

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
HARPER'S FERRY NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK,
WEST VIRGINIA

April 22, 1998

Staff Copy

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Wednesday, April 22, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1998**

Final

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT
HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

EDWARD PREWITT
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PRESS DESK:

ROB HOUSMAN
HOME: 202-337-3126
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ADVANCE:

TERRY BISH
STAFF OFFICE: 44-220
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9172
WHCA PAGER: 5517

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Mostly cloudy. Winds east to northeast at 6 to 12 knots. Low 45 to 50. High 61 to 66.

April 21, 1998 (8:02pm)

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, April 22, 1998
*Final***

9:00 am-	MEETING
9:15 am	MAP ROOM
	Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:15 am-	BRIEFING FOR EARTH DAY EVENT
9:45 am	MAP ROOM
	Staff Contact: Katie McGinty
9:45 am-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH RANGER OF THE YEAR
9:50 am	DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
	Staff Contact: Katie McGinty
9:55 am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
10:00 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
	Note: The Vice President will join The President at this time.
10:10 am	THE PRESIDENT and The Vice President depart The White House via Marine One en route Harpers Ferry Landing Zone [flight time: 35 minutes]
10:45 am	THE PRESIDENT and The Vice President arrive Harpers Ferry Landing Zone
10:55 am	THE PRESIDENT and The Vice President depart Harpers Ferry Landing Zone via motorcade en route High Acres House, Appalachian National Scenic Trail [drive time: 10 minutes]

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Wednesday, April 22, 1998

11:05 am

THE PRESIDENT and The Vice President arrive High Acres House, Appalachian National Scenic Trail

Greeters: David Startzell, Executive Director, Appalachian Trail Conference
Don Campbell, Superintendent, Harpers Ferry Historical Park

11:10 am-

DRIVER/VOLUNTEER PHOTOS

11:15 am

HIGH ACRES HOUSE

11:15 am-

REVEGETATION AND EROSION PREVENTION WORK ON THE APPALACHIAN SCENIC TRAIL

11:50 am

JEFFERSON ROCK

Harpers Ferry National Historic Park

Remarks: Lowell Weiss

Staff Contact: Katie McGinty

Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

POOL PRESS

-- **The President** and The Vice President, accompanied by Representative Robert Wise and Director Robert Stanton, proceed to the revegetation work area and participate in revegetation work with volunteers.

Note: Representative Robert Wise and Director Robert Stanton will depart to participate in the pre-program.

-- **The President** and The Vice President proceed to the stone wall work station and complete stone work with volunteers.

-- **The President** and The Vice President pause at Jefferson Rock for a photo-op and depart.

11:55 am

THE PRESIDENT and The Vice President depart Jefferson Rock via motorcade en route The Point

[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT and The Vice President arrive The Point

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12:05 pm-
12:40 pm

REMARKS IN COMMEMORATION OF EARTH DAY '98
THE POINT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Remarks: Lowell Weiss

Staff Contact: Katie McGinty

Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

OPEN PRESS

Note: Approximately 600 people in attendance.

- On-stage announcement by Representative Robert Wise of **The President** and The Vice President, accompanied by Pam Underhill, Manager, National Scenic Trail Park Office, and Sandi Marra, Volunteer.
- Pam Underhill makes opening remarks and introduces Sandi Marra.
- Sandi Marra makes remarks and introduces The Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** and The Vice President depart.

12:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and The Vice President depart The Point via motorcade en route Harpers Ferry Landing Zone
[drive time: 10 minutes]

1:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT and The Vice President arrive Harpers Ferry Landing Zone

1:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT depart Harpers Ferry Landing Zone via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 35 minutes]

April 21, 1998 (8:02pm)

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1:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT and The Vice President arrive the Reflecting Pool
1:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT and The Vice President depart the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 10 minutes]
2:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
2:10	pm-	LUNCH WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
3:10	pm	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM
3:15	pm-	BRIEFING
3:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
3:30	pm-	BRIEFING
3:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
3:55	pm-	MEETING
4:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
4:00	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME/DOWN
7:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE/RESIDENCE
7:00	pm-	BRIEFING FOR MILLENNIUM LECTURE SERIES
7:15	pm	RED ROOM Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell
7:15	pm-	MEET AND GREET
7:30	pm	BLUE ROOM Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz CLOSED PRESS

April 21, 1998 (8:02pm)

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

7:30 pm-
9:00 pm

MILLENNIUM LECTURE SERIES
EAST ROOM/STATE DINING ROOM
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
POOL PRESS

- Announcement of **The President** and The First Lady, accompanied by the poets laureate - Rita Dove, Robert Haas, and Robert Pinsky, into the East Room
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduce the poets laureate Rita Dove, Robert Haas and Robert Pinsky.
- The poets laureate recite poetry.
- **The President** opens the discussion.
- Upon conclusion of the discussion, **The President** and The First Lady proceed to the State Dining Room for a reception.
- **The President** and The First Lady depart at their leisure.

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 21, 1998 (8:02pm)



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

April 21, 1998

PRESENTATION OF THE RANGER OF THE YEAR AWARD

DATE: 4-22-98
LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Room
TIME: 9:45am-9:50am
FROM: Kathleen A. McGinty *WFW fox*
Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

I. PURPOSE

As part of National Park Week, you will present the Harry M. Yount Ranger of the Year Award and pose for a brief photo-op. This year's recipient is Mike Anderson from Cape Hatteras National Seashore, NC.

II. BACKGROUND

The Harry Yount National Park Ranger Award is a peer award that represents the hallmark of recognition for "rangering". The intent of the award is to honor rangers who are in the middle of their career and who have consistently gone out every day and done the traditional, general ranger duties of protecting park resources and serving the visitor. Mike Anderson is the Bodie Island District Ranger at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, NC.

In his 19 years in the National Park Service, Mike Anderson has experience in just about every type of job that the National Park Service has to offer, including planning programs, guiding tours, fighting fires, managing endangered species habitats and supervising law enforcement operations. In 1990 he won the Departmental Award for Valor for placing his life at risk while rescuing five drowning people from a dangerous ocean rip current.

In the last five years, Mike Anderson has distinguished himself in his role as the primary community and interagency liaison for Cape Hatteras National Seashore. He has worked to forge new partnerships between the Park Service and the private sector and has personally negotiated cooperative agreements with several local North Carolina communities. These efforts have earned him the respect of the many different citizens and groups associated with Cape Hatteras. Although formally trained as a marine biologist, he exercises a considerable influence on all of the Park's programs.

Award History

The Harry Yount Award is sponsored by the National Park Foundation through a grant from the Eureka Company. The award derives its name from Harry Yount, a gamekeeper at

Yellowstone in the 1880s who is considered by many to be the “first” park ranger. Award recipients receive an original sculptured bust of Harry Yount and a cash honorarium.

Now an integral part of the Park Service’s employee recognition program, the award was first presented by you and the First Lady in 1994 in a ceremony at the White House. Last year you presented the award to Glacier Bay National Park Superintendent James Brady in an Oval Office ceremony.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event participants: Secretary Babbitt, National Park Service Director Stanton and Mike Anderson. In addition, members of Mr. Anderson’s family will be present as well as a representatives from the National Park Service, the National Park Foundation and the Eureka Company. (See attachment)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will greet the visitors
- YOU will present the award
- YOU will pose for a photo

VI. REMARKS

N/A

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Attendance List
Biography of Mike Anderson

1998 RANGER OF THE YEAR AWARD PRESENTATION

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Attendees

Secretary Babbitt

Robert Stanton

Director, National Park Service

Mike Anderson

Award Recipient

Gale Riggs Anderson

Wife

Richard McLean Anderson

Son, age 14

Michael Lewis Anderson

Son, age 17

Donald Barry

Acting Assistant Secretary - Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Department of Interior

Jerry Belson

Southeast Regional Director

National Park Service

Bob Reynolds

Superintendent

Cape Hatteras National Seashore

Jim Maddy

President

National Park Foundation

Bruce Gold

Executive Vice President

Eureka Company

MIKE ANDERSON CAREER SUMMARY

Mike Anderson was trained as a marine biologist and received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of North Carolina in 1976. In 1977 and 1978, he worked as an education technician for the North Carolina Marine Resources Center planning and presenting interpretive programs to visitors. In 1978 and 1979, he worked for the Institute for Marine Sciences of the University of North Carolina as a research assistant studying impacts of thermal water discharge into the Cape Fear River.

His first National Park Service assignment was in 1979 as a park technician in the remote Lameshur Bay district of the Virgin Islands where he operated a backcountry ranger station, guided nature hikes and seashore walks, supervised living history demonstrations, and operated the visitor center, radio dispatch and coordinated with an Eastern National sales outlet. In 1981 he was promoted to the Lameshur District Ranger where he became the park's sole representative for the south shore district and added boat operation, resource and visitor protection patrols, SCUBA diving, SAR, marijuana eradication and resource management to his responsibilities.

In 1983 he became a supervisory park ranger in the Hatteras District at Cape Hatteras National Seashore where he supervised two campground operations, the resource and visitor protection function and managed the district programs for fire, safety, off-road vehicles, colonial nesting birds, commercial fishing, sea turtles and marine mammals. In 1987 he was promoted to the Bodie Island District Ranger where he supervises the resource and visitor protection program which includes protection services to Wright Brothers National Memorial, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, and the North District of Cape Hatteras National Seashore. He currently manages one campground, four concessions operations, resource programs for colonial nesting birds, off-road vehicles, commercial and sport fishing, waterfowl hunting, and archeological and cultural resource protection. He is the primary planner and budget officer for the entire Hatteras Group's Visitor Services Division with a budget of \$1.7 million and the park liaison with surrounding communities and cooperating agencies.

He acted as the Cape Hatteras Group Chief Ranger for one year in 1996 with final budget and program responsibility for four campgrounds and guarded ocean beaches, a marina, a pony herd, and the fire, aviation, and resource and visitor protection programs for the Cape Hatteras Group's 2.9 million visitors. He was the park's primary community and interagency liaison. He has also served as Acting Chief Ranger for Biscayne National Park and in 1997 was detailed to Congaree Swamp National Monument as Acting Superintendent with final responsibility for all park programs.

Today he continues in his nominal role as the Bodie Island District Ranger, but his influence on all of the Cape Hatteras Group's programs is marked. Despite his many managerial duties, he continues to cover regular shifts on the patrol schedules of the park.



