

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Friday, November 14, 1997 [partial] (2 pages)	11/14/1997	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Trip Books
OA/Box Number: 14584

FOLDER TITLE:

November 1997-December 1997 [binder] [1]

2019-0990-S

rs3495

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Staff Secretary

Sean Maloney

10 boxes received in file and filed September 20, 1999

Box 1 - Presidential Trip Books - 1995-1996

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

14580

NARA 11953

Box 2 - Presidential Trip Books - 1996

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Box 3 - Presidential Trip Books - 1997

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

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Box 4 - Daily Briefing Book - 1997

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Box 5 - Presidential Trip Books - 1997-1998

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

14584

NARA 11957

**PRESIDENTIAL
TRIP
BOOKS**

**NOVEMBER 1997-
DECEMBER 1997**

Presidential Trip Books
NOVEMBER 1997-DECEMBER 1997

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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

NOVEMBER 1997

Divider Title: _____

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK;
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY;
and
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

November 2, 1997

Staff Copy

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Sunday, November 2, 1997

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| - Event Memo | To Be Forwarded |
| - Talking Points | To Be Forwarded |

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Rally for Jim McGreevey

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| - Event Memo | To Be Forwarded |
| - Talking Points | To Be Forwarded |

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Rally for Ruth Messinger

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| - Event Memo | To Be Forwarded |
| - Talking Points | To Be Forwarded |

New York Background

- Political Background (including Hot Issues)
- Economic One-Pager
- CEQ Hot Issues
- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues
- Accomplishments

New Jersey Background

- Political Background (including Hot Issues)
- Economic One-Pager
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AMELIA ISLAND, FLORIDA
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1997

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1997

DRAFT SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(Florida and Staten Island)

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(New York and New Jersey)

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE LEAD:
(Amelia Island, FL)

SAM MYERS:

CELL PHONE:

WHCA PAGER:

ADVANCE LEAD:
(New York)

REBECCA MCKENZIE

CELL PHONE:

WHCA PAGER:

ADVANCE LEAD:
(New Jersey)

JOSH KING

CELL PHONE:

WHCA PAGER:

AMELIA ISLAND, FLORIDA
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1997

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1997
DRAFT SCHEDULE

8:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Amelia Island Ritz Carlton Resort via
 motorcade en route the Amelia Island Airport
 [drive time: 5 minutes]

8:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Amelia Island Airport
 OPEN PUBLIC
 OPEN PRESS

8:40 pm- **POLICE PHOTOS**
8:45 pm **TARMAC**
 Amelia Island Airport

8:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Amelia Island Airport via Marine One en
 route Jacksonville International Airport
 [flight time: 15 minutes]

PLEASE CONSULT THE BACK OF THE TRIP BOOK FOR ALL AIRCRAFT MANIFESTS.
--

9:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Jacksonville International Airport,
 Jacksonville, Florida

9:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Jacksonville International Airport en route
 Newark International Airport, Newark, New Jersey
 [flight time: 1 hour, 50 minutes]

11:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Newark International Airport, Newark, New
 Jersey
 CLOSED PUBLIC
 OPEN PRESS

11:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Newark International Airport via Marine One
 en route College Staten Island Landing Zone, Staten Island, New York
 [flight time: 15 minutes]

11:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the College of Staten Island Landing Zone,
Staten Island, New York
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeter: Eric Vitaliano

11:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds on foot to Great Lawn

11:50 am-
12:45 pm **RALLY FOR ERIC VITALIANO**
GREAT LAWN [rain site: Athletic Center]
College of Staten Island
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: There is a pre-program.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and Eric Vitaliano to music "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to Chief."
- Eric Vitaliano makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

12:50 pm-
1:20 pm **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
BACKSTAGE
College of Staten Island
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

- **The President** will do a photo receiving line with 60 guests.

1:25 pm- **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds on foot to the College of Staten Island
Landing Zone.

AMELIA ISLAND, FLORIDA
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1997

1:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs the College of Staten Island Landing Zone via Marine One en route Middlesex County Community College, Parking Lot Number 1 Landing Zone Middlesex, New Jersey
[flight time: 20 minutes]

1:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Middlesex County Community College
Parking Lot Number 1 Landing Zone, Middlesex, New Jersey
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

2:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Middlesex County Community College
Parking Lot Number 1 Landing Zone via motorcade en route Middlesex
Community College
[drive time: 5 minutes]

2:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Middlesex Community College

Greeters: John Bacum, President
 Jerry Katcher, Chairman

2:15 pm
3:05 pm
RALLY FOR JIM MCGREEVEY
GYMNASIUM
Middlesex Community College
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

Note: There is a pre-program.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, Jim McGreevey, and Veronica McGreevey
- Veronica McGreevey makes brief remarks and introduces Jim McGreevey.
- Jim McGreevey makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

3:10 pm-
3:35 pm
PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
DANCE STUDIO
Middlesex Community College
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

- **The President** will do a photo receiving line with 50 people.

3:40 pm-
3:45 pm
DRIVER PHOTOS
HALLWAY
Middlesex Community College

3:50 pm-
4:35 pm
HOLD FOR PRESS FILE
PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE ROOM
Middlesex Community College

AMELIA ISLAND, FLORIDA
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1997

4:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Middlesex Community College via
motorcade en route Middlesex County Community College, Parking Lot Number 1
Landing Zone, Middlesex, New Jersey
[drive time: 5 minutes]

4:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Middlesex County Community College, Parking Lot
Number 1 Landing Zone, Middlesex County, New Jersey
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

4:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Middlesex County Community College, Parking Lot
Number 1 Landing Zone, Middlesex, New Jersey via Marine One en route Wall
Street Landing Zone, Manhattan, New York
[flight time: 30 minutes]

5:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Wall Street Landing Zone, Manhattan, New York
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

5:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Wall Street Landing Zone via motorcade enroute
Sheraton New York
[drive time: 15 minutes]

5:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Sheraton New York

Greeters: Ruth Messinger

6:00 pm- **MARTY LYON'S WISH FOUNDATION MEET AND GREET**
6:10 pm **PRESIDENTIAL HOLD**
Sheraton Hotel
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

6:15 pm-
6:40 pm

REMARKS AT RECEPTION
ROYAL BALLROOM B
Sheraton New York
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and Ruth Messinger
- Ruth Messinger makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

6:45 pm-
6:50 pm

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOS
HALLWAY
Sheraton New York

6:55 pm-
7:35 pm

RALLY FOR RUTH MESSINGER
IMPERIAL BALLROOM
Sheraton New York
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and Ruth Messinger
- Ruth Messinger makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

AMELIA ISLAND, FLORIDA
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1997

7:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Sheraton New York via motorcade en route Wall Street Landing Zone
[drive time: 15 minutes]

7:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Wall Street Landing Zone, Manhattan, New York
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

8:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Wall Street Landing Zone, Manhattan, New York via Marine One en route Newark International Airport, Newark, New Jersey
[flight time: 15 minutes]

8:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Newark International Airport, Newark, New Jersey
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

8:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Newark International Airport, Newark, New Jersey via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 55 minutes]

9:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

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

9:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives at the White House

NOTE: The First Lady will return to the White House at 8:50 pm.

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

**THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE RALLY FOR ERIC VITALIANO
WILL BE FORWARDED**

**THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE RALLY FOR ERIC VITALIANO
WILL BE FORWARDED**

THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE RALLY FOR JIM McGREEVEY
WILL BE FORWARDED

**THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE RALLY FOR JIM McGREEVEY
WILL BE FORWARDED**

THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE RALLY FOR RUTH MESSINGER
WILL BE FORWARDED

**THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE RALLY FOR RUTH MESSINGER
WILL BE FORWARDED**

November 2, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Nick Baldick

RE: New York Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	3,444,450	50%
Bush/Quayle	2,346,649	34%
Perot/Stockdale	1,090,721	16%

1996

Clinton/Gore	3,756,177	58%
Dole/Kemp	1,933,492	30%
Perot/Choate	503,458	8%

New York gave **YOU** your largest margin of victory in the country (a plurality of 1.8 million votes). **YOU** won 52 of 62 counties statewide.

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice-President was in New York City on October 28 to attend a United Jewish Appeal event.

Mrs. Gore was in New York City on October 28 to attend a Vitaliano event.

The First Lady was in New York City on October 20 to attend a fundraiser benefitting Ruth Messinger.

Mrs. Gore was in New York City on Wednesday, October 15 to attend a fundraiser for Ruth Messinger.

The Vice-President was in New York City on Wednesday, October 8 to attend a fundraising event for Ruth Messinger and the Democratic Party, as well as an education event at Columbia University.

YOU and **The First Lady** were in New York City on Monday, September 22, to address the United Nations and attend the opera.

YOU and **The Vice-President** were in New York City for the New York DNC Gala on June 30, 1997.

YOU were in New York on Thursday, June 26, to speak at the United Nations. **YOU** also met with Secretary General Kofi Annan, and South Korean Prime Minister Kim.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

On November 4, there will be a special election in the 13th Congressional district to fill the seat that was vacated when Rep. Susan Molinari (R) left Congress to host a CBS morning program. The two parties did not hold primaries for this election, but instead the county organizations picked the nominees. Many speculated that Staten Island Democratic Chair Robert Gigante (D) would pick himself to be the Democratic nominee, but instead he tapped Assembly Member Eric Vitaliano (D). Republican County Chair Guy Molinari picked City Councilman Vito Fossella (R), and after some initial griping by Assemblyman Robert Straniere (R), the Republican party leadership unified behind Fossella.

The Vice-President stopped by a Vitaliano fundraiser in Washington on October 8, and **Mrs. Gore** attended a Vitaliano fundraiser in New York City on October 28. Former President Bush and Former Senator Bob Dole both attended a fundraiser for Fossella on Staten Island on October 30.

The *Staten Island Advance* also reported that despite Attorney General Janet Reno's decision to step up her probe of the **Vice-President's** fundraising practices, Vitaliano said "he had no qualms" about attending the fundraiser in October with the **Vice-President**. Vitaliano said "the fact of the matter is that the **Vice-President** is an old friend of mine and he's helping me to raise some money." He added that the event was held "in compliance with federal election laws." Vitaliano chaired the **Vice-President's** 1988 presidential campaign on Staten Island.

Vitaliano and Fossella began trading barbs last month. Vitaliano is using Speaker Gingrich's unpopularity against Fossella and contends that, if elected, Fossella will be a major player on Speaker Gingrich's team because of his ties with him and willingness to accept help from him. Fossella's most enthusiastic supporter, however, is Rep. Bill Paxon (R) of Buffalo who may stand to gain by Gingrich's downfall. He is widely considered a leading contender to replace Gingrich in the speaker's chair, but may also be supporting Fossella for personal reasons. Paxon contends that if Vitaliano wins, Republicans would never forgive his wife, Susan Molinari, for abandoning the city's only Republican House seat in the middle of a congressional election.

In a recent candidate forum, each pointed to their accomplishments, but did take several indirect swipes at each other, particularly over who deserved more credit in getting action to close the Fresh Kills landfill in Staten Island. While Fossella introduced the proposal in the City Council that helped ignite the discussions that led to city and state action to cease dumping at Fresh Kills by the year 2000, it was Vitaliano who authored the popular state law, approved by Governor Pataki, that guarantees that it will happen. Mayor Giuliani had said in September that Fossella "was at the forefront of making [the Fresh Kills closing] happen ... he was the one who was able to put it over the top" and promised to campaign vigorously to help Fossella win the seat. However, Giuliani said in a published report on October 28, "Vito played a role ... He was encouraging us [to close Fresh Kills]. It would not be correct to describe it as forced or even to say he played a major role." Giuliani's change of heart came in response to a letter that Fossella's wife has been sending to voters which credited her husband with "forcing the Mayor and Governor to sign the agreement that will close the Fresh Kills landfill... ." Fossella quickly said that it was a misunderstanding, but Vitaliano took the opportunity to say that he was

heartened that he and Giuliani agreed that Fossella wasn't telling the truth about the events that triggered the planned closure of the dump.

In an effort to help keep their slim majority in the House, the RNC is spending almost \$800,000 on "issue advocacy" ads in a massive television blitz attacking Vitaliano. Insiders say one of the reasons for the unprecedented amount of money the RNC is spending on the race is that a loss there could further weaken RNC Chair Jim Nicholson's already shaky hold on the RNC. Many observers also believe that Republicans fear that a victory by Vitaliano would underline the fact that Gingrich's battered public image has prevented them from acquiring the traction they need to solidify their majority in next year's elections. By not mentioning Fossella by name in the ads, the Republicans are effectively skirting the federal election law that limits the party to spending \$63,000 directly in support of congressional candidates. At the same time the RNC is spending more than either candidate has raised. Fred Wertheimer, President of Democracy 21, a public advocacy group said, "The idea that these ads are issue ads, and not designed to influence the outcome of this House race is a joke." A *New York Times* editorial on October 24 called on Fossella to "demonstrate independence and integrity" and reject the RNC's investment in the race. Polling demonstrates that the massive RNC media blitz has impacted the race.

Vitaliano suffered a setback on October 22 when a New York Appellate Court excluded him from the independent Fare Deal Party line. The Fare Deal Party is promoting the popular issue of reducing transit fare, and Vitaliano was hoping Republicans would be more receptive to voting for him if it was on a line other than the Democratic line. The appellate court put the entire blame on Vitaliano's campaign for the mistake, rather than on the state elections board for their one week delayed reaction in sending it's formal certificate of vacancy [of Susan Molinari's seat] to the New York City Board of Elections. In an earlier skirmish, Vitaliano supporters had gotten Fossella excluded from the Freedom Party line. Vitaliano will now be listed as a Democrat on the November 4 ballot, while Fossella will be listed on the GOP, Conservative, Independence and Right to Life party lines. Fossella also has a considerable advantage with Giuliani, who is a huge favorite to beat his Democratic opponent, running citywide for mayor. Despite Fossella's advantages, a *Quinnipiac College* poll of 805 registered voters, conducted 10/7-13 has the candidates in a virtual dead heat.

General Election Matchup

			<u>Fav</u>	<u>Unfav</u>
Vitaliano	35%	Vitaliano	24%	4%
Fossella	34%	Fossella	24%	5%
Won't vote/ vote		Giuliani	85%	13%
for someone else	7%	Clinton	63%	29%
Undecided	24%	Gingrich	28%	51%
		Dem Party	30%	21%
		Rep Party	30%	18%

An earlier Democratic sponsored poll, taken in late August, gave Vitaliano a 5-point edge (39-34%), while an NRCC poll, taken October 5-6 showed Fossella slightly ahead of Vitaliano (41-37%). However, the RNC media blitz seems to have propelled Fossella to a lead. Internal polling shows Fossella ahead by 39% to 34%, but the NRCC leaked a poll showing Fossella

ahead 46% to 35%.

1997 NEW YORK CITY MAYORAL RACE

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) is up for reelection against Democratic nominee Ruth Messinger. Giuliani, who defeated former Mayor David Dinkins (D) by a narrow 51% to 48% margin in 1993, has generally been credited with doing a good job, especially with regard to fighting crime, and is considered a very heavy favorite for reelection. Giuliani has received most of the credit for the plummeting crime rates in New York City, and for cleaning up the streets. Although he was initially criticized for his failure to address allegations of police brutality, his handling of the Louima police brutality incident was generally considered favorable. Current polling shows that 61% of registered voters in the city have a favorable opinion of the way that Giuliani is doing his job, and a *New York Times* poll of 1,022 registered voters, conducted 10/13-18 confirms that New York City residents generally think things are better now than four years ago.

Compared to '93, things are...

	<u>Now</u>	<u>'93</u>
Better	42%	8%
Worse	27%	58%
Same	29%	33%

In General, Race Relations Are

	<u>Now</u>	<u>'93</u>
Good	48%	19%
Bad	41%	69%

Giuliani has secured complete Republican support. The *New York Post* reported that Giuliani also "has secretly agreed to endorse" Governor George Pataki (R) and Senator Al D'Amato (R) for reelection in 1998 -- "and will get state party support for his reelection in return. The long-in-the-making agreement came in early October during a private, 90-minute City Hall meeting between Giuliani and New York GOP Chair Bill Powers, "whom Giuliani once angrily sought to oust." The meeting was the second in recent months in which Giuliani "sought to mend fences with the GOP establishment he infuriated three years ago" when he endorsed then Governor Mario Cuomo (D) over Pataki. Giuliani is not lacking in newspaper endorsements, either. In a two-day endorsing spree ending October 27, the *New York Times*, the *New York Daily News*, the *Long Island Newsday*, and the *New York Post* all endorsed Giuliani.

Giuliani is in good shape financially, having raised \$3 million (compared to Messinger's \$1 million) to date. However, his reelection efforts have not been trouble-free. His campaign was suspended in September from the city program that gives candidates public funds after regulators accused the campaign of accepting more than \$300,000 in illegal contributions. The board said that the contributions violated city rules because they exceeded the limit of \$7,700 per donor. Auditors had repeatedly alerted the Mayor's reelection campaign of problems, but the Giuliani campaign said the violation resulted from a misinterpretation of the law. However, having paid \$200,000 of the \$243,000 fine, the suspension has since been lifted.

Messinger was considered the frontrunner in the three-way Democratic primary on September 10, but originally fell just short of the 40% required vote to avoid a runoff with the Rev. Al Sharpton, who had 32%. Messinger was scheduled to face Sharpton in a runoff on September 23, but a recount of the primary results found thousands of votes for Messinger that were missing

on primary night. Amidst the ensuing turmoil, Sharpton filed suit against the Board of Elections, promising that the runoff would not be canceled and that he "would not be disenfranchised." On Friday, September 18, the Board announced that Messinger indeed had the 40% necessary to secure the Democratic nomination. In late September, Sharpton lost a second court effort to force Messinger into a runoff, effectively ending his campaign.

Giuliani has received some Democratic support. The Mayor capitalized on his Democratic endorsements by running a TV ad featuring Queens Borough President Claire Shulman (D) and local labor leader Stanley Hill, a DNC member. On September 27, two leading African American Congressmen, Rep. Floyd Flake (D-06) and Rep. Edolphus Towns (D-10) joined the significant number of Democrats who endorsed Giuliani. Both Towns and Flake praised Giuliani as a "stabilizing force who has made the city's streets safer and cleaner." As many as 30 African American leaders have also switched allegiance from Messinger to Giuliani, including Rev. Philius Nicolas, the uncle of torture victim Abner Louima, who has quietly urged members of his church to throw their support behind Giuliani. According to the *Village Voice*, the African American leaders' support of Giuliani "has provoked strong condemnation" from former Mayor David Dinkins (D), and may have a profound effect on African American politics in the city.

The Democratic support for Giuliani is all the more glaring when measured against the general lack of Democratic support for Messinger. Although **YOU** met with Messinger before **YOUR** address to the UN in September, and the **Vice-President**, the **First Lady**, and **Mrs. Gore** have attended fundraisers for Messinger this month, she has been criticized for failing to capture the complete support of fellow New York Democrats. Messinger has managed to get endorsements by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-09) and Public Advocate Mark Green. Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer, New York City Council member Sal Albanese and Rev. Al Sharpton -- all of whom she defeated in the primary -- also endorsed her. Massachusetts Representative Barney Frank (D) campaigned with Messinger on the Upper West Side on October 26, and Senator Paul Wellstone (D) of Minnesota has campaigned for her. Other Democrats, including New York City Comptroller Alan Hevesi (D) and Rep. Nita Lowey (D), have not endorsed Giuliani or Messinger. The *New York Post* on October 27 reported that Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D) blamed Messinger's "attempt to 'be all things to all people' for her dismal performance" and that Silver's "blunt and bleak assessments ... are the first to be made by a high-ranking Democrat" and are "sure to be seen as a sign that Democratic leaders know she's lost."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) has joined forces with Giuliani in a lawsuit countering **YOUR** line-item veto of a bill affecting New York's Medicaid payment system. The alliance has clearly not helped Messinger. New York's NBC affiliate Channel 4 reported, "It looked like a coup for Giuliani. He strode into the Blue Room with the senior senator from New York, a leading Democrat, and with [Dennis Rivera] a powerful labor leader with strong Democratic ties." Messinger said, in response to Moynihan joining forces with Giuliani, "It's in the interest of the city to get adequate Medicaid money. I do think that Dennis Rivera [President of the Hospital Workers Union- who is staying neutral in the mayoral election] and Pat Moynihan and the people of this city ought to keep in mind that Rudy Giuliani was in favor of Medicaid cuts."

Messinger has taken heat both from the press and from within her party for her performance in

the primary and for her lack of a cohesive message. A New York *Daily News* editorial said "Messinger must fight to save her own political life as well as the party's. It would help if she came up with some ideas for actually governing the city. The next one she gets will be the first one she's had." The low turnout of the primary (18% of registered Democrats) was partly attributed to Messinger's inability to excite voters. A *New York Times* editorial said, "People need a positive reason to show up to vote, and Messinger did not give them one."

The Messinger campaign has tried to focus on the issues of education and jobs. Messinger contends that the Mayor's cutting of capital expenditures for schools has contributed to the overcrowding problem. Messinger also points out that the 9.7% unemployment rate in New York City is twice the national average of 4.8%, and has criticized Giuliani for not bringing enough jobs to the city.

A *Quinnipiac College* poll of 775 registered voters, conducted 9/25-29, shows voter opinion on which candidate would do a better job on several issues.

Who Would Do A Better Job On

	<u>Giuliani</u>	<u>Messinger</u>		<u>Giuliani</u>	<u>Messinger</u>
Crime	77%	15%	Race Relations	36%	49%
Taxes	54%	27%	Poverty	30%	57%
Unemployment	47%	37%	Welfare	40%	46%
Economy	62%	23%	Housing/ Rent	40%	45%
Education	39%	48%	Police Brutality	44%	44%

Giuliani made good on his promise to put Messinger's life "under a microscope" by attacking Messinger for throwing a party in 1979 for John Hill, who was accused of killing a guard in the 1971 Attica prison riots. Messinger said that she had "no recollection" of the incident and in response said "if the Mayor wants to dredge up the past, then she would bring up aspects of the Mayor's past, including "his effort to dodge the draft", his "flip-flops on a woman's right to choose," and "his actions in a past administration to put Haitian immigrants into internment camps."

