strikes immigrants who came to this country legally, who work hard, pay taxes and obey the law. To do otherwise is simply unworthy of a great nation of immigrants.

We passed historic welfare reform -- giving states the authority and flexibility they had asked for for years. We were right to do it. Now states must live up to their responsibility, and help us finish the job.

On education reform, on welfare reform, on all our major challenges -- let us build new partnerships across old lines of responsibility. Preparing for the 21st Century is not a job for any one level of government alone. Many of our greatest challenges do not fall under the authority of Washington, nor should they. They do not fall under the authority of state capitals like Lansing, nor should they. The power to solve our problems rests with all levels of government, and all sectors of society -- and that is where we must forge our solutions as well.

Together, we must seize this moment of opportunity, and prepare our people for the changes and challenges of a new century. Together, we must renew our basic bargain of

opportunity, responsibility, and community, and give everyone the tools to make the most of their own lives. If we rise to that challenge, we will enter the 21st Century full of new promise and possibility, for all who share a stake in the American dream.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

List of Participants in Photo Receiving Line

Michigan House of Representatives

James G. Agee (D)	Sharon L. Gire (D) <i>Chair,</i>
Tom Alley (D)	<i>Education Committee</i>
David Anthony (D)	Patricia A. K. Godchau (R)
Paul T. Baade (D)	Michael J. Goschka (R)
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Lingg Brewer (D)	Curtis Hertel (D), <i>Speaker of the House</i>
Bob Brown (D)	Morris Hood, Jr. (D)
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Henry E. Stailings II (D)
Glenn Steil (R)
Leon Stille (R)
William Van Regenmorter (R)

Jackie Vaughn III (D)
Joe Young Jr. (D)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith and Linda Moore

SUBJECT: Michigan Politics

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	1,871,182	44%	Clinton	1,989,653	52%
Bush	1,554,940	36%	Dole	1,481,212	39%
Perot	824,813	19%	Perot	336,670	9%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: John Engler (R) 61% in 1994
 Senate: Carl Levin (D) 58% in 1996
 Spencer Abraham (R) 52% in 1994
 U.S. House: 10D/6R
 State House: 58D/52R
 State Senate: 16D/22R
 Electoral Votes: 18

MICHIGAN AT A GLANCE...

- * The current unemployment rate in Michigan is 4.7 compared to 8.8 in 1992.
- * 1994 estimated population was 9.5 million, making Michigan the eighth most populous state in the nation.
- * Eighty-three percent of Michiganders are white while 14% are African American.
- * Twelve percent of Michigan residents are 65 or older.
- * Fifty-five percent of Michigan households are married couples. Twenty-six percent are married couples with children.
- * Per capita income is about \$14,000. Median household income is about \$31,000.

- * Eighty-four percent of Michigan residents have graduated from high school while 21% have a bachelor's degree or more.
- * Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 54% of the voting age population compared to 63% in 1992. Turnout in the 1994 elections was 44%.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Senator Carl Levin (D) defeated former radio talk show personality Ronna Romney (R) 58%-40%. Romney had difficulty raising money and was never really competitive. All incumbent Democrats won reelection with the exception of Barbara Rose Collins, who was defeated by Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick in the Democratic primary. Cheeks Kilpatrick went on to win the general election as well. State Senator Debbie Stabenow (D) recaptured the Eight District seat for the Democrats by defeating freshman Rep. Dick Chrysler (R) 54%-44%. The delegation is listed below. Democrats also recaptured the state house.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Carl Levin (D)	Sen. Spencer Abraham (R)
Rep. Bart Stupak (D)	Rep. Peter Hoekstra (R)
Rep. Vernon Ehlers (R)	Rep. Dave Camp (R)
Rep. James Barcia (D)	Rep. Fred Upton (R)
Rep. Nick Smith (R)	Rep. Debbie Stabenow (D)
Rep. Dale Kildee (D)	Rep. David Bonior (D)
Rep. Joseph Knollenberg (R)	Rep. Sander Levin (D)
Rep. Lynn Rivers (D)	Rep. John Conyers (D)
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick (D)	Rep. John Dingell (D)

STATE LEGISLATURE

The leadership of the state House and Senate is listed below.

