

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
WEST JEFFERSON, NORTH CAROLINA
and
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

July 30, 1998

Staff Copy

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Thursday, July 30, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1998

Final Schedule

198 JUL 29 09:05

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

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

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466
OFFICE: 202-456-5771
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EVENT COORDINATOR:
(WEST JEFFERSON, NC)

CLYDE WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-722-6581
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WHCA PAGER: 4367

EVENT COORDINATOR:
(RALEIGH, NC)

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813
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WHCA PAGER: 4022

ADVANCE LEAD:
(WEST JEFFERSON, NC)

GRACE GARCIA

STAFF OFFICE: 44-220
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9491
WHCA PAGER: 4842

ADVANCE LEAD:
(RALEIGH, NC)

SETTI WARREN

STAFF OFFICE: 29-220
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9362
WHCA PAGER: 4052

WEATHER:

WEST JEFFERSON, NORTH CAROLINA

Mostly cloudy becoming partly cloudy with a chance for showers and isolated thunderstorms. Winds variable at 3 to 6 knots. Low 64 to 69. High 82 to 87.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Mostly cloudy with a chance for showers and isolated thunderstorms. Winds southerly at 5 to 10 knots. Low 69 to 74. High 90 to 95.

WASHINGTON, DC

Partly cloudy with a slight chance of an isolated evening thunderstorm. Winds southwest to northwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 71 to 76. High 88 to 93.

July 29, 1998 (8:57pm)

Thursday, July 30, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, July 30, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the South Lawn

9:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route
Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

9:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

9:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en
route Bristol/Tri-Cities Regional Airport, Tennessee
[flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]

10:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Bristol/Tri-Cities Regional Airport
OPEN PRESS

Greeter: The Vice President

11:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Bristol/Tri-Cities Regional Airport via Marine
One en route Ashe County Airport, West Jefferson, North Carolina
[flight time: 35 minutes]

11:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Ashe County Airport

Greeters: James B. Hunt, Governor
George Yates, Chairman, Ashe County Commissioner
Doyal Denny, Ashe County Commissioner
John Marsh, Ashe County Commissioner
Lee McMillan, Ashe County Commissioner
Dwight Shepard, Ashe County Commissioner

11:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Ashe County Airport via motorcade en route
West Jefferson Farm Site
[drive time: 25 minutes]

12:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives West Jefferson Farm Site

Greeters: William Severt
Lula Severt
Severt Family Members (4)

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Thursday, July 30, 1998

12:20 pm-
1:40 pm

AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS EVENT
WEST JEFFERSON FARM SITE
Remarks: Lowell Weiss
Staff Contact: Katie McGinty
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
OPEN PRESS

Note: There is a pre-program.

- Off-stage announcement of Governor James Hunt, Representative Richard Burr, Representative Nick Rahall, Erskine Bowles and Sheila Morgan.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and the Vice President.
- Representative Richard Burr makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Erskine Bowles.
- Erskine Bowles makes brief remarks and introduces Governor James Hunt.
- Governor James Hunt makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces Sheila Morgan.
- Sheila Morgan makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** proceeds to the desk on stage and signs the American Heritage Rivers Proclamation.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

1:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs West Jefferson Farm Site via motorcade en route Site TBD
[drive time: 5 minutes]

1:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Site TBD

1:55 pm-
2:55 pm

HOLD

3:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Site TBD via motorcade en route Ashe County Airport, West Jefferson
[drive time: 25 minutes]

July 29, 1998 (8:57pm)

Thursday, July 30, 1998

3:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Ashe County Airport

3:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Ashe County Airport via Marine One en route
Bristol/Tri-Cities Airport
[flight time: 35 minutes]

4:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Bristol/Tri-Cities Airport

4:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Bristol/Tri-Cities Airport via Air Force One en
route Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina Airport
[flight time: 50 minutes]

5:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Raleigh-Durham Airport

Greeters: John Edwards
 Elizabeth Edwards
 Emma Edwards
 Marvin Blount, Sr.
 Rufus Edminsten
 Barlow Hargett
 Senator Larry Shaw
 Elaine Marshall, Secretary of State
 Harlan Boyles, State Treasurer
 Ralph Campbell, State Auditor
 James Graham, State Agriculture Commissioner
 Harry Payne, State Labor Commissioner
 Jim Long, State Commissioner of Insurance
 Michael Ward, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
 John Baker, Sheriff, Wake County

5:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Raleigh-Durham Airport via motorcade en
route State Fairgrounds
[drive time: 20 minutes]

5:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Governor W. Kerr Scott Building, State
Fairgrounds

Greeters: Mike Easley, Attorney General, Reception Co-Chair
 Dennis Wicker, Lieutenant Governor, Reception Co-Chair
 Marc Basnight, State Senator
 Barbara Allen, Chair, State Democratic Party

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Thursday, July 30, 1998

6:00 pm-
6:35 pm

PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
TENT
State Fairgrounds
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 100 guests in attendance (60 photos).

6:45 pm-
7:25 pm

JOHN EDWARDS FOR SENATE RECEPTION
GOVERNOR W. KERR SCOTT BUILDING
State Fairgrounds
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be a pre-program.

Note: There will be 2,000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the **President**, accompanied by Governor James B. Hunt, John Edwards, Erskine Bowles, Dan Blue and Jennette Hyde.
- Dan Blue introduces Governor James B. Hunt.
- Governor James B. Hunt makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Erskine Bowles.
- Erskine Bowles makes remarks.
- Governor Hunt introduces John Edwards.
- John Edwards makes brief remarks.
- Governor Hunt introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

7:25 pm-
7:30 pm

DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
BACKSTAGE
State Fairgrounds

7:30 pm-
7:31 pm

POLICE PHOTOGRAPHS
BACKSTAGE
State Fairgrounds

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Thursday, July 30, 1998

7:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Governor W. Kerr Scott Building, State Fairgrounds via motorcade en route Dorton Arena, State Fairgrounds [drive time: 5 minutes]
7:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Dorton Arena, State Fairgrounds
7:45	pm-	GREET OVERFLOW CROWD
8:10	pm	DORTON ARENA State Fairgrounds Staff Contact: Craig Smith Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg POOL PRESS
		-- The President , accompanied by John Edwards and Governor James B. Hunt, enters the room.
		-- The President works a ropeline and departs.
8:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs State Fairgrounds via motorcade en route Raleigh-Durham Airport [drive time: 20 minutes]
8:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Raleigh-Durham Airport
8:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Raleigh-Durham Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 55 minutes]
9:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
10:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews via Marine One en route The White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
10:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
BC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC

July 29, 1998 (8:57pm)

A



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

1998 JUL 29 04:17:20

July 29, 1998

AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS EVENT

DATE: July 30, 1998
LOCATION: New River, West Jefferson, North Carolina
TIME: 12:20pm - 1:40pm
FROM: Kathleen A. McGinty *MVT for KAM*

I. PURPOSE

You are officially designating 14 American Heritage Rivers across the country. The communities along these rivers will receive help over the next five years tapping federal resources to carry out their plans for revitalizing their rivers and riverfronts.

The designations cover the Blackstone and Woonasquatucket Rivers (MA, RI), Connecticut River (CT, VT, NH, MA), Cuyahoga River (OH), Detroit River (MI), Hanalei River (HI), Hudson River (NY), Lower Mississippi River (LA, TN), Upper Mississippi River (IA, IL, MN, MO, WI), New River (NC, VA, WV), Rio Grande (TX), Potomac River (DC, MD, PA, VA, WV), St. Johns River (FL), Upper Susquehanna-Lackawanna Watershed (PA), and Willamette River (OR).

II. BACKGROUND

In your 1997 State of the Union address, you announced the American Heritage Rivers initiative to recognize and reward local efforts to restore and protect America's waterways. The response was overwhelming. The Administration received 126 nominations from 46 states and the District of Columbia. Nearly 200 members of Congress, over 500 mayors, and 21 governors expressed their support for the initiative.

Last month the American Heritage Rivers Advisory Committee recommended ten rivers for your designation, and encouraged you to consider additional designations. As you know, you chose to add four designations for a total of fourteen. The Vice President announced the selections on Monday at the White House, and today you are making the official designations. To amplify the message, members of the Cabinet will be participating in events in many of the designated river communities.