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

1998 APR 21 PM 8:25

April 21, 1998

EARTH DAY 1998

DATE: April 22, 1998
LOCATION: Appalachian Trail at Harpers Ferry National
Historical Park
TIME: 11:00 am
FROM: Kathleen A. McGinty 

I. PURPOSE

To commemorate Earth Day '98, you and the Vice President will work on one part of the Appalachian Trail with volunteers from the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club. You will plant vegetation and rebuild a retaining wall which will prevent erosion. You and the Vice President will then give remarks to an assembled audience of Potomac Appalachian Trail Club members, National Park Service employees and area residents.

II. BACKGROUND

The Appalachian Trail runs across 14 states from Maine to Georgia. It is a national treasure completely maintained by volunteers and easily accessed by millions of people up and down the east coast. The trail also symbolizes an important link to America's history and heritage by crossing places like Harpers Ferry. The Vice President's comments will highlight the fact that you are continuing the conservation legacy of President Roosevelt, and note the numerous environmental accomplishments of this Administration. Your remarks will use the Appalachian Trail as a metaphor for America's commitment to the environment and service (volunteerism), outline your vision for protecting America's national treasures, and discuss other environmental challenges of the 21st century.

As a result of land acquisitions made possible by the Balanced Budget Agreement, the entire 2,157 mile Appalachian Trail will be protected. As part of the Balanced Budget Agreement, the Administration also secured \$699 million for priority acquisitions through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (much of it has been earmarked for Headwaters and Yellowstone). In February, the Interior and Agriculture Departments forwarded to Congress a list of 100 sites for acquisition. The departments are waiting for responses from the relevant committee chairmen.

In addition to the LWCF funding, the Administration, as part of its Earth Day message, will highlight three items which will further demonstrate your commitment to preserving

America's national treasures:

First, the Forest Service has begun an ambitious agenda to put new emphasis on recreation, wildlife and water quality values in our National Forests. Policy proposals include a road-building moratorium in roadless areas (as part of a comprehensive review of road policy), elimination of a road "subsidy" to timber companies, and assuring counties steady federal support "delinked" from timber revenues.

Second, we will highlight the nearly \$1 billion increase for priority maintenance and construction at National Parks and other public lands. These projects include repair of deteriorating infrastructure necessary to protect the health and safety of visitors.

Third, the Administration is publishing a conservation report that includes highlights of our conservation efforts to date, which includes protecting over 130 million acres through Federal acquisitions and public private partnerships.

III. **PARTICIPANTS**

The Vice President, 8 members of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, and National Park Service staff.

IV. **PRESS PLAN**

Pool Press for trail work.

Open Press recommended for Remarks.

V. **SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

You and the Vice President will arrive and meet volunteers of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club.

YOU and the Vice President will work at 2 places on the Appalachian Trail.

YOU and the Vice President will stop at a scenic overlook.

YOU and the Vice President will proceed to stage.

Pam Underhill, of the National Park Service will make brief remarks.

Sandi Marra, President, Potomac Appalachian Trail Club will make brief remarks and introduce the Vice President.

The Vice President will make brief remarks and introduce YOU

YOU will speak, work a ropeline and depart

VI. **REMARKS**

From Speechwriting

THE REMARKS
FOR THE HARPER'S FERRY EARTH DAY EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED



Backpackers on A.T.

CHAPTER 3 THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

The Appalachian Trail (AT) is a continuous, marked footpath extending 2,157 miles along the crest of the Appalachian mountain range from Katahdin, a granite monolith in the central Maine wilderness, south to Springer Mountain in Georgia.

The Trail traverses mostly public land in 14 states. Virginia has the longest section, with 536 miles, while West Virginia has the shortest, less than 20 miles along the Virginia-West Virginia boundary and a short swing into Harpers Ferry at the Maryland border. The highest elevation along the Trail is 6,643 feet at Clingmans Dome in the Great Smoky Mountains. The Trail is only slightly above sea level near its crossing of the Hudson River in New York.

Credit for establishing the Trail belongs to three leaders and countless volunteers. The first proposal for the Trail to appear in print was an article by regional planner Benton MacKaye of Shirley, Massachusetts, entitled, "An Appalachian Trail, a Project in Regional Planning," in the October 1921 issue of the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*. He envisioned a footpath along the Appalachian ridge line where urban people could retreat to nature.

MacKaye's challenge kindled considerable interest, but at the time most of the outdoor organizations that could participate in constructing such a trail were east of the Hudson River. Four existing trail systems could be incorporated into an AT. The Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC) maintained an excellent series of trails in New England, but most ran north-south; the Trail could not cross New Hampshire until the chain of huts built and operated by the AMC permitted an east-west alignment. In Vermont, the southern 100 miles of the Long Trail, then being developed in the Green Moun-

tains, were connected to the White Mountains by the trails of the Dartmouth Outing Club.

In 1923, a number of area hiking clubs that had formed the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference opened the first new section of the *AT*, in the Harriman-Bear Mountain section of Palisades Interstate Park.

The Appalachian Trail Conference (ATC) was formed in 1925 to stimulate greater interest in MacKaye's idea and to coordinate the clubs' work in choosing and building the route. The Conference remains a nonprofit educational organization of individuals and clubs of volunteers dedicated to maintaining, managing, and protecting the Appalachian Trail.

Although interest in the Trail spread to Pennsylvania and New England, little further work was done until 1926, when retired Judge Arthur Perkins of Hartford, Connecticut, began persuading groups to locate and cut the footpath through the wilderness. His enthusiasm provided the momentum that carried the Trail idea forward.

The southern states had had few trails and even fewer clubs. The "skyline" route followed by the *AT* in the South was developed largely within the new national forests. A number of clubs were formed in various parts of the southern Appalachians to take responsibility for the Trail there.

Perkins interested Myron H. Avery in the Trail. Avery, who served as chairman of the Conference from 1931 to 1952, enlisted the aid and coordinated the work of hundreds of volunteers who completed the Trail by August 14, 1937, when a Civilian Conservation Corps crew opened the last section (on the ridge between Spaulding and Sugarloaf mountains in Maine).

At the eighth meeting of the ATC, in June 1937, Conference member Edward B. Ballard successfully proposed a plan for an "Appalachian Trailway" that would set apart an

area on each side of the Trail, dedicated to the interests of those who travel on foot.

Steps taken to effect this long-range protection program resulted first in an October 15, 1938, agreement between the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service for the promotion of an Appalachian Trailway, through the relevant national parks and forests, extending one mile on each side of the Trail. Within this zone, no new parallel roads would be built or any other incompatible development allowed. Timber cutting would not be permitted within 200 feet of the Trail. Similar agreements, creating a zone one-quarter mile in width, were signed with most states through which the Trail passes.

After World War II, the encroachments of highways, housing developments, and summer resorts caused many relocations, and the problem of maintaining the Trail's wilderness character became more severe.

In 1968, Congress established a national system of trails and designated the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as the initial components. The National Trails System Act directs the secretary of the interior, in consultation with the secretary of agriculture, to administer the Appalachian Trail primarily as a footpath and protect the Trail against incompatible activities and the use of motorized vehicles. Provision was also made for acquiring rights-of-way for the Trail, both inside and outside the boundaries of federally administered areas.

In 1970, supplemental agreements under the act—among the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Appalachian Trail Conference—established the specific responsibilities of these organizations for initial mapping, selection of rights-of-way, relocations, maintenance, development, acquisition of land, and protection of a permanent Trail. Agreements also were signed between the park service and the various states, encouraging them to acquire and protect a right-of-way for the Trail outside federal land.

Slow progress of federal efforts and lack of initiative by some states led Congress to strengthen the National Trails System Act. President Jimmy Carter signed the amendment, known as The Appalachian Trail Bill, on March 21, 1978.

The new legislation emphasized the need to protect the Trail, including acquiring a corridor, and authorized \$90 million for that purpose. With less than 150 miles unprotected by 1988, this project is expected to be completed soon.

In 1984, the Interior Department formally delegated the responsibility for managing the AT corridor lands outside established parks and forests to the Appalachian Trail Conference. The Conference and its clubs retain primary responsibility for maintaining the footpath, too.

The Conference publishes information on constructing and maintaining hiking trails, official AT guides, and general information on hiking and trail use.

The Conference membership consists of organizations that maintain the Trail or contribute to the Trail project and individuals. ATC membership provides a subscription to *Appalachian Trailway News*, published five times a year, and 15-percent discounts on publications. The Conference also issues two newsletters, *The Register*, for Trail maintainers, and *Trail Lands*, for contributors to its land-trust program, the Trust for Appalachian Trail Lands. Annual membership dues range from \$18 to \$30, with life memberships available for \$500 (individual) or \$750 (couple).

Membership forms and a complete list of publications are available from the Appalachian Trail Conference, P.O. Box 807, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. 25425, (304) 535-6331. The office is open nine a.m. to five p.m. (Eastern Time), Monday through Friday, and nine to four on weekends from mid-May through October.

CHAPTER 4 GEOLOGY ALONG THE TRAIL

by Collins Chew

The Appalachian Mountains have a long and fascinating history. Much that is known about geology and mountains was discovered through the study of the long, often straight, ridges in this area. If the Appalachian Mountains are thought of as a book, several interesting chapters may be read by observant people hiking along the Appalachian Trail in Maryland and northern Virginia.

Another mountain range stood "here" before the Appalachians. "Here" meaning that the rocks of those ancient mountains now lie under much of Eastern North America. The continent then, 1.1 billion years ago, was south of the equator. (The surface of the earth is made up of a number of thin, relatively rigid "plates," which move about the earth's surface at the speed our fingernails grow, an inch or two each year.) At that time, the North American Plate collided with (probably) the western side of the South American Plate, and the mountains formed as the two plates slowly crushed into each other. Those old rocks have been heated and changed several times; they are coarsely crystalline (crystals visible to the naked eye) with white minerals (mostly quartz and feldspar) and dark minerals (often mica and hornblende). Often the minerals are found in light and dark bands that show how a hot, somewhat softened, rock flowed slowly like putty at great depth and under intense pressure. Great movements since that time have left large, generally narrow slivers of that rock in place within the Appalachian Mountains. It so happens that one short section of the Appalachian Trail crosses a narrow band of this 1.1 billion-year-old rock around Sandy Hook Bridge, between Waverton Cliffs and Maryland Heights. The Trail here follows the towpath of the old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal,

Cumberland, was completed in 1850. Operation ended in 1924, after the canal was severely damaged by a storm. The canal is now a National Historical Park.) Hikers wishing to reach Grant Conway Trail should turn left onto towpath at this junction. (See chapter on "Side Trails.") Trail blazes will be found occasionally on posts along towpath.

