PRESIDENTIAL
TRIP
BOOKS

MARCH 1998-
APRIL 1998

Presidential Trip Books

MARCH 1998-APRIL 1998

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Divider Title: **MARCH 1998**

THE TRIP

of

THE PRESIDENT

to

WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

and

CINCINNATI, OHIO

March 10, 1998

Staff Copy

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Tuesday, March 10, 1998

WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

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Tuesday, March 10, 1998

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1998

'98 MAR 9 PM 7:2E

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	STEPHANIE STREETT	
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	WHCA PAGER:	4033
EVENT COORDINATOR:	AVIVA STEINBERG	
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Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, March 10, 1998
Final Schedule

7:30 am	**THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the South Lawn
7:35 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs the White House en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
7:45 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base
8:00 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Bradley Field, Connecticut [flight time: 1 hour and 5 minutes]
9:05 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Bradley Field, Connecticut Greeters: Representative Barbara Kennelly Richard Borer, Mayor, West Haven John DeStefano, Mayor, New Haven Gene Eriquez, Mayor, Danbury Tim Larson, Mayor, East Hartford Joe Marinam, Mayor, Meriden Walter Pawelkiewicz, Mayor, Windham Mike Peters, Mayor, Hartford Domenique Thorton,Mayor, Middletown
9:15 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Bradley Field, Connecticut via Marine One en route Sherwood Landing Zone, Connecticut [flight time: 40 minutes]
9:55 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Sherwood Landing Zone, Connecticut
10:05 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Sherwood Island Landing Zone en route Housatonic Community - Technical College [drive time: 15 minutes]

10:20 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Housatonic Community - Technical College

Greeters: Representative Chris Shays
Representative Sam Gejdenson
Joseph Ganim, Mayor, Bridgeport
Dr. Janis Wurtz, President, Housatonic Community - Technical College
Marie Nulty, Director, Early Childhood Laboratory School
Attorney General Richard Blumenthal
State Treasurer Paul J. Sylvestor
Comptroller Nancy Wyman
Speaker of the House Thomas Ritter
Senate President Pro Tempore Kevin Sullivan
Senate Majority Leader George Jespen
House Majority Leader Moina Lyon
President of the Board of Alderman John Fabrizi

10:30 am-
10:50 am

TOUR CLASSROOM
EARLY CHILDHOOD LABORATORY SCHOOL
HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY - TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS

-- **The President**, accompanied by Marie Nulty, Dr. Janis Wurtz, Mayor Ganim, Representative Chris Shays and Representative Chris Dodd, will tour the classroom.

10:55 am-
11:00 am

POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY - TECHNICAL COLLEGE

11:05 am- 11:55 am	**CHILD CARE EVENT** PERFORMING ARTS BUILDING HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY - TECHNICAL COLLEGE Remarks: June Shih Staff Contact: Bruce Reed Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg **OPEN PRESS**

-- **The President,** accompanied by Mayor Joseph Ganim, Representative Chris Shays, Senator Chris Dodd and Pamela Price, are announced onto stage to "Hail to the Chief" and "Ruffles and Flourishes."

-- Mayor Joseph Ganim gives welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Chris Shays.

-- Representative Chris Shays gives remarks and introduces Senator Chris Dodd.

-- Senator Chris Dodd gives remarks and introduces Pamela Price.

-- Pamela Price gives remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** gives remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

NOTE: There are 150 audience members.

12:00 pm- 12:10 pm	**OVERFLOW ROPELINE** ATRIUM HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY - TECHNICAL COLLEGE
12:15 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Housatonic Community - Technical College en route Inn at National Hall [drive time: 15 minutes]
12:30 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Inn at National Hall

Greeters: Governor Roy Romer
Len Barrack, National Finance Chair
Bob Rose
Michael Rose
Danielle Rose
David Rose

12:35 pm- 12:55 pm	**PHOTO RECEIVING LINE** DINING ROOM INN AT NATIONAL HALL Staff Contact: Craig Smith Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg **CLOSED PRESS**

-- **The President** will greet 60 people for photographs.

1:00 pm- 1:40 pm	**DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS COUNCIL LUNCH** DINING ROOM INN AT NATIONAL HALL Remarks: Paul Tuchmann Staff Contact: Craig Smith Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg **POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)**

-- **The President** proceeds to his seat.

-- Lunch is served.

-- Governor Roy Romer, Chair, Democratic National Committee, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Barbara Kennelly.

-- Barbara Kennelly makes remarks and introduces Bob Rose.

-- Bob Rose makes remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

1:45 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Inn at National Hall en route Sherwood Landing Zone [drive time: 15 minutes]
2:00 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Sherwood Landing Zone
2:10 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Sherwood Landing Zone en route Bradley Field, Connecticut [flight time: 40 minutes]

2:50 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Bradley Field, Connecticut
3:05 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Bradley Field, Connecticut en route Cincinnati, Ohio [approximate flight time: 1 hour, 45 minutes]
4:50 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Northern Kentucky Greater Cincinnati International Airport

Greeters:

Mayor Roxanne Qualls
Vice-Mayor Minete Cooper
City Council Member Dwight Tillery
City Council Member Todd Portune
City Council Member Tyrone Yates
Mary Boyle, Candidate, US Senate
David Leland, Chair, Ohio Democratic Party
John Donofrio, County Treasurer
Richard Cordray, Candidate, Attorney General
Michael Coleman, Candidate for LG
Dan Radford, Executive Secretary of Ohio AFL-CIO
Tom Mooney, American Federation of Teachers, Vice-President; Cincinnati Federation of Teachers, President
Lee Fisher, Candidate for Governor of Ohio
Tim Burke, Hamilton County Democratic Chair
Sally Patton Davis, Northern Kentucky Liaison for Governor Patton
Ken Lucas, Boone County, Kentucky, Judge/Executive; Candidate for Kentucky's 4th Congressional District
Ken Paul, Campbell County, Kentucky, Judge/Executive
Rodney Cain, Kenton County Judge Executive
Mark Mallory, State Representative
Senator Sam Britton, State Representative

5:05 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Northern Kentucky Greater Cincinnati International Airport via motorcade en route the Regal Hotel, Cincinnati [drive time: 15 minutes]

5:20 pm- 7:00 pm	**DOWN TIME** REGAL CINCINNATI HOTEL
7:00 pm- 7:10 pm	**POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS** ROOM TBD REGAL CINCINNATI HOTEL
7:15 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Regal Cincinnati Hotel en route Private Residence [drive time: 15 minutes]
7:30 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Private Residence Greeters: Stan Chesley
7:35 pm- 8:00 pm	**PHOTO RECEIVING LINE** DINING ROOM PRIVATE RESIDENCE Staff Contact: Craig Smith Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg **CLOSED PRESS** -- **The President** greets 100 guests for photographs.
8:00 pm- 9:00 pm	**DNC DINNER** PRIVATE RESIDENCE - TENT Staff Contact: Craig Smith Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg **PRINT REPORTER ONLY** -- Mayor Roxanne Qualls gives welcoming remarks and introduces Governor Roy Romer. -- Governor Roy Romer gives remarks and introduces Mayor Stan Chesley. -- Mayor Stan Chesley gives remarks and introduces **the President**. -- **The President** gives remarks and departs.

9:05 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Private Residence en route Cincinnati Airport [drive time: 30 minutes]
9:40 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Cincinnati Airport
9:55 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Cincinnati Airport en route Andrews Air Force Base [approximate flight time: 1 hour, 15 minutes]
11:10 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base
11:20 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base en route The White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
11:30 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House
BC/HRC RON	**THE WHITE HOUSE** **WASHINGTON, DC**

'98 MAR 9 PM8:45

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1998

CHILD CARE EVENT: TOUR OF CENTER AND SPEECH

DATE:	**Tuesday, March 10, 1998**
LOCATION:	**Housatonic Community-Technical College Bridgeport, Connecticut**
TIME:	**10:50 to 11:40 am**
FROM:	**Bruce Reed**

I. PURPOSE

To underscore your commitment to making child care better, safer, and more affordable for America's working families by: (1) issuing an executive memorandum to improve federally-sponsored child care, and (2) releasing a new HHS report that reveals a pressing need for greater child care investment.

II. BACKGROUND

In Bridgeport, Connecticut, you will tour a model child care center at Housatonic Community-Technical College and then give a speech to a group of child care advocates, community leaders, elected officials, and students. Connecticut is the home of many congressional sponsors of child care legislation, including Senator Chris Dodd, and Reps. Barbara Kennelly, Nancy Johnson, and Rosa DeLauro. In addition, Connecticut recently passed bipartisan state legislation to promote early learning and improve child care quality.

Executive Memorandum to Improve Federally-Sponsored Child Care

You will direct executive agencies to take the following new steps to improve the quality of federally-sponsored child care:

(1) Ensure proper thorough and timely background checks on child care workers in federally-sponsored child care.

(2) Achieve 100 percent national accreditation of federally-sponsored child care by the year 2000. Accreditation is done by nonprofit, non-governmental professional organizations to validate safety and quality. Currently, 76 percent of military child care centers are accredited and 35 percent of non-military federal child care are accredited, as compared to an estimated 7 percent nationally.

(3) Explore opportunities for collaboration both within government and with the private sector to improve the quality and affordability of federally sponsored child care.

(4) Ensure that all federal workers have full information on child care benefits and options available to them.

Release of New HHS Report on Child Care

HHS' new report, *The Child Care and Development Block Grant - A Report of State Plans,* outlines the strategies that states have developed to administer the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The report contains two key findings:

- States need more resources to help working families afford child care. The welfare law allows states to use the Child Care and Development Block Grant to provide child care subsidies to lower-income working families -- defined as families with less than 85 percent of state median income. This new report shows that because of resource constraints, some states set eligibility levels far below what is allowed by federal law. For example, in 10 states, a family of three with as little as $20,000 of income is not eligible for any help with child care costs. In as many as 37 states, a family of three with $28,000 of income is not eligible for any help with child care subsidy. Further, most states have insufficient funds even to subsidize all families meeting their eligibility requirements.

- States have innovative strategies to improve child care quality, such as scholarships and basic training for child care providers, tax credits for businesses that offer child care services, initiatives to link the child care and health care communities, support for resource and referral services, and initiatives to expand school-age care.

New Report by the Children's Defense Fund

On Tuesday morning, the Children's Defense Fund will issue a report of state expenditures of the child care block grant. The report, titled *Locked Doors: States Struggling to meet the Child Care Needs of Low-Income Working Families*, makes the following findings, which are generally consistent with those of the HHS report:

- State child care subsidy programs are so underfunded that they cut off eligibility at family income levels far below what is allowed by federal law and what is needed by families.

- Even those low-income working families that do meet state income guidelines frequently cannot get the help they need. As of January 1998, about half the states had to turn away eligible low-income working families or put them on lengthy waiting lists for help.

Congressional Legislation on the Hill

Several Congressional leaders on child care are from Connecticut, including Senator Dodd, and Reps. Kennelly, Johnson, and DeLauro. All of their bills contain several elements included in your initiative, but most also include an initiative targeted to stay-at-home parents as well. In particular, Senator Dodd's bill, which is co-sponsored by 25 Senate Democrats, includes many of the elements of your initiative, such as a significant expansion of the Child Care and Development Block Grant, an expansion of the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, a tax credit for businesses that provide child care, an increase in the investment in after-school programs, and a fund targeted to early learning and quality improvements; it also includes a provision to assist stay-at-home parents.

Recent Action on Child Care in Connecticut

Connecticut passed landmark child care/school readiness legislation in the 1997 session, on a bipartisan basis. The legislation provides full access to child care for three and four years olds, with emphasis on quality, parent involvement, family literacy, transition to school, and health linkages. Programs must be accredited to receive state dollars. Health care is linked to the legislation by requiring child care providers to ensure that children have had necessary and timely health screens. The legislation invested $60 million in this area.

Housatonic Community-Technical College's Early Childhood Laboratory School

Housatonic Community-Technical College enrolls 3,300 students and offers generalized two-year degree programs. The student body is 66% female and the average age is 29. The college's Early Childhood Laboratory School is a nationally-accredited center serving 40 children, in two classes of twenty. The ratio of teachers to children is roughly one to six. The staff ranges from those with Masters in Early Childhood Education to two former welfare recipients. Also, community college students serve as externs in the center to gain experience towards their degrees in early childhood education.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Speech Participants:

Mayor Joseph Ganim
Representative Chris Shays.
Senator Chris Dodd
Pamela Price, who is a parent of a five-year old daughter enrolled at the School. She is a former welfare recipient who is now attending the Technical College assisted by Pell Grants, and she is studying Early Childhood Education. She recently started working in an after-school program at a nearby elementary school.
You

Members of Congress Confirmed to Attend

Senator Chris Dodd (D-CT)
Rep. Chris Shays (R-CT)
Rep. Barbara Kennelly (D-CT)
Rep. Sam Gejdenson (D-CT)
Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)

* The audience is made up of 150 leaders in child care policy in the state, including child care providers, business leaders, and parents.

VI. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-- Upon arrival, **you** will be greeted by elected officials and Dr. Janis Wurtz, President, Housatonic Community - Technical College and Marie Nulty, Director, Early Childhood Laboratory School.

-- **You**, accompanied by Marie Nulty, Mayor Ganim, Representative Chris Shays and Representative Chris Dodd, will tour the classroom of the Early Childhood Laboratory School at Housatonic Community-Technical College.

-- **You,** accompanied by Mayor Joseph Ganim, Representative Chris Shays, Senator Chris Dodd and Pamela Price, are announced onto stage to "Hail to the Chief" and "Ruffles and Flourishes."

-- Mayor Joseph Ganim gives welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Chris Shays.

-- Representative Chris Shays gives remarks and introduces Senator Chris Dodd.

-- Senator Chris Dodd will make remarks and introduces Pamela Price.

-- Pamela Price will make remarks and introduce **You**.

-- **You** give remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by June Shih.

'98 MAR 9 PM9:22

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY-TECHNICAL COLLEGE
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT
MARCH 10, 1998

Acknowledgments: Sen. Chris Dodd, Rep. Chris Shays, Rep. Barbara Kennelly, Rep. Rosa DeLauro -- One of the reasons I came to Connecticut is because this state's leaders and representatives have been some of America's foremost advocates for better child care; Pamela Price, parent.

In last page of the Early Childhood Lab School's parent handbook there's a saying, "A child is like a butterfly in the wind. Some can fly higher than others, but each one flies the best it can ... Each one is special. Each one is different. Each one is beautiful."

After my visit, I could tell that it's a motto every teacher in this school lives by, that every child here is made to feel special every day. Every child in America deserves the same kind of high-quality care given to the children here, whether it's at a school like this one, a church, a neighbor's house, or at home. Today I want to talk about the urgent need to make child care in America better, safer, and more affordable. I want to talk about what we in the federal government will do to improve child care. And I want to talk about what Congress must do over the next 70 days that it is in session to help every working family give their children the care they need to thrive and grow.

These are good times for America. Over the past five years, we have successfully abandoned the false choices of the past and replaced them with a new economic strategy. We proved that we could indeed balance the budget and invest in our people and the future. As a result, our economy is booming. We have 15 million new jobs. Unemployment is the lowest in 24 years. Inflation is the lowest in a generation. Our social problems are bending to our efforts. Last year's historic balanced budget agreement provided working families with a $500 per child tax credit, made college affordable for every American, and expanded health coverage to five million uninsured children.

We are helping parents meet their responsibilities at home and at work through the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Earned Income Tax Credit. The American Dream is in reach for more and more families.

Now, we must knock down a stubborn obstacle to the American Dream -- child care that is often too hard to afford, too hard to find, or too dangerous for our children. With more families relying on two incomes or working longer hours to make ends meet, millions of children must spend time in care away from their parents. For them, child care is not just an option, it's a necessity. No parent should have to choose between the job they need and the child they love.

Since I took office, we have already helped the parents of one million children pay for child care. But it's obvious that we must do more. Today, I am releasing a report that confirms the urgency of our task -- and the overwhelming need that still exists in communities across America. The report shows that though they are coming up with some of the most innovative strategies to improve child care in America, states simply do not have the resources to meet the needs of their families.

States have been forced to turn away thousands of low-income families. Here in Connecticut, the state child care bureau has to restrict its aid to families on welfare or teen parents in high school.
They've stopped taking applications from working poor families altogether. At a time of unprecedented prosperity for America, this simply should not be.

The federal government must do its part to address our child care challenges. I want to make our federal child care centers, which care for some 215,000 children, a model for the nation. So today, I am directing my Cabinet to do four things to improve federally-sponsored child care centers. First, I am directing all centers to take steps to become fully-accredited by the year 2000. This way, we can make sure that our centers meet the highest standards of care -- in terms of training for workers, child-to-staff ratios, quality of facilities.
Today, 76 percent of military and 35 percent of non-military centers are accredited. We'll make that 100 percent in the next 700 days.

Second, we must make sure that all centers conduct thorough background checks on workers. In too many states, we don't even check to see if the people we trust to take care of our children are trustworthy in the eyes of law. Connecticut is one of the few states that actually require criminal background checks of child care workers. This is unacceptable. People who have no business taking care of children in the first place should never set foot in our child care centers. We require background checks of the bank tellers who guard our valuables. We must also require checks of the people who care for our children -- who are priceless.

Third, we must make sure that all federal workers know about all their child care benefits and options in the first place. And finally, we must work with the private sector to make federal child care better and more affordable.

But Congress must do its part. In my balanced budget for 1999, I have proposed a comprehensive and fiscally-responsible plan to strengthen child care in our country.

