

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
DOVER, DELAWARE

May 8, 1998

Staff Copy

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DOVER, DELAWARE

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Friday, May 8, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1998**

98 MAY 7 PM 7:19

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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HOME: 202-332-5651

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EVENT COORDINATOR:

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WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cloudy with scattered rain showers and thunderstorms. Winds southeast at 7 to 15 knots. Low 56 to 61. High 66 to 71.

DOVER, DELAWARE

Mostly cloudy with scattered rain showers and thunderstorms by afternoon. Winds southeast at 7 to 15 knots. Low 55 to 60. High 64 to 69.

May 7, 1998 (6:37pm)

Friday, May 8, 1998

10:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route Dover Air Force Base Landing Zone
— [flight time: 50 minutes]

11:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Dover Air Force Landing Zone
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Colonel Felix Grieder, Wing Commander, 436 Airlift
 Mrs. Donna Grieder
 Governor Tom Carper
 Lieutenant Governor Ruth Ann Minner
 Secretary of State Edward Freel
 James Hutchinson, Mayor, Dover, Delaware
 Robin Christiansen, President, City Council
 Robert McLeod, Kent County Administrator
 Iris Metts, Secretary of Education, Office of the Governor

-- **The President** proceeds to the motorcade through an honor guard.

11:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Dover Air Force Landing Zone via motorcade en route Legislative Hall
[drive time: 10 minutes]

12:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Legislative Hall

Greeters: Tom Sharp, Senate Pro-Tem
 Terry Spence, House Speaker

12:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Governor's Ceremonial Office

12:10 pm- **PHOTO OPPORTUNITY**
12:20 pm **GOVERNOR'S CEREMONIAL OFFICE**
Legislative Hall

12:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT**, accompanied by Governor Carper, Senate Pro-Tem Tom Sharp and House Speaker Terry Spence, proceeds to Senate Chambers

May 7, 1998 (6:37pm)

Friday, May 8, 1998

12:30 pm-
1:20 pm

**REMARKS TO THE DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE CHAMBERS**

— Legislative Hall

Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra

Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

POOL PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 250 people in the audience.

- **The President**, escorted by Senate Pro-Tem Tom Sharp and House Speaker Terry Spence, is announced into Senate Chambers by the Sergeant at Arms.
- While remaining at the top of the aisle, Tom Sharp, Senate Pro-Tem, makes brief remarks.
- At the conclusion of the Senate Pro-Tem's remarks, **the President**, Senate Pro-Tem, and House Speaker proceed to their seats on the dias.
- Lieutenant Governor Minner introduces Governor Tom Carper.
- Governor Carper makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** departs the chamber.

1:30 pm-
1:50 pm

HOLD/LUNCH

1:55 pm-
2:00 pm

**POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
Legislative Hall**

2:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Legislative Hall through the South Entrance and works a rope line

2:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Legislative Hall via motorcade en route Dover Air Force Base
[drive time: 10 minutes]

May 7, 1998 (6:37pm)

Friday, May 8, 1998

2:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Dover Air Force Base

— Greeters: Colonel Felix Grieder, Wing Commander, 436 Airlift
 Colonel Tom Keitel, Wing Commander, 512 Airlift

2:35 pm- **BRIEFING AND TOUR OF C-5**
3:00 pm **FLIGHT LINE**

Dover Air Force Base

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

- **The President** proceeds on board the C-5 and greets the group operation commanders and support personnel.
- **The President** receives a briefing from Colonel Grieder on Dover Air Force Base operations.
- **The President** will greet members of C-5 Air Crews prior to departure.

3:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Flight Line via motorcade en route
Hanger 706
[drive time: 5 minutes]

3:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Hanger 706

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Friday, May 8, 1998

3:15 pm-
4:00 pm

REMARKS TO DOVER AIR FORCE BASE PERSONNEL AND FAMILIES

— HANGER 706

Dover Air Force Base

Remarks: David Helprin

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 2000 people in audience.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Secretary William Cohen, Governor Tom Carper, Representative Michael Castle, Colonel Tom Keitel, and Colonel Felix Grieder, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Colonel Grieder makes welcoming remarks and introduces Secretary Cohen.
- Secretary Cohen makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and departs.

4:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Hanger 706 on foot en route Dover Air Force Base Landing Zone
[walk time: 5 minutes]

4:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Dover Air Force Base Landing Zone

4:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Dover, Delaware Landing Zone via Marine One en route The White House
[flight time: 50 minutes]

5:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives South Lawn

5:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to The White House

BC/HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

May 7, 1998 (6:37pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 MAY 7 PM9:42

May 7, 1998

REMARKS TO THE DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE

DATE: May 8, 1998
TIME: 12:30 - 2:10 p.m.
LOCATION: Legislative Hall, Senate Chambers
FROM: Mickey Ibarra
Bruce Reed
Fred DuVal

I. PURPOSE

To highlight your administration's education agenda in a speech to a joint session of the Delaware State Legislature. You will announce the transmission of your class size legislation, and discuss two Department of Education reports: one that demonstrates reduced class size leads to improved student achievement, and a second on your policy for enforcing zero tolerance for guns in school.

II. BACKGROUND

You will announce the transmission of your class-size legislation to Congress. The initiative will provide \$12.4 billion over seven years to ensure that every child receives personal attention, receives a solid foundation for further learning, and learns to read independently and well by the end of third grade. The initiative will also reduce class size in grades 1-3 to a nationwide average of 18 students by providing funds to help local school districts hire and pay the salaries of an additional 100,000 teachers. States will receive funds to boost teacher quality through teacher training, recruitment, and testing, and new teachers will be required to pass state competency tests.

Additionally, you will announce the findings of a new Education Department report showing that reducing class size - especially in the early grades - leads to improved student achievement. According to the report's analysis of research data and trends:

- **Reducing class size to below 20 students leads to higher student achievement.** The report shows that students in smaller classes would on average move from the 50th percentile to above the 60th percentile and they would outperform their peers in larger classes. A national analysis of data on 4th graders in 203 school districts, and 8th graders in 182 school districts shows that lower student/teacher ratios increases math achievement. In addition, follow-up studies show that students from smaller classes in Tennessee continued to outperform their peers in all academic subjects even after returning to larger classes in the 4th grade.

REMARKS TO THE DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
PAGE TWO

- **Smaller classes make it easier for teachers to focus more on instruction and less on discipline.** In Burke County, North Carolina's class size reduction effort, the percentage of classroom time devoted to instruction increased from 80 percent to 86 percent, while the time devoted to discipline and other non-instructional activities decreased.
- **A focus on teacher quality and training makes a difference.** Smaller classes will only boost student achievement if teachers are prepared to teach well in these classes. A review of more than 100 research studies cautioned that positive effects of smaller classes were less likely if teachers did not change their instructional methods and classroom procedures in the smaller classes.
- **The benefits of smaller classes are clearest through the third grade.** The clearest evidence of positive effects of smaller classes on student performance are in the primary grades, particularly kindergarten through third grade. Research on class size reduction efforts in Tennessee, Indiana, Wisconsin, and North Carolina show clear academic gains for students in smaller classes through the third grade.

You will also be announcing the findings of a new Department of Education report on the Gun-Free Schools Act. This report indicates that all states have now passed legislation providing that students who bring firearms to school will be expelled for at least one year. Although most schools do not report serious crimes to law enforcement - and less than 1% of students report bringing a gun to school - this new report shows that more than 6,000 students were disciplined for bringing a firearm (i.e., handguns, rifles, bombs, etc.) to their schools during the 1996-1997 school year. Most of these cases involved handguns that were brought to high schools.

Governor Tom Carper (D-DE), who will be introducing you to the State Legislature, will become the Chair of the National Governors' Association in August, 1998. The Governor is considered a leader among the governors in welfare reform and has recently concluded his service on the AMTRAK Board, on which he played a pivotal role in successful labor negotiations.

You will be the first U.S. President to address the Delaware Legislature. The State Senate is comprised of 13 Democrats and 8 Republicans. The Delaware State House consists of 27 Republicans and 14 Democrats. Two state legislators said they will not be attending your speech for political reasons. Governor Carper's office assured us, however, that this is not a serious issue.

REMARKS TO DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
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Delaware was the first state to ratify the Constitution, the second smallest U.S. state in area, and fifth smallest in population. The job market has increased rapidly in Delaware since the 1980's when Governor Pete du Pont (R) liberalized Delaware's banking laws to encourage out-of-state banks to locate their operations in Delaware.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Governor Tom Carper (D)
Lieutenant Governor Ruth Ann Minner (D)
Senate Pro Tempore Tom Sharp (D)
House Speaker Terry Spence (R)
41 State Representatives
21 State Senators

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by Senate Pro Tempore Tom Sharp (D) and House Speaker Terry Spence (R)
- **YOU** proceed to Governor Tom Carper's ceremonial office for photo opportunity
- **YOU** proceed to Senate chamber with Senate Pro Tempore Sharp and House Speaker Spence
- **YOU** are announced by the Sergeant of Arms onto the Senate Floor and proceed up to dais
- Senate Pro Tempore Sharp delivers remarks and then **YOU**, House Speaker Terry Spence and Senate Pro Tempore Tom Sharp proceed to your seats
- Lieutenant Governor Ruth Ann Minner delivers remarks and introduces Governor Carper
- Governor Carper delivers remarks and introduces **YOU**

REMARKS TO DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
PAGE FOUR

- **YOU** deliver remarks
- **YOU** depart

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speech Writing

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Education in Delaware Fact Sheet

Summary of Class Size Legislation

Biographies of Governor Tom Carper, Lieutenant Governor Ruth Ann Minner, House Speaker Terry Spence and Senate Pro Tempore Tom Sharp

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
DOVER, DELAWARE
May 8, 1998**

Acknowledgments: Gov. Carper; Senate Pro Tem Thomas Sharpe; Speaker Terry Spence; Lt. Gov Ruth Ann Minner; Mayor Jim Hutchinson; Rep. Mike Castle; Sec. Cohen [*for dedication and leadership in education in Department of Defense schools all over the world.*]; Sec. Riley; Members of State Legislature.

This morning marks the first time a sitting President has addressed the Delaware State Legislature, and I want to thank you for the honor of speaking here today. They say Thomas Jefferson once observed that "Delaware is like a diamond -- small, but having within it inherent value." Well, if he were here today, I think he'd say that Delaware is more like a silicon chip -- small, but having within it the power to shape the future.

Delaware has always looked to the future, from the day you became the first state to ratify the Constitution in 1787. It was the beginning of many Delaware "firsts" that have helped to shape our nation -- from the first transatlantic iron steamship, to the first commercial telephone call between an airplane and a moving car one hundred years later, to the remarkable innovations dreamed up at the DuPont Labs.

We are living on the threshold of a hopeful new century -- a time of unprecedented peace and prosperity when more of our people can live out their dreams than ever before. America's economy is the strongest in a generation; our social fabric is mending; our leadership in the world is unrivaled. Here in Delaware, unemployment is at a remarkable 3.4%; there are tens of thousands of new jobs; and twice as many new businesses as there were five years ago.

This progress didn't happen by accident -- you worked hard to make it happen, and you have a lot to be proud of. But now is not a time to rest; now is a time to build the future we want for America in the 21st Century -- a future where every American has the opportunity to succeed. And if we are going to continue to expand opportunity in this new and changing time, then we must act to give our children the world's best education. The Information Age will be an education age. And we must be ready for it.

This imperative demands action from all of us -- in Washington, in state capitols, in communities across America. Many of our greatest challenges do not fall under the authority of Washington, nor should they. They do not fall under the authority of state capitals like Dover, nor should they. The power to solve our problems rests with all levels of government, and all sectors of society -- and that is where we must forge our solutions as well.

Yesterday, I talked to mayors from all over the country about what we must do to turn

around our public schools and create a world-class education system that embraces every child. Today, I would like to continue that conversation here with you.

Throughout my career in public life, I have worked harder on education than on any other issue, because I believe it is the key to our future. Nearly ten years ago, when I was Governor of Arkansas, I worked through the night with other governors to write our nation's education goals. It was clear to me then and it is just as clear to me today that if we are going to prepare our children for the challenges of the 21st Century, we need nothing less than a revolution of rising expectations in our schools. A revolution in quality -- in standards -- in accountability -- in excellence.

For more than five years, my administration has worked hard to bring about this revolution. We have already begun to open the doors to higher education wider than ever before. In fact, the historic balanced budget I signed last year represented the greatest expansion of college opportunity since the G.I. Bill 50 years ago. With tuition tax deductions, Education IRAs, expanded Pell Grants, Hope Scholarships, and lifetime learning tax credits, every American who is willing to work and study hard can now afford to go to college. I believe this is going to change the face and future of America.

And we are making progress at other levels as well. This week, the Senate passed the GI Bill for Workers by an overwhelming bipartisan margin that will give workers a simple skills grant to get the training they need to move forward. And I hope the House acts soon to give our American workers that opportunity.

But as far as we have come in building a world class educational system second to none, we know that our public schools are not the best in the world. That is why my balanced budget makes the largest commitment in history to K-12 education, with a comprehensive plan to raise standards, raise expectations, and raise accountability in our schools.

To renew our public schools, I believe we need a comprehensive agenda that embraces four key elements: High standards. Real accountability from our students, our teachers, and our schools. More choice in public education. And finally, safe schools. I'd like to address each of them in turn, and talk about what we must do, and what I hope you will do, to make them real.

First, there is no substitute for standards.

Our children will never have the skills they need to thrive in the 21st Century unless they learn the basics first. That is why we must redouble our efforts to establish high national standards.

Here in Delaware, you are already ahead of the curve, and I applaud your efforts. This week, 3rd, 5th, 8th, and 10th graders all over the state are taking new tests to see how well they are doing in statewide standards in reading, writing, and math. I believe we need national standards, so every state can measure their own students' progress in 4th grade

reading and 8th grade math against. And the independent non-partisan board we appointed last year is already working around the clock to develop those standards.

Second, we need a revolution of accountability at every level.

For high standards to be meaningful, there must be real accountability -- from teachers, from schools, and from students themselves. Here's what I mean.

We must start by demanding accountability from our students. That means setting high expectations -- and putting an end to the destructive practice of social promotion. We don't do our children any favors when we move them from grade to grade before they've mastered the material. And ending social promotion doesn't put our children down -- it can lift them up. Chicago abolished social promotion, and along with more attentive teaching, mandatory summer school for children in need, and afterschool programs, it has literally turned its schools -- and its students -- around.

I have asked the Congress to pass legislation to create educational opportunity zones that hinge on accountability in poor urban and rural communities around the country. We will say to those communities: if you end social promotion, insist on high standards from students and teachers, and demand performance from your schools, we will help give you the resources to do it.

Here in Delaware, you've put politics aside, and are putting in place an accountability system that is a model for the nation, with high standards, improved teacher training, and smaller classes. And I am confident that Governor Carper's plan to put an end to social promotion will soon be the law of the land.

We must also demand accountability and performance from our teachers. This week, I hosted the fifty "Teachers of the Year" at the White House. These teachers are passionate about their work, dedicated to their students, and absolutely committed to quality. I wish every child in America had a teacher like this. That's why we need to reward teachers who strive for excellence, and do everything we can to encourage more teachers to seek national certification as Master Teachers.

And when teachers are given all the support they need, but still don't measure up, they shouldn't get a pay check, they should get a pink slip.

We must demand accountability not only from our students and teachers, but from our schools.

First, we must reduce class size. We cannot expect students to learn in classrooms so crowded that discipline is more important than math and reading -- classrooms where teachers barely get to know their students' names, let alone their special needs. In classrooms like this, teachers are forced to teach to the middle, leaving the children who need the most encouragement behind.

Today, the Department of Education is releasing a report on class size and learning which proves what many teachers and parents -- including Hillary and I -- have long believed: when class size goes down enough, learning goes up, especially in the critically important early school years. And when children come from disadvantaged backgrounds, small classes can make an even greater difference.

Let me give you just a few examples. In Tennessee, test scores were consistently higher among students who were placed in classes of fewer than 20 students -- and these children kept that edge even as they moved on to larger classes in later years. New studies from Texas, Wisconsin, and North Carolina confirm Tennessee's experience. You're already taking steps to reduce class size here in Delaware -- now we must make sure that every school in America can do the same.

Today, I am sending legislation to Congress, introduced by Sen. Patty Murray [ck], that will make class reduction a national goal. It will help local school districts around the country to hire 100,000 new teachers to reduce class size to an average of 18 students in the first, second, and third grade.

And because we know that any class, no matter how small, is only as good as the teacher at the front of the room, it will require that each of these new teachers pass a competency test.

And our schools must be modern and ready to teach the record number of school age children -- a number that will only grow in the 21st Century. I know that here in Delaware and across the country, you are working to modernize, repair and rebuild schools. This is a national priority, and the national government must help.

That is why I have proposed new tax incentives to help communities modernize and build more than 5,000 new schools. And I urge Congress once again to do the right thing, and pass this important legislation soon.

We must also make sure that all classrooms are equipped with state of the art equipment that puts the future at our children's fingertips, connecting every classroom and library to the Internet, developing new educational software, and training teachers so they are as comfortable with a computer as they are with the chalkboard.

The third thing we must do to renew our public schools is give parents greater choice.

Letting families choose which public schools their children attend encourages healthy competition in our school systems, and spurs the innovation that makes the difference between an average school and a great one. And letting communities start charter schools gives families an even greater range of choices.

Charter schools tailor their programs to better meet student needs -- and they only stay

open as long as they set and meet high standards. The Charter School of Wilmington, a school that specializes in math, science, and technology, is a perfect example.

When I was elected President in 1992, there was only one charter school in the entire country, and only two states permitted them. Since then, I have championed charter schools, and called on every state to pass laws that authorize them. Today, there are 800 charter schools, and 32 states support them. Just last week, California's legislature authorized the greatest single increase in the number of charter schools anywhere in the nation.

To help more communities take advantage of charter school laws -- and to reach our goal of creating 3,000 charter schools by the next century -- Congress should pass my proposal to increase start-up funding for charter schools.

Fourth, we must not rest until our children's schools are safe.

Our duty to see to our children's education -- and their safety -- doesn't end when the school bell rings at 3pm, or when school lets out in June. To give our children teachers and team leaders -- not drug dealers and gang leaders -- as role models after school and in the summer, I have proposed expanding after-school initiatives all over the country to reach a half a million more children. And I ask the Congress to fully fund this important program to keep our children learning ... and to keep them safe.

To make sure that our schools are places of learning, not places of fear, we must do even more. Today the Department of Education is releasing a report which shows that we are detecting more of the guns students bring to school. That's the good news. The bad news is that we are finding so many. In fact, in 1997, more than 6,000 students were expelled for bringing firearms to school. That is why we must continue to enforce Zero Tolerance laws. The Superintendent of the Alexandria, Virginia Public Schools recently told me that by enforcing zero tolerance over the past few years, they have cut suspendable offenses by more than 40%. And there is no reason that we can't see results like that all over the country.

Standards, accountability, public school choice, safe schools -- with better teachers, smaller classes, higher expectations, and an end to social promotion. That is our agenda. It is a full agenda, one that will take all of our determination, all of our commitment, and all of our co-operation to realize. But it is a challenge worth meeting.

Horace Mann once said that "[i]f we do not prepare children to become good citizens; if we do not develop their capacities, if we do not enrich their minds with knowledge, imbue their hearts with love of truth and duty . . . then our republic must go down to destruction."

I believe that by working together -- in our Congress and our communities, our state capitols and our schools --to renew our public schools and help our children reach their dreams, we will build our great Republic up and strengthen our nation up for the 21st Century. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America.

EDUCATION REFORM IN DELAWARE

With bipartisan leadership and strong support from the business community, Delaware has undertaken a broad array of education reforms quite consistent with your education agenda. Delaware is moving ahead with efforts to set standards for students, teachers, and schools. The state is also supporting teachers who seek and gain certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, and Governor Carper has proposed an accountability plan including curbs against social promotion.

Student Academic Standards and Assessments. This week, the state is administering its first-ever statewide assessment of how students are doing according to Delaware's new academic standards, with testing in math and language arts (reading, and writing) for grades three, five, eight, and ten. Next year, similar tests will be given in science and social studies. There was extremely broad public involvement in the development of these standards, with State Board approval in 1995 coming after a three-year process of development and public review led by commissions representing school districts, business and institutions of higher education.

According to Delaware, the standards 'promote methods that require students to participate in learning activities that are relevant to them and that address real-world problems and issues...rather than encourage instructional methods that allow students to passively receive information from the teacher.' The assessments include multiple choice, as well as questions involving short answers and essays. Delaware's standards were rated favorably by the American Federation of Teachers and the Council for Basic Education and received mixed reviews from Fordham Foundation (Checker Finn's group). Each of these groups has rated standards from states across the nation.

Teacher And Administrator Standards and Assessments. In January 1998, the State Board of Education approved standards for what Delaware teachers and administrators ought to know and be able to do in their subject area and related to student learning styles, instructional practices, and assessment strategies. Delaware is considering the use of these standards as a basis for teacher certification, performance appraisal, and possibly even recertification.

All Delaware teachers are currently required to take and pass a basic teacher competency test by the end of their first year of teaching, and Governor Carper has proposed requiring teachers to pass this test before getting a license to begin teaching. Carper is also proposing that Delaware develop higher-level performance-based assessments for teachers that could become the basis for gaining licensure and certification.

Meanwhile, the state is helping teachers gain certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, with ten Delaware teachers already board-certified. The legislature appropriated funds to cover the assessment fees for another 15 teachers seeking Board certification, and Delaware teachers who gain board certification will receive an additional \$1500

in pay per year.

Ending Social Promotion and Accountability. Governor Carper has proposed to the legislature a plan for greater accountability for Delaware students and schools. The plan would curb social promotion, requiring children to read at or near grade level before leaving third and fifth grades, and perform at or near grade level in both reading and math before leaving the 8th grade. The plan would also take actions to turn around consistently low-performing schools and school districts, including accreditation and cash bonuses for schools that show real improvements over two years and calling for school district interventions in lower-performing schools.

The legislature is currently considering the plan and it is supported by the PTA, the business community, and the NAACP. But many of the state's education organizations -- including the state organizations representing superintendents, local school boards, and teachers -- have offered alternative accountability plans and are negotiating changes in the Governor's plan. While these groups are not opposing the concepts of social promotion and accountability, they have concerns about certain details. For example, the Delaware superintendents' association is wary of any state involvement at all in school accountability, and the Delaware education association is working to include measures for school performance beyond just student test scores. The Governor's office is hopeful that agreement can be reached on most of these issues.