You will be traveling to the New River which, despite its name, is geologically the oldest river in North America. The work of the communities along the New River exemplifies

local efforts to restore and protect the cultural, historic, environmental, and economic values of their rivers. The rural character of the area has cultivated a unique mix of American values: while there are many families living below the poverty line, there is relatively little economic disparity, small farms are common, big business is minimal, natural areas are still relatively intact, and there is a genuine sense of community. The New River epitomizes Thomas Jefferson's dream for a "small farm America" -- and it is that dream that the community hopes American Heritage Rivers designation can help preserve.

For each American Heritage River, a federal employee will be designated as a "River Navigator" to help communities identify federal programs and resources to help carry out their plans. Federal agencies will also make field staff available to help match community needs with available resources.

All other communities that submitted nominations will be encouraged to continue their river restoration efforts. Each will be invited to a symposium this fall to exchange ideas with other communities and to learn about government and private resources that can help.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event participants

The Vice President, Governor James Hunt, Congressman Richard Burr, Erskine Bowles, Sheila Morgan

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

NOTE: There will be a pre-program

- Offstage announcement of Governor James Hunt, Representative Richard Burr, Erskine Bowles, and Sheila Morgan;
- Offstage announcement of YOU and the Vice President;
- Representative Burr makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Erskine Bowles;
- Erskine Bowles makes brief remarks and introduces Governor James Hunt;
- Governor James Hunt makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President;
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces Sheila Morgan;

- Sheila Morgan makes brief remarks and introduces YOU;
- YOU make remarks;
- You proceed to the desk and sign the American Heritage Rivers proclamation;
- You work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENT

-Background on river designations

B

Draft 7/29/98 8:00pm
Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS
WEST JEFFERSON, NORTH CAROLINA
July 30, 1998**

Acknowledge: VP Gore, Gov. Jim Hunt, Erskine Bowles, Rep. Richard Burr, Rep. Nick Rahall [RAY-hall], Chairman of the Ashe County Commission George Yeats [YATES] Chairperson of the Federal Advisory Committee Dayton Duncan, all other members of the advisory committee who are here today, Chairperson of the American Heritage Rivers Alliance Peter Stroh, NC Poet Laureate Fred Chappell [CHAP-pul], ~~former~~ Shiela Morgan.

After having Erskine Bowles bend my ear about this beautiful place for years, I am grateful I have finally found a way to visit -- and with such a pleasant task to perform. In a few moments, I will sign a proclamation making it official. We are awarding our nation's first American Heritage River designations to the following rivers and their communities: the New River, the Blackstone and Woonasquatucket [wuh-NAHS-kwa-tuck-et], the ~~Connecticut~~, the Cuyahoga [kai-a-HOAG-a], the Detroit, the Hanelei [hahn-ah-LAY], the Upper and Lower Mississippi, the Potomac, the Rio Grande, the St. Johns, the Willamette [wil-LAM-et], and last but not least, the Upper Susquehanna and Lackawanna [lack-ah-WAHN-ah]. Congratulations to all of you. We are as proud of you as you are of these magnificent rivers.

the Hudson

For the past 5 ½ years, the Vice President and I have worked hard to honor one of our nation's oldest and most enduring values: our obligation to preserve and pass on to future generations the Earth that God gave to us. That is what this river initiative is all about.

Like the rings of a stately old oak, the currents of America's rivers carry remarkable stories. The New River tells stories of a region -- Southern Appalachia -- where tight-knit communities remain true to tradition, where neighbors share a vision of wise stewardship of the water and the land. It tells stories of an emerging nation, for Col. Peter Jefferson, Thomas's father, surveyed this river, and Daniel Boone trapped here for beaver and bear. It tells stories of earlier settlement, through tools left by the Canaway, Cherokee, and Creek. And it tells the story of our planet. Scientists can tell by the river's location and direction of flow that the New River is the second oldest river on the face of the Earth.