If Congress acts, we can double the number of children receiving child care subsidies, give tax cuts to businesses who provide child care, and expand child care tax credits to three million working families. These tax credits will mean that a family of four making $35,000 a year and saddled with high child care bills will no longer pay a penny in federal income tax. If Congress acts, we can make child care safer with better enforcement of licensing requirements, tougher criminal background checks, and scholarships to talented care givers. If Congress acts, we can expand after school programs to keep 500,000 more children off the streets, off drugs and out of trouble.

I call upon Congress to pass this plan right away. Child care is an issue that touches nearly every family in America, one that should rise above politics and partisan interests. With just 70 working days before Congress adjourns, there is no time to lose. Our working families cannot wait. Our children cannot wait. As any parent knows, toddlers become teenagers and teenagers become adults in the blink of an eye. We cannot afford to waste a second when it comes to giving our children the care and education they need to become strong students and good citizens.

One last thing. I urge all of you to press Congress put aside politics and pass comprehensive tobacco legislation -- legislation that would reduce teen smoking by raising the price of cigarettes up to $1.50 a pack over the next several years, imposing strong penalties on tobacco companies that keep on advertising to children, and giving the FDA full authority to regulate children's access to tobacco products. The revenue we raise from the tobacco companies could also help make my child care plan a reality. For years, the tobacco companies have tried to harm our children, now they can do something to strengthen them. I call on Congress to act now.

1998 could be one of the greatest years for America's children or one of the greatest missed opportunities to improve the lives of our children and our working families. Over the next 70 days, let us all work to shape that answer.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 10, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Steps to Improve Federally Sponsored Child Care

Now more than ever, America's working parents are struggling to balance their obligations to be good workers -- and their more important obligations to be good parents. By choice or by financial necessity, millions of Americans rely on child care to care for their children for part of each day. Parents deserve to know that their children are safe and nurtured in child care.

One of my highest priorities is to make child care better, safer, and more affordable. That is why my balanced budget includes the most significant investment in child care in our Nation's history, and proposes specific measures to improve child care quality.

As a supplier of child care and as an employer that must recruit and retain a strong workforce, the Federal Government should lead the way in improving child care. I am proud that our military has developed one of the finest child care delivery systems in the world, and that the Department of Defense, at my request, is sharing its expertise with the public and private sectors. Still, we need to do more. The executive branch of the Federal Government has responsibility for over a thousand child care centers -- 788 through the military, 109 through the General Services Administration, and 127 through other Federal departments. In addition, the military oversees nearly 10,000 professional family child care providers. In total, approximately 215,000 children are in our care.

Today I am directing my Cabinet to take significant new steps to improve the quality of Federally sponsored child care in the executive branch by (1) ensuring proper background checks of child care workers;(2) achieving 100-percent independent accreditation of all eligible centers; (3) exploring partnerships among Federal agencies and with the private sector to improve child care quality and affordability; and (4) ensuring that all Federal workers become better informed of child care benefits and the options available to them.

First, all child care workers in Federally sponsored centers should undergo thorough background checks to make sure that our children are safe. The vast majority of child care workers are caring people who have dedicated their lives to teaching and nurturing children. But one tragedy in child care is too many, and criminal and civil background checks are necessary to determine whether the people caring for our children are fit for this responsibility. The military already has a model system to conduct background checks of child care workers. I now want to guarantee that workers at all nonmilitary, Federal child care facilities undergo such background checks in a thorough and timely fashion.

I therefore direct the Administrator of General Services ("Administrator") to report to me, within 90 days, with a plan to ensure complete and timely background checks, to the fullest extent possible, for all child care workers in nonmilitary, Federally sponsored child care settings. Agencies with oversight of nonmilitary child care settings will report to the Administrator within 60 days on this matter.

Second, all Federally sponsored child care centers should receive nationally recognized, independent accreditation as soon as they are eligible to do so. Currently, only 76 percent of military centers, and 35 percent of other Federally sponsored centers, are accredited. By the year 2000, 100 percent should be accredited. I therefore direct the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator to provide me, within 90 days, with a plan to ensure, to the fullest extent possible, independent, nationally recognized accreditation of all eligible, Federally sponsored child care by the year 2000. Agencies with oversight of nonmilitary child care settings shall report to the Administrator within 60 days on this matter.

Third, partnerships among Federal agencies and with the private sector are an increasingly important way to maximize existing resources and improve child care. I therefore direct the Administrator to work with the heads of all Federal departments and agencies to explore opportunities for collaboration both within Government and with the private sector to improve child care quality and affordability in Federally sponsored settings.

Finally, employers have a responsibility to make sure that their workers are better informed on child care and the options available to them at the national, State, and local levels. I therefore direct the Director of the Office of Personnel Management ("Director") to ensure that, to the fullest extent possible, all Federal workers receive full information about child care benefits available to them on the Federal, State, and local levels, including information on resource and referral networks, available tax credits such as the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit, as well as public subsidies. The Director shall also host a nationwide summit designed to showcase model public and private sector solutions to child care needs.

'98 MAR 9 PM5:20

March 9, 1998

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WESTPORT LUNCHEON

Date: March 10, 1998
Location: The Inn at National Hall
Time: 12:20 p.m.
From: Fran Katz, DNC Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the luncheon is to raise funds for the Democratic National Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

The guests in attendance are primarily from Westport and Fairfield County. The attendees are members of the DNC's Democratic Business Council.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached guest lists.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The luncheon is open to the pool press for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE

12:20 p.m.

- YOU are greeted by Governor Roy Romer, DNC General Chairman; Len Barrack, DNC Finance Chairman; and Bob and Yvette Rose, Event Hosts and their children, Michelle, David and Daniel.
- YOU enter the luncheon and stage for a photo receiving line.
- YOU take a seat at the head table.
- After dessert is served the program begins.
- Governor Romer delivers welcoming remarks and introduces Congresswoman Barbara Kennelly.
- Congresswoman Kennelly delivers remarks and introduces Bob Rose.
- Bob Rose Delivers remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU deliver remarks.
- YOU depart.

VI. REMARKS

YOUR remarks are provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Seating wheel
- Bios

DNC Lunch, Westport, 3/10/98

Acknowledge: lunch chairs Bob & Yvette Rose; co-chair Skip Hayward; Rep. Kennelly; Rep. Gejdenson; Gov. Romer; Len Barrack; Fran Katz.

'98 MAR 9 PM3:10

•**Less than 700 days to 21st Century, time to build America within reach, strengthen Nation for 21st Century:** Over 15M new jobs; Unemp 4.6% -- 25 yr low; core inflat. lowest in 30 yrs; crime ↘ 5 yrs in a row, welfare rolls 27 yr low; fam. income ↗ $2,200; real wages ↗; mid. class taxes lowest in 20 yrs; record homeownership.

• **An Economy that offers Opportunity:** 1st Bal Bud 30 yrs; Save Soc. Sec. 1st; min wage. Edu: Last yr: you can go to college - - HOPE, Pell, Ed IRA's, loans. Now: Avg class size 18 with 100k new teachers; school modernization; standards, Ed Emp Zones, no social promotion. Trade: 1/3 growth, record exports; training dislocated; fast track; IMF.

• **A Society Rooted in Responsibility:** Hlth Care BOR, Medicare Buy-in. Tobacco; FMLA; Child Care: Quality, Safety, Affordability; Juv. Crime; drugs, welfare.

• **A Nation that lives by Community:** CFR/Free TV; IRS; Clean Water, food safety, climate change; One America.

• **The Future:** 21st Century Research Fund.

'98 MAR 9 PM8:38

March 10, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **CRAIG T. SMITH AND CHRIS LAVERY**

RE: **CONNECTICUT POLITICAL BRIEFING**

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1996			**1992**		
Clinton/Gore	53%	735,740	Clinton/Gore	42%	682,318
Dole/Kemp	35%	483,109	Bush/Quayle	36%	578,313
Perot/Choate	10%	139,523	Perot/Stockdale	22%	348,771

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady was in Hartford at Trinity College on January 28 for a child care event.

The Vice President was at Middletown middle school with Secretary of Education Richard Riley and Congresswoman Kennelly on December 2, 1997 for a program on education.

The Vice President was in Westport on October 9, 1997 for a DNC dinner.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	John G. Rowland (R) 36% in 1994
U.S. Senate:	Joseph I. Lieberman (D) 67% in 1994
	Christopher Dodd (D) 59% in 1992
U.S. House	4D/2R
State House	96D/55R
State Senate	19D/17R
Electoral Votes:	8

CONNECTICUT AT A GLANCE

- The most recent estimate of Connecticut's population is 3,274,000, making Connecticut the 28th most populous state in the nation.
- 83.8% of Connecticut residents are white, 7.9% are African-American, 6.5% are of Hispanic Origin, and 1.5% are Asian.
- 14% of Connecticut residents are 65 years or older.
- 56% of Connecticut residents are married couples. 25% are married with children.
- Median household income is estimated $41,721.
- 80%of Connecticut residents have a high school degree while 28% have a bachelor's degree or more.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 56% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) compared to 65% of the VAP in 1992.

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut has declined from 6.6% to 4.7% since 1993.
- 75,400 new private sector jobs have been created since 1993.
- Business failures have dropped 12.5% per year since 1993, after increasing 68.5% per year during the previous four years.
- Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 16% statewide.
- Since 1993, there are nearly 8,560 fewer people on welfare.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Connecticut voted Democratic for president in the 1960's and the 1990's, Republican in the 1970's and 1980's. The President's margin of victory in 1996 was a solid 18% (53-35%), compared to his 6% margin (42-36%) in 1992.

All of the incumbent Democratic congressional candidates won reelection, and Democrat James Maloney defeated Rep. Gary Franks (R-05). Seven term Rep. Nancy Johnson (R-06) narrowly beat Democratic challenger Charlotte Koskoff by less than 1%.

The Connecticut State House remained in control of the Democrats. The Democrats won control of the Connecticut State Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Christopher Dodd (D)	Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D)
Barbara Bailey Kennelly (D-01)	Christopher Shays (R-04)
Sam Gejdenson (D-02)	James H. Maloney (D-05)
Rosa L. DeLauro (D-03)	Nancy L. Johnson (R-06)

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Governor:	John G. Rowland (R)
Lt. Governor:	M. Jodi Rell (R)
Secretary of State:	Miles Rapoport (D)
Attorney General:	Richard Blumenthal (D)
Treasurer:	Paul Silvester (R)
Comptroller:	Nancy Wyman (D)
Senate President Pro Tem:	Kevin Sullivan (D)
Senate Majority Leader:	George Jepsen (D)
House Speaker:	Thomas Ritter (D)
House Majority Leader:	Moira D. Lyons (D)

PARTY LEADERSHIP

Chairman:	Edward L. Marcus
Vice Chair:	Patricia A. Paniccia
Secretary:	Dominic Palumbo
Treasurer:	Maureen G. Satti

JOB APPROVAL RATING

YOUR approval/disapproval rating in Connecticut according to a February 19, *Quinnipiac College* poll is 68/29 percent and the Vice President has a 67/25 percent approval.

1998 GOVERNOR'S RACE

Governor John Rowland (R) was elected in 1994, at age 37. He was elected in a four way race with only 36% of the vote, narrowly defeating former White House aid Bill Curry (D), who received 33% of the vote. Rowland is currently involved in an investigation concerning the accepting of law enforcement equipment from a Connecticut State Police warehouse. Rowland denies accepting any equipment for his personal use. Contradicting Rowland's denials is his driver who told federal and state investigators that he retrieved army gear for Rowland's use from a fraud-riddled military surplus program. Despite these accusations Rowland currently has a high job approval rating and has raised more than $2 million.

Conservative Republican Tom Scott says he and his allies are considering a third-party challenge against Governor John G. Rowland (R) in the 1998 election. They charge that Rowland has "sold out on key issues, including his promise to abolish the income tax."

Rep. Barbara Kennelly (D-01) announced in September that she will run for governor next year. Kennelly, 61, said she would campaign while keeping her seat in Congress. Kennelly, a former Connecticut Secretary of State, holds one of the most comfortable seats in Congress, having won with more than 70 percent of the vote in the past two elections. In order to run for governor, Kennelly relinquished her position in the Democratic House leadership. Kennelly's campaign is in disorder now with no strong message or organization. She is currently shifting her staff looking for a new campaign manager and hiring a communication staff. Her first and only major policy announcement was well received, Kennelly proposed that Connecticut high school seniors who graduate in the top 20% of their class receive free tuition and fees at public state colleges. If the students come from a family with an income of $50,000 or less, they would also receive room and board. Kennelly's proposal will cost between $80-88 million.

Bridgeport Mayor Joseph Ganim (D) confirmed on March 2 that he will not challenge Rep. Barbara Kennelly (D-01) in the primary for governor. In his announcement Ganim fully endorsed Kennelly's campaign. This leaves Kennelly with no primary challenger.

A February 10-17 poll conducted by the *University of Connecticut* shows Rowland with a 26 point lead over Kennelly, 53%-27%. A *Quinnipiac College* poll during the same time span found Rowland leading 17 points 52%-35%. A June *Hartford Courant* poll had shown Kennelly with a four point lead when she had not yet decided whether to give up her congressional seat and run against Rowland. Despite these poll numbers, this race is considered to be a toss up and will be tighter towards election day.

1998 SENATE RACE

First elected in 1980, Senator Dodd won election to a third term in 1992 with 59% of the vote, and is expected to easily win election to a fourth term in 1998. Dodd has over $2 million in the bank for his campaign.

An early November *Hartford Courant*/Connecticut poll showed Dodd was viewed in a worse light for his handling of fundraising questions by 18% of those responding. Only 4% said their view of Dodd improved. Most said his activities did not matter. While both YOU and the Vice President remain popular in the state, "almost half of those polled believe that both men broke the law in the ways they raised money in 1996." On December 3, 1997 Senator Dodd confirmed that he had been questioned by the FBI about his stewardship of the DNC during the '96 campaign cycle. During the FBI interview, Dodd was not under oath.

A December 2-8, *Hartford Courant* poll found that both Senator Dodd's re-elect and job approval ratings have fallen below 50%.

Dodd Re-elect		Dodd Job Approval			
Re-elect	41%	Excellent	9%	Fair	29%
Another	39%	Good	38%	Poor	12%

On January 20, former Rep. Gary Franks (R) announced he will challenge Senator Chris Dodd. Franks has raised $500,000 for his campaign. Franks has recently been criticizing Dodd as being "anti-mom" for a speech made on the Senate floor about child care. Senator Dodd's proposed bill would help working mother pay for child care expenses. Franks feels that the bill is an "outrageous put down of stay-at-home-mothers." Franks and Senator Fred Thompson (R) are being criticized for talking about investigative documents that Franks could use against Senator Dodd. Franks and Thompson Chief of Staff Thomas Daffron discussed Franks using Senate Government Affairs Committee documents in Thompson's office. A Thompson aide said that Franks was told that the committee found that Dodd did not play a role in questionable fundraising practices. Nevertheless, Franks said that he planned to make a major issue of Dodd's party stint and hoped to use the documents to bolster his case. Those supporting Franks campaign include former President George Bush (R), former Vice President Dan Quayle (R) and Colin Powell (R).

A *Quinnipiac College* poll conducted February 10-16 tested a general election matchup between Dodd and Franks and showed Dodd leading by 32 points.

General Election Matchup	
Dodd	59%
Franks	27%

Given the fact that Franks lost his congressional seat in 1996, and that he is not well liked by the Connecticut Republican establishment, he does not pose a real threat to Dodd.

1998 HOUSE RACES

First Congressional District

By declaring her candidacy for governor, Kennelly started a chain reaction in candidates to succeed her. The Democratic candidates who are in the race are Secretary of State Miles S. Rapoport, former Senate President Pro Tem John B. Larson, State Rep. James McCavanagh, lawyer Daniel I. Papermaster who oversaw Hartford's successful bid for the 1996 presidential debate, and former Treasurer Joseph Suggs.

Attorney Kevin O'Connor (R) announced on January 14 that he will run for the Republican nod, becoming the first announced Republican in the race. A Republican last won the seat during the Eisenhower landslide of 1956, but O'Connor said he is not discouraged by history.

Second Congressional District
After narrowly escaping defeat three times in a row, Rep. Sam Gejdenson (D) cannot exactly breathe easily. Less than a year before the next congressional election, Gejdenson appears to be in better shape politically than at any time since the early 1990s. Republicans have yet to find a candidate to take on Gejdenson next year, and some say denying him a 10th House term will be tough.

Fifth Congressional District
State Sen. Mark Nielsen (R) formally launched a bid to defeat first-term Rep. James Maloney (D-05) in September. Another potential Republican is Derby Mayor Alan Schlesinger. Nielsen could pose a problem for Maloney because they both come from the same political base.

Sixth Congressional District
A new television ad by Rep. Nancy Johnson "touts her work on a children's health care law, but a political opponent says the spot looks more like a" reelection ad. The ad was paid for by the Re-Elect Nancy Johnson to Congress Committee. Also, Nancy Johnson sent a constituent letter piece with a picture of her with YOU to deflect criticism about her role in the ethics controversy surrounding Speaker Newt Gingrich (R). This clearly shows that the GOP is worried about this seat and it is also a DCCC targeted race.

'96 Democratic nominee Charlotte Koskoff, who had lost to Johnson by less than 1%, is again running against Johnson. Also in the race is State Rep. Demetrios Giannaros (D) and state Sen. Thomas Bozek is still looking at the race.