Speaker Curtis Hertel (D)	Majority Leader Dick Posthumus (R)
Minority Leader Ken Sikkema (R)	Minority Leader John Cherry (D)

House Democrats plan to use their renewed clout to push for tax fairness by augmenting the federal earned income tax credit with a state credit. Originally it equaled 25% of the federal credit, but they were forced to scale it back to 10%. They would also like to replenish state spending on K-12 and higher education. On Wednesday, the House passed a \$5,000 child care credit and challenged Governor Engler and the Senate Republican Majority to support the child care tax deduction and the state EITC. They also promised to make progress on the rest of their "90-day agenda, including: expanding the tuition tax credit from \$250 to \$500 and making more families eligible to receive it, and reinstating a core curriculum of academic standards for the state's schools.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Speculation is increasing that Governor John Engler (R) will run for a third term in 1998. Engler remains extremely popular and if he runs, for now at least, he will be heavily favored for re-election. If he does not, Senate Majority Leader Dick Posthumus (R) is considered the GOP frontrunner though a recent poll showed that Secretary of State Candace Miller (R) would be a formidable opponent for him. On the Democratic side, the announced candidates are: Former East Lansing Mayor and 1994 gubernatorial candidate Larry Owen, state Senator Jim Berryman, former Assistant Secretary of Labor Doug Ross, and State Representatives John Agee and Karen Willard. Former Senator Don Riegle and State Rep. John Freeman are considering the race as well. Some top Democrats are trying to convince Sen. Carl Levin to run by arguing that he has the best chance of defeating Engler and would then have the ability to appoint his successor. Senator Levin is not inclined to run but has not ruled it out entirely. If no well-known Democrat enters the race by the time of the mayoral election this November, Democrats may try to draft Mayor Dennis Archer for the race. As always, Democratic congressional members are very concerned about strength at the top of the ticket.

DETROIT POLITICS

Empowerment Zone Conference. You and the Vice President are scheduled to attend this event in Detroit on April 16.

Meeting with the Big Three Automakers. You and the Vice President are scheduled to meet with the three CEOs and UAW President Steve Yokich at the White House on April 3.

Mayor Dennis Archer (D). First elected in 1993, Mayor Archer is extremely popular, is building an impressive record of success and is heavily favored to win re-election this year. His only opponent is first-term state Rep. Ed Vaughn, an African American.

Wayne County Executive Ed MacNamara (D). MacNamara is the other major political player in Detroit politics. Democrat Sharon McPhail, Archer's 1993 opponent, plans to challenge him.

HOT ISSUES

Casino Gambling. A referendum passed in November 1996 which recommended the building of three land-based casinos in Detroit. (Casinos just across the river from Detroit in Windsor, Canada have been raking in millions for years and Detroit wanted in on this potential source of jobs and revenue.) Since the referendum does not have a legal mandate, Governor Engler created a Casino Gaming Commission to study the issue and make recommendations on how to administer it. (Paula Blanchard, former wife of Jim Blanchard, is one of his appointees to the commission.)

Meanwhile, every major casino company in the country is partnering up with local companies and lobbying the Governor, state legislators and particularly the Mayor for one of the three coveted licenses.

Political Bingo. For years, the state and local Democratic parties in Michigan have relied upon revenue from bingo games as a fundraising device. In 1994, Governor Engler and Republicans

in the legislature outlawed political bingo in order to dry up this funding source. State Democrats put the issue on the November ballot 1996 and bingo is permissible once again.

Stadiums. Plans to build two new stadiums for the Detroit Lions and the Detroit Tigers are moving forward with no problems thus far.

Salmon/PCB contamination. See briefing from CEQ.

Michigan Roads. A federal survey ranks Michigan 45th among states in the fiscal effort to maintain its roads and dead last in highway spending per person in relation to overall tax base. Governor Engler has come under heavy fire for the poor condition of Michigan's roads and is trying to find the money for repairs without raising taxes. He is lobbying the federal government to rewrite its road funding formula so donor states like Michigan can get a bigger chunk of the money they pay in U.S. gas taxes. Rep. Joe Knollenberg (R) is pushing legislation to reallocate federal gas tax money now targeted for deficit reduction to the states for road repairs. This is a very controversial issue in Michigan with many Democrats and some Republicans on the side of raising the state gasoline tax to fix the problem.

Lawsuit Against Engler. Democrats on the State Board of Education have filed a lawsuit against the Governor which seeks to block a pair of executive orders that transfer a long list of duties from the elected board to the state's superintendent of public instruction. Democrats argue that the orders violate the state constitution, which makes the school board responsible for leadership over public education in the state. The duties in question involve millions of state and federal dollars a year. Some of the responsibilities include setting procedures for taking over financially strapped districts, revoking charter-school contracts and determining requirements for teacher certification. They have characterized Engler's moves as a power grab by a governor whose push for charter schools and state takeover of failing school districts clashes with the views of the newly elected Democrats. **A hearing is scheduled for the day of your visit to the state.**

Detroit Newspapers Strike. On February 16, the six unions striking at the *Detroit News* and the *Detroit Free Press* made unconditional offers to return to work after a 19-month long strike but vowed to continue picketing and urging advertisers to boycott. The unions are still pressing their unfair labor practices complaint against Knight-Ridder, Inc. with the National Labor Relations Board and are hoping to force the company to pay millions of dollars in back pay. Knight-Ridder's policy is to consider striking workers for positions as they become available. Obviously, this has been a big blow to the labor movement.