Reducing Class Size. Carper is negotiating with legislative leaders over a plan to reduce class size from kindergarten through the third grade. Carper's \$7.5 million plan would cap class size in these grades to 22, and Senator Thomas Sharp, President Pro Tem of the Delaware Senate, is pushing for additional funding to reduce class size even further. There seems to be extremely broad support in the Delaware legislature for these efforts to reduce class size in the early grades.

Educational Technology. Delaware has been moving forward with efforts on educational technology and next year plans to become the first state in the nation to wire every public school classroom with fiber optic cable. With strong support from the private sector, Delaware is also providing technology training for teachers and high-quality software.

Charter Schools, Public School Choice, and School Report Cards. Bipartisan support for public school choice and charter schools have produced laws and authorization for charter schools, intra-district, and inter-district public school choice in the state. 9,000 (out of 110,000) students are in public schools chosen by them and their families. Six charter schools have opened in the state including the state's first charter school -- the Charter School of Wilmington. Visited by Mrs. Clinton in 1996, this school was opened with very active support from the corporate community and focuses on math, science, and technology. The student population mirrors the diversity of the state, and the school had the highest writing scores in the state in 1997. The State Department of Education also publishes "consumer guides" to every public school in the state, including test scores, student-teacher ratios, drop-out rates, and other data.

SUMMARY OF CLASS SIZE LEGISLATION

To master the basics and learn to read well, students need teachers who are prepared to teach well in smaller classes. Your class size reduction initiative will help do this in grades 1-3 by:

Requiring State Teacher Competency Testing for New Teachers: States would be required to implement competency testing for new teachers. Each state would select the tests it determines is most appropriate for this purpose. Most states have such tests. Participating school districts would be required to hire teachers who are fully certified or working towards full certification. School districts could use funds to provide teachers with the additional training needed to meet certification requirements.

Providing Funds for Teacher Training and Testing: At least 10% of the funds in this initiative would be used to promote high quality teaching by (1) training teachers in proven practices for teaching reading and in effective practices in small classes; (2) providing mentors or other support for newly hired teachers; (3) providing incentives to recruit qualified teachers to high poverty schools; and (4) testing new teachers before they are hired and developing rigorous tests for beginning teachers.

Encouraging States to Adopt Rigorous Professional Tests and Upgrade Teacher Certification Requirements: Teachers should be able to demonstrate that they know the subject to be taught and have the necessary knowledge and skills to help their students reach challenging state academic standards. States would be encouraged to use a portion of their funds to toughen teacher certification requirements and to require new teachers to demonstrate competence. For example, states could use these funds to develop rigorous tests of subject matter expertise and professional knowledge that prospective teachers would be required to pass before they start teaching.

Holding Schools Accountable for Results --Helping Every Child to Read Well and Independently By the End of the Third Grade: School districts receiving these funds would be required to show that each school is making measurable progress in improving reading achievement within 3 years, or take necessary corrective actions --such as providing additional teacher training, revising the curriculum, or implementing proven practices for teaching reading. School districts could lose funding if there is no subsequent improvement in reading achievement in those schools. School districts would also be required to publish an annual school report card with clear information on student achievement, class size, and teacher qualifications.

Targeting Funding to Areas of Greatest Need: The Administration's initiative would distribute funds to states on the basis of the Title 1 formula. Within the state, each high-poverty school district would receive the same share of these funds as it received under Title 1, and the remaining funds would be distributed within the state based on class size. Matching funds would be required from participating school districts, on a sliding scale ranging from 0-50%, with high-poverty districts contributing the least. Once a state has reached an average class size of 18 in grades 1-3, it could use these funds to further reduce class size in the early grades, or it could extend its efforts to other grades.

Providing Facilities for Additional Classrooms: In order to help school systems meet the need for additional classroom space, you are (1) proposing a \$10 billion school modernization initiative over 10 years, that will provide incentives for communities to invest in local school facilities by leveraging \$22 billion in bonds during 1999-2000; (2) ensuring that changes to facilities in order to accommodate class size reductions is an allowable use of school modernization funds; (3) allowing for phased-in implementation of class size initiative to enhance state/local planning.

Building on Successful Reforms in Arkansas: As part of his comprehensive education reforms while Governor of Arkansas, you reduced class size in Arkansas to 20 in kindergarten and 23 in grades 1 through 3. Your 1983 education reform plan also included a statewide intensive training program for elementary teachers and principals to improve teaching of reading, as well as basic skills testing for new teachers and basic skills and subject matter testing for experienced teachers.

BIOGRAPHIES OF LEADING ELECTED OFFICIALS

Hon. Tom Carper Governor of Delaware

Born in Beckley, West Virginia, Carper grew up in Danville, Virginia. He attended Ohio State University, graduating in 1968 with a bachelor's degree in economics. He completed five years of service as a Naval flight officer, serving in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War. In 1973, following his active military service, Carper moved to Delaware to earn an MBA at the University of Delaware. He worked in Delaware's economic development office from 1975 to 1976, and then was elected State Treasurer at age 29 -- serving three consecutive terms.

Carper was elected in 1982 to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served five terms.

Carper was then elected governor in 1992. As Governor, he has focused on job creation; overhauling both the state's education and welfare systems; strengthening families and reducing teenage pregnancy; and improving the state's credit rating while lowering taxes and preventing crime. In July of 1997, Carper was tapped as vice-chair of the National Governors' Association. When he assumes the NGA chairmanship next year, he will become the first Delaware governor ever to hold the top post in that organization. He is also the only governor on the nation's nine-member Amtrak Board of Directors.

Hon. Ruth Ann Minner Lieutenant Governor of Delaware

In 1974, Ruth Ann became a rising star in the Democratic Party when she was the first woman elected to the House of Representatives from her Milford district. Rep. Minner spent four terms on the Bond Bill Committee, mastering the art of responsible capital spending. In 1982, she was elected to the state Senate where she eventually served three terms.

Lt. Governor Minner was born and raised on a farm and left high school at age 16 to help out. She married her first husband, Frank Ingram, a year later. Widowed at age 32 when Frank died of a heart attack, she was suddenly a single parent with no education and three sons to raise. While working to support her family, she earned her general equivalency degree from Delaware Technical and Community College and took University of Delaware parallel program courses in education. She married Roger Minner in 1969 and together they built the family business. Roger succumbed to cancer in 1992.

She was honored as Mother of the Year in 1993 and Woman of the Year in 1985. In 1995, she was inducted into the Delaware Women's Hall of Fame. Ruth Ann still lives on a farm near Milford where she enjoys gardening, fishing and spending time with her family, especially her seven grandchildren.

Hon. Terry R. Spence
Speaker of the Delaware House of Representatives

He attended Goldey Beacom College where he received an A.S. and Wilmington College, where he received a B.S. The Speaker served in the Delaware Air National Guard, is retired from the DuPont Company and worked for the Brooks Courier.

First elected to the House in 1980, Spence has been the Speaker of the House for nine years, where he has served on the Administration, Desegregation, Ethics, and Legislative Council Committees.

Spence and his wife, Nancy, have four children.

Hon. Tom Sharp
Senate Pro Tempore

Sharp served in the Army National Guard for eight years and worked as a sheet metal apprentice for four years at tech school.

He has served over 20 years in the Senate, and for all but a few years, was the Senate Majority Leader. Currently, Sharp works for the Newcastle County Vocational School District as the Supervisor of Building and Grounds.

He attended Henry C. Conrad High School where he met his wife, Judy; they wed after high school. Sharp has been married for 38 years and they have three children and two grandchildren who are twins.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1998

MEETING WITH436th AIRLIFT WING COMMANDER AT DOVER AFB, DELAWARE

DATE: May 8, 1998

LOCATION: Dover AFB, Delaware

TIME: 2:45 - 3:15 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER (K) FM

I. PURPOSE

To meet with and thank the Commander, staff and personnel of the 436th Airlift Wing for their operational support of the U.S. national security strategy of global engagement.

II. BACKGROUND

Your visit to Dover will commence with a helicopter arrival at the AFB, where you will be greeted by Governor Tom Carper and Colonel Felix **Grieder**, Commander of the 436th Airlift Wing and an Air Force honor cordon. After a brief greeting, you will proceed by motorcade to the Delaware State House and Armory for your domestic events and speech on education. Upon return to Dover AFB, Secretary Cohen, Colonel Grieder and his Reserve Counterpart, Colonel Tom **Keitel**, Commander 512th Airlift Wing, will greet you and escort you into the cargo bay of a C-5A Galaxy Aircraft parked on the flight line. Inside the C-5, Colonel Grieder will brief you on the current operations of the Active and Reserve Airlift Wings operating these aircraft from Dover AFB. Also present for the briefing will be a small number of Air Force personnel, representing the aircrews, load masters, logistics and support personnel who make these airlift operations possible. While there, you will have the opportunity to ask Colonels Grieder and Keitel questions on Airlift Wing operations and readiness indicators.

Upon completion of this brief discussion, you and Secretary Cohen will walk to the opposite end of the C-5 cargo bay. There you will privately meet with and thank the crews of the two aircraft from the 436th Airlift Wing involved in the recent operation in which the Georgian Republic turned over

Soviet-era weapons-grade HEU material to the United States and United Kingdom for removal and disposal in the United Kingdom.

Finally, you will motorcade to a hangar bay assembly area where you will deliver brief, prepared remarks to an assembled crowd of service members and their families in expression of your appreciation for their contribution to global engagement.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
William Cohen, Secretary of Defense
Richard Riley, Secretary of Education

Senator Joseph Biden, Jr.
Senator William Roth, Jr.
Representative Michael Castle

Governor Thomas M. Carper
Mayor James Hutchison

Colonel Felix Grieder, USAF, Commander 436th Airlift Wing
Colonel Tom Keitel, USAFR, Acting Cdr 512th Airlift Wing

Robert Bell (NSC Rep)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press (Open Press for Remarks at Hanger)

V. SEQUENCE

At the completion of your events at the Delaware State House and National Guard Armory, you will proceed by motorcade to Dover AFB, where you will receive a 10-minute briefing on current strategic airlift operations and have the opportunity to talk about operations and readiness with members of the 436th Airlift Wing. After the briefing and a short discussion, you will meet the aircrews from the recent AUBURN ENDEAVOR HEU removal operation in the Georgia Republic. Prior to departure, you will deliver prepared remarks to an open crowd of servicemen and families.

Attachment

Suggested Talking Points/Questions

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
MEMBERS OF THE 436TH AIRLIFT WING

Questions for Colonels Grieder and Keitel

- Always look forward to meeting with members of the Armed Forces in the field. I and the American people very much appreciate your service to our country.
- You and your wings are doing a magnificent job -- from relief efforts at Grand Forks last year, to Guam during the holidays, to the build-up of forces in Southwest Asia -- you are clearly making an important contribution to our national security.
- Know you are busier today than ever. Very interested in how your equipment and especially your people are holding up. What are the most important things we can do for your people?
- Understand the 436th Airlift Wing is the only all C-5 Airlift Wing in the Air Force. How many more years will the C-5 stay in the inventory? When do you expect to be outfitted with the new Terrain and Collision Avoidance System?
- Know you were all saddened by the loss of the C-141 out of McGuire AFB last year. I have tried to impress upon the American public the risks our military personnel assume, even in routine peacetime operations. What impact did this accident have on the airlift community?

AUBURN ENDEAVOR Crews

- Appreciate the work you did to support AUBURN ENDEAVOR; that operation assured that nuclear weapons materials were properly safeguarded and disposed of. Your efforts directly contributed to a reduction in threat from nuclear terrorism.
- Know that it was just another mission to you and appreciate your professionalism. But wanted you to know that your contribution is truly appreciated.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT DOVER AIR FORCE BASE
DOVER, DELAWARE
MAY 8, 1998**

Thank you, Secretary Cohen -- you are doing so much to make our nation stronger. Thank you to the Dover High School Band -- you did a great job. Senator Roth, Senator Biden, Colonel Grieder [GREE-der], Colonel Keitel [KY-tul]. It's great to be at Dover Air Force Base -- home of the United States Air Force 436th Military Airlift Wing and the 512th reserve wing -- home to men and women who work around the clock to defend freedom. I've had the chance today to speak with some of you individually. But now let me say a few words to all of you.

I'm glad to be in this state. Delaware calls itself "Small Wonder." But it's not too small to have two leading Senators, Bill Roth and Joe Biden, who have played such important roles in our nation's security -- most recently in making Europe a safer place by guiding NATO and helping bring Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into our Alliance.

Delaware is not too small to house these mammoth C-5 Galaxy airplanes, which do so much of the heavy lifting when America's armed forces are called to duty around the world.

And it's not too small for the new 60,000 pound Tunner loader, which moves heavy cargo on and off these giant planes. I know it is backbreaking work for the logistics people here to wrestle the pallets. But hopefully this new loader makes things a little easier and helps speed aircraft on their way.

Your efforts are essential, because we live in a time of tremendous promise, but also tremendous responsibility for the United States. From Guatemala to Mozambique, to Bosnia and now to Ireland, peace is taking hold in countries and regions that once saw terrible violence. And revolutions in technology and communications are spurring enterprise and opportunity.

In March, I was in Africa. I visited Uganda, not so long ago run by a brutal dictator, now a country with strong economic growth and a commitment to educating all its children. I was in Senegal, where American soldiers are working with African soldiers to establish new peacekeeping units to promote Africa's security. I was in South Africa, where citizens are building a strong multiracial democracy.

Last month I was in Chile, also once ruled by terror, and now a thriving open society. In fact, 34 of the 35 nations of the Americas -- many previously governed by dictators -- are now democracies.

In a few days, I will leave for Europe, where the powerful yearning of the people for liberty has provided the chance to build an undivided, peaceful continent for the first time in history.

Freedom is on the march. If we all work together -- our whole national security team, from the White House to the Pentagon to our bases to our troops in the field -- the 21st century can be a century of democracy, a century of prosperity, and a century of peace.

But while we welcome this time of hope, we know -- and you know better than anyone -- that the world is not free of dangers -- not by a long shot. The openness that creates so much possibility also increases our vulnerability to a range of threats -- terrorism, international crime, drugs, the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Religious, ethnic, and regional conflicts persist in many places. Some democracies remain fragile, and many of the world's people remain impoverished. Natural disasters, environmental destruction, and the spread of disease threaten our health and our lives.

In this environment, America's engagement in the world is more important than ever. By exercising leadership abroad, we make the American people safer at home.

Here at Dover, you are leading the way.

You lead the way because strategic airlift is a crucial element of our strategy of global engagement, and Dover is responsible for a full 25 percent of America's strategic airlift.

You lead the way by supplying our troops in the Persian Gulf. Saddam Hussein knows we are serious because our diplomacy is backed by the finest military in the world.

You lead the way by helping prevent the spread of mass destruction weapons. Just three weeks ago, two of your C-5s and their crews secured dangerous nuclear material in the Republic of Georgia and transported it for safekeeping in the United Kingdom. This material could have posed a tremendous risk if it came into the wrong hands. You made sure it did not.

You lead the way by supplying our troops in Bosnia. Peace there is possible because peacekeepers have bravely stood on treacherous terrain -- creating a secure climate in which a lasting peace can take hold. Your airlift operations have made that happen.

You lead the way by providing humanitarian relief. When people in the states of the former Soviet Union needed aid, Dover's C-5s took to the air. When a ferocious typhoon struck Guam, you brought food and water, blankets and electricity, to see the people there through the storm. When flooding destroyed or damaged 90 percent of the homes around Grand Forks, South Dakota, you brought relief and comfort to the victims.

For all that you do, for the many sacrifices you make, I thank you. America thanks you.

As most of you know, your Tunner loader is not called the Tunner because it lifts many tons. It's named after the late General William Tunner, who commanded three historic airlifts in the middle of this century: the airlift of supplies and personnel over the Himalayan Hump from India to China in World War II; the massive Berlin airlift of 1948 to '49 -- 277,000 flights that supplied essential food and fuel to the people of West Berlin during Stalin's blockade; and the

Korean War Combat Cargo Command, which air-dropped supplies to American troops trapped in North Korea.

General Tunner was a cool customer. He had no doubts about our capabilities. He said, "We can carry anything, anywhere, anytime."

Next week I will be in Germany to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Berlin airlift. Like you, the people involved in that effort used airlift to protect freedom. When the Soviet leaders finally abandoned the blockade, it may have been because they had witnessed our staggering capabilities in action. Or perhaps it was because they read what General Tunner had said about his supply line: "We can keep pouring it on for 20 years if we have to."

I know that kind of confidence invigorates the work you do here. And I know you are ready for any challenge, any time -- whenever America needs your help. So let me say in closing: When your joints ache from muscling pallets, when you've stared at one load plan too many, when you fly all night through turbulent skies, when you're far from home -- when you wonder what you're doing it for -- please remember: You make a huge difference in making the world a better place. Children all over the world have food to eat, clothes to wear, safe streets to walk because all of you at Dover make it happen. You deliver. You are essential to America's security. Never, ever forget how important your work is -- to all of us.

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May 7, 1998

'98 MAY 7 PM 5:12

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Craig Hughes

RE: Delaware Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	44%	126,054
Bush/Quayle	36%	102,313
Perot/Stockdale	20%	59,213

1996

Clinton/Gore	52%	140,355
Dole/Kemp	37%	99,062
Perot/Choate	11%	28,719

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President and the **First Lady** traveled to Delaware on behalf of the Clinton/Gore 1996 reelection campaign. There has been no travel since then.

1998 ELECTIONS

With no U.S. Senate or gubernatorial race at the top of the ticket, this is a very slow electoral year in Delaware.

Congressional Race

Rep. Michael Castle (R), the only Member of Congress for the state, is a strong favorite for re-election. He has a rematch with 1996 foe Dennis Williams (D), whom he defeated 70%-27%. Despite that, Castle has been very aggressively raising money, with \$712,860 on hand as of the March, 1998 FEC report. This has further fueled the general impression that he will run for U.S. Senate in 2000.

State Treasurer

With no Senate or gubernatorial race, the Delaware Democratic Party is targeting incumbent State Treasurer Janet Rzewincki (R) for defeat. She is being challenged by Jack Markell (D), who is Vice President of COMCAST, a Philadelphia based cell phone company. Rzewincki is perceived as vulnerable because she ran an extremely poor campaign for governor in 1996, losing to Carper (D) by a margin of 70%-30%.

Attorney General

Incumbent Attorney General Jane Brady (R) is a strong bet to win re-election. Two attorneys, David Finger and John Dorsey, are competing for the Democratic nomination.

2000 ELECTIONS

In stark contrast to 1998, 2000 promises to be the most important electoral year in Delaware politics this decade, with races for president, U.S. Senate, U.S. House, and governor. It is

widely expected that William Roth (R), who is 76 years old, will retire, setting the stage for a "battle of the titans" for his Senate seat. Governor Carper (D) is term-limited, and has told close friends that he is seriously considering the race. Carper formerly served as the Member of Congress for Delaware and consistently has high approval ratings.

Rep. Michael Castle (R) is also said to be considering the Senate race. Castle's popularity matches Carper's, and a race between the two of them would pit two very popular and experienced politicians against each other. Even if Roth does not retire, both Castle and Carper have hinted that they would consider challenging him.

Presidential Primary

In the continuing battle over which state will host the first presidential primary, Delaware will hold its primary four days after the New Hampshire primary, citing that Delaware is the best place for presidential candidates to test their mettle. New Hampshire has dropped its plan to move the date of its primary and has instead opted to ask Republican candidates to pledge that they will support a suspension of party rules at the 2000 Republican Convention to seat the New Hampshire delegation. Republican candidates had been reluctant to boycott Delaware after it moved its primary within New Hampshire's 7-day "window." Steve Forbes (R) and Lamar Alexander (R) continue to travel to the state.

HOT ISSUES

Thomas Capano/Anne Marie Fahey Case

Lawyers for Thomas Capano, who is accused of killing his mistress, Anne Marie Fahey, filed 12 motions last week, asking a judge to rule out the death penalty and supply background material on Capano's two brothers, who are prosecution witnesses. Capano is accused of murdering Fahey, Governor Carper's scheduling secretary, in June 1996 when she disappeared after having dinner with him in a Philadelphia restaurant. Fahey's body and the murder weapon have never been found. The case relies on the testimony of Capano's two brothers, who were both under suspicion of illegal activity at the time they cooperated with prosecutors and demanded any information about the potential charges against them, which have since been dropped. Many of the motions requested that evidence be suppressed, including a time line of events written by Capano, material from his home and car, and DNA test results indicating a one-in-11,000 probability that blood collected from spots in Capano's home matched that of Fahey. Capano is being held without bail at Gander Hill Prison, where he has been since his November 12, 1997, arrest.

Amy Grossberg and Brian Peterson

On April 22, 19-year old Amy Grossberg pleaded guilty to manslaughter after her boyfriend, Brian Peterson, also 19, entered the same plea a month ago and agreed to testify against Grossberg. They are both charged with murdering their newborn son at a Newark motel in November 1996. Manslaughter carries a maximum of 10 years in prison, although the sentencing guideline is 212 years. Both remain free on \$300,000 bail each until their sentencing July 9. At the time of the newborn's death, Grossberg was a freshman art student at the

University of Delaware, while Peterson was attending Gettysberg College in Pennsylvania. They contended that they believed their baby was stillborn and that any injuries occurred when the newborn's body was put in the motel dumpster.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Thomas R. Carper (D)	(70% in 1996)
U.S. Senate:	William V. Roth, Jr. (R)	(56% in 1994)
	Joseph R. Biden (D)	(60% in 1996)
U.S. House:	Michael N. Castle (R)	(70% in 1996)
State Senate:	13D/8R	
State House:	27R/14D	
Electoral Votes:	3	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator William V. Roth, Jr. (R)	Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D)
Rep. Michael N. Castle (R)	

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor:	Thomas R. Carper (D)
Lt. Governor:	Ruth Ann Miner (D)
Secretary of State:	Edward J. Freel (D)
Attorney General:	M. Jane Brady (R)
Treasurer:	Janet C. Rzewnicki (R)
Auditor:	R. Thomas Wagner, Jr. (R)
Comptroller General:	Russell Larson
State Senate:	13D/8R
State House:	27R/14D

DELAWARE AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population was 725,000, making Delaware the 46th largest state.
- Median age is 35, 13% are 65 years and over.
- 79.3% of Delaware residents are White; 16.7% are African American; 1.3% are Asian, 2.4% are Hispanic.
- 55.8% of Delaware households are married couples; 26% are married couple families with children.
- 45% have a college education.
- Median household income in 1996 was \$34,875.
- 5.2% unemployment.
- 1996 voting age population was 548,000, with turnout of 270,810; 49% of VAP.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN DELAWARE 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 Delaware after the first 62 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Delaware during the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.0% to 3.4%.
- Delaware has added 52,800 new jobs, or 10,219 **per year** -- compared to 775 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Delaware has added 48,100 new private-sector jobs, or 9,310 **per year** -- compared to 500 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Delaware has added 4,200 new construction jobs, or 813 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 850 **per year** during the previous administration.
- New business incorporations have increased 16.6% **per year**.
- Bank lending has increased 7.4% **per year**.
- Home sales has increased 0.7% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** 5.1% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 92%.
- The New Help Wanted Index has increased 36.4%.