Giuliani launched an unexpected attack on Messinger on October 14, when he criticized her for not attending Catholic Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Columbus Day. Political observers believe Giuliani's comment was an attempt to show that Messinger has a contempt for Italian-Americans and Roman Catholics. Giuliani even said, "This is a community she doesn't care very much about ... it's never been a community that she cares about, ever extended herself to." However, Giuliani's statement quickly backfired. *New York Times* columnist Bob Herbert bashed Giuliani two days later when he said, "You had to wonder if the Mayor hadn't been sniffing too many exhaust fumes. To suggest some kind of antipathy on the part of Ruth Messinger toward Catholics or Italians was just stupid." Giuliani was swiftly denounced from all sides and has since apologized for the comment, saying that it was wrong to try to pressure someone into going to a religious service, but according to *New York Newsday*, "he [still] implied that Messinger, who is Jewish, had personal reservations about attending such a service." Despite the quick backlash, Giuliani's popularity has not been significantly affected by the

statement.

The two candidates traded often harsh exchanges and summed up the cases they have been making against each other for the past year during their first debate on Thursday, October 9. The *New York Times* reported that Messinger turned nearly every question into an assault, repeatedly attacking Giuliani's record, personality, and the failings of his term. For his part, Giuliani was "studious and good-humored" and "laughed off the harsh questions." He linked Messinger "at every opportunity" to former Mayor David Dinkins, whom he beat in 1993. Giuliani "expressed pride in the city" while Messinger "painted a picture of a city in profound disrepair." During their second and final debate on October 29, The *New York Times* reported that Messinger "took the offensive whenever she could." Giuliani "shrugged off Messinger's attacks" and even complimented her as "qualified to fill the position of mayor." Many observers believe that Giuliani's uncharacteristic amiability indicates that he is unafraid of a November 4 upset.

Overall, observers surmise that voters believe Giuliani is doing a good job, but don't like him personally. New York City party registration is 5 to 1 Democratic, and polling indicates that people do not approve of his handling of education issues. However, voters are generally happy with the way he has dealt with crime and other issues in the city. Giuliani's overall popularity makes the Mayor a huge favorite to win reelection. Giuliani has consistently been ahead of Messinger in the polls:

General Election Matchups:

<u>Daily News (10/26-27)</u>		<u>Marist Institute (10/19-22)</u>		<u>New York Post (10/15-17)</u>	
Giuliani	59%	Giuliani	53%	Giuliani	56%
Messinger	32%	Messinger	32%	Messinger	27%
Undecided	9%	Undecided	15%	Not Sure	17%

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor George Pataki (R) is seeking reelection in 1998. This summer Pataki was criticized for originally championing the very unpopular issue of terminating rent regulations, participating in a GOP celebrity golf fundraiser--sponsored by a major landlord advocate--in the middle of the rent control debate, and for his last minute capitulations to Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D) on rent control and the state budget. On the other hand, Pataki has almost \$9 million in the bank, much of it funneled from committees controlled by Senator D'Amato, and is expected to have \$15 million by the time of the general election. The fact that the perceived first tier Democratic candidates have decided not to run is also beneficial to Pataki.

Pataki's decision to drop Lt. Governor Betsy McCaughey Ross (D) from his 1998 reelection ticket has also added to his troubles. Upon being dumped from the ticket Ross snapped, "I will continue to serve my term, and whatever office I choose to run for in 1998, I will make sure there is no appearance of or reality of government for sale." Ross's recent decision to switch parties (See Hot Issues Section) has further strained their relations, with Pataki threatening to stop speaking with her for the rest of the term.

So far, the only Democrat to have officially announced his candidacy is former Transportation Commissioner James LaRocca (D). The Democrats considering running are: NYC Council President Peter Vallone, State Assembly Majority Leader Michael Bragman, State Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver, real-estate developer Richard Kahan, Kings County District Attorney Charles Hynes, former Chairman of the State Thruway Authority Peter Tufo, Physician Myron Shoenfeld, and Nassau County Legislator Roger Corbin. Silver said that he will make a decision on whether he will run by the end of November. Bragman has embraced a potential Silver run, saying "If Mr. Silver runs for governor, I will be his biggest supporter." However, most observers believe that Silver will not run. Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-26), who was considering a run, announced on Tuesday, October 14, that he will instead run for reelection. He is facing a challenge for his seat from Operation Rescue founder Randall Terry (R). There is also speculation that Lieutenant Governor Betsy Ross, having switched her party affiliation, will seek the Democratic nomination, but it is more likely that she will run for Congress. State Comptroller H. Carl McCall (D) announced in August that he would not seek the nomination for governor next year. McCall, The first African American elected to statewide office in New York, was considered by many to be the Democratic frontrunner, and his decision was considered a huge boost for Vallone. Jack Newfield, of *The New York Post*, has called Vallone's candidacy a "heaven sent opportunity" because of his demographic appeal and moderate views. Newfield went on to say, "if he didn't exist, the Democrats would have to invent a candidate with his demographic profile." Vallone is now considered by many to be the frontrunner for the Democratic nomination and has over \$1 million in the bank, but has very low name recognition.

A Marist Institute poll of 644 registered voters, conducted 9/29-30 & 10/5, shows Pataki is leading in general election matchups against potential Democratic candidates including Lieutenant Governor Betsy Ross, NYC Speaker Peter Vallone, former Transportation official James LaRocca, Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver, and Kings County District Attorney Charles Hynes.

Pataki Reelect

Reelect	43%
Vote Against	25%
Depends on Dem. Cand.	16%
Unsure	16%

General Election Matchups

Pataki	57%	Pataki	56%	Pataki	54%	Pataki	59%
Hynes	25%	LaRocca	19%	Vallone	25%	Silver	26%
Pataki	54%	Pataki	55%	Pataki	57%	Pataki	58%
Hinchey	20%	Ross	29%	Bragman	19%	Kahan	19%

A Gannett News poll of 712 registered voters, conducted 10/3-6, shows that 51% of voters feel that Pataki is doing a good job.

<u>Pataki Job Rating</u>		<u>Direction of New York State</u>	
Excellent	9%	Right Track	47%
Good	42%	Wrong Track	32%
Fair	33%		
Poor	13%		

Most observers believe that while Pataki is a favorite for reelection, he is beatable if the Democrats can avoid a negative primary and if they can quickly unify behind their candidate after the September primary.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Al D'Amato (R) is running for reelection to a fourth term in 1998 in a severely weakened condition. D'Amato damaged his popularity by acting as a partisan attack dog for three years of Whitewater hearings. Furthermore, it appears that many New Yorkers feel that D'Amato favored deregulation of rent control, even though he publicly came out in support of controls. This assumption is most likely derived from his close political ties with Pataki and Senate Majority Leader Joseph Bruno (R). Commercials aired by the State Democratic Party also helped to tie D'Amato to the unpopular position. There has also been speculation that D'Amato interceded with the SEC on behalf of the Stratton Oakmont Inc. brokerage firm since D'Amato made a remarkable \$37,000 one-day profit on the stock market four years ago.

However, with his fundraising abilities, D'Amato, will still be able to wage a fierce battle. D'Amato had almost \$9 million on hand as of the June filing deadline. With pundits putting the dollar figure for this race at nearly \$20 million, D'Amato's fundraising skills (which he demonstrated as NRSC chair) could be a pivotal factor.

Regardless of his current unpopularity, D'Amato is an extremely shrewd politician and will prove to be a formidable opponent. Throughout his career, D'Amato has demonstrated a willingness to reverse his positions for political expediency. For instance, despite a poor environmental record, D'Amato raised \$2 million dollars last year for television ads supporting an environmental ballot initiative. On June 25th, D'Amato went on record saying he would support the tough air quality regulations proposed by **YOU** and the **Vice-President**, and would fight any efforts to block or weaken the regulations. Both environmentalists and Democrats said that this issue would test D'Amato's commitment to the environment, an issue he has not embraced in non-election years. D'Amato has also bolstered his image by giving considerable attention to constituent concerns, earning him the nickname "Senator Pothole."

Over the past year, D'Amato has also reached out to the gay and lesbian community, women, and the Jewish community in addition to tackling less contentious issues such as breast cancer research and "drive through mastectomies." D'Amato's outspoken support of urging Swiss banks to open their records to Holocaust survivors could also pay political dividends for him. D'Amato has also championed the issue of terminating ATM service fees. Currently, banks tack on a small fee each time a person uses an ATM from a bank that is not their own.

Senator D'Amato even competed for a share of the spotlight in the 1997 Mayoral campaign when he launched his own \$100,000 per week TV ad campaign in September aimed at bashing Giuliani's Democratic adversaries. The ads focused on the issue of education and slammed the Democratic candidates as "'liberals' beholden to the powerful teacher's union," while D'Amato portrayed himself as a reformer who will stand up to the union.

The result of all this scrambling by D'Amato has been a slight improvement in his job approval rating. The latest Marist Institute poll, conducted 9/29-30 & 10/5, shows that 40% of voters have a favorable opinion of how D'Amato is doing his job.

D'Amato Job Approval

Excellent	4%
Good	36%
Fair	37%
Poor	19%

However, the same Marist Institute poll shows D'Amato's reelection rating at 37%.

D'Amato Reelect

Definitely for D'Amato	37%
Definitely Against	33%
Depends on Candidates	13%
Unsure	17%

State Conservative Party Chair Michael Long has suggested that D'Amato's race to the middle may cost him his party's base as well as attract opposition from the conservative right. Long expressed concern over D'Amato's support for gay rights, tenant rights, and pro-environmental stance, and has even mentioned the possibility of running a Conservative candidate against him. D'Amato will almost certainly be facing Republican primary opposition from NYU professor Herbert London, who ran for Governor in 1990 on the Conservative Party Line.

D'Amato's unpopularity has caused numerous Democrats to toy with the notion of running. The Democrats who have announced at this point are New York City Public Advocate, Mark Green, and Rep. Charles Schumer (D-09). Mark Green--who was soundly defeated by D'Amato in '86 (57%-41%)--is haunted by assertions that he is not strong enough or moderate enough to beat D'Amato. Despite this, Green has been actively courting party leaders in hopes of becoming the consensus party candidate. Green is also currently running for reelection to his Public Advocate seat. This race could bolster his bid for the Senate because he can raise and spend campaign dollars in '97, or could hinder his Senate efforts because he will be tied down in New York City through the year.

Schumer announced his intention to run for the Senate on April 17th, after briefly contemplating a run for governor. His decision to try for the Senate is probably a reflection of D'Amato's unpopularity. Schumer had a war chest of over \$6.5 million dollars as of the June filing deadline. This financial advantage definitely tips the balance in his favor and makes him the

favorite in a Green-Schumer primary. The Schumer campaign received a huge boost on October 17 when Assembly Majority Leader Michael Bragman both formally endorsed and agreed to raise funds for him. The endorsement by Bragman, one of upstate New York's most powerful Democrats, could help Schumer overcome any effort to label him a "New York City Democrat." However, he has never faced an electoral challenge, and thus far has low name recognition outside of Brooklyn.

The bigger question is what effect Schumer's entry will have on former Rep. and Vice Presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro (D). Some observers believe that Ferraro is hesitant to enter another potentially hostile primary battle considering her experience in the 1992 Senate primary, and there are reports that her husband is not very enthusiastic. Ferraro is also under contract with CNN and would have to exercise an out-clause if she wished to begin campaigning before the contract expires in January of 1998. Others believe that Schumer's decision makes it easier for Ferraro because she will be running against two downstate Jewish males, who will split the Jewish vote.

In an indication of her seriousness about a possible challenge to D'Amato, Ferraro said in September that she would soon start interviewing fundraising operatives and others about possible campaign work for her. Ferraro said she will make no job offers yet to those she contacts, but wants to see who might be available to her and what advice they might have. Ferraro expects to make a final decision on the race in December and announce publicly in January. Ferraro said she must be cautious about how she deals with the consultants and not make them any job offers yet because she would have to give up her lucrative contract with CNN if she begins any campaign activity.

Although Ferraro has yet to declare her candidacy, D'Amato is already trying to use her tenure at CNN against her. In late August, Steven Law, executive director of NRSC wrote a letter, on behalf of D'Amato, to CNN chief Ted Turner, demanding that Ferraro resign or be fired "because of legal, ethical, and fairness concerns." The letter also suggested that CNN give D'Amato "equal time." On October 28, D'Amato began airing ads during Ferraro's show "Crossfire" that claim that Ferraro wants "higher taxes and more welfare," and that she "rejected the balanced budget amendment." The ads use a format similar to the popular show, and conclude with the announcer saying, "from the left it's Geraldine Ferraro, and on our side it's Al D'Amato." Ferraro responded to the ads by saying "[D'Amato's] numbers are very, very bad and he's nervous. His numbers must actually be worse than what is public information. Why would he go on TV thirteen months early against someone who is not yet a candidate?"

In addition to Green, Schumer, and Ferraro, Glen Cove Mayor Thomas Suozzi (D), and Attorney Robert Kennedy Jr. (D) are also being discussed as possible candidates. A *Quinnipiac College* poll, conducted 9/18-22, shows that Ferraro leads among the possible Democratic candidates, but this may be somewhat misleading because she has significantly higher name recognition.

Democratic Primary Matchup

	<u>9/97</u>	<u>7/97</u>
Ferraro	48%	53%

Green	25%	16%
Schumer	15%	15%

The key factor in this election will be the degree to which Democrats hurt each other in the primary. DSCC finance chairman, Senator Robert Torricelli (D-NJ), said, "The decision about whether or not Al D'Amato is reelected will probably be made by the Democrats." In 1992, Ferraro was leading the primary field but was viciously attacked by a barrage of television ads from New York City Comptroller Elizabeth Holtzman (D). Bob Abrams (D) emerged out of the primary bruised, out of money, and without the support of many Democrats. Abrams lost to D'Amato, 48% to 49%. Democrats cannot afford to make the same mistake again. The latest Marist Institute poll, conducted 9/29-30 & 10/5, tested D'Amato against possible Democratic candidates Lt. Gov. Betsy Ross, Geraldine Ferraro, Rep. Charles Schumer, and NYC Public Advocate Mark Green.

General Election Matchups

	<u>10/5</u>	<u>9/97</u>		<u>10/5</u>	<u>9/97</u>
Ferraro	49%	54%	Green	43%	47%
D'Amato	42%	36%	D'Amato	48%	39%
	<u>10/5</u>	<u>9/97</u>		<u>10/5</u>	
Schumer	35%	43%	Ross	39%	
D'Amato	49%	40%	D'Amato	46%	

1997 COUNTY EXECUTIVE RACES

There are seven races for County Executive in New York State in 1997. These races, that are all challenger or open seats for Democrats, are in Chatauqua, Nassua, Oneida, Orange, Rensselaer, Rockland and Westchester counties. Four of the races are within a ninety mile radius of New York City, and provide some of our best opportunities to pick up seats. In Rockland County, the Democratic candidate, Assemblyman Alexander Gromack, is in a hotly contested race to defeat the incumbent C. Scott Vanderhoef (R). Recent internal polling has Gromack with a 15 point lead. In Westchester County, the Democratic nominee, former County Democratic Chair Andy Spano, is facing Tedd Dunn (R), the mayor of the town of Rye, in a race to replace retiring Andrew O'Rourke (R). Governor Pataki has targeted this race in his home county and committed major state party resources to Dunn, but Spano enjoys high name recognition based on previous county wide campaigns. No Democratic statewide candidate has won in this century without carrying Westchester County. In Orange County, Rich Baum (D), Minority leader of the County Legislature, is challenging the incumbent Joseph Rampe (R). Rampe is considered vulnerable in a traditional Republican County. In Nassua County, Lew Yevoli (D) is challenging incumbent Tom Gulotta (R) in what appears to be an uphill battle.

HOT ISSUES

HIV Outbreak

Residents of New York City and Chatauqua County are reeling following the arrest on October 26 of Nushawn Williams, a 20 year old man accused of spreading the HIV virus to at least 9 women. He is accused of knowingly infecting 6 of the women since he learned in September of 1996 that he was HIV positive. Officials say Williams is known to have had sex with 28 women and girls while he lived in Chatauqua County last year, and they reportedly know of 70 people who later had sex with those 28. Williams also admits to having had sex with at least 50 women since he moved to New York City this year. Last week twenty state health officials and two epidemiologists from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention arrived in Chatauqua County and began searching for women who have had sex with Williams. New York City health officials now face the daunting task of tracing each of the people Williams had sex with, encouraging them to be tested, and persuading them to divulge the names of other sex partners they have had.

The case marks the first time since passage in 1987 of the state's HIV confidentiality law that government officials in New York have publicly identified someone as being HIV positive. The law keeps secret the names of infected people but provides for an exception when a person poses an "imminent danger" to public health.

Constitutional Convention Referendum

On November 4, New York voters will have the opportunity to vote for a state constitutional convention to be held in 1999. A provision in the current constitution requires that the electorate be asked every 20 years whether they would like to hold a constitutional convention.

Proponents of holding a constitutional convention, including Mario Cuomo, Governor Pataki and Senator D'Amato, claim that New York's political system is too slow and not competitive enough to be leader-dominated. They believe that a constitutional convention would spotlight fresh ideas about how the system should be reformed. Opponents to it -- as many as 68 interest groups have mobilized in opposition to it -- fear that a convention will open a Pandora's box of initiatives or referenda, and that it would make the requirement that the state care for the poor and the environment vulnerable to change. Assembly Speaker Silver and Senate Majority leader Joseph Bruno (R) are both opposed to a convention.

Lieutenant Governor Betsy Ross Switches Parties

On September 30, Lt. Governor Betsy Ross officially switched her party affiliation from Republican to Democrat. Ross said, "I am joining the Democratic party. I decided it was better to change parties than to change principles." The New York *Daily News* reported that "President Clinton phoned to welcome Ross" to the party "even though she earned a name for herself by helping to sink his health care plan."

Both D'Amato and Pataki took the opportunity to bash Ross. D'Amato said through a spokesman, "Ross continues to be an embarrassment, and she has no political future." The already strained relations between Pataki and Ross worsened when Pataki said the next day that he might not talk to her for the rest of the term. He added, "It's sad to watch Betsy self-destruct

in public. Clearly this is a woman desperately searching for a spotlight." Asked if he would like to see her resign her post, he said "I'm not going to comment further. Her actions speak for themselves."

Ross' first move as a Democrat was to endorse New Jersey gubernatorial candidate Jim McGreevey (D). She said, "My decision to endorse Jim McGreevey ...was a much easier one to make [than switching parties]. I am now a proud member of the Democratic party -- and the McGreevey team." She spent the next day campaigning for McGreevey in New Jersey. Ross, however, has refused to endorse Democratic Mayoral nominee Ruth Messinger. Ross now faces a new, if uncertain life as a Democrat. Ross said that it is premature to say what office she might seek, but there is speculation that she will challenge Rep. Michael Forbes (R-01) for his seat in 1998 or that she will opt to run against D'Amato.

Ross startled many Democratic leaders earlier this month when she announced that she is also considering a bid for the Democratic nomination against Pataki. To get on the Democratic primary ballot, Ross would need 25% approval at the NY Democratic Convention or a large force of experienced field workers to circulate nominating petitions, each a nearly impossible task without party support or a large grassroots organization. Assembly Speaker Silver warned that she "shouldn't even think about running" for Governor... "She only just joined the party and while it is open to anybody, I think a track record as a Democrat has to be established before she runs for the # 1 office in the state." Silver, who controls the largest source of Democratic patronage in the state, is considering his own gubernatorial bid, and his warning to Ross is likely to reverberate through the party. Ross has pointed to the substantial bank account of her husband, Wilbur Ross, as evidence that she could pay for a race, but will likely have a difficult time securing the nomination. Ross also seems to be wooing the Rochester-based Independence Party in weighing her 1998 options. She attended an Independence Party fundraiser in 1997 and spoke at the party's state meeting. Some political observers feel that if Ross delivers the Independence Party endorsement, she might move up in line among the Democrats angling for governor or Senate.

Gerrymandering

The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed that the 12th Congressional District in New York City, which was drawn to heighten the election chances of Hispanic candidates, is unconstitutional. Without comment, the nation's highest court on October 5, upheld a lower federal appeals court ruling that the District was unacceptable because it was created primarily for racial reasons. Nydia Velazquez, a Democrat and a Hispanic, represents what became known as the "Bullwinkle" district because of its moose head-like shape. The ruling may have no practical effect, however. In early August, the state Legislature and Pataki approved new lines for the 12th district and for five other districts in New York City which had to be altered to accommodate changes to Velazquez's district. The U.S. Justice Department decided on October 11 to approve the new lines. Lawyers for Speaker Sheldon Silver, who defended the old Velazquez district lines court case, say the Supreme Court's decision is meaningless since the Justice Department approved the new district lines. Patricia Lynch, a Silver spokeswoman said, "Once we enacted new legislation and signed a new law, it was almost in layman's terms a moot exercise." In the 12th district, Hispanic voters would drop from more than 57% to about 45%. It

would continue to include parts of Queens, Manhattan, and Brooklyn.

Louima/Police Brutality Incident

In August, New York City was gripped by the horrifying tale of Abner Louima, a Haitian immigrant and security guard, who claimed to be tortured and sodomized by policemen in the bathroom of a Flatbush police station. Louima was arrested for allegedly throwing punches at two police officers, who were trying to quell a brawl outside a Brooklyn nightclub. Louima claimed that after being arrested, four cops, using racial epithets kicked and repeatedly beat him with their radios before driving him to the 70th Precinct station house in Flatbush. According to Louima, he was then strip-searched at the duty sergeant's desk and then walked to the bathroom, where he was sodomized with a toilet plunger. Louima claimed that one of the officers said "You niggers have to learn to respect police officers" and "its not Dinkins time anymore its Giuliani time."

Giuliani responded quickly to the incident, visiting Louima, and speaking out against the rogue officers, but also received criticism for not having done enough in the past to modify the city's strained police/community relations. However, Giuliani also announced a \$15 million task force that will host community forums on police conduct, and will include elected officials, community activists, and representatives of civil rights and legal organizations. All 38,000 members of the city police will also receive sensitivity training. Messinger called the Mayor's task force a "piecemeal solution to a systematic problem." Sharpton constantly criticized his record of tolerance to police brutality. However, the press generally praised the Mayor's response. A Zogby poll of 605 likely Democratic voters conducted August 19-21, showed that Giuliani was not likely damaged by the incident.