LANSING

Lansing, with a population of 120,000, is the state capital. David Hollister (D), the city's mayor, is credited with revitalizing downtown Lansing. Although most people would probably guess Detroit, it is actually Lansing, the home of Oldsmobile, that produces more cars than any other city in America. Although the plants will remain in Lansing, GM is consolidating its corporate headquarters and moving Oldsmobile's executives to the Renaissance Center in Detroit. Although this will not move many jobs, many feel it still marks the end of the era of Lansing being the home of Oldsmobile.

The current unemployment rate in Lansing is 4.72 compared to 7.39 in 1992.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN 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 Michigan after the first 47 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Michigan:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.4% to 4.7%.
- Michigan has added 382,400 new jobs or 97,634 **per year**, compared to 22,175 per year during the previous 4 years.
- Michigan has added 387,900 new private-sector jobs or 99,038 **per year**, compared to 16,400 per year during the previous 4 years.
- Construction employment has increased by 7.5% **per year**, after falling 1.0% per year during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have increased 7.9% **per year**.
- Home building has increased 8.5% **per year**, after dropping 4.7% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Consumer confidence has increased 88.1%.
- Home sales have increased 4.1% **per year**.
- Business failures have dropped 10.7% **per year** -- after increasing 12.3% per year during the previous 12 years.

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

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

10 TIMES MORE MICHIGAN FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 392,321 working families in Michigan will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 41,107 wealthiest taxpayers in Michigan.

TAX CUT FOR 41,459 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MICHIGAN: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 41,459 small businesses in Michigan are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,502,000 MICHIGAN 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 1,501,815 workers in Michigan, and protects the jobs of 90,221 workers in Michigan who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

579,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MICHIGAN WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 579,600 Michigan borrowers -- 405,700 current borrowers and 173,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MARCH 4, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

Salmon Controversy Between Michigan and EPA: In 1993, the eight Great Lakes states agreed to a protective "right-to-know" system to provide the public with consistent information about the health risks of eating Great Lakes fish, including the risk of developmental defects in children. This new system is based on an extensive scientific review of the health of Great Lakes fish, and was peer reviewed by scientists in all eight Great Lakes states. For the second year in a row, Michigan is the only state to not adopt this system, and has particularly refused to provide information to the citizens of Michigan about health risks associated with eating PCB-contaminated salmon from Lake Michigan.

On March 4, Michigan is scheduled to give EPA its final decision on whether it will issue an advisory for salmon for the upcoming fishing season as requested by EPA. It is unlikely that Michigan will comply, and the responsibility will fall to EPA under the Clean Water Act to ensure that citizens are informed and public health is protected. If necessary, EPA will mail an advisory to fishermen who obtained fishing licenses in Michigan last year and place pamphlets in doctors' offices and other health centers throughout the state. Although Governor Engler has characterized this as a "state's rights issue," it is actually an important public health issue supported by sound science. In 1995, the Michigan Environmental Science Board peer reviewed the science of the new, uniform system endorsed by EPA, and found it to be protective for women of childbearing age and children. Last fall, EPA and the U.S. Assistant Surgeon General sent a letter to Michigan urging the state to adopt the new uniform system. Since the State indicated last month that it would unlikely issue an advisory for salmon, several scientists from the Michigan Environmental Science Board, doctors from Michigan's leading medical schools, environmentalists and citizen groups have publicly called for the Governor to issue an advisory to protect public health. (EPA)

Environmental Audit Law: In March 1996, Governor Engler signed an Environmental Audit Privilege and Immunity Law, which grants complete immunity from enforcement for self-disclosed violations by companies. EPA opposes this legislation and is concerned that it jeopardizes the enforcement of federal environmental laws. On February 14, EPA requested extensive documentation from the State to determine the law's impact on State implementation of delegated programs, with response sought by mid-April. Governor Engler has been highly critical of EPA's plans to evaluate the law's impact. (EPA)

Sexual Harassment: U.S. Attorney Dettmer is the defendant in a sexual harassment civil action brought by an employee. The civil action is pending and has been publicly reported. (DOJ)

Driver License Revocation for Drug Use: Federal law 159 requires the withholding of federal highway funds from states that do not enact legislation requiring the revocation or suspension of an individual's driver's license upon conviction of any drug offense. However, states are exempt from this law if the Governor submits a written certification, together with a resolution from the Legislature, expressing opposition to enactment of the federal mandate. On January 23, Governor Engler submitted his written certification that Michigan continues to be opposed to the enactment and enforcement of this law. (DOT)

Governor Limits Power of State School Board: Governor Engler signed Executive Orders in December shifting power over management of the state's school system from the State Board of Education, led by Democrats since November's elections, to the state superintendent of schools, an Engler ally. A parliamentary maneuver in the State Senate February 25 thwarted legislative efforts to reverse the orders, but some Board members may take the issue to court. (EDUC)



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

March 5, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY

RE: GOVERNOR ENGLER, EPA FISH ADVISORIES, AND OTHER
MICHIGAN ISSUES

This week, Governor John Engler (R-MI) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reached a well-publicized impasse over fish advisories for Lake Michigan. You need to be aware of the background to this issue because Governor Engler is likely to raise it with you. Two further issues that either Governor Engler or Congressman John Dingell (D-MI) may raise are summarized at the end of this memorandum.