<u>ROWLAND'S ELECTION YEAR AGENDA</u>

Education
Rowland proposed $93 million in new education spending for 1998-99 as part of a multi-year plan that could provide $500 million in new school spending during the next five years. Rowland's initiatives to improve public education can be summarized quite simply as more funding, from a politician who campaigned for less. Political opponents and supporters both see the plan as a sign that education will be a top priority in the 1998 election. Most political observers believe Rowland's education initiatives are also proof of the power of incumbency. Some of the initiatives include: reducing class size, additional computers, library books, maintenance projects, and general school upgrades.

Open space
Governor Rowland is presently trying to gain support for his proposal to increase open space in Connecticut. The proposal would more than triple the amount of protected open space to 21 percent. The proposal has delighted environmentalists, who have lobbied for more state

spending on open space. At the same time, it has been derided as an election year attempt by Rowland to improve on what critics consider a blemished environmental record.

Taxes
Rowland started circulating tax-cut scenarios he might propose in February 1998, possibly reaching as high as $200 million. Rowland's tax-cut ruminations enable him to focus on what will be the central thrust of his reelection -- that he has cut taxes and helped turn the economy around. Also a tax rebate proposal, which would be up to $100 for individuals and $200 for couples filing joint tax returns just a few weeks before the election. The rebate proposal has widespread support with 63 percent approval. Although, many view the rebates as an election year gimmick.

Crime
Under a proposal, anyone who commits a crime while wearing a bulletproof vest would face at least five years in prison. He also said that he would reinstate special disability benefits for police and firefighters who are injured on the job. The per-diem stipends, given in addition to workers' compensation benefits, were eliminated five years ago. He also announced that 600 laptop computers would soon be installed in police cruisers in three dozen cities and towns in the Hartford region, and in some state police and UConn campus police vehicles.

On December 5, Governor Rowland announced that the state should not help pay for a Six Flags Theme Park in East Hartford which is Rep Kennelly's district. Rowland feels that the state should not spend $150 million to build a facility that would provide only part time, seasonal jobs at six dollars an hour. One of Rowland's main appeals to Connecticut voters is that he has helped turn the economy around with fiscal initiatives, most noticeably, tax cuts and economic development efforts. Gubernatorial candidate and Rep. Barbara Kennelly is using Rowland's decision to show that the Governor is turning his back on the very economic development attitude he touts.

<u>HOT ISSUES</u>
Lottery Headquarters shooting
On March 6, Lottery President Otho Brown, former New Britain Mayor Linda Blogoslawski Mlynarczyk, vice president of lottery operations Michael Logan and Frederick Rubelmann III of Southington were victims of what was the states worst workplace killing. The gunman, Matthew Beck, was a state lottery accountant involved in a seven month dispute with the agency over job duties and pay. Governor Rowland (R) rushed to the scene after receiving word of the shooting. Rowland, who appointed Brown and Mlynarczyk, ordered state flags lowered until sundown on March 9. Also on the scene was Democratic gubernatorial candidate and U.S. Rep. Barbara Kennelly, who stood with Rowland at a press conference and also offered condolences to the victims' families and grieving co-workers. While YOU are at the child care event, Rowland and other elected officials will be attending the funerals.

University of Connecticut men's basketball
The University of Connecticut men's basketball team, which has taken part in 19 NCAA Tournaments, earned another chance to participate in the tournament by winning the Big East

Conference tournament championship on Saturday March 7. The Huskies, who are coached by Jim Calhoun, were also the regular season champions, and have won two of the past three Big East tournament titles.

Attorney General Richard Blumenthal
Attorney General Richard Blumenthal endorsed Rep. Kennelly, praising her as a candidate Democrats should unite behind. Since word of his possible appointment to the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals leaked, the political establishment has been debating whether he will accept the rumored appointment or run for an almost certain third term. Many believe the job he covets more than any other is U.S. Senator. Blumenthal's decision will likely have a major impact on the party's 1998 ticket.

First African American Named for Connecticut U.S. Attorney
Connecticut Senators officially introduced Stephen C. Robinson as the nominee to be the U.S. Attorney for Connecticut. If confirmed by the U.S. Senate Robinson, a 40 year from New Haven, will be the first African American to serve as the state's top federal prosecutor. He had previously served as an assistant U.S. attorney in New York and as deputy general counsel at the FBI. Robinson would replace U.S. Attorney Chris Droney, brother of John Droney, who was sworn in as a federal judge.

The Connecticut Yankee Nuclear Power Plant
The plant was shut down over a year ago for decommissioning because of contamination. Minute radioactive particles have been found on the Haddam Neck power plant's parking lot, roofs, soil, water wells and at a shooting range three-quarters of a mile from the reactor. Senator Dodd said he is concerned the contamination has spread even farther, calling for tests of nearby parks and rivers. He and Sen. Lieberman asked the Senate to look into the contamination. "There are an awful lot of dirty hands here," Dodd said. "The bulk of it falls on Northeast Utilities. I have not been this angry in a long time. I'm livid about this." The state Department of Environmental Protection has begun sampling the Connecticut river near the site.

The Connecticut River
The Connecticut delegation has been fighting to designate the Connecticut River as one of 10 "American Heritage" rivers. Officials from Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts are also involved in the effort. Both Sen. Leiberman and Sen. Dodd fought against a proposal by Rep. Helen Chenoweth (R-ID), who wants to block funds for the program. Adminstrator Carol Browner was in Middletown, Connecticut, in January to discuss the program with city and state officials.

CEQ will provide a separate and more detailed briefing on this subject.

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY -- NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION *March 9, 1998*

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CONNECTICUT 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 Connecticut after the first 59 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Connecticut during the Clinton Administration:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.6% to 4.4%.

• Connecticut has added 97,200 new jobs, or 19,769 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 34,800 **per year** during the previous administration.

• Connecticut has added 79,000 new private-sector jobs, or 16,068 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 34,725 **per year** during the previous administration.

•Connecticut has added 6,100 new construction jobs, or 1,241 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 6,950 **per year** during the previous administration.

• Home building increased 5.1% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** 19.3% **per year** during the previous administration.

• Business failures have dropped by 12.5% **per year** -- after **INCREASING** 68.5% **per year** during the previous administration.

• Consumer confidence has increased 129.1%.

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

$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN CONNECTICUT: 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 Connecticut.

2 TIMES MORE CONNECTICUT FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 84,379 working families in Connecticut will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 38,909 wealthiest taxpayers in Connecticut.

TAX CUT FOR 17,195 SMALL BUSINESSES IN CONNECTICUT: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expending allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 17,195 small businesses in Connecticut are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expending allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

670,000 CONNECTICUT 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 670,429 workers in Connecticut, and protects the jobs of 40,276 workers in Connecticut who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

539,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN CONNECTICUT WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 539,800 Connecticut borrowers -- 377,900 current borrowers and 161,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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

'98 MAR 9 PM6:15

March 9, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY wpw for KAM

RE: CONNECTICUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

American Heritage Rivers

We have received 126 American Heritage River nominations from communities across the country. In Connecticut, the Mianus and the Connecticut Rivers have been nominated for AHR designation. The nominations have received strong support across the state, including the support of Governor John Rowland and members of the state Senate and House of Representatives.

On the federal level, both Senators Dodd and Lieberman have publicly expressed their support for the Connecticut River nomination. Sen. Dodd led the floor fight to defeat an amendment by Sen. Tim Hutchinson that would have crippled the American Heritage Rivers initiative. Representatives Barbara B. Kennelly (D-CT), Sam Gejdenson (D-CT), and Nancy L. Johnson (R-CT) have also joined forces with the senators to promote the designation of the Connecticut River.

The members of the Connecticut delegation supporting the Connecticut River nomination have joined a coalition with other Senators and Members of Congress, governors, state elected officials, and community groups from the states of Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire. This coalition includes Senators Kennedy and Kerry from Massachusetts, Senators Gregg and Smith from New Hampshire, and Senators Jeffords and Leahy from Vermont.

The American Heritage River nominations will be reviewed by a selection panel of nonfederal experts in historic preservation, economic development and environmental protection. In April the selection panel, which Presidential Personnel is close to clearing, is expected to recommend up to 20 rivers to you for designation. You will select a total of 10 rivers as American Heritage Rivers.

'98 MAR 7 PM5:41

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: **HOT ISSUES--WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT**

Employment: In a dramatic turnaround from the broad-based recession of the early 1990s which drained more than 158,000 jobs from the CT economy, many of the state's largest employers are having difficulty finding workers to fill positions. Even with a 4.4 per cent unemployment rate and 36,000 jobs added in 1997, Connecticut is only 70 percent recovered from the recession. (DOL)

Income Gap: New studies of income distribution published by the University of CT show a widening gap between rich and poor in the state. Based on a variety of information regarding income distribution, a study concludes that nearly half the state's residents saw an 11.3 percent drop in real income between 1991 and 1996 while the national median rose by 2.3 percent during the same period. A pair of separate analyses suggests the real picture may not be as harsh as the numbers indicate, noting that household income for middle-class families, though it dropped between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s, is higher than it was in the mid-1970s. (DOL)

Union Disputes: In an amended complaint filed with the National Administrative Office, union officials charge that CT-based Echlin, Inc. has used to stop a union drive at the company's American Brakeloc plant in Mexico City. The union coalition charges that the company used "armed thugs" in September to ensure that employees at another Mexican plant remained with a government-sponsored labor alliance rather than affiliate with an independent union. The company denies the claim, saying its own investigation, which followed a December protest at the company's headquarters in Branford, CT, found that the dispute is between the two unions. (DOL)

Children's Health Insurance: CT submitted its Title XXI proposal to HCFA on January 2. The proposal is currently under review by the Departmental review team. CT's proposal will expand coverage for uninsured children through the combination of a Medicaid eligibility expansion and the creation of a new program called the "HUSKY Plan." Through this combined program, the state expects to cover children under age 19 with family incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level. (HHS)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *CONNECTICUT*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- ***Unemployment Down to 4.7%:*** The unemployment rate in Connecticut has declined from 6.6% to 4.7% since 1993.
- ***75,400 New Private Sector Jobs***: 75,400 new private-sector jobs have been created in Connecticut since 1993 -- an average of 15,600 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 34,725 private sector jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- ***59,000 Have Received a Raise***: Approximately 18,000 Connecticut workers have benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from $4.25 to $4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 41,000 more, received an additional raise on September 1, 1997.
- ***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 362,000 families in Connecticut.**
- ***Business Failures Down 12.5%:*** Business failures have dropped 12.5% per year since 1993, after increasing 68.5% per year during the previous four years.
- ***Over $40,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:*** The national debt will be more than $2.5 trillion lower in 2002 than was projected before the passage of President Clinton's economic plan. That's over $40,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Connecticut.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- ***$34 Million in Head Start Funding:*** In FY97, Connecticut received $30.6 million in Head Start funding. This year [FY98], Connecticut receives $33.6 million, an increase of $3 million over 1997.
- ***$4.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding***: This year [FY98], Connecticut receives $4.7 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.
- ***$3.8 Million for Technology Literacy***: This year [FY98], Connecticut receives $3.8 million -- more than doubling its funding over FY97 -- 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.
- ***$68 Million for Students Most in Need***: Connecticut receives $68 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98].
- ***Over 1100 Have Served in Connecticut through AmeriCorps***: Last year, 127 AmeriCorps participants served their communities while earning money for college by working in Connecticut's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods and parks. Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 1100 members have served Connecticut in 87 different programs [through FY97].
- ***$45.6 Million in Pell Grants***: Connecticut received $36.8 million last year in Pell Grant funding, helping Connecticut's low-income students go to college [FY97]. This year, Connecticut will receive $45.6 million, an additional $8.8 million [FY98], benefitting 1,800 more students than the previous year.
- ***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. **69,000 students in Connecticut will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to $1,500. 85,000 students in Connecticut will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- ***Crime Falls 16% in Connecticut***: Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 37% in Hartford, 14% in New Haven, 17% in Stamford, 14% in Waterbury, and **16% statewide**. [1996 data].

- ***612 More Police***: The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 612 new police officers to date in communities across Connecticut [through 1/98].
- ***$1.8 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:*** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Connecticut used $1.8 million in federal funds by the end of last year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- ***$560,435 in Grants for Battered Women and Children***: In 1998, Connecticut will receive an estimated $560,435 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- ***$4.8 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Connecticut's Schools***: Connecticut has received $4.8 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:
- ***8,560 Fewer People on Welfare***: Since 1993, there are 8,560 fewer people on welfare in Connecticut [through 8/97].
- ***Child Support Collections Up 48%***: Child support collections have been increased by $40 million -- or 48% -- in Connecticut since FY92 [through FY96].
- ***Connecticut Receives $11.7 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:*** In FY98, Connecticut will receive $11.7 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Connecticut prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the $3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN CONNECTICUT'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 53,000 uninsured children in Connecticut the balanced budget provides $35 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 53,600 children in Connecticut.
- ***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 Connecticut in 1996, 99% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 95% received the vaccine for polio; 96% received the vaccine for measles, and 98% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:
- ***3 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up***: Since 1993, the EPA has completed 3 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Connecticut, in Norwalk, Plainfield and Cheshire [through 1/98].
- ***4 Brownfields Pilots in Connecticut:*** The EPA has awarded national Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in Bridgeport and Hartford, and regional pilot in New Haven and the Naugatuck Valley. 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:
- ***$6 Million to Bridgeport and New Haven:*** Bridgeport and New Haven were designated as Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded $3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
CINCINNATI DINNER
HONORING PRESIDENT CLINTON

'98 MAR 9 AM9:5

Date: Tuesday, March 10, 1998
Location: Home of Stan Chesley
Cincinnati, Ohio
Time: 7:20 p.m.
From: Fran Katz, National Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

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

II. BACKGROUND

This is a fundraising dinner for the DNC with an emphasis on outreach to the business and the legal community within the metropolitan area. Estimated attendance at the dinner is 50 couples.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The dinner remarks are open to two pencil press and the pool press via audio-feed.

V. SEQUENCE

7:20 p.m.

- YOU arrive and are greeted by Stan Chesley, Dinner Host and Event Chairman and Dick Lawrence, Event Co-Chairman, and Governor Romer
- YOU proceed to stage for photo-receiving line.
- YOU proceed into the tent for the dinner.
- YOU are seated at the head table for dinner.
- PROGRAM:
  Mayor Roxanne Qualls delivers greetings and introduces Governor Romer
  Governor Romer delivers brief remarks and introduces Stan Chesley
- Stan Chesley introduces YOU
- YOU deliver remarks
- YOU depart following remarks

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

'98 MAR 9 PM5:23

DNC Dinner 3/10/98 Cincinatti. Acknowledge: Host Stan Chesley; co-host Dick Lawrence; Gov. Romer; Len Barrack; Sen. cand. Mary Boyle; Gov. cand. Lee Fisher; House cand. Roxanne Qualls; OH Dem Chr David LeLand; Hugh Rodham; KY House cand. Ken Lucas.

•**Less than 700 days to 21st Century, time to build America within reach, strengthen Nation for 21st Century:** Over 15M new jobs; Unemp 4.6% -- 25 yr low; core inflat. lowest in 30 yrs; crime ↘ 5 yrs in a row, welfare rolls 27 yr low; fam. income ↗ \$2,200; real wages ↗; mid. class taxes lowest in 20 yrs; record homeownership.

• **An Economy that offers Opportunity:** 1st Bal Bud 30 yrs; Save Soc. Sec. 1st; min wage. Edu: Last yr: you can go to college - - HOPE, Pell, Ed IRA's, loans. Now: Avg class size 18 with 100k new teachers; school modernization; standards, Ed Emp Zones, no social promotion. Trade: 1/3 growth, record exports; training dislocated; fast track; IMF.

• **A Society Rooted in Responsibility:** Hlth Care BOR, Medicare Buy-in. Tobacco; FMLA; Child Care: Quality, Safety, Affordability; Juv. Crime; drugs, welfare.

• **A Nation that lives by Community:** CFR/Free TV; IRS; Clean Water, food safety, climate change; One America.

• **The Future:** 21st Century Research Fund.

March 9, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith and Linda Moore, Political Affairs

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	1,984,942	40%	Clinton	2,099,395	47%
Bush	1,894,310	39%	Dole	1,821,750	41%
Perot	1,036,426	21%	Perot	470,461	11%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	George V. Voinovich (R) 72% in 1994 (term-limited)
Senate:	John Glenn (D) 51% in 1992 (retiring)
	Mike DeWine (R) 53% in 1994
U. S. House:	11R/8D
State House:	60R/39D
State Senate:	21R/12D
Electoral Votes:	21

OHIO AT A GLANCE....

- 1994 estimated population was 11,173,000, making Ohio the sixth most populous state in the nation.
- 87.1% of Ohioans are white, 10.6% are African American, 1% Asian and slightly over 1% are Hispanic American.
- 13% of Ohio residents are age 65 or older.
- 56% of households are married couples. 27% are married couples with children.
- 83% of Ohioans have a high school education or more while 39% have a college degree.
- 54% of the voting age population voted in 1996 compared to 67% in 1992.