<u>Police Brutality Incident's</u>		<u>Does Giuliani Deserve</u>	
<u>Effect on Giuliani Vote</u>		<u>Second Term?</u>	
No Difference	49%	Yes	52%
Less Likely	22%	No	30%
More Likely	20%		

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	George E. Pataki (R) 49% in 1994
U.S. Senate:	Alfonse D'Amato (R) 49% in 1992 Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) 55% in 1994
U.S. House:	18D/13R
State Senate:	26D/35R
State Assembly:	94D/56R
Electoral Votes:	33

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Patrick Moynihan (D)	Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R)
Representative Michael P. Forbes (R-01)	Representative Rick Lazio (R-02)
Representative Peter King (R-03)	Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-04)

Representative Gary Ackerman (D-05)
 Representative Thomas Manton (D-07)
 Representative Charles Schumer (D-09)
 Representative Major Owens (D-11)
 Representative Susan Molinari (R-13)
 Representative Charles Rangel (D-15)
 Representative Eliot Engel (D-17)
 Representative Sue Kelly (R-19)
 Representative Michael McNulty (D-21)
 Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-23)
 Representative James Walsh (R-25)
 Representative Bill Paxon (R-27)
 Representative John LaFalce (D-29)
 Representative Amory Houghton Jr. (R-31)

Representative Floyd Flake (D-06)
 Representative Jerrold Nadler (D-08)
 Representative Edolphus Towns (D-10)
 Representative Nydia Velazquez (D-12)
 Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-14)
 Representative Jose Serrano (D-16)
 Representative Nita Lowey (D-18)
 Representative Benjamin Gilman (R-20)
 Representative Gerald Solomon (R-22)
 Representative John McHugh (R-24)
 Representative Maurice Hinchey (D-26)
 Representative Louise Slaughter (D-28)
 Representative Jack Quinn (R-30)

In 1996, New York's congressional delegation remained unchanged with the exception of the 4th District where Republican-turned-Democrat Carolyn McCarthy defeated freshman Republican Dan Frisa.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor	George E. Pataki (R)
Lt. Governor	Betsy McCaughey Ross (D)
Secretary of State	Alexander Treadwell (R)
Attorney General	Dennis Vacco (R)
State Comptroller	H. Carl McCall (D)
Speaker of the Assembly	Sheldon Silver (D)
Majority Leader of the Assembly	Michael Bragman (D)
Minority Leader of the Assembly	Tom Reynolds (R)
Senate Majority Leader	Joe Bruno (R)
Senate Minority Leader	Martin Connor (D)

NEW YORK STATE AT A GLANCE

- 1994 estimated population was 18,169,000.
- 70.3% of New Yorkers are White; 16.8% are African American; and 12.2% are Hispanic American.
- 13.1% of New York residents are age 65 or older.
- 49.9% of New York households are married couples, and 23% are married with children.
- Median household income is \$32,965.
- 25% of New Yorkers have a college degree. 74.8% have a high school diploma.
- In 1992, 7,079,432 New Yorkers voted of a Voting Age Population (VAP) of 13,691,000 (52%); compared with 6,439,129 of a VAP of 13,579,000 in 1996 (47%).

MANHATTAN AT A GLANCE

The 1994 estimated population for Manhattan was 1,506,969. Of that population, 45% of Manhattan residents are White; 26% are African American; and 29% are Hispanic American.

30% of Manhattan residents are 65 or older. 13% of Manhattan households are married couples, and 5% are married with children.

STATEN ISLAND AT A GLANCE

The 1990 population of Staten Island was 579,521. Of that population, 82% of the residents are White; 5% are African American; 5% are Asian; and 8% are of Hispanic origin. 14% are 65 or older. 57% of the households are married couples, and 26% are married with children. The median household income is \$38,437.

NEW YORK IS MOVING FORWARD WITH MORE JOBS AND TRADE

New York Is Moving In The Right Direction

57 OCT 30 PM 4:48

- **Unemployment Is Down.** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% in January 1993 to 6.4% in August 1997.
- **287,000 New Jobs In New York.** 287,100 new jobs since 1993 -- after losing more than 500,000 jobs in the four years before President Clinton took office.
- **Exports From New York Are Up 31%.** In the first 6 months of 1997, New York's goods exports were running at a rate of \$55 billion -- up 31% since 1992 -- making New York the third largest state exporter of goods.
- **Nearly 650,000 Jobs In New York Are Supported By Trade.** Jobs supported by goods exports increased 5% -- up 32,500 to 650,000 in 1997* -- paying an average of 15% more than non-trade related jobs.
- **Industrial Machinery And Computer Exports Are Up 62%.** Industrial machinery and computer exports have increased 62% since 1993 from \$5 billion to over \$8 billion in 1997* -- creating more higher paying jobs for more people in New York.
- **21,000 New Construction Jobs In New York.** 21,400 new construction jobs -- after falling by 92,000 during the four years before President Clinton took office.

* All figures for 1997 are annualized based on exports for the first 6 months.

America Is Moving In The Right Direction; Now Is Not The Time To Turn Back

President Clinton's three-part economic strategy of cutting the deficit, investing in our people through education and training and opening more markets to U.S. goods is working. Now is the time to continue that progress by renewing fast track authority to help create more jobs that pay more.

- **13.2 Million New Jobs.** The economy has created 13.2 million new jobs under President Clinton. Private sector job growth rate nearly 8 times greater than during previous Administration.
- **Unemployment Rate Down To 24-Year Low.** In 1992, the unemployment rate was 7.5%. Today it is under 5% -- as low as it's been at any time in the last 24 years.
- **1.7 Million New Export-Related Jobs -- Paying On Average 15% Higher Wages.** Since President Clinton took office, the number of export-related jobs has increased by 1.7 million.
- **Family Income Up \$2,200.** After stagnating for 20 years, family incomes are rising again. Since 1993, the income of the typical American family increased by nearly \$2,169, after adjusting for inflation.
- **Exports Are Up By Nearly 50%.** Since the beginning of 1993, exports from the U.S. have grown by nearly 50% -- up \$318 billion -- after adjusting for inflation. Exports have accounted for 38% of the overall growth in the economy since 1993.
- **Renewed Growth In Key Industries.** After a decade of enormous job losses in construction, manufacturing, and autos, these industries have made a remarkable recovery -- more than one million new jobs combined under President Clinton.
- **Smallest Deficit Since 1974.** Under President Clinton, the deficit has been cut by more than 90% -- from a record \$290 billion in 1992 to \$23 billion this year.



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

October 30, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

KATHLEEN A. McGINTY

MUT for KAM

SUBJECT: NEW YORK/NEW JERSEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Dredging in the Port of New York and New Jersey

For years, dredging in the Port of New York and New Jersey had been halted by lawsuits from environmental groups concerned about disposal of dredge spoils and continued use of New Jersey's offshore Mud Dump Site (MDS) for disposal of contaminated material. In July 1996, Vice President Gore announced an interagency agreement, negotiated by CEQ, among environmental, labor, and shipping groups to end the controversy. The agreement coupled short term use of the MDS (until its capacity for contaminated material was exhausted), with a long-term plan for remediation of the MDS area using clean dredged material. The agreement also provided for expediting the dredging permit process.

As a result of the agreement, more dredging has been authorized in the last twelve months than had been authorized in the preceding three years combined. Environmental groups applauded the Administration for timely closing of the MDS to contaminated material on September 1. Although concerns remain on all sides, there has been no litigation over dredging since the start of the plan.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 30, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. *TM*
JON P. JENNINGS *JPJ*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Amtrak Strike: It is possible that the BMW will now strike Amtrak at midnight on November 5. This is a postponement from the earlier October 29 deadline. The parties continue to meet. (DOT)

Line Item Veto Suit: On October 16, the City of New York, the National Treasury Employees Union and others challenged the constitutionality of your exercise of authority under the Line Item Veto Act. New York City focuses on the cancellation of a provision relating to health care provider taxes and Medicaid reimbursement. (DOJ)

Child Welfare Service: New York City is attempting to prevent release of a court-ordered report on its child welfare services. This issue is receiving media attention linked to the Mayoral race. On October 17, the Federal District Court denied the request to keep the report sealed until it is entered as evidence during the trial of the lawsuit. The City is appealing that decision. (HHS)

Fraud and Abuse Funding Issue: Secretary Shalala has received three letters from NYC Members of Congress (Engel, Maloney and Towns), asking that the Department provide the Administration on Aging (AoA) with the funding necessary to "reimburse" the Council of Senior Centers and Services of New York City, Inc., a large and politically active senior center organization in NYC. The Council competed for but did not rate high enough for an AoA fraud and abuse community volunteer demonstration grant, and they are actively advocating to Congress on behalf of getting additional money so they can be funded. (HHS)

School Bond Issue: A statewide bond issue on the November 4 ballot would authorize the state to borrow \$2.4 billion to renovate schools. Although most people acknowledge that schools statewide, and especially in New York City, are desperately overcrowded and in need of renovation, some argue that the problem is not poor funding but poor planning and management. (DOEd)

\$50 Bill Unveiling: On October 27, U.S. Treasurer Withrow participated in an event in New York City to celebrate the issuance of the redesigned \$50 bill. The new design includes features to assist the visually impaired in identifying the bill and additional security features to protect against counterfeiting. (Treasury)

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:
New York State

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 6.3%:** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% to 6.3% since 1993.
- **313,200 New Private Sector Jobs:** 313,200 new private-sector jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 72,277 per year. In contrast, an average of 124,725 private sector jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **189,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 189,000 New York workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 364,000 more, will receive an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Over 5 Million Protected By Family & Medical Leave:** Approximately 5 million New Yorkers are covered by the Family & Medical Leave Law, which allows workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing relative [1995 data].
- **Business Failures Down 10.3%:** Business failures have dropped 10.3% per year since 1993, after increasing 35.1% per year during the previous four years.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **Crime Falls Across New York:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 39% in New York City, 24% in Rochester, and 7% in Syracuse [1996 data].
- **6,025 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill funded 6,025 new police officers in communities across New York [through 6/97].
- **\$7.6 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New York will be able to use \$7.6 million in federal funds this year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. New York received \$6.8 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **\$3,109,181 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In 1998, New York will receive an estimated \$3,109,181 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$38.9 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New York's Schools:** New York receives \$38.9 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW YORKERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **128,882 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 128,882 fewer people on welfare in New York now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 11% decline [through 4/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 42%:** Child support collections have increased by \$203 million -- or 42% -- in New York since FY92 [through FY96].

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **Over \$228 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY96, New York received \$228.2 million dollars in Head Start funding, benefitting over 40,000 students. This year, New York receives \$255.6 million, an increase of \$27.4 million over 1996.
- **\$4.6 Million for Early Head Start:** New York communities received \$4.6 million for FY 96 in Early Head Start funds to provide basic early education, nutrition, and family development for low-

income families with children under three. Early Head Start was established as a feature of the reauthorization of the Head Start Act, signed by President Clinton in 1994.

- **\$35.4 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY97], New York receives \$35.4 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$17.3 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY97], New York receives \$17.3 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$691.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** New York receives \$691.3 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY97].
- **\$216.8 Million for Students with Disabilities:** This year, New York will receive \$216.8 million under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to help ensure high quality educational opportunities for an estimated 412,758 disabled students in New York.
- **\$80.2 Million for Vocational and Adult Education:** This year, \$80.2 million helps New York's students and workers prepare for the 21st Century with technical and academic training. The funding also includes the School-to-Work program, bridging high school with vocational education.
- **\$577.2 Million in Pell Grants:** New York receives \$577.2 million this year in Pell Grant funding, which helps New York's low-income students go to college.
- **Nearly 6000 Volunteers Have Served in New York through AmeriCorps:** This year, 473 AmeriCorps participants are serving their communities while earning money for college by working in New York's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. Since the National Service program began in 1994, nearly 6000 volunteers have served New York in 340 different programs.

INVESTING IN NEW YORK'S HEALTH:

- **Helping New York Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Today, in New York, 32,179 more women and children in need are receiving health and food assistance than in 1994.
- **Nearly \$98 Million in Ryan White Funds:** Since the President took office, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by 159% nationwide. In FY97, New York communities received \$46.9 million in Ryan White formula award funds and \$51 million in supplemental grants to care for people living with AIDS and HIV.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- **14 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 11 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New York, in Glenwood Landing, Hamilton, Granby, Conklin, Farmingdale (2), Cold Spring, North Sea, Oyster Bay, Woodside Queens, Deer Park, Hicksville, South Glen Falls, and Brewster [through 6/97]. This is more than twice the number of sites cleaned up in New York during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **6 Brownfields Pilots in New York:** Since 1993, the EPA has awarded 6 Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in New York -- a regional pilot in Buffalo, and national pilots in Elmira, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, and Rome. These projects are intended to jump-start

local clean-up efforts by providing funds over a two year period to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- ***\$100 Million to Harlem and the South Bronx:*** Harlem and the South Bronx were designated as Urban Empowerment Zones in 1994 and were awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity. Already, Rite Aid, Blockbuster Video, the Gap and the Disney Company have either opened Harlem stores or announced plans to do so. An estimated \$1 billion will be invested in Harlem over the next 10 years as a result of this Empowerment Zone designation.
- ***\$12 Million to Other New York Communities:*** In addition, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and Newburgh were designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each to pursue similar efforts.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

- ***\$3.3 Billion to Improve Mass Transit:*** The FTA has provided \$3.3 billion since 1993 to improve public transportation in New York [through FY97].
- ***\$5 Billion in Highway Funding:*** Since 1993, New York has received \$5 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate approximately 211,714 jobs [through FY97].
- ***\$305.6 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:*** Since 1993, New York has received \$305.6 million in airport improvement funds [through 6/97].

October 30, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Nick Baldick

SUBJECT: New Jersey Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	1,436,206	43%
Bush/Quayle	1,356,865	41%
Perot/Stockdale	521,829	16%

1996

Clinton/Gore	1,652,361	53%
Dole/Kemp	1,103,099	36%
Perot/Choate	262,134	9%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were in Newark, New Jersey on October 8, for a McGreevey fundraiser and a Head Start event at Metropolitan Baptist Church.

The Vice President was in Camden County on October 30, at Pennsauken High School to dedicate the Camden County Tech 2000 program and do a McGreevey meet and greet.

The First Lady was in Bergen County on September 22, for a McGreevey fundraiser.

The Vice President was in Secaucus to attend a McGreevey luncheon fundraiser and in Jersey City for an Education Town Hall Meeting on June 30.

1997 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor Christie Todd Whitman (R) is in a real battle to keep the governor's mansion as she campaigns against state Senator James McGreevey (D). In the Democratic primary on June 3, McGreevey edged out Rep. Rob Andrews (D-01) to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and now faces Whitman in the general on November 4.

Whitman was unchallenged in the Republican primary, and she used that time to bolster her image among voters. She is a prolific fundraiser with high name recognition, and she has kept her promise to cut income taxes by 30%--a move which attracted national attention during the 1996 presidential campaign. However, polling shows that voters feel she has performed poorly on many other issues.

Many New Jersey voters feel that Whitman's greatest accomplishment, keeping her promise to cut income taxes by 30%, has done little to help their financial well-being. It seems that a good number of New Jersey residents link the lower state income tax rates with the higher local and state property taxes they are now paying, and consequently feel that they would have been better

off if Whitman had not lowered income taxes (see section on Taxes). Whitman is also very vulnerable on the issues of auto insurance and education. Auto insurance rates are higher in New Jersey than any other state, and during Whitman's tenure as governor, residents have seen 11 rate increases (see section on Auto Insurance). Whitman slashed the state's overall education budget as well as stripping \$15 million from special-education funding.

A Zogby International and *New York Post* poll of 725 voters conducted October 8-9 demonstrates Whitman's weakness on several key issues.

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Approve of Whitman's Handling</u>	<u>Disapprove of Whitman's Handling</u>
Auto Insurance	8%	88%
Property Taxes	13%	77%
Education	33%	60%
State taxes	35%	63%

Obviously these numbers show some chinks in Whitman's armor, and with the exception of the September *New York Times* poll, her approval rating has been dropping.

Whitman Job Approval

	<u>10/97</u>	<u>9/97</u>	<u>8/97</u>	<u>6/97</u>	<u>4/97</u>	<u>2/97</u>
Excellent/Good	46%	58%	51%	51%	52%	52%
Fair/Poor	53%	41%	43%	47%	43%	44%

In a head-to-head matchup, polling shows that McGreevey has pulled to within 6%, and internal polling shows that McGreevey is in a statistical tie.

General Election Matchup

	<u>Eyewitness 7</u> (10/19-21)	<u>Quinnipiac College</u> (10/14-20)	<u>Mason Dixon</u> (10/16-18)
Whitman	47%	45%	46%
McGreevey	41%	37%	38%
Sabrin	6%	8%	--
Undecided	9%	--	11%

	<u>Zogby/New York Post</u> (10/8-9)	<u>Star Ledger/Eagleton</u> (10/12-15)	<u>Ashbury Park Press</u> (10/2-5)
Whitman	39%	42%	34%
McGreevey	35%	38%	31%
Sabrin	4%	6%	4%
Undecided	24%	14%	24%

Some political observers are comparing Whitman's situation to the one incumbent Governor Florio (D) faced in 1993. Florio led Whitman in all the polls, was never able to clear 50%, and was dogged by one issue. In Florio's case it was taxes; in Whitman's case it is auto insurance.

Whitman appeared with Colin Powell last week, and is expected to receive the endorsement of the Executive Director of the Black Ministers Council of New Jersey this week. She also received a lukewarm endorsement from the *New York Times* and a stronger one from the *Star Ledger*. Lately however, she has experienced many setbacks to her campaign. One of the largest has been the claims that she helped two political confidants by settling sexual harassment cases against them (see section on Settlement of Sexual Harassment Charges). Then, for the third time in three weeks, Whitman's Chief of Staff, Harriet Derman, has been accused of trying to bully people into endorsing Whitman. The latest charge was made by Hispanic leaders but abortion rights activists and Donald Trump also have made allegations.

While Whitman has been hurting of late, McGreevey has seen his polling numbers boosted and has received the endorsement of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. McGreevey has been pounding home the state's two biggest issues--auto insurance and property taxes--in his TV ads. His campaign also has benefited greatly from trips by **YOU**, the **Vice President**, the **First Lady** and House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt (D).

Although Whitman was thought to be a shoo-in for reelection, McGreevey's campaign has raised enough money to be competitive with Whitman. The damage McGreevey has inflicted to Whitman's campaign is demonstrated by Whitman's newest TV ad. After spending most of the campaign claiming people are better off after her tenure as governor, Whitman has finally admitted that she may be wrong. In her newest TV ad, Whitman says she has received the voters message that they "are hurting" and if reelected, she will fight to reform auto insurance and lower property taxes. Only the results of the election will show if the voters believe in her abilities or if she waited too long to change her message.

McGreevey did well in all three debates with Whitman and Sabrin. In the last debate, which is regarded as the most significant because it was televised to the largest audience and because the candidates attacked each other with more ferocity, McGreevey criticized Whitman on several fronts. McGreevey charged there was "an ethical crisis" in the governor's mansion and that Whitman is out of touch with the electorate. He did this by alluding to Whitman's handling of the sexual harassment cases (see section on Settlement of Sexual Harassment Charges) and her change of message so late in the campaign.

Third Party Candidates

Libertarian candidate Murray Sabrin made state history when he qualified for state matching funds on September 26. This meant that Sabrin qualified for \$2 for every \$1 he raises and qualified to be in the three debates. Some observers predict that he will have \$1 million by election day. His political and financial support has come largely from conservative radio talk-show listeners and respondents to direct-mail campaigns. Rutgers University political analyst

Steve Salmore believes that Sabrin will appeal to the right-wing voters who agree with his views on government, taxes, welfare, abortion (he is the only anti-choice candidate), and gun control. Last week, Sabrin received the endorsement of the state's largest anti-abortion PAC, yet another sign that Whitman should be worried about Sabrin ability to garner votes from her constituency. Rider University political analyst David Rebovich agrees: "There are folks out there that might go with Sabrin and go against Whitman, and to that extent they might elect McGreevey."

Auto Insurance

New Jersey has the highest auto insurance rates in the country. Whitman, who promised to work to overhaul the system three years ago during her campaign, had done nothing until this summer, and New Jersey has seen 11 rate increases since she took office. The total cost of the increases to New Jersey consumers is now more than \$1 billion.

As auto insurance rates continued to increase, Whitman faced more and more public outcry. During the Democratic primary, McGreevey was successful in making auto insurance a major issue. Whitman finally introduced a bill into the legislature in June. However, her bill was joined with another bill in the State Senate Commerce Committee which would have allowed insurance companies more freedom to drop individuals from their coverage. Whitman was able to eliminate the "drop" provision, but her bill was severely weakened in the battle with fellow Republicans. The final legislation, which Whitman signed into law, included a ban on automatic rate increases, a ban on surcharges for bad drivers, and stiffer fines for people who cheat the system. The press and public reaction was very critical. Her legislation was seen as minimal reform and many wondered why Whitman accomplished so little with a Republican-controlled legislature.

In an effort to keep the issue hot, McGreevey called for a special session in July to try and correct the problems with auto insurance, and introduced his own auto insurance reform which called for an a 10% rollback in rates for all policyholders, while allowing consumers to keep the same coverage. He also called for the creation of an elected Insurance Commissioner. Whitman responded with a new plan which would guarantee a rate reduction of 25% by establishing four new coverage options, which would all have varying rights to sue. McGreevey has criticized Whitman for being on "the side of the insurance companies" and not the policyholders.

In order to limit the damage caused by her mishandling of this issue, the Whitman campaign has tried to move the focus of the campaign to other issues such as McGreevey's record and her accomplishments in other areas. Unfortunately for Whitman, voters just seem to remember that she did nothing. The *New York Post* poll demonstrates how vulnerable Whitman is on the issue of auto insurance (8% approve/88% disapprove). During the debates last week, McGreevey dropped a bombshell when he charged Whitman had approved a previously undisclosed 12th auto insurance rate increase in secret.

Taxes

Once elected, Whitman followed through on her campaign promise and cut income taxes by 30%. She paid for most of this tax cut by reducing state payments to the state employees' pension fund by \$3.1 billion. Whitman claimed that former Governor Florio (D) had set the payments into the pension fund too high. The immediate reaction to the tax cut was very positive, and there was little objection to the way in which Whitman paid for it. Whitman received so much national attention that Senator Bob Dole (R) promised many times during the campaign "to do for America what Christie Whitman has done for New Jersey."

However, Whitman also paid for her tax cut by reducing state support for schools from 43% to 38% and cut special-education funding by \$15 million. At the same time many towns were forced to raise property taxes to fund the losses in the education budget. There is a great deal of debate over how much the increases in property taxes resulted from Whitman's cuts in the education budget, but it seems that a majority of New Jersey voters believe that their taxes have risen during Whitman's tenure.