In 1993, all eight Great Lakes States agreed to a more protective "right-to-know" protocol to provide people with consistent information -- through uniform fish advisories -- about the health risks of eating Great Lakes fish, including the risks of developmental defects in children. The new protocol is based on extensive scientific review of Great Lakes fish, and was peer reviewed by scientists in all eight Great Lakes states. For the second year in a row, Michigan has rejected the protocol and is now the only state not to adopt it. Michigan does have its own fish advisory protocol, but omits several important elements. Notably, Michigan omits advisories on PCB-contaminated salmon and other species that are consumed heavily by Indian tribes and subsistence fishermen. This omission is attributed to Governor Engler's desire to protect Michigan's sports-fishing industry.

EPA agreed to a period of informal consultations with Michigan to try to resolve differences on the technical and scientific issues involved, with the hope of reaching agreement before the advent of the spring salmon season. Nonetheless, despite support of the other states for EPA's protocol, Governor Engler publicly complained that EPA was politicizing the fish advisory issue. Yesterday, March 4, Michigan finally decided that it will not issue an advisory for salmon for the upcoming fishing season as EPA requested, and instead notified EPA and later announced (in a press conference by Engler's health commissioner) that it will subject EPA's protocol (but not its own) to further scientific review.

In response, EPA announced today that it will act to fulfill its responsibility under the Clean Water Act to ensure that citizens are informed and public health is protected. EPA intends to provide a "supplement" to Michigan's own health advisory, which EPA will provide to fishermen who obtained fishing licenses in Michigan last year and to doctors' offices and other health centers throughout the state. EPA specifically has sought to format its advisory as a supplement so that it will be less provocative to the Governor. (See attached letter and press release).

This is an important public health issue supported by sound science and by all of the Great Lakes Governors except Engler. I am advised by EPA that Senator Carl Levin (D-MI) has been supportive of EPA, and that no criticism of EPA has been voiced by any other members of the delegation. This is notable because Congressman Dingell is usually quite vocal on behalf of Michigan's sports-fishing industry.

Consequently, press on this issue generally has been favorable to EPA, noting that Governor Engler's own scientists have endorsed EPA's approach (see attached articles). Since the State indicated last month that it might not issue an advisory for salmon, several scientists from the Michigan Environmental Science Board, doctors from Michigan's leading medical schools, environmentalists, and citizen groups have publicly called for the Governor to issue an advisory to protect public health.

Governor Engler's Concerns

Governor Engler has characterized the debate between EPA and the State as a federalism issue, claiming that EPA is interfering in state policies for political, not scientific reasons. Governor Engler also may contend that EPA has breached a commitment that it would not go public on this issue while discussions with Michigan officials are ongoing.

Governor Engler's position on the federalism issue is belied by EPA's successful work with every other Governor -- including Governors Tommy Thompson (R-WI) and George Voinovich (R-OH) -- on a uniform approach to fish advisories that permits appropriate variation on a state-to-state basis. The process complaint ignores EPA's clear indications to Michigan officials that it would have to act on its own if agreement could not be reached in time for the upcoming fishing season.

Talking Points

We suggest the following talking points:

- We respect and honor the decisions of individual states. Working with all of the Great Lakes states, EPA has sought a scientifically valid approach on fish advisories that will ensure that public health is protected and that citizens are aware of the health risks they face.
- I know that EPA has announced its intention to issue a supplemental health advisory for Michigan on Great Lakes salmon and other species. This was EPA's decision, based on the agency's statutory obligation to protect public health and its strong concerns about the risks to public health from PCB-contaminated salmon. I have been assured that EPA is approaching this in the least provocative way possible, making clear that EPA's own federal advisory supplements, rather than replaces, Michigan's own advisory.
- EPA felt it was important to take this step now because of the upcoming fishing season. I have been assured that EPA will continue to work with your state scientists to try to find a mutually acceptable approach that will meet your concerns while fully protecting public health.

Other environmental issues of concern to Governor Engler or Congressman Dingell

Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act

Congressman Dingell is a cosponsor of this bill, which will be the subject of a hearing in the House Resources Committee tomorrow, March 6. Secretary Babbitt will testify in opposition to the bill, and will state his intention to recommend a veto should the bill pass as introduced; he will also state that he has spoken to Congressman Dingell and promised to set out his objections in detail in the hopes that they can work out their differences. The bill is similar to legislation sponsored by Congressman Dingell in the last Congress, which also drew a veto recommendation from Secretary Babbitt. The bill passed the House in the last Congress but was not taken up in the Senate.