1996 ELECTION RESULTS

Ted Strickland (D) took back the seat he lost in 1994, beating freshman Rep. Frank Cremeans (R) 51%-49%. Third-term Rep. Martin Hoke (R), another Democratic target, was narrowly defeated by state Senator and former Cleveland Mayor Dennis Kucinich (D), 49%-46%. In the only other hotly contested race, Bob Ney (R) survived a challenge from former state Senator Robert Burch (D), 50%-46%. All other incumbents were safely re-elected. In the State House, Republicans picked up four more seats, increasing the majority they first won in 1994 to 60-39. Republicans also picked up two seats in the Senate and now hold a 21-12 lead over Democrats.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. John Glenn (D), 4th term/55%
Rep. Steve Chabot (R-1), 2nd term/54%
Rep. Tony Hall (D-3), 10th term/63%
Rep. Paul Gillmor (R-5), 5th term/61%
Rep. David Hobson (R-7), 4th term/69%
Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-9), 8th term/77%
Rep. Louis Stokes (D-11), 15th term/81%
Rep. Sherrod Brown (D-13), 3rd term/60%
Rep. Deborah Pryce (R-15), 3rd term/71%
Rep. James Traficant (D-17), 7th term/91%
Rep. Steve LaTourette (R-19), 2nd term/55%

Sen. Mike DeWine (R), 1st term/53%
Rep. Bob Portman (R-2), 3rd term/72%
Rep. Michael Oxley (R-4), 8th term/65%
Rep. Ted Strickland (D-6), 2nd term/51%
Rep. John Boehner (R-8), 4th term/70%
Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-10), 1st term/49%
Rep. John Kasich (R-12), 8th term/67%
Rep. Tom Sawyer (D-14), 6th term/54%
Rep. Ralph Regula (R-16), 13th term/69%
Rep. Bob Ney (R-18), 2nd term/50%

Sen. Glenn (D) sits on the Armed Services, Governmental Affairs, Select Intelligence, and Special Aging Committees. Glenn was first elected to the Senate in 1974. He is retiring at the end of his current term, which expires next January. Next fall, he will take part in a NASA space mission.

Sen. DeWine (R) sits on the Judiciary, Labor & Human Resources, and Select Intelligence Committees. He was first elected to the Senate in 1994. His current term ends in 2001. Prior to the Senate, he served as Ohio's Lt. Governor from 1990-1994, and as a member of Congress from 1982-1990. In Congress, he represented Central Ohio's 7th District, which is currently represented by Rep. David Hobson (R).

Rep. Steve Chabot (R) represents Ohio's first district, which covers almost all of Cincinnati. He serves on the International Relations, Judiciary and Small Business committees. He was first elected in 1994, when he defeated incumbent Rep. David Mann. Prior to serving in Congress, Chabot served as a Cincinnati City Councilmember from 1985-1990, and as a Hamilton County Commissioner from 1990-1994. He first ran for Congress in 1988, when he was defeated by incumbent Rep. Tom Luken (D).

The Ohio Republicans form one of the more prominent delegations in Congress. John Kasich, the Budget Committee Chair, is among those being watched for the presidential race. John Boehner, who is House GOP Conference Chair, is declining to squelch rumors that he is eyeing the Speakership in 2002. Deborah Pryce is the House GOP Conference Secretary.

Senator Glenn (D) and **Rep. Strickland** (D) were invited to participate in your visit to Cincinnati, but they declined due to scheduling conflicts.

STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor George Voinovich (R)
Lieutenant Governor Nancy Hollister (R)
Secretary of State Bob Taft (R)
Attorney General Betty Montgomery (R)
Commerce Director Donna Owens (R)

State Treasurer J. Kenneth Blackwell (R)
Auditor of State Jim Petro (R)
Commissioner of Insurance Harold Duryee (R)
Tax Commissioner Roger Tracy (R)

Governor Voinovich was first elected to the state's top post in 1990. He served as mayor of Cleveland from 1979-1989.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate: 21R/12D	House: 60R/39D
President Richard H. Finan (R)	Speaker Jo Ann Davidson (R)
Pres. Pro Tempore Robert R. Cup (R)	Speaker Pro Tempore William G. Batchelder (R)
Majority Whip Nancy Chiles Dix (R)	Majority Floor Leader Randall Gardner (R)
Minority Leader Ben Espy (D)	Majority Whip James Buchy (R)
Minority Whip Jeffrey Johnson (D)	Minority Leader Ross Boggs (D)
	Minority Whip Charleta Tavares (D)

State Senator Indicted. Senate Minority Whip Jeff Johnson (D), a leader of the Ohio Clinton-Gore '96 campaign and a candidate for the congressional seat currently held by Rep. Lou Stokes (D), was indicted by a federal grand jury in Cleveland on felony corruption charges. He denies the charges and plans to remain in the race.

1997 ELECTION RESULTS

The mayors of Ohio's two largest cities were reelected. In Cleveland, Mayor Mike White (D) led city Councilwoman Helen Smith (R) by a solid margin throughout the campaign. The final results were 61%-39%. In Cincinnati, Mayor Roxanne Qualls (D) won reelection by garnering the highest number of votes among the 18 candidates for city council, 10% of the total votes cast. Organized labor scored a major victory with the defeat of Issue Two, a ballot initiative which would have cut workers' compensation benefits. Though Governor Voinovich (R) campaigned hard for passage, due to labor's efforts 56% voted against it, 44% for it.

Cincinnati Mayor Roxanne Qualls (D) was first elected mayor in 1993, and was reelected to the post in 1995 and 1997. She is the first popularly elected woman mayor of the city. She has served on the Cincinnati City Council since 1991. She has made the revitalization of downtown her top priority along with focusing on better public education.

After Qualls' reelection as mayor, two Democrats on the city council joined forces with three Republicans to reorganize the council and appoint all the committee chairs, effectively stripping Qualls of the small amount of power she had on the council.

HOT ISSUES

School Funding. Last year the Ohio Supreme Court ruled that the state's school funding plan was unconstitutional. In response, Governor Voinovich developed a proposal to increase the state sales tax by one percent. One half of the additional revenue would go towards funding schools, the other half would be used for property tax relief. Voinovich was unable to pass the legislation, due to opposition among conservatives within his own party. He was, however, able to get enough votes to put the proposal on the May 5, 1998 ballot for a vote by the people. Among those supporting Voinovich's proposal are the two men likely to face off in this year's gubernatorial contest, Secretary of State Bob Taft and former Attorney General Lee Fisher, and the Ohio Education Association, though the OEA is not expending resources on behalf of the measure. Against the proposal are the other candidate in the gubernatorial race, Bruce Douglas, the Ohio School Boards Association, the

Ohio AFL-CIO, and the Ohio Federation of Teachers. Opponents of the proposal believe that the one percent increase is not enough to fix the problem, and that even if the measure passes on May 5, it will be rejected by the court.

Over the past two years, Voinovich has been dogged by ethics investigations probing the business dealings of two people close associated with him, his former Chief of Staff and his brother. His chief of staff was convicted last fall of steering state contracts to a home improvement contractor under his employ. Investigators have yet to bring any charges against Voinovich's brother.

State Execution. It is possible that Ohio may soon execute its first prisoner since 1963. Wilford Berry, a 34-year old white male who has come to be known as "The Volunteer" because of his desire to abandon his appeals and proceed to execution, has been waiting for execution since his 1990 conviction of murdering his former employer, a Cleveland baker.

Sports Stadiums. The construction of two new stadiums for the Cincinnati Reds and the Cincinnati Bengals is proceeding as planned.

1998 RACES

Senate. Senator John Glenn (D) is retiring. Popular Governor George Voinovich (R) has been campaigning for the Senate for well over a year and is considered a heavy favorite. Former Cuyahoga County Commissioner and 1994 U.S. Senate candidate Mary Boyle (D) is the only Democrat in the race. An Ohio poll conducted 1/20-2/3 showed Governor Voinovich (R) with an approval rating of 69%, and leading Boyle (D) 59%-31%. The poll also showed Voinovich's name identification at 99%, whereas Boyle's name was recognized by 73%.

Gubernatorial. As mentioned above, incumbent Governor George Voinovich (R) is running for the U.S. Senate. On the Republican side, State Treasurer Kenneth Blackwell, a conservative African-American, withdrew his challenge to frontrunner Secretary of State Bob Taft for the Republican gubernatorial nomination after Blackwell received promises of $4 million in contributions for a Secretary of State bid. Vying for the Democratic nomination are former Attorney General Lee Fisher (D) and wealthy Toledo businessman Bruce Douglas (D). Lee Fisher has received the endorsement of the state Democratic Party.

The Ohio poll conducted 1/20-2/3 poll also tested gubernatorial candidates Secretary of State Bob Taft (R), businessman Bruce Douglas (D) and former attorney general Lee Fisher (D). The poll found the following:

Name I.D.		**Democratic Primary**		**General Election**	
Taft (R)	88%	Fisher	55%	Taft	49%
Fisher (D)	75%	Douglas	13%	Fisher	37%
Douglas (D)	38%	Other/ neither	10%	Other/ neither	2%
		Don't know	22%	Don't know	12%

U.S. House. Ohio's most hotly contested U.S. House race is in the **6th District**, where **Ted Strickland** (D) is being challenged not only by Frank Cremeans (R), the rival who unseated Strickland in 1994 and whom Strickland then unseated in 1996, but also by Lt. Governor Nancy Hollister (R), Washington State Community College professor Tom Sharpe (R), and insurance salesman Michael Azinger (R). Hollister is the most moderate of the group, and either she or Cremeans likely will win the Republican nomination.

In the **1st District**, Cincinnati Mayor **Roxanne Qualls** will challenge Rep. Steve Chabot (R). Qualls, considered one of the top challengers in the country, has said that she will devote herself to the kitchen-table concerns of the working people of Cincinnati -- saving Social Security, educating children, and protecting patients against HMOs and insurance companies.

Freshman **Rep. Dennis Kucinich** (D), who represents the Cleveland suburbs in the **10th district**, was considered to be very vulnerable this year. Fortunately, he drew only one Republican opponent, an ultra-conservative candidate who will have a very difficult time mounting a credible challenge to Kucinich.

Rep. Sherrod Brown, in the **13th district**, is the only Democratic incumbent expected to have a close race this fall. He will be challenged by State Senator Grace Drake (R).

THE STATE PARTY

David Leland is currently serving as chair of the Ohio Democratic Party. **Ruby Gilliam** is serving as Vice Chair of the party.

'98 MAR 9 PM4:58

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY -- NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION *March 9, 1998*

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN OHIO 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 Ohio after the first 59 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Ohio during the Clinton Administration:

• The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.0% to 4.5%.

• Ohio has added 496,800 new jobs, or 101,044 **per year** -- compared to 27,100 **per year** during the previous administration.

• Ohio has added 476,600 new private sector jobs, or 96,936 **per year** -- compared to 18,150 **per year** during the previous administration.

• Ohio has added 32,800 new manufacturing jobs, or 6,671 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 19,500 **per year** during the previous administration.

• Business lending has increased 10% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** 5.4% **per year** during the previous administration.

•New business incorporations have increased 2% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** 0.3% **per year** during the previous administration.

• Home sales have increased 1.9% **per year**.

• Consumer confidence has increased 108.8%.

• The Help Wanted Index has increased 48.6%.

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

$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN OHIO: 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 Ohio.

11 TIMES MORE OHIO FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 509,774 working families in Ohio will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 46,217 wealthiest taxpayers in Ohio.

TAX CUT FOR 50,143 SMALL BUSINESSES IN OHIO: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expending allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 50,143 small businesses in Ohio are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expending allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

1,987,000 OHIO WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,986,799 workers in Ohio, and protects the jobs of 119,356 workers in Ohio who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

977,900 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN OHIO WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 977,900 Ohio borrowers -- 684,500 current borrowers and 293,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

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

'98 MAR 9 PM6:14

March 9, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY WPW for KAM

RE: OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

American Heritage Rivers

We have received 126 American Heritage River nominations from communities across the country. In Ohio, eight rivers have been nominated for AHR designation: the Black, Cuyahoga, Great Miami, Mahoning, Maumee, Mill Creek, Muskingum, and Ohio Rivers.

Senator Glenn has written in support of the Mill Creek, Muskingum, and Great Miami nominations, and Senator DeWine has written in support of the Mill Creek nomination. We have also received letters of support for individual rivers from Representatives Sherrod Brown (D-13th), Tony Hall (D-3rd), Lee Hamilton (D-9th), Dave Hobson (R-7th), Dennis Kucinich (D-10th), Rob Portman (R-2nd), Louis Stokes (D-11th), and Ted Strickland (D-6th). The Governor has not taken a public position on any of the nominations.

The American Heritage River nominations will be reviewed by a selection panel of nonfederal experts in historic preservation, economic development and environmental protection. In April the selection panel, which Presidential Personnel is close to clearing, is expected to recommend up to 20 rivers to you for designation. You will select a total of 10 rivers as American Heritage Rivers.

'98 MAR 7 PM5:4

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: **HOT ISSUES--CINCINNATI, OHIO**

School Finance: The Voinovich Administration on February 19 asked the OH Supreme Court to extend until July 1 the March 24 deadline for the state to make its school finance system more equitable. OH voters will decide on May 5 whether to approve a proposed one cent sales tax increase to finance schools, under an unusual legislative procedure that may itself be challenged in court. (DOEd)

Voucher Program Overrun: A state pilot program that gives 3,000 vouchers to Cleveland students to attend private schools is 42 percent over budget, and the state recently approved a transfer of $3 million to the program. Officials project another cost overrun in the coming school year. A state judge has ruled the Cleveland voucher program violates the state Constitution, but allowed the program to continue while the case is on appeal. (DOEd)

Human Radiation Case: On March 6 and 16, hearings will be held before a federal judge in Cincinnati to consider a proposed class-action settlement of cases arising from human radiation experiments funded by the U.S. Defense Atomic Support Agency and conducted by the University of Cincinnati Hospital from 1960 to 1972. The proposed settlement will provide $4.26 million, equitable relief, and an apology from the U.S. to approximately 70 families. (DOJ)

Children's Health Insurance:. The State of OH submitted a Title XXI proposal in December 1997. The proposal would extend the state's Healthy Start Medicaid program to children up to age 19 in families with incomes below 150% of the Federal poverty level and would enroll up to 133,000 non-Medicaid children by June 1999. HCFA held a conference call with the state on February 25 to discuss the proposal and the state is expected to provide additional information to HCFA during the first week of March. (HHS)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *OHIO*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- ***Unemployment Down to 4.4%:*** The unemployment rate in Ohio has declined from 7.0% to 4.4% since 1993.
- ***483,900 New Jobs***: 483,900 new jobs have been created in Ohio since 1993 -- an average of 100,117 per year, compared to an average of 27,100 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- ***441,000 Have Received a Raise***: Approximately 192,000 Ohio workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from $4.25 to $4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 249,000 more received an additional raise -- from $4.75 to $5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- ***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 1,148,000 families in Ohio.**
- ***Over $40,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four***: The national debt will be more than $2.5 trillion lower in 2002 than was projected before the passage of President Clinton's economic plan. That's over $40,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Ohio.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- ***Over $172.5 Million in Head Start Funding:*** In FY97, Ohio received $157.8 million in Head Start funding. This year, Ohio will receive $172.5 million, an increase of $14.7 million over 1997.
- ***$18.5 Million in Goals 2000 Funding***: This year [FY98], Ohio receives $18.5 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.
- ***$16.6 Million for Technology Literacy***: This year [FY98], Ohio receives $16.6 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.
- ***$301.2 Million for Students Most in Need***: Ohio will receive $301.2 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 [FY98].
- ***$256.4 Million in Pell Grants***: Ohio received $206.6 million last year in Pell Grant funding, which helps Ohio's low-income students go to college [FY97].This year, Ohio will receive $256.4 million, an additional $49.8 million [FY98], benefitting 8,300 more students than the previous year.
- ***Nearly 2,000 Have Served in Ohio through AmeriCorps:*** Last year, 38 AmeriCorps participants are serving their communities while earning money for college by working in Ohio's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. Since the National Service program began in 1993, nearly 2,000 members have served Ohio in 131 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. **222,000 students in Ohio will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to $1,500. 271,000 students in Ohio will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- ***Crime Falls 3% in Ohio***: Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 7% in Akron, 16% in Cincinnati, 12% in Cleveland, 13% in Dayton, 7% in Toledo, and **3% statewide**. [1996 data].
- ***2,192 More Police***: The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 2,192 new police officers to date in communities across Ohio [through 1/98].
- ***Nearly $5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:*** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Ohio used $4.9 million in federal funds last year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Ohio received $4.4 million under VAWA in FY96.

January 1998

- ***$1.9 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children***: In 1998, Ohio will receive an estimated $1.9 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- ***$21.8 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Ohio's Schools***: Ohio receives $21.8 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING OHIOANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:
- ***286,684 Fewer People on Welfare***: There are 286,684 fewer people on welfare in Ohio now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a decrease of 40% [through 8/97].
- ***Child Support Collections Up 46%***: Child support collections have increased by $306 million -- or 46% -- in Ohio since FY92 [through FY96].
- ***Ohio Receives $44 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:*** In FY98, Ohio will receive $44 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Ohio prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the $3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN OHIO'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 more uninsured children in Ohio the balanced budget provides $115.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 147,300 children in Ohio.
- ***Helping Ohio 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). Last year, in Ohio, 6,729 more women and children in need received 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 Ohio in 1996, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 93% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- ***$1.9 Million in Ryan White Funds:*** Since President Clinton took office, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by 159% nationwide. In FY97, Cleveland received a $600,000 Ryan White formula award and a $1.3 million supplemental grant to care for people living with AIDS and HIV.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:
- ***9 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up***: Since 1993, the EPA has completed 9 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Ohio, in Gnadenhutten, Kingsville, Coshocton, Ironton, Jefferson, Deerfield, Minerva, Zanesville, and Troy [through 1/98]. Only 6 sites were cleaned up during the previous twelve years combined.
- ***3 Brownfields Pilots in Ohio***: Since 1993, the EPA has awarded 3 Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in Ohio -- a regional pilot in Cincinnati and national pilots in Cleveland and Lima. 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:
- ***$180 Million to Cleveland:*** Cleveland was designated an Enterprise Community in December, 1994 , and was awarded $3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. It was later declared a Supplemental Empowerment Zone, and was awarded $177 million for similar efforts.
- ***$9 Million to Other Communities Across Ohio:*** Additionally, Akron, Columbus, and Greater Portsmouth were all designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded $3 million to create economic opportunity for area residents.