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

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

9 TIMES MORE DELAWARE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 36,050 working families in Delaware will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 3,801 wealthiest taxpayers in Delaware.

TAX CUT FOR 2,887 SMALL BUSINESSES IN DELAWARE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 2,887 small businesses in Delaware are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

147,000 DELAWARE 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 147,236 workers in Delaware, and protects the jobs of 8,845 workers in Delaware who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

41,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN DELAWARE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 41,700 Delaware borrowers -- 29,200 current borrowers and 12,500 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 MAY 7 PM6:03

May 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY

up for KAM

SUBJECT: DELAWARE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

We have received 126 American Heritage River nominations from communities across the country. In Delaware, the Delaware River and Broad Creek have been nominated. Senators Roth and Biden and Representative-at-Large Michael Castle have all written in support of both 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 (nine nominations were eliminated because of Congressional opposition). The Advisory Committee will recommend up to 20 rivers for your designation, and you will select a total of 10 American Heritage Rivers soon thereafter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1998

'98 MAY 7 AM 11:59

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- DOVER, DELAWARE

Pfiesteria Piscida: Concerned about the threat of *Pfiesteria piscicida*, EPA is working with USDA, NOAA, the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Naval Research to develop a strategy for controlling future outbreaks. It is believed that runoff from poultry operations on the Delmarva peninsula (Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia) was a contributing factor to *Pfiesteria* breakouts during the summer of 1997. EPA has \$1.5 million in FY98 to research *Pfiesteria* and is coordinating with NOAA to ensure timely assistance to the states in case of outbreaks this summer. In contrast to Maryland, where Governor Glendening has proposed controls on the poultry industry, Governor Carper has not proposed any restrictions on Delaware's poultry industry. Governor Carper recently announced the creation of a panel to examine voluntary steps that can be taken by the state's farms. (EPA)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.5%:** The unemployment rate in Delaware has declined from 5% to 3.5% since 1993.
- **51,300 New Jobs:** 51,300 new jobs have been created in Delaware since 1993 -- an average of 10,092 per year, compared to an average of just 775 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **46,600 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 46,600 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 9,167 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 500 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **4,800 New Construction Jobs:** 4,800 construction jobs have been created in Delaware since 1993 -- an average of 944 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 850 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **17,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 10,000 Delaware workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 7,000 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 11.1% per year during the previous administration.
- **Business Failures Down 29% Per Year:** Business failures have dropped an average of 29% per year since 1993, after increasing 30.9% per year during the previous administration.
- **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 Delaware, the poverty rate has fallen 1.6% since 1993. [1996 data]
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 77,000 families in Delaware.**
- **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 Delaware.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly \$9 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Delaware received \$8.3 million in Head Start funding benefitting over 2,000 children. This year [FY98], Delaware receives \$8.9 million, an increase of more than \$500,000 over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Delaware's children by an additional \$480,000.
- **\$1.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Delaware receives \$1.7 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$33,000. 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.
- **Over \$2 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Delaware receives over \$2 million -- doubling its funding over FY97 -- for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by \$250,000 over FY98.
- **\$18.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** Delaware receives \$18.3 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 nearly \$1 million to aid Delaware's students.

- **\$11.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Delaware will receive \$11.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$2.1 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 6,500 Delaware students will benefit, 300 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$11.5 million.
- **Over 500 Have Served in Delaware through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 500 AmeriCorps participants, working in 38 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Delaware'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. **19,000 students in Delaware will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 24,000 students in Delaware will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **347 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 347 new police officers to date in communities across Delaware.[through 4/98]
- **\$792,000 to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Delaware receives \$792,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Delaware 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.
- **\$2.6 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Delaware's Schools:** Connecticut has received \$2.6 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING DELAWARE RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **7,102 Fewer People on Welfare:** Since 1993, there are 7,102 fewer people on welfare in Delaware -- a 26% decrease [through 9/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 39%:** Child support collections have increased by \$10 million -- or 39% -- in Delaware since FY92 [through FY96].
- **Delaware Receives \$2.8 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Delaware will receive \$2.8 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Delaware 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 DELAWARE'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 Delaware the balanced budget provides \$8 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 1,700 children in Delaware.

- **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 Delaware in 1996, 97% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 93% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 45% in Delaware:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Delaware will see a 45% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 10,000 youth of Delaware will be kept from smoking and 3,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Eight Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-up in Cheswold, New Castle (2), Kirkwood, Laurel, Wilmington, Smyrna, and Millsboro, Delaware [through 1/98]. In contrast, only 4 sites were completed in the previous 12 years combined.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Project in Wilmington:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated Wilmington, Delaware for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL PROJECTS

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

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **\$383 Million in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Delaware has received \$383 million in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate over 16,000 jobs (through FY97).
- **Over \$29 Million in Transit Funds:** Delaware has received a total of \$29.6 million in FTA funds since 1997.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to the
U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY
at
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

May 22, 1998

Staff Copy

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Friday, May 22, 1998

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

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Separately

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100-44707-753
Friday, May 22, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1998**

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT
HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

MICHELLE BONNER
HOME: 202-363-3484
OFFICE: 202-622-0631
PAGER: 202-622-1260

EVENT COORDINATOR:

EDWARD PREWITT
HOME: 202-296-4045
OFFICE: 202-456-5330
WHCA PAGER: 4836

ADVANCE LEAD:

MWITU NDUGU
STAFF OFFICE: 29-220
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9509
WHCA PAGER: 4402

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Clear and cooler. Winds north-northwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 55 to 60. High 72 to 77.

ANNAPOLIS, MD
Partly cloudy. Winds north-northwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 55 to 60. High 71 to 76.

May 21, 1998 (6:49pm)

Friday, May 22, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, May 22, 1998
*Final Schedule***

- 8:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool
[drive time: 5 minutes]
- 8:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Reflecting Pool
- 9:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Farragut Field, Naval Academy Landing Zone
[flight time: 20 minutes]
- 9:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Farragut Field, Naval Academy Landing Zone
- Greeters: Admiral Charles Larson, Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy
Mrs. Sally Larson
- 9:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Farragut Field, Naval Academy Landing Zone via motorcade en route Navy/Marine Corps Memorial Stadium
[drive time: 5 minutes]
- 9:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Navy/Marine Corps Memorial Stadium
- Greeters: Admiral Jay Johnson, Chief of Naval Operations
General Charles Krulak, Commandant of the Marines
Rear Admiral, Gary Roughead, Commandant of the Midshipmen
Dean William Miller, Academic Dean and Provost, U.S. Naval Academy

May 21, 1998 (6:49pm)

Friday, May 22, 1998

9:40 am-
9:55 am

MEET AND GREET
TENT
U.S. Naval Academy

Note: Approximately 40 Rostrum participants

10:00 am-
12:25 pm

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
NAVY/MARINE CORPS MEMORIAL STADIUM
U.S. Naval Academy
Remarks: David Halprin
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt
OPEN PRESS

- Rostrum Procession.
- Off stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by John Dalton, Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Charles Larson to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief".
- Twenty-one gun salute.
- Blue Angel Flyover.
- National Anthem.
- Invocation.
- Introduction of Admiral Charles Larson, Secretary John Dalton and **the President**.
- Admiral Charles Larson makes remarks and introduces Secretary John Dalton.
- Secretary John Dalton makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Conferral of Degrees.

May 21, 1998 (5:49pm)

Friday, May 22, 1998

- Recognition of Fitzgerald Scholars, Pownall Scholars, Zipf Scholars and distinguished guests.
- Diplomas are presented to distinguished graduates.
- **The President** presents first 90 graduates with diplomas, then proceeds to shake hands with remaining graduates.
- Commissioning of graduates in the United States Marine Corps.
- Commissioning of graduates in the United States Navy.
- **The President** is presented with a gift from the Class of 1998.
- "The Navy Blue and Gold" is sung.
- **The President** is escorted to the front of the stage by Secretary John Dalton, Superintendent Admiral Charles Larson and Marine Corps Commandant General Charles Krulak for the *Midshipman's Cheer*.
- Ceremony ends, **the President** departs.

12:30 pm-
12:35 pm

POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
TENT
U.S. Naval Academy

12:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Navy/Marine Corps Memorial Stadium
via motorcade en route Naval Academy Sailing Center
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Naval Academy Sailing Center

12:50 pm-
1:00 pm

BRIEFING
CLASSROOM 101
Naval Academy Sailing Center
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

May 21, 1998 (6:49pm)

Friday, May 22, 1998

1:00	pm-	FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL
1:20	pm	CLASSROOM 101 Naval Academy Sailing Center Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt
1:25	pm-	THE PRESIDENT departs Naval Academy Sailing Center en
1:30	pm	route Farragut Field, Naval Academy Landing Zone [walk time: 5 minutes]
		Greeter: Captain Scott Krajnik
1:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Naval Academy Landing Zone via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool [flight time: 20 minutes]
1:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
2:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
2:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
2:25	pm-	BRIEFING
2:40	pm	ROOSEVELT ROOM Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Julianne Corbett

May 21, 1998 (6:49pm)

Friday, May 22, 1998

2:40 pm-
3:10 pm

TAPE RADIO ADDRESS

ROOSEVELT ROOM

Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney

Note: Immediately following the Radio Address, radio actualities will be taped for " Message for the 2nd Annual 100 Black Men of America Father's Day Nation Radiothon" and "Northern Ireland Peace Accord Referendums."

<i>AFTERNOON AND EVENING OFF</i>

TBD

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart The White House via Marine One en route Camp David

BC/HRC RON

TBD

May 21, 1998 (6:49pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 20, 1998

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT

DATE: May 22, 1998

LOCATION: Annapolis, Maryland

TIME: 10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER (K) For

I. PURPOSE

Deliver the commencement address to the 1998 graduating class of the United States Naval Academy.

II. BACKGROUND

By tradition, the Commander in Chief delivers the commencement address at one of the service academies each year. Last year you spoke at the Military Academy. You last spoke at the Naval Academy commencement in 1994.

A total of 908 Midshipmen will receive their diplomas and be commissioned on May 22. That is 75 percent of those who entered the Naval Academy in 1994. 769 of the graduating Midshipmen are men, 139 are women. 738 will be commissioned Ensigns in the U.S. Navy, 153 will be commissioned Second Lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps. All will have five years of obligated service on active duty in the Navy or Marine Corps. An additional 11 are international students.

The Superintendent, Admiral Charles R. Larson, will be retiring on June 4, forty years to the day after he graduated from the Naval Academy. He became Superintendent in August 1994 after a tour as Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command. This is his second tour as Superintendent, his previous tour having been from 1983-1986.

Admiral Larson began his second tour as Superintendent during a difficult period at the Naval Academy, marked by a cheating scandal and several Midshipmen facing criminal charges. Admiral Larson moved decisively to overcome these

problems, most notably by giving the upper-class Midshipmen greater responsibility for their own behavior and discipline. This burden fell most heavily on the classes of 1997 and 1998, both of which rose to the challenge and achieved remarkable results.

Today, the Naval Academy has restored its long-standing reputation for excellence in academics, athletics and, most importantly, producing the future leaders of the Navy and Marine Corps. The Naval Academy has also earned accolades for its commitment to public service. Led by the Class of 1998, the Midshipmen performed over 16,000 hours of public service over the past year.

The commencement ceremony is being held in Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium near the Naval Academy in Annapolis. Emblazoned on the walls of the stadium overlooking the field are the major battles in which the Navy and Marine Corps have distinguished themselves, from the American Revolution to Desert Storm.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Senator Barbara A. Mikulski (D-MD) (Probable)
 Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD)
 Representative Wayne Gilchrest (R-MD)
 Representative Steny Hoyer (D-MD)
 Representative Paul McHale (D-PA)
 Governor Parris Glendening (Probable)
 Dean Johnson, Mayor of Annapolis

Federico Pena, Secretary of Energy
 John H. Dalton, Secretary of the Navy
 Admiral Jay L. Johnson, Chief of Naval Operations
 General Charles C. Krulak, Commandant of the Marine Corps
 Admiral Charles L. Larson, Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy
 Rear Admiral Gary Roughead, Commandant of Midshipmen, U.S. Naval Academy
 Dr. William C. Miller, Academic Dean and Provost
 Beverly Byron, Chairman, Board of Visitors, U.S. Naval Academy
 Samuel Berger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
 Leon Fuerth, National Security Advisor for the Vice President.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open

V. SEQUENCE

- 9:20 Arrive U.S. Naval Academy via helicopter. Greeted by Admiral and Mrs. Larson (Chuck and Sally).
- 9:25 Proceed to Memorial Stadium by motorcade.
- 9:35 Arrive Memorial Stadium. Greeted by Admiral Jay Johnson, General Chuck Krulak, Dean Bill Miller and Rear Admiral Gary Roughead. Meet rostrum party in the holding tent located immediately behind the rostrum. Short briefing by Admiral Larson on the ceremony.
- 10:00 Escorted to rostrum by Secretary Dalton and Admiral Larson. Military honors.
- 10:04 Blue Angels flyover.
- 10:05 National Anthem and invocation.
- 10:10 Admiral Larson makes brief remarks and introduces Secretary Dalton, who makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- 10:24 Your address.
- 10:50 Conferral of degrees and recognition of academic achievement.
- 10:53 You present diplomas to the 97 distinguished graduates.
- 11:00 You shake hands with the remaining graduates as they receive their diplomas.
- 12:15 Commissioning of graduates into the U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Navy.
- 12:21 Ensign David S. Forman, President of the Class of 1998, presents you a gift.

- 12:23 Singing of the alma mater, *Navy Blue and Gold*, and three cheers "for those about to leave us" and "for those we leave behind" (when they toss their covers).
- 12:26 End of ceremony, depart the rostrum.

5/21/98 9 p.m.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
MAY 22, 1998**

Thank you very much, Secretary Dalton and Admiral Larson, for your fine remarks. Admiral Johnson, General Krulak, Admiral Ryan; Representatives Gilchrest, Hoyer, McHale and former Representative Byron; Representatives Bartlett and Collins; faculty and staff of the Academy; distinguished guests; proud parents and family members; Brigade of Midshipmen: I am honored to join you today.

I bring with me a small gift. Pursuant to long-standing tradition, I hereby free all Midshipmen who are on restriction for minor -- and I mean minor -- conduct offenses. Just don't do it again.

In preparing for today, I asked myself: What can I say to Midshipmen in a time when the most famous ship is Titanic? But I know you are a confident bunch -- over in King Hall you eat cannonballs. Maybe not the kind Francis Scott Key saw flying at Fort McHenry. But I'm told they're pretty big apple dumplings, and it takes a hearty Midshipman to finish one.

I will be brief. I certainly won't be as long as it took your class to scale the Herndon Monument -- 4 hours and 5 minutes -- the slowest climb in recorded history.

But you've more than made up for it. You have done great things. You have succeeded in a rigorous academic environment and trained to be superb officers. You've done extraordinary volunteer work. In basketball, you made it to the NAAs for the second straight year. You ended a drought by beating Army in football last fall. In fact, you were 26-6 against teams from Army this year. While I remain neutral in these things, I salute you for all your achievements.

Let me also congratulate your superintendent. Admiral Larson, you have performed remarkable service as an aviator, submarine commander, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, and twice at the helm of this Academy. You taught these Midshipmen to strive for excellence without arrogance -- and to maintain the highest ethical standards. On behalf of the American people, I thank you for your service to this Academy, the Navy, and the nation. Admiral Ryan is a worthy successor. Admiral, you have my strong confidence.

Members of the Class of 1998, you leave the Yard at the dawn of a new millennium, in a time of great hope. Around the world, people are embracing peace, freedom and free markets. More and more nations are committed to educating all their children and stopping the destruction of our environment. The information revolution is sparking economic growth and spreading the ideas of freedom around the world. Technology is moving so fast that the top-of-the-line, high-speed computers you received as plebes today are virtually museum pieces.

This is a time of great change. But the fundamental things endure. You have chosen to serve not only a country but a nation ... defending not only our shores, not only our people, but our burning

ideals as well. For two centuries and more, America has meant freedom ... opportunity for all who will work for it ... the ideal that -- regardless of where we come from, or what we look like, or how we worship -- we are one nation, one America. With your strength, your spirit, and your lives, you are the defenders of those ideals -- and you embody them.

America has kept these enduring values strong only by responding vigilantly to the challenges of each new era. As I speak to you and other graduates this spring, I will ask all of you to think about the challenges we face in the 21st Century -- and how our mission must be to hold fast to our enduring ideals in times of great change. In the coming weeks, I will talk about how the information revolution can widen the circle of opportunity -- or deepen inequalities. And I will talk about how immigration and our nation's growing diversity can strengthen America, or divide it.

But nothing I talk about this Spring is more important than the mission I charge you with today, the timeless mission of our men and women in uniform: Protecting our nation, and upholding our values, in the face of changing threats that are as new as the 21st Century.

Today's possibilities are not tomorrow's guarantees. Just last week, India conducted a series of nuclear explosive tests, reminding us that technology is not always a force for good. India's action threatens the stability of Asia and challenges the firm international consensus to stop all nuclear testing. I again call on India to halt its nuclear weapons program and join the 149 nations that have signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. And I urge Pakistan to exercise restraint and avoid a perilous nuclear arms race.

The specter of a dangerous nuclear rivalry in South Asia is one of many signs that America must remain strong and vigilant against the kind of threats we have seen throughout the 20th Century -- regional aggression and competition, bloody civil wars, efforts to overthrow democracies.

But increasingly, our security is challenged by non-traditional threats, from adversaries both old and new -- not only hostile regimes but also terrorists and international criminals. These foes know they cannot defeat us in traditional theaters of battle. So they search for new ways to attack, by exploiting the new technologies and the world's increasing openness.

As we approach the 21st century, our foes have extended the fields of battle -- from physical space to cyberspace, from the world's vast bodies of water to the complex workings of our own human bodies. Rather than invading our beaches or launching bombers, these adversaries may attempt cyber-attacks against our critical military systems and our economic base. Or they may deploy compact and relatively cheap weapons of mass destruction -- not just nuclear, but also chemical and biological, to use disease as a weapon of war. Sometimes the terrorists and criminals act alone. But increasingly they are interconnected, and sometimes they are supported by hostile countries.

If our children are to grow up safe and free, we must approach these new 21st Century threats with the same rigor and determination we applied to the toughest security challenges of this century.

My Administration is taking strong steps against these emerging threats. We have improved anti-terrorism cooperation with other countries; tightened security for our diplomats, troops, and air travelers; strengthened sanctions on nations that support terrorists; and given our law enforcement agencies more powerful tools. We broke up terrorist rings before they could attack New York's Holland Tunnel, the United Nations, and our airlines. We have captured and brought to justice many of the offenders.

But we must do more. Last week I announced America's first comprehensive strategy to control international crime and bring criminals, terrorists, and money-launderers to justice. Today I am announcing three new initiatives. The first is broadly directed at combating terrorism. The other two address two potential threats from terrorists and hostile nations: attacks on our computer networks and other critical systems on which our society depends; and attacks using biological weapons. On all of these efforts, we will need the help of the Navy and the Marines. Midshipmen -- future leaders of our forces -- we will need your help.

To make these three initiatives work, we need concerted efforts by a range of federal agencies -- from the armed forces to law enforcement to intelligence to public health. To bring the full force of our resources to bear, swiftly and effectively, I am appointing a National Coordinator for Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Counter-terrorism, to marshal the efforts of all parts of our government.

First, we will use our new integrated approach to intensify the fight against all forms of terrorism: to capture terrorists -- no matter where they hide ... to work with other nations to eliminate terrorist sanctuaries overseas ... to respond rapidly and effectively to protect Americans from terrorism -- at home and abroad.

Second, we will launch a comprehensive plan to detect, deter and defend against attacks on our critical infrastructures -- our power systems, water supplies, police, fire and medical services, air traffic control, financial services, the telephone system, and computer networks. Just 15 years ago, these infrastructures -- some within government, and some in the private sector -- were separate and distinct. Now, they are linked together over vast networks, greatly increasing our productivity but also making us more vulnerable to disruption. Three days ago, we saw the enormous impact of a single failed electronic link, when a satellite malfunction disabled pagers, ATMs, credit card systems, and TV and radio networks around the world.

Beyond such accidents, intentional attacks against our critical systems already are underway. Hackers break into government and business computers. They can raid banks, run up credit card charges, and extort money by threats to unleash computer viruses. If we fail to take strong action, terrorists, criminals and hostile regimes could invade and paralyze these vital systems -- disrupting commerce, threatening health, and weakening our capacity to function in a crisis.

In response to these concerns, I established a commission, chaired by retired General Tom Marsh, to assess the vulnerability of our critical infrastructures. They returned with a pointed conclusion: Our vulnerability, particularly to cyber-attacks, is real and growing. And they made important recommendations -- that we will now implement -- to put us ahead of the danger curve.

We have the best trained, equipped and prepared armed forces in history. But we must be ready to fight the next war, not the last war. And our military, as strong as it is, cannot meet these challenges alone. Because so many key components of our society are operated by the private sector, we must create a genuine public-private partnership to protect America. Together, we can find and reduce the vulnerabilities to attack in all our critical sectors ... develop warning systems, including a national center to alert us to attacks ... increase cooperation with friendly nations ... and create the means to minimize damage and rapidly recover in the event attacks occur. We can -- and we must -- make our critical systems more secure, so that we can be more secure.

Third, we will undertake a concerted effort to prevent the spread and use of biological weapons and to protect our people in the event these terrible weapons are ever unleashed --- by a rogue state, terrorist group or criminal organization. Conventional military force will continue to be crucial to curbing weapons of mass destruction. In the confrontation against Iraq, deployment of our Navy and Marine forces has played a key role in helping convince Saddam Hussein to accept United Nations inspections of his weapons facilities.

But we must pursue the fight against biological weapons on multiple fronts. We must strengthen the international Biological Weapons Convention -- with a strong system of inspections to detect and prevent cheating. This is a major priority -- it was part of my State of the Union address this year -- and we are working with other nations and U.S. industry to make it happen.

Because our troops serve on the front lines of freedom, we must take special care to protect them. So we have been working on vaccinating them against biological threats, and now we will inoculate all our armed forces, active duty and reserves, against deadly anthrax bacteria.