0.6 Pass canal lock on left.

1.3 On left, blue-blazed Loudoun Heights Trail leads 3.2 mi, via Sandy Hook (US 340) Bridge to rejoin AT in Virginia Section 1. It passes a grocery store in Sandy Hook and Harpers Ferry Hostel. (See chapter on "Side Trails.") Cross under Sandy Hook (US 340) Bridge and continue on towpath.

2.5 Blue-blazed trail leads 100 yd right to Weverton Primitive Camp. *No water*; the river is polluted.

2.8 Turn left off towpath and onto dirt road used by NPS ground maintenance crews. Cross over canal, cross CSX (formerly Baltimore & Ohio) Railroad tracks and bear left to NPS gate at outside radius of sharp turn in Keep Tryst Rd. (Toadflax flowers may be seen here.) AT enters woods at inside radius of turn.

3.1 Cross under US 340 overpass. (A dirt "road" and pilings of a former bridge may be seen along Israel Creek, the deep ravine on the left. These mark the route of the former Washington County Railroad, which later became the Hagerstown Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.) Ahead, *be careful of precipitous drop* on left, then cross overgrown field and turn left.

3.3 Reach 20-ft spur connecting AT parking area on south side of Weverton "access" Rd. To continue on Trail, bear right and parallel public highway at foot of embankment.

CHAPTER 6 HARPERS FERRY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Harpers Ferry is one of the outstanding historical and scenic attractions on the AT. It became a National Historical Park in 1963. From north to south, the Trail passes through the scene of John Brown's raid, and then makes its way along the slope of a cliff, past the famous Jefferson Rock.

Two key AT offices are located in Harpers Ferry: (1) the headquarters of the Appalachian Trail Conference, and (2) the Appalachian Trail Project Office of the National Park Service.

HISTORY

Peter Stephens, a trader, settled in Harpers Ferry (then called "The Hole") in 1733 and established ferries across both rivers. Robert Harper purchased "squatter's rights" from Stephens and purchased the land, in 1747, from the legal holder, Lord Fairfax. The following spring, Fairfax engaged Peter Jefferson (father of Thomas) to survey the land. The survey party included fifteen-year-old George Washington, who later revisited this area several times before designating Harpers Ferry as the site for a national arsenal in 1796.

Beginning in the late 1700s, water transportation was improved with bypass canals around the rapids of the two rivers. The C&O Canal along the Potomac to Georgetown (Washington, D.C.) began operations from Harpers Ferry in the early 1830s, providing access to Tidewater markets. Early in the nineteenth century, Harpers Ferry became an important transportation and industrial center, attracting a

produce center, hotels, saloons, and livery stables to service the town. The water-level gateway through the mountains also attracted the B&O Railroad which soon gave the C&O Canal strong competition, and eventually won out. Here, the Winchester and Potomac Railroad (which became a branch of the B&O) joined the main line. Today, the towpath of the canal is "a natural" for a hiking trail. The towpath, across the Potomac from the town, leads downriver approximately 61 miles to Washington and upriver 124 to Cumberland.

An interesting historical and nature hike of 1.5 miles is found on Virginius Island. One of the National Park Service publications available at the Visitor Center provides a key to the numbered stakes along the trail and describes the natural and historical features. Here was the site of an industrial village: a cotton textile mill with gas lighting, sawmill, flour mill, iron foundry, rolling mill, carriage factory, rifle factory (which introduced the system of interchangeable parts), and row houses. The entire industrial complex depended on water power, the source for industrial energy in the early 1800s; the underground culverts that carried the intricate system of raceways may be traced. Devastated by flood, fire, and war, the area now approximates the natural conditions when the white man arrived. The rich verdure on the alluvial deposits now covers all but scattered vestiges of human improvements.

Harpers Ferry never recovered from the John Brown raid in 1859 and the following Civil War. (The Brown raid and the role of Harpers Ferry in the Civil War are adequately covered in the free leaflet available at the Visitor Center.) In addition to war, fire, flood, and pestilence (cholera and typhoid epidemics) ravaged the town. Technological advancements in power no longer made it necessary to locate factories at the water's edge where floods were a recurring threat.

Most of the town lay in ruins when the Harpers Ferry National Monument (a designation of the National Park

Service) was provided for in a congressional enabling act of 1944. The first land was acquired in 1952, and the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was created in 1963. In addition to the downtown facilities and Virginius Island, land extending to Loudoun Heights across the Shenandoah, Bolivar Heights, and Elk Ridge to a point beyond the Stone Fort in Maryland, have been added. The State of Virginia has not exercised its right by the 1944 Congressional enactment to provide land for the park.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Buildings in downtown Harpers Ferry have been restored to the 1859-65 era. Currently, buildings and interior exhibits are open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. The Visitor Center is located in the Stagecoach Inn (1826). A slide program and exhibits tell the history of Harpers Ferry and the story of John Brown's raid. (Rest rooms are located in the building adjacent to the Visitor Center.) The Master Armorer's House, down Shenandoah Street from the Visitor Center, contains an exhibit on gun making.

The fire engine house where Brown and his men made their last stand was located across Potomac Street on the site marked by a stone obelisk. The original building was removed from Harpers Ferry for a financially unsuccessful venture at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The present replica is slightly smaller than the original; many of the original bricks were taken for souvenirs during the periods when it was dismantled.

Store windows along Shenandoah Street display merchandise of a century ago, as well as tools and artifacts unearthed in the restoration and archaeological excavations. Foundations of the arsenal and a trench showing destroyed muskets are visible. The foundations of some of the rectangular armory buildings may be seen on the Potomac River side of

the town in a neglected sunken garden adjacent to the relocated railroad station.

The AT passes the last house of Robert Harper. Built between 1775 and 1781, it is the oldest surviving structure in town. It was restored by the Park Service and furnished with period pieces by the Women's Clubs of the county. The building is open daily.

The AT also passes Jefferson Rock, which is on a bluff overlooking the Shenandoah and the gap across to Loudoun Heights. The present Jefferson Rock is a flat stone supported by red sandstone pillars rising from a larger rock at the edge of the cliff.

The original rock associated with Jefferson was a balanced one. Captain Henry, a Federalist stationed at Harpers Ferry, and men of his company, stirred by Jefferson's campaign promise to reduce appropriations for defense in 1800, pried the large boulder loose and sent it crashing to the quarry below. Jefferson described the views in his "Notes on Virginia" in 1782:

You stand on a very high point....On your right comes up the Shenandoah....On your left approaches the Potomac, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction, they rush together against the mountain, render it asunder, and pass off to the sea....For the mountain being cloven asunder, she presents to your eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distance of the plain country....This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighborhood of the Natural Bridge, are people who have passed their lives within a half a dozen miles, and have never been to survey these monuments of a war between rivers and mountains....

Later, when Thomas Jefferson was President, he remembered an eagles' nest in a large oak seen from this vantage point and requested the Superintendent of the Arsenal to procure some eagles. Nailing slats on the trunk of the tree, the son of the Superintendent and two friends climbed the tree and captured three eaglets. Jefferson sent one of the young eagles to the King of Spain, who in turn gave the President an Andalusian ram. The early White House lawn mower delighted in chasing boys who teased him. The ram with the spreading horns was successful in one of his pursuits and the impact killed a young man by the name of Carr. The President sold the ram and thus Andalusian sheep were first introduced into this country.

The view of the merging of the two rivers from the present Jefferson Rock is partially obscured by buildings and trees. From a point where the two rivers merge, the spire of Chimney Rock may be discerned one-third of the way up Loudoun Heights.

For further information on the area, the Visitor Center on Shenandoah Street is recommended. Reference material in the form of books and magazine articles concerning Harpers Ferry are numerous.

REFERENCES

Joseph Barry, *The Strange Story of Harpers Ferry* (The Shepherdstown Register, W.Va., 1958).

E. L. Bowen, *Rambles in the Path of the Steam Horse* (Philadelphia: Wm. Brownell and Wm. White Smith, 1854).

Philip S. Forner, *Basic Writings of Thomas Jefferson* (New York: Wiley, 1944).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 APR 21 PM 6:46

April 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith and Linda Moore, Political Affairs

SUBJECT: West Virginia Politics

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	331,001	48%	Clinton	327,812	52%
Bush	241,974	35%	Dole	233,946	37%
Perot	108,829	16%	Perot	71,639	11%

RECENT TRAVEL BY PRINCIPALS

Your trip to Clarksburg last July for the Education Town Hall Meeting is the most recent visit made by a principal to the state.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Cecil H. Underwood (R) 52% in 1996
Senate:	John D. Rockefeller IV (D) 77% in 1996
	Robert C. Byrd (D) 69% in 1994
U.S. House	3D/0R
State House:	74D/26R
State Senate:	25D/9R
Electoral Votes	5

WEST VIRGINIA AT A GLANCE

- * 1996 estimated population in the state was 1,826,000, making it the 35th largest in the nation.
- * 95.8% percent of West Virginians are white while 3.1% are African-American.
- * 59% of West Virginia households are married couples. 28% are married couples with children.
- * Per capita income is about \$10,520. Median household income is about \$20,795.

- * Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 54% of the voting age population compared to 61% in 1992.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Senator Rockefeller, all three incumbent Democratic Members of Congress, and the incumbent statewide officials seeking reelection were easily reelected. In the gubernatorial race, Cecil Underwood (R) defeated Charlotte Pritt (D) by a 52%-46% margin.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Robert C. Byrd (D), 7th term/69%	Senator Jay Rockefeller (D), 3rd term/77%
Rep. Alan Molohan (D-1), 8th term/uncontested	Rep. Bob Wise (D-2), 8th term/69%
Rep. Nick Rahall (D-3), 11th term/uncontested	

The Senior Senator is **Robert Byrd (D)**, who was first elected to the Senate in 1958. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1952. He serves as the Ranking Minority Member on the Appropriations committee and serves on the Armed Services and the Rules and Administration committees. He was the Senate Majority Leader from 1977-1980, and he is only the third Senator in history to be elected to 7 six-year terms. Senator Byrd, who is 80, has said that he will run for another term in 2000, barring health problems.

The Junior Senator from West Virginia is **Jay Rockefeller (D)**, who was elected governor in 1976 and 1980. He was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1984 and serves on the Commerce, Science & Transportation, Finance and Veterans' Affairs committees. He is up for reelection in 2002.

Harpers Ferry, the site of the Earth Day event, is represented by **Bob Wise (D)**, who serves on the Government Reform and Oversight committee and the Transportation and Infrastructure committee. Wise, who has already begun raising funds for a gubernatorial run in 2000, is well-known and well-regarded throughout the state. He has two nominal opponents in the congressional primary this year. His Republican opponent for the general election recently withdrew from the race because she is moving outside the state. State Republicans will probably find another candidate to field in the race, but Wise is considered safe in his reelection bid. Reps. Molohan (D) and Rahall (D) are considered safe as well.