THE TRIP

of

THE PRESIDENT

to

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

March 18, 1998

Staff Copy

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Wednesday, March 18, 1998

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1998

Final

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	**STEPHANIE STREETT**	
	HOME:	**202-332-5651**
	OFFICE:	**202-456-2823**
	WHCA PAGER:	**4033**
EVENT COORDINATOR:	**JENNIFER PALMIERI**	
	HOME:	**703-920-9141**
	OFFICE:	**202-456-1962**
	WHCA PAGER:	**4607**
PRESS DESK:	**MEGAN MOLONEY**	
	HOME:	**301-951-7193**
	OFFICE:	**202-456-5644**
	WHCA PAGER:	**4483**
ADVANCE:	**ROB ROSEN**	
	STAFF OFFICE:	**29-220**
	CELL PHONE:	**202-395-1839**
	PAGER:	**4540**

Weather:

Washington, DC
Cloudy with rain. Winds southeast at 6 to 12 knots with gusts to 20 knots. Low 36 to 41. High 53 to 58.

Las Vegas, NV
Partly cloudy. Winds west to northwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 45 to 50. High 69 to 74.

Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, March 18, 1998
Final

8:30 am- 8:45 am	**MEETING** DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM/OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
	Note: The National Security Council Briefing will be on paper.
8:45 am	**THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the South Lawn
8:50 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs the White House en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
	Note: This departure is closed to all staff and guests.
9:00 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base
9:15 am (EST)	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Las Vegas, NV [flight time: 4 hours, 45 minutes] [time change: -3 hours]
11:00 am (PST)	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Las Vegas, NV
	Greeters: Governor Bob Miller Lieutenant Governor Lonnie Hammargren, M.D. Senate Minority Leader Alice "Dina" Titus (T) Assembly Majority Leader Richard D. Perkins Assembly Minority Leader Lynn Hettrick (T) Mayor Jan Laverty Jones, City of Las Vegas State Assemblyman Dario Herrera State Senator Bill O'Donnell Assemblywoman Barbara Buckley
11:15 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Las Vegas, NV en route Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center [drive time: 25 minutes]

11:40	am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center Greeters: Bill Howard, Director, Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center Doug McCarron, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters
11:50 12:10	am- pm	**TOUR OF TRAINING FACILITY** TRAINING CENTER FLOOR Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center Staff Contact: John Podesta Event Coordinator: Jennifer Palmieri **POOL PRESS** -- **The President**, escorted by Bill Howard, will visit a metal framing exhibit and a wood framing exhibit (at each stop, an instructor will explain his/her work to The President.) **Note: Simultaneous to the President's movement, Governor Bob Miller, Doug McCarron, and Bob Georgine will be escorted separately through the training facility.**
12:15 12:25	pm- pm	**DROP-BY CLASSROOM** CLASSROOM ONE Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center Staff Contact: John Podesta Event Coordinator: Jennifer Palmieri **CLOSED PRESS**

12:30 pm- 1:30 pm	**REMARKS TO WORKERS** TRAINING CENTER FLOOR Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center Remarks: Lowell Weiss Staff Contact: Gene Sperling Event Coordinator: Jennifer Palmieri **OPEN PRESS**

-- Off-stage announcement of John Sweeney, President, AFL-CIO, Bob Georgine, President, Building and Construction Trades, and Maggie Carleton, culinary worker.

-- Off-stage announcement of **The President**, accompanied by Governor Bob Miller, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."

-- Bob Georgine makes remarks and introduces John Sweeney.

-- John Sweeney makes remarks and introduces Maggie Carleton.

-- Maggie Carleton makes remarks and introduces **The President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

1:30 pm- 1:35 pm	**PHOTO OPPORTUNITY** BACKSTAGE Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center Event Coordinator: Jennifer Palmieri **CLOSED PRESS**
1:35 pm- 1:45 pm	**POLICE /DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS** BACKSTAGE Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center Event Coordinator: Jennifer Palmieri **CLOSED PRESS**

1:45 2:35	pm- pm		**RECEPTION WITH AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL** CLASSROOM TWO Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Center Staff Contact: John Podesta Event Coordinator: Jennifer Palmieri **WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY** -- **The President** informally greets 45 people (candid photos).
2:45 3:45	pm- pm	(T)	**DOWN**
4:00	pm	(T)	**THE PRESIDENT** departs LOCATION TBD via motorcade en route Airport, Las Vegas, NV [drive time: 30 minutes]
4:30	pm	(T)	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Airport, Las Vegas, NV
4:45	pm	(T)	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Airport, Las Vegas, NV via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 4 hours] [time change: +3 hours]
11:45 (EST)	pm	(T)	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base
12:00	am	(T)	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base en route the White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
12:10	am	(T)	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the White House
BC/HRC RON			**THE WHITE HOUSE** **WASHINGTON, DC**

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1998

NAME OF EVENT: AFL-CIO ANNUAL MEETING

DATE: MAY 18, 1998
LOCATION: LAS VEGAS, NEVADA
TIME: 11:00 A.M.
FROM: KAREN TRAMONTANO

I. PURPOSE

The AFL-CIO's annual meeting provides you the opportunity to highlight your agenda for working families, acknowledge the role workers and unions play in improving wages, working conditions and communities, and demonstrate the unity shared between your administration and the labor movement.

You will begin the day touring the Carpenters Joint Training Facility. The Carpenters Joint Training Facility is funded by workers and employers, trains thousands of apprentices each year--about 30% of whom are minorities--and has a partnership with the Community College where the apprentices can obtain credit for their course work and tuition reimbursement from the apprenticeship program.

On the ground floor you will tour two training areas where you will observe a metal framing exercise and a wood framing exercise. You will then go to the second floor where first time apprentices are in classrooms for their orientation and health and safety training. At both venues the instructors will explain the exercises to you and apprentices may discuss their training and expectations.

Following the tour you will speak to about 1500 workers about your efforts to keep the American Dream alive for working families. The crowd will be a mix of apprentices, workers, employers, union leaders and elected officials. We will have a home--partially constructed by the apprentices--to serve as your backdrop.

You will conclude with an informal meeting with the members of the Executive Council. There will be about 45 members of the Executive Council at the gathering to meet you and talk informally.

II. BACKGROUND

The Executive Council, the AFL-CIO's governing body, will be meeting on Thursday and Friday to set the labor movement's public policy and political agenda. On Wednesday, the day you arrive, members of the Executive Council will be in various Committee meetings to prepare for the annual meeting.

The last time you met with the AFL-CIO was in September 1997 in Pittsburgh at the bi-annual convention of delegates. Since that time we have been working on a number of issues with the AFL-CIO: child care, IMF policy, NATO expansion, NLRB appointments, health care quality and efforts to support organizing. We have been able to forge a solid working partnership and support for the vast majority of your initiatives.

Issues of concern will not be raised during the first two segments of the program--the walk through and your speech. Although we do not anticipate any eruptions regarding any issue, Executive Council members may raise certain issues in conversation with you.

- **FICA/FUTA Workfare Participants**
  Whistle Blower Protection

  Gerry McEntee (AFSCME), Morty Bahr(CWA) and Andy Stern(SEIU) are concerned that the Treasury Department in issuing its regulations to implement the Governors' objective (*i.e.* no FICA/FUTA taxes for these workers) will undermine your commitment to apply minimum wage and overtime protections for these workers. Status: Treasury is in the process of issuing proposed regulations.

  These union presidents also strongly support including a whistle blower provision in a Democratic HMO bill that would provide protection to health-care workers who are fired or disciplined when they speak out about health care quality issues at their place of employment. Status: Kennedy has asked Dingel to consider compromise language.

- **TRADE/IMF Policy**

  The AFL-CIO is supporting our IMF policy. Steve Yokich (UAW) is not supporting the AFL-CIO. Secretary Rubin has been working with George Becker (Steel) and Steve Yokich (UAW) on their concerns about Korea and steel imports. Status: Secretary Rubin will raise their issues in the NEC process.

  Jay Mazur (UNITE) is concerned about the Africa Trade bill but he has little support from the rest of the AFL-CIO.

- **NLRB General Counsel**

  Doug Dority (UFCW) in particular, and perhaps others will ask whether you will nominate a strong, pro-union candidate now that Fred Feinstein, current general counsel has withdrawn his name from consideration. Status: We are considering only strong, pro-union candidates and will be making a recommendation to you, shortly.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants:

John Podesta
Craig Smith
Karen Tramontano

Event participants:

Training Facility Tour

Governor Robert Miller
Mayor Jan Jones
Robert Georgine, President, Building & Construction Trades
Doug Mc Carron, President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters
Bill Howard, Director, Apprenticeship program

Stage

Governor Bob Miller
Mayor Jan Jones
John J. Sweeney
Robert Georgine
Maggie Carleton (culinary worker) who will introduce you

After your speech you will join the members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. There will be about 45 members attending. A list of the Executive Council members are attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The press pool will accompany you through the walk-thru on the ground floor. When you go to the classroom on the second floor, the pool will leave you and set up for your speech. Your speech will be "open." Your informal meeting with the Executive Council will be "closed."

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Briefing for events on Air Force I

- Enter Training Facility proceed to first training area observe metal framing exercise. Proceed to second training area observe wood framing exercise. Proceed to second floor to classroom where apprentices receive health & safety training.

- Leave classroom proceed to hold. Wait for off stage announcement. Proceed to stage accompanied by Governor Miller and Mayor Jones.

- Bob Georgine welcomes the audience. John Sweeney introduces the Maggie Carelton culinary worker & her family. Maggie Carleton introduces you.

- You make remarks, work ropeline proceed to Classroom Two for informal meeting with Executive Council members.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speech writers

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Executive Council Member Bios
Back ground materials prepared by NEC

Draft 3/17/98 7:45pm

'98 MAR 17 PM8:23

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT CARPENTER'S APPRENTICE TRAINING FACILITY
LAS VEGAS, NV
March 18, 1998

Acknowledgments: Maggie Carleton, introducer; John Sweeney; Bob Georgine, Pres. of the Building and Construction Trades Dept. of the AFL-CIO [you may want to congratulate him on recently helping to bring about a major labor agreement in Nevada between building and construction trade workers, Bechtel Corp, and the Department of Energy]; Doug McCarren, International Pres. of Carpenters Union; Dpty. Sec. of Labor Kitty Higgins; Nevada Gov. Bob Miller; Las Vegas Mayor Jan Laverty Jones; other state and local elected officials.

I want to thank all of you who gave me my tour. [I know my apprenticeship has barely begun, but I'm ready to start framing up a little house for Buddy.] This is a remarkable facility and a remarkable initiative. Out of two-by-fours and teamwork, you have built a model for the nation. It is a model of cooperation between business and labor . . . a model for perpetuating crafts across the generations . . . a model for adapting old-fashioned values to the workplaces of today. I congratulate you all.

Today, there are only 653 days left in the 20th century -- a century that will long be remembered as the time when millions of working men and women fought for and won basic freedoms denied them for far too long. The right to safe workplaces. The freedom to organize. The ability to put an end to abusive child labor. In the 20th century, working families across America gained their voice -- and made it heard.

What will the new century bring for working families? I believe new opportunities will allow us to extend the promise of the American Dream to more families than ever before. The dream of landing a job that allows you to earn pride and respect, with growing paychecks and decent benefits. The dream of raising a healthy family in a safe community. The dream of sending your children to good schools and seeing them rise as high as their God-given talents can take them. This is the American Dream workers in hundreds of cities have been joining together to secure. This is American Dream that the employees of the Frontier Hotel spent six years, four months, and ten days fighting to achieve. This is the American Dream every single working family must be able to realize in the 21st century.

Our national government has never had a better chance to help. We are poised to enter the new century stronger than we have been in decades: More than 15 million new jobs. Wages on the rise. A budget deficit on the way to zero. The lowest unemployment rate in 24 years, the lowest crime rate in 24 years, the smallest welfare rolls in 27 years, the lowest inflation in 30 years, the highest home-ownership in history. Just yesterday we learned that new housing starts have now risen to their highest level in more than a decade.

Here in Nevada, you've created more than 250,000 new jobs in the past five years, including more than 40,000 construction jobs. Unemployment has fallen to 4.3%. Welfare rolls have shrunk by 20%. Religious leaders and unions are banding together and helping workers win rights and respect.

In Nevada and around the country, now is not a time to rest. After all, it doesn't take a master carpenter to know that the time to fix the roof is when the sun is shining. We must use this time of prosperity to make sure every single family in America has the ability to meet the challenges of a new economy. At this time of change, we cannot leave behind the working families whose sweat and toil has been so important to getting us where we are today. We must take new steps to provide health and retirement security to those who have already put in a lifetime on the job, honor the value of work, and expand access to quality education and training for all Americans.

In the 20th century, America came together around a commitment to honor parents and increase the dignity of their retirement years. America launched Social Security and Medicare, and tens of millions of workers received pensions from their employers for the first time. For the 21st century, we have a deep responsibility to shore up all of these cornerstones of our society.

That is why I have called on Congress to save every penny of any budget surplus until we save Social Security. That is also why we must expand private pensions for those who have been left out by their employers for too long. I submitted to Congress a balanced budget bill that would provide new incentives to small businesses to give pensions to more workers. It would also double the federal guarantee that secures the type of pensions that are most common in the construction industry. And that is why Democratic leaders and I have just unveiled our proposal to help hundreds of thousands of Americans between the ages of 55 and 65 who have lost their health insurance. Some are retired; some have been laid off; some lose their coverage after their spouses retire. After a lifetime of work, they are left with nowhere to turn. It won't add a dime to the deficit, but the peace of mind it will provide will be priceless. I ask for your support.

For the 21st century, we must do more to honor the value of work. We should start by raising the minimum wage. Two years ago, we did right by millions of working families when we boosted the minimum wage. But we know that the real value of the minimum wage is still less than it was two decades ago. America's hardest-pressed workers deserve another raise. With our economy the strongest in a generation, with job growth at historic levels, we can afford to increase the minimum wage by a dollar by the turn of the century. It's the right thing to do.

You and I both know that honoring the value of work also means standing up for the right of workers to organize. We can't go strong into the <u>next</u> century by returning to the labor practices of the <u>last</u>. Workers who band together in a union typically achieve higher skills, earn higher pay, secure greater benefits, and have real voice on the job. And yet Congress is now considering a bill that would let businesses fire or refuse to hire union organizers. If Congress passes this bill, I will veto it. It is discrimination. It is wrong.

For the 21st century, we must give all our people access to a world-class education. Education has always been the surest ladder of opportunity in our society. And in a new economy increasingly driven by ideas and powered by technology, the importance of education is growing by the day. That is why we have opened the doors of higher education wider than ever before with new $1500 HOPE Scholarships, Lifetime Learning Tax Credits, and Education

IRAs. Never again will a student lose out on the opportunity to attend college for lack of money. And never again will workers caught in dead-end jobs lose out on the opportunity to attend classes that could help them secure a brighter future. Here in Nevada and around the country, we have made community college nearly free.

Recent international test scores show us that we now must focus on strengthening our elementary and secondary schools. This morning, as part of my proposal to reduce class sizes in the early grades, Democrats in Congress introduced a bill that would provide a school construction tax cut to help communities modernize or build up to 5,000 schools. And if we want our children to succeed in the economy of the 21st century, we also must do more to raise standards, improve teaching, enhance discipline, and increase accountability across the board.

We also must do more to offer help and hope to those Americans temporarily left behind by the global marketplace or by the march of technology. That's why we have already doubled the funding for training dislocated workers since 1993 and why I have called on Congress to expand funding to three times the 1993 level this year. That's why we must do more, and more quickly, to help workers who lose their jobs for whatever reason. We help communities in a special way when their military base closes. We ought to help them in the same way if their factory closes.

The balanced budget I have submitted to Congress would do all these things. But yesterday, the Senate Republicans began to work on their own budget -- and I am not encouraged by what I've seen. The Republican budget shortchanges working families by squeezing out critical investments in children and education. It also forces important new investments in medical and scientific research to compete with funding for children and education, instead of providing a steady, long-term source of support. These are major deficiencies. I believe our families deserve better. Our budget ensures that we put funding for research on a solid footing, while launching efforts to reduce class size and make child care affordable for working families. I believe children, education, and scientific research must not be given short shrift.

At the dawn of the new century, there is no question in my mind that we can extend the promise of the American Dream to every family willing to work hard and play by the rules. There is no question that we can empower all workers to share in the economic rewards of our new economy. But government can't do it alone. It will also take a commitment from labor and management -- a commitment to build on the kind of successful teamwork you have established here at this training facility and at hotels and construction sites throughout Las Vegas.

Sam Rayburn, the legendary Speaker of the House of Representatives, once said, "Any old mule can kick down a barn, but it takes a carpenter to build one." And I've seen a lot of building today -- not just the frames behind me, but also the growing partnerships that are helping to expand your skills, to construct the homes and schools of Las Vegas, and to secure for every working family the opportunity to realize the full promise of the American Dream. Thank you and God bless you.