Finally, we must do more to protect our civilian population from biological weapons. Our Defense Department has been teaching state and local officials to respond if these weapons are brandished or used, and today it is announcing plans to train National Guard and Reserve elements in every region of the country to address this challenge. But, again, we must do more to protect the American people:

We must be able to recognize a biological attack quickly in order to stop its spread. So we will work to upgrade our public health systems for detection and warning. These efforts will aid our preparedness against terrorism -- and also help us cope with infectious diseases that arise in nature. We will train and equip local authorities throughout the nation to deal with an emergency involving weapons of mass destruction. We will create stockpiles of medicines and vaccines to protect the civilian population against the kind of biological agents our adversaries are most likely to obtain. And we will pursue research and development to create the next generation of vaccines, medicines and diagnostic tools. We must not cede the cutting edge of biotechnology to those who would use it to do harm. Working with the Congress, we will address these challenges.

In our efforts to battle terrorism, cyber-attacks, and biological weapons, we must be aggressive. But we must also be careful to uphold privacy rights and other constitutional protections -- so that we do not undermine freedom in the name of freedom.

Men and women of the class of 1998, over four years you have become part of an institution that has repeatedly risen to the challenges of battle and changing technology. In the Spanish American War 100 years ago, our Navy won the key confrontations at Manila Bay and off Cuba. In the years between the world wars, the Navy made tremendous innovations with respect to aircraft carrier and amphibious operations. In the decisive battle in the Pacific in World War II, at Midway, our communications experts and code-breakers obtained, and Admiral Nimitz seized on, crucial information about the enemy fleet to secure victory against overwhelming odds. In the Cold War, nuclear propulsion revolutionized our carrier and submarine operations. And today, our Navy and Marine Corps are fundamental to our strategy of global engagement, aiding our friends -- and warning foes that they cannot undermine our efforts to build a just future. Theodore Roosevelt put it succinctly: "A good navy ... is the surest guaranty of peace."

As you carry this tradition into the new century, the keys to your success will be what they have always been: readiness, strength, science and technology, the ability to promptly find and use essential information, and, above all, the strength of our spirit -- exemplified in your core values: honor, courage and commitment. We can meet the security challenges of the 21st Century if we are united in purpose and in spirit. I know that we are.

America's defense has always drawn on the best efforts of our entire nation. The armed forces have defended freedom, and in turn freedom has allowed our people to thrive. Security innovations have been sparked and supported again and again by the brilliance and drive of our businesses and universities, our scientists and workers in the private sector. To address the new threats, we need, more than ever, the broad support and participation of our citizens. Let us, once again, harness the genius of democracy to secure freedom at home and around the world.

Members of the Class of 1998, you are moments away from becoming ensigns and second lieutenants -- guardians and champions of freedom for this nation. Let me say one more thing in closing. We must protect our people from danger. But never lose sight of why we are doing it -- so we can all live meaningful lives. Work hard, but also pursue whatever fulfills you as people -- the beauty of the natural world, literature, the arts, sports, volunteer service.

Most of all, take the time to show your love to your families -- parents and grandparents who made the sacrifices to help get you here, and, in the future, wives and husbands and children. These people will be your true compasses as you chart your course through life. When you return from an exhausting deployment or just a terrible day, they will be the lights that bring you hope. They, above all, are what make life worth living -- and freedom worth defending.

I know your families are very proud of you today. Now, go and make this whole nation proud.

###

May 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CRAIG T. SMITH AND CHRIS LAVERY

RE: MARYLAND POLITICAL BRIEFING

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	988,571	50%	Clinton/Gore	966,207	54%
Bush/Quayle	707,094	36%	Dole/Kemp	681,530	38%
Perot/Stockdale	281,414	14%	Perot/Choate	115,812	7%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU attended a fundraiser in Washington, D.C. for Senator Barbara Mikulski (D) on April 9.

YOU were in Silver Springs for an education roundtable event on March 16.

The First Lady was in District Heights for an America Reads event on March 2.

YOU were in Wheaton for a healthcare event on February 20.

YOU were in Baltimore for a clean water event and a DNC fundraiser on February 19.

YOU visited Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Springs with British Prime Minister Tony Blair on February 5.

The First Lady was in Baltimore on January 21 to receive an honorary degree and attend a question and answer session at Goucher College.

The Vice President attended a fundraiser for Governor Glendening on January 7 in Washington, D.C.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Parris Glendening (D) 50.1% in 1994
U.S Senate:	Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D) 59% in 1994 Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D) 71% in 1992
U.S. House:	4D/4R
State Senate:	32D/15R
General Assembly:	100D/41R
Electoral Votes:	10

MARYLAND AT A GLANCE...

- 1995 estimated population was 5,072,000.
- 70.8% of Maryland residents are White, 25.7% are African American, and 3.4% are Asian American.
- 11.3% of Maryland residents are age 65 or older.
- The median household income is \$39,198.
- 26.5% of Maryland residents have a college degree. 78.4% have a high school diploma.
- In Maryland, 46.2% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) voted in the 1996 elections, compared with 53% of the VAP in 1992.
- Maryland's unemployment rate is currently 4.6%.
- 184,000 new jobs have been created in Maryland since 1993.
- Business failures have dropped an average of 2.5% per year since 1993.
- Approximately 90,000 Maryland workers from an increase in the minimum wage since October 1996.
- Personal income in Maryland has risen at annual rate of 2.6%.
- YOUR 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,472 new police officers across Maryland.
- There are 75,903 fewer people on welfare in Maryland now than at the beginning of 1993-- a 34% decrease.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Clinton/Gore '96 captured 54.3% of Maryland's popular vote, the second largest percentage for a Democratic presidential candidate in 56 years, while increasing the margin of victory in the state by 2% from 1992. Clinton/Gore '96 did especially well in the City of Baltimore as well as Baltimore, Prince George's, Dorchester, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, and Sommerset counties. The large margins of victory in the Baltimore-Washington I-95 corridor off set the losses in the less populous Western Maryland and Eastern Shore counties. The Democrats failed to pick up any congressional seats in the 1996 election, but successfully held their four seats.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D)	Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D)
Rep. Wayne Gilchrest (R-01)	Rep. Bob Ehrlich (R-02)
Rep. Ben Cardin (D-03)	Rep. Albert Wynn (D-04)
Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-05)	Rep. Roscoe Bartlett (R-06)
Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-07)	Rep. Connie Morella (R-08)

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor:	Parris Glendening (D)
Lt. Governor:	Kathleen Kennedy Townsend (D)
Secretary of State:	John Willis (D)
Attorney General:	Joseph Curran, Jr. (D)
State Comptroller:	Lewis L. Goldstein (D)
State Treasurer:	Richard Dixon (D)
Senate President:	Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr. (D)
Senate President Pro-Tem:	Clarence Blount (D)
Senate Minority Leader:	Vernon Boozer (R)
House Speaker:	Casper R. Taylor, Jr. (D)

House Majority Leader: John A. Hurson (D)
House Minority Leader: Robert Kittlenan (R)

1998 GOVERNOR'S RACE

Despite his incumbent status, Maryland Governor Parris Glendening (D) is seen by many as extremely vulnerable in his '98 reelection bid. After his narrow 6,000 vote victory in 1994, Glendening has been plagued by problems--including an investigation into the election itself--which dropped his approval rating below 30% in the summer of 1996. Since October 1996, Glendening has improved his public standing by fighting a heated battle against the gambling interests, pushing for an income tax cut, and working to improve education. Despite his legislative successes, many speculate that Glendening may not receive credit for his achievements.

Glendening is gearing up for the 1998 race by launching a fundraising operation which has already netted \$2.1 million, four times the funds raised by the GOP freshman Ellen Sauerbrey. During May many groups have begun to endorse Glendening, including the Maryland state teachers union. Also on May 18, 12 Maryland locals of the United Auto Workers endorsed Glendening giving him important field support.

Harford County Executive Eileen Rehrmann (D) announced her candidacy in an unusually low-key fashion by releasing the text of a letter she mailed to 4,000 supporters throughout the state. Rehrmann may have difficulty raising the funds needed to topple Glendening. Backing Rehrmann's campaign is political operative Larry Gibson. Gibson is a leading political operative for Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke and Prince George's County Executive Wayne Curry.

Former Washington Redskin Ray Schoenke (D) announced on January 20 his candidacy in the Democratic gubernatorial primary. Schoenke has taken the first steps into the fray by firing off media releases blasting Glendening for his political ties to state Senator Larry Young (D), who was expelled from the state Senate on January 16. Like other contenders in the 1998 race, Schoenke is hoping to capitalize on past negative publicity surrounding Glendening. Schoenke, a Democrat, says that he supported Glendening during the 1994 campaign but has been disappointed by his performance in his first term. He uses the new football stadium being built in downtown Baltimore as an example of Glendening's history of bad deal making and poor leadership. Schmoke is a former Washington Red Skin player and the chief executive officer and founder of Schoenke & Associates, a multi-million dollar firm that works with publicly traded corporations to finance benefits for their employees. Schoenke has committed to contribute \$5 million of his own money to fund his campaign.

Also in the Democratic primary is little known physician Terry McGuire (D).

Glendening's campaign took a major hit on April 21 when Baltimore Mayor Schmoke (D) gave his endorsement to Harford County Executive Eileen Rehrmann (D). Schmoke's endorsement of Rehrmann came as a surprise to many Maryland Democrats. Maryland Senate President Thomas Miller, Jr. (D), who has endorsed Glendening, said "It's just truly amazing. The Governor has been very good to Baltimore... To turn your back on somebody who brought you to the dance is a mistake on the part of Mayor Schmoke." Schmoke's endorsement of Rehrmann seems to have

been a miscalculation based on legalized gambling. By endorsing legalized slot machines at Maryland horse race tracks, Schmoke and Rehrmann have given Governor Glendening a popular and valuable campaign issue [See Hot Issues].

In an April 2-5, Mason Dixon/PMR poll Governor Glendening lead his nearest Democratic opponent Eileen Rehrmann by 30 points. Others in the poll include Ray Schoenke, Terry McGuire.

Primary Vote

Glendening	45%
Rehrmann	15%
Schoenke	5%
McGuire	2%

1994 Republican gubernatorial nominee Ellen Sauerbrey (R) formally announced her candidacy at an April 30th fundraiser attended by Steve Forbes. Sauerbrey will face a primary challenge from Howard County Executive Chuck Ecker (R). Sauerbrey could be haunted in the election by the outrageous cries of fraud she made following the 1994 election. Sauerbrey's spiteful, bordering on obsessive, attacks against Glendening after the race dropped her approval ratings in 1996. Because the closed Republican primary is dominated by the party's far right, the conservative Sauerbrey will likely defeat the moderate Ecker, despite her damaged reputation. May 20 was the first GOP debate Sauerbrey and Ecker focused on Glendening's ethics in government and faulting Democrats for public policy failure. The two offered almost no criticism of each other but instead issued harsh words towards Governor Glendening. The Democratic nominee would most likely be a slight favorite against Sauerbrey because of her very conservative views and marred image. However, if Ecker is able to emerge victorious from the GOP primary, he will present a formidable challenge to the Democrats.

The same poll as above found in a general election matchup, Governor Parris Glendening leads Ellen Sauerbrey by 4 points.

General Election Vote

Glendening	45%
Sauerbrey	41%
Undecided	17%

Beacause Democratic registered voters out number Republican registered voters 2-1 in Maryland this race is leaning in favor of Glendening.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Barbara Mikulski (D) is seeking reelection to a third term in 1998. She won election to a second term in 1992 with 71% of the vote and should easily win reelection in 1998. Her approval rating has been consistently in the mid 60's during the last three years. Due to her popularity in Maryland, only one Republican challenger has announced their candidacy, Carroll county physician Michael Gloth. For 1998, Republicans have wisely chosen to focus their

attention on unseating Governor Parris Glendening (D) rather than wasting their efforts against Mikulski, who would help in turning out Democrats.

An April 2-5, Mason Dixon/PMR general election poll, Mikulski lead Gloth by 47 points.

General Election Matchup

Mikulski	63%
Gloth	16%

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACE

Eighth Congressional District

Civil Rights activist Ralph Neas (D) announced in November his bid to unseat Rep. Connie Morella (R-08) who is a DCCC targeted race. This is the only Congressional race being watched in Maryland.

MARYLAND HOT ISSUES:

Ethics

On March 6, Governor Glendening ordered that all state agencies that have contracts with elected officials to submit them for review and make them available for public inspection. In a response to a legislative recommendation, Glendening (D) also created a commission to review state health care contracts, which were at the center of a recent Senate ethics scandal. The panel will have the authority to send questionable contracts to the Maryland attorney general for investigation. Glendening's actions came as ethics controversies dominated the legislature in Annapolis. The scandals have set the stage for an election-year battle over the integrity of public officials, with Glendening himself a potential target for Republicans.

For the third time in 1998 the possibility of ethics violations was investigated in the Maryland state legislature. Allegations circulated that state House Speaker Casper R. Taylor Jr. (D), intervened with state officials to help a close friend win a unique state coal mining lease. Taylor met with top state officials in 1994 to promote a deal that gave James J. J. Oberhaus a lease to mine state-owned coal in Western Maryland. In promoting the arrangement, Taylor personally called the appraiser twice to stress his interest in the deal. The calls came after the appraiser concluded that the transaction was bad for the state. However, two Republican elected officials, Delegate George C. Edwards and Senator John J. Hafer were also mentioned as being involved with the coal mining lease. The Maryland General Assembly ethics committee voted unanimously on March 11 to clear Taylor of any ethical violations for his dealing with the mining deal. The Joint Committee on Legislative Ethics came to the conclusion that no ethic violations were committed after reviewing news accounts of the transaction and a letter from Taylor defending himself.

Delegate Gerald J. Curran (D), a Northeast Baltimore Democrat and member of one of Maryland's most prominent political families, submitted his resignation from the Maryland House of Delegates on February 26. Curran, 58, a Townson-based insurance broker, was due to appear on March 2, before the General Assembly's Joint Committee on Legislative Ethics to

defend some of the insurance arrangements he has entered into in recent years. After receiving Curran's resignation letter, the ethics committee voted on February 26 to end its investigation. Curran's resignation ends a 32 year legislative career under an ethics probe into his business dealings with the University of Maryland System. He pushed for seven years to establish an insurance program for the University of Maryland's 30,000 employees. He sought help from his contacts in state government, including former Governor William Schaefer (D) and Comptroller Louis Goldstein (D). Curran's decision saves the House from having to consider disciplining the longtime legislator, as the Senate did in January with Senator Larry Young (D).

On January 16, African American West Baltimore state Senator Larry Young was the first Maryland lawmaker in two centuries to be expelled by his colleagues. An investigation found Young was guilty of using his elected office for personal gain. On February 10, a five-member Democratic Central Committee in Young's district unanimously agreed that he should return to his seat. Attorney General Joseph Curran Jr. (D) issued a formal opinion on February 10 saying that under the Maryland Constitution, each House shall judge the qualifications and elections of its members and that Young has already been deemed unqualified to hold his seat by his colleagues. Acting upon the advice of Attorney General Curran, Governor Parris Glendening (D) refused to reappoint Young to his Senate seat. Under the urging of Glendening the Democratic Central Committee nominated a new candidate to fill the vacated seat. On February 16 the committee nominated John Jeffries to fill the post. Jeffries, 69, is a former two term member of the Maryland House of Delegates and currently serves as assistant secretary in the state's Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation. The 44th District committee selected Jeffries to fill the West Baltimore Senate seat until the term expires in January 1999. This will be the second time that Jeffries has filled a seat left vacant by Young. In 1988, Jeffries succeeded him in the House of Delegates when Young moved over to take an open Senate seat. Jeffries says that he will finish the term out but will not seek election to a full four year term this fall-- leaving Young the opportunity to make another bid to reclaim the seat.

Killer Bacteria Plagues Pocomoke River

An outbreak of a mysterious killer bacteria *Pfiesteria* has plagued the Pocomoke River, which flows from the Chesapeake Bay. The microorganism, which has also bloomed in North Carolina rivers, has killed thousands of fish and sickened dozens of people. The emergence of large concentrations of dead floating fish and the accompanying health concerns has prompted the state of Maryland to close a seven-mile stretch of the river.

Although many questions still surround this ecological problem, there has been recent speculation that *Pfiesteria* is linked to waste from Maryland's poultry industry. Maryland's poultry industry generates chicken manure equal to the sewage produced by a city of 1 million people. The Pocomoke's 430 square mile drainage plain is sparsely populated land, where poultry outnumbers people roughly 500 to 1. Chicken manure is used as fertilizer on much of this land, which gets washed into streams and ground water. Scientists, while cautioning that they don't yet have proof of the link, have proven that *Pfiesteria* blooms in waters with extremely high nutrient levels. In laboratory tests, *Pfiesteria*-laden water stimulated by nutrients from animal waste has spawned the growth of the microorganism.

At the root of the debate on pfiesteria is a fundamental cultural divide: Farmers are an independent lot, and they cherish their rights to use their property as they see fit. With equal fervor, environmentalists maintain that agriculture must be regulated like any other industry to stop pollution from fouling the Chesapeake Bay. Representatives from the state poultry industry visited the State House on February 16 to show support for a bill they hope will derail strict farming regulations proposed by Gov. Glendening as part of his initiative to clean up the Chesapeake Bay. When Glendening unveiled his bay clean-up initiative in January, he pleased environmentalists with his call for limits on fertilizers. But he also disappointed some by declining to include a provision that would force major poultry producers to pay for a substantial part of his program.

Gambling

The legislature was considering a bill to allow gambling in the state, but the legislation was blocked by the Governor. Most legislators were in favor of some form of gambling but were uncertain of the parameters. Governor Glendening is adamantly opposed to gambling and has made this a very public battle. Glendening's mantra on this issue has been, "No Slots. No Casinos. No Exceptions!" It should be noted that Glendening was able to prevail on the issue despite the fact that the gambling lobby spent \$1 million during the General Assembly's ninety-day session.

Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke (D) sent a letter to Glendening on May 21, 1997 asking him to reconsider his anti-gambling stance. Schmoke, who opposes complete legalization of gambling, is pushing for expanded gaming at Pimlico Race Track to stem the tide of tourist dollars crossing into Delaware. Schmoke's position on gambling places Rehrmann in an extremely difficult position politically. Glendening has long been an ardent opponent of gambling and has organized much of his reelection effort around the issue.

1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

- Water Quality Act of 1998, a measure that will protect the health of Maryland citizens and the Chesapeake Bay, while establishing both short and long term strategies for fighting toxic Pfiesteria in the state's waterways
- Maryland Children's Health Insurance Program, an initiative that will provide health care for 60,000 children of working families and will enable thousands of pregnant women to have access to essential pre-natal care.
- School Accountability Funding for Excellence (SAFE), which will provide unprecedented resources to reduce class size, assist at risk students, and improve learning environments for young people in every part of Maryland.
- Science, Engineering, Computer and Technology Scholarship Program, designed to reward those students who graduate from a Maryland high school with at least a "B" average in core curriculum courses and enroll in a degree or certificate program in computer, science, engineering, or technology.

- Pre-Paid Tuition Earnings Tax Exemption, a measure that will completely exempt pre-paid tuition investment earnings from State income taxes.
- Small Community College Funding, an initiative that will make tuition affordable, improve administrative efficiency, and expand programs in information technology at the state's small community colleges.
- Public school construction funding, a total of \$222 million in Fiscal Year 1999 to build new schools where necessary, as well as to modernize and renovate existing schools in established communities-the highest amount in 25 years.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MARYLAND 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 Maryland after the first 62 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Maryland during the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.4% to 4.6%.
- Maryland has added 184,000 new jobs, or 35,613 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 11,900 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Maryland has added 179,600 new private-sector jobs, or 34,761 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 14,225 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Maryland has added 16,900 new construction jobs, or 3,271 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 11,050 per year during the previous administration.
- New business incorporations have increased 1.1% **per year**.
- Consumer confidence has increased 92.0%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 36.4%.

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

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

8 TIMES MORE MARYLAND FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 241,505 working families in Maryland will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 32,161 wealthiest taxpayers in Maryland.

TAX CUT FOR 24,535 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MARYLAND: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 24,535 small businesses in Maryland are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

785,000 MARYLAND 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 784,951 workers in Maryland, and protects the jobs of 47,155 workers in Maryland who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

296,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MARYLAND WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 296,600 Maryland borrowers -- 207,600 current borrowers and 89,000 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

May 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY *MUT for KAM*
SUBJECT: MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

American Heritage Rivers

Four rivers in Maryland have been nominated as American Heritage Rivers: the Anacostia, Lower Susquehanna, Patuxent, and Potomac Rivers. We have received letters of support for all of the nominations from Senators Sarbanes and Mikulski and Representatives Hoyer, Bartlett and Morella. Governor Glendening publicly supports the Potomac nomination.

The American Heritage Rivers Advisory Committee began the process of reviewing the river nominations on May 18-19. The Committee will reconvene over the summer and recommend up to 20 rivers for your designation. You will designate ten American Heritage Rivers shortly thereafter.

Smart Growth

In 1997, Governor Glendening succeeded in passing a Smart Growth initiative through the Maryland legislature. The goals of the initiative are to control sprawl development, reinvest in older communities, protect prime farmland, and reduce threats to the Chesapeake Bay. The initiative directs state investment to places where development already exists, thus preserving open space.

If the Governor mentions the initiative, compliment him on his leadership in creating the consensus among business, local government and environmentalists that allowed the measure to move through the legislature and become law.

Pfiesteria

The Administration has worked closely with Maryland in responding to outbreaks of *Pfiesteria piscicida*. *Pfiesteria* is linked to polluted runoff of phosphorous and nitrogen, which is the principal focus of the new clean water initiative that you announced with Glendening in Baltimore in February.

Last fall, CEQ, Cabinet Affairs, and Intergovernmental Affairs worked with Governor Glendening and other affected Governors to provide emergency support and other relief to respond to the crisis. Glendening convened a summit of affected Governors and Federal officials at the height of last fall's fish kills. You should feel free to express your support for these efforts.