In order to neutralize this issue, Whitman's campaign is focusing on the fact that while in the State Senate, McGreevey supported former Governor Florio's \$2.8 billion tax hike. They are also saying that taxes rose 43% in Woodbridge while McGreevey was mayor, but McGreevey aides claim the increase was closer to 7%. The tax debate has become a battle between property tax increases associated with Whitman and income tax increases associated with Democrats, Florio and McGreevey.

Bond Issue

Whitman faced two related problems in 1997. The state's obligation to the state employees' pension fund was rising dramatically. The state's annual payment would have been \$1 billion by 2031, and would have risen to \$3 billion by 2055. Secondly, Whitman had to find more than \$600 million in order to balance her 1998 budget, because she didn't want to make tough spending cuts during an election year. To solve both these problems, Whitman proposed refinancing the pension debt by borrowing nearly \$2.76 billion. After more than a month of heated debate, the legislature finally approved her proposal, making Whitman the author of the largest public borrowing act in New Jersey history. She plans to use the bond issue to help pay off the next 60 years of liabilities to future pensioners. The bonds would be repaid faster than the pension obligations, erasing \$42 billion of bills facing taxpayers from 2031 to 2055.

The bond issue also allows Whitman to save \$647 million in 1998 and thus solve her 1998 budget problem. She defended the proposal as sound financial management, taking advantage of lower interest rates. However, financial experts questioned the need to use more than \$600 million in pension fund gains to balance the budget in the sixth year of an economic expansion. Democrats have called this "financial gimmickry," saying that this is analogous to burdening a family with a second mortgage in order to pay the grocery bill.

Polling shows that a majority of New Jersey voters believe that this decision should have been

made by the voters in a referendum vote. Whitman claimed she sped up the process of legislative approval because of the need to take advantage of low interest rates. With the passage of the proposal, Democrats have been trying to paint the bond issue as "financial gimmickry" in a way that the average voter will be able to understand. This was no small task considering the complex economic process involved and the fact that the effects of the bond proposal will not be felt until Whitman is out of office. Until this week, Democrats had little success communicating this issue effectively. However, when Wall Street plummeted 500 points, it cost the New Jersey pension fund almost \$2.3 billion, and the McGreevey campaign immediately attacked Whitman. Although Whitman spokespeople have said that the money lost was actually money the pension fund had gained during the summer, the McGreevey campaign has pointed to the loss as an example of the risky financial planning the Whitman administration has engaged in. McGreevey was quoted as saying, "The governor has held the taxpayers of the state of New Jersey ransom to the [stock] market."

Settlement of charges against Republican State Party Chair

Chuck Haytaian, the Republican State Party Chair, has become the centerpiece of attack ads the Democratic state party aired. Allegations were made against Haytaian by a former state employee who said he sexually harassed her while he was Speaker of the State Assembly. The state spent \$340,000 to defend and settle the sexual harassment case against him earlier this year, and it has stirred a partisan outcry with Democrats demanding he pay the money back. Democrats have charged that Whitman, by approving the expenses, was helping out a political confidant. Whitman ran into trouble two-weeks ago when she traded "barbs" with state Senator John Lynch (D). Lynch had led the fight to attack Republicans who had come to the defense of Haytaian. Whitman shot back that Lynch should be "ashamed of himself" for raising the issue when he himself had been brought up on charges of domestic violence by his wife. The charges were later dropped and Lynch's wife has said Whitman had no right to interfere in her marriage. Officials in both parties have said Whitman used poor judgement in comparing a marital dispute with the Haytaian case, which involved a governmental decision to use public money. Another case has also surfaced where Whitman helped a political confidant settle a sexual harassment case against him. Two weeks before Gualberto Medina was sworn in as New Jersey's Commerce Secretary, he was accused of sexual harassment by a reporter who interviewed him. After the accusations were substantiated by an investigation, Whitman issued a written reprimand and ordered Medina enter counseling, but kept the case a secret and kept Medina in office. These two cases have hurt Whitman, and Democrats have used them as issues in TV ads attacking Whitman.

HOT ISSUES

School Funding

In 1990, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that the state's education funding system violated the state constitution's requirement of "thorough and efficient" education for all children. The Court determined that the disparity between the amount spent per student in wealthier school districts and many poor districts was too large. The Court ordered the creation of "special needs" districts which would receive more state education funds. Governor Florio (D) attempted to

satisfy the court order by pushing through legislation that created these districts and increased funding, all paid for by raising taxes. The additional funding for these "special needs" districts has reduced the gap in education spending between the rich districts and the "special needs" districts from 26% in 1990 to 12% in 1996. The basic problem with the New Jersey system is that it is too dependent on local property taxes to fund education which creates large spending disparities between economically diverse districts. Governor Whitman and the Republican-controlled legislature passed a new school funding bill in March. For the first time it bases educational expenses on the cost of a quality education, but it does not significantly increase education funding. Democrats voted against the bill because it does not solve the problems the poorer districts now face. After reviewing the new law, the State Supreme Court ruled that the state had to pour an additional \$246 million into the state's poorest schools by September.

Welfare Reform

On March 12, 1997, the state legislature passed Governor Whitman's welfare reform package. The major points of the legislation were: a five-year lifetime cap on welfare benefits; a requirement that a welfare recipient must work or enroll in an unpaid work activity within 24 months of going on welfare; another requirement that teenage parents are eligible for assistance, but must live with a parent or adult and must go to school; and a cap on a parent's benefit amount if an additional child is born within 10 months of the determination of eligibility. The legislation does not provide for more child care spending, but states that the work requirement is waived if child care is unavailable to a recipient with a dependent child. Critics have argued that the state has not done enough to make child-support collection more efficient and that this further burdens the welfare system. Whitman, and both Republican and Democratic legislators are now proposing reform of the state's child-support system.

Partial Birth Abortion Veto

On June 23, only two hours after the State Assembly passed a ban on partial birth abortions, Whitman vetoed the bill. In doing so she set herself up for a confrontation with the Republican-controlled state legislature. However, she left herself an out by making her veto conditional, saying that she would support a bill which contained an exemption if the mother's health was in danger. The bill which reached Whitman's desk exempted a mother only if her life was in danger.

While the Assembly passed the bill by a 58-13 margin, more than enough to override a veto, the Senate was one vote short of the 27 votes needed to override the veto. Both houses saw heated debate on this issue. Senate President Donald DiFrancesco (R) said he would post the bill for an override vote if a majority of his members requested it, but Republican legislative leaders decided against an override effort in the middle of an election year. Marie Tasy, the legislative affairs director of New Jersey Right to Life, called Whitman's actions "cowardly," and said her group will advise its 75,000 members to sit at home or vote for a pro-life candidate come election day. With Sabrin capturing the endorsement of the state's largest pro-life PAC last week, these voters will most likely vote for him.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Christine Todd Whitman (R) with 49% in 1993
U.S. Senate: Bob Torricelli (D) with 53% in 1996
Frank Lautenberg (D) with 50% in 1994
U.S. House: 7R/6D
State Senate: 24R/16D
State House: 50R/30D
Electoral Votes: 15

NEW JERSEY AT A GLANCE...

- The current unemployment rate in New Jersey is 6.4 % compared to 8.4 % in 1993.
- 1995 estimated population in New Jersey is 7.9 million, making New Jersey the 9th largest state.
- 73% of New Jersey residents are White, 13% are African American, 10% are Hispanic American, and 3% are Asian American.
- 76.6 % of New Jersey residents have a high school education, and 24.8% have a college degree.
- The median family income in New Jersey is approximately \$42,280.
- 56.5% of New Jersey households are married couples, and 26% are married couples with children.
- 13.7% of New Jersey residents are 65 and older.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 51% of the voting age population compared to 56% in 1992. Turnout in the 1994 election was 34%.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

YOU barely won New Jersey in 1992 (43% - 41%), but in 1996, **YOU** won New Jersey by 53% to 36%. In what was one of the most expensive and closely watched 1996 Senate races, Rep. Bob Torricelli (D) defeated Rep. Dick Zimmer (R) 52.7% to 42.6%. The Democrats also came close to winning back a majority of the New Jersey congressional delegation (7R/6D) when they picked up one seat. Bill Pascrell (D) defeated freshman Republican Bill Martini 51.2% to 48% in the 8th District, and Steven Rothman (D) was able to hold Torricelli's seat in the 9th district.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Bob Torricelli (D)	Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D)
Rep. Rob Andrews (D-01)	Rep. Bill Pascrell (D-08)
Rep. Frank LoBiondo (R-02)	Rep. Steve Rothman (D-09)
Rep. Jim Saxton (R-03)	Rep. Donald Payne (D-10)
Rep. Chris Smith (R-04)	Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-11)
Rep. Marge Roukema (R-05)	Rep. Michael Pappas (R-12)
Rep. Frank Pallone (D-06)	Rep. Robert Menendez (D-13)
Rep. Bob Franks (R-07)	

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor:	Christine Todd Whitman (R)	
Lt. Governor:	Donald DiFrancesco (R)	Appointed
Attorney General:	Deborah Poritz (R)	Appointed
Sec. Of State:	Lonna Hooks (R)	Appointed
Speaker of the House:	Jack Collins (R)	
Assembly Dem. Leader:	Joseph Doria (D)	
Senate Pro Tem:	John Bennett (R)	
Senate Minority Leader:	John Lynch (D)	

NEW JERSEY IS MOVING FORWARD WITH MORE JOBS AND TRADE

New Jersey Is Moving In The Right Direction

57 OCT 30 PM 4:49

- **Unemployment Is Down.** The unemployment rate in New Jersey has declined from 7.9% in January 1993 to 5.4% in September 1997.
- **237,000 New Jobs In New Jersey.** 236,600 new jobs have been created in New Jersey since 1993 -- after nearly 220,000 jobs were lost in the four years before President Clinton took office.
- **Exports From New Jersey Are Up 49%.** In the first 6 months of 1997, New Jersey's goods exports were running at a rate of \$23 billion -- up 49% since 1992. New Jersey's exports of manufactured products were also up 47% from \$14.8 billion to \$21.8 billion in 1997*.
- **273,000 Jobs In New Jersey Are Supported By Trade.** Jobs supported by goods exports increased 20% -- up 45,300 to 272,900 in 1997*-- paying an average of 15% more than non-trade related jobs.
- **Chemical Products Exports Are Up 76%.** Chemical Products exports have increased 76% since 1993 from \$3.8 billion to over \$6.7 billion in 1997*-- creating more higher paying jobs for more people in New Jersey.
- **Nearly 12,000 New Construction Jobs In New Jersey.** 11,800 new construction jobs have been created in New Jersey since 1993 -- after 50,200 were lost in the four years before President Clinton took office.

* All figures for 1997 are annualized based on exports for the first 6 months.

America Is Moving In The Right Direction; Now Is Not The Time To Turn Back

President Clinton's three part economic strategy of cutting the deficit, investing in our people through education and training and opening more markets to U.S. goods is working. Now is the time to continue that progress by renewing fast track authority to help create more jobs that pay more.

- **13.2 Million New Jobs.** The economy has created 13.2 million new jobs under President Clinton. Private sector job growth rate nearly 8 times greater than during previous Administration.
- **Unemployment Rate Down To 24-Year Low.** In 1992, the unemployment rate was 7.5%. Today it is under 5% -- as low as it's been at any time in the last 24 years.
- **1.7 Million New Export-Related Jobs -- Paying On Average 15% Higher Wages.** Since President Clinton took office, the number of export-related jobs has increased by 1.7 million.
- **Family Income Up \$2,200.** After stagnating for 20 years, family incomes are rising again. Since 1993, the income of the typical American family increased by \$2,169, after adjusting for inflation.
- **Exports Are Up By Nearly 50%.** Since the beginning of 1993, exports from the U.S. have grown by nearly 50% -- up \$318 billion -- after adjusting for inflation. Exports have accounted for 38% of the overall growth in the economy since 1993.
- **Renewed Growth In Key Industries.** After a decade of enormous job losses in construction, manufacturing, and autos, these industries have made a remarkable recovery -- more than one million new jobs combined under President Clinton.
- **Smallest Deficit In Two Decades.** Under President Clinton, the deficit has been cut by more than 90% -- from a record \$290 billion in 1992 to \$23 billion this year.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 30, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. *TM*
JON P. JENNINGS *JPS*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Amtrak Strike: It is possible that the BMW will now strike Amtrak at midnight on November 5. This is a postponement from the earlier October 29 deadline. The parties continue to meet. The issue has received considerable attention on television and radio. Governor Christine Whitman has blamed the potential strike on the federal government. (DOT)

Welfare Reform as a Gubernatorial Campaign Issue: Welfare reform continues to generate interest as an issue in the gubernatorial campaign in the state of New Jersey. This week, *The Wall Street Journal* published a front-page article criticizing the Whitman campaign and the actions of other elected officials for premature "hype" and a "rush to claim success for welfare overhaul." (HHS)

Two-Tier Welfare System: In September, a lawsuit was filed by Legal Services of New Jersey challenging a provision of "Work First New Jersey" that allows the State to pay new residents lower welfare benefits than long-time State residents. This is generating much media attention. (HHS)

Dredging Newark Harbor: Dredging of Newark Harbor to allow use by larger ships has been delayed due to the need to identify a suitable dumping point. This effort has been further complicated by the expectation that the dredged material will be extremely contaminated. Failure to dredge the harbor will make the East Coast's largest port inaccessible to the largest cargo ships. (DOC)

New Jersey Performing Arts Center: The New Jersey Performing Arts Center opened on October 18. This \$165 million facility is a result of the close cooperation among the State of New Jersey, Essex County, the City of Newark, and the private sector. The federal contribution to this venture is a \$1.3 million Special Purpose grant from HUD and a \$3.8 million EDA grant from DOC for infrastructure and site improvements. The Center is a world class cultural facility and should act as an economic catalyst for Newark's core area. (HUD and DOC)

Newark Not Approved for HOPE VI: The Newark Housing Authority submitted a HOPE VI application for \$11.5 million to demolish 78 units at Kretchmer Homes. It was not approved. (HUD)

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

New Jersey

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 5.3%:** The unemployment rate in New Jersey has declined from 7.9% to 5.3% since 1993.
- **213,900 New Jobs:** 213,900 new jobs have been created in New Jersey since 1993 -- an average of 49,362 per year. In contrast, an average of 54,850 jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **24,000 to Receive a Raise:** Approximately 24,000 New Jersey workers will benefit from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Nearly 2.2 Million Protected By Family & Medical Leave:** Approximately 2.2 million New Jersey residents are covered by the Family & Medical Leave Law, which allows workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing relative [1995 data].
- **New Business Incorporations Up 6.3%:** New business incorporations have increased an average of 6.3% per year, after dropping 2.4% per year during the previous 4 years.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **Crime Falls in Newark:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 15% in Newark [1996 data].
- **2,580 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 2,580 new police officers to date in communities across New Jersey [through 6/97].
- **\$3.6 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New Jersey will be able to use \$3.6 million in federal funds this year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. New Jersey received \$3.3 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **\$1.4 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In 1998, New Jersey receive an estimated \$1.4 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$12.2 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New Jersey's Schools:** New Jersey receives \$12.2 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW JERSEY RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **99,702 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 99,702 fewer people on welfare in New Jersey now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 28% decrease [through 4/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 35%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$129 million -- or 35% -- in New Jersey since FY92 [through FY96].

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **Over \$75 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY96, New Jersey received \$75.2 million in Head Start funding, benefitting over 13,000 students. This year, New Jersey receives \$82 million, an increase of \$6.8 million over 1996.
- **Over \$1 Million for Early Head Start:** New Jersey communities received over \$1 million in Early Head Start funding in FY 96 to provide basic early education, nutrition, and family development to low-income families with children under three. Early Head Start was established as a feature in the reauthorization of the Head Start Act, signed by President

Clinton in 1994.

- **\$11.1 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY97], New Jersey receives \$11.1 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$4 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY97], New Jersey receives \$4 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$165.7 Million for Students Most in Need:** New Jersey receives \$165.7 Million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY97].
- **\$106.4 Million for Students with Disabilities:** This year, New Jersey will receive \$106.4 million under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to help ensure high quality educational opportunities for an estimated 202,570 disabled students in New Jersey.
- **\$33.3 Million for Vocational and Adult Education:** This year, \$33.3 million helps New Jersey's students and workers prepare for the 21st Century with technical and academic training. The funding also includes the School-to-Work program, bridging high school with vocational education.
- **\$112.8 Million in Pell Grants:** New Jersey receives \$112.8 million this year in Pell Grant funding, which helps New Jersey's low-income students go to college.
- **Over 1600 Volunteers Have Served in New Jersey through AmeriCorps:** This year, 122 AmeriCorps participants are serving their communities while earning money for college by working in New Jersey's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. Since the National Service program began in 1994, over 1600 volunteers have served New Jersey in 139 different programs.

INVESTING IN NEW JERSEY'S HEALTH:

- **Helping New Jersey Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Today, in New Jersey, 3,553 more women and children in need are receiving health and food assistance than in 1994.
- **Nearly \$23 Million in Ryan White Funds:** Since President Clinton took office in 1993, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by 159% nationwide. In FY97, New Jersey communities received \$10.1 million in Ryan White formula award funds and \$12.8 million in supplemental grants to care for people living with AIDS and HIV.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- **23 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 23 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New Jersey -- more than in any state except Michigan. These cleanups have been in Howell, Elizabeth, Mount Olive, Berkeley, Plumsted (5), Mantua, Jackson, Winslow, Pemberton, Lodi, Freehold, Galloway, Monroe, Edison, Ringwood, South Brunswick, Tabernacle, Upper Deerfield, and Swainton Middle [through 6/97]. This is nearly 3 times the number of sites cleaned up in New Jersey during the previous two administrations combined (8).

- 4 Brownfields Pilots in New Jersey: Since 1993, the EPA has awarded 4 Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in New Jersey -- a regional pilot in Camden and national pilots in Newark, Jersey City, Perth Amboy, and Trenton. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds over a two year period to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- \$21 Million to Camden: Camden was designated an Empowerment Zone in December, 1994 and was awarded \$21 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. Additionally, Newark was designated an Enterprise Community, and was awarded \$3 million for similar efforts.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

- Over \$1.1 Billion to Improve Mass Transit: The FTA has provided over \$1.1 billion since 1993 to improve public transportation in New Jersey [through FY97].
- \$2.5 Billion in Highway Funding: Since 1993, New Jersey has received \$2.5 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate approximately 106,100 jobs [through FY97].
- Over \$74 Million in Airport Improvement Funds: Since 1993, New Jersey has received over \$74 million in airport improvement funds, which have gone to Atlantic City International and Newark International for expanding terminal buildings, soundproofing nearby schools, and runway construction [through 6/97].

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

November 6, 1997

Staff Copy

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Thursday, November 6, 1997

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

Dedication Ceremony for the George Bush Presidential Library

- Event Memo
- Remarks
- NSC Background

Distributed Separately

Texas Background

- Political Background (including Hot Issues)
- Economic One-Pager
- CEQ Hot Issues
- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues
- Accomplishments

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:

KAREN FINNEY

HOME: 202-667-0132

OFFICE: 202-456-7951

WHCA PAGER: 4216

PRESS DESK:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

ADVANCE LEAD:

JIM LOFTUS

STAFF OFFICE: 409-823-7701

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9207

WHCA PAGER: 4447

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Increasing clouds with a chance of light rain later at night. Wind northeast at 5 to 12 knots.

Low 36 to 41. High 52 to 57.

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

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

6:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady proceed to the South Lawn

6:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart the South Lawn via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

6:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base

6:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route George Bush Intercontinental Airport, Houston, Texas
[flight time: 2 hours, 55 minutes]
[time change: -1 hour]

8:35 am CST **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive The George Bush Intercontinental Airport, Houston, Texas
**CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS**

Greeters: Bob Lanier, Mayor of Houston
Mrs. Elysse Lanier

8:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Houston airport via Marine One en route Easterwood Airport, College Station, Texas
[flight time: 40 minutes]

9:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Easterwood Airport, College Station, Texas

Greeters: Governor George W. Bush (T)
Lynn McIlhaney, Mayor of College Station
Dr. Roy Bowen, President of Texas A&M University
Mrs. Sally Bowen
Cour d' honneur of 12 Texas A&M Military Cadets
Sonny Ellen
Mrs. Lynn Ellen

9:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart the Easterwood Airport via motorcade en route The George Bush Presidential Library
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive The George Bush Presidential Library

-- **The President** and the First Lady proceed to the "Life after the White House Section"

10:00 am- **COFFEE HOSTED BY PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH**
10:15 am **AND MRS. BARBARA BUSH**

"Life After the White House Section"

George Bush Presidential Library

Texas A & M University

Staff Contact: John Podesta, Bruce Lindsey

Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

CLOSED PRESS

-- Upon conclusion of the coffee, **the Presidents**, the First Ladies and guests will begin the tour of the library.

Note: There will be approximately 30 guests in attendance.

10:15 am-
10:55 am

**TOUR OF THE LIBRARY WITH PRESIDENT
GEORGE BUSH AND MRS. BARBARA BUSH**
GEORGE BUSH PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY
Texas A&M University
Staff Contact: John Podesta, Bruce Lindsey
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
CLOSED PRESS

Note: President Bush will lead the tour.

- **The Presidents** proceed to the beginning of the tour and pose for a group photograph.
POOL PRESS
- The First Ladies join **the Presidents**, and all pose for a group photograph.
POOL PRESS
- At the conclusion of the Tour, **the Presidents**, the First Ladies and dais guests will proceed to the Library Rotunda.

11:00 am-
12:20 pm

**DEDICATION CEREMONY FOR THE GEORGE BUSH
PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY**
FRONT STEPS
The George Bush Presidential Library
Texas A&M University
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: John Podesta, Bruce Lindsey
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
OPEN PRESS

Note: This event is outside.

- Jeb Bush is announced to the dais.
- Jeb Bush introduces distinguished guests to the dais.
- Off stage announcement of the First Ladies.
- Off stage announcement of **the Presidents**.
- **The President** proceeds to his seat on the dais.
- Jeb Bush introduces Governor George W. Bush.
- Governor George W. Bush makes welcoming remarks.
- United States Army Chorus proceeds to the dais.