# # #

The AFL-CIO Executive Council

The officers of the AFL-CIO were first elected at the Federation's New York City convention in October 1995. They were elected to a second two-year term at the Pittsburgh convention in September 1997.

President John Sweeney -- formerly the President of the Service Employees International Union. Sweeney took over SEIU in 1980, having previously served as president of SEIU Local 32 B-J, a large building maintenance workers local in New York City.

Secretary-Treasurer Richard Trumka -- formerly the President of the United Mine Workers. Trumka was a rank-and-file coal miner who rose through the union and in 1981 at age 33 was elected president.

Executive Vice President Linda Chavez-Thompson -- formerly a vice president of AFSCME. Chavez-Thompson was the first person of color to become an officer of the AFL-CIO, and is the highest ranking woman in the labor movement. Chavez-Thompson, the daughter of sharecroppers, was born in Lubbock, Texas.

The Executive Council (by union in order of size):

Bob Georgine -- President of the Building and Construction Trades Department. In addition to being President of the Building Trades Department, Georgine is President and CEO of Union Labor Life Insurance Company (ULLICO) - an insurance company that provides pension and health coverage for multi-employer funds. As a result, Georgine was named to the National Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry.

The Building Trades' top priorities remain Davis-Bacon and the Service Contract Act, construction safety, and regulations governing multi-employer health and retirement funds (Taft-Hartley funds).

While the trades are willing to discuss making improvements in the collection of prevailing wage data, they remain opposed to making any major changes in the wage survey system that is currently administered by the Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division.

1. **Ron Carey** -- Last August, the government ordered a new election after discovering financial fraud on the part of the Carey campaign. Carey has since been disqualified from seeking re-election, and an internal review board has taken steps to oust him from the union.

In 1989, the union entered into a consent decree with the federal government to settle a racketeering complaint brought by the Justice Department. Carey is credited with making impressive strides against the union's corrupt old guard, taking control of over 60 locals and removing or disciplining hundreds of local and regional union officials.

The Teamsters were vocal opponents of Fast Track, particularly the trucking provisions that will eventually allow Mexican trucks access to the entire U.S. The border opening has been delayed because of concerns about truck safety. DOL is consulting with DOT on the need to negotiate an agreement with Mexico that would give DOL greater access to company records so that it can enforce labor protection statutes, including the minimum wage and OSHA.

A majority of the strikers at Detroit News and Detroit Free Press were members of the Teamsters, and the union continues to support a boycott of USA Today which is owned by Gannett, the co-owner of the Detroit News and Free Press. After a 16 day strike and five days of around-the-clock bargaining sessions, the Teamsters negotiated a new contract for the 185,000 workers it represents at the United Parcel Service.

The Teamsters recently approved a new Master Freight contract and are continuing to bargain with Anheuser-Busch.

(Mr.) Carroll Haynes -- Haynes is a Vice President of the IBT from New York City and is a Carey supporter.

2. **Gerry McEntee** -- President of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. McEntee chairs the Executive Council's political action committee. He was critical of the President's decision to sign the Welfare bill, raising concerns about the displacement of public sector workers by welfare recipients and the need to assure that these new workers are protected by the minimum wage and other labor laws. He has strongly opposed state efforts to privatize the delivery of Medicaid, Food Stamps, and state employment services.

AFSCME, SEIU and CWA have announced a coordinated plan to organize welfare recipients who will be required to work under the new welfare law. In addition to protecting welfare recipients from exploitation, the unions want to prevent state and local governments from using them to replace higher-paid union

Because AFSCME represents workers in public hospitals, McEntee follows health care issues and has been named to the National Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and quality in the

Health Care Industry.

McEntee was instrumental in the creation of the Secretary of Labor's Task Force on Excellence in State and Local Government Through Labor Management Cooperation. The report, which was released in March 1996, argues that greater employee involvement leads to improvements in public service. The report cites numerous examples where collective bargaining relationships in state and local government have led to improved service.

> **Bill Lucy** -- Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. Lucy is active on welfare, civil rights and international affairs. He was a leader in U.S. anti-apartheid movement.

3. **Andy Stern** -- President of the Service Employees Union. Stern, the union's former organizing director, was elected in 1996. Stern has completely restructured the staff around an ambitious program to organize new workers. SEIU recently announced a merger with Local 1199, National Health and Human Service Employees Union, headed by Dennis Rivera, which represents 120,000 hospital and nursing home workers in New York City. Stern heads a new AFL-CIO committee on health care workers.

Stern believes that the government should use its purchasing power to help workers improve their standard of living. He strongly supports the Administration's plan to amend its procurement procedures to ensure that government contractors maintain good labor relations practices.

As part of its "Justice for Janitors" campaign, SEIU asked the Administration to use its clout as a major tenant to pressure Washington, D.C. landlords to provide better pay and benefits to janitorial workers; At DOL's urging, GSA has been working cooperatively with SEIU on this. Under Stern, the union had a history of using aggressive tactics to organize low wage service workers, particularly in hospitals, nursing homes, and commercial buildings.

Stern believes that the Administration should use its involvement in the health care system to press for better treatment of health care workers. He has asked the White House to examine how the Administration's health care spending priorities affect health care workers.

SEIU Secretary-Treasurer Betty Bednarczyk served on the National Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry.

4. **Doug Dority** -- President of the United Food and Commercial

Workers. Dority chairs the Executive Council Committee on Public Affairs. Dority was UFCW's organizing director and is a vocal critic of the anti-union tactics of many large businesses. He led a well publicized battle against Food Lion, exposing the company's mistreatment of employees and its poor safety and health record.

Because UFCW represents workers in poultry and meat packing plants, Dority is anxious to get an ergonomics standard that would protect his members against repetitive motion injuries. Dority is also interested in health care and pensions.

5. **Steve Yokich** -- President of the United Auto Workers. In November 1996, the UAW wrapped up the last of its Big Three auto contracts, signing a three-year agreement with GM after several weeks of difficult bargaining over job security, and local strikes that involved nearly 15,000 autoworkers at several major U.S. assembly plants. Negotiations over local agreements led to a number of strikes through the summer of 1997, but Yokich has said that they are at an end. The Big Three contracts all included corporate commitments to maintain 95 percent of current UAW jobs.

Trade remains a major issue for the UAW, as well as OSHA, labor law reform and striker replacement.

A tentative agreement to end the six-year-old dispute with Caterpillar was rejected by the rank-and-fine in February.

The UAW-Machinists-Steelworkers merger plan is on track to be completed by the year 2000.

Carolyn Forrest -- Vice President, United Auto Workers.

6. **Jack Barry** -- President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. One-third of IBEW's membership is in construction; one-third in the utility industry, and one-third in manufacturing, broadcasting and telecommunications. IBEW has written DOL to express its very serious concerns over the deregulation and restructuring of the electric utility industry. The union argues that policy makers have so far ignored the adverse effects of deregulation on communities and workers. Davis-Bacon and other construction industry issues remain a top priority of the IBEW.

7. **Sandra Feldman** -- Elected by the AFT Board on May 6, 1997 to replace the late Al Shanker. Feldman has led the New York City teachers union for many years. A tentative merger agreement with the 1.2 million-member National Education Association will be voted in July, 1998. The union supports the President's testing

initiative and is pushing a national program of teacher accountability and quality standards called "Lesson for Life." Shanker had been a strong supporter of public education and lobbied hard for education funding at all levels.

8. **George Becker** -- President of the United Steelworkers of America. The Steelworkers, UAW and Machinists have agreed to merge into one union by the year 2000.

Trade, comp time, job safety, striker replacement, and labor law reform are key legislative issues for the USW and for Becker, a former union organizer. Becker personally lobbied the Administration to reject compromises on the TEAM Act and comp time.

A strike involving 1,000 steelworkers against Rocky Mountain Steel (formerly CF & I), a Colorado Steel maker, is entering its seventh month.

Leon Lynch -- Vice President of the United Steelworkers.

9. **Morty Bahr** -- President of the Communications Workers of America. Bahr is concerned about corporate mergers and the potential for layoffs in the extremely volatile telecommunications industry. ATT and the all the regional bell systems are unionized, but CWA has not been able to organize ATT's main rivals, Sprint and MCI. CWA initially opposed the proposed Bell Atlantic-NYNEX merger, but Bahr announced that after months of negotiations, he was satisfied that a positive labor relations framework has been agreed to.

Bahr was a vocal NAFTA critic and has closely followed the accord's implementation with respect to the protection of labor union rights in both the U.S. and Mexico.

Bahr has criticized the Administration for commending Sprint's participation in welfare to work less than a month after the company was found guilty of illegally firing 235 workers at La Conexion Familiar - Sprint's spanish-language facility in San Rafael, Ca. Bahr has asked several Administration officials to help establish a dialogue between CWA and Sprint.

10. **Thomas Buffenbarger** - newly-elected President of the International Association of Machinists. IAM will merge with the UAW and Steelworkers in the year 2000.

Like the previous president, George Kourpias, Buffenbarger is a vocal critic of U.S. trade policy, particularly the export of critical aerospace technology and the practice of outsourcing airplane parts manufacture to foreign companies.

11. Doug McCarron -- President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. McCarron is focused on building trades issues. Prior to his election as UBC President in September 1995, McCarron was the top carpenters union official in Los Angeles.

12. Arthur Coia -- President of the Laborers International Union. Coia chairs the Executive Council's Organizing Committee. Coia is expanding his union's organizing efforts to include non-building trades occupations, and he is a strong supporter of labor-management cooperation. Under an agreement reached with the government in 1994, the Justice Department maintains strict oversight of the union's activities (Coia is now under investigation by an internal monitor) and can take direct action if Coia does not take sufficient steps to clean up the union himself. In 1997, the union just held its first secret ballot election for the union's top officers.

The Laborers' major legislative issues include Davis Bacon and construction safety. The Labor Department has continued the suspension of regulations -- opposed by the building trades and supported by nonunion contractors - that would permit contractors to use lower paid "semi-skilled helpers" on federal construction projects.

13. Frank Hanley -- President of the Operating Engineers. The OEs are mainly a construction union, but 25% of the membership work as stationary engineers in large commercial buildings, hospitals and schools. The OEs are primarily interested in Davis-Bacon, construction safety and training for specialized skills like hazardous cleanup.

14. Moe Biller -- President of the American Postal Workers Union. Biller is focused on protecting the postal service from privatization and preserving the integrity of the federal health insurance and retirement systems -- particularly in light of effort to balanced the budget. APWU views Hatch Act reform and Family and Medical Leave as the greatest accomplishments of the first term. In 1984, President Biller and two other federal union presidents were charged with violating the Hatch Act for their support of Presidential candidate Walter Mondale.

15. Jay Mazur -- President of UNITE. Mazur was president of the International Ladies Garment Workers before it merged with the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers to form UNITE (Union of Neddletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees). ACTWU and the ILG have lost hundreds of thousands of jobs to imports and trade remains a major concern to the new union. Mazur chairs the AFL-CIO Committee on Trade, and has been a very vocal critic of the Administration's trade policies, particularly NAFTA and CBI.

UNITE supports the Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division's program to wipe out garment industry sweatshops, but believes that unionization is a more reliable method of protecting workers than government enforcement of the wage and hour laws, and Mazur has occasionally been critical of the department. Mazur serves on the Apparel Industry Partnership, a committee that was convened by President Clinton to develop strategies to assure consumers that goods are not manufactured under sweatshop conditions.

UNITE has been lobbying to protect legal immigrants and welfare recipients from cuts in federal aid.

Clayola Brown -- Vice President of UNITE.

16. **Ed Hanley** -- President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union. HERE represents workers in many of the major hotels, restaurants and casinos in the U.S., and its Culinary Workers affiliate in Las Vegas has nearly doubled its membership in Las Vegas. HERE was recently cleared of internal corruption after a lengthy Justice Department probe.

17. **Boyd Young** -- President of the Paperworkers International Union, headquartered in Nashville. Young replaced retiring President Wayne Glenn. The Paperworkers initiated the effort to ban the use of permanent replacement workers as a result of its bitter strike against International Paper in Jay, Maine.

18. **Martin Maddiloni** -- President of the United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters. Apprenticeship and training, as well as Davis-Bacon and job safety, are important to the UA.

19. **Vincent Sombrotto** -- President of the National Association of Letter Carriers. NALC remains deeply concerned about the federal budget and worries that the Administration will not support adequate funding for the postal service as well as for federal retirement and health benefits.

20. **Bobby Harnage** -- Appointed President of the American Federation of Government Employees after the death of John Sturdivant. Harnage has recently expressed growing frustration over the Administration's federal pay policies, suggesting that federal unions need to take a tougher line on cooperation.

Under Sturdivant, AFGE played a key role in the Administration's reinvention efforts and in keeping the focus on the Republicans in Congress during the government shutdown. During the last Congress the Administration worked with Sturdivant to kill an amendment that would have denied union representatives official time to conduct union business.

21. **Al Whitehead**-- President of the International Association of Firefighters. In addition to federal safety regulations, the Firefighters are interested in public employee bargaining and pensions. Whitehead was extremely supportive of the Department of Labor's decision in January 1998 to implement a new rule to clarify its regulations with regard to "2 in/2 out," a regulation which requires that two employees remain outside a building fire to provide emergency assistance.

22. **Arthur Moore** -- Sheet Metal Workers International Association. The majority of the union's membership is engaged in commercial and industrial construction (they build most U.S. auto plants); about 25% of the union's membership works in the manufacture of construction materials. In addition to Davis-Bacon and construction safety, Moore is concerned about the misclassification of construction workers as independent contractors.

23. **Edward Fire** -- Newly-elected President of the International Union of Electronic Workers. Fire defeated long-time President Bill Bywater at the union's November convention. Bywater had been a vocal critic of NAFTA and a strong supporter of striker replacement legislation. Major IUE employers are GE and Westinghouse. Contracts covering nearly 50,000 GE workers were re-negotiated without a strike earlier this year.

> **Gloria Johnson** -- Vice President of International Union of Electronic Workers. She is also the President of the Coalition of Labor Union Women. She served on the President's Advisory Committee on Social Security.

24. **Frank Hurt** -- President of the Bakery, Confectionery, and Tobacco Workers. Hurt is concerned about FDA jurisdiction over tobacco, but supports the proposed tobacco settlement. He prefers a legislative rather than a regulatory solution to control teenage smoking.

25. **Jim LaSala** -- President of the Amalgamated Transit Union. ATU represents city bus and subway systems, as well as some long distance bus lines, including Greyhound. ATU's most important issues are mass transit funding and statutory labor protections for transit workers. DOL enforces Sec. 13 © of the Federal Transit Act, which requires that employees of mass transit systems receive employment protections when federal funds are used to operate a transit system. DOL decisions in this area can be controversial with the ATU.

26. **Mike Monroe** -- President of the Painters and Allied Trades.

27. **James Norton** -- President of the Graphic Communications Union. Norton is working in close cooperation with the unionized printing industry to preserve jobs that have been threatened by rapidly changing technologies.

28. **Michael Goodwin** -- President of the Office and Professional Employees Union.

29. **Jack Joyce** -- President of the Bricklayers and Allied Craftsman. Joyce is currently focused on the future of the State Department's labor reporting function. He is upset that State has decided to phase out the labor attache cone. He supports labor-management cooperation efforts in his industry and is concerned about the shortage of skilled tradesmen. He has approached DOL about getting the federal government more involved in labor-management training programs.

30. **Robert Wages** -- President of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union. Wages is outspoken in his criticism of both political parties and has lent financial support to Labor Party Advocates, a group which held a convention last year to consider forming a labor party in the U.S. Wages has spoken up at previous council meetings on the need to focus on the relationship between global environmental issues and U.S. industrial policy. Wages chairs the AFL-CIO Committee on the Environment.

31. **Jake West** -- President of the Ironworkers. West is primarily interested in Davis-Bacon and construction safety. He credits OSHA for a successful negotiated rulemaking on steel erectors.

32. **Mike Sacco** -- President of the Seafarers International Union and the Maritime Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. Sacco's main legislative priorities are the protection of cargo preference laws - requiring that government cargo (foreign aid and military shipments) be shipped on U.S. flagged vessels; and the Jones Act - requiring that sea going cargo within the U.S. be moved on U.S.-built, U.S.-flagged, and U.S.- crewed vessels.

33. **Lenore Miller** -- President of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. Miller represents department store workers as well as poultry processing plant workers throughout the south. She is a member of the Apparel Industry Partnership. RWDSU will soon merge into the UFCW.

34. **Sonny Hall** -- President of the Transport Workers Union. TWU represents transit, airline and railroad employees. Maintaining federal funding for mass transit and fighting privatization are major issues for TWU.

35. James Hatfield -- Chairman of the Glass, Molders, Pottery, and Plastics Union.

36. Robert Scardelletti -- President of the Transportation Communications Union. During 1996 TCU the other major rail unions negotiated new five-year agreements with the major freight railroad carriers (there are nearly a dozen rail unions, representing over 145,000 workers). TCU was the second to last carrier to reach an agreement. For the first time in nearly a decade, contracts were signed without strikes or imposed settlements.

Under the Railway Labor Act, either side in a contract negotiation may request mediation from the National Mediation Board, and neither party can resort to self help (strike or lockout) until 30 days after they are released from talks by the NMB. The President then has the discretionary authority to appoint an Emergency Board (PEB), which has 30 days to investigate the dispute. (The 1996 talks involved three Presidential Emergency Boards). Another 30-day cooling off period follows the release of the PEB's recommendation.