98 MAY 21 PM 4:17

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

Pfiesteria piscicida: EPA is working with USDA, NOAA, HHS, National Science Foundation, and the Office of Naval Research to develop a strategy for controlling future outbreaks of Pfiesteria. It is believed that runoff from Maryland's poultry operations was a contributing factor to Pfiesteria breakouts during the summer of 1997. EPA has \$1.5 million in FY98 to research Pfiesteria. The Agency has earmarked \$500,000 to develop a strategy for controlling harmful nutrients, \$200,000 to develop an Animal Feeding Operations strategy, and \$800,000 to support State activities, such as monitoring and environmental assessment. EPA is also coordinating with NOAA to ensure timely assistance to the states in case of outbreaks this summer. Concerned for the possibility of new outbreaks of Pfiesteria during the summer, the Maryland State Legislature has passed the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1998 that will significantly reduce nutrient pollution, particularly for the Chesapeake Bay. Governor Glendening signed the legislation into law on May 12. In the FY99 budget and as a part of the Clean Water Action Plan, you requested more than a \$500 million increase per year in funding for programs across at least five agencies that would help eliminate or reduce nonpoint source pollution. (EPA/USDA)

Blue Angels: On May 20, the Blue Angels appeared at an aerobatic performance at the U.S. Naval Academy as part of the Academy's commencement week activities. FAA had alerted the Academy three years ago that by this year's performance, the area under the Blue Angel's performance must be free from all spectators or the performance would not occur. Up until just moments before the scheduled appearance by the Blue Angels, a local resident whose property was within the area beneath the performance refused to leave his property. FAA had worked with Academy officials extensively to find options which would allow the aerobatic show to occur safely in case the resident chosen not to vacate his residence without success. Shortly before 2 p.m., the resident agreed to view the performance from an adjacent location and it took place approximately 15 minutes later. (DOT)

Clean Water Act: On December 15, DOJ, on behalf of EPA and the State of Maryland, filed suit against the City of Baltimore for repeated violations of the Clean Water Act by the City's drinking water filtration and sewage treatment plants. EPA and DOJ negotiated with the city to avoid a lawsuit. Mayor Schموke attempted to have Senator Mikulski intervene on the City's behalf. After some discussions between the Region and the Senator's staff, the Senator agreed that this matter was best left for resolution between the parties and the court. (EPA)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.6%:** The unemployment rate in Maryland has declined from 6.4% to 4.6% since 1993.
- **184,000 New Jobs:** 184,000 new jobs have been created in Maryland since 1993 -- an average of 35,613 per year, compared to an average *loss* of 11,900 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **179,600 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 179,600 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 34,761 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 14,225 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **16,900 New Construction Jobs:** 16,900 construction jobs have been created in Maryland since 1993 -- an average of 3,271 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 11,050 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **90,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 35,000 Maryland workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 55,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Business Failures Down 2.5% Per Year:** Business failures have dropped an average of 2.5% per year since 1993, after increasing 41.6% per year during the previous administration.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 1.1%:** New business incorporations in Maryland have increased at an average rate of 1.1% per year since 1993.
- **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 535,000 families in Maryland.**
- **Highest Home Ownership Ever:** Home Ownership in Maryland has increased from 64.8 to 71.4 since 1992 and it is now at the highest on record.
- **2.6% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Maryland has risen at an annual rate of 2.6% since 1993, compared to an average growth of just 0.7% per year during the previous administration.
- **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 passage of President Clinton's economic plan. That's over \$40,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Maryland.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **\$51.9 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Maryland received \$47.7 million in Head Start funding benefitting 9,500 children. This year Maryland will receive \$51.9 million, an increase of \$4.3 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Maryland's children by an additional \$3.5 million.
- **\$7.1 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Maryland receives \$7.1 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$250,000. 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.
- **\$5.5 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Maryland receives \$5.5 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 \$600,000 over FY98.
- **Over \$99 Million for Students Most in Need:** Maryland receives over \$99 million in Title I Grants (to Local Education 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 \$8.8 million to aid Maryland's students.

- **\$96.7 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Maryland will receive \$96.7 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$18.8 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 54,900 Maryland students will benefit, 3,200 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$99.9 million.
- **Over 3,000 Have Served in Maryland through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 3,000 AmeriCorps participants, working in 188 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Maryland's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks [through 3/98].
- **Tuition Tax Credits to 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. **112,000 students in Maryland will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 138,000 students in Maryland will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **1,472 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,472 new police officers to date in communities across Maryland [through 5/98].
- **Crime Falls in Baltimore:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 5% in Baltimore [1996 data]
- **Over \$2.5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Maryland receives \$2,541,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$1.1 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Maryland will receive \$1,083,647 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$190,200 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$1,108,600.
- **\$8.1 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Maryland's Schools:** Maryland received \$8.1 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING MARYLAND RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **75,903 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 75,903 fewer people on welfare in Maryland now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 34% decrease [through 9/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 49%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$95 million -- or 49% -- in Maryland since FY92 [through FY96].
- **Maryland Receives \$15 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Maryland will receive \$15 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Maryland 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 MARYLAND'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 Maryland the Balanced Budget provides \$62 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 49,700 children in Maryland.
- **Helping Maryland 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 Maryland, 8,669 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 Maryland in 1996, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 94% received the vaccine for polio; 95% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 234%:** In FY97, Maryland communities received \$22.4 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 234% increase over FY93 levels. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 4/98]
- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 42% in Maryland:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Maryland will see a 42% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 47,000 youth of Maryland will be kept from smoking and 16,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Superfund Clean-up in Harmans:** In September 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-up in Harmans, Maryland.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Baltimore and Baltimore County:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated two communities in Maryland -- Baltimore and Baltimore County -- 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 Baltimore, Maryland:** Baltimore was designated as an Empowerment Zone and was awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for Baltimore residents.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 2,900 To 3,400 New Affordable Housing Units in Maryland 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 2,900 - 3,400 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Maryland during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Nearly \$1.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Maryland has received \$1.58 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 67,000 jobs (through FY97).
- **Nearly \$92 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 Maryland received \$91,830,000 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.
- **\$2 Million in Scenic Byway Funds:** There was \$2 million in discretionary scenic byway funds included in the overall highway aid.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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

JUNE 1998

Divider Title: _____

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to the
HOUSTON and DALLAS, TEXAS

June 2, 1998

Staff Copy

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- Call Sheet

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Roundtable Discussion on the Census

- Event Memo
- Remarks & Discussion Starters
- Participant Bios
- Q's & A's

DCCC Lunch

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- Talking Points

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Meet-and-Greet with Representative Eddie Bernice Johnson

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DNC Dinner

- Event Memo
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- Political Background (including Hot Issues)
- Economic One-Pager
- CEQ Hot Issues
- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues (including Mexican Fires update)
- Accomplishments

98 JUN 1 11:05

Tuesday, June 2, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1998**

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4824

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642
OFFICE: 202-456-2349
WHCA PAGER: 4809

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466
OFFICE: 202-456-5771
WHCA PAGER: 4844

**ADVANCE LEAD:
(HOUSTON)**

MWITU NDUGU

STAFF OFFICE: 713-651-9280
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9171
WHCA PAGER: 5280

(DALLAS)

SETTI WARREN

STAFF OFFICE: 214-599-9565
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9301
WHCA PAGER: 4052

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Variably cloudy with a chance for thunderstorms later at night. Winds southeast to southwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 60 to 65. High 79 to 84.

HOUSTON, TX

Patchy early morning fog then hazy, hot and humid. Winds light and variable in the morning becoming southeast at 6 to 12 knots. Low 72 to 77. High 94 to 99.

DALLAS, TX

Sunny, very hot and humid. Winds south-southwest at 8 to 15 knots, gusting to 20 knots during the afternoon. Low 72 to 77. High 100 to 105.

June 1, 1998 (10:40pm)

Tuesday, June 2, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, June 2, 1998
*Final Schedule***

7:40	am		THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
7:45	am		THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
7:55	am		THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
8:05	am		THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
8:20	am	EST	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Ellington Field-Houston, Texas [flight time: 2 hours, 50 minutes] [time change: -1 hour]
Between 10:00 am - 11:00 am		EST	PHONE CALL ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra

June 1, 1998 (10:40pm)

Tuesday, June 2, 1998

10:10 am CT **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Ellington Field-Houston, Texas
OPEN PRESS/CLOSED PUBLIC

Greeters: Gene Green, U.S. Representative
Sheila Jackson Lee, U.S. Representative
Mario Gallegos, State Senator
Rodney Ellis, State Senator
Gerard Torres, State Representative
Gary P. Mauro, Commissioner, General Land Office
Lee Brown, Mayor of Houston
Don Boney, President, City Council
Robert Eckels, County Executive Judge
John Castillo, Houston Councilmember
Sylvia Garcia, Houston City Controller
(T) Rick Perry, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture
(T) Jerry Paterson, State Senator
(T) Robert Talton, State Representative
(T) Garnet Coleman, State Representative
Jim Holmes, Acting Census Director

10:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Ellington Field via motorcade en route
Magnolia Multi-Purpose Center - East Houston
[drive time: 20 minutes]

10:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Magnolia Multi-Service Center - East
Houston

Greeters: Ken Bentsen, U.S. Representative
Leopoldo A. Venegas, Administrative Manager, Personal Health
Services Division

-- **The President proceeds to the second floor.**

Greeter: Marta Moreno, Director, Magnolia Multi-Purpose Center

June 1, 1998 (10:40pm)

10:50 am-
11:10 am

VISIT CENTER PROGRAM

WIC ROOM

Magnolia Multi-Service Center

Staff Contact: Karen Tramantano

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

POOL PRESS

- **The President** accompanied by Marta Moreno, Director Magnolia Multi-Service Center, visits parents and children during a nutritional feeding and poses for a photo.
- **The President** accompanied by Representative Gene Green, Mayor Lee Brown, and State Senator Mario Gallegos, pauses for a second photo with parents and children.

11:15 am-
11:20 am

DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS

HALLWAY

Magnolia Multi-Service Center

11:25 am-
12:25 pm

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON THE CENSUS

AUDITORIUM

Magnolia Multi-Service Center

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Karen Tramantano

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

OPEN PRESS

Note: 130 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** accompanied by Representative Gene Green, Mayor Lee Brown and Director Marta Moreno.
- Mayor Lee Brown makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Gene Green.
- Representative Gene Green makes brief remarks and introduces Marta Moreno.
- Marta Moreno makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.

June 1, 1998 (10:40pm)

Tuesday, June 2, 1998

- **The President** makes brief remarks and proceeds to his seat at the table.
- Discussion begins.
- Upon conclusion of the discussion, **the President** makes closing remarks from his seat.
- **The President** greets audience members and departs.

12:35 pm-
12:55 pm

GREET OVERFLOW CROWD
ATRIUM LOBBY
Magnolia Multi-Service Center
Staff Contact: Karen Tramantano
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

Note: Approximately 400 guests in attendance.

- **The President** accompanied by Representative Gene Green and Mayor Lee Brown works a short ropeline.

1:00 pm-
1:05 pm

POLICE PHOTOS
HALLWAY
Magnolia Multi-Service Center

1:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Magnolia Multi-Service Center via motorcade en route Private Residence
[drive time: 20 minutes]

1:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Richard Mithoff, Lunch Host
Ginni Mithoff, Lunch Host
Caroline Mithoff
Michael Mithoff

June 1, 1998 (10:40pm)

Tuesday, June 2, 1998

1:35 pm-
1:55 pm

PHOTO RECEIVING LINE

DEN

Private Residence

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

CLOSED PRESS

Note: The President does a photo receiving line with 60 guests.

2:00 pm-
3:00 pm

DCCC LUNCH

OUTDOOR TENT

Private Residence

Remarks: Laura Capps

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

PRINT REPORTER ONLY

Note: There will be 150 guests in attendance.

- **The President**, accompanied by Representative Martin Frost, Chairman-Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and Richard Mithoff, enters the room and proceeds to his seat at the head table.
- Lunch is served.
- Representative Ken Bentsen makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Martin Frost.
- Representative Martin Frost makes brief remarks and introduces Richard Mithoff.
- Richard Mithoff makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

3:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route Ellington Field
[drive time: 30 minutes]

June 1, 1998 (10:40pm)

Tuesday, June 2, 1998

3:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Ellington Field
OPEN PRESS/OPEN TO BASE PERSONNEL

Note: Approximately 250 people in attendance. The President works a ropeline and departs.

4:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Ellington Field - Houston via Air Force One en route Love Field - Dallas, Texas
[flight time: 1 hour]

5:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Love Field

Greeters:

- Mary Poss, Mayor Pro Tem
- Sally Cain, Regional Representative, Department of Education
- Trini Garza, Department of Education
- Paul Coggins, U.S. Attorney
- Gregg Cooke, EPA Regional Administrator
- Patricia Montoya, Regional Director, Health and Human Services
- John Poulard, Government Services Association
- Betsy Julian, Housing and Urban Development
- Mary Madden, Housing and Urban Development
- Judy Canales, Department of Agriculture
- Steve Carriker, Department of Agriculture
- Buddy Young, Federal Emergency Management Association
- Till Phillips, Small Business Association

5:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds on foot to Dalfort Terminal

5:20 pm

MEET AND GREET

5:40 pm

LOBBY - DALFORT TERMINAL

Dallas Love Field

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

CLOSED PRESS

— **The President** accompanied by Representative Eddie Bernice Johnson greets twenty guests.

June 1, 1998 (10:40pm)

Tuesday, June 2, 1998

5:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Love Field via motorcade en route
Mansion at Turtle Creek Hotel
[drive time: 20 minutes]

6:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Mansion at Turtle Creek Hotel

6:15 pm-
7:15 pm **DOWN TIME**
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE

7:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Mansion at Turtle Creek Hotel via
motorcade en route Private Residence
[drive time: 20 minutes]

7:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Governor Roy Romer, Chairman-Democratic National
 Committee
 Ray Nasher, Dinner Host

7:45 pm-
8:05 pm **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
ART GALLERY
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: The President does a photo receiving line with 60 guests.

8:10 pm-
8:30 pm **VISIT ART COLLECTION**
FIRST FLOOR
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

June 1, 1998 (10:40pm)

Tuesday, June 2, 1998

8:35 pm-
9:35 pm

DNC DINNER

TENT

Private Residence

Remarks: Laura Capps

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

PRINT REPORTER ONLY

Note: There will be 60 guests in attendance.

- **The President**, accompanied by Governor Roy Romer, Chairman-Democratic National Committee and Ray Nasher enters the room and proceeds to his seat at the head table.
- Dinner is served.
- Governor Roy Romer makes brief remarks and introduces Ray Nasher.
- Ray Nasher makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

9:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route Love Field
[drive time: 20 minutes]

10:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Love Field

10:15 pm CT

THE PRESIDENT departs Love Field en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 2 hours, 30 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

1:45 am EST

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

2:00 am

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

June 1, 1998 (10:40pm)

Tuesday, June 2, 1998

2:10	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
2:20	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
2:25	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
BC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, D.C.
HRC RON		CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

June 1, 1998 (10:40pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 JUN 1 11 15

June 1, 1998

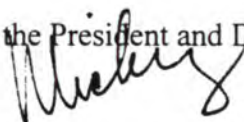
RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL (OPTIONAL)

TO: Marissa Rene Merino, an 18 year-old woman suffering from liver cancer who was invited to greet you upon your arrival in Houston, but is too ill from her chemotherapy to accept your invitation.

Phone Number: 408/637-5708
Macias Residence -- Hollister, CA

DATE: Tuesday, June 2, 1998

RECOMMENDED BY: Mickey Ibarra, Assistant to the President and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs



PURPOSE: To express your regret that you cannot meet Ms. Merino in person and to wish her well in her fight against liver cancer.

BACKGROUND: State Senator Mario Gallegos (D-Houston, TX) requested that Marissa Rene Merino be given the opportunity to present you with a dozen yellow roses on behalf of the community during your visit to Houston. The Senator indicated that it would mean a great deal to the young woman, her family, and the community if she were allowed to help welcome you to Houston and the Magnolia Park community. Her father is a small business owner in the Magnolia Park neighborhood. Although the White House extended an invitation to Ms. Merino, she was unable to accept due to the side effects from her treatment in California and her inability to return to her home.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: 1. Regret that you will not have the opportunity to meet Ms. Merino.
2. Urge her to remain strong as she deals with her illness.

CONTACT PERSON: Mickey Ibarra, Intergovernmental Affairs
Phone number: 6-7060

DATE OF SUBMISSION: Monday, June 1, 1998

ACTION: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 JUN 1 PM9:09

June 1, 1998

The Decennial Census: A Round Table Discussion

DATE: June 2, 1998
LOC: Houston, Texas
TIME: 11:00 A.M.
FROM: Karen A. Tramontano

I. PURPOSE

You will be facilitating a round table discussion that demonstrates the need for an accurate census and shows how an accurate census has a real impact on the lives of real people. Information gathered in the decennial census is used by states and local governments for a variety of purposes; by the federal government to distribute funds for health care and other programs; and by businesses in making their economic plans. The round table participants will include people affected by each arena of use. This event will also demonstrate your commitment to conducting an accurate census that utilizes the most up-to-date, scientific methods with the most cost-effective use of taxpayer dollars.

II. BACKGROUND

Preparations for the 2000 decennial census have begun. "Dress Rehearsals" are taking place in three areas: Sacramento, CA, Columbia, SC, and Menominee County, WI, which includes the Menominee Indian Reservation. These early efforts are important to improving the Census; the 1990 Census was actually less accurate than the 1980 Census.

According to advanced quality checking techniques, the official 1990 count fell four million people below an accurate national count, a difference of 1.6% of the total population. The 1990 census missed 8.4 million people--the undercount for African-Americans was 4.4%; for Hispanics, 5%; for Asians, 2.3% and for Native Americans, 12.2%. The 1990 census also miscounted 4.4 million people (i.e. double counted Americans mostly white, high income with two homes). While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups such as children, the poor, people of color and people who live in rural rental homes were missed more often than others made the undercount even more unfair. Approximately 2 million kids were not counted; children made up 3.2% of the undercount. Your administration is committed to a fair census in which we make every effort to count everyone.

To address the errors in the Census, Congress passed a bill (signed by President Bush) asking the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to develop a census design that counted everyone at a reasonable cost. The experts at NAS worked with the professionals at the Census Bureau and arrived at two conclusions:

- Regardless of how much is spent, old-fashioned, traditional methods of counting will never provide accurate census results. Unless a new method of counting is found, people will always be missed, and undercounting of certain groups will continue to be worse than the average; and
- By using *scientific sampling* as part of the overall plan for counting, the census could reduce the national undercount to nearly zero and reduce the overall cost of the effort substantially.

Sampling is a scientific method--a new technology--developed to produce as accurate a number as possible when an exhaustive count is impossible. It will be used as a quality check to make sure that everyone is counted. With sampling, the error rate at the national level is expected to be no more than 0.1% or less than 300,000 people. The American Statistical Association has stated that "it is unwise to prevent the use of 'statistical sampling' which is a long established and fundamental component of statistical science."

You have demonstrated your commitment to counting everyone when you vetoed the Disaster Relief Bill on June 9, 1997 and threatened to veto the FY98 Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill over this and other issues.

The House of Representatives has been waging a war against the Census Bureau's use of sampling. Speaker Gingrich has claimed that using "sampling" will result in the Republican party potentially losing up to 20 House. This round table will in part reveal to the public that an accurate census has a much broader impact on people lives.

The need for an accurate census is well demonstrated by the event venue -- Houston. In 1990, the undercount for Houston was approximately 66,748 or 3.93%. The percentage of Latinos undercounted was 7.32%; for Asians Americans, 3.19%; for African-Americans, 4.52%; and for Whites, 3.73%. For the state of Texas the undercount percentages were as follows: Latinos, 5.35%; Asian Americans, 2.61%; African-Americans, 4.61% and Whites, 2.6%.

Social scientists and demographers have stated that Houston's current demographics (Whites 40.6%; African-Americans 27.5%; Latinos 27.6% and Asian Americans 4.1%) reflect what America will look like in 2050. Projections for Houston for the year 2000 are Whites 28.5%, African Americans 25.1%, Latinos 39%, and Asian Americans 7.2%.

The event will be held at the Magnolia Multi-Purpose Center. The Center is funded by the City of Houston and receives federal funds for a number of health and human services programs.

Additionally, the Center provides a number of other services including: citizenship classes; commodities distribution for low-income families; GED and ESL classes; senior meals and recreational classes; and WIC nutrition programs. Prior to the round table, you will walk through the facility to tour the WIC program. The purpose of the tour is to highlight the fact that children are among the most undercounted Americans: half of the 4 million people not counted in 1990 were children.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief Participants:

Doug Sosnick
Maria Echaveste
Craig Smith
Karen Tramontano

Event Participants:

Mayor Lee Brown
Congressman Gene Green
Marta Moreno

Round Table Participants: (bios attached)

Dr. Stephen Klineberg	Professor, Sociology Department, Rice University
Dr. Mary desVignes-Kendrick	Director, City of Houston Health Department
Dr. Judith Craven	President, United Way of the Texas Gulf Coast
Ms. Marta Moreno	Director, Magnolia Multi-Service
Ms. Glenda Joe	Great Wall Enterprises
Dr. Tatcho Mindiola, Jr.	Director, Center for Mexican-American Studies
Rev. Harvey Clemons	Pastor, Pleasant Hill Baptist
Gilbert Moreno	CEO, Assoc. for the Advancement of Mexican-Americans

IV. PRESS PLAN

Tour of WIC Program -- Open Pool Press

Round Table Discussion - - Open Pool Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU tour the WIC program.

YOU proceed to the round table discussion room.

Ms. Marta Moreno, Executive Director for the Center, introduces **YOU**.

YOU make opening remarks.

Ms. Moreno asks the participants to introduce themselves.

Ms. Moreno turns the discussion over to **YOU**.

YOU begin the discussion (suggested questions for the discussion are attached. The questions are designed to be broad so that each participant will be able to join in the discussion).

VI. REMARKS

To be submitted by Speech writing

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Excerpted Participant Bios
Questions and Answers

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR CENSUS ROUNDTABLE
HOUSTON, TEXAS
JUNE 2, 1998**

Acknowledgments: Rep. Gene Green; Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee; Rep. Ken Bentsen; Rep. Carolyn Maloney; Rep. Tom Sawyer; Mayor Brown, Marta Moreno, Dir. of the Magnolia Center.

Good Afternoon. On the eve of the 21st Century, our greatest challenge is to find new ways of honoring our oldest values and responsibilities in changing times. Since the founding of our nation, the taking of a census has been a constitutionally-mandated duty. How we've met this responsibility has changed and evolved as our nation has grown in size and population. Today, I want to talk about the newest changes we will make in the upcoming census, about how important it is to your work, to this community, and to our country that we make the most accurate and fair count of our people as possible.

Every ten years, we embark on a national effort to find out who we are, where we live, what we do and how many of us live in this country. For the first Census, Thomas Jefferson, who was then Secretary of State, sent federal marshals out on horseback to count heads. We relied on this system of sending workers out to count our people household by household, person by person for nearly two centuries. But as our population grew, this process became inefficient. By the time we finished counting, we'd have to start all over again for the next census.

So in 1970, we started counting people by mail. For three decades now, Americans have been asked to fill out census forms that come in the mail and send them back for processing. Now we know that this method, too, needs to be updated. For a variety of reasons, millions of people did not send their 1990 Census forms back. And for the first time, that census was less accurate than the one before. The census missed 8 million Americans living in our inner cities and most remote rural areas -- and double-counted four million. The number of people not counted in the city of Los Angeles alone was enough to fill a city as big as Tallahassee, Florida. The census missed approximately 482,738 people in Texas -- 66,748 of them in Houston.