- The Reverend Billy Graham delivers the Invocation.
- Presentation of Colors.
- Curtis Childers, Student Body President, Texas A&M University, leads the Pledge of Allegiance.
- The United States Army Chorus performs *The National Anthem*.
- Jeb Bush introduces the Distinguished Guests and Mrs. Nancy Reagan.
- Jeb Bush introduces Mrs. Nancy Reagan.
- Mrs. Nancy Reagan makes brief remarks.
- Jeb Bush introduces President Gerald Ford.
- President Gerald Ford makes brief remarks.
- Jeb Bush introduces President Jimmy Carter.
- President Jimmy Carter makes brief remarks.
- Jeb Bush introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- Jeb Bush introduces President George Bush.
- President George Bush makes remarks.
- Jeb Bush presents The George W. Bush Presidential Library to the American people and presents a key to the United States Archivist, John Carlin.
- United States Army Chorus performs an *American Song Medley*.
- Jeb Bush re-introduces the Reverend Billy Graham.
- Benediction by the Reverend Billy Graham.
- Jeb Bush concludes the program.
- **The President** and the First Lady depart with other dais guests en route Library Rotunda.

Note: There will be approximately 20,000 guests in attendance at the dedication ceremony.

12:25 pm-
12:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady bid farewell to President George Bush and Mrs. Barbara Bush and distinguished guests
LIBRARY ROTUNDA
CLOSED PRESS

12:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart the George Bush Presidential Library via motorcade en route the Easterwood Airport, College Station, Texas
[drive time: 10 minutes]

12:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Easterwood Airport, College Station, Texas
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: None

1:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Easterwood Airport, College Station, Texas via Marine One en route George Bush Intercontinental Airport, Houston, Texas
[flight time: 40 minutes]

1:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive George Bush Intercontinental Airport, Houston Texas

Greeters: None

2:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart George Bush Intercontinental Airport, Houston, Texas via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 2 hours, 30 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

5:30 pm EST **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

5:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route The White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

5:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive at The White House

5:50 pm-
6:30 pm **DOWN TIME**

6:30 pm-
6:45 pm **BRIEFING**
LOCATION TBD
Staff Contact: John Hilley

6:45 pm-
7:15 pm
CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
LOCATION TBD
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

7:30 pm-
7:35 pm
BRIEFING
LOCATION TBD
Staff Contact: John Hilley

7:35 pm-
8:05 pm
CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
LOCATION TBD
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

8:15 pm-
8:20 pm
BRIEFING
LOCATION TBD
Staff Contact: John Hilley

8:20 pm-
8:50 pm
CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
LOCATION TBD
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1997

DEDICATION OF THE GEORGE BUSH PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY

DATE: November 6, 1997
LOCATION: College Station, TX
FROM: John Podesta
Mack McLarty

I. PURPOSE

Accompanied by President and Mrs. Jimmy Carter, President and Mrs. Gerald Ford, Mrs. Ronald Reagan, and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, the First Lady and you will help honor President George Bush during a day of activities surrounding the dedication of the George Bush Presidential Library. You will attend a private coffee, tour the library, speak at the library dedication ceremony, and depart shortly before a private lunch.

II. BACKGROUND

The Library. Construction of the 90-acre George Bush Presidential Library and Museum began with a ground breaking ceremony on November 30, 1994. The \$85 million facility includes three main buildings: the George Bush School of Government and Public Service (opened in September, 1997), the George Bush Presidential Library and Museum and a conference center that is used jointly by the library and Texas A&M University. The National Archives operates 44,607 square feet of archival and office space and 24,818 square feet of public exhibition space. Texas A&M University operates the adjacent academic facilities. The complex also houses the Bush Library Foundation offices (Jeb Bush is President of the foundation) and an apartment for President and Mrs. Bush to use when in College Station. The George Bush School of Government and Public Service is the academic cornerstone of the facility. The school offers a Master of Public Administration degree. It also includes two centers dedicated to research and graduate studies. The Center for Presidential Studies is touted as the leading center in the study of the American presidency. The Center for Public Leadership Studies is the second research center in the complex. The Center's mission is to conduct research in major policy areas and provide a forum for public discussion on such areas. For example, the Center used an HHS grant to conduct a conference on the application of telecommunications technology to health issues.

Private Coffee and Library Tour. Upon arrival at Texas A&M University, the First Lady and you will attend a private coffee hosted by President and Mrs. Bush. The coffee will be held in the "Life After the White House" section of the library. Immediately following the coffee, the First Lady and you will tour the library with the other honored

guests. President Bush will lead the tour. The tour will showcase the library's main facilities and exhibits, including the Camp David and Desert Storm exhibits. At the beginning of the tour, there will be two photo opportunities: the first will be a photo of all the Presidents and the second photo will include the Presidents and the First Ladies. **Fast Track.** President Bush has agreed to make strong, supportive comments on fast track if asked by a reporter during the photo session. He will also turn to President Ford, President Carter and you for similar statements. (McCurry is working to have a fast track question asked.)

Dedication Ceremony and Luncheon. The dedication ceremony will be held outside on the front steps of the library. Approximately 20,000 guests are expected. Jeb Bush will serve as master of ceremonies. He will introduce you to give brief remarks. (Speakers other than President Bush have been asked to limit their remarks to five minutes.) **Points of Light.** You will mention in your speech that you are reinstating the "Daily Points of Light" awards instituted by President Bush. The awards will be a joint project administered by the Points of Light Foundation and the Corporation for National Service, with funding from the Knights of Columbus. Those organizations announced this action in a press release on Wednesday. The first awards will be announced on January 1, 1998, and will be given five days a week. Harris Wofford believes that continuing the productive working relationship between the Corporation for National Service and the Points of Light Foundation might well result in President Bush's support for reauthorization of AmeriCorps in the future. **Fast Track.** You will also refer to fast track in your speech. Each former President at the ceremony wrote to you last week to voice their support for fast track. You will acknowledge their support during your remarks. Following a successful 69-31 cloture vote in the Senate on Tuesday, the Friday vote in the House of Representatives will be the critical milestone for fast track. You will be given a list of members of Congress to call on the flight home.

At the end of the dedication ceremony, the honored guests will proceed to a private, informal luncheon hosted by President and Mrs. Bush in their library apartment. (see guest list below) You were forced to cancel your participation in this luncheon so you can return to Washington for fast track meetings. Mack notified President Bush's Chief of Staff Jean Becker of your early departure. Mack believes that after you bid farewell to President and Mrs. Bush and their honored guests immediately following the ceremony, your early departure will not cause problems with President Bush.

III. PARTICIPANTS

COFFEE, TOUR, AND LUNCH (* lunch participants)

- *President and Mrs. Bush
- *President and Mrs. Ford
- *President and Mrs. Carter

*Mrs. Lyndon Johnson
*Mrs. Ronald Reagan
*President Lech Walsea
*Prime Minister Lubbers
*Prime Minister and Mrs. Brian Mulroney
*Prime Minister and Mrs. John Major
*Prime Minister and Mrs. Toskiki Kaifu
*Vice President and Mrs. Dan Quayle
*Sir John and Lady Swan (lunch only)
*Mr. and Mrs. Walter Annenberg (lunch only)
*HRH Prince Bandar (lunch only)
Ms. Lucy Baines Johnson
Ms. Caroline Kennedy and Mr. Edwin Schlossberg
Mr. and Mrs. David Eisenhower
Mr. Jack Ford
Ms. Susan Ford Bales and Mr. Vaden Bales
Vice President and Mrs. Quayle
Reverend Billy Graham
Governor and Mrs. George W. Bush
Mr. Jeb Bush

DEDICATION CEREMONY:

On Stage:

President and Mrs. Bush
President and Mrs. Carter
President and Mrs. Ford
Mrs. Reagan
Mrs. Johnson
Governor and Mrs. Bush
Mr. Jeb Bush
Reverend Billy Graham

VIP's in audience:

Governors
Members of Congress
foreign guests
Bush Administration Cabinet members and key officials

AIR FORCE ONE GUESTS:

Cong. Michael Forbes (R-NY)
Cong. Joe Barton (R-TX)

Cong. John Mica (R- FL)
Cong. Rob Portman (R-OH)
other members TBD

Aga Kahn	Muslim spiritual leader and humanitarian (return flight only)
John McKernan	former Governor of Maine and husband of Sen. Olympia Snowe (R-ME) (return flight only)

IV. PRESS PLAN

COFFEE:	Closed Press
TOUR:	Press Pool
DEDICATION:	Open Press
LUNCH:	Closed Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU and the First Lady will arrive at George Bush Intercontinental Airport in Houston and be met by Houston Mayor Bob Lanier and Mrs. Elysse Lanier

YOU and the First Lady travel via Marine One from Houston to College Station Airport and be met by Governor George Bush (T), College Station Mayor Lynn McIlhaney, Texas A&M President Dr. Roy Bowen, Mrs. Sally Bowen, Cour d'honneur of 12 Texas A&M Military Cadets, Sonny Ellen, and Mrs. Lynn Ellen.

YOU and the First Lady will motorcade to the George Bush Presidential Library.

YOU and the First Lady will proceed to the "Life After the White House" section of the library for a coffee hosted by President and Mrs. Bush.

Upon the conclusion of the coffee, **the Presidents**, the First Ladies and guests will be escorted to the beginning of the tour.

The Presidents will have a photo opportunity at the beginning of the tour.

The Presidents and the First Ladies will have a photo opportunity at the beginning of the tour.

YOU and the First Lady will tour the library.

At the conclusion of the tour, **the Presidents**, the First Ladies and guests will proceed to the Library Rotunda.

The library dedication ceremony begins.

After Jeb Bush and the First Ladies are announced to the dias, the Presidents are announced and **YOU** will proceed to your seat.

Gov. Bush makes welcoming remarks and Reverend Billy Graham gives the invocation.

After the Presentation of Colors, the Pledge of Allegiance, and the National Anthem, Jeb Bush introduces Mrs. Nancy Reagan.

Mrs. Reagan makes remarks, then Jeb Bush introduces President Gerald Ford.

President Ford makes remarks, then Jeb Bush introduces President Jimmy Carter.

President Carter makes remarks, then Jeb Bush introduces **YOU**.

YOU make remarks, then Jeb Bush introduces President George Bush.

President Bush makes remarks.

Jeb Bush presents the George W. Bush Presidential Library to the American people and presents a key to the United States Archivist, John Carlin.

The US Army Chorus performs an American Song Medley and Reverend Billy Graham gives the Benediction.

After the ceremony, **YOU** and the First Lady will bid farewell to President and Mrs. Bush and their honored guests.

YOU and the First Lady depart the library via motorcade en route the College Station Airport.

YOU and the First Lady depart College Station Airport via Marine One en route George Bush Intercontinental Airport in Houston.

YOU and the First Lady depart George Bush Intercontinental Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speech writers.

Draft 11/5/97 6:15pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
DEDICATION OF GEORGE BUSH LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS
November 6, 1997**

President Bush, Mrs. Bush, President Ford, President Carter, Mrs. Reagan, my friends:

Today, the sun is shining on America -- our economy strong, our power unrivaled, our ideals ascendant. On this platform you see one reason why. For though the Presidents here come from different parties, different regions and different generations -- though these men faced one another in hotly fought elections -- we share a unity of purpose that has immeasurably strengthened America. And this morning, all Americans stand united in tribute to President George Bush and his life in service to our country.

In 1942, George Bush heard Secretary of War Henry Stimson call a generation to its destiny. He challenged them to be "brave without being brutal, self confident without boasting, part of an irresistible might, but without losing faith in individual liberty." George Bush not only heard those words -- he has lived those words, shaping them into a personal creed that helped shape a nation.

At the core of that creed is a belief in service to community, to country, to the cause of democracy. President Bush knows that citizen service is neither a weekend diversion nor a solitary pursuit, but must be the moral center of our civic life. He has worked to ensure that a thousand points of light is not merely a striking image but a lasting legacy -- and I have been honored to work with him, to continue the points of light initiative and co-chair the Presidents Summit on Service.

And he believed that for America to succeed, America must lead -- that we are the unique repository of the world's hopes. He was the last President of the Cold War; on his watch, the Berlin Wall came down, Soviet communism crumbled, old enemies became new partners, and a challenging new world began to take shape. He saw that American responsibility did not end with the Cold War. And when Iraq seized Kuwait and threatened the world, he led a global alliance to repel the invader and restore the peace.

One thing President Bush understands is that when it comes to Saddam Hussein, eternal vigilance is the price ... of being President. Once again, Saddam Hussein is trying to shut the eyes and ears of the international community, as it seeks to ensure that he is not rebuilding his weapons of mass destruction. That is unacceptable, to the international community and to the United States. Mr. President, this will not stand.

The struggle to uphold American leadership continues to this day. President Bush

launched NAFTA and led the way to the world trade organization – initiatives I have been proud to continue. I could not have done so without the authority, given to each of my predecessors here today, to negotiate trade agreements, and I thank them for their support. Tomorrow the House of Representatives will vote on whether to extend this authority. I urge Congress to recognize what these presidents have recognized: expanded trade is vital to our economy, our leadership and our future in the 21st Century.

For 4½ years, I have benefitted from George Bush's wise counsel and generous assistance. This office -- the power, the pressures, and the fundamental responsibilities -- fosters empathy and understanding among those who have held it. Mr. President, I am counting on your continued help in the years to come.

As he looked to the future of a new nation, Benjamin Franklin told the Constitutional Convention, "The first man put at the helm will be a good one. Nobody knows what sort will come afterward." In George Bush, America has had a good man, whose decency and devotion served this country well. That's the story this library will tell to generations to come.

November 5, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno

SUBJECT: Texas Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS**1996**

Clinton/Gore	2,455,735	44%
Dole/Kemp	2,731,998	49%
Perot/Choate	377,530	7%

1992

Clinton/Gore	2,281,815	37%
Bush/Quayle	2,496,071	41%
Perot/Stockdale	1,354,781	22%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were in Texas on September 26 for a HOPE scholarship event held at San Jacinto College in Pasadena with Congressman Ken Bentsen, and for a DNC fundraiser in Houston.

The Vice President was in Texas on June 13, 1997 for a two-city visit to the Rio Grande Valley for a regional rural empowerment zone town hall, and in Houston for a Texas Democratic Party fundraiser.

The First Lady was in Brownsville on November 1, 1997 for a GOTV rally.

1996 STATE ELECTIONS SUMMARY

As anticipated, Clinton/Gore lost Texas to Senator Dole's campaign by five points. As late as mid-October, Clinton/Gore led the Dole campaign by one to three points in various statewide polls, but by election day, Republican voters began to return to their base, giving Dole new strength and a five-point lead in internal polling leading up to November 5. However, strong attendance at rallies by **YOU** and the Vice President in the final weeks of the campaign forced a concerned Dole camp to schedule visits to Texas in the crucial last days of the election, causing Dole to miss travel to key battleground states.

In other races, the GOP won the U.S. Senate seat, judicial posts and a Railroad Commission spot. Democrats retained most of its U.S. Congressional seats in a year where the GOP was once expected to make significant gains. The Texas Senate currently consists of 14 Democrats and 17 Republicans. The Texas House of Representatives consists of 82 Democrats and 68 Republicans, a net gain of five seats for the GOP.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

At this time, the incumbent Democrat to watch is U.S. Representative Chet Edwards (11th CD, 57% in '96). The marginal Democratic Incumbents are U. S. Representatives Max Sandlin (1st

CD, 52% in 1996), Jim Turner (2nd CD, 53% in '96, Nick Lampson (9th CD, 54% in '96), Charles Stenholm (17th CD, 52% in '96), and Ken Bentsen (25th CD, 51% in '96). At this time, the districts viewed as targeted Republican seats are freshmen U.S. Representatives Ron Paul (14th CD, 51% in '96), and Pete Sessions (5th CD, 53% in '96). In the 14th CD, the list of potential Democratic candidates are '96 Democratic nominee/attorney Charles "Lefty" Morris, car dealer Tom Reed, and rancher/County Judge Lloyd Sneary. In the 5th, '96 Senatorial candidate Victor Morales (D) announced he will run a grassroots operation and will not take PAC money.

20th Congressional District Special Election-San Antonio TX. On September 3, Congressman "Henry B" Gonzalez (D), 81, announced he would not seek reelection, and he cited age, health and family issues as reasons for leaving Congress at the end of this session. YOU wrote a short get-well note to him and thanked him for his service to our country and to the Congress. In August, Henry B. was hospitalized at Bethesda Naval Station, but is recovering at home in San Antonio. A resignation date has not been set. Governor George Bush (R) will announce a date for a special election when he receives Henry B's resignation letter. In 1996, Clinton/Gore received 60% and Gonzalez received 64% of the vote in the 20th CD.

There are about a dozen people unofficially considering this seat. Currently, the strongest candidates in the race are State Rep. Christine Hernandez, District Judge Charlie Gonzales, son of Henry B, Bexar County Democratic Chair Walter Martinez, and Maria Berriozabal, a former 10-year City Council member and former mayoral candidate. Others that have publicly expressed their interest in running for this seat are: former city councilman Roger Perez (D), City Council Member Steve Walker, ex-house staffer Armando Falcon, ex-city council member Helen Ayala, lawyer and '96 CD-16 Democratic nominee Charlie Jones. Republicans also eyeing the seat are Ralph Velasquez, who is the brother of the late Hispanic activist Willie Velasquez (D), '96 GOP congressional nominee James Walker and failed '96 candidate John Shull. A Democratic run off is expected because of the crowded candidate field.

1997 ELECTIONS

Houston Mayoral (open non-partisan seat) (99.7% precincts reporting)

Mayor Bob Lanier is term limited. A runoff between former police chief / former Clinton Administration drug czar Lee Brown (D) and wealthy businessman Rob Mosbacher (R) is expected in early December. A *Houston Chronicle* poll, conducted October 24-28, surveyed 831 registered voters suggested a tight runoff matchup, with Brown garnering 44% and Mosbacher 40%. Mosbacher out spent Brown and was endorsed by the *Houston Chronicle* in the general election. Should Brown be elected in the runoff, he would become Houston's first African American mayor.

Lee Brown (D)	40.8 %
Rob Mosbacher (R)	29.5 %
George Grenias (D)	17.4 %

Gracie Saenz (D)	7.2 %
Others	5.1 %

While this is a non-partisan race, the race will take on a very partisan tone. Mosbacher is expected to go negative on Brown early and the GOP will invest a significant amount of resources into the race. Mosbacher was the founder of Texans for Term Limits and was successful in capping the Houston municipal positions at six years. This rule prevents Bob Lanier from seeking reelection. **Brown will ask YOU to visit Houston before the runoff in early December.**

Proposition A

Proposition A, was a proposal to end Houston's Affirmative Action contracting program called "Minority, Women and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program." a.k.a. "Son of 209", was defeated. Houston's contracting program to help minority-owned businesses win city contracts remains.

Note: A vote for Proposition A is a vote to end the city's affirmative action program. A vote against Proposition A is a vote to continue the city's current program to help women and minority-owned businesses win city contracts.

FOR	46 %	(99.7% precincts reporting)
AGAINST	54 %	

This year, early voting was three times higher than the last open election in 1991. Tuesday's turnout percentage was estimated in the low 40s. Turnout in the black precincts was higher than turnout in the white precincts, and black precincts exceeded their own 1991 turnout. Mayor Bob Lanier spearheaded the efforts of "One Houston", the political committee to defeat Prop. A. The wording of the initiative confused many and made it more difficult to educate voters on the subject. One Houston raised \$260,000 and the Real Civil Rights Initiative, an independent group supporting affirmative action, spent \$34,000 of its own money, much of it on radio advertising. HCRI raised \$150,000. Tuesday's vote on Prop. A in Houston is the first test of voter sentiment on affirmative action since voters narrowly approved California's Prop. 209 last year. Other versions of "Son of 209" are brewing in 26 other states and municipalities.

Investment broker Edward Blum led a right-wing group called the Houston Civil Rights Initiative (HCRI) and collected the required number of signatures to place the affirmative action rollback on the November 4th ballot.

1998 STATEWIDE RACES

Lieutenant Governor Bob Bullock (D), the state's highest ranking Democrat, shook up the Texas political landscape by announcing in June that is not seek reelection and will be stepping down at the end of his term in January 1999. Bullock has 40 years of public service and has received bipartisan praise. His announcement set off a mad scramble and triggered the start of a spirited 1998 campaign season in Texas. The state primary will be held March 10. There are 10 statewide races,

of which there are potentially five to six open statewide seats. The following is a preview of the key 1998 races.

Governor's Race. At this time, Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D) is expected to challenge incumbent Gov. George Bush (R), but will not announce officially until after November 1. Bush, with consistently high favorability ratings, a \$10 million campaign war chest, and no primary opposition, is expected to win reelection in 1998. Bush plans to raise \$12 million by the end of the year.

Mauro has raised approximately \$500,000 and plans to have \$1 million in the bank by early November. The race is expected to cost between \$7-10 million. A Texas Poll in September showed Mauro trailing Bush by 50 percentage points, and Bush netting as much Democratic support as Mauro. It should be noted, however, that no Governor has been elected to a second consecutive term in Texas since 1964.

Recent field polling and mall testing of ads conducted by Mark Penn found that Bush was vulnerable on the issues of managed healthcare, education and utility deregulation. Mauro's campaign team believes these issues define Bush in the same manner that auto insurance, education and the bond issues negatively defined New Jersey Governor Christie Todd Whitman (R).

When ads were tested showing Bush's position on managed care, his approval ratings plummeted from the 78% to 57%. Ads showing Mauro's Patient Bill of Rights plan to protect their right to choose their own doctor showed that 84% of survey respondents found Mauro believable--25 points higher than the normal response rate for this kind of question, as indicated by the pollsters.

Polling also found that Bush was vulnerable on the issues of mandatory early release of prisoners and taxes. The mandatory early release of prisoners issue was the singular issue that contributed to Governor Ann Richards (D) 1994 defeat to George Bush. Bush basically "Willie Hortonized" then Governor Richards for her record on early prisoner releases. Bush promised to end the mandatory release program in his 1994 campaign, but instead has released 15,000 prisoners per year. This is four times as many prisoners than Richards released in her term.

Lt. Governor's Race (Open Seat). On the Democratic side, State Comptroller John Sharp (D) is running for Lt. Governor next year. Sharp's campaign already has undergone a management overhaul with the recent departure of his first campaign manager Eddie Aldrete. He was replaced by Tim Reeves, a former aide to State Senator David Cain (D-Dallas). Sharp was in Washington D.C. in mid-September for a series of meetings and fundraising events that raised about \$100,000. He also met with Vice President Gore.

Sharp's accomplishments include the *Texas Performance Review*--the model for Vice President Gore's Reinventing Government initiative, *Pathfinders*--a public/private initiative designed to aid families transition from welfare to work with one-on-one mentoring assistance from business and community-based organizations; the *Lone Star Scholars* program designed to offer free tuition to

students who maintain a B average in college; and the *Texas Tomorrow Fund*--a college tuition financing tool designed to help families pay at lower tuition rates now and learn later. The college financial assistance programs are geared toward middle income families who make too much to get financial aid but not enough to meet the rising costs of tuition.