37. Randy Babbitt -- President of the Airline Pilots Association (ALPA). ALPA represents pilots at most of the major U.S. carriers, including United, U.S. Air, TWA, and Northwest. American's pilots are independent. Pilots are covered by the Railway Labor Act rather than the National Labor Relations Act, and cannot strike until 30 days after being released from negotiations by the National Mediation Board. A strike by independent pilots at American Airlines during the 1997 President's Day weekend was stopped after a few hours by the appointment of a PEB.

Babbitt has expressed concerns about the effect of airline mergers and bankruptcies on retiree health care and pensions. ALPA waged a lengthy campaign to represent the pilots at Federal Express and, after winning an election there, was unable to win a first contract. Federal Express pilots recently voted to decertify ALPA as its union.

38. Pat Friend -- President of the Association of Flight Attendants.

39. Mac Flemming -- President of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. During 1996 the BMWE and the other major rail unions negotiated new five-year agreements with the major freight railroad carriers (there are nearly a dozen rail unions, representing over 145,000 workers). BMWE was the last union to reach an agreement.

Under the Railway Labor Act, either side in a contract negotiation may request mediation from the National Mediation Board, and neither party can resort to self help (strike or lockout) until 30 days after they are released from talks by the NMB. The President then has the discretionary authority to appoint an Emergency Board (PEB), which has 30 days to investigate the dispute. (The 1996 talks involved three Presidential Emergency Boards). Another 30-day cooling off period follows the release of the PEB report, after which the unions can strike or the carrier may impose terms.

40. **Arturo Rodriguez** -- President of the United Farm Workers Union. Following the death of Caesar Chavez, Rodriguez signaled his intent to continue aggressive organizing in the agricultural fields. The AFL-CIO is currently backing a major Farm workers effort to organize strawberry workers in California.

41. **Joe Greene** -- President of the American Federation of School Administrators.

42. **Sumi Haru** -- President of the Screen Actors Guild.

43. **Andrew McKenzie** -- President of the Leather Goods, Plastic Novelty and Service Workers Union.

44. **Gene Upshaw** -- President of the Federation of Professional Athletes.

'98 MAR 17 PM5:4

March 17, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Mona Pasquil

RE: Nevada Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			**1996**		
Clinton/Gore	189,148	37%	Clinton/Gore	203,974	44%
Bush/Quayle	175,828	35%	Dole/Kemp	199,244	43%
Perot/Stockdale	132,580	26%	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.

Please note that tomorrow the Vice President will be meeting with the AFL-CIO Executive Council, attending a Culinary workers event, and a rally for Senator Reid. He will also be meeting with a group of students from the Greenspan School of Communications who will be presenting him with a study on lupus.

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.

1998 SENATE RACE

In what is shaping up as one of the most targeted races in the nation, Senator Harry Reid (D) is seeking a third term against sole Republican candidate Rep. John Ensign (R-01). This race promises to be the most expensive in Nevada history, easily eclipsing the $3.9 million spent in the 1994 Senate race between Senator Richard Bryan (D) and Hal Furman (R), as the candidates have amassed a combined cache of $2.56 million on-hand ($1.66 million for Reid and $900,000 for Ensign). Republicans have deemed this seat as one of the five most vulnerable Democratic seats in the country. Democrats have dismissed this designation as a gimmick to persuade out-of-state Republican donors to contribute to Ensign.

Reid is running without opposition and had been looking forward to a very hostile and damaging Republican primary battle between the moderate Ensign and wealthy conservative former businessman Bruce James (R), who had vowed to spend $6 million to secure the seat. As a result, observers predicted that Ensign would have to battle the right-wing of the party to capture the nomination. However, on February 9, after spending $1.2 million of his own money, James abruptly withdrew from the race, citing those very concerns, acknowledging that the only way he would defeat Ensign was to run an expensive and negative race. The decision not only strengthened Ensign's campaign, by allowing him to play "to the center" of his party, but likely saved him $1 million by avoiding a primary fight.

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.

Ensign was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1994, by a margin of 1,500 votes, knocking off the incumbent Rep. Brian Bilbray (D). In 1996, he was reelected in another closely fought race, defeating state Senator Bob Coffin (D) by a margin of 50% - 44%, though he remains quite popular in his district. Though the election is nearly nine months away, the race has already heated up with each side accusing the other of negative campaigning. Comically, Reid and Ensign have traded barbs about which member has brought the most "pork" to the state. While Reid claims that he has - trouncing his opponent $839 million to $185 million over the past three years - Ensign retorts that Reid has not used his powerful position on the Appropriations Committee as effectively as he should.

Recent polling shows Reid with a lead over his Republican rival. A National Republican Senatorial Committee poll conducted January 19-10 shows Reid with a 49% - 41% lead. More recently, a Mason-Dixon/PRM poll conducted February 19-21 shows Reid with a nine-point lead and both candidates with low negative ratings.

General Election Matchup

	All	Fav/Unfav	ID
Reid	45%	48%/14%	97%
Ensign	36%	40%/ 9%	78%

<u>1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE</u>

With Governor Bob Miller (D) term-limited in 1998 after serving a total of 10 years in office, this seat seems likely to return to Republican hands.

Please note: *Governor Miller will be addressing the AFL-CIO Political Directors' Meeting on Thursday at noon. The Governor will be representing the Democratic Governors' Association at this meeting.*

Throughout the past year, one prominent Democrat after another has dropped out of the race.

Those that have been courted for a run have included state Assembly Speaker Joe Dini (D), state Attorney General Frankie Sue del Papa (D), Las Vegas Mayor Jan Laverty Jones (D), and state Senate Minority Leader Dina Titus (D).

The only Democratic willing to enter this race is seven-term state Senator Joe Neal (D). Neal, an African American, is known for his extremely liberal positions. His campaign platform is to raise the state's gaming taxes by 2 percent (for which he failed to get any support in the legislature last year), repeal the business activity tax based on the number of employees hired, and to put more state resources into economic diversification. Not surprisingly, he has received tepid support from his own party. Senator Reid (D) and Governor Miller (D) so far have refused to endorse him and other Democrats have questioned his "anti-gaming, anti-establishment, anti-everything" campaign. State Senate Minority Leader Dina Titus (D) has questioned publicly whether Neal will hurt Democrats down the ticket, has derided him as not being a team player who will not care about a coordinated campaign or getting out the vote.

The leading Republican candidate is retired businessman Kenny Guinn (R). Guinn, 60, a businessman with a long record of public service in Nevada and an attractive personality is proving to be a formidable candidate. He has spent the past two years campaigning and fundraising, and has the full support of the state's gaming industry. A middle-of-the-road, pro-choice Republican, Guinn is also proving to be reasonably strong with unions. Guinn also has been branching out to the NAACP and other traditional Democratic groups. He has publicly opposed the Republican-crafted ballot initiative, the Paycheck Protection Act, which is designed to force unions to get permission from their workers to spend dues on political action. Guinn apparently wants to maintain his viability within the AFL-CIO endorsement process, or at least prevent the Democratic nominee from receiving the nod and the financial bonanza it would provide for the Democratic Party.

Guinn has managed to amass an impressive war chest of $2.5 million to date, with more than $1 million coming from the gaming industry. Observers have commented that, unlike nearly every other election where the state's gaming money is spread equally among Democratic and Republican candidates, Guinn has captured more than 90% of the gaming contributions in this race. Some explain this shift by the fact that the owners of the industry are now dominated by Republicans. In fact, the various Circus Circus properties - once run by big Democratic supporters like William Bennett - are now run by people like Mike Ensign, the step-father of senate candidate, Rep. John Ensign (R). It alone has dumped $300,000 into Guinn's campaign coffers. Most of the potential Democratic hopefuls claimed there was no way to match Guinn's support - even though some casino money was promised.

However, Guinn is not getting a free ride through the primary. He is being challenged by Hollywood producer Aaron Russo (R) and Lt. Governor Lonnie Hammargren (R). Russo, who announced his candidacy in May, founded the Constitution Party in California and registered to vote in Nevada only two weeks before his announcement. 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.

Lt. 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 public antics. Hammargren still has some political clout appealing to anti-government voters, but is unlikely to get very far in the race.

A Mason-Dixon/PRM poll conducted February 19-21 revealed that most voters have not yet decided which candidate to support, though Guinn appears to be the favorite.

General Election Matchups

Guinn (R)	35%	Neal (D)	26%	Hammargren (R)	28%
Neal (D)	24%	Russo (R)	22%	Neal (D)	25%
Undecided	41%	Undecided	52%	Undecided	47%

	Fav/Unfav	ID
Guinn (R)	37%/ 6%	77%
Hammargren (R)	27%/23%	76%
Russo (R)	19%/ 7%	58%
Neal (D)	26%/ 9%	57%

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

One of the bright spots for the Democrats is the opportunity to recapture the seat being vacated by Rep. John Ensign (R-01) who is running for Senate. University Regent and former Las Vegas state Assemblywoman Shelley Berkley (D) is proving to be a formidable candidate -- already raising an impressive war chest $400,000, much of it from out-of-state sources. Berkley is a dynamic, energetic personality, and while she is considered a strong liberal, she has recently described herself as a "new Democrat" focused on "bringing a conservative approach to taxation and spending programs," while understanding "business and gaming." Berkley is the only Democrat expected to seek the nomination.

On the Republican side, three likely contenders have emerged to challenge Berkley. The announced candidate is management consultant Robert Tauber (R). Also likely to run is District Judge Don Chairez (R), and fellow university Regent Nancy Price (R). None have raised any meaningful campaign funds and all (including Berkley) are relatively unknown by the district's voters. Ensign has thrown his support behind Chairez, who he claims is "the only one who can raise the money" to challenge Berkley. The February poll shows that while Berkley is slightly ahead, the undecided voters will decide the race.

General Election Matchups

Berkley (D)	26%	Berkley (D)	27%	Berkley (D)	28%
Chairez (R)	25%	Price (R)	23%	Tauber (R)	24%
Undecided	49%	Undecided	50%	Undecided	48%

	Fav/Unfav	ID
Berkley (D)	23%/12%	57%
Chairez (R)	18%/ 4%	49%
Tauber (R)	10%/ 4%	43%
Price (R)	13%/ 5%	41%

Nevertheless, Berkley's lack of primary opposition, her fundraising prowess, and the fact that the district is strongly Democratic -- with 12.5% more Democrats than Republicans -- will make her the likely winner. **YOU** won this district in 1996 by 14 points, and in 1992 by 12 points.

STATE LEGISLATURE

The Democrats held a 25-17 majority in the Assembly this session, after being even last session 21-21. While it appears safe that they will retain their majority in 1998, the Republicans are aiming to narrow the majority by a few seats. The Senate currently has 9 Democrats and 12 Republicans. There is belief that the Democrats have a good chance of gaining two seats and taking control of the state Senate in 1998.

BALLOT ISSUES

The three main measures likely on the November ballot are a constitutional amendment to limit political contributions by unions, a measure increasing gaming taxes, and a quarter-cent sales tax increase to pay for water and sewer improvements in Clark County.

Last month, the state AFL-CIO filed a petition with the Secretary of State to provide voters an alternative to the Republican Party's petition to limit political contributions by unions. The union wants an amendment to the constitution that would allow its leaders to decide how they spend money on political campaigns. Should their measure garner more votes than the Republican initiative, it would win. The Republican measure would require union leaders to secure the consent of each member before their dues are spent on political campaigns. Union leaders have derided this as a blow to organized labor.

For both petitions to become questions on the November ballot, their organizers must secure at least 46,764 valid signatures from registered voters. The law requires that at least 10 percent of the voters from 13 of the Nevada's 17 counties sign the petition. Because the petitions are constitutional amendments, a second vote would be required during the 2000 election.

According to polling done last month, 74 percent of Clark county residents oppose raising the sales tax from 7 percent to 7.25 percent to pay for $3.1 billion in water and sewer systems expansion. Only 26 percent said they favored the measure. However, proponents say the polling was biased, because the reality is that the work will be done regardless. When a question is posed asking voters to decide between a sales tax increase or higher water rates, 61.5 percent opt for the sales tax increase and only 29 percent choose increased water rates.

Finally, a second statewide tax question showed that voters opposed a 2-percent increase in state gaming taxes. The poll showed that 42 percent opposed the increase, 34 percent favored the increase, and 24 percent were unsure. The state gaming tax is presently 6.25%, the lowest in the nation.

HOT ISSUES

Las Vegas Growth

No other issue seems to permeate the headlines as does the growth of the Las Vegas region, which seems to be angling for the permanent title of "fast growing city in the nation." Between 1990 and 1996, the Las Vegas metro area has added more than 348,000 new residents -- a jump of 40.9%. The rate of growth far outpaces that of any other city in the nation, and the trend continues. The area gained another 70,000 new residents in 1997. Every month, approximately 6,000 people move into Las Vegas Valley, and several rural areas are experiencing unprecedented growth. Moreover, most of the new residents are seniors as the number of people 55 and over has grown from 19.4 percent of the county's population in 1990, to 20.9 percent by 1996, and is expected to reach 23 percent within five years.

Maintaining state infrastructure in the face of this rapid growth has become a critical issue. Experts believe that Southern Nevada is about 10 years behind in construction of infrastructure to support the area's growth. As a result, the construction industry is being asked to pay even more to fund government's growth-related expenses -- costs that are then passed on to the consumer. Indeed, about $25,000 to $30,000 of the price of a new home in Las Vegas represents the costs of building government-mandated infrastructure such as streets, plus taxes, fees and licenses. It is estimated that all forms of construction contribute more than $1 billion annually in public infrastructure improvements for the community.

While Democratic legislators have been extremely aggressive in advocating responsible growth management as well as finding solutions for immediate problems created by rapid growth, they have hit several obstacles along the way: Republicans, the construction industry and the Chamber of Commerce. At issue is the local government's role in managing growth. Longtime residents are clamoring for a development slowdown and cite the air quality problems, traffic congestion, crowded schools and strained water resources that plague the area. Others believe it is not the county's responsibility to control growth, but rather to accommodate growth as it occurs.

On the November ballot this year is an initiative to raise the sales tax one-quarter percent (from 7 to 7.25 percent) to pay for $3.1 billion in improvements and expansion of the water and sewer system in Clark County. Last year, the Legislature passed a bills to create a regional planning commission for Southern Nevada, a school construction funding bill which increased room and real estate transfer taxes, and legislation limiting neighborhood casinos. The legislation did not win final passage but became the centerpoint of all discussion on growth management was sponsored by Senate Minority Leader Dina Titus (D). Her Ring-Around-the-Valley Bill, which would have imposed a physical growth boundary around Las Vegas Valley and required infrastructure impact statements for new developments, will probably be reintroduced next session or through ballot initiative.

Yucca Mountain/Nuclear Waste
Last week, Senate Budget Chair Pete Domenici (R-NM) said publicly that chances are "slim-to-none" that nuclear waste disposal legislation will make it to YOUR desk during the current session of Congress. Domenici declared that while they were close to resolution, he acknowledged that YOU have vowed to veto the bill. The Yucca bill would allow as much as 60,000 metric tons of nuclear waste from the 34 states where commercial nuclear waste now is temporarily stored. The Senate passed the legislation in July 1996 and again in April 1997, though the margin was two votes short of the 67 needed to override YOUR promised veto. Yucca Mountain is the only site permitted by law that the Department of Energy is studying for the storage of the nation's high-level nuclear waste.

State officials and environmentalists are gearing up for a battle on May 26 when a hearing on the federal government's applications for water rights to serve the proposed Yucca site is scheduled to begin. Also, the Department of Energy is to determine by September 30 if the Yucca site could be viable as a nuclear waste repository. If this preliminary viability assessment is positive, the next step will be a more complete scientific review, leading to a suitability statement by July 1, 2001, though a repository would not be opened until 2010 at the earliest.

The Department of Energy has estimated the cost of building, operating, maintaining and closing a nuclear waste repository inside Yucca Mountain would cost $16 billion through 2071. So far, $2.6 billion has been spent studying the site to determine if it can safely hold the waste for at least 10,000 years.

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.

The Frontier Hotel Labor Strike
On February 1, the longest labor strike in the nation came to an end -- 2,325 days after it began -- when Kansas businessman Phil Ruffin assumed control of the Frontier hotel and casino which he purchased from Margaret Elardi for $167 million in cash.

The labor dispute at the Frontier dates back to 1989, shortly after the hotel was purchased by Elardi and her two sons from the Summa Corp. Thereafter, several unions, including Culinary Local 226, the Teamsters, and Operating Engineers, began filing a series of unfair labor practice charges against the hotel. On September 21, 1991, the unions voted 464-7 to strike for better wages and benefits, which was honored by other workers. In the ensuing years, there were rallies and arrests, fistfights, political posturing, propaganda campaigns, lawsuits, accusations of spying, indictments and impasses. There were also several other unfair labor charges filed by the unions.

In October 1997, prior to the purchase of the Frontier (which was once owned by Howard Hughes), Ruffin negotiated a five-year contract with the unions. The deal was modeled after a similar contract with the Sahara Hotel and Casino, and allowed for the return of all of the 550 striking workers. On January 14, 1998, the Nevada Gaming Control Board unanimously approved Ruffin's purchase of the hotel. Shortly thereafter, contracts were signed with five local unions -- Culinary, Teamsters, Bartenders, Operating Engineers and Carpenters -- and about 300 striking workers agreed to return to work, leading to layoffs of replacement workers. Additionally, back-pay of more than $500,000 in total was paid to about 100 workers who were wrongfully discharged.