If we are to be fully prepared for the 21st Century, then we must have a full and accurate picture of who we are as a people. We rely on Census statistics everyday -- to determine where to build more roads, hospitals, and child care centers, to decide which communities need more federal help for WIC, Head Start, job training and other services. Businesses rely on census data to craft marketing, hiring, and expansion plans.

More than half of those undercounted in the last census were children. A disproportionate number of the undercounted Americans were minorities. What that means is that some of our most vulnerable populations are routinely omitted when it comes time to providing federal funds for crucial services. An inaccurate census distorts our understanding of the needs of our people and in many respects, diminishes the quality of our

democracy.

That is why we must use the most up-to-date, scientific, and cost-effective methods out there to conduct an accurate census, and follow the National Academy of Sciences recommendations to use statistical sampling in the next census. The scientists and statisticians are nearly unanimous on this issue: Statistical sampling is the best way to get a full and fair count of our people in the 2000 census.

But it's unfortunate that some in Congress have announced their opposition to sampling. Improving our census should not be a partisan issue. This is not about politics. It's about our people. It's about making sure that every single person in America counts. And it's about gathering the fair and accurate information we need to best determine who we are and what we must do to prepare for the challenges of the 21st Century. That is why we must go forward with this new census.

I look forward to hearing about your experiences.

1990 JUNE 11-12:55

Census Round Table

Suggested Questions

I. Each of you bring to this discussion a different perspective on the importance of an accurate census. I'd like to hear specific illustrations of how you use the census and why accuracy is so significant.

[Good to start with Dr. Judith Craven and Dr. Mary Kendrick.]

II. What are some of the repercussions for Houston as a result of the undercount in the 1990 census?

[Good question for Mr. Gilbert Moreno, Dr. Tatcho Mindiola, and Rev. Harvey Clemons]

III. What is the impact of the census on the business community in Houston?

[Please ask Ms. Glenda Joe first.]

IV. If an accurate census is so important, what steps do we need to take to achieve it?

[Dr. Tactcho Mindiola should be asked this question first.]

[Gilbert Moreno will wrap up the discussion, perhaps by asking you your final thoughts.]

Excerpted Biographies

Dr. Stephen Klineberg, Professor
Sociology Department
Rice University

In 1982 Klineberg initiated the annual "Houston Area Survey" that explores the way area residents are responding to Houston's economic and ethnic transformations. He has conducted extensive additional research in Harris County's ethnic communities and has directed the biennial "Texas Environmental Survey" since 1990. Dr. Klineberg has written numerous articles and appears frequently on radio and television discussing sociological dimensions of contemporary social change.

Marta Moreno
Director
Magnolia Multi-Service Center

Ms. Moreno is a native born Houstonian. She has worked for the City for 15 years and has been Administrator at Magnolia Multi-Service Center since its beginning in 1984. She is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Center including policy formulation and implementation

Mary desVignes-Kendrick (Dr. Kendricks)
Director City of Houston Department of Health & Human Services

Dr. Kendrick is a medical doctor and has been the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services since 1992. She has been a pediatrician and received her Masters of Public Health in 1988 with a focus on health services organization. She also teaches at the University of Texas, School of Public Health.

Dr. Judith Craven
President
United Way of Texas Gulf Coast

Dr. Craven is a medical doctor who was previously the Chief of Anesthesia for Riverside General Hospital, Chief of Family Health Services and a Director of Public Health for the City of Houston. As President of the United Way, Dr. Craven leads an organization that utilizes thousands of volunteers to increase the organized capacity of people to care for one another through 78 agencies offering 259 programs in Harris, Fort Bend, Montgomery and Waller Counties.

Glenda Joe
President
Great Wall Enterprises

Ms. Joe runs a consulting firm specializing in advertising, public relations, research, outreach and marketing with expertise in Asian American markets and media. Ms. Joe is also the Public Relations Liaison for the Asian Chamber of Commerce and provides technical assistance to the Houston Chinatown Redevelopment Corporation.

Reverend Harvey Clemons, Jr.
Pastor
Pleasant Hill Baptist Church

Rev. Clemons has been instrumental in aiding the Fifth Ward community in a movement of comprehensive neighborhood revitalization. He works to provide decent, affordable housing for low-income families.

Gilbert Moreno
CEO
Association for the Advancement of Mexican-Americans

Mr. Moreno has been the CEO for AAMA since 1992. The AAMA is an educational and social service organization for Houston's Hispanic community. Among his accomplishments, Mr. Moreno developed studies which analyzed various institutions including Houston's UnitedWay, the Houston Independent School District, the Empowerment Zone census tracts and National Banking locations and their impact on the Hispanic community.

Tatcho Mindiola
Director
Center for Mexican American Studies
University of Houston

Dr. Mindiola is a Professor of Sociology and conducts research in various areas including race relations, political sociology and demography with particular emphasis upon Mexican Americans. His current research deals with the relationship between Mexican and African Americans, the educational experiences of Mexican Americans in the public school system and the portrayal of Mexican Americans in films.

Q &A for the Houston Census Event

Question: Why are you in Houston today?

Answer: I am visiting the Magnolia Multi-Service Center to participate in a round table discussion on the need for a fair and accurate census. Most of us agree on the importance of the census and on the importance of having as accurate a count as possible -- I'm in Houston today to underscore this message. I will meet with people who can give us real and tangible examples of how accurate information is important to their lives and work.

My Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is the most accurate census possible using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods at the most efficient use of taxpayers dollars. In the 1990 Census, approximately four million Americans were missed -- especially children, minorities, and residents in urban and rural communities. We have to do better. Everyone must be counted.

Question: On April 6th, 1998, you named Tony Coehlo and three other members to the Census Monitoring Board. Should we expect to see some action from the Board soon?

Answer: Yes. The full board, co-chaired by former **Congressman Tony Coehlo** and Ohio State Treasurer **Kenneth Blackwell**, will meet tomorrow, Wednesday, June 3rd. This is the Monitoring Board's first public meeting and will be held in the Rayburn House Office Building. [The Census Monitoring Board was created last year as a non-political board to observe and monitor all aspects of the preparation and implementation of the 2000 decennial census.]

Question: Currently, the Census Bureau is being run by an acting director. When will a director be named?

Answer: I have selected a nominee and that candidate is now going through our extensive vetting process. The Census Bureau is currently headed by Acting Director Jim Holmes, a 30 year veteran of the Census Bureau. Jim has been through three decennial censuses and is leading the effort to make Census 2000 the most accurate census possible. [You should know that Kenneth Prewitt's name has been leaked as the Administration's nominee. He is currently president of the Social Science Research Council in New York and has served as the director of the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center.]

Question: With unemployment at a near thirty year low, how do you expect to hire enough workers to conduct the decennial census?

Answer: The Census Bureau is expected to hire about 500,000 temporary census workers. It will be a challenge to meet this goal in the booming economy, but the new steps the Census Bureau is taking should help provide for an adequate number of field staff. For instance, the bureau is increasing wage rates and adding other incentives that will help maintain the census workforce. In addition, the Census Bureau is working with other Federal and State agencies to expand the labor pool. The bureau is currently negotiating ways to recruit Federal retirees, including Veterans, to serve as census workers and is reaching out to those persons moving from welfare to work to serve in the wide range of positions needed. One should remember that IF statistical sampling is not used, the Census Bureau will need approximately 50 percent more staff to conduct Census 2000. In this economy, meeting those numbers will be extremely difficult and expensive.

Question: What is the status of the two lawsuits filed against the Administration's planned use of sampling?

Answer: **The Administration's plan for the Census complies fully with both the Constitution and the laws governing the census.** The use of statistical sampling as one element of the decennial census has been upheld by numerous courts and by the Bush, Carter, and Clinton Justice Departments. It is also the most accurate and economical method available to count all Americans.

Challenging the use of sampling in Census 2000, House Speaker Newt Gingrich, on behalf of the House of Representatives, has filed suit in the District Court of Washington, D.C. The conservative Southeast Legal Foundation has filed a similar suit in the Eastern District Court of Alexandria, VA. **Opening arguments are scheduled for next week in the D.C. case. The first hearings in the Southeast Legal Foundation's case have also not occurred, but are expected within the next couple of weeks.**

[More detail: The Justice Department has asked the Courts to dismiss the current cases challenging sampling because the courts do not have jurisdiction to hear these cases at this time. These jurisdictional defenses can not be waived because they raise serious constitutional issues as to the limits of federal judicial power under Article III and the authority of the federal courts to invalidate acts of Congress.]

98 JUNE 14 1998

**Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (DCCC)
Texas Fund Luncheon
Honoring President Bill Clinton**

Date: June 2, 1998
Venue: Home of Richard & Ginni Mithoff
2930 Lazy Lane, Houston, TX 77019
Time: 1:05 pm - 2:35 pm

I Purpose

The purpose of this Texas Fund Luncheon is to raise funds for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (DCCC). The funds will be used to support Democratic candidates in the state of Texas in the 1998 elections.

II Background

The DCCC Texas Fund was established to assist Democratic candidates in the state of Texas. The donors have contributed \$5,000 per person to attend, with Co-chairs contributing a minimum of \$25,000 and Hosts contributing \$10,000. Richard & Ginni Mithoff are hosting this event at their home and in doing so have been very generous to the DCCC.

III Participants

Please see attached guest list (co-chair/host reception only).

IV. Press Plan

This event is open to two print reporters—one national, one local. No other press will be allowed.

V. Sequence

1:05 pm

- You arrive
- You are greeted by Richard & Ginni Mithoff.
- You proceed upstairs to a photo-receiving line with approx. 50 guests. Richard & Ginni Mithoff will introduce each guest to you.
- You will proceed to the head table for lunch.
- Program: Congressman Ken Bentsen
Congressman Martin Frost (DCCC Chairman)
Richard Mithoff (host)
Your remarks
- You depart

VI Remarks

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

Ack: Richard Mithoff; Rep. Martin Frost and Rep. Ken Bentsen; Reps: Green, Lampson, Sandlin, Turner, Hinojosa [ee-NO-HO-sa], and Jackson-Lee; Ann Richards, Mayor Lee Brown, TX Dem. Chair Bill White; Congress. candidates: Tom Hall, Hill Kemp, Victor Morales, & Loy Sneary; Other statewide leaders & candidates.

- **577 days to 21st Century, time to build America within reach, strengthen Nation for 21st Century:** OMB predicts \$39B surplus; 15M new jobs--almost 1.5M jobs in TX; Unemp 4.3% (28 yr low) and 1st Qtr. Growth 4.8%; Inflat. lowest in 30 yrs; Crime ↘ 5 yrs in a row, welfare rolls 27 yr low--**TX rolls have dropped 41% since 1993**; Fam. Income ↗ \$2,200; real wages ↗; mid. class taxes lowest in 20 yrs; record homeownership--**TX home-building up 15% per year since 1993.**

- **Much to do:**

- Bal Bud: Save SS first.
- Educ: School Modernization; Avg. class size 18; 100k new teachers.
- Tobacco: "replacement smokers."
- Families: HMO BOR; childcare.
- Campaign Reform (Shays-Meehan)
- IMF

June 1, 1998

REPRESENTATIVE EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON
MEET-AND-GREET

DATE: Tuesday, June **1**, 1998
LOCATION: DalFort Fixed Base Operation - Dallas Love Field
TIME: 5:10 p.m.
FROM: Craig Smith and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this reception is to meet and greet key community leaders in Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson's 30th congressional district.

II. BACKGROUND

Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D) was a 1992 early supporter. Rep. Johnson has been one of Your most loyal congressional members, backing key Administration policies with her vote. Johnson's interests are in trade, business and economic development. She serves on the Science, Transportation and Infrastructure Committees.

The last time **YOU** visited the 30th congressional district was in 1995 to participate in an Americorp event in the community. The 30th district includes downtown Dallas, most of Dallas's black neighborhoods, a growing Asian Pacific American community, Dallas/Fort Worth airport, Love Field, Red Bird and Lancaster airports. In 1996, Clinton/Gore garnered 70% of the vote, Dole/Kemp 25%, and Perot/Choate 5% in the district. The 30th district was redrawn due to a Supreme Court ruling in 1996. In a 1996 special primary, Johnson won her third term by garnering 55% of the vote over several opponents.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Craig Smith will provide **YOU** with an audible briefing prior to the event. Approximately 21 community activists and business leaders from the district will participate in the reception.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is closed to the press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 5:10 p.m.
- **YOU** proceed to greet about 21 guests in a photo receiving line.

- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

Informal remarks

VII. ATTACHMENTS

*A greeters list will be forwarded the day of the event.

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
DALLAS, TEXAS DINNER**

98 JUN 14 5:32

Date: June 2, 1998
Location: Home of Ray Nasher
Time: 7:45 p.m.
From: Fran Katz, DNC Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

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

II. BACKGROUND

The guests in attendance are primarily from the Dallas/Ft. Worth area. The attendees are members of the DNC's Major Supporters Program.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The remarks will be covered by two print reporters. They will also be audio fed to the pool press.

V. SEQUENCE

7:45 p.m. You are greeted by Governor Roy Romer, DNC General Chairman; Len Barrack, DNC Finance Chairman, Ray Nasher, Joan Nasher & Andrea Nasher.

You enter the studio and stage for a photo receiving line.

After the photos you are escorted through the galleries by Ray Nasher.

You are seated at a head table for dinner.

Members of the Fort Worth Operas perform arias from La Boheme.

After dessert is served, the program begins.

Governor Roy Romer delivers welcoming remarks and introduces Ray Nasher.

Ray Nasher delivers remarks and introduces you

You delivers remarks.

You depart.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks are provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Seating wheel

Bios

Ack: Roy Romer, Rep. Martin Frost, Gary Mauro, and Bill White; Co-chairs: Ken Bailey, Fred Baron, Lisa Blue, and Cappy McGarr; and Ray Nasher, thank you for hosting us in your beautiful home.

- **577 days to 21st Century, time to build America within reach, strengthen Nation for 21st Century:** OMB predicts \$39B surplus; 15M new jobs--almost 1.5M jobs in TX; Unemp 4.3% (28 yr low), and 1st Qtr. Growth 4.8%; Inflat. lowest in 30 yrs; Crime ↘; Welfare rolls 27 yr low--**TX rolls dropped 41% since 1993**; Fam. income ↗; real wages ↗; record homeownership--**TX home-building up 15%/year since 1993.**

- **Much to do:**

- Bal Bud: Save SS first.
- Educ: School Modernization; Avg. class size 18; 100k new teachers.
- Tobacco: "replacement smokers."
- Families: HMO BOR; childcare.
- Campaign Reform (Shays-Meehan).

- **Invest in Arts so they flourish in 21st Century.** In 1935, FDR said, "conditions for democracy and art are one. The arts cannot thrive except when men are free to be themselves and to be in charge of the discipline of their own energies and ardors." Always protect the freedom of expression.

May 30, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno, Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Texas Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1996			1992		
Clinton/Gore	2,455,735	44%	Clinton/Gore	2,281,815	37%
Dole/Kemp	2,731,998	49%	Bush/Quayle	2,496,071	41%
Perot/Choate	377,530	7%	Perot/Stockdale	1,354,781	22%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were last in Texas on April 14 to visit Senator John Glenn (D-OH), who is in astronaut training for an October shuttle mission, address the workers at Johnson Space Center, meet with a small group of Hispanic community leaders, and participate in an ESPN Race Conversation in Houston.

The Vice President was last in Dallas, Texas at a May 15 rally with 4,000 workers at Lockheed Martin, and joined the Sheik of the United Arab Emirates in announcing it's agreement to buy 80 F-16 fighter planes worth \$7 billion that could add 2,000 workers to Lockheed's Forth Worth plant.

The First Lady was last in Houston, Texas on March 16 for a Women's Leadership event and a public event with Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25).

The First Lady was in Texas on February 18 for a three-city swing of Dallas, Fort Worth and Austin and participated in campaign events with gubernatorial challenger and Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D).

YOU and Secretary Riley were in Texas on January 9, for a four-city swing of Texas. In Mission, **YOU** announced new funding for college work study programs. In McAllen, **YOU** attended a political reception for Rep. Ruben Hinojosa (D-15). In Brownsville, **YOU** gave an education speech with Rep. Solomon Ortiz (D-27). In Houston, **YOU** gave an education speech and participated in a political reception for Rep. Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-18).

The Vice President was in Texas from November 23-24, 1997, for a three-city swing to San Antonio for Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez's (D-20) archival library dinner; in Houston for a political reception with Houston mayoral candidate Lee Brown (D); in Dallas to participate in a town hall-style Brownsfield event with Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk (D), and a DCCC dinner.

YOU and the First Lady were in College Station, Texas on November 6, 1997, for the dedication of the Bush Presidential Library.

1998 POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

The President's approval rating in Texas is 66%, 20 points higher than any previous rating in Texas (46% in March 1996), according to a *Dallas Morning News* poll conducted January 29. Two-thirds of Texans in the poll also thought there was too much news coverage of the recent allegations. The pollsters expressed surprise because in similar Texas surveys conducted since 1992, they've seen Texas "...become more conservative, more Republican. Now we see a move in the other direction." It's also the first time that Texans have largely agreed with the rest of the nation on matters pertaining to the President.

The political stakes for Democrats in Texas in 1998 are enormous. The state party is fighting to keep Texas as a two-party state by mounting an aggressive, grass-roots campaign. The political imperatives are to hold the Democratic majority of the Texas congressional delegation, hold the majority in the state House, take back the state Senate (need to pick up two seats), and retain a number of statewide offices (there are five open statewide seats). In the November elections, Democratic candidates will face mostly religious right candidates in local down ballot races, while statewide Democratic candidates will face the moderate wing of the party closely associated with Governor Bush (R).

In 1990, Hispanic Texans constituted 26% of the state's population and 8.6% of the total Texas vote. In 1994, 52% of Hispanic Texans voted straight Democratic, 6% straight Republican, and the remainder were ticket splitters. In 1996, the Hispanic Texan vote grew to 12.1%, Hispanic Texans voted 77% for Clinton/Gore, and national surveys showed Hispanics voted 70% Democratic. Hispanics are projected to make up 31% of the Texas population in the year 2000.

Statewide candidates are basically targeting soccer moms, small-town Texans and Hispanics. The crucial votes come from Hispanic-rich South Texas, the suburbs of Dallas, the suburbs of Houston and East Texas. East Texas, once a Democratic bastion, is now a crucial swing area. El Paso County has become a battleground for Hispanic votes, and, some say, "could be the barometer nationally for Governor Bush if he can pull Hispanic votes in traditional Democratic areas." El Paso County has never voted Republican in a governor's race.

For the first time since 1978, the Democrats have no women running for the six statewide constitutional offices. However, Supreme Court Justice Rose Spector (D) is on the statewide judicial ballot. Republicans have two female candidates on the statewide constitutional ballot.

APRIL 14, 1998 CONGRESSIONAL RUNOFF ELECTIONS

The hotly contested congressional Democratic runoffs in the state were the 14th and 20th congressional districts.

In the mostly rural 14th congressional district between Austin and Houston, former Matagorda County Judge Loy Sneary (D) narrowly defeated Eagle Lake car dealer Tom Reed (D), 52%-48%. Sneary will face former libertarian Rep. Ron Paul (R-14) in November. The mostly rural 14th district borders Harris County on the west side and stretches past Austin. According to 1990 census figures, the district demographics are 66% White, 24% Hispanic, with Asians and

African Americans making up the remaining 10%. Rep. Paul is on record having voted against helping cash-strapped local law enforcement agencies buy bulletproof vests, against making it a felony for a parent to cross state lines to avoid paying child support, and against a resolution reaffirming support for the federal war on drugs. Rep. Paul's voting record makes this race one of the DCCC's best chances for picking up a House seat.

In the 20th congressional district in San Antonio, former state district judge Charlie Gonzalez (D) defeated former city council member Maria Berriozábal (D), 62%-38%, in the April 14 run off. Gonzalez will now face research scientist James Walker (R) in the general election. Charlie Gonzalez' father, Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-20), 81, is retiring at the end of this session after serving 36 years in Congress. The 20th district seat is considered a Democratic stronghold.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

Democrats hold a 17-13 advantage in the 30-member congressional delegation. Currently, five marginal Democratic incumbents are targeted by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee (RCCC) and they will face well-funded GOP candidates in November: Reps. Max Sandlin (1st CD, 52% in 1996), Jim Turner (2nd CD, 53% in '96), Nick Lampson (9th CD, 54% in '96), Charles Stenholm (17th CD, 52% in '96), and Ken Bentsen (25th CD, 51% in '96). There are as many as six seriously contested races, including Rep. Martin Frost's race (D-24).

Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-17), whose margin of victory has dropped in every election since 1990, is the RCCC's top target. Stenholm will face a rematch with '96 congressional nominee Rudy Izzard (R). A blow delivered to Izzard came when the Business-Industry PAC (BIPAC), one of the oldest bipartisan political groups, praised Stenholm's commitment to free enterprise, job creation and economic growth. The 17th district in north central Texas trends Republican, but the race leans Democratic.

In the 9th congressional district in Beaumont, Rep. Nick Lampson (D-09) will face a challenge from Baytown insurance broker Tom Cottar (R). The 9th congressional district runs from east and southeast Harris County to Galveston and to the Louisiana border. The race leans Democratic.

In the 25th congressional district of Pasadena, Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25) will face a challenge from Hispanic physician John M. Sanchez (R). The 25th district covers parts of south and southeast Harris County, including Bellaire, West University Place and sections of Pasadena and Baytown. This race is a likely Democratic win.

Democrats are targeting freshman Rep. Pete Sessions (R-05), who received 53% in 1996. Sessions will face '96 Senatorial candidate and teacher Victor Morales (D) in November. The 5th district lies just south of Dallas. The race as a likely Republican win.

1998 STATEWIDE RACES

Governor's Race

Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D) is running against incumbent Governor George W. Bush (R) in the general election. Polls conducted over the last three months show Governor Bush (R) with a 45-point lead over challenger Land Commissioner Mauro (D). The latest Mason Dixon / PMR poll conducted February 27-March 2 showed the following results:

<u>GENERAL ELECTION MATCH-UP</u>		<u>Fav</u>	<u>Unfav</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>ID</u>
Bush (R)	68%	73%	15%	12%	100%
Mauro (D)	23%	21%	11%	42%	74%
Undecided	9%				

With the state's economy up and crime down, Texas voters feel good about Governor Bush, and he is expected to win reelection. It should be noted, however, that no Governor has been elected to a second consecutive term in Texas since 1964.

A Dallas Morning News/Houston Chronicle poll conducted January 30 - February 3 showed that Bush leads among men and women in every income bracket, and among non-urban voters. Bush has a 2-1 lead over Mauro among Hispanics (58%-29%), however, the poll also showed that nearly half of Bush's and Mauro's Hispanic support was soft. Bush aims to win 40% of the Hispanic vote to show that a conservative Republican can appeal to the Hispanic community. Mauro leads among Democratic and African-American voters.