On the Republican side, Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) is considered the GOP frontrunner for Lt. Governor. Perry, 47, is a former Democratic State House member who switched parties so he could run for agriculture commissioner. Perry and Sharp were former Texas A&M University classmates.

A Texas Poll conducted August 11-25 found Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) leading Comptroller John Sharp (D), 35% to 32% among registered voters. A Greenberg Quinlan Research Poll of 800 likely voters, conducted statewide on July 16-21 showed Sharp with a nine-point lead over Perry, 51% to 42%. Sharp's accomplishments, record and message resonated better than Perry's--which is essentially a Bush message. Among independent voters, Sharp led by nine points. Among women, Sharp had a double-digit advantage.

Comptroller's Race (Open Seat). On the Democratic side, Houston businessman Paul Hobby (D), 37, declared his candidacy for Comptroller on his birthday, September 9. Hobby is the Chairman of Columbine JDS Systems, a software and system provider to the media industry. He is a former federal prosecutor, former Chair of the Texas General Services Commission, is a close friend of Lt. Gov. Bob Bullock (D) and hails from the Hobby political family dynasty. Hobby's grandfather, William P. Hobby, served as Lt. Governor and Governor from 1917 to 1920. His father, Bill Hobby, served a record 18 years as Lt. Governor. Hobby has the financial backing, name identification, and strong political roots from the Hobby family to wage an effective campaign. On the Republican side, Railroad Commissioner Carol Keeton Rylander and David Hartman a former state GOP finance director are running. A Frank Luntz poll on July 19-20 surveyed 500 Texans and showed Carole Keeton Rylander (R) ahead of Paul Hobby (D), 37% to 29%, but 34% of voters remain undecided.

Agriculture Commissioner Race (Open Seat). Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) is running as a GOP candidate for Lt. Governor. Announced candidates include State Rep. L.P. "Pete" Patterson (D), former state representative Susan Combs of Austin (R), and State Rep. Harvey Hildebrand (R).

Land Commissioner Race. One Democrat and several Republicans are eyeing the Land Commissioner seat in the likely event that Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D) runs for Governor. Announced candidates are State Representative Richard Raymond (D), wealthy Houston businessman/former state GOP Party finance official David Dewhurst, State Senator Jerry Patterson (R-Houston), Cong. Ron Paul aide Don Loucks (R), and former Exxon executive Tim Turner (R)--a member of the State Republican Executive Committee from Houston. Possible candidates include Denton County Judge Jeff Moseley (R) and State Secretary Tony Garza (R).

Attorney General Race. Democratic incumbent Attorney General Dan Morales (D) is seeking a

third term in office. Texas Court of Criminal Appeals Judge Morris Overstreet (D) of Amarillo is challenging Morales in the Democratic primary. Morales is viewed as the frontrunner because of his name id and fundraising strengths. Morales is currently suing the tobacco industry. Morales, once known as "the state's most eligible political bachelor" got married this year.

On the Republican side, former Texas GOP Chairman Tom Pauken, Texas Supreme Court Justice John Cornyn, and Railroad Commissioner Barry Williamson have announced. Pauken is viewed as the most right-wing of the GOP candidates.

Railroad Commissioners (2 open seats). No Democrats have entered the race yet. This is a "stepping stone" seat if one wants to pursue a higher statewide office in the future, i.e. John Sharp was a railroad commissioner before he was elected as Comptroller in 1990. On the Republican side, State Rep. Steve Holzheuser (R) and former Rep. Steve Stockman (R) have announced.

HOT ISSUES

A detailed Hot Issues memo will be provided to **YOU** by Cabinet Affairs. Recent state news are listed below:

Levi Strauss Plant Closings. Levi Strauss & Company announced this week that they will shut down 11 U.S. manufacturing plants next year, including three in El Paso and one in San Angelo, Texas, and slash its U.S. workforce by more than a third, as part of its \$208 million downsizing. In February of this year, Levi Strauss slashed 1,000 in jobs in an effort to cut \$80 million in costs.

Levi Strauss has a worldwide workforce of about 37,000 and 32 manufacturing plants in the US, plus five in Canada. The 11 plants slated to close next year employ 6,395 workers in four states--Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee and New Mexico. Besides the four plants in Texas, plants will be shut down in Fayetteville and Harrison AR, Albuquerque and Roswell NM, Centerville and Knoxville TN. Tennessee will be the hardest hit, losing 2,580 jobs. In Texas 2,051 jobs will be cut.

Levi officials aren't moving any jobs overseas. It has asked the Labor Department to qualify its workers for federal aid under, receive job training under the NAFTA transition adjustment assistance program. The two unions representing the workers--Unite and United Food and Commercial Workers--call the \$200 million severance package that would provide benefits such as eight months notice, three weeks pay for every year worked and a \$6,000 menu of benefits to help each the pains of the job losses, and continuation in a special compensation plan that give them each one year's extra pay by the year 2002.

Hopwood Case on Consideration of Race in School Admissions. In the year since the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in *Hopwood vs. Texas* which prohibits the consideration of race in admissions, scholarships and retention programs, the number of minority students applying to Texas universities has dramatically plummeted.

At the University of Texas (UT) School of Law where tenured Professor Lino Graglia teaches, offers of admissions to blacks dropped from 65 to 11, Hispanics from 70 to 33, while whites dropped from 831 to 823 between 1996 and 1997. The 468 new law school students who enrolled last month at UT law school included four Blacks and 26 Hispanics. Last year there were 31 Blacks and 42 Hispanics.

The same trend applies to graduate programs at UT and Rice University in Houston. This year, 31 fewer Blacks and 37 fewer Hispanics enrolled as new UT graduate students compared to last year. At Rice, the number of black freshmen so far has fallen from 52 last to 28 this year, and the Hispanic rate has declined from 76 to 59. Rice officials have said that because they no longer have race-based scholarships, they have lost minorities to other elite schools, such as Stanford and Harvard which still consider race in financial aid.

It should be noted that undergraduate levels inched up slightly this year at UT and University of Houston (UH). At UT this fall, 807 Hispanic and 163 Black freshmen enrolled, compared to 772 Hispanics and 162 Blacks last year. At UH, 524 Black and 646 Hispanic freshmen enrolled, compared with 456 Blacks and 494 Hispanics last fall. UH officials said they have worked to boost overall enrollment and more than 75% of UH students come from the ethnically diverse Harris and surrounding counties.

In response to the Hopwood action case, bills were passed in the legislature to bolster declining minority enrollment at Texas universities. Governor Bush (R) signed into law a bill requiring universities to automatically admit students ranking in the top 10 percent of an accredited public or private high school's graduating class. A university could extend admission to the top 25 percent of the class.

Congressional redistricting. A three-judge federal court panel in Houston ruled last week that 30 Texas congressional district boundaries will remain the same for the 1998 elections. The federal judge panel was forced to intervene and draw the districts after legislators and Republican plaintiffs failed to agree on new districts for the 1996 elections. The GOP plaintiffs, including Edward Blum, alleged that the districts drawn in 1991 were unconstitutional because they were racially gerrymandered.

Dallas Independent School District. DISD Superintendent Yvonne Gonzalez submitted her resignation in September, after eight months into a term marked by racial discord, administrative shakeups, a crossfire of mismanagement and sexual misconduct allegations. Dr. Gonzalez denied the allegations against her at the news conference. The resignation caps a series of accusations of wrongdoing and a lawsuit by Matthew Harden Jr., the district's chief financial advisor who has pointed out that the management practices unfairly targeted African American employees.

Gonzalez was the first Hispanic and the first woman to lead the nation's 10th largest school district. Rallies and protests, once confined to the DISD offices, have spilled over into the city in the form of boycotts on retail stores whose owners were supporting Harden. The support of Gonzalez brought

together previously fractured Hispanic political foes. But the rallies also reflect the growing tension between Hispanics and Blacks, as Hispanics have sought a greater say in the district's affairs and as their kids have become the district's largest ethnic group. Others believe that, in part, it's a struggle about controlling money, jobs, contracts and resources to more than 17,000 employees and a \$967 million annual budget. Progress is slowly being made to resolve the lawsuit.

State Tobacco Lawsuit. Attorney General Dan Morales (D) announced he is fully supportive of the Administration's conditions for a national tobacco settlement to regulate tobacco as a drug and to keep it out of youths' hands. Texas is considered to have the strongest suit yet against the tobacco companies due partly to evidence indicating that the R.J. Reynolds company targeted youth starting at age five in their marketing strategies. Morales is seeking reimbursement of about \$10 billion in public Medicaid funds. Jury selection for the trial began in a Texarkana federal court on October 29. If the trial, which may last into 1998, is under way when the national accord is approved, the lawsuit would effectively end. The Administration has said the national negotiations will be considerably slow. Even if the Texas lawsuit fails, the national settlement would have the states splitting a \$368 billion settlement over the next 25 years. Governor Bush vetoed House Bill 119 authorizing the listing of tobacco ingredients. Carl Rove, a Bush strategist, works for the tobacco lobby.

Bush 2000. When Texas politicians talk about the gubernatorial race, the discussion leads to Governor Bush's possible presidential run in 2000, how it affects his 1998 reelection bid, and how the post-1998 political landscape shapes up. Bush has made key out-of-state appearances in California, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Indiana this year. In his most extensive comments on whether he will seek the presidency, Bush said last week that he will not promise to serve all four years if reelected next year. Bush said "I will always do what I think is best for Texas," and "it is not in the best interest of Texas for me to say right now that I will not run for president." Bush said his immediate focus is on the reelection and that any decision on seeking national office in 2000 will have to wait until after the 1999 legislative session. State Democrats criticized Bush for not being straight with Texans.

Lt. Governor Bob Bullock (D), the state's highest ranking Democrat, has been profuse in his praise for Bush. At an August 21 fundraiser for Bush, Bullock praised him saying "I was there out of respect for what he's doing and what he has done. And I would be proud to call him my president." Bullock, the godfather to Land Commissioner Garry Mauro's daughter, gave Mauro \$1,000 earlier this year and contributed \$2,500 to Bush.

1997/1998 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION:

Senator Phil Gramm (R)	Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R)
Representative Max Sandlin (D-1)	Representative Jim Turner (D-2)
Representative Sam Johnson (R-3)	Representative Ralph Hall (D-4)
Representative Pete Sessions (R-5)	Representative Joe Barton (R-6)
Representative Bill Archer (R-7)	Representative Kevin P. Brady (R-8)
Representative Nicholas Lampson (D-9)	Representative Lloyd Doggett (D-10)

Representative Chet Edwards (D-11)	Representative Kay Granger (R-12)
Representative William Thornberry (R-13)	Representative Ron Paul (R-14)
Representative Ruben Hinojosa (D-15)	Representative Sylvestre Reyes (D-16)
Representative Charles Stenholm (D-17)	Rep. Shelia Jackson Lee (D-18)
Representative Larry Combest (R-19)	Representative Henry Gonzalez (D-20)
Representative Lamar Smith (R-21)	Representative Tom DeLay (R-22)
Representative Henry Bonilla (R-23)	Representative Martin Frost (D-24)
Representative Kenneth Bentsen (D-25)	Representative Richard Arme y (R-26)
Representative Solomon Ortiz (D-27)	Representative Ciro Rodriguez (D-28)
Representative Gene Green (D-29)	Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-30)

Houston Area Members of Congress

7th Congressional District. Representative Bill Archer (R) is serving his 14th term in Congress and is the Chair of the Joint Taxation, and Ways and Means Committees. He voted yes on the budget this year. He was the first Republican to meet with **YOU** after the 1996 election and subsequently wrote the column "Lets Make a Deal, Mr. President" in the *Washington Post*. The 7th CD includes River Oaks, Memorial and Tanglewood which are mostly white, affluent, reliably Republican neighborhoods. Former President George Bush lives in Tanglewood. He has easily won his elections since 1970 with more than 65% of the vote. In 1996, **YOU** and the Vice President received 28% of the vote to Dole/Kemp's 66%. Archer plans to retire after the end of the 106th session.

8th Congressional District. Representative Kevin Brady (R) is a freshman in Congress. The seat was previously held by Representative Jack Fields (R). A court ruling on redistricting voided the primary results and a special election was held in November. The December runoff was a rematch of the 1996 primary race where State Representative Brady defeated Dr. Gene Fontenot for the Republican nomination. Brady defeated Fontenot again and had the support of the district's GOP organization. This is considered a safe Republican seat. He voted for the budget.

9th Congressional District. Representative Nick Lampson (D) is a freshman in Congress and serves on the Resources and the Science Committees. He voted for the budget.

As a Jefferson County Tax Assessor-Collector, Lampson defeated incumbent Representative Steve Stockman (R). The DCCC targeted this race for a Democratic pickup. The 9th is moderate and has traditionally voted for Democratic representation. **YOU** and the Vice President won the district in 1996 and in 1992. Michael Dukakis won here in 1988.

18th Congressional District. Representative Sheila Jackson Lee (D) is a second term incumbent and serves on the Judiciary Committee and on the Science Committee. She voted for the balanced budget amendment. In 1996, she faced several candidates in a special election, and captured 77% of the vote. In 1996, **YOU** and the Vice President won the district with 73% of the vote, your highest urban tally in Texas.

22nd Congressional District. Representative Tom DeLay (R) is serving his 7th term in Congress and is the Republican House Whip. He serves on the House Appropriations Committee. He voted yes on the budget this year. He has easily won his elections since 1984 with more than 65% of the vote. The 22nd was redistricted in 1996 and it shifted northern Fort Bend, which is heavily African American, from the 25th. Blacks and Hispanics together constitute nearly 40 percent of Fort Bend's population. In 1996, **YOU** and the Vice President received 38% to Dole/Kemp's 56%.

25th Congressional District. Representative Ken Bentsen (D) is a two-term incumbent and serves on the Budget Committee, and on the Banking and Financial Services Committee. He voted for the budget.

After redistricting, the 25th District covered more Republican territory, released several heavily Democratic precincts, and the Democratic performance decreased from 55% to 50%. He was seriously challenged by Dolly Madison McKenna, a pro-choice Republican woman, but won a December 1996 runoff with 50.4% versus McKenna's 49.1%. In 1996, **YOU** and the Vice President won the district with 51%, Dole/Kemp 44%, and Perot 5%.

29th Congressional District. Representative Gene Green (D) is a third term incumbent and serves on the Commerce Committee. He voted for the budget.

In 1996 after redistricting, the 29th CD changed from a 29-point lead in Democratic registration to an 18-point lead. The percentage of registered Black voters decreased from 55.4% to 40.6%, however, the Hispanic registration numbers rose from 9.8% to 14.5%. Green defeated Republican Jack Rodriguez and UST candidate Jack Klinger by capturing 68% of the vote. In 1996, **YOU** and the Vice President won the district with 61%, Dole/Kemp 33%, and Perot 6%.

HOUSTON MAYOR BOB LANIER

Houston Mayor Bob Lanier was first elected as mayor in 1991 and is term-limited. He was reelected in 1995 with 83% of the vote. He consistently enjoys high approval and job performance ratings. The results of a 1995 Gallup Poll indicated that Houstonians gave Mayor Lanier an 83 percent approval rating-one of the highest ever recorded by Gallup for any political official. And under Mayor Bob Lanier, 66% percent of all Houston residents approve of the way city government is doing its job. He is viewed as have steered Houston in the right direction, with the economy in relatively up and crime down. Since Mayor Lanier took office, total crime per capita (per 100,000) dropped 33.8 percent, total violent crimes dropped 22.4 percent, and Houston led the nation in crime reduction with an 18 percent decrease in 1992. Lanier twice received the Vice President's Hammer Award in recognition of his efforts to streamline government.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Houston is the fourth largest city in the nation and the largest city in Texas, with a population of 1.6 million. Houston has more than 500 cultural, visual and performing arts organizations; 75 art galleries, five major museums; resident companies in opera, theater, symphony and ballet; and five sports franchises. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development designated

portions of the City of Houston as an Enhanced Enterprise Community (EEC) in 1994.

Houston's economic livelihood centers on the energy, health care services, chemical industries, electronics, and engineering/design services. Energy remains the cornerstone of Houston's economy. There are five components to Houston's economy that can cause it to diverge from the performance of the national economy: upstream and downstream energy, NASA/Johnson Space Center, the Texas Medical Center and the Port of Houston.

Computers and electronics are a fast growing segment of Houston's economy. Compaq Computers is Houston's largest computer company employing more than 8,000 persons in Houston. Houston's top 20 information technology companies employ about 14,000 Houstonians.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor	George W. Bush (R)
Lt. Governor & State Senate President	Bob Bullock (D)
Attorney General	Dan Morales (D)
General Land Commissioner	Garry Mauro (D)
State Comptroller	John Sharp (D)
Agriculture Commissioner	Rick Perry (R)
Railroad Commissioners	Barry Williamson (R)
	Charles Matthews (R)
	Carole Keeton Rylander (R)
State House Speaker	Pete Laney (D)
Senate President Pro Tem	Bill Ratliff (R)
State House	82 Democrats / 68 Republicans
State Senate	14 Democrats / 17 Republicans
U.S. House	17D/13R
Electoral Votes	32

TEXAS AT A GLANCE

- Estimated 1996 population is 19,128,000 (7.2% of the U.S. population) making it the 2nd largest state in the U.S.
- Projected population change from 1990-2000 is 18%. Projected Hispanic population change for the year 2030 is about 45%.
- 60.6% of Texans are white; 28% Hispanic and 12% African-American (1995 projections); 2% Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Median age is 32.6 years, and 10.2 % of Texas residents are age 65 or older (1995 census).
- 56.6 % of households are married couples, 25.9% are married with children, and 17.5% are single.
- 1993 average annual pay is \$25,545 and ranked 25th in the U.S.
- In 1990, 27.9% of Texans have some high school education, 25.6% have a high school diploma, 13.9% have a college diploma and 6.5% have a graduate degree.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 41% of the voting age population.

HOUSTON AT A GLANCE...

- According to the 1994 census, Houston's population 1,647,504 people of which 65% are White; 23% are Hispanic; 19% are African American; and 4% are Asian Pacific Islanders.
- Foreign born estimated population is 460,380, 12.34% of total (1990 census).
- Household income is \$46,860, 15.4% above the U.S. average and 16.0% above the Texas average (1995).
- Per capita income is \$16,645, 11.2% above the U.S. average and 16.4% above the Texas average (1995).
- Average annual pay in the Houston PMSA in 1994 was \$30,349, 7.9% above the U.S. average (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). Houston ranked 23rd among the 310 SMSAs for which data were reported.
- Unemployment averaged 5.4% (1996).
- Employment in upstream energy sectors declined from 68.7% of the economic base in 1987 to 37.3% in 1995, while jobs in energy-independent sectors rose from 15.7% of the base in 1987 to 44.3% in 1995, according to the U. of Houston Center for Public Policy.
- Major universities include Rice University, University of Houston, and nearby Texas A&M. There are nine regional community colleges forming the Gulf Coast Consortium.
- The Houston region has more than 248,778 students in 39 college and universities.
- Among adult Houstonians, 24.2% have completed four years of college compared to 20.3% of the U.S. adult population.
- 29 major school districts in urban Houston.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN TEXAS 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 Texas after the first 56 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Texas under the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 5.3%.
- Texas has added 1,137,700 total new jobs, or 243,793 **per year**, compared to 152,575 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Texas has added 1,016,400 private-sector jobs, or 217,800 **per year**, compared to 112,300 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Texas has added 95,900 manufacturing jobs, or 20,550 **per year**, compared to 1,750 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Home building has increased 15% **per year**, compared to 12% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 19% **per year**, after increasing 12% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bank lending has increased by 5% **per year**, after declining by 5% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 78%.

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

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

16 TIMES MORE TEXAS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 1,441,104 working families in Texas will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 90,111 wealthiest taxpayers in Texas.

TAX CUT FOR 98,643 SMALL BUSINESSES IN TEXAS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 98,643 small businesses in Texas are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,812,000 TEXAS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,812,390 workers in Texas, and protects the jobs of 168,953 workers in Texas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.09 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN TEXAS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.09 million Texas borrowers -- 760,000 current borrowers and 330,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

'97 NOV 4 PM 6:34



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

November 4, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY

in PW for KAM

SUBJECT: TEXAS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

American Heritage Rivers

The Texas General Land Office and Congressman Reyes (D-16th) are nominating the Rio Grande as an American Heritage River. We have been working with the Governor on the American Heritage Rivers initiative and have been getting positive feedback, but he refuses to go on record supporting the initiative or the Rio Grande nomination. The nomination faces stiff opposition from Texas property rights groups who are concerned about individual property and water rights. Eight members of the Texas delegation, including Congressman Archer (R-7th), have written to the Administration asking that no Texas rivers be designated.

If asked, you should say that the American Heritage Rivers nomination process is locally led by communities. Also, the American Heritage Rivers initiative has no new regulations and includes a number of specific provisions to protect property rights, including language from an executive order signed by Ronald Reagan.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. *TM*
JON P. JENNINGS *JPJ*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- COLLEGE STATION AND HOUSTON, TX

Houston Affirmative Action: The Houston school board voted on October 23 to eliminate strict racial guidelines in selecting students to participate in Houston's magnet schools and gifted program. On November 4, Houston voters are scheduled to vote on a proposal that would eliminate affirmative action in the city's contracting. (DOEd)

Teacher Certification Standards: A state board voted on October 31 to require all teachers to renew their licenses and take 150 hours of continuing education every five years. Many teachers and teacher organizations strongly oppose the plan. Currently, teachers are certified for life, but recent Texas legislation calls for improved teacher training and regular license renewals. (DOEd)

Food Stamp Program Rules: Approval of an imaging system, in which adults seeking food stamp or welfare benefits in Texas must leave a digital imprint of their index fingers on the application, is being reviewed by USDA. Representative Bonilla is interested in this program and is urging that it be approved for Texas. The system is expected to stop individuals from applying for benefits in more than one office. (USDA)

Mexico Duty Exemption Issue: Mexico provides less generous duty-free exemptions for residents returning from abroad than the exemptions provided by the United States. Members of Congress representing districts along the Mexican border want to persuade Mexico to match U.S. limits, and have inserted language into the Treasury appropriations legislation to this effect. (USTR)

MALDEF Challenges Graduation Test: The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) filed a lawsuit in federal court on October 14 alleging that the state's requirement that students pass the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS) in order to graduate discriminates against minority students. The MALDEF law suit has received recent local and national media attention. (DOEd)

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Texas

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- Unemployment Down to 5.4%: The unemployment rate in Texas has declined from 7.6% to 5.4% since 1993.
- 1.1 Million New Jobs: 1.1 million new jobs have been created in Texas since 1993.
- Homebuilding Up 14.1%: Homebuilding in Texas has increased 14.2% per year since 1993.
- 1.1 Million Have Received a Raise: Approximately 446,000 Texas workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 697,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- Over 5 Million Protected By Family & Medical Leave: Over 5 million Texans are covered by the Family & Medical Leave Law, which allows workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing relative [1995 data].
- A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children: To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 2,040,000 families in Texas.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- Crime Falls 12% in Texas: Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 20% in Austin, 23% in Dallas, 41% in Fort Worth, 9% in Houston, 20% in San Antonio, and 12% statewide [1996 data].
- 3,085 More Police: The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 3,085 new police officers in communities across Texas [through 7/97].
- Nearly \$7.9 Million to Combat Domestic Violence: Through the Violence Against Women Act, Texas will be able to use nearly \$7.9 million in federal funds this year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Texas received \$6.9 million under VAWA in FY96.
- \$3.1 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children: In 1998, Texas will receive an estimated \$3.1 million HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- \$40.9 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Texas Schools: Texas received \$40.9 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING TEXANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- 224,211 Fewer People on Welfare: There are 224,211 fewer people on welfare in Texas now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 29% decrease [through 6/97].
- Child Support Collections Up 117%: Child support collections have increased by nearly \$295 million -- or 117% -- in Texas since FY92 [through FY96].