Harpers Ferry and Jefferson County, once considered a Democratic stronghold, is now trending more Republican due to the huge influx of people moving into the area from Maryland and Virginia.

STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS

The statewide elected officials below the governor are known as the Board of Public Works.

Governor Cecil Underwood (R)	Secretary of State Ken Hechler (D)
Attorney General Darrell McGraw (D)	State Treasurer John Perdue (D)
State Auditor Glen Gainer III (D)	Agriculture Commissioner Gus Douglass (D)

The governor of West Virginia is **Cecil Underwood (R)**, who was first elected governor in 1956, making him the nation's youngest governor at age 34. When he was reelected in 1996, he became

the nation's oldest governor at age 74. He lost elections for governor in 1964 and 1976, and he lost the election for U.S. Senate in 1960. He is up for reelection in 2000, and has indicated that he may run again. He is fairly popular in the state. Many believe his popularity is due to the fact that he plays it safe and rides the coattails of Senators Byrd and Rockefeller, showing up for announcements and ribbon-cuttings for projects the Senators have secured for the state through federal funding or foreign investment. Tomorrow, Underwood will be in economically depressed McDow County, located in the Southern part of the state, to talk with local officials about ways to bring jobs to the area.

STATE LEGISLATURE

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

House: 74D/26R

Speaker Bob Kiss (D)

House Majority Leader Joe Martin (D)

House Minority Leader Bob Ashley (R)

Senate: 25D/9R

Senate President Earl Ray Tomblin (D)

Senate Minority Leader Jack Buckalew (R)

The legislature convenes every February for a 60-day session. They recently adjourned. The most widely-publicized measures passed this session are:

- Legislation which allows the state to take advantage of the federal children's health insurance program (championed by Senator Rockefeller), which will result in the coverage of 25,000 low income children.
- Legislation which loosens environmental restrictions on coal companies to allow "mountain top removal" and the dumping of the land in valleys without regard for streams running through the valleys. This has led the Regional EPA Administrator to threaten to take over state environmental regulation of the mining industry, which Governor Underwood (R) has denounced.
- Legislation banning partial birth abortions, which is being challenged in court.

One half of the state senators and all of the state representatives are up for election this year. While state Democrats still hold healthy margins in both houses, Republicans are making strides across the state, forcing Democrats into a defensive posture.

THE STATE PARTY

Thomas P. Maroney is currently serving as chair of the West Virginia Democratic Party. **Emilie Holoryd** is serving as Vice Chair of the party.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WEST VIRGINIA 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 West Virginia after the first 63 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in West Virginia:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 11.1% to 5.8%.
- West Virginia has added 68,900 new jobs, or 13,554 **per year** -- compared to 8,175 **per year** during the previous administration.
- West Virginia has added 61,800 new private-sector jobs, or 12,157 **per year** -- compared to 6,725 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Home building has increased 11.4% **per year** -- compared to 6.3% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bank lending has increased 5% **per year** -- compared to 0.6% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 10.1% **per year** -- after **INCREASING** 7.6% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Business failures have dropped 4.1% **per year** -- after **INCREASING** 17.1% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 90.4%.

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

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN WEST VIRGINIA: 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 \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in West Virginia.

24 TIMES MORE WEST VIRGINIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 105,017 working families in West Virginia will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 4,442 wealthiest taxpayers in West Virginia.

TAX CUT FOR 7,326 SMALL BUSINESSES IN WEST VIRGINIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 7,326 small businesses in West Virginia are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

210,000 WEST VIRGINIA 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 210,312 workers in West Virginia, and protects the jobs of 12,635 workers in West Virginia who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

106,500 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 106,500 West Virginia borrowers -- 74,600 current borrowers and 31,900 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

April 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY *MT for KAM*
SUBJECT: WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Clean Air Act/Climate Change

Members of Congress from West Virginia continue to be concerned about the impact of Administration policies on the coal mining and electric utility industry in the state. Most recently, Representative Bob Wise introduced a bill, which is supported by many other members of the delegation, that would postpone implementation of EPA's proposed rule to control the interstate transport of nitrogen oxide (NOX). The proposed rule would require the 22 states in the Eastern and Midwestern U.S. to design plans to cut NOX emissions in response to complaints from Northeastern states that transported pollution that was preventing them from meeting their own clean air requirements.

The Kyoto agreement on climate is also a concern to officials in the state. The state legislature has passed a resolution urging you not to sign the treaty and calling on Congress not to approve it if you do. Senator Byrd, who was vocal in his opposition to unilateral controls on greenhouse gases before Kyoto, has been quiet since, but he continues to watch our activities very closely.

West Virginia Rivers

Water quality issues have been controversial in West Virginia, especially in the year following an April 1997 report by the environmental group, American Rivers, charging that poultry farms have seriously polluted the Potomac River in the state. Last fall, additional concerns were raised in the state about pfiestetia following outbreaks in Virginia and Maryland. However, Senator Byrd and Representative Wise have criticized these concerns about the industry as overreactions and have instead sought to promote voluntary efforts by the industry and the state to address pollution runoff.

Last summer, when the Senate defeated an effort to block the Administration's American Heritage Rivers (AHR) initiative, Senators Rockefeller and Byrd joined with only two other Democrats to vote against AHR, in part because of the issue over the poultry industry. Since then, however, the Senators have become supporters of AHR nominations in their state since they now understand that the initiative relies on a voluntary, nonregulatory approach.

Five rivers were nominated from West Virginia: the Cheat River, Kanawha River, New River, Ohio River and the Potomac River. Senator Byrd wrote in support of the Potomac and Kanawha and Senator Rockefeller in support of the Kanawha. The only representative we've heard from is Bob Wise, who wrote in support of the Kanawha.

The American Heritage Rivers Initiative Advisory Committee, composed of nonfederal experts in economic development, environmental restoration and historic and cultural preservation, will meet on May 11 and 12 to review 117 of the 126 nominations received (nine nominations were eliminated because of congressional opposition). The Advisory Committee will recommend up to 20 rivers that exemplify the historical, cultural and economic role rivers have played in the development of the country.

Strip Mining Legislation

On April 8, Governor Cecil Underwood signed into law a state bill that gives strip mine operators greater leeway in disposing of waste piles by filling in valley hollows and streams. The legislation was opposed by EPA and has fostered a lawsuit by a citizen's group, the West Virginia Highland Conservancy. In addition, the director of the U.S. Office of Surface Mining, Kathy Karpan, criticized the decision of the governor to sign the legislation before state and Federal regulators had completed study of the issue. On the other hand, Karpan agreed with charges by Nick Rahall that the Administration has not in the past requested enough money from the Federal abandoned mine cleanup fund and said that she would advocate more money in the future.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- HARPERS FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA

Underground Railroad Handbook: On April 7, the National Park Service (NPS) released its beautifully illustrated 87-page Underground Railroad handbook, which includes full-color artwork, graphics, and historical documents, as well as essays by noted scholars. The handbook was developed at NPS's Harpers Ferry Center. Many of the employees who worked on it will be in attendance for your Earth Day remarks. (DOI)

Air Pollution: EPA has identified WV as causing significant air pollution problems in downwind states. On October 10, EPA proposed a rule requiring states that contribute significantly to ozone problems in other states to reduce their air pollution emissions. Under the proposed rule, WV would have to implement air pollution controls, most likely on utilities, beginning in 2002, to achieve a statewide 44-percent reduction in ozone-forming emissions. Governor Underwood strongly opposes the proposed rule and joined nine other Southern and Midwestern Governors, in signing a letter to you expressing concerns and requesting an extension of the comment period on the proposed rule. The public comment period was 120 days and ended on March 9. EPA will continue to take comments on this proposal. (EPA)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *WEST VIRGINIA*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 6.1%:** The unemployment rate in West Virginia has declined from 11.1% to 6.1% since 1993.
- **70,200 New Jobs:** 70,200 new jobs have been created in West Virginia since 1993 -- an average rate of 14,040 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 8,175 in the previous administration.
- **62,200 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 62,200 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 12,440 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 6,725 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **119,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 49,000 West Virginia workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 70,000 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 West Virginia, the poverty rate has fallen 3.7 percentage points since 1993. ['96 data]
- **Home Building Up 11.5%:** Home building has increased by an average of 11.5% per year since 1993, after falling over 3.2% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **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 175,000 families in West Virginia.**
- **Business Failures Down 2.4%:** Business failures have dropped 2.4% per year since 1993, after increasing 22.3% per year during the previous twelve 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 West Virginia.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **\$33.8 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, West Virginia received \$31.1 million in Head Start funding benefitting nearly 6,900 children. This year, West Virginia receives \$33.8 million for Head Start, an increase of \$2.8 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for West Virginia's children by an additional \$2.3 million.
- **\$3.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], West Virginia receives \$3.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$210,000. 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.
- **Nearly \$4.0 Million for Technology Literacy:** Last year, West Virginia received \$2.0 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. This year [FY98], West Virginia receives an increase of \$2.0 million, to nearly \$4.0 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. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by nearly \$600,000 over FY98.
- **\$73.4 Million for Students Most in Need:** West Virginia receives \$73.4 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]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by over \$2 million to aid West Virginia's students.

- **\$57 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], West Virginia will receive \$57 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$11 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 28,600 West Virginia students will benefit, 1,600 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$59 million.
- **Over 700 Have Served in West Virginia through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 700 AmeriCorps participants, working in 117 different programs, have earned money for college while working in West Virginia's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks [through 3/98].
- **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. **35,000 students in West Virginia will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 42,000 students in West Virginia will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **Crime Falls 4% in West Virginia:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 4% statewide in West Virginia.[1996 data]
- **390 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 390 new police officers to date in communities across West Virginia [through 3/98].
- **\$1.2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, West Virginia used \$1.2 million in federal funds last year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. West Virginia received \$1.1 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], West Virginia will receive \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$409,200.
- **Over \$4 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of West Virginia's Schools:** West Virginia has received over \$4 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING WEST VIRGINIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **45,823 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 45,823 fewer people on welfare in West Virginia now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 38% decrease [through 9/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 137%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$48 million -- or 137% -- in West Virginia since FY92 [through FY96].
- **West Virginia Receives \$9.8 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, West Virginia will receive \$9.8 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping West Virginia 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 WEST VIRGINIA'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 West Virginia the Balanced Budget provides \$24 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican

plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 72,800 children in West Virginia.