The primary objection is that the bill elevates wildlife-oriented recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, observation and education to equivalency with the current purpose of wildlife refuges, which is conservation of wildlife. This creates the possibility of recreational uses becoming paramount to the detriment of long-term wildlife protection. Only if the wildlife is properly managed and protected will hunting and fishing be available to future generations. You issued an Executive Order last year to address the concerns of recreational users and to clarify the mission of the Refuges. The Order stated that the mission of the Refuges is to protect wildlife, but that recreational uses such as hunting and fishing are "priority" public uses that should be accommodated whenever possible. The Order was broadly supported by sportsmen, fishing groups, and environmental groups, and, in the Administration's view, obviated the need for further legislation. However, as Secretary Babbitt will testify, we remain willing to work with Congressman Dingell to address any outstanding concerns.

EPA's ozone and particulate clear air standards

The Michigan delegation has concerns about these rules, and may raise them with you. The attached memo from EPA provides factual background on this issue. In addition, you should note that CEQ, NEC, and OMB are working together to schedule outreach meetings on these rules for White House policy offices with interested groups including industry. These meetings will be scheduled beginning next week. They are intended to ensure that all relevant information is available to decision-makers on this issue, and that all interested parties have equal and the widest possible access to the Administration during the work on these rules.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

THE ADMINISTRATOR

MAR - 5 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Discussions with the Michigan Delegation

We understand that some in the Michigan delegation may raise questions regarding the Administration's proposal to strengthen the federal air quality health standards for ozone (smog) and particulate matter (soot) and our ability to implement effectively any new standards. We are aware of these concerns and would like to convey some of the facts underlying our proposal.

- **Public Health Protection** - The proposed standards offer significant additional public health protection, particularly for children and the elderly. If finalized, these standards would avoid 20,000 deaths due to fine particle pollution and protect nearly 50 million more Americans, 13 million of whom are children, from the adverse health impacts of smog, including effects such as asthma.
- **Compelling Scientific Research** - The Clean Air Act, as signed by Presidents Carter and Bush, requires EPA to review the public health air quality standards at least every 5 years to ensure that they reflect the best current science. These public health proposals are based on the most extensive scientific review process ever conducted by EPA for public health standards. The scientific health record includes over 250 independent, peer-reviewed studies on the human-health impacts supporting a need for action. Based on this research, an independent panel of scientists found that the current national public health air pollution standards are not adequately protective, especially for our children and the elderly.
- **Open Public Process** - Prior Administrations did not meet the requirement for a 5 year review of the public health standards. EPA did commit to move forward with a scientific review and provided these commitments to courts and the public. Throughout the development of the proposals, EPA has engaged in a comprehensive public process to ensure full public input. In 1994, this Administration laid out a schedule for reviewing the standards and identified numerous opportunities for public input. The independent science panel and EPA have held over 15 public meetings in which hundreds of representatives from industry, state and local governments, and the public have offered their views.

- **Common Sense Implementation** - EPA will continue to work with all stakeholders, especially the governors and mayors, to ensure that implementation of any new standards is done in the most cost-effective, common sense manner possible. EPA has already established an advisory committee including representatives from industry, state and local governments and small business to gain their input on how best to implement the standards when finalized. Implementation is expected to play out over at least a 10-year time frame.

We would be pleased to provide any additional information on this matter.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Carol M. Browner". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "C" and "B".

Carol M. Browner



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 5 1997

OFFICE OF
WATER

James K. Haveman, Jr., Director
Department of Community Health
State of Michigan
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. Haveman:

In response to your letter dated March 4, 1997 to Administrator Browner, I am pleased that Michigan will be taking steps over the next year to develop more complete and protective information about the health risks associated with eating contaminated fish from the Great Lakes.

We look forward to joining you in further discussions on how to apply the best, most current science to developing protective fish advisories for the people of Michigan by the 1998 fishing season.

However, we are concerned that, with the 1997 fishing season approaching, the citizens of Michigan will be entering the season with inadequate information. It is vitally important that all citizens, including such susceptible populations as pregnant women, women of childbearing age, young children, sport anglers and Native Americans, are advised of the health risks associated with eating contaminated fish from the Great Lakes. We continue to believe that this information should be directly incorporated into the 1997 fish advisory so that it is as clear as possible. As I told Mark Miller of your office yesterday, EPA will issue a federal fish consumption advisory that is designed to complement the Michigan information, not to replace it. This advisory will provide complete, comprehensive and specific information — as is the case in the other 7 Great Lakes states — about the health risks Michigan citizens face. Attached is a copy of the draft fish advisory that EPA will distribute within the next week in the state of Michigan.

I want to assure you that EPA's actions have been and will continue to be based on our responsibility to protect public health. EPA has always worked in partnership with Michigan to ensure that public health and the environment are protected. I hope that we can continue to do so, and provide the people of Michigan with consistent and protective advice about fish consumption as we have with all other Great Lakes states.