Gaming analysts wonder if Ruffin can resurrect the hotel to its pre-strike status. What remains is what many view as a tired hotel and casino that lacks the allure and amenities of the modern Strip resorts. Indeed, the Frontier's pretax cash flow has dropped from an annual prestrike level of $20 million to $10 million. During the strike, several other casino operators including Donald Trumo, Mirage Resorts Chairman Steve Wynn, and Hilton Hotels Corp. Executive VP Arthur Goldberg pondered a buyout of the hotel.

Water

The Interior Department recently proposed regulations that would allow Arizona to store or "bank" Colorado River water in its state, and then transfer some of this banked water for use in Nevada. The State of Nevada, as well as the other lower Colorado River basin states, supports the proposed rule. For Nevada, the rule would provide the State with a mechanism for obtaining additional Colorado River water over-and-above its 300,000 acre-feet allocation.

Since the Salton Sea in Southern California was formed in 1905, agricultural drainage inflows from nearby Imperial and Coachella Valleys sustain the Sea as a major recreation area, a wildlife refuge and a sport fishery area for several decades. However, the salts left behind as the sea's water evaporates have made it 25 percent saltier than the ocean, which has caused significant bird mortalities and substantially impacted the Sea's sports fishery and recreational uses. Legislation that would fund a clean-up of the Sea and restoration of its ecosystem was recently introduced in both Houses of Congress. The House legislation could result in the allocation of Colorado River water to the Salton Sea and is causing concern among the Arizona and Nevada Congressional delegations.

Anthrax Scare

On February 18, Wayne Harris and Job Leavitt, Jr. were arrested in Henderson, Nevada after sources indicated that the two men were carrying samples of the deadly anthrax virus. Newspaper reports immediately linked Harris -- who was on probation for fraudulently obtaining bubonic plague toxins in Ohio in 1995 -- with the white supremacist Aryan Nation in Ohio. It also claimed that Harris showed an unidentified man a vial in Las Vegas and told him it contained enough anthrax to "wipe out the city."

After testing the seized substances, federal authorities determined that the material contained a harmless anthrax vaccine rather than the deadly military-grade anthrax, as first thought, and dropped charges against the suspects. While Leavitt was released, authorities detained and then returned Harris to Ohio for violating terms of his probation. On March 5, U.S. Magistrate Mark Able ordered Harris be released from custody. The judge determined that while there was enough evidence to hold a full hearing on whether Harris violated one term of his probation, there was not probable cause to believe he had committed more crimes. Abel ruled there was not enough evidence that Harris was trying to cause a public nuisance, since the public did not know what the men were doing. A hearing date has not been set.

Tourism

The Las Vegas congressional district (1st District) leads the nation in travel and tourism income, while Nevada's northern congressional district (2nd District) finished a strong and surprising fourth, in a study published in January. In 1995, tourists spent $9.9 billion in the state's 1st District, which in turn accounted for $3.2 billion in payroll and almost 180,000 jobs in the Las Vegas district. The 2nd District showed tourist spending of $6.9 billion which resulting in $2.3 billion in payroll and 128,000 jobs. Florida's 8th District, which includes Orlando, finished second with $7.2 billion in spending, and Hawaii's 1st District, which includes Honolulu, finished third with $7.1 billion in spending.

The state Transportation Board is considering a plan for the state to pay a part of the costs of widening Interstate 15 in California. The proposal calls for the state to pay about $10 million of the $153 million cost of widening a 29-mile stretch of the freeway between Barstow and Victorville, California. Widening that part of road -- now two-lanes wide in each direction -- to three lanes in each direction would be beneficial to tourism, as that part of freeway has become a bottleneck because it runs into Interstate 40 where the road broadens to four lanes. Officials admit that the normally four-hour commute to Los Angeles often becomes eight to 10 hours on weekends. Officials are hoping for the gaming industry to contribute to the project.

Indian Gaming

Earlier this year, Governor Miller (D) expressed severe criticism over the Interior Department's decision to give Secretary Babbitt the authority to approve gaming compacts for Indian casinos when tribes are unable to reach agreements with the states. Last month, Governor Miller met with Kevin Gover, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Indian Affairs. Following the meeting, Mr. Gover forwarded a letter (attached hereto) to Governor Miller and various other governors outlining the Administration's proposed position with respect to the "scope of gaming" that would be permitted under the Class III (casino style) gaming proposed rule, and state of the law on this issue. Governor Miller and other governors are reviewing the letter and initially describe it as "promising."

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)
Rep. John Ensign (R-01)
Senator Richard H. Bryan (D)
Rep. Jim Gibbons (R-02)

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor:	Bob Miller (D)
Lt. Governor	Lonnie L. Hammargren, M.D. (R)
Secretary of State	Dean Heller (R)
Attorney General	Frankie Sue Del Papa (D)
State Controller	Darrel Daines (R)
Treasurer	Robert L. Seale (R)

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Senate President	Lt. Gov. Lonnie Hammargren (R)
Senate President Pro Tempore	Lawrence Jacobsen (R)
Senate Majority Leader	William Raggio (R)
Senate Majority Whip Leader	Jon C. Porter (R)
Senate Minority Leader	Dina Titus (D)
Senate Minority Whip Leader	Michael A. Schneider (D)
House Speaker	Joe Dini (D)
House Speaker Pro Tem	Jan Evans (D)
House Majority Leader	Richard Perkins (D)
House Majority Whip Leader	Wendell Williams (D)
House Minority Leader	Lynn Hettrick (R)
House Minority Whip Leader	Deanna Braunlin (R)

LAS VEGAS AT A GLANCE

- The 1995 population of the City of Las Vegas is 414,002, however the population of the greater Las Vegas metro area is 1.17 million. In 1970, the population of the city was 125,000 and the metro area was 273,000.
- 20.9% residents are 55 years of age or older and that is expected to grow to 23% within 5 years.
- Average age of a resident is 41.2 years and average income is $36,357.
- More than 30 million people visited Las Vegas in 1997, spending $22.5 billion.
- The region is 73% White, 12% Hispanic, 10% African American and 4% Asian.
- Gaming revenue in Las Vegas in 1996 is $4.6 billion.

State Party
Paul Henry is the State Chair of the Nevada State Democratic Party, Carol Cox is Vice Chair, and Brooks Stratmore is the Executive Director.

United States Department of the Interior

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

MAR - 5 1998

Governor Bob Miller
State of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Governor Miller:

I appreciated the opportunity to meet with you to discuss the proposed rule setting forth the circumstances and standards under which the Secretary of the Interior would consider adopting "procedures" for Class III (casino style) gaming. My purpose in writing is to confirm the Department of Interior's (Department) proposed position with respect to the "scope of gaming" that would be permitted under the rule. As indicated at our meeting, we believe that we are in substantial agreement with the States on the proper interpretation of the law governing the scope of gaming question.

Before discussing the scope of gaming question, however, I want to emphasize that any such procedures would be adopted only when: 1) a tribe and a State have failed to negotiate voluntarily a Class III gaming compact; and 2) a State interposes its Eleventh Amendment immunity to preclude Congress' judicially-supervised mediation scheme from running its course. Moreover, the Secretary sincerely hopes that voluntary agreements will be reached and that disputes between tribes and states will be settled pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act's mediation provisions.

Our position on the scope of gaming issue is set forth in the Brief filed by the Department of Justice in the Supreme Court in Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Indians v. Wilson, 64 F.3d 1250 (9th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, sub. nom. Sycuan Band of Mission Indians v. Wilson, ____ U.S. ____, 117 S. Ct. 2508 (1997). In that Amicus Curiae Brief we urged the Supreme Court to decline review of the case because, like you, we agreed with the result reached by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Brief was filed by the Solicitor General and as such represents the Administration's view on this question of law. It is for that reason that we referenced the Brief in our proposed rule. See 62 Fed. Reg. at 3293 (Jan. 22, 1998). The fact that the Supreme Court concurred in our recommendation not to hear the case does not affect the binding effect of the Brief on the United States' legal position.

All agree that where State law prohibits all Class III gaming by any person or entity, such as Hawaii and Utah, Class III gaming may not be engaged in by Indian tribes. In other cases, if State law prohibits a traditional category of Class III gaming, then the State is not required to negotiate with respect to that category of gaming. For example, if a State prohibits the operation of slot machines by all persons and entities, then the State is not required to negotiate with respect to such gaming. This is the rule adopted by the Ninth Circuit in the Rumsey case. The Department does not subscribe to the view that if a State allows any class III gaming, it must negotiate over all forms of class III gaming. Moreover, since the applicable scope of gaming may not always be apparent on the face of state law, our proposed rule provides for solicitation of advice from the affected State Attorney General as to the proper interpretation of State law. Further, the proposed rule seeks the participation of the State at all stages of the process.

We believe the position of the United States on this issue should lessen state concerns about this proposed rule. Mr. Robert Anderson, Counselor to the Secretary, will represent the Department in further discussions with the task force you proposed at our meeting in Wâshington, D.C. Your staff can reach him in his Seattle office at (206) 220-4019 to arrange for further consultation. Please contact me if I can be of further assistance at (202) 208-7163.

Sincerely,

Kevin Gover

Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs

Identical Letter Sent To:

Governor Tommy Thompson
Governor E. Benjamin Nelson
Governor Lawton Chiles
Governor Jane Dee Hull
Governor Gary Locke
Governor Edward Schafer

'98 MAR 16 PM4:1
March 16, 1998

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 59 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Nevada during the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.3% to 4.3%.

- Nevada has added 254,800 new jobs, or 50,960 **per year** -- compared to 23,450 **per year** during the previous administration.

- Nevada has added 233,400 new private-sector jobs, or 46,680 **per year** -- compared to 19,025 **per year** during the previous administration.

- Nevada has added 13,800 new manufacturing jobs, or 2,760 **per year** -- compared to 675 **per year** during the previous administration.

- Nevada has added 43,300 new construction jobs, or 8,660 **per year** -- compared to 75 **per year** during the previous administration.

- New business incorporations have increased 16.2% **per year** -- after increasing 4.2% **per year** during the previous administration.

- Homebuilding has increased 14.4% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** 13.4% per year during the previous administration.

- Bank lending has increased by 20.2% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** by 10.3% **per year** during the previous 4 years.

- The Help Wanted Index has increased 66%.

- Consumer confidence has increased 82%.

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 expending allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 6,753 small businesses in Nevada are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expending 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.

'98 MAR 16 PM6:28

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

March 16, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY

KAM

RE: NEVADA ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Yucca Mountain

You have threatened to veto two different bills that would site an interim storage facility for radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain, located 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas. The bills, which have passed in the House and Senate, would wave various existing environmental requirements and would site the interim storage facility prior to completion of a scientific assessment of the site. The bills would undermine the credibility of the Nation's nuclear waste disposal program by, in effect, designating a specified site for an interim storage facility before the viability of that site as a permanent geological repository has been assessed. It is not clear whether there will be an effort to conference these bills this year.

If asked, you should say that you are committed to resolving the complex and important issue of nuclear waste storage in a timely and sensible matter, consistent with sound science and the protection of public health safety and the environment. The Administration believes that a decision on the siting of an interim storage facility should be informed by the scientific assessment of Yucca Mountain.

Lake Tahoe Update

Following up on the executive order you signed during your visit to Lake Tahoe in July 1997, the Administration has taken meaningful new actions on water quality, transportation, forest management, recreation and tourism to protect Lake Tahoe's environment and the region's economy and quality of life. These actions, in addition to the ongoing federal activities in the Lake Tahoe region, serve to double the federal investment for FY97 and FY98 - a total of $50 million. The Administration has also been working to improve coordination among federal agencies and with the states of Nevada and California, the Washoe Tribe, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, and other local units of government.

If asked about Lake Tahoe, you should say that actions are underway to accomplish the objective that you laid out last summer. The Administration will continue to work with our state and local partners to protect Lake Tahoe.

'98 MAR 16 PM7:0

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 16, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: **HOT ISSUES--LAS VEGAS, NEVADA**

Nuclear Waste Transport: Nevadans have been rallying against a proposal to ship nuclear waste through NV by train beginning in June. On March 2, a rally and march protested DOE's plans to transport w-level nuclear waste from 41 countries to a temporary repository in ID. The waste is from research reactors begun under the U.S. Government's "Atoms for Peace" program in the 1950s and 1960s. The rally was sponsored by a group called "Citizen Alert." Senator Reid spoke against the transportation plan at the rally. (DOE)

Sunrise Mountain Landfill: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) leased this 720-acre site to Clark County for use as a landfill in 1962. In October 1994, new federal closure rules required that any landfills closed after this date had to meet new public health and safety standards. The dump did not close until March 1995. The landfill must now be monitored under federal environmental law. Clark County disputes the new requirements. BLM believes that the landfill does not meet the requirements for proper closure. There has been heavy media interest. The NV congressional delegation is concerned for public safety. (DOI)

Land Exchanges: BLM has pursued several land exchanges, including environmentally sensitive lands at Lake Tahoe and other NV locations in exchange for commercially valuable land in Clark County. Appraisals of the lands selected for disposal are controversial. Values are rapidly increasing for lands targeted for development in Clark County. Rural Nevadans are concerned about federal acquisition of large parcels of land in the state, which is already 80 percent federally owned and managed. BLM decided in 1998 to select six exchanges as priorities. BLM has completed work on one of the six exchanges and will continue to process the remaining five. (DOI)

Veterans Regional Office: There is Congressional and media interest in establishing a VA Regional Office in Las Vegas. Currently, NV veterans are served by the VA Regional Office located in Reno. Delays in the claim processing and travel distance were cited as the reasons for locating a second Office in Las Vegas. The Reno Regional Office already maintains a presence in Las Vegas through a Veterans Assistance Office (VAO). The VAO handles claims from all walk-in traffic and current technology permits the Las Vegas staff to have direct access to the information base at the Reno office. (VA)

Harassment Policy: The Clark County School Board voted on March 12 to adopt a bare-bones student harassment policy that reads simply, "Harassment, regardless of its basis, is prohibited." An earlier proposal would have prohibited harassment "based on race, color, age, creed, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, handicap, or marital or parental status, or on any other basis." Gay rights advocates had pushed for the latter language. To make the policy official, the board must vote on it again. A vote is scheduled for April 9. The issue has received significant press attention in Las Vegas. (DOEd)

Gambling: As part of Treasury's FY98 Appropriations bill, Treasury is required to produce a report to Congress on the links between personal bankruptcy and gambling. The report was originally due May 15, but Treasury is working with Congress to get an extension until the end of the year. Treasury will work with the National Gambling Impact Study Commission and other interested parties to complete the report. (Treasury)

Airport Funds: Senator Reid has expressed interest in a request from Clark County for an LOI of $43 million for North Las Vegas and $13.4 million for Henderson Airports. The FAA is currently evaluating environmental assessments for these requests. The County is requesting use of FY98 AIP entitlement funds for the North Las Vegas work. This request comes after FAA rejected a 1997 request from Clark County for $212.5 million. (DOT)

Children Health Insurance Program: HCFA is anticipating receipt of a Title XXI proposal from NV in March. The state's program will be called "Nevada Check Up," which would provide health coverage to some 47,000 children in families with incomes up to 200 percent of the Federal poverty level. The state plans to elect the Title XXI option rather than a Medicaid expansion. Eligibility for the program will be based upon a simple income test and will not include an asset test. (HHS)

Child Support System: NV failed to implement a Statewide Automated Child Support System on October 1. The delay is primarily due to computer code changes required by new state work rules and time limits. The state believes that the earliest they will have an operational statewide system is December 1999. (HHS)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *NEVADA*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- ***Unemployment Down to 3.9%:*** The unemployment rate in Nevada has declined from 7.3% to 3.9% since 1993.
- ***259,700 New Jobs***: 259,700 new jobs have been created in Nevada since 1993 -- an average of 53,731 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]
- ***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.
- ***Highest Home Ownership Ever***: Home Ownership in Nevada increased from 55.1% to 63% since 1992 and it is now the highest on record.
- ***Over $40,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four.*** The national debt will be more than $2.5 trillion lower in 2002 than was projected before the passage of President Clinton's economic plan. That's over $40,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Nevada.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- ***Over $10 Million in Head Start Funding:*** In FY97, Nevada received $9.5 million in Head Start funding. This year, Nevada receives $10.6 million, an increase of $1.1 million over 1997.
- ***$1.9 Million in Goals 2000 Funding***: This year [FY98], 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.
- ***$2.1 Million for Technology Literacy***: This year [FY98], Nevada receives $2.1 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.
- ***$21.9 Million for Students Most in Need***: Nevada will receive $21.9 million in Title I grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98].
- ***$15.2 Million in Pell Grants***: Nevada received $12.2 million last year in Pell Grant funding, which helps Nevada's low-income students go to college [FY97].This year, Nevada will receive $15.2 million, an additional $3 million [FY98], benefitting 500 more students than the previous year.
- ***Over 1,800 Have Served in Nevada through AmeriCorps:*** Last year, 1,678 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 1993, over 1,800 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.**

January 1998

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- ***216 More Police***: The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 216 new police officers to date in communities across Nevada [through 1/98].
- ***$1.1 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:*** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Nevada used $1.1 million in federal funds last 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:

- ***6,089 Fewer People on Welfare***: There are 6,089 fewer people on welfare in Nevada now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 17% decrease. [through 8/97].
- ***Child Support Collections Up 76%***: Child support collections have increased by over $24 million -- or 76% -- in Nevada since FY92 [through FY96].
- ***Nevada Receives $3.5 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:*** In FY98, Nevada will receive $3.5 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Nevada prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the $3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

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 more uninsured children in Nevada the balanced budget provides $30.4 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 11,600 children in Nevada.
- ***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). Last year, 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.