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **Nearly \$225 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY96, Texas received \$224.9 million in Head Start funding, benefitting over 52,000 students. This year, Texas receives \$254.9 million, an increase of \$30 million over 1996.
- **\$1.67 Million for Early Head Start:** In FY96, Texas receive \$1.67 million for Early Head Start to provide basic early education, nutrition, and family development to low-income families with children under three. Early Head Start was established as a feature of the reauthorization of the Head Start Act, signed by the President in 1994.
- **\$38.1 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY97], Texas receives \$38.1 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$16.3 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY97], Texas receives \$16.3 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$682.1 Million for Students Most in Need:** Texas receives \$682.1 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY97].
- **\$242.6 Million for Students with Disabilities:** This year, Texas will receive \$242.6 million under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to help ensure high quality educational opportunities for an estimated 461,843 disabled students in Texas.
- **\$111.2 Million for Vocational and Adult Education:** This year [FY97], \$111.2 million helps Texas's students and workers prepare for the 21st Century with technical and academic training. The funding also includes the School-to-Work program, bridging high school with vocational education.
- **\$384.3 Million in Pell Grants:** Texas receives \$384.3 million this year in Pell Grant funding, which helps Texas's low-income students go to college [FY97].
- **Over 5,500 Have Served in Texas through AmeriCorps:** This year, 107 AmeriCorps participants are serving their communities while earning money for college by working in Texas' schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. Since the National Service program began in 1994, over 5,500 members have served Texas in 360 different programs [through FY97].
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget includes both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **387,000 students in Texas will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 473,000 students in Texas will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

INVESTING IN TEXAS'S HEALTH:

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to uninsured children in Texas the Balanced Budget provides \$559 million in 1998 and \$2.524 billion over five years.**
- **Helping Texas Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Today, in Texas, 77,194 more women and children in need are receiving health and food assistance than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Texas in 1996, 92% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 89% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 89% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **\$29.6 Million in Ryan White Funds:** Since President Clinton took office, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by 159% nationwide. In FY97, Texas communities received \$14.4 million in Ryan White formula award funds and \$15.2 million in supplemental funds to care for people living with AIDS and HIV.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- **8 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 8 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Texas, in Grand Prairie, Friendswood, Crosby (2), Houston (2), and Odessa (2) [through 6/97]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Texas during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **3 Brownfields Pilots in Texas:** Since 1993, the EPA has awarded Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in Texas -- a regional pilot in Dallas and national pilots in Houston and Laredo. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds over a two year period to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- **\$40 Million to the Rio Grande Valley:** The Rio Grande Valley was designated an Urban Empowerment Zone in 1994 and was awarded \$40 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.
- **\$28 Million to Houston:** Houston was designated an Enterprise Community in December 1994 and was awarded \$3 for similar job-creation efforts. It was later declared an Enhanced Enterprise Community and was awarded an additional \$25 million.

- **\$12 Million to Other Communities Around Texas:** In addition, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, and Waco were each designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for urban renewal efforts.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$173 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Texas has received \$173 million in disaster relief. This includes \$166 million in assistance to recover from devastating floods that affected the Houston area in October of 1994.
- **41,530 More National Flood Insurance Policies:** Since the President took office, Texas has increased the number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies by 41,530. Since 1993, the number of homes and structures protected by NFIP policies has increased by 19%. As more individuals gain policies through the NFIP, the need for disaster assistance is lessened resulting in a reduced burden on America's taxpayers.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

- **\$1.1 Billion to Improve Mass Transit:** The FTA has provided \$1.1 billion since 1993 to improve public transportation in Texas [through FY97].
- **\$5.7 Billion in Highway Funding:** Since 1993, Texas has received \$5.7 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 240,000 jobs [through FY97].
- **Over \$624 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:** Since 1993, Texas has received over \$624 million to fund airport improvements [through 6/97].

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

November 14, 1997

STAFF COPY

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Friday, November 14, 1997

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

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- Political Background (including Hot Issues)
- Economic One-Pager
- CEQ Hot Issues
- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues
- Accomplishments

WASHINGTON, D.C.
LAS VEGAS, N.V.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1997

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1997**

FINAL SCHEDULE

'97 NOV 14 PM12:20

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

(Organization of American States)

JANNA SIDLEY

HOME: 202-466-8663

OFFICE: 202-514-6326

WHCA: 4565

EVENT COORDINATOR:

(Las Vegas)

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE:

(LAS VEGAS)

AL RUTHERFORD

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9189

WHCA PAGER: 800-309-8499

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Cloudy with occasional rain tapering to evening
drizzle. Wind northeast to southeast at 12 to 18
knots. Low 37 to 42. High 47 to 52.*

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

*Partly cloudy. Wind southwest 8 to 15 knots.
Low 41 to 46. High 62 to 67.*

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1997
FINAL SCHEDULE**

9:00 am- **MEETING**
9:15 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

9:20 am- **MEETING**
9:25 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

9:30 am- **BRIEFING**
10:00 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

10:05 am- **BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT**
10:30 am **ERNESTO ZEDILLO OF MEXICO**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty
POOL SPRAY

**Note: Acting Chief of Protocol Mary Mel French will escort
President Zedillo and his party to the Oval Office.**

-- At the conclusion of the meeting, **the President** will escort
President Zedillo to the Cabinet Room.

10:35 am- **EXPANDED BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT**
11:40 am **ERNESTO ZEDILLO OF MEXICO**
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty
CLOSED PRESS

-- At the conclusion of the meeting **the President** will proceed to the
Oval Office for a brief hold. (President Zedillo and his party will
remain in the Cabinet Room.)

11:40 am-
12:00 pm

BRIEFING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty, Mike McCurry

12:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route
Organization of American States
[drive time: 5 minutes]

**Note: The motorcade from The White House to the Organization of
American States will combine American and Mexican
participants.**

12:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Organization of American States

Greeters: Ana Colomar O'Brien, Chief of Protocol, Organization of
American States
Cesar Gaviria, Secretary General, Organization of
American States
Harriet ("Hattie") C. Babbitt, American Ambassador to the
Organization of American States
Carmen Moreno, Mexican Ambassador to the Organization
of American States

-- **The President**, accompanied by President Ernesto Zedillo,
proceeds upstairs.

Greeters: Christopher Thomas, Assistant Secretary General of the
Organization of American States
Ambassador Osbert Libord of St. Kitts and Nevis

-- **The President**, accompanied by President Ernesto Zedillo and
Cesar Gaviria, Secretary General, Organization of American
States, proceeds to the Hall of the Americas.

12:15 pm-
12:55 pm

HEMISPHERIC ARMS TRAFFICKING CONVENTION SIGNING
HALL OF THE AMERICAS

Organization of American States

Remarks: Vinca LaFleur

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mack McLarty

Event Coordinator: Janna Sidley

POOL PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by President Ernesto Zedillo and the General Cesar Gaviria, Secretary General of the Organization of American States.
- Announcement of the signing of the *Hemispheric Arms Trafficking Convention* by Thomas Pickering, Under-Secretary of State and Sergio Gonzalez Galvez, Under-Secretary for Multi-Lateral Affairs.
- General Cesar Gaviria, Secretary General makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and introduces President Ernesto Zedillo.
- President Ernesto Zedillo makes brief remarks.
- **The President** and President Ernesto Zedillo depart.

1:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Organization of American States via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

1:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

1:05 pm-
1:45 pm

LUNCH/ PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

1:45 pm-
2:45 pm

HOLD FOR BRIEFING AND POSSIBLE STATEMENT
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

3:00 pm- **BRIEFING**
3:15 pm OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

3:15 pm- **MEETING WITH HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN**
3:45 pm OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

3:55 pm- **BRIEFING**
4:00 pm OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Brenda Anders

4:00 pm- **TAPE THE RADIO ADDRESS**
4:20 pm ROOSEVELT ROOM
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Brenda Anders

4:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the South Lawn

4:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route
Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]
CLOSED PUBLIC
CLOSED PRESS

4:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

5:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One
en route McCarran International Airport, Las Vegas, NV
[flight time: 4 hours, 40 minutes]
[time change: -3]

WASHINGTON, D.C.
LAS VEGAS, N.V.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1997

6:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives McCarran International Airport, Las Vegas,
Nevada

Greeters: Governor Bob Miller
Mrs. Sandy Miller
Senator Richard Bryan
Mrs. Bonnie Bryan
Senator Harry Reid
Mrs. Landra Reid
Mayor Jan Jones
Mayor Jim Gibson, City of Henderson
Senate Minority Leader Dina Titus
Assembly Speaker Joe Dini
Assemblyman/Majority leader Richard Perkins & Daughter
Assemblywoman Barbara Buckley
Assemblyman Dario Herrera
James Balk
County Commission Chair Yvonne Atkinson Gates
Shelley Berkley

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Friday, November 14, 1997 [partial] (2 pages)	11/14/1997	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Trip Books
OA/Box Number: 14584

FOLDER TITLE:

November 1997-December 1997 [binder] [1]

2019-0990-S
rs3495

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

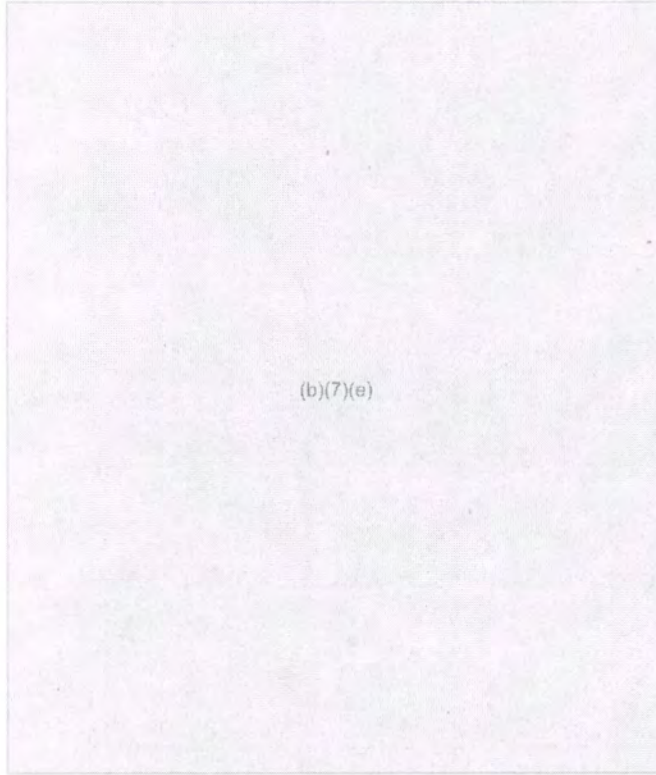
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

WASHINGTON, D.C.
LAS VEGAS, N.V.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1997

6:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs McCarran International Airport, Las Vegas,
Nevada via motorcade en route Desert Inn Resort
[drive time: 15 minutes]



November 14, 1997 (12:11pm)

WASHINGTON, D.C.
LAS VEGAS, N.V.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1997

7:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Desert Inn Resort

Greeters: Peter Boyton, Chief Executive Officer, Cesar's World
Gaming
John Koster, President, Desert Inn Resort
Cassandra Williams, Event Chair, Women's Leadership
Forum
Carol Pensky, Treasurer, Democratic National Committee

November 14, 1997 (12:11pm)

7:10 pm-
7:55 pm

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM NETWORK '97 RECEPTION
COUNTRY CLUB BALLROOM
Desert Inn Resort
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

There will be a pre-program.

- **Governor Miller, Senator Harry Reid and Senator Richard Bryan will be pre-seated on stage.**
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Mayor Jan Jones, City of Las Vegas; and Shelly Berkeley.
- Shelly Berkeley introduces Mayor Jan Jones.
- Mayor Jan Jones makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** speaks, works a ropeline and departs.

8:00 pm-
8:05 pm

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
SALON FOUR
Desert Inn Resort

8:10 pm-
8:30 pm

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
SALON THREE
Desert Inn Resort
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
CLOSED PRESS

- **The President** will receive 60 guests for photographs.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
LAS VEGAS, N.V.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1997

8:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Desert Inn Resort via motorcade en route
Private Residence
[drive time: 20 minutes]



8:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Brian Greenspun
Myra Greenspun
Amy Greenspun

9:00 pm-

PHOTO RECEIVING LINE

9:30 pm

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President** will receive 70 guests for photographs.

November 14, 1997 (12:11pm)

WASHINGTON, D.C.
LAS VEGAS, N.V.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1997

9:35 pm-
10:25 pm

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER
PRIVATE RESIDENCE - TENT
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
TIGHT POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

- **The President** proceeds to his seat for dinner.
- Dinner is served (20 minutes).
- Brian Greenspun makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

STAFF NOTE:	> STAFF HOLD IS THE DEN.
	> THERE WILL BE A STAFF SHUTTLE FROM THE RESIDENCE TO THE HILTON HOTEL

BC RON **PRIVATE RESIDENCE**
 HENDERSON, NEVADA

HRC RON **INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL**
 TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN

November 14, 1997 (12:11pm)

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM EVENT
HONORING PRESIDENT CLINTON**

Date: November 14, 1997
Venue: Desert Inn Hotel
Las Vegas, Nevada
Time: 7:05 p.m.
From: Fran Katz, Finance Director

'97 NOV 13 PM8:04

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Women's Leadership Forum (WLF) reception is to raise funds for the Democratic National Committee (DNC).

II. BACKGROUND

This fundraising event is for the WLF, the DNC's donor council for the women's community. There are over 2,200 nationwide members with chapters in New York, Miami and Washington, DC. The WLF has been impressively successful in empowering the women's civic and business community to become involved in the political process.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached guest list for the photo receiving line. Estimated attendance at the event is 400 guests.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The event is open to the press.

V. SEQUENCE

7:05 p.m.

- YOU enter the hotel and are greeted by Peter Boyton, CEO, Ceasar's World and John Koster, President, Desert Inn
- YOU are announced into the room with Las Vegas Mayor Jan Jones and Congressional Candidate Shelley Berkley
- Shelley Marcus delivers brief remarks and introduces Jan Jones
- Jan Jones makes brief remarks and introduces you
- YOU deliver remarks
- YOU exit stage left and work a ropeline left to right
- YOU take police and driver photos
- YOU depart Desert Inn

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

Acknowledge: Sen. and Landra Reid; Sen. and Bonnie Byran; Gov. Miller, Mayor Jones; former Rep. Bilbray; Nev. Dem. Chair Paul Henry; WLF Natl. Chair Cynthia Friedman; Carol Pensky; Members of the Nevada State Leg. Local Elected Officials. Thanks also to Shelly Berkley for pulling this event together.

• 4 yrs ago, goals: Am Dr, peace/freedom, One Amer. Keep values alive in new time. End of cong: good year for America. 1st bal bud in gen; biggest investment higher ed 50 yrs, Chld hlth care since '65; NATO exp, CWC. Dems shld be proud, moment of hope, but more to do.

Economic plan Def. ↘ 92+%. 13.5M jobs; unemp at 4.7% -- 24 yr. low; Crime and Welfare down: 250,000 in the most recent month. 1.7 m since bill, 3.6 m since 1993.

• **Hist. bal bud:** Up to 5 M+ insured children (24 B); secures Medicare for a decade; NIH ↗by \$900 m. Ryan White ↗by \$150m.

Annual mammograms. Brst Cancr \$ doubled.

• **Expand Opp. for America's families:**

FMLA(In Nevada: 500,000 covered). Min Wage. Kass/Kenn. Childcare.

Adoption tax credit. \$500 child tax credit.

Child support (collections up 76% in NV since '92). Full fund. of WIC. In Nevada: 1.1 M to fight Domestic Violence. SBA has tripled loans to women businesses.

- **Exp. Opp. through Educ:** bggst increase since '65. \$1,500 HOPE. Pell Grants: inc. to \$3000. AM Read: \$300m. Charter fundng up 57%. Near goal of 1m kids in Head Start (850,000 now). Now, standards full fndng.

- **Expand Opp. by advancing leadership.** Model for women around the world.

- **41% of Adm. Appointees are women (highest ever) 1/3 of judicial nominees. (Again, highest ever.) First female Att. General, Sec. of State. OMB, NEC Director.**

- **Demand Responsibility:** No genetic discrimination. No drive through mastectomies. Tobacco goals. Climate Change; **CFR:** GOP blocked reform.

- **Community:** One America. Town Hall in Akron on December 3.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Date: November 14, 1997
Venue: The home of Brian and Myra Greenspun
Green Valley, Nevada
Time: 7:00 p.m.
From: Fran Katz, Finance Director

'97 NOV 13 PM8:05

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this dinner is to raise funds for the Democratic National Committee (DNC).

II. BACKGROUND

This event is a dinner to engage major supporters of the DNC in the metropolitan Las Vegas area. The guests represent business and corporate leaders in the community, involved in philanthropic organizations. Estimated attendance at the dinner is 80 guests.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The dinner is open to the press for remarks.

SEQUENCE

7:00 p.m.

- YOU enter the home and are greeted by Brian and Myra Greenspun
- YOU greet guests in a photo receiving line
- YOU proceed to the tent and are seated at the head table for the entree
- After dessert is served, the program begins
 - Brian Greenspun delivers remarks and introduces YOU
 - YOU deliver remarks
- Following remarks you retire to the house for the evening

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

DNC Las Vegas 11/14/97

'97 NOV 14 PM 12:42

Acknowledge: Sen. and Landra Reid; Sen. and Bonnie Bryan; Gov. and Sandy Miller; former Rep. Bilbray and his wife Mikey.

• **4 yrs ago, goals:** Am Dr, peace/freedom, One Amer. Keep values alive in new time. End of cong: good year for America. 1st bal bud in gen; biggest investment higher ed 50 yrs, Chld hlth care since '65; NATO exp, CWC. We should be proud, moment of hope, but more to do.

Economic plan Def. ↘ 92+%. 13.5M jobs; [245,000 new jobs in Nevada]. Unemp at 4.7% -- 24 yr. low; [in NV drop by nearly 50%.] Crime, Welfare down. [18% fewer Nevadans on Welfare.]

• **Hist. bal bud:** Up to 5 M+ insured children (24 B) [33 M for Nevada's children]; secures Medicare for a decade; NIH ↗by \$900 m. Ryan White funding ↗by \$150m. Diabetes.

• **Exp. Opp. through Educ:** bggst increase since '65. \$1,500 HOPE. [28,000 Nevada Students] Pell: inc. to \$3000. Am Read: \$300m. Charter fund up 57% Now, standards

• **Expand Opp. for America's families:** FMLA(In Nevada: 500,000 covered). Min Wage. Kass/Kenn. Childcare. Adoption tax credit. Child support (collections up 76% in NV since '92).

November 14, 1997

'97 NOV 13 PM6:19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Mona Pasquil

RE: Nevada Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	189,148	37%
Bush/Quayle	175,828	35%
Perot/Stockdale	132,580	26%

1996

Clinton/Gore	203,974	44%
Dole/Kemp	198,244	43%
Perot/Choate	43,986	9%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were in Las Vegas on July 28, 1997, to attend the National Governors Association Conference. **YOU** were also in Incline Village on July 26, 1997, to attend the Lake Tahoe Summit.

The Vice President was in Lake Tahoe, California and Incline Village on July 26, 1997, to attend the Lake Tahoe Summit.

The First Lady was in Las Vegas on October 22, 1996, for a Clinton/Gore College Day Rally, an address at the Barbara Greenspun Lecture Series, and remarks to the WLF.

Mrs. Gore was in Las Vegas on September 13, 1996, for an address to the UFCW Women's Network Conference, a tour of Citibank Childcare Center, and a roundtable discussion with Citibank workers.

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Nevada's liberal gambling laws and high influx of newcomers gives this state a unique political landscape. The 6.4 percent gambling receipts tax has generated enough revenue to spare Nevada residents much taxation while bolstering the state's economy throughout the 1992 recession. With America's fastest growing population, Nevada has historically had a politically volatile electorate. The vast majority of Nevada's 1.34 million residents live in the Las Vegas area (1,000,000).

Politically, Nevada has sent mixed signals over the past two decades. Historically, it was Democratic, sending politically shrewd Democrats to Washington to protect the interests of a state always heavily dependant on the federal government. In the 1980's however, the state

trended sharply Republican. In the 1990's, the picture has been mixed. Although President Clinton carried the state and Democratic Senators Harry Reid and Richard Bryan were reelected, Nevada elected two Republicans to the U.S. House and the parties evenly split the top statewide offices.

Republicans hold the state Senate 12-9, but the Democrats regained control of the state assembly in 1996, 25-17.

GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor Bob Miller (D) is term-limited in 1998.

On the Democratic side, Assembly Speaker Joe Dini is considering the race. Dini is being courted by Senator Harry Reid after Attorney General Frankie Sue del Papa, Las Vegas Mayor Jan Laverty Jones and state Senate Minority Leader Dina Titus decided to forego a gubernatorial run.

Dini, 68, a seven-term House Speaker from Yerington, expressed concern that the Democrats need a strong gubernatorial candidate and will announce his intentions by the first of the year. Dini would have to choose between seeking re-election or filing for governor.

State Senator Joe Neal (D), of north Las Vegas, is also contemplating running for governor.