Sincerely,

Bob Perciasepe
Robert Perciasepe

DRAFT



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY 1997 SUPPLEMENTARY FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY FOR MICHIGAN'S GREAT LAKES WATERS



The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) recommends that people limit their consumption of certain Great Lakes fish as indicated in the chart on the other side of this page. This information **supplements** the fish advice information provided by the Michigan Department of Community Health's Fish advice in the 1997 Michigan Fish Advisory. **It is important that this supplementary information be used together with Michigan's 1997 Fish Advisory. Be sure to also follow the trimming and cooking instructions as provided in Michigan's Fish Advisory as well.**

Scientists at USEPA and the Agency For Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) of the U.S. Public Health Service have reviewed the scientific evidence available and believe that people should limit their consumption of certain Great Lakes fish, particularly women of childbearing age and children. Eating these fish in greater amounts than indicated poses an **increased risk for cancer and other health effects, including learning and other neurological problems in children.**

USEPA and ATSDR agree that fish provide a diet high in protein and low in saturated fats, and that eating fish is helpful in preventing heart disease. Unfortunately, fish can accumulate contaminants from the water they live in and the food they eat. These contaminants can harm people who eat moderate to large quantities of these fish, particularly women of childbearing age and children. This information is not intended to discourage you from eating all Great Lakes fish, or from fishing, but as a guide to eating fish low in contaminants.

Women and children should be careful to space their fish meals. For example, if you eat a fish from the "One Meal a Month" group, wait a month before eating another meal of fish from ANY restricted category. Spacing is less important for women beyond childbearing years and men. If you are in this group it is the total number of meals you eat during the year. For example if most of the fish you eat are from the "One meal per week category", you should not exceed 52 meals per year. Remember, eating fish from a "One Meal per Month" group is comparable to eating four fish meals from the "One Meal a Week" group.

It is important to follow the fish consumption advice in the table on the other side of this page and Michigan's 1997 Fish Advisory to protect your health. To get copies of the 1997 Michigan Fish Advisory, please call 1-800-648-6942. To get copies of this supplementary advisory, please call USEPA at 1-800-621-8431.

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March 4, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker

RE: Local Issues Brief - Lansing, Michigan

EDUCATION

Mayor David Hollister introduced his educational "dream team" to the Lansing public last Friday. The 16 local leaders are charged with restoring the reputation of the Lansing School District. The committee is headed by Michigan State University President Peter McPherson and Lansing Community College President Abel Sykes. The committee's job will be to form strategies to achieve the mayor's four major goals: achieving a zero dropout rate by 2002, ensuring that all Lansing students are computer literate and have Internet access, making Lansing a model community for apprenticeship programs, and providing employers with well-educated, drug-free, and skilled workers.

WELFARE

Statewide, nearly 50,000 Michigan food stamp recipients, ages 18 to 50, are expected to be affected by the new federal law limiting food stamp benefits. A Michigan provision allows people to keep their benefits if they work at least 20 hours or perform 25 hours of volunteer work monthly.

JOBS

General Motors Corporation's consolidation attempt will cost the Lansing area 365 high-paying jobs. GM says the Powertrain Division engineers will be shifted from Lansing, to Pontiac, Milford, and Warren, Michigan by the end of 1998. About 245 hourly employees who work with these engineers will have the option to move into jobs at the Lansing Car Assembly Chassis Plant under terms of their union contract. The announcement means that about 1,600 people face the choice of commuting to new locations or relocating. GM still employs about 1,400 people in other operations in Lansing and says it is committed to the area. It cites \$550 million in investment planned in Lansing plants over the next couple years.

HEALTH CARE

Federal Statistics show Michigan's 1996 rate of immunizing children under the age of two rose 10% (64% to 74%), from 1995-1996. Michigan was last in 1995 in immunization rates for children 19 months to 35 months. To further increase its immunization percentage, the state is setting up a computerized registry that tracks child immunization status and has extensive public information for parents about immunization.

CRIME

Area murders hit a three-year low in 1996, according to police agencies in the Lansing area. The total dipped from 23 reported homicides in 1993 to 14 in 1996.

197 MAR 4 PM 8:14

Lansing, Michigan

Crime Statistics

Changes from 1994 to 1995 as reported by the FBI's Uniform Crime Report.

<u>Crime</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>
Overall Crime Index			-5%
Murder	10	13	+30%
Forcible Rape	156	148	-5%
Robbery	349	344	-1%
Assault	1098	1138	+4%
Burglary	1539	1502	-2%

COPS

Lansing received \$212,556 in COPS grants. The Lansing Police Department received \$100,056 for domestic violence grants. Additionally, the Sheriff's Office of Lansing was allotted \$112,500 to hire 4 new officers.