- **Helping West Virginia 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 West Virginia, 3,203 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 West Virginia in 1996, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 88% received the vaccine for polio; 88% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- **\$9 Million to Communities Across West Virginia:** Central Appalachia, McDowell, and Huntington were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 1,100 To 1,300 New Affordable Housing Units in West Virginia Over the Next 5 years.** In January, the Vice-President announced the Clinton-Gore Administration's proposed 40-percent expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. If enacted, it will mean an additional 1,100 - 1,300 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in West Virginia during the next five years.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

April 28, 1998

Staff Copy

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Tuesday, April 28, 1998

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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- Event Memo
- Talking Points

To Be Forwarded

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

Tuesday, April 28, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1998**

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

PRESS DESK:

MEGAN MOLONEY

HOME: 301-951-7193

OFFICE: 202-456-5664

WHCA PAGER: 4483

ADVANCE LEAD:

NICK FRIENDLY

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9284

STAFF OFFICE: 212-980-4484

WHCA PAGER: 5390

April 27, 1998 (7:27pm)

Tuesday, April 28, 1998

5:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route The Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
5:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The Reflecting Pool
5:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [drive time: 10 minutes]
6:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
6:20	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route John F. Kennedy International Airport [flight time: 55 minutes] [time change: none]
7:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport
7:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs John F. Kennedy International Airport via motorcade en route Private Residence [travel time: 30 minutes]

April 27, 1998 (7:27pm)

Tuesday, April 28, 1998

8:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Katherine and Shelby Bryan

-- **The President** proceeds to the Second Floor

8:05 pm-

PHOTO RECEIVING LINE

8:30 pm

SECOND FLOOR

Private Residence

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

CLOSED PRESS

Note: 60 photos (120 guests)

-- Upon conclusion of the photo receiving line, **the President** proceeds to the Third Floor.

April 27, 1998 (7:27pm)

Tuesday, April 28, 1998

8:35 pm-
9:25 pm

DSCC DINNER
THIRD FLOOR
Private Residence
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
PRINT REPORTER ONLY

- **The President** enters the room and proceeds to his seat at the head table.
- Dinner is served.
- Upon conclusion of dinner, **the President** proceeds to the Second Floor.
- **The President** takes his place at the front of the room.
- Senator Robert Kerrey makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Robert Torricelli.
- Senator Robert Torricelli makes brief remarks and introduces Shelby Bryan.
- Shelby Bryan makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** ~~makes remarks and~~ departs.

9:35 pm-
9:40 pm

POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
PRIVATE RESIDENCE

9:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route John F. Kennedy International Airport
[drive time: 30 minutes]

10:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport

10:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs John F. Kennedy International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 55 minutes]

11:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

April 27, 1998 (7:27pm)

Tuesday, April 28, 1998

11:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route The Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

11:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The Reflecting Pool

11:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The Reflecting Pool en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

**BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

April 27, 1998 (7:27pm)

April 27, 1998

**DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
NEW YORK EVENT WITH
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON**

DATE: Tuesday, April 28, 1998
LOCATION: The Home of Shelby and Katherine Bryan
15 East 96th Street
New York, New York
TIME: 8:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.
FROM: Craig T. Smith and Craig Hughes

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to raise money for the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee and the New York State Party.

II. BACKGROUND

YOU are attending a fundraising event for the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee and the New York State Party. The event is a cocktail reception and dinner to engage traditional DSCC benefactors and to recruit new financial supporters. The guests represent corporate executives, attorneys, and philanthropists from the Tri-State area.

III. PARTICIPANTS

There will be approximately 120 guests at the dinner. Please see the attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The remarks portion of the evening will be open to pool press only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 8:00 p.m. and proceed to greet Senator Bob Kerrey (D-NE), Senator Bob Torricelli (D-NJ), and Shelby and Katherine Bryan.
- **YOU** proceed to the photo-receiving line in the family dining room on the second floor.
- After photos, **YOU** proceed to head table on the third floor for dinner.
- Upon completion of dinner, **YOU** proceed downstairs for remarks in the family dining room on the second floor.
- Senator Kerrey delivers remarks and introduces Senator Torricelli.
- Senator Torricelli delivers remarks and introduces Shelby Bryan.
- Shelby Bryan delivers remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** deliver remarks and proceed to the rope line.

- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

- To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- A list of guests seated at the head table.

**THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE DSCC DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED**

April 27, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Craig Hughes

RE: New York Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

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

1996

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

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

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President was in New York on April 21, 1998, for a COMPSTAT police meeting, a Wilderness Society event, and a fundraiser for Governor Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH).

The First Lady was in New York on April 14, 1998, for a Townhall Luncheon Meeting and Executive Council Dinner with the Women's Leadership Forum.

The Vice President was in New York on March 15, 1998, for a movie screening and DNC dinner fundraiser.

YOU and the First Lady were in New York on March 3, 1998, for the 75th anniversary of Time Magazine.

YOU were in New York on January 15, 1998, for the Reverend Jesse Jackson's "Wall Street Project."

YOU were in New York on January 8, 1998, for a DNC lunch and a DNC dinner.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor George Pataki (R) is seeking reelection in 1998. Last summer Pataki was criticized for originally championing the very unpopular issue of terminating rent regulations, participating in a GOP celebrity golf fundraiser--sponsored by a major landlord advocate--in the middle of the rent control debate, and for his last minute capitulations to Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D) on rent control and the state budget. On the other hand, Pataki has more than \$12 million in the bank, much of it funneled from committees controlled by Senator D'Amato (R), and is expected to have \$20 million by the time of the general election. The fact that the perceived first tier of Democratic candidates have decided not to run is also beneficial to Pataki.

Pataki announced a proposal to slash taxes by \$1.2 billion during his fourth State of the State

Address on January 7. He also announced plans for a youth health insurance plan that would guarantee access to comprehensive health coverage "for every single child of New York through the age of 18." On April 26, Pataki used his line-item veto power for the first time, making a broad assault on the budget, cutting \$760 million in spending and more than \$800 million in borrowing for future programs. The wide scope of the vetoes left legislators of both parties stunned and angry, as many predicted Pataki would let most of the budget stand because he would not want to alienate voters in an election year. As Pataki was called a "captive of the radical right" for the budget cuts, aides said he needs to enhance his credentials as a tough conservative to have a chance at becoming the Republican nominee for president or Vice President in 2000.

In January, the Pataki campaign hit a road bump when *The New York Times* reported that federal prosecutors began an inquiry into Pataki's 1994 gubernatorial campaign's fundraising effort. According to the report, the U.S. Attorney's office is investigating whether potential donors were promised favors from the state government in return for campaign contributions. Allegedly, campaign contributions were also exchanged for favorable parole board rulings. On April 26, the *New York Daily News* reported that armed robber John Kim tried to win release from prison in 1996 with a model record as an inmate and politically connected allies. Kim faced the Parole Board supported by an aide to Governor Pataki (R) and one of his campaign fundraisers. The board ruled in Kim's favor, releasing him four years into a four to 12-years sentence, over the objections of prosecutors. Officials have denied wrongdoing and stated that they are cooperating with the grand jury.

In another fundraising probe, prosecutors at the United States Attorney offices in Manhattan and Brooklyn began a full-scale investigation of Pataki's decision to award a \$100 million construction contract to the Silverite Corporation. The decision was made within days of large donations from the firm to Pataki's reelection campaign and the State Republican Party. The donations began when Silverite learned it would lose the contract and Pataki's reversal occurred after the donations totaled \$350,000. In another incident, charges of mismanagement against the Silverite Corporation on a previous project were settled soon after its president, Angelo Silveri, hosted an intimate fundraiser at his Long Island "Gold Coast" home for the Pataki campaign. Despite the fact that the state found "serious and material contract breaches" in their Midtown Tunnel repair work, Silverite was never penalized and was paid an extra \$400,000 for their work.

On Tuesday, March 10, Peter F. Vallone, the Speaker of the New York City Council, declared his candidacy for Governor at a press conference at City Hall. Vallone, who faces a forced end to his City Council career in 2001 because of term limits, asserted that New York's economy was lagging behind that of the rest of the nation, and condemned the partisan gridlock that has gripped much of Mr. Pataki's first term. U.S. Rep. Charles Rangel (D-15) and U.S. Senator Patrick Moynihan (D) have since endorsed Speaker Vallone for governor. Senator Moynihan's endorsement was noteworthy because he does not usually endorse candidates.

There had been some speculation that Ross, who switched her party affiliation last fall, would challenge Rep. Michael Forbes (R-01) or that she would opt to run against D'Amato. However, on March 18, Ross officially announced her candidacy to challenge Governor Pataki (R). Many Democrats expected her to run, but believe she is reaching too far, too fast. Governor Pataki's

campaign has alternately described Ross as “flakey” and “bizarre.” State Comptroller Carl McCall (D) said that Ross should resign rather than use her post as a launching pad for attacks against Pataki. He also said that should Ross win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, he would not support her because of her lack of political and management experience. Former White House Deputy Chief of Staff Harold Ickes announced that he could not support Ross, saying, “I mean, hello-oo, she was a Republican.”

Ross has pointed to the substantial bank account of her husband, Wilbur Ross, and her high name recognition as evidence that she could run a competitive race. Ross has raised \$2.33 million for the campaign. All but \$92,474 came from her husband. The other Democrats who have officially announced their candidacies for governor are former New York Transportation Commissioner James Larocca and Brooklyn District Attorney Charles Hynes.

A Marist poll conducted April 16-21 showed Governor George Pataki (R) leading his Democratic challengers by very wide margins.

Gubernatorial General Election Matchups

Pataki	57%	Pataki	57%	Pataki	59%
Ross	25%	Vallone	21%	Larocca	14%
Pataki	60%	Pataki	57%		
Kahan	14%	Hynes	18%		

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

1998 U.S. SENATE RACE

Senator Al D’Amato (R) is running for reelection to a fourth term in 1998. D’Amato damaged his popularity by acting as a partisan attack dog for three years of Whitewater hearings, and has also suffered from criticism for his opposition to rent control and speculation that years ago he interceded with the SEC on behalf of the Stratton Oakmont, Inc. brokerage firm and made a remarkable \$37,000 one-day profit on the stock market.

However, with his fundraising abilities, D’Amato will be able to wage a fierce battle. D’Amato had slightly over \$10 million on hand as of the March 31, 1998, filing deadline. With pundits putting the dollar figure for this race at nearly \$20 million, D’Amato’s fundraising skills (which he demonstrated as NRSC chair) could be a pivotal factor. Throughout his career, D’Amato has also demonstrated a willingness to reverse his positions for political expediency. For instance, despite a poor environmental record, D’Amato raised \$2 million dollars last year for television ads supporting an environmental ballot initiative. On June 25, 1997, D’Amato went on record saying he would support the tough air quality regulations proposed by **YOU and the Vice President**, and would fight any efforts to block or weaken the regulations. Both environmentalists and Democrats said that this issue would test D’Amato’s commitment to the environment, an issue he has not embraced in non-election years. D’Amato also has bolstered his image by giving considerable attention to constituent concerns, earning him the nickname

“Senator Pothole.”