Despite Governor Bush's high ratings, the poll also showed voters siding with Mauro (D) on key campaign issues such as academic social promotion and a patient's right to choose their own doctor. Thirty percent of those surveyed said education is the top issue, while no other issue received more than 7%. A new Texas Poll is due out in June, and Mauro is trying to close the gap between himself and Bush in that survey.

With six months to go before the election in the gubernatorial race, TV ads are already airing. Mauro's first ad attempts to define himself and attacks Bush for vetoing the Patient Protection Act in 1995. The act would have required insurance companies to allow patients to choose their own doctors and to pay for cancer care at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. Mauro's ads appear to be effectively attacking Bush on doctor choice--an issue that crosses party lines. Governor Bush is airing ads touting his plans to improve education and make neighborhoods safer.

Mauro (D) has been conducting weekly "families first" forums across the state. His "families first" campaign platform includes elimination of the motor vehicle sales tax, a "patients' bill of rights," a fight to end the automatic parole of prison inmates, and a pay raise for teachers and money to build school facilities. Mauro's campaign believes these issues define Bush in the same manner that auto insurance, education and bond issues negatively defined New Jersey Governor Christie Todd Whitman (R).

Currently, Governor George Bush (R) is touting the support of local Democratic officials who

praise his bipartisan approach to governing. Billy Rogers, Mauro's campaign manager, said Bush's campaign pressured Democratic officials for an endorsement with promises of funds for courthouse renovations and grant money for law enforcement, but came away with just 102 out of more than 3,000 statewide Democrats. In November, Lt. Governor Bob Bullock (D), the state's highest ranking Democrat, gave a glowing endorsement of Governor Bush (R) for reelection. Comptroller John Sharp (D) has said he would not endorse Mauro or any other candidates for statewide office.

Some political columnists and Democratic activists think that if Mauro (D) can pull a 45% margin, Mauro improves the odds of down-ballot victories in November and Republicans might not pull off the GOP statewide sweep people are beginning to take for granted.

Governor Bush (R) holds a 30-1 fundraising advantage in his reelection campaign. Bush raised nearly \$7.9 million in the last six months of 1997 and has a \$15 million campaign war chest. Land Commissioner Mauro (D) has raised approximately \$1.4 million and plans to raise about \$7-8 million for a campaign budget.

NOTE: YOU penned a fundraising letter for Mauro. **YOU** will be attending a June 23 fundraiser in Washington D.C. for Mauro.

Lt. Governor's Race

Incumbent Lt. Governor Bob Bullock (D) is not seeking reelection. State Comptroller John Sharp (D) and Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) will face off in the general election. Sharp leads Perry in fundraising. According to January finance reports, Sharp has \$3.7 million on hand and has raised a total of \$4.4 million. Perry has \$2.4 million on hand and has raised a total \$3.1 million. Former President George Bush, however, is scheduled to appear at Houston and Dallas fundraisers that are expected to raise \$2 million. Sharp has earned a reputation for his reinventing government model, cost-cutting, efficiency and productivity as the state's comptroller. A Texas Poll conducted February 16-26 showed Sharp slightly increasing his lead over Perry, 41%-35%.

In a surprising move, the Texas Farm Bureau PAC endorsed State Comptroller John Sharp (D) over Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) in the lieutenant governor's race. The Texas Farm Bureau is one of the premier state agriculture organizations. The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association decided on April 8 to endorse Republicans in every statewide race except the lieutenant governor's race. Perry has received other agricultural group endorsements.

Comptroller's Race

Houston businessman Paul Hobby (D), son of former Lt. Governor Bill Hobby (D), will face Railroad Commissioner Carole Keeton Rylander (R) in November. Hobby, 37, is a former federal prosecutor, former Chair of the Texas General Services Commission, a close friend of Lt. Governor Bob Bullock (D) and hails from the Hobby political family dynasty. Hobby's grandfather, William P. Hobby (D), served as Lt. Governor and Governor from 1917 to 1920. Paul's father, Bill Hobby, served a record 18 years as Lt. Governor. A Texas Poll conducted February 16-26 showed Rylander (R) ahead of Hobby (D), 36%-30%. Hobby, however, has the

financial backing to build his name identification and wage an effective campaign.

State Attorney General's Race

Incumbent state Attorney General Dan Morales (D) is not seeking reelection. Former State Attorney General Jim Mattox (D) and former state Supreme Court Justice John Cornyn (R) will face off in the general election. Mattox won a 3-way Democratic primary by capturing 68.3% of the vote, and was state attorney general from 1983-91. Cornyn (R) defeated Railroad Commissioner Barry Williamson (R) , 58%-42% in a runoff. The race is a toss-up.

Land Commissioner's Race

Incumbent Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D) is running for governor. State Rep. Richard Raymond (D) will face wealthy Houston businessman David Dewhurst (R) in the general election. Dewhurst (R), is willing to spend as much as \$3 million of his own money to win and has already run TV commercials and full page newspaper ads in the primary.

Railroad Commissioner's Race

Huntsville attorney Joe Henderson (D) will face former Texas Secretary of State Tony Garza (R) in the general election. Columnist William McKenzie of the *Dallas Morning News* describes Henderson as "an attractive" nominee "who reflects the probusiness, social fairness approach" that former Senator and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen represented.

For the first time in Texas, a Hispanic was elected in a statewide race under the Republican banner. Garza raised \$978,000 during the primary and is heavily favored to win in November. Garza (R) is playing a national role in the Republican Party's efforts to woo Hispanic voters by providing a Spanish-language response to the President's weekly radio address.

Agriculture Commissioner's Race

Incumbent Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) is running for Lt. governor. State Rep. L.P. "Pete" Patterson, (D) will face former state Rep. and Austin rancher Susan Combs (R) in the general election. Combs is one of two women on the Republican statewide ticket.

TEXAS STATE LEGISLATURE

Democratic leaders believe they have a good shot at picking up two state Senate seats and regaining control of the chamber, where the Republican party holds a 17-14 majority. In the Texas House, Democrats have an 82-68 advantage in the 150-member House. The state party is concerned about the composition of the Texas legislature and its impact on redistricting in 2000. Texas is expected to gain two new congressional districts after redistricting. If Democrats control the redistricting process, Democrats stand to evenly split the two new districts. If Republicans control it, it's expected that Republicans will capture the two new congressional districts and redraw the lines of four (4) seats that Democrats hold.

STATE PARTY

At the State Democratic Executive Committee meeting on April 25, State Party Chair Bill White formally announced he would not seek reelection citing family reasons. Under White, the party reduced its long-term debt from \$800,000 to about \$540,000 and is expected to drop another

\$229,000 by the end of the month. Its short-term debt has been cut from \$469,000 to \$270,000 in the last 18 months.

Molly Beth Malcolm, a former Republican and President of Texas Democratic Women, of Texarkana is the only announced candidate running for state party chair. Malcolm was a Republican for three years before switching parties in 1992 and recently resigned from the staff of Rep. Max Sandlin (D-01). On May 18, Malcolm received endorsements from the Texas AFL-CIO and Tejano Democrats. Cecile Richards, daughter of former Governor Ann Richards, expressed an early interest in running but decided against it. No woman has served as head of the state Democratic Party.

HOT STATE ISSUES

Political landscape in the Houston Hispanic community.

A May 31st, front page, above-the-fold *Houston Chronicle* article reaffirms the growing frustration among key Hispanic elected officials and opinion makers in Houston that their Hispanic community is not taken seriously by the Administration, or by city and county government, nor do they get the respect and political clout deserving of the city's largest minority population. Houston Hispanic electeds point to the lack of Hispanics on the ESPN race conversation panel, the recent failed judgeship nomination of former state District Judge Ruben Guerrero, the failed nomination of Roland Garcia for U.S. Attorney, and other local and state matters where Hispanics fell short to illustrate their point.

Mark Campos, a local Hispanic activist and public relations consultant, characterizes the treatment of the Hispanic community by federal and local officials as the "one Mexican rule, which means you do one Mexican and you're covered." He also acknowledges that even though Hispanics represent a greater population in Houston, they are not a greater voting population. In Houston, African American turnout is historically 30% or more, while Hispanic turnout is 10%.

Other Hispanic key opinion makers point out that population estimates impact the local government services provided, and that there is an underlying black-brown tension in counting services, jobs, employment, appointments and contracts. Hispanics are wary of making their concerns too much of a black-brown issue because many times Hispanics and African Americans are on the same side of the issue.

State Senator Mario Gallegos (D) sums up their frustrations, "If we hadn't taken the drastic measure of threatening a protest [during the last visit], we never would have even gotten an audience. But it had come to a boiling point, and Ruben Guerrero is just the tip of the iceberg."

NOTE: Gallegos may raise the U.S. Attorney recommendation and federal appointments for Houston Hispanics as a concern of his and other Hispanic local electeds. The Office of Presidential Personnel will provide **YOU** with an updated briefing on the upcoming personnel action, announcements and status of Hispanics, including the consideration of Guerrero for Region VI Director of the Small Business Administration.

Hispanic residents in metro-Houston account for more one million people, which is larger than the number of Hispanics residing in the Rio Grande Valley and Bexar County (San Antonio). According to 1994 census estimates, 65% are White, 23% are Hispanic, 19% are African American, and 4% are Asian Pacific Islanders.

U.S. Attorney vacancy for the Southern District.

State Senator Mario Gallegos (D) is very unhappy with the south Texas Congressional Delegation recommendation of Mervyn Mosbacher for U.S. Attorney. While Mosbacher is an assistant U.S. Attorney and is Hispanic, he is from Brownsville rather than Houston. Gallegos sees the nomination of anyone other than a Houston Hispanic as a violation of what he thought the Administration agreed to during the April trip to Houston. State Senator Gallegos is more aggravated at Rep. Gene Green (D-29) and others in Delegation than the White House. Gallegos is working on getting the Delegation to send a second name to consider. In a *Houston Chronicle* article last week, State Senator Mario Gallegos (D) urged the White House to reject Mosbacher.

Bribery trial of Houston politicians.

The bribery trial of six Houston politicians that began on March 11 ended in a mistrial last week for five people and the acquittal of one person. After more than four days of deliberations, jurors reported they were almost equally divided on the question of guilt or innocence on many of the charges and defendants. Councilman John Castillo, Councilman Michael Yarborough, former Councilman Ben Reyes, former Councilman John Peavey Jr., former Port Commissioner and lobbyist Betti Maldonado are accused of conspiring to take or give bribes and influence the awarding of a contract to build a \$155 million convention center hotel. Lobbyist Ross Allyn, who represented the interests of a construction company, was acquitted of bribery and conspiracy charges in the case on a directed verdict from U.S. District Judge David Hittner.

Allegations in the 11-count indictment stem from an undercover sting where two undercover FBI agents posed as investors claiming to represent the Cayman Group, a bogus consortium of Hispanic businessmen interested in securing a subcontract on the convention center hotel proposal submitted by developer Wayne Duddleston.

U.S. District Judge David Hittner on May 28 ordered jury selection to begin September 14. Defense attorneys have filed motions for directed acquittals, based principally on the entrapment issue. Last week, defense attorney Mike DeGeurin filed a motion seeking a separate trial for Yarborough.

In a related matter, City Attorney Anthony Hall issued an opinion Wednesday stating that an incumbent council member convicted of bribery may remain in elected office pending the outcome of all appeals that determine conviction, rather than at the time of sentencing by a trial judge. The City Charter states that incumbents convicted of bribery must forfeit their office. The current incumbents on trial are City Councilmen John Castillo and Michael Yarborough.

NOTE: The Magnolia Center is the venue for the census message. The venue is located in Castillo's city council district.

Fires in Mexico and Central America.

In recent weeks, forest fires have burned over one million acres of land in Mexico (the size of Delaware) and Central America, severely affecting visibility and air quality in Texas the Gulf States. The worst drought conditions in 70 years, exacerbated by El Niño, have aggravated slash and burn agricultural practices in Mexico and the countries of Central America, leaving thousands of fires burning out of control. The smoke has been moving into the southern United States over the last several weeks and necessitated a health advisory in the State of Texas.

The number of "controlled" fires has increased but the situation remains serious in Mexico. The US has fulfilled the Mexican government's requests for assistance. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance continues to work with the Mexican government and monitor the situation with their interagency task force. This past week, the U.S. responded to Mexico's request and sent over 50 firefighting trainers and advisors to Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras and delivered two planes full of firefighting equipment (protective clothing for 3,000 firefighters, 7,000 tools, and radio equipment). In conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service, USAID has coordinated the delivery of four helicopters to transport firefighters and drop water on the fire, one large sky crane helicopter, and a sophisticated infrared aircraft to help spot the fires (on top of the 5 helicopters that Mexico currently has fighting the fire). In Guatemala and Honduras, four DOD helicopters have dropped over 300,000 gallons of water on the fires.

The National Weather Service reports that the winds have shifted toward southern and central Texas creating low visibility (4 miles) and reduced air quality. Light haze has been reported as far away as the Dakotas in the north and the Carolinas in the east. EPA, HHS, and the CDC continue to work closely with the State of Texas in monitoring air quality and issuing advisories. Other states in the region have not requested federal help. To make matters worse, there was serious volcanic activity near Mexico City and Guatemala. This has created additional air problems forcing the Mexican government to shut down industries and curtail auto activities in Mexico City.

NOTE: As of May 26, there was some discussion of AID Director Brian Atwood and Secretary Bruce Babbitt going to Mexico on June 2 (when YOU are in Houston) to discuss the fires and prepare for the binational environmental policies that will be discussed on June 10 in Washington D.C.

Texas Public Health Alert Canceled.

A public health alert for Texas was canceled effective midnight Thursday, May 28. Particulate matter monitors in several Texas cities did not approach levels considered unhealthy Wednesday and Thursday. Improved conditions were cited, but smoke could reappear this week. EPA has decided to maintain the fine particulate air monitors which began collecting in San Antonio, Dallas, Galveston, Brownsville, Houston, Austin, and Corpus Christi.

Indian Casino gambling.

Lately, Governor Bush (R) has received sharp criticism in West Texas and El Paso for saying he would try to close the nearby Speaking Rock Casino run by the Tigua Indians. Governor Bush

says the Tiguas' slot machines are illegal and has asked Attorney General Dan Morales to take the tribes to federal court. The Tigua Tribe filed suit against Bush and asked the court to prevent Bush from interfering with the tribe's right to operate its casino by falsely accusing it of violating state gambling laws. The tribes claim their games are legal, citing federal Indian gaming law and similarities to Texas Lottery games, which voters authorized in 1991. Under federal law, Indian tribes can offer any type of gambling that is legal in the state and are answerable to the National Indian Gaming Commission.

The issue puts Bush in a politically dicey situation of declaring war on a popular local attraction that produced money for poor people, provides more than 900 jobs, and would bring \$1.8 million to state coffers if Governor Bush would sign a revenue sharing agreement with the Tiguas. The Indian Tribe also accuses Bush of trying to appease religious conservative groups in order to further his political career by shutting down their casino.

During a visit to El Paso where the Tigua casino has strong hometown support, Mauro vowed that one of his first orders of business if elected would be to sign a gaming pact with the Tiguas. The Mauro camp takes the position that this is about Indian sovereignty, not gambling, and the Tiguas' right to decide for themselves what's best for their people. Mauro accused Bush of attacking the state's two Indian casinos in an effort to curry favor with Christian and conservative groups.

Sierra Blanca low-level nuclear waste dump.

Land Commissioner Garry Mauro emphasized "his opposition to construction of a proposed radioactive waste dump at Sierra Blanca, about 90 miles from El Paso. Bush favors the low-level dump, saying it would create revenue for the area, would not be hazardous to the environment and would provide a necessary receptacle for low-level waste, mainly from hospitals.

Bush's no tax pledge.

Mary Williams of the Taxpayers for Accountability group responsible for devising the no-tax pledge, "obtained the original pledge and statement from the 1994 Bush campaign that indicates Governor George W. Bush (R) signed or copied his name on a 1994 no-tax pledge that political opponents have used against him. A Bush spokesperson contends that someone other than Bush signed it or copied his name since Bush has a policy of not signing pledges. Instead a letter was sent to Williams outlining his policy on pledges and a promise to seek a research and development tax credit during the next legislative session. The taxpayer group has been critical of Bush in the past when they called his 1997 proposal to raise sales taxes and to help finance property tax reductions as "Read My Lips Part Two."

Ballot Issues.

On the March 10 Democratic primary ballot, voters endorsed three issues on a non-binding referendum that deal with HMOs and patient choice, tax fairness on food and medicine, the need to recruit qualified teachers and make computers accessible to all students. The three issues received more votes than any Democratic and Republican candidate. On each of these issues, Democrats have a better record than Republicans in Texas.

Governor George Bush (R) and the 2000 Republican presidential nomination.

Governor George Bush (R) lead the Vice President, 50%-46%, in the latest USA Today/CNN/Gallup Poll. Both Bush and the Vice President hold substantial leads over their respective primary opponents. Governor Bush (R), who has consistently denied that he is planning to run for president in 2000, has registered a Bush2000.com website on the World Wide Web.

Governor Bush conducted a 3-day swing of California and Arizona during the last week in April in an effort to raise money for his reelection efforts and to promote Texas' high-tech and film industries. In California, he gave a breakfast speech to the Wednesday Morning Club, a conservative entertainment industry group. Some noted Hollywood club members include Charleston Heston, Tony Danza, and Tom Selleck. The Wednesday Morning Club had invited the press, but Bush closed all political events to the press stating that he was trying to dampen speculation about an interest in running for national office. Bush also helped raise funds for gubernatorial candidate and state Attorney General Dan Lungren (R) and the Republican National Committee. Texas Democrats criticized Governor Bush of engaging in the same Hollywood schmoozing for which he hammered then-Governor Ann Richards (D) for in their 1994 contest, and in being more interested in national politics rather than improving the lives of Texas families. On April 25, Bush attended a fundraiser for Senator John McCain (R) in Arizona.

Governor Bush is coming to Washington on June 18 for 150-person, \$5,000 per plate fundraiser that is expected to raise \$750,000 for his reelection campaign. The dinner is preceded by a \$500 per person reception and more than 400 guests are expected. The events are closed to the news media.

State of Texas V. Tobacco Companies.

The state's record tobacco settlement of \$15.3 billion is being held up in court. Governor George Bush (R) and seven legislators filed legal challenges to prevent the 15% contingency fee, estimated at \$2.3 billion, from being paid to the state's legal team who negotiated the state's lawsuit against the tobacco companies. In addition to state Attorney General Dan Morales (D), the five principal lawyers for the state are John O'Quinn, Walter Umphrey, John Eddie Williams, Harold Nix and Wayne Reaud.

On May 27, Morales and the five principal lawyers who represented Texas in tobacco litigation filed a motion for a \$25 million fine in U.S. District Court asking for the sanctions against Governor Bush, as a private citizen, and seven state legislators for "acting in bad faith" in their efforts to block payment of \$2.3 million in attorney fees in the tobacco settlement. Governor Bush is now filing a lawsuit to bar the payment and issued a statement calling the motion absurd and politically motivated. Michael Tigar, known for his work as the attorney for Terry Nichols in the Oklahoma City bombing case, is representing the state of Texas and its attorneys.

Also pending before the court is a challenge by several Texas counties and hospital districts --including Harris County-- that object to a provision barring them from seeking their own health care-related damages from cigarette makers. They have argued that state Attorney General

Morales had no authority to represent local taxpayers in the case.

The \$15.3 billion settlement requires the tobacco companies to pay the award over 25 years, to remove all billboards, to fund an initial \$1.2 billion on a number of anti-smoking programs and health-related projects. On January 30, the state received its first installment of \$278 million from the tobacco industry.

Love Field/Wright Amendment.

The cities of Dallas and Fort Worth are in a serious dispute over the issue of interstate flights out of Love Field in Dallas. These flights had been restricted as a result of the "Wright Amendment" passed in the 1970s. Last year, Senator Richard Shelby passed legislation modifying the Wright Amendment and allowing limited interstate flights out of Love Field. Fort Worth sees expanded flights as a threat to DFW Airport and to jobs in Tarrant County. This is an emotional issue locally and has reignited a longstanding feud between Dallas and Fort Worth.

Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk and Fort Worth Mayor Kenneth Barr have attempted to settle the case out of court but have failed to reach agreement over such critical issues as whether flights would be limited at Love Field. Fort Worth sued Dallas in state district court in Tarrant County last October, one day after Congress changed the 1979 Wright Amendment to allow more flights from Dallas-owned Love Field. Fort Worth was joined by American Airlines in the suit. Defendants include Legend Airlines, the city of Dallas, the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport Board and, most recently, Continental Airlines, which has announced that a subsidiary, Continental Express, plans to start flying to Cleveland from Love Field in July.

Ruby Kless Sondock, a former Texas Supreme Court justice and former state district judge from Houston, was appointed to mediate the dispute between Dallas and Fort Worth over expansion of flights at Love Field. Sondock was the first woman to serve on the state's highest civil court when she was appointed in 1982 by then-Gov. Bill Clements. She did not seek election to the seat. A mediation hearing has been tentatively set for July 23-24 in Tarrant County.

City of Dallas passes Trinity River proposition and bond package.

In the May 2 municipal elections, Dallas voters elected to let the city borrow \$246 million to dramatically alter the Trinity River, narrowly approving the most contentious proposition in the biggest bond package in city history. The river proposition passed 51.6 % for and 48.4 % opposing the measure. Mayor Ron Kirk (D) called the river vote a historic victory and was the plan's top campaigner. The mayor assembled a strong coalition of local elected officials, business leaders, former city politicians and some minority groups. The Trinity plan -an effort involving nine government agencies -will include toll roads along each side of the river, new levees in southern and northwest Dallas, a lake or lakes near downtown, a forest preserve southeast of downtown and miles of trails within the river corridor.

Mayor Kirk said the Trinity plan will untangle downtown Dallas' infamous freeway traffic snarls and extend flood protection to poor neighborhoods in southern Dallas.

The river project also is intended to boost the effectiveness of the city's existing floodway, which shields downtown, the Stemmons Corridor and West Dallas from catastrophic flooding.