Other Crime Policies

The city of Lansing has instituted a Gun-Lock Purchasing Program. This is a program in which citizens can purchase gun locks from the city to prevent children from firing a weapon. This policy can curb the number of accidental deaths of children by fire-arms.

The Mayor's Office has set up a Curfew Assessment program. This is a program that counsels a child once he/she has broken the curfew law. If a child is picked up more than once the parent of the child is required to appear in probate court.

Michigan Education

Policy and Political Overview

Education is a highly partisan and contentious issue in Michigan. There are very few issues on which Gov. Engler and Democrat state or national officials agree. Most Democrats believe that the Governor is hostile to public education, and see many of his specific initiatives directed toward that end.

His charter schools initiative is seen as a way of converting previously private schools to charter schools -- thereby enabling them to drain public funds from public schools -- and as a rhetorical tool against public education. In the wake of the recent election which deprived the Republicans of a majority on the State Board of Education (currently 4D's and 4R's), the Governor issued an Executive Order taking policymaking authority away from the State Board of Education and providing it to the State Department of Education, headed by a State Superintendent of Education appointed by the previous, majority-Republican State Board of Education. On Tuesday, the State Board of Education filed suit to block this move. And the Governor's decision to end funding for Adult Education in the state was seen as another step hostile to the public education system.

Below is a summary of key education issues in Michigan relating to your speech and your Call to Action for American Education.

Standards and Tests: Gov. Engler supports your call for national standards and tests for 4th grade reading and 8th grade math., and has already indicated publicly that he wants Michigan to participate in the testing program in 1999. He will reiterate this in his remarks to the legislature before you speak.

On a related issue, Gov. Engler supported the successful move in the last legislature to turn the state's mandatory core curriculum (initially required in 1993 legislation) into a voluntary model. He argues that the state mandated assessment program, aligned with the core curriculum, is sufficient to direct local curriculum, without a curriculum mandate. Democrats opposed this move in the last session, and have introduced legislation this session to provide financial incentives to school districts that adopt the state model curriculum. This legislation is expected to be reported out of the House Education Committee on March 4. It is expected to pass the House, but not the Senate. Gov. Engler opposes this legislation as unnecessary.

Charter Schools: In December 1993, Michigan became the 9th state in the country to enact charter school legislation. After considerable controversy over a local school district's decision to approve a 99-year charter to fund a network of 2,000 home-schoolers (which was ultimately blocked by the former state superintendent of education) and a court decision that this "school" was ineligible for funding, and that the charter school law violated the state constitution because it permitted public funding of non-public schools, this law was modified in January 1995.

The current law permits local school boards, the state board of education, and public colleges to issue charters. Existing private schools can convert to public charter schools. If they do, they must be open to all students, not charge tuition, and they do not “grandfather” in current students. All charter schools must participate in the state testing program, and are accountable for fulfilling their charter and for student results.

Michigan now has 78 charter schools in operation, the third largest of any state. Michigan is receiving approximately \$1.4 million in federal charter schools funding over three years, and Gov. Engler has indicated he intends to seek additional funding in response to your budget request to double federal funding for the charter schools program. The state is also using a portion of its Goals 2000 funds to support charter schools.

The charter school’s program has sparked considerable opposition by teacher unions, school boards, and many Democrats. The debate in Michigan over charter schools is dividing more sharply along partisan lines than almost anywhere else in the nation, due to a combination of Engler’s personal involvement and the belief that he is attempting in many ways to undermine public education and the way the issue became defined during the controversy over home schoolers.

Opponents of charter schools argue that (1) charter schools divert funds from public school systems; (2) are not accountable to the public--especially those chartered by institutions of higher education rather than elected local school boards; and (3) are less effective than public schools (A recent evaluation showed that charter schools score lower on state tests than average public schools, though charter school advocates point out that charter schools also serve a larger proportion of low income and minority students.)

Gov. Engler has used your support for charter schools to bolster his own efforts, much to the consternation of many in the education community and Democrats in the legislature.

Accountability: In his State of the State Address, Gov. Engler called for expanded authority for the state to take over academically failing school districts, and has made clear that Detroit is on the top of his list for state takeover. Mayor Archer has opposed this proposal, as has the Black Caucus in the legislature, on the grounds that problems can better be solved at the local level.

In your speech to the Education Summit at Palisades last Spring, you called on governors to intervene in failing schools. Secretary Riley has reiterated this a number of times, including in his recent State of American Education Address. Gov. Engler has recently quoted Secretary Riley on this issue.

Your speech to the legislature deliberately does not address this issue.

Early Reading: There are two distinct initiatives to promote early reading in Michigan. In September, the State Board of Education and a number of business groups launched Alliance for Children’s Education (ACE) focused on recruiting reading tutors statewide, for after-school tutoring very much patterned after America Reads. There is no state funding for this program,

though schools can use Goals 2000 and Title 1 funds to support the tutoring effort. The program is still getting underway, and has not achieved much visibility yet. You make general reference to this program in you speech, as part of your overall discussion of America Reads.