Over the past year, D’Amato also has reached out to the gay and lesbian community, women, and the Jewish community in addition to tackling less contentious issues such as breast cancer research and “drive through mastectomies.” D’Amato’s outspoken support of urging Swiss banks to open their records to Holocaust survivors could also pay political dividends for him.

The disdain towards some of D’Amato’s policies has caused numerous Democrats to toss their hats into the ring. The Democratic candidates are New York City Public Advocate Mark Green, Rep. Charles Schumer (D-09), and former Rep. Geraldine Ferraro. Mark Green--who was soundly defeated by D’Amato in 1986 (57%-41%)-- is haunted by assertions that he is not strong enough or moderate enough to beat D’Amato. Despite this, Green has been actively courting party leaders in hopes of becoming the consensus party candidate. Green’s candidacy received a boost with the endorsement of former New York City Mayor David Dinkins (D), Manhattan Borough President C. Virginia Fields, and 1997 mayoral candidate Ruth Messinger (D). At the same time, however, U. S. Rep. Major Owens (D) switched his support from Green to Schumer. Green had \$800,000 cash on hand as of the March 31, 1998 FEC filing.

Rep. Charles Schumer (D-09) announced his candidacy for the Senate on April 18, having previously contemplating a run for governor. The Schumer campaign has received endorsements from Assembly Majority Leader Michael Bragman (D), Rep. Major Owens (D), Rep. Ed Towns (D), Rep. Gregory Meeks (D), and former Rep. Floyd Flake (D). In January, Schumer made a significant television buy in order to raise his name recognition. In the ads, Schumer takes credit for the passing of the Brady Law and for legislation combating domestic violence. The ads ran for less than a month in New York City, and six weeks in Buffalo, Albany and Syracuse. Despite spending approximately \$1 million on those ads, Rep. Schumer announced that he has slightly over \$8 million cash on hand as of the March 31, 1998, filing deadline.

Although a surprise to few insiders, Ferraro’s entry into the race rocked New York’s Senate race. Her announcement and immediate ascent to the Democratic frontrunner position, spawned speculation that Ferraro’s strength will force one of the male Jewish candidates out of the race. On January 13, *USA Today* reported the White House “denied reports that President Clinton, favoring Ferraro, is pressuring Schumer to end his bid for the nomination to challenge D’Amato.” At the same time, some insiders have doubts about Ferraro’s ability to raise the money necessary to compete with the heavily-funded Schumer and D’Amato. Ferraro has countered these doubts by pointing out that her 98% name recognition decreases her need for significant funds in the primary. On April 6, Ferraro’s campaign announced that she had raised \$1.35 million in the three months since she entered the Senate race, and had nearly \$1.1 million cash on hand.

A Marist Poll conducted April 16-21 showed Ferraro continues to lead her rivals in a Democratic primary matchup; however, her margin is shrinking. A New York Post/Fox 5 poll conducted April 19-23 showed Ferraro leading Green and Schumer by wide margins.

Democratic Primary Matchup

Marist NYP/Fox Zogby Quinnipiac

	<u>4/98</u>	<u>4/98</u>	<u>3/98</u>	<u>3/98</u>
Ferraro	39%	40%	40%	50%
Green	25%	17%	14%	20%
Schumer	17%	13%	12%	15%

The key factor in this election is the degree to which Democrats hurt each other in the primary. DSCC Finance Chairman Robert Torricelli (D-NJ), said, "The decision about whether or not Al D'Amato is reelected will probably be made by the Democrats." In 1992, Ferraro was leading the primary field but was viciously attacked by a barrage of television ads from New York City Comptroller Elizabeth Holtzman (D). Bob Abrams (D) emerged from the primary bruised, out of money, and without the support of many Democrats. Abrams lost to D'Amato, 48% to 49%. Democrats cannot afford to make the same mistake again. Two polls showed vastly different results for the U.S. Senate race. The April Marist poll showed Ferraro maintaining a slight lead over D'Amato, while the New York Post/Fox 5 poll showed D'Amato leading Ferraro, Green, and Schumer.

General Election Matchups

	Marist	NYP		Marist	NYP		Marist	NYP
	<u>4/98</u>	<u>4/98</u>		<u>4/98</u>	<u>4/98</u>		<u>4/98</u>	<u>4/98</u>
Ferraro (D)	49%	36%	D'Amato (R)	46%	48%	D'Amato (R)	45%	48%
D'Amato (R)	43%	48%	Green (D)	38%	29%	Schumer (D)	37%	26%
Undecided	8%	--	Undecided	15%	--	Undecided	18%	--

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

Fourth Congressional District

Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (D) seized this seat from the incumbent, former Rep. Dan Frisa (R) in 1996 (57% to 41%). Nassau Republican Party leaders picked Assemblymember Gregory Becker (R) as the party's choice to challenge Rep. McCarthy (D-04). Becker is the grandson of Frank Becker, who represented the area for 12 years. Nassau Republican Chair Joseph Mondello said Becker received the unanimous vote of the party leaders in the congressional district and the entire executive committee. McCarthy is still considered a strong bet for reelection.

Sixth Congressional District Special Election

Assembly member Gregory W. Meeks (D) won the contentious February 3 special election to replace the retiring Rep. Floyd Flake (D) with 57% of the vote. Rep. Floyd Flake (D) resigned after 11 years to devote full time to his duties as pastor of Allen AME Church.

Tenth Congressional District

The Reverend Al Sharpton (D) has announced that he will not challenge Rep. Edolphus Towns (D-10), a Brooklyn Democrat who crossed party lines and endorsed Mayor Giuliani's (R) reelection. Mayor Giuliani (R) repaid the favor recently by attending a fundraiser for Rep. Townes. Townes faces a little-known primary rival, attorney Barry Ford (D). Ford is backed by Brooklyn County Chairman and state Rep. Clarence Norman (D), who is upset that Towns crossed party lines to endorse Giuliani.

1997 ELECTION RESULTS

Staten Island Special Congressional Election

On November 4, 1997, there was a special election in the 13th Congressional District to fill the seat that was vacated when Rep. Susan Molinari (R) left Congress to host a CBS morning program. The Democratic candidate, state Assemblyman Eric Vitaliano (D) was running a strong campaign and was slightly ahead in the polls, until the RNC spent close to \$1 million on an independent expenditure attacking him. The attack ads propelled Republican nominee City Councilman Vito Fossella to a 62% to 38% victory.

1997 New York City Mayoral Race

On November 4, 1997, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) won reelection against Democratic nominee Ruth Messinger by a 57% to 41% margin. Giuliani has generally been credited with doing a good job, especially with regard to cleaning up the streets and fighting crime, and was considered a very heavy favorite for reelection. Giuliani also received a considerable amount of Democratic support, including a significant amount from African American leaders. It should be noted that Giuliani captured 43% of the Hispanic vote and 20% of the African American vote.

Other New York Races

Democrats did very well in the other New York City races. New York City Comptroller Alan Hevesi (D) trounced Anne Marie McAvoy (R), 76% to 20%. Public Advocate Mark Green (D) soundly defeated his opponent, Jules Polonetsky (R), 73% to 25%. Democrats also maintained their overwhelming majority in the City Council (44-7). The Manhattan Borough President seat that was vacated when Ruth Messinger (D) ran for mayor was won by C. Virginia Fields (D) 68% to 26% over Abe Hirschfeld (R).

The biggest surprise of the 1997 New York elections was in the Westchester County Executive race. Former County Democratic Chair Andy Spano, defeated Rye Mayor Ted Dunn (R), by a 57% to 40% margin in the race to replace retiring County Executive Andrew O'Rourke (R). Governor Pataki (R) had targeted this race in his home county and committed major state party resources to Dunn, but Spano enjoyed high name recognition based on previous county-wide campaigns. No Democratic statewide candidate has won in this century without carrying Westchester County. In both the Rockland and Orange County Executive races, the incumbent Republicans won reelection.

1997 Elections Summary

New York Democrats suffered high profile losses in the Mayor's race and the Staten Island Congressional race, but scored significant grassroots victories across the state. Democrats defeated 177 incumbent Republican officeholders in route to wresting control of 24 Republican county legislatures, city councils, or town boards. In addition to strengthening their control of elected offices in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, and Albany, Democrats won upset victories in former Republican strongholds including Westchester and Chatauqua County and Elmira, Salamonoa, Oneota, and Dunkirk.

HOT ISSUES

Crown Heights

On April 2, New York City agreed to pay \$1.35 million to settle a lawsuit brought by the family of Yankel Rosenbaum, who accused City Hall of not doing enough to protect Rosenbaum and

the Jewish community during race riots in Brooklyn's Crown Heights section seven years ago. Rosenbaum was stabbed to death in the rioting, several people were injured, and three Jewish institutions suffered property damage. New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) also offered a public apology for the actions of his predecessor, former mayor David N. Dinkins (D), who was blamed for not ordering a tougher police response during the four nights of clashes between African Americans and Orthodox Jews. Dinkins, New York City's first African American mayor, and former Police Commissioner Lee Brown denied that a "no arrest" policy was in place during the 1991 riots. Dinkins replied that the city responded properly and that the settlement of a "baseless claim" was about politics.

Tawana Brawley

The judge in the Tawana Brawley defamation case barred the defense from examining the investigative files of the special grand jury that declared that Brawley's 1987 account of being raped by a group of white men was a hoax. The ruling was a blow to Brawley's three advisors, the Reverend Al Sharpton, Alton H. Maddox, Jr., and C. Vernon Mason, who are fighting the defamation case of Steven Pagones, a former assistant district attorney who they accused of raping Brawley. The judge's decision will limit the extent to which the advisors can delve into one of their most contentious assertions, that a friend of Pagones, Harry Crist, Jr., might have been murdered and that Pagones might have been involved. The grand jury, which specifically cleared Pagones, found that Crist had committed suicide. Pagones' name surfaced in the Brawley case when, after Crist's death, the advisors accused Crist of being involved in an attack on Brawley. Pagones stepped forward to say he had been with Crist for a time during the four days in November 1987 when Brawley claimed she had been abducted.