Dallas residents approved a record \$543.5 million bond program Saturday, overwhelmingly embracing 10 "nuts and bolts" programs. The bond package included nearly \$300 million to improve city streets, give the Arts District a new look, build parks, and renovate and build libraries, an animal shelter and a police headquarters. Most of the proposals received more than 80 % of the vote.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP/ELECTED OFFICIALS

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

1997/1998 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Phil Gramm (R)	Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R)
Representative Max Sandlin (D-1)	Representative Jim Turner (D-2)
Representative Sam Johnson (R-3)	Representative Ralph Hall (D-4)
Representative Pete Sessions (R-5)	Representative Joe Barton (R-6)
Representative Bill Archer (R-7)	Representative Kevin P. Brady (R-8)
Representative Nicholas Lampson (D-9)	Representative Lloyd Doggett (D-10)
Representative Chet Edwards (D-11)	Representative Kay Granger (R-12)
Representative William Thornberry (R-13)	Representative Ron Paul (R-14)
Representative Ruben Hinojosa (D-15)	Representative Sylvestre Reyes (D-16)
Representative Charles Stenholm (D-17)	Rep. Shelia Jackson Lee (D-18)
Representative Larry Combest (R-19)	Representative Henry Gonzalez (D-20)
Representative Lamar Smith (R-21)	Representative Tom DeLay (R-22)
Representative Henry Bonilla (R-23)	Representative Martin Frost (D-24)
Representative Kenneth Bentsen (D-25)	Representative Richard Armey (R-26)
Representative Solomon Ortiz (D-27)	Representative Ciro Rodriguez (D-28)
Representative Gene Green (D-29)	Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-30)

1996 STATE ELECTIONS SUMMARY

As anticipated, Clinton/Gore lost Texas by five points in 1996. As late as mid-October, Clinton/Gore led the Dole campaign by one to three points in various statewide polls, but by

election day, Republican voters began to return to their base, giving Dole new strength and a five-point lead in internal polling leading up to November 5. However, strong attendance at rallies by **YOU** and The President in the final weeks of the campaign forced a concerned Dole camp to schedule visits to Texas in the crucial last days of the election, causing Dole to miss travel to key battleground states.

TEXAS AT A GLANCE

- Estimated 1996 population is 19,128,000 (7.2% of the U.S. population) making it the 2nd largest state in the U.S.
- Projected population change from 1990-2000 is 18%. Projected Hispanic population change for the year 2030 is about 45%.
- 60.6% of Texans are White; 28% Hispanic and 12% African-American (1995 projections); 2% Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Median age 32.6 years; 10.2 % of Texas residents are age 65 or older (1995 census).
- 56.6 % of households w/ married couples, 25.9% are married with children, and 17.5% are single.
- 1993 average annual pay is \$25,545 and ranked 25th in the U.S.
- In 1990, 27.9% of Texans have some high school education, 25.6% have a high school diploma, 13.9% have a college diploma and 6.5% have a graduate degree.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 41% of the voting age population.
- Houston is the largest city in Texas with 1,647,504 people (1994 census estimate). San Antonio, with 1.06 million people, became the second-largest city in Texas and pushed Dallas to No. 3, with 1.05 million people. All three cities remain among the top 10 nationally.

HOUSTON AT A GLANCE...

- According to the 1994 census, Houston's population 1,647,504 people of which 65% are White; 23% are Hispanic; 19% are African American; and 4% are Asian Pacific Islanders. Foreign born estimated population is 460,380, 12.34% of total (1990 census).
- Household income is \$46,860, 15.4% above the U.S. average and 16.0% above the Texas average (1995).
- Per capita income is \$16,645, 11.2% above the U.S. average and 16.4% above the Texas average (1995).
- Average annual pay in the Houston PMSA in 1994 was \$30,349, 7.9% above the U.S. average (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). Houston ranked 23rd among the 310 SMSAs for which data were reported.
- Unemployment averaged 5.4% (1996).
- Among adult Houstonians, 24.2% have completed four years of college compared to 20.3% of the U.S. adult population.
- 29 major school districts are located in urban Houston.

Houston is the fourth largest city in the nation and the largest city in Texas. Houston's economic livelihood centers on the energy, health care services, chemical industries, electronics, and

engineering/design services. Energy remains the cornerstone of Houston's economy. There are five components to Houston's economy that can cause it to diverge from the performance of the national economy: upstream and downstream energy, NASA/Johnson Space Center, the Texas Medical Center and the Port of Houston. Computers and electronics are a fast growing segment of Houston's economy. Compaq Computers is Houston's largest computer company employing more than 8,000 persons in Houston. Houston's top 20 information technology companies employ about 14,000 Houstonians.

Houston area Members of Congress

The Houston area Members of Congress are Rep. Bill Archer (R-07), freshman Rep. Kevin Brady (R-08), freshman Rep. Nick Lampson (D-09), Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-18), Rep. Tom DeLay (R-22), Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25), Rep. Gene Green (D-29).

YOU will be participating in a census message event in the 29th Congressional District (CD). Rep. Gene Green (D-29) is a third term incumbent and serves on the Commerce Committee. He voted for the budget. In 1996 after redistricting, the 29th CD changed from a 29-point lead in Democratic registration to an 18-point lead. The percentage of registered Black voters decreased from 55.4% to 40.6%, however, Hispanic registration numbers rose from 9.8% to 14.5%. Green defeated Republican Jack Rodriguez and UST candidate Jack Klinger by capturing 68% of the vote. In 1996, Clinton/Gore won the district with 61%, Dole/Kemp 33%, and Perot 6%.

Houston Mayor Lee Brown (D)

On January 2, Lee Brown (D) was sworn in as the Mayor of Houston and became the city's first ethnic minority mayor and it's first black mayor. A capacity crowd packed Houston's Wortham Center to watch the historic inauguration filled with a rainbow of participants, from an Asian American mistress of ceremonies to the African-American federal judge who issued the oath of office to Brown. After the pledge of allegiance was said, a lone woman's voice in the balcony began an impromptu chorus of "Lift Every Voice and Sing" -- a black national anthem--and with a growing momentum, the audience joined in to sing. News accounts described it as the most powerful and most symbolic gesture of the pride felt by African Americans and the progress felt by many Houstonians.

Brown defeated wealthy businessman Rob Mosbacher (R) with 53% of the vote in a December 6th runoff election to succeed Mayor Bob Lanier (D), who was term limited. The mayoral race was the most expensive in the city's history, with candidates spending more than \$5.6 million. While the seat is non-partisan, the race drew high profile partisan ally support. **YOU** taped a radio GOTV ad that aired on black and Hispanic radio stations, Vice President Gore participated in a Brown fundraiser in November 1997, while former President George Bush and wife, Barbara Bush, endorsed and stumped for Mosbacher.

Houston City Council

Mayor	Lee P. Brown
Controller	Sylvia Garcia
City Council District A	Bruce Tatro
City Council District B	Michael Yarbrough

City Council District C	Martha Wong
City Council District D	Jew Don Boney Jr
City Council District E	Rob Todd
City Council District F	Ray Driscoll
City Council District G	Jean Kelley
City Council District H	Felix Fraga
City Council District I	John Castillo (census message venue is in his district)
City Council Position 1	Annise D. Parker
City Council Position 2	Joe Roach
City Council Position 3	Orlando Sanchez
City Council Position 4	Chris Bell
City Council Position 5	Carroll G. Robinson

DALLAS AT A GLANCE...

- Estimated population of Dallas is 1.05 million people and it's projected population in the year 2000 is 2.7 million. Dallas is the 3rd largest city in Texas
- Median family income \$30,755 (1994)
- Per capita income of \$19,204 (1992)
- 28.8 % of residents are under 18 years of age (1994), 10.2% are 65 years old and over.
- The demographics of Dallas are: white 72.7%, blacks 16.1%, Hispanics 14.1%, Asian and Pacific Islanders 2.6%, and American Indian 0.5%.
- The educational attainment of residents 25 years and older are: less than 9th grade 8.8%, 9th to 12th grade, no diploma 12.2%, high school graduate or equivalent 23.4%, some college, no degree 22.5%, Associate/bachelor's degree 24.8%, Graduate or professional degree 8.3%.

Dallas area Members of Congress

The Dallas area Members of Congress are Rep. Sam Johnson (R-03), Rep. Ralph Hall (D-04), freshman Rep. Pete Sessions (R-05), Rep. Joe Barton (R-06), Rep. Martin Frost (D-24), Rep. Richard Armey (R-26), and Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-30).

Rep. Martin Frost (D-24) serves on the Rules Committee and is the Chair of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. He voted yes on the budget this year. Frost won his 10th term in 1996 with 56% of the vote. To date, the GOP has not been able to find a formidable candidate. Frost should be fine, but still must run a very aggressive, well-financed campaign to avoid getting caught short should there be a 1998 GOP statewide sweep. In 1996, Clinton/Gore received 54% of the vote to Dole/Kemp's 39%, and Perot's 7%.

Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-30) serves on the Science, Transportation and Infrastructure Committees. She voted yes on the budget this year. In 1996, Clinton/Gore received 70% of the vote to Dole/Kemp's 25%, and Perot's 5%.

Mayor Ron Kirk

Ronald Kirk was elected the 51st Mayor of Dallas in May 1995 with approximately 62% of the vote. Kirk is Dallas' first African American mayor. Mayor Kirk's top priority is the

development of the Trinity River Corridor. Kirk is a former Governor Ann Richards appointee as Secretary of State, former legislative aide for Senator Lloyd Bentsen, and former Dallas Assistant City Attorney. Mayor Kirk is a partner with Gardere and Wynne, LLP. Ron Kirk is married to Matrice Ellis Kirk and has two daughters, Elizabeth Alexandria and Catherine Victoria. He is a member of the St. Luke Community United Methodist Church in Dallas.

Dallas City Council

Mayor	Ronald Kirk (D)	
Mayor Pro Tem	Mary Poss (D)	
Deputy Mayor Pro Tem	Steve Salazar	
City Council Members	John Loza	Laura Miller
	Larry Duncan	Donald W. Hicks, Sr.
	Barbara Mallory Caraway	Charlotte Mayes
	Al Lipscomb	Alan Walne
	Lois Finkelman	Sandy Greyson
	Donna Blumer	Veletta Forsythe Lill

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN TEXAS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Texas after the first 63 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Texas under the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 4.5%.
- Texas has added 1,479,500 total new jobs, or 281,810 **per year**, compared to 153,075 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Texas has added 1,327,000 private-sector jobs, or 252,762 **per year**, compared to 113,000 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Texas has added 118,700 manufacturing jobs, or 22,610 **per year**, compared to 1,950 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Home sales have increased 4.9% **per year**, after **DECREASING** 6.5% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bankruptcy filings have decreased 16.3% **per year**, after **INCREASING** 12.3% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bank lending has increased by 5.6% **per year**, after **DECREASING** by 5.4% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 120.8%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 1, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY *AMT for KAM*
SUBJECT: TEXAS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Mexican Forest Fires

Smoke and haze from Mexican forest fires continue to affect parts of Texas and the southeast. The Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Forest Service are working with Mexico and several Federal agencies (including the Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Department of Health and Human Services) are working with the state of Texas to monitor the problem. Cabinet Affairs is holding daily conference calls with the agencies to track the situation and will provide you with a detailed update.

Environmental Justice

Communities in Texas and the League of United Latin American Citizens have raised concerns regarding legislation that would authorize Texas, Maine, and Vermont to form a compact to dispose of their low-level radioactive waste at a site in a poor and largely Hispanic area in Sierra Blanca, Texas. The legislation, which has passed in both the House and Senate, approves the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact, pursuant to the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act.

Concerns about the location of the site have been raised in the Senate and must be resolved in the upcoming conference or the compact will not be approved. Senator Wellstone has offered amendments that seek to address the problem, but the amendments may be problematic because they would set a precedent of Congress modifying interstate compacts.

If asked about the issue, you should say that we are committed to disposing of waste in an environmentally sound and socially responsible way.

East Texas Timber Blowdown

Earlier this year, about 103,000 acres of national forest lands in eastern Texas experienced a massive "blowdown" as the result of a major storm. The Forest Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that the situation created an immediate threat to red-cockaded woodpeckers, a highly endangered species, and also posed a slightly-longer term risk of

increased fires and insect infestation. As a result, CEQ authorized the Forest Service to remove trees using alternative procedures for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The decision has been highly popular in the immediate communities, although Texas environmentalists are quite concerned about the expedited process.

If asked about the issue, you should say that, while the process was shortened, the Forest Service is still required to prepare an environmental analysis and involve the public in the decisionmaking.

American Heritage Rivers

Four rivers from Texas have been nominated as American Heritage Rivers: the Brazos, Rio Grande, Sabine and San Antonio Rivers. Earlier this year Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison wrote the Administration a letter that sounded as though she wanted to keep all Texas rivers from participating in the initiative. However, after the letter was made public and she began to receive complaints from officials along the Brazos River, she claimed that she had not meant to exclude rivers and would leave the decision to local officials.

The Rio Grande nomination is supported by Rep. Silvestre Reyes and more than 20 mayors and other elected officials along its length. Rep. Henry Bonilla originally opposed the nomination, but later agreed that if local officials wanted a designation along certain stretches, he would not oppose it.

The American Heritage Rivers Advisory Committee began the process of reviewing the river nominations on May 18-19. The Committee will reconvene on June 16 and recommend up to 20 rivers for your designation. You are scheduled to announce the designation of ten American Heritage Rivers in July.

If asked about the issue, you should say that the Rio Grande has received a lot of attention from the Advisory Committee and that you will be designating the American Heritage Rivers over the summer.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- HOUSTON, TEXAS

Mexican Fires: Smoke conditions have improved over much of eastern Texas. Heavy thunderstorms on May 26 and 27 helped clear the air in this region. Smoke and haze continue along the lower Texas coast and lower Rio Grande Valley. National Weather Service (NWS) expects these areas should see some relief over the next several days. Forecasters expect winds near the fire areas in Mexico to be light over the next several days. As a result, the smoke should remain over Mexico rather than pushing northward into Texas. The fires have been burning for more than two weeks in the dry rain-barren forests of Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. Meteorologists do not see any significant rain in the near future to help combat the fires, only random showers.

EPA, FEMA, HHS, and CDC are working closely with the state of Texas to monitor air quality and provide assistance. Texas withdrew its air quality warning last week for the first time in two weeks. EPA will continue to monitor air quality in five Texas cities. AID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance is organizing the U.S. response to the fire. The U.S. has fulfilled the Mexican government's requests for assistance -- 50 firefighting trainers, two planeloads of firefighting equipment (protective clothing for 3,000 firefighters, radio equipment, and tools), five additional helicopters (on top of the 5 that Mexico currently has fighting the fire), one large sky crane helicopter, and a sophisticated infrared aircraft. The Forest Service notes that while this will have some impact, in the end Mother Nature has to put the fire out. The U.S. team is in a constant assessment mode with the Mexican team. Secretary Glickman and AID Administrator Brian Atwood will be going to Mexico on June 3 to review the situation. (FEMA and EPA)

Royalty-in-Kind: Legislation proposed by the oil industry is pending in Congress to mandate that DOI take 100 percent of the public's royalty in the form of oil and gas Royalty-in-Kind rather than a cash payment. Both the House and Senate versions are very costly for the federal government, as they shift hundreds of millions of dollars of industry costs onto the government and taxpayer. (DOI)

Rail Delays: Railroad traffic congestion has had a negative economic impact on Houston and the surrounding region. Union Pacific announced plans on May 1 to spend more than \$1.4 billion over the next five years on infrastructure in portions of Texas and Louisiana. (DOT)

Federal Oil Valuation Rulemaking: This rulemaking modifies the way royalties are calculated for oil produced on federal lands. On May 1, you signed H.R. 3579, an emergency spending bill, that included a provision prohibiting DOI from publishing this rule, effective until a new Appropriations bill is signed for FY99. DOI projects an increase to the treasury of about \$66 million per year if this rule were to go into effect. Industry strongly opposes this rulemaking because of changes in the methods for determining federal oil royalty. Undervaluation of federal oil royalty is the subject of numerous lawsuits filed against major oil companies under the False Claims Act and several states and private litigants have settled or are pursuing claims. On June 11, the Senate Resources Subcommittee will hold a hearing on the proposed rule. (DOI)

Employment: Houston's employers added 90,800 jobs between April 1997 and April 1998, a 4.9 percent increase, according to the Texas Workforce Commission. (DOL)

TSU Administration Problems: Houston's Texas Southern University (TSU) is under scrutiny by DOEd and by state authorities for its finance and accounting, management and financial aid administration. DOEd's Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) is working to resolve massive problems regarding TSU's management of federal Title IV financial aid. DOEd audits of TSU's program disclosed major problems in management and disbursement of student aid and established a huge audit liability; negotiations are almost complete regarding the audit liability, but serious concerns about the school's administrative capability to manage federal student aid programs remain. TSU is also under scrutiny by state officials. (DOEd)

Hopwood Injunction Appeal: The Texas Attorney General in mid-May authorized the University of Texas to appeal the district court's injunction in the Hopwood case. The March injunction, issued on remand from the Fifth Circuit case, prohibits the University from considering race in any way in admissions decisions. (DOEd)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--DALLAS, TEXAS

Lockheed Contract: The decision of the United Arab Emirate to buy 80 F-16 "Falcon" fighters from Lockheed Martin Corp. will boost employment by as many as 2,000 workers by 2001 at its Fort Worth manufacturing plant. The purchase supports brisk production of the fighter from 2001 to 2004 and mitigates the pain of hundreds of job cuts planned at the plant this year. (DOL)

Modest Rise in Hiring: On May 26, a study showed that 23 percent (Dallas -- 29 percent) of area companies surveyed plan to increase their staff size during the three months starting in July. This is a reduction from last quarter, when 34 percent of firms predicted they would add staff, and from last year, when the figure was 35 percent. The Dallas-area employers' growth plans may be cooling off, but the unemployment rate in Dallas-Fort Worth is 2.9 percent, the lowest since March 1979, according to the TX Workforce Commission. (DOL)

Grand Prairie Airport: Grand Prairie Municipal Airport is eight miles south and directly under the final approach path of Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) Airport. The city of Grand Prairie has sought an instrument approach procedure for many years. Due to the close proximity and required protected airspace for missed approach procedures, the FAA was unable to develop an approach that was independent from DFW arrivals. This dependency could cause numerous or lengthy delays. On May 7, a meeting was held at FAA headquarters. A target date of October 8 was established for implementation of a compromise instrument approach. A six-month assessment of the procedure will take place to evaluate any impact that this approach may cause. (DOT)

Love Field: The use of Love Field as a secondary Dallas airport continues to be contentious. The city of Ft. Worth is adamant the passenger service should not be allowed at Love Field. The DFW Airport Board also believes inter-state passenger service must be limited to no more than 56 passengers per plane based on the Wright Amendment. The City of Ft. Worth and the DFW Board are involved in lawsuits against the City of Dallas. The Mayor of Ft. Worth has been particularly vocal on this issue and wants DOT to intervene. This is not a safety issue and does not fall under FAA purview; it is an issue of providing service and must be resolved by cities and the airport. (DOT)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.7%:** The unemployment rate in Texas has declined from 7.6% to 4.7% since 1993.
- **1,452,600 New Jobs:** 1,452,600 new jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 281,148 per year, compared to an average of only 153,075 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **1,307,600 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 1,307,600 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 253,084 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 113,000 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **117,800 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 117,800 manufacturing jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 22,800 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,950 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **132,800 New Construction Jobs:** 132,800 construction jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 25,703 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 6,300 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 2.9%:** Since 1993, new business incorporations in Texas have increased 2.9% per year.
- **Homebuilding Up 14.7%:** Home building in Texas has increased 14.7% per year since 1993.
- **1.1 Million Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 446,000 Texas workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 697,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 2,040,000 families in Texas.**
- **Personal Income Has Risen 4.1% Annually:** Texan's personal income has risen at an annual rate of 4.1% since 1993.
- **5.6% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Texas has seen a 5.6% average growth in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993, after falling over 5.4% per year during the previous administration.
- **6.6% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, Texas has experienced a 6.6% annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 8.7% per year during the previous administration.
- **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 Texas.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over \$280 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Texas received \$253.2 million in Head Start funding benefitting 54,600 children. This year, Texas receives \$280.2 million, an increase of \$27 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Texas's children by an additional \$22 million.
- **\$37.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Texas receives \$37.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$140,000. 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.
- **\$35.3 Million for Technology Literacy:** Last year, Texas received \$16.3 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. This year [FY98], Texas receives an increase of \$19 million, to \$35.3 million, for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by more than \$3.7 million over FY98.

- **\$630.9 Million for Students Most in Need:** Texas receives \$630.9 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by \$27.7 million to aid Texas's students.
- **\$494.2 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Texas will receive \$494.2 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$96 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 267,300 Texas students will benefit, 15,500 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$510.9 million.
- **Over 7,700 Have Served in Texas through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 7,700 AmeriCorps participants, working in 469 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Texas'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. **387,000 students in Texas will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 473,000 students in Texas will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 12% in Texas:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 20% in Austin, 23% in Dallas, 41% in Fort Worth, 9% in Houston, 20% in San Antonio, and **12% statewide**. [1996 data].
- **3,495 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 3,495 new police officers in communities across Texas [through 5/98].
- **Nearly \$8.2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Texas receives \$8,197,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Over \$4 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Texas will receive \$4,086,752 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$769,000 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to nearly \$4.2 million.
- **\$41.3 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Texas Schools:** Texas received \$41.3 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING TEXANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **321,202 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 321,202 fewer people on welfare in Texas now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 41% decrease [through 9/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 117%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$295 million -- or 117% -- in Texas since FY92 [through FY96].
- **Texas Receives \$75.6 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Texas will receive \$75.6 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Texas 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 TEXAS'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Texas the Balanced Budget provides \$561 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 204,300 children in Texas.

- **Helping Texas Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Last year, in Texas, 77,194 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 Texas in 1996, 92% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 89% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 89% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 144%:** In FY97, Texas communities received \$59.2 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 144% increase over FY93 levels. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 4/98]
- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 42% in Texas:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Texas will see a 42% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 205,000 youth of Texas will be kept from smoking and 68,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **9 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 9 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Texas: Grand Prairie, Texas City, Friendswood, Crosby (2), Houston (2), and Odessa (2) [through 1/98]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Texas during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **Revitalizing 3 Brownfields Projects in Texas:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated three communities in Texas -- Dallas, Houston, and Laredo -- 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 AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **\$40 Million to the Rio Grande Valley:** The Rio Grande Valley was designated an Urban Empowerment Zone in 1994 and was awarded \$40 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.
- **\$28 Million to Houston:** Houston was designated an Enterprise Community in December 1994 and was awarded \$3 for similar job-creation efforts. It was later declared an Enhanced Enterprise Community and was awarded an additional \$25 million.
- **\$12 Million to Other Communities Around Texas:** In addition, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, and Waco were each designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for urban renewal efforts.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 11,700 To 14,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Texas 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 11,700 - 14,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Texas during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **\$5.7 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Texas has received \$5.7 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 240,400 jobs (through FY97).
- **Over \$936 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 Texas received \$936,200,000 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 \$366 Million in Transit Funds:** Texas has received a total of \$366,254,000 in FTA funds since 1993.