Democrats in the House are preparing legislation aimed at improving reading by funding full day kindergarten, reducing class size K-3, providing teacher training, parent outreach, and family resource centers near each school. It is not clear if this legislation will gain any Republican support.

Teaching: Michigan is headquarters for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (Detroit), and has the third largest number of board-certified teachers in the country. Several years ago, Gov. Engler succeed in enacting legislation limiting the power of teachers' unions and restricting teachers' right to strike. Michigan has also eliminated certification requirements for principals and other school administrators.

WELFARE REFORM IN MICHIGAN

Over the last four years, welfare rolls have declined dramatically in Michigan and child support collections have increased. Between January 1993 and November 1996, the number of people on welfare in Michigan decreased by 30 percent or 208,274 people; nationwide, the welfare caseload declined by 18 percent or nearly 2.5 million people. Michigan's percentage reduction ranks 16th among the states (Wisconsin's 44 percent decline is largest). Michigan increased child support collections by \$165 million, or 21.2 percent, from fiscal year 1992 to fiscal year 1996. At the same time, the state doubled the number of paternities established, from 29,087 to 60,827.

In the state there is a great political battle over credit for the lower welfare caseloads. According to staff of Speaker Hertell, Assembly Democrats think the good economy, for which they think the President is greatly responsible, is the primary reason for the caseload decline. (Michigan's unemployment rate, 7.0 percent in 1993, fell to 4.2 percent in November 1996.)

Democrats re-took the Assembly last fall and their major welfare-to-work proposal this session is a state earned income tax credit. The measure proposed by Rep. John F. Freeman of Royal Oak, would allow a family of four who claims a \$2,400 EITC on their federal income tax return to claim a \$240 tax credit on their state return. The measure was reported out of the committee on Wednesday, February 26th and is expected to pass the Assembly (but may not pass the Republican-controlled Senate).

The one thing Governor Engler and the state Democrats can agree upon is "Project Zero", a demonstration project in six sites around the state which provides intensive social services (child care, education, transportation, job placement) with the goal of achieving 100% employment. In January 1997, 54% of welfare recipients at these sites were working. In this pilot, welfare recipients receive intensive case management (including home visits if they don't attend work). The state spends extra funds for staff, child care, and transportation at these sites and the Governor's budget proposes to expand it to an additional six sites. The President could use Project Zero as way of arguing that as we move people off welfare into work and insist they take responsibility for their own lives, we must ensure their child is cared for, that they don't lose their health care, and they can get to their jobs. Child care spending in Michigan has increased 300% since 1991, Governor Engler's staff say.

Michigan is best known not for Project Zero but the tough new welfare rules imposed under President Clinton's reform-minded waiver policy. In both October 1994 and June 1996, President Clinton granted waivers to expand Michigan's "To Strengthen Michigan Families" program. The program encourages work and responsibility by:

- Cutting grants by 25 percent for those who refuse to work or go to school and eliminating assistance for those who refuse to cooperate for 12 months;
- Requiring minor teen parents to live in approved, adult-supervised settings and attend school as conditions of eligibility.
- Revoking drivers' licenses of parents who don't pay child support or don't allow the other parent visitation rights.

While Michigan's program allows them to subsidize jobs for welfare recipients, it is not a widely used option.

There is strong evidence that Michigan's program has been successful state-wide. In January, 31 percent of welfare recipients had earnings averaging \$466 a month. A June 1996 evaluation of the To Stengthen Michigan Families program conducted by Abt Associates found that welfare recipients randomly assigned to the program had earnings 11% higher than those assigned to a control group, half the impact of the GAIN program in California.

Michigan will continue its welfare reform program, with some minor changes, under the new welfare law. The state plans to use its own dollars to provide assistance to all adults who comply with program rules (despite the five year limit on use of federal funds). The governor's staff says the state provides cash assistance (using block grant dollars) and Medicaid to those legal immigrants in the U.S. before August 22, 1996 and who were eligible for AFDC or Medicaid. They do not use block grant dollars to provide cash assistance to SSI or food stamp recipients cut off because of the welfare law meaningly, generally, that poor families with kids will get cash assistance and other disabled individuals and other adults will not. Legal immigrants who arrive in the U.S. after August 22, 1996 will be banned from assistance for five years as required by the federal welfare law and then will be eligible. Currently, in Michigan some legal immigrants banned from SSI may be eligible for a state-funded disability program. The Governor's budget would prevent this, banning legal immigrants cut off of SSI from the state disability program. He needs legislation to accomplish this, and Democrats plan to fight him every step of the way. Because of this brewing battle, it may be best not to praise Michigan's immigration policy but simply to simply say the welfare bill's ban is unworthy of a great nation of immigrants.