Mistrial in Near-Fatal Beating Case

The trial of Austin Offen, a white Queens man charged in the near-fatal beating of an African American in 1996, ended in a mistrial on April 8 after the jury said for the third time that it was hopelessly deadlocked. The case has drawn widespread attention not only for the racial element in the beating, but also because a white New York City narcotics detective was accused of holding back the victim's friends with a gun while the beating took place. Witnesses for the prosecution stated that while the victim was severely beaten, the attacker shouted racial epithets and slurs.

Child Welfare

A confidential city report on the murder of 5-year-old Daytwn Bennett last spring, offers a rare glimpse into the challenges confronting the city's Administration for Children's Services. Unlike caseworkers in some other child abuse cases who had failed to monitor children, this caseworker complied with state requirements, visiting Daytwn's family regularly. However, the report shows that the caseworker never looked for signs of danger, never talked to him alone, and never looked for bruises, even though his mother had beaten, scratched, and burned her children five times in five years. Daytwn, who weighed 30 pounds when he died, spent the last day of his life tied to a chair while his mother beat him with a broom. He ultimately starved to death. Advocates for children are calling for routine audits of the work of its caseworkers and a more comprehensive training program.

The death of Daytwn Bennett, as well as several other highly publicized deaths, have brought

attention to the New York City Administration for Children's Services (ACS). In the past year, 33 children who were known to the Administration, meaning they had come to their attention for previous abuse or were from a family with a history of abuse, have died in New York City. ACS is a City program, but receives federal funds from the State through the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act, and the child abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (PATA). The City and the State are both being sued by Children's Rights Inc. on behalf of all foster children and all children living in families with a history of child abuse for failure to uphold the standards required to receive federal assistance under those two programs, as well as a violation of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

This is not a new problem for New York City. After being elected, Mayor Giuliani abolished the old program, called the Child Welfare Administration, appointed a new Commissioner, and created the ACS. Unfortunately, the 33 deaths this year are up from 25 last year.

Fighting Crime

Demonstrating his continued commitment to crime fighting, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani kicked off his second term by vowing to put 1,600 more police officers on the streets by late spring or early summer. The additional officers will increase the nation's largest police force to about 40,000. This proposal has raised some eyebrows and some critics have begun to accuse Giuliani of overkill. As *Newsday* aptly observed, the city's police force now exceeds the armies of many nations, including Chad, Tanzania, and Finland. Others have begun to question the substantial \$79.2 million price tag for Giuliani's latest crime-fighting venture. Some have commented that these dollars could be earmarked to combat hunger, expand day-care slots for working parents, or create job training programs for youth. Despite these rumblings, Giuliani's plan will not likely face significant political opposition. On January 15, the President announced a \$120 million grant to fund 1,600 more police officers in New York City. Council Speaker Peter Vallone (D) has expressed his guarded support and City Comptroller Alan Hevesi (D) has called the notion of adding additional officers "intriguing." Giuliani's announcement came on the heels of recently released statistics which revealed another drop in the crime rate in New York City. Overall crime dropped in 1997 by 9.1%. The city saw a 13.7% decline in auto theft, a 11.5% drop in burglary, and 10.1% fall in robbery. Furthermore, the city's 22.1% drop in homicides brought the city's murder rate to its lowest since 1967. These numbers fueled criticism of Giuliani's proposal by budget watchdog groups and advocates of the poor.

In a further attempt to curb crime in the city, on December 30, 1997, police officials installed video cameras atop streetlights in Washington Square Park, a place renowned for drug trafficking. New York police detective Robert Samuel said the cameras were the first step in a surveillance program of parks and subway stations called for by Giuliani and Police Commissioner Howard Safir. The cameras have drawn harsh criticism from many park-goers and civil libertarian groups who have denounced the "Big Brother-like" tactics. Surveillance cameras are already used by the New York City Housing Authority and by the Police Department in some public housing projects. Giuliani has said that schools are being considered as another possible site for surveillance cameras.

Police Brutality

The New York Police Department is again under fire after the shooting of an unarmed Brooklyn

man. Officer Michael J. Davitt shot and killed a 22-year-old man in a grocery store on Christmas Day while responding to a radio call of shots being fired. Davitt claims that he thought the man was armed, but the suspect was found to be holding only keys and a hat. Police officials later determined that Officer Davitt has been involved in more shootings than any other officer on the force. The Internal Affairs Bureau and the Brooklyn District Attorney's office are investigating the incident, and a grand jury will determine whether the shooting of the man violated the law. The combination of the rise in the number of complaints against the police department, the latest shooting and the alleged police beating and sodomy of Haitian immigrant Abner Louima have raised questions about the use of force by the New York Police Department. Five New York City police officers were indicted on federal civil rights charges in the Louima case on February 26. The 12-count indictment charges include conspiring to deny Louima his constitutional rights by physically assaulting him while in police custody.

In response, Mayor Giuliani created the Task Force on Police Community Relations in March, 1997. The group was a cross section of public safety and watch dog groups appointed by the Mayor to make recommendations on how to eliminate police brutality. Meanwhile, the first neighborhood meeting of the Task Force on Police/Community Relations met at a secondary school in Brooklyn on November 17, 1997. More than 100 Brooklyn residents seized the opportunity to air their grievances about their brushes with the police, some making recommendations about how to improve relations. Although several suggestions were brought up, many also expressed little faith in how much power the panel has. Giuliani was not present at the hearing, contending that his presence might impede "free and open" exchange amongst those participating. In April 1998, the Task Force made their recommendations public, including merit pay for police performance and a special prosecutor to investigate police brutality. The very next day the Mayor denounced the report, and the Task Force, despite the fact that he had created the Task Force in the first place. Since then, Mayor Giuliani has moderated his stance somewhat, and has called for merit pay, but remains firmly opposed to a special prosecutor.

In another case, prosecutors in the Queens District Attorney's office are considering criminal charges against two detectives who are accused of beating a man in their custody. Manuel Villa, a mechanic with no criminal record, said he had been pummeled by dozens of blows from two detectives questioning him about his brother's role in a shooting in November 1994. A Police Department prosecutor who interviewed participants and examined medical records contended that the assault was so brutal that the detectives should be dismissed and face criminal charges. When the case came before a departmental tribunal two months ago, the detectives reached a plea agreement, admitting only to excessive force by striking Villa four times. The detectives were docked 20 vacation days. The Police prosecutor has sued the department over what he called a cover-up of the case, contending that commanders ordered him to conceal evidence against the detectives. He states that his evidence would have shown that the beating of Villa was far more severe than was admitted and that the detectives lied during the department's investigation of the case.

Yankee Stadium

New York Yankees owner George Steinbrenner wants a deal that would put a new stadium on the West Side of Manhattan at a cost of more than \$1 billion, most of it to be financed by taxpayers. Steinbrenner had complained of public safety after a steel expansion joint fell from an

upper deck, mashing an empty seat and forcing the temporary closure of Yankee stadium. New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) claims he is emotionally committed to keeping the Yankees in the Bronx, but supports Steinbrenner's plan to move the Yankees to Manhattan. Giuliani has proposed that a commercial tax, scheduled to be phased out, should instead be kept on the books. Giuliani wants to use it to raise \$600 million in seed money for a Manhattan stadium, as well as for a new stadium for the Mets in Queens. City Council Speaker and gubernatorial candidate Peter Vallone (D) demands that the plan be first approved by voters in a city-wide referendum. Also, doubters are lining up to discredit a new City Hall projection that a stadium in Manhattan would generate \$1 billion a year for the city's economy. A KPMG Peat Marwick study two years ago said the stadium would generate one-tenth of that amount. The study also said that a refurbished stadium in the Bronx would generate nearly as much revenue as a Manhattan stadium, but with less than half the capital investment. Adding another glitch in the plan, a most thorough engineering inspection of the 75-year history of the Bronx stadium and some minor repairs, it turns out that Yankee Stadium is in sound structural shape. In the word of one engineer, the stadium, which underwent a \$110 million renovation in the early 1970s, can stand "forever."

POLITICAL DATA

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

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Patrick Moynihan (D)	Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R)
Representative Michael P. Forbes (R-01)	Representative Rick Lazio (R-02)
Representative Peter King (R-03)	Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-04)
Representative Gary Ackerman (D-05)	Representative Gregory W. Meeks (D-06)
Representative Thomas Manton (D-07)	Representative Jerrold Nadler (D-08)
Representative Charles Schumer (D-09)	Representative Edolphus Towns (D-10)
Representative Major Owens (D-11)	Representative Nydia Velazquez (D-12)
Representative Vito Fossella (R-13)	Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-14)
Representative Charles Rangel (D-15)	Representative Jose Serrano (D-16)
Representative Eliot Engel (D-17)	Representative Nita Lowey (D-18)
Representative Sue Kelly (R-19)	Representative Benjamin Gilman (R-20)
Representative Michael McNulty (D-21)	Representative Gerald Solomon (R-22)
Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-23)	Representative John McHugh (R-24)
Representative James Walsh (R-25)	Representative Maurice Hinchey (D-26)
Representative Bill Paxon (R-27)	Representative Louise Slaughter (D-28)
Representative John LaFalce (D-29)	Representative Jack Quinn (R-30)
Representative Amory Houghton Jr. (R-31)	

In the 1996 elections, New York's congressional delegation remained unchanged with the

exception of the 4th District where Republican-turned-Democrat Carolyn McCarthy defeated freshman Republican Dan Frisa.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

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

STATE PARTY

Judith Hope is the Chair of the New York State Democratic Committee. Hope has come under some fire for the high profile losses for Mayor and the Congressional race in Long Island. However, under Hope's leadership, Democrats defeated 177 Republican incumbents during the 1997 elections. Hope was also the most outspoken of all State Chairs in demanding a percentage of all DNC events, pointing out that the DNC had taken tens of millions of dollars out of New York since she became Chair. As a result, the DNC adopted a policy giving State Parties 7.5% of the net from any event done in their state. Tonight's fundraiser is something of a payback from the White House and the DNC, with all proceeds of the event benefitting the eventual Democratic nominee for Senate.

NEW YORK STATE AT A GLANCE

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

MANHATTAN AT A GLANCE

The 1994 estimated population for Manhattan was 1,506,969. Of that population, 45% of Manhattan residents are White; 26% are African American; and 29% are Hispanic American. 30% of Manhattan residents are 65 or older. 13% of Manhattan households are married couples, and 5% are married with children.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW YORK 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 New York after the first 61 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in New York under the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.3% to 6.2%.
- New York has added 366,500 new jobs, or 72,098 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 129,850 **per year** during the previous administration.
- New York has added 418,400 new private-sector jobs, or 82,308 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 124,600 **per year** during the previous administration.
- New York has added 24,100 new construction jobs, or 4,741 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 23,300 **per year** during the previous administration.
- New business incorporations have increased 2.3% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** 3.4% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Business failures have dropped 8.2% **per year** -- after **INCREASING** 35.1% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 25.3% **per year** -- after **INCREASING** 10.7% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bank lending has increased by 3.1% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** 3.9% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 92.7%.