Kenny Guinn (R) is the Republican heir apparent. A businessman with a long record of public service in Nevada and an attractive personality, Guinn, 60, is likely to make a formidable candidate. He has a two-year headstart in fundraising and the support of the state's gaming industry. A middle-of-the-road Republican, Guinn is also likely to be reasonably strong with unions. Guinn has been traveling around the state and branching out to the NAACP and other groups.

The other Republican in the field is Hollywood producer Aaron Russo (R), who made his candidacy official on May 10. Russo, a Californian, founded the Constitution Party in California and registered to vote in Nevada only two weeks before his announcement. In a public statement, Russo said he didn't think he was the underdog in the race against Guinn; "Kenny has been anointed by a few people in the party and I respect Kenny. But he has no support from the rank and file." Russo is catering to the libertarian, anti-government sentiments of Nevada's northern, rural constituency. However, his background may cost him in a state where voters have traditionally been weary of millionaires coming in from out-of-state and attempting to purchase government seats.

Lieutenant Governor Lonnie Hammargren (R) says he will run for Governor, but has been receiving increasingly bad press. Hammargren, a neurosurgeon, reportedly lost his

temper and was forced to undergo a personnel review at the hospital where he works, and members of both parties are bewildered by his antics as Senate President. Hammargren still has some political clout as an outsider appealing to anti-government voters, but is unlikely to get very far in the race.

Secretary of State Dean Heller (R) has been advised by friends and party members to test the waters in next year's gubernatorial race. Heller trampled his Democratic opponent in the last election, and is an attractive, young moderate. He could be a factor if he enters the race, but whether or not he will do so is still unclear.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senators- Nevada has two Democratic senators. Senator Richard Bryan was first elected in 1988. Senator Harry Reid was first elected in 1986, and is up for reelection in 1998.

1998 SENATE RACE

Primary:

Harry Reid (D)

September 1, 1998

Senator Harry Reid (D) was elected in 1986, defeating Jim Santini (R) 50%-45%, and reelected in 1992, defeating Demar Dehl (R) 51%-40%. His greatest electoral strength is in Las Vegas and Clark County, the most rapidly growing part of the state. Although he is not at the top of GOP target lists, he has already drawn one challenger and a second is considering a bid.

On May 20, retired businessman Bruce James (R), announced his candidacy for the Senate. James, 54, states that his net worth is \$35 million. James is a self-described conservative who says he wants to transfer power from the federal level back to the state and local level. He has estimated that his campaign will cost \$6 million, almost double the amount that Senators Reid and Senator Bryan spent in their past elections. James appears willing to spend his own money, \$3 million on the primary and \$3 million on the general, to meet that target. He vows to have a campaign war chest exceeding \$1 million by July 31. James, who moved into the state in 1993 from California, currently lacks name recognition even among party and elected officials.

Representative John Ensign (R-01), is looking seriously at the Senate race. Ensign was elected in 1994, by about 1,500 votes, and in 1996 by 50.1%. Democrats have a significant voter registration edge in the district, and Ensign's ability to win in this district could help him statewide. However, Republicans might have a difficult time retaining the congressional seat if Ensign runs for the Senate; businesswoman Shelly Berkley (D) is expected to present a strong Democratic challenge. Another factor Ensign is considering in his decision is James' financial advantage. Senator Reid's office estimates that James' promised \$3 million spending in the primary will succeed in keeping Ensign from entering the race. Ensign says he will make an announcement about his intentions this fall.

September internal polling by Reid's campaign show a 69% approval rating. A DSCC poll, of 800 registered voters, conducted May 5-8, shows voter opinion of Senator Reid's (D) job performance.

<u>JOB RATING</u>	<u>5/97</u>	<u>9/92</u>
Approve	69%	60%
Disapprove	17%	28%

This approval rating has remained constant for the past two months, and Reid is unlikely to face any Democratic primary challenge. In addition, Reid has the advantage of being the richest member of the Nevada delegation and one of the wealthiest in the Senate, with holdings between \$2.1 million and \$4.9 million.

Senator Richard Bryan (D) was elected in 1988, defeating incumbent Chic Hecht (R) by 50%-46%, after Hecht had failed to stop the 1987 law declaring Yucca Mountain the nation's permanent nuclear waste disposal site. Prior to serving in the Senate, Bryan served in the State Assembly and State Senate. In addition, Bryan served as Attorney General in 1978 and Governor in 1988.

In 1994, Bryan was targeted by national Republicans as a vulnerable incumbent. Hal Furman (R), a former Reagan appointee in the Interior Department who has been in the private sector since 1985, attacked Bryan as a career politician. By campaigning as an independent voice and vastly outspending Furman (\$3 million to \$845,000), Bryan won a second term in the Senate by 51% to 41%.

CONGRESSIONAL RACES

First District **John Ensign (R)**
Elected in 1994.

State Democrats are hopeful about their chances to take back this seat from Republican John Ensign. Las Vegas businesswoman and former state Assemblywoman Shelley Berkely (D) is likely to present a strong challenge. With the election still a full year away, Berkely has already raised \$185,000, half of what the Democratic candidate here had in 1996. Berkely has a strong liberal tag on her, but she has a dynamic, energetic personality, and Ensign is expected to challenge U.S. Senator Harry Reid. Ensign defeated state Senator Bob Coffin (D) in 1996, by 50%-44%, a narrow victory in which he outspent Coffin, \$1.9 million to \$593,000.

Second District

Jim Gibbons (R)
Elected in 1996.

To date, no Democrats have entered the field for the Second congressional seat, which is currently occupied by Rep. Jim Gibbons (R). The Second district - which comprises 99% of Nevada's land, including Reno, Carson City, and Las Vegas' suburbs - is predominantly Republican. Current Republican Congressman Jim Gibbons won in 1996, with a huge margin of 65,000 votes, (59%-35% over Thomas "Spike" Wilson (D)). Recently Gibbons has been forging an alliance in Congress with ultra-conservative Congresswoman Helen Chenoweth (R-Idaho), and according to sources in Senator Reid's office, he will likely be criticizing the Tahoe conference from the sidelines. This seat will likely remain Republican.

STATE LEGISLATURE

State Assembly. The Democrats held a comfortable majority in the Assembly this session with 25 Democrats and 17 Republicans, after being tied last session 21-21. In 1998, the focus will be on protecting the Democratic incumbents elected in 1996, and holding onto all 25 seats in the Assembly. To date, it looks like none of the Democratic incumbents are retiring. Three seats are being targeted for possible gains in the Assembly: in Clark County, District 2, currently held by Merle Berman (R); in Washoe County, District 27, currently held by Pat Hickey (R); and District 37, currently held by Don Gustavson (R).

State Senate. The Senate currently has 9 Democrats and 12 Republicans. There is wide speculation that the Democrats have a good chance of taking control of the state Senate in 1998, while maintaining control of the Assembly. There are primarily three Senate seats being targeted. In Clark County, State Senator Kathy Augustine (R), who represents Senate district 7 (which is also represented by Minority Leader Dina Titus (D)), is very unpopular with voters at the present time. State Senator Mark James (R), who represents Senate district 8, is popular among voters, but may run for another office, leaving the seat open to a Democratic challenge. Finally, in Washoe County, where State Senator Maurice Washington (R) currently holds a seat, polls show that the number of Democratic and Republican voters is closely tied.

Gaining control of the State Senate in 1998 is a critical goal for Nevada Democrats because control of congressional redistricting is at issue. After the 2000 Census, Nevada is expected to pick up another congressional seat. Party officials believe that if Democrats don't take control of the State Senate in 1998, it will be harder to do so in 2000, when the stakes are much higher.

HOT ISSUES

Growth Management. Nevada has been America's fastest growing state since 1960. In the 1980s, the population increased by 50%, from 800,000 in 1980 to 1.6 million. Between 1990

and 1996, it has added another 401,000, a 33% increase in just six years. Every month, approximately 6000 people move into Las Vegas Valley, and several rural areas are experiencing unprecedented growth.

Maintaining state infrastructure in the face of this rapid growth has become a critical issue. In this past session, Democratic legislators were extremely aggressive in advocating responsible growth management as well as finding solutions for immediate problems created by rapid growth. The Legislature passed a bill allowing local governments to raise the sales tax by 1/4 to fund specified infrastructure needs, such as expansion of the water and sewer system in Clark County. In addition to passing a bill to create a regional planning commission for Southern Nevada, the Legislature also passed a school construction funding bill which increased room and real estate transfer taxes, and legislation limiting neighborhood casinos. Legislation that did not win final passage but became the centerpoint of all discussion on growth management was sponsored by Senate Minority Leader Dina Titus. Her Ring-Around-the-Valley Bill, which would have imposed a physical growth boundary around Los Vegas Valley and required infrastructure impact statements for new developments, will probably be reintroduced next session or through ballot initiative.

Nuclear waste. The battle to keep a temporary waste site continues in 1997, with many senators, aware that nuclear waste is piled up in their states, increasingly eager to implement the 1987 law making Yucca Mountain the nation's permanent waste disposal site. After the Energy Department acknowledged that the permanent site will not be ready by the January 1998 deadline, the Senate passed a bill (S104) in April 1997, mandating that a temporary site be created at the Nevada Test Site. The legislation only received 65 votes, two short of the two-thirds majority needed to overcome the President's promised veto. The House of Representatives passed a bill targeting Nevada for the interim storage of nuclear waste. **YOUR** pledge to veto any legislation targeting Nevada for the interim storage of nuclear waste while work is ongoing on the permanent repository is extremely critical for the people of Nevada.

Water. Nevada has been in negotiations with other states along the Colorado River to guarantee the equal allotment of water. Current water allotment is still based on a 1922 law which clearly does not take into account the major population shifts in the Southwest in the past several decades, but any changes in present allotment must meet Federal approval. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt has given his blessing to permitting Nevada to use more Colorado River water through different avenues. Nevada has been working on an agreement with Arizona, by which it would gain access to surplus water in Arizona and bank it in underground reservoirs. Nevada is also working hard on a proposed deal with California where Nevada would help fund a major project to line the All-American Canal in Southern California with concrete, in order to improve flow and save water-loss.

POLITICAL DATA

U.S. Senate:	2D
U.S. House:	2R
State Senate:	9D/12R
House:	25D/17R
Electoral Votes:	4

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Harry Reid (D)

Representative John Ensign (R)

Senator Richard H. Bryan (D)

Representative Jim Gibbons (R)

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor

Lt. Governor

Secretary of State

Attorney General

State Controller

Treasurer

Bob Miller (D)

Dr. Lonnie L. Hammargren, M.D. (R)

Dean Heller (R)

Frankie Sue Del Papa (D)

Darrel Daines (R)

Robert L. Seale (R)

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Senate President

Senate President Pro Tempore

Senate Majority Leader

Senate Majority Whip Leader

Senate Minority Leader

Senate Minority Whip Leader

House Speaker

House Speaker Pro Tem

House Majority Leader

House Majority Whip Leader

House Minority Leader

House Minority Whip Leader

Lt. Gov. Lonnie Hammargren (R)

Lawrence Jacobsen (R)

William Raggio (R)

Jon C. Porter (R)

Dina Titus (D)

Michael A. Schneider (D)

Joe Dini (D)

Jan Evans (D)

Richard Perkins (D)

Wendell Williams (D)

Lynn Hettrick (R)

Deanna Braunlin (R)

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES

NAME	TITLE	AGENCY
William Bible	Member	Gambling Impact Study Com
Kathy Bartlett	Member	JFK Center Adv Cmte on Art
Robin Greenspun	Member	JFK Center Adv Cmte on Art
Evan Wallach	Judge	US Court of International Trade
David Hagen	Judge	US District Court
James Bilbray	Member	Military Academy, US, Brd
Sandy Miller	Member	Presidential Scholars, Comm
Brian Greenspun	Commisioner	Small Business Comm, WH
Peter Neumann	Member	Tahoe Reg Planning Agency
Kathryn Landreth	US Attorney	US Attorneys
Herbert Lee Brown	US Marshal	US Marshals
Linton Wells	Director	Defense, Department of
Kenneth Williams	DAS for Grants	HUD

NEVADA AT A GLANCE...

- 1996 estimated population of Nevada is 1,603,000, up 33.4% from 1990 (1,201,833).
- 12% residents are 65 years of age or older. The senior population is expected to triple in the next 20 years.
- 78% of Nevada citizens are white; 11% Hispanic; 3% Asian; 7% African-American; 2% are American Indian.
- 38% of the voting age population participated in the 1996 elections.
- 42% of registered voters in 1996 identified themselves as Democrats, and 42% identified themselves as Republicans.

State Party. Paul Henry was elected State Chair of the Nevada State Democratic Party in February, 1997, and resides in Las Vegas. Carol Cox was elected Vice Chair in February, 1997, and resides in Sparks. Joan Wilhelm is the Executive Director of the state party, and is located in Las Vegas.

1998 Coordinated Democratic Campaign. Nevada has been identified by the DNC as a model state for 1998 election strategy, a state in the Rocky Mountain region in which Democrats have

the potential to make significant gains. Nevada has top-down targets for Democratic candidates in 1998, from the Governor's seat, to the First Congressional seat, to the State Senate, and Senator Reid is working with other candidates to formulate a concerted statewide party strategy. State Democratic officials are taking Nevada's rapid growth into account as they plan for 1998; part of the strategy involves early voter registration and training to educate new, incoming voters who are unfamiliar with Democratic officeholders and candidates. Polls by the state Democratic party show that the new voters are surprisingly more liberal and more Democratic than expected, counter to predictions that the newcomers would vote overwhelmingly Republican. One of the most critical goals for the party will be to regain control of the Senate in order to control congressional redistricting after 2000.

CRIME (COPS)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>Estimated Funds</u>
AHEAD	13.0	\$975,000
DV		\$31,500
FAST	18.0	\$1,267,685
MORE	50.4	\$604,006
MORE 96	28.4	\$595,759
MRENEWAL	0.0	\$397,241
PHASE 1	32.0	\$2,440,885
PHS	5.0	\$375,000
PSP		\$206,218
TROOPS	0.0	\$8,635
UHP	59.0	\$4,276,684
NV/TOTAL	205.8	\$11,178,612

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEVADA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Nevada after the first 56 months of the Clinton Administration:

'97 NOV 13 PM 3:18

Improved Economic Conditions in Nevada during the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.3% to 4.4%.
- 252,300 new jobs, or 54,064 **per year**--compared to 23,375 **per year** during the previous administration.
- 232,700 new private-sector jobs, or 49,864 **per year**--compared to 18,900 **per year** during the previous administration.
- 12,600 new manufacturing jobs, or 2,700 **per year**--compared to 625 **per year** during the previous administration.
- 43,600 new construction jobs, or 9,343 **per year**--compared to 100 **per year** during the previous administration.
- New business incorporations have increased 16.5% **per year**--after increasing 4.2% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Homebuilding has increased 15% **per year**--after falling 13% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bank lending has increased by 22% **per year**--after dropping by 10% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 65%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 78%.

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

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

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

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

261,000 NEVADA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 261,203 workers in Nevada, and protects the jobs of 15,692 workers in Nevada who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

44,100 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEVADA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 44,100 Nevada borrowers -- 30,900 current borrowers and 13,200 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.



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

November 13, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY *WW for KAM*

SUBJECT: NEVADA ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

YUCCA MOUNTAIN

The Nevada delegation and many Nevada citizens are very concerned about legislation that has passed, in slightly different versions, both the House and Senate this year requiring the construction of an interim storage site for high-level nuclear waste near Yucca Mountain, Nevada.

Yucca Mountain is being studied by DOE, pursuant to statutory requirement, as a possible permanent repository for this waste. The pending bills would require that interim facilities be constructed before it is determined whether Yucca Mountain is an appropriate permanent site and would waive certain environmental requirements. You have explicitly threatened veto of both bills, and Administration officials have been very active in opposing them.

You should reiterate your commitment to veto either version of the bill and note that everyone needs to work hard to prevent possible veto override. The Senate passed the bill 65-34; the House passed its version 307-120.

TAHOE

The core initiatives you launched in July at the Lake Tahoe Presidential forum are now in place. A Federal Interagency Partnership has been formed to coordinate the activities of federal agencies. An Advisory Committee to work with regional governments has been created. And Secretary Glickman has signed an Intergovernmental Memorandum of Agreement with the State of Nevada, the Washoe Tribe and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to assist in accomplishing our environmental and economic goals. Federal spending in the Lake Tahoe Region now totals \$52 million over two years, more than double the previous level.

The State of California has indicated that it will not sign the Intergovernmental MOA, although we still hope Governor Wilson will decide to join in this nonpartisan effort. If asked, you should say that we will continue to deliver real money for real projects with the assistance of Tahoe-area people, whether or not California signs the MOA.

'97 NOV 13 PM8:45

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 13, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. *TM*
JON P. JENNINGS *JPJ*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Area 51: On-going litigation concerning "Area 51," operated by the Air Force, continues to receive extensive news coverage. Individuals claiming they formerly worked at the site brought separate suits against the EPA and the Air Force. They claim injury from the alleged burning of hazardous waste. A Presidential exemption of September 1996 exempts the Air Force from any obligation to disclose classified information concerning this area. Lawsuits were dismissed and are now on appeal. (DoD)

Business Incubator Funds: The NAACP Community Resource Center was scheduled to build and operate a business incubator in Las Vegas. HUD earmarked \$300,000 for the project, which was to have opened its doors in February. The NAACP could not meet its commitment, so the funds were reprogrammed to the City of Las Vegas' Business Incubator last month. (HUD)

Airport Traffic Control Tower: Senator Bryan and Congressman Ensign support funding for a new Airport Traffic Control Tower for the North Las Vegas Airport. The FY98 DOT Appropriations bill contains \$5 million for this project. (DOT)

Nevada Test Site: The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia will rule soon on whether to force DOE to begin taking possession of radioactive waste from civilian reactors by January 31, 1998. Last year, the same court ruled DOE is obligated to store the waste, but did not specify how to do it.

Loan Defaults: Nevada leads the nation in the rate of students failing to repay the federal government for money borrowed to cover tuition costs. The state's student loan default rate was 17 percent for 1995-96. The rate of students refusing to repay their loans is down for the fifth consecutive year. The rate for Nevada was 34 percent three years ago.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Nevada

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 4.3%:** The unemployment rate in Nevada has declined from 7.3% to 4.3% since 1993.
- **245,100 New Jobs:** 245,100 new jobs have been created in Nevada since 1993 -- an average of 53,476 jobs per year -- compared to an average of just 23,375 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **56,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 24,000 Nevada workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 32,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **The Poverty Rate Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.7% in 1996. Since the President signed his 1993 Economic Plan into law, the nation has seen the largest three year drop in poverty in a decade. In Nevada, the poverty rate has fallen 1.7% since 1993. [1996 data]
- **518,100 Protected By Family & Medical Leave:** Approximately 518,100 Nevada residents are covered by the Family & Medical Leave Law, which allows workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing relative [1995 data].
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 170,000 families in Nevada.**
- **Bank Lending Up Over \$12.3 Billion:** Bank lending has increased \$12.3 billion -- an average of nearly \$3 billion per year. In contrast, bank lending *decreased* an average of over \$1 billion per year during the previous administration.
- **Homebuilding Up 15.1%:** Homebuilding has increased an average of 15.1% per year since 1993, after declining an average of 13.4% per year over the previous administration.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **209 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 209 new police officers to date in communities across Nevada [through 7/97].
- **\$1.1 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Nevada will be able to use \$1.1 million in federal funds this year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Nevada received \$1 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In 1998, Nevada will receive an estimated \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$2.6 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Nevada's Schools:** Nevada receives \$2.6 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEVADA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **6,218 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 6,218 fewer people on welfare in Nevada now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 18% decrease. [through 6/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 76%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$24 million -- or 76% -- in Nevada since FY92 [through FY96].

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- ***Over \$8 Million in Head Start Funding:*** In FY96, Nevada received \$8.2 million in Head Start funding, benefitting over 1,800 students. This year, Nevada receives \$9.5 million, an increase of \$1.3 million over 1996.
- ***\$1.9 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:*** This year [FY97], Nevada receives \$1.9 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- ***\$1 Million for Technology Literacy:*** This year [FY97], Nevada receives \$1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- ***\$22.9 Million for Students Most in Need:*** Nevada receives \$22.9 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY97].
- ***\$15.7 Million for Students with Disabilities:*** This year, Nevada will receive \$15.7 million under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to help ensure high quality educational opportunities for an estimated 29,972 disabled students in Nevada.
- ***\$7.2 Million for Vocational and Adult Education:*** This year, \$7.2 million helps Nevada's students and workers prepare for the 21st Century with technical and academic training. The funding also includes the School-to-Work program, bridging high school with vocational education.
- ***\$12.3 Million in Pell Grants:*** Nevada receives \$12.3 million this year in Pell Grant funding, which helps Nevada's low-income students go to college.
- ***Over 1800 Have Served in Nevada through AmeriCorps:*** This year, 1678 AmeriCorps participants are serving their communities while earning money for college by working in Nevada's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. Since the National Service program began in 1994, over 1800 members have served New Mexico in 130 different programs.
- ***Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:*** The balanced budget includes both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **28,000 students in Nevada will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 34,000 students in Nevada will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

INVESTING IN NEVADA'S HEALTH:

- ***Health Care for Uninsured Children:*** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state

level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to uninsured children in Nevada the Balanced Budget provides \$33 million in 1998 and \$150 million over five years.**

- **Helping Nevada Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Today, in Nevada, 10,195 more women and children in need are receiving health and food assistance than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Nevada in 1996, 91% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 87% received the vaccine for polio; 86% received the vaccine for measles, and 89% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- **\$3 Million to Las Vegas:** Las Vegas was designated an Enterprise Community in December, 1994 and was awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$22 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Nevada has received \$22 million in disaster relief.
- **4,309 More National Flood Insurance Policies:** Since the President took office, Nevada has increased the number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies by 4,309. Since 1993, the number of homes and structures protected by NFIP policies has increased by 62%. As more individuals gain policies through the NFIP, the need for disaster assistance is lessened resulting in a reduced burden on America's taxpayers.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

- **Over \$69 Million to Improve Mass Transit:** The FTA has provided over \$69 million since 1993 to improve public transportation in Nevada [through FY97].
- **\$591 Million in Highway Funding:** Since 1993 Nevada has received more than \$591 million in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate approximately 24,874 jobs [through FY97].
- **Nearly \$137 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:** Nevada has received nearly \$137 million in airport improvement funds, which has gone to Las Vegas-Henderson Sky Harbor and the North Las Vegas Air Terminal [through 6/97].