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

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW YORK: 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 New York.

6 TIMES MORE NEW YORK FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 890,568 working families in New York will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 148,562 wealthiest taxpayers in New York.

TAX CUT FOR 80,373 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW YORK: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 80,373 small businesses in New York are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

3,141,000 NEW YORK 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 3,140,640 workers in New York, and protects the jobs of 188,672 workers in New York who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

2 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW YORK WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 2 million New York borrowers -- 1.4 million current borrowers and 600,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.



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

'98 APR 27 PM 4:40

April 27, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY

WPW for KAM

RE: NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

American Heritage Rivers

Ten rivers in New York State were nominated as American Heritage Rivers (Allegheny, Beaverkill, Boquet, Bronx, Buffalo, Delaware, Genesee, Hudson, Mianus and Niagara Rivers). The community support for all the rivers is impressive, but none more so than for the Hudson River, which included more than 1,000 letters of support and petitions from citizens, elected officials and others in its nomination. Both Governor Pataki and Mayor Giuliani have been supportive of the Hudson and Bronx River nominations.

The American Heritage Rivers Initiative Advisory Committee, composed of nonfederal experts in economic development, environmental restoration and historic and cultural preservation, will meet on May 11 and 12 to review 117 of the 126 nominations received (9 nominations were eliminated because of Congressional opposition). The Advisory Committee will recommend up to 20 rivers to you for designation, and you will select a total of 10 American Heritage Rivers soon thereafter.

102 APR 27 1998

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
JON P. JENNINGS *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- NEW YORK CITY

Empowerment Zone: The first project in the Empowerment Zone. Broadway Video, a state of the art video production facility owned by Lorne Michaels, the producer of "Saturday Night Live," will open on April 27. The \$1.1 million project, located at 132nd Street and Broadway, is expected to create 20 jobs for neighborhood residents in its first year of operation. (HUD)

Harlem USA: Deborah Wright, President of the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone, has informed HUD that they expect to close in the next month on an agreement for Harlem USA, a major retail complex on 125th Street that has attracted Disney, HMV, and other national outlets. The project will create 200 construction jobs and 300 permanent jobs, including 75 percent targeted for Empowerment Zone residents as a result of the special tax credit that employers receive for hiring individuals from the local neighborhood. The project, an \$11.2 million Empowerment Zone investment, will attract \$45 million from the private sector. (HUD)

Apollo Theater: A conflict between Congressman Rangel and representatives of Governor Pataki and Mayor Giuliani over an Empowerment Zone grant to the Apollo Theater has become public. The Pataki and Giuliani representatives have expressed concerns about financial mismanagement at the Apollo, including a HUD Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) in the late 1980s. (UDAGs were the predecessor to Community Development Block Grants.) Congressman Rangel is Chairman of the non-profit Apollo Theater Foundation. Recently HUD requested that city officials complete an audit of the UDAG before closing out the agreement. HUD has provided technical information to Empowerment Zone officials and Basil Paterson, attorney for Percy Sutton, whose stock was originally offered as collateral to secure the UDAG. A *Daily News* editorial, probably critical of Congressman Rangel and the Apollo Theater, may appear in the near future. (HUD)

Businesses and the Cuban Market: There is significant interest in the NY business community in lifting the Cuban embargo. A *New York Times* article recently suggested that companies as diverse as Mobil, Johnson & Johnson, and major hotel and resort operators have expressed interest in changing existing policy. (DOC)

Riverside South: Donald Trump is the developer of this large scale market rate development on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. The project has been the focus of fierce opposition from neighborhood residents led by Congressman Nadler. The developer sought \$356 million in mortgage insurance for construction of one of the buildings in the complex. If approved, it would be the largest mortgage insurance deal in HUD's history. The developer recently resubmitted a revised application for \$180 million in FHA mortgage insurance. The application is currently under review by HUD. (HUD)

Social Promotion: Chancellor Crew recently proposed to hold back students who fail to meet minimum standards for their grade level, beginning in spring 2000, and to provide expanded opportunities for the children to go to summer school and attend classes for more hours during the regular school year. Under the proposal, student readiness to the next grade would be measured by a statewide reading test, to be introduced in January, and by a comprehensive evaluation of course work and attendance records. The proposal has drawn widespread support, but still alarms some parents who fear their children would not meet the standards. (DOEd)

Port Dredging: Members of the NY and NJ Congressional delegations continue to be very interested in accelerated federal assistance for the dredging of the port of NY-NJ. They are focused on the loss of revenue from competing East Coast ports. (DOC)

Lay-Offs at NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation: Layoff notices have been sent by the NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation to 905 hospital employees, with union officials and local Democratic politicians reiterating their protests that the cuts would create hardships both personal and institutional. The Union is Local 420 of District Council 37. District Council 37 is the umbrella organization that represents NYC Municipal workers. The Reverend Jesse Jackson is going to NY to support demonstrating laid-off workers. Allegations are being made by the affected workers that the city is back-filling the vacancies created by the lay-offs with Welfare-to-Work program participants. (DOL)

Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation System (VERA): In April 1997, VA implemented VERA as VA's medical care funding allocation plan to eliminate funding inequities across the VA health care system and ensure equitable access to care for all veterans. In May 1997, *The Times Herald Record*, an Orange County, NY, newspaper carried an article alleging an increase in mortality rates at the Castle Point and Montrose, NY, VA Medical Centers, due to VERA budget cuts. The VERA issue, as it relates to Castle Point and Montrose, continues to attract significant media attention. A study of mortality rates, however, revealed no evidence of an increase in deaths at the two VA facilities. (VA)

NY's VA Medical Center Funding: VA officials recently met with members of the NY Congressional delegation, who repeated their concern that VA facilities in their region could lose up to \$80 million in funding next year, and a total of \$210 million over the next several years. NY congressional representatives continue to blame VERA and the VA for shifting dollars out of the northeast portion of the country. In February, members of the NY and NJ Congressional delegations sent letters to you expressing concerns about VERA. (VA)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *NEW YORK*

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 6.2%:** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% to 6.2% since 1993.
- **418,400 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 418,400 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 82,308 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 124,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **24,100 New Construction Jobs:** 24,100 construction jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 4,741 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 23,300 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **553,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 189,000 New York workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 364,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Building Up 2.1%:** Home building has increased by an average of 2.1% per year since 1993, after falling over 14.1% per year during the previous four years.
- **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 1,727,000 families in New York.**
- **Business Failures Down 8.2%:** Business failures have dropped 8.2% per year since 1993, after increasing 35.1% 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 New York.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over \$286 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, New York received \$261.5 million dollars in Head Start funding benefitting 43,700 children. This year, New York will receive \$286.7 million, an increase of over \$25 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for New York's children by an additional \$20.5 million.
- **\$35.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], New York receives \$35.2 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$1.2 million. 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.
- **\$37.8 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], New York receives \$37.8 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. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by nearly \$4.3 million over FY98.
- **\$678.5 Million for Students Most in Need:** New York will receive \$678.5 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]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by \$81.7 million to aid New York's students.
- **\$716.2 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], New York will receive \$716.2 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$139.1 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 358,700 New York students will benefit, 20,700 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$740.4 million.
- **Nearly 8,400 Have Served in New York through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, nearly 8,400 AmeriCorps participants, working in 452 different programs, have earned money for college while working in New York's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks [through 3/98].

- **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. **414,000 students in New York will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 503,000 students in New York will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 29% in New York:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 39% in New York City, 24% in Rochester, 7% in Syracuse, and **29% statewide**. [1996 data].
- **8,294 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill funded 8,294 new police officers in communities across New York [through 4/98].
- **\$7.8 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New York receives \$7,817,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$3.9 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], New York will receive \$3,885,277 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$672,000 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to nearly \$4 million.
- **\$39.6 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New York's Schools:** New York receives \$39.6 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW YORKERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **206,399 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 206,399 fewer people on welfare in New York now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 17% decline [through 9/97]. In New York City alone, there are approximately 100,000 fewer welfare recipients.
- **Child Support Collections Up 42%:** Child support collections have increased by \$203 million -- or 42% -- in New York since FY92 [through FY96].
- **New York Receives \$96.7 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, New York will receive \$96.7 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping New York 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 NEW YORK'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 New York the balanced budget provides \$255.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 454,600 children in New York.
- **Helping New York Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Last year, in New York, 32,179 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 New York in 1996, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 93% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis

- **Nearly \$98 Million in Ryan White Funds:** Since the President took office, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by 159% nationwide. In FY97, New York communities received \$46.9 million in Ryan White formula award funds and \$51 million in supplemental grants to care for people living with AIDS and HIV.
- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 37% in New York:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, New York will see a 37% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 188,000 youth of New York will be kept from smoking and 63,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **21 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 21 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New York, in Glenwood Landing, Endicott, Shelby, Hyde Park, Johnstown, Oswego, Ramapo, Hamilton, Granby, Conklin, Farmingdale (3), Cold Spring, North Sea, Oyster Bay, Woodside Queens, Deer Park, Hicksville, South Glen Falls, and Brewster [through 1/98]. This is more than three times the number of sites cleaned up in New York during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **Revitalizing 7 Brownfields Projects in New York:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated seven communities in New York -- Buffalo, Elmira, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Glen Cove, and Rome -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **\$100 Million to Harlem and the South Bronx:** Harlem and the South Bronx were designated as Urban Empowerment Zones in 1994 and were awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity. Already, Rite Aid, Blockbuster Video, the Gap and the Disney Company have either opened Harlem stores or announced plans to do so. An estimated \$1 billion will be invested in Harlem over the next 10 years as a result of this Empowerment Zone designation.
- **\$12 Million to Other New York Communities:** In addition, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and Newburgh were designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each to pursue similar efforts.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 9,200 To 11,000 New Affordable Housing Units in New York Over the Next 5 years:** In January, the Vice-President announced the Clinton-Gore Administration's proposed 40-percent expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. If enacted, it will mean an additional 9,200 - 11,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in New York during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$5 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, New York has received \$5.04 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 212,500 jobs (through FY97).
- **Over \$597 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 New York received \$597,490,000 in AIP funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$4 Billion in Transit Funds:** New York has received a total of \$4.3 billion in FTA funds from 1993-1997.
- **Over \$5.2 Million in Scenic Byway Funds:** There was over \$5.2 million in discretionary scenic byway funds included in the overall highway aid.