The other American Heritage Rivers tell compelling stories of their own. And there is one story that all of our American Heritage Rivers share: the story of communities rallying around their rivers the way true neighbors rally around each other in times of need. In each and every community that won this designation -- and in dozens of others that came close -- we were overwhelmed by the cooperation between interests that don't always see eye to eye and by the creative plans communities forged for protecting natural resources, spurring economic revitalization, and preserving our cultural heritage.

Now we will work with you to realize your plans. There will be no federal mandates, no restrictions on property-holders' rights. Our goal is to help local groups enhance historic rivers

and make them an attractive and commercially vibrant part of community life.

Here, for example, we will start working with the New River Heritage Task Force to help family farmers increase their income with alternative crops and innovative techniques, while cutting the flow of pollutants into the river. On the Detroit River, we'll help revitalize the urban waterfront to bring new opportunity to downtown Detroit. On the St. Johns River we will help control future floods, while enhancing environmental protection for rare species like the manatee. On each of the rivers, we will help unite communities to further our nation's river renaissance.

For nearly three decades now, America has made strong, visible, and bipartisan progress in cleaning up our communities, while enhancing our economy at the same time. Today our environment is the cleanest in a generation -- and our economy is the strongest in a generation.

Unfortunately, some in Congress seek to turn their back on this history of bipartisan success. They see dying streams, poisoned fields, or noxious air as abstract concerns, or problems to be deferred for some other day.

We need progress, not partisanship, in the effort to clean our water. Today, 40% of our waters are still too polluted for fishing and swimming. That is why I launched a Clean Water Action Plan to help communities finish the job. But Congress has refused to fully fund this vital initiative. I ask them to reconsider. Every child should have the opportunity to fish or swim or just float on a river as healthy as yours.

We need progress, not partisanship, in the effort to protect our land. In February, I submitted a list of 100 new sites we can add to our nation's endowment of protected lands, including a beautiful site here in the Southern Appalachians, along the trout-rich Thompson River. While Congress has appropriated the money to preserve natural and historic treasures, the leadership has refused to release the funds. Today, I ask Congress once again: Let's work together to protect these wonders for all time.

We need progress, not partisanship, to meet the challenge of climate change. This year, hundreds of our communities have been afflicted by searing heat, floods, fires, and drought. This is only a sampling of the dangerous weather patterns we could face if we do not act soon. Yet instead of investing in a common-sense strategy to reduce greenhouse gas pollution, the majority in Congress wants to cut programs for energy efficiency and renewable energy -- programs that long have enjoyed the support of business and environmentalists, Republicans and Democrats.

And for us to make bipartisan progress, the congressional majority must stop using quiet legislative gimmicks to weaken environmental protection. On one bill in the Senate, for instance, lawmakers have attached riders that would cripple wildlife protection efforts, deny taxpayers a fair return from oil leasing on public lands, and allow a \$30 million road through an Alaska wildlife refuge -- the first road ever through federal wilderness.

Standing here today on the banks of the New River makes it clear to me why honoring our environment is an obligation that must rise above any narrow concern. This ancient river has

flowed through the heart of this land for hundreds of millions of years longer than blood has flowed through human hearts. The Cherokee even tell us that this was the very first river created by the Great Spirit's hand. Who are we, such brief visitors on this Earth, to spoil the rivers and other treasures that were here so long before we arrived? We must work together, as this community has done for generations, to preserve all these sacred gifts for all time.

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C

New River

North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia



Despite its name, the New River is the oldest river in North America. Geologists estimate that it is about 320 million years old, meaning it was already in place when the Appalachian Mountains were formed. The New originates in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina and flows north for 250 miles through mountains, rolling hills and farmland, to the steep gorges of West Virginia's coal country. Much of the country it passes through is relatively isolated and rural, with population density averaging 50 people per square mile.

River Resources

Traditional Southern Appalachian culture is predominant along the entire river, with a strong emphasis on kinship, community and religion. Much of the land remains in agriculture -- row crops, tobacco, dairy, cattle and sheep -- with forestry, manufacturing and tourism also contributing to the regional economy. Small farms are common and local craftsmen turn out handmade paper, fabric, quilts and toys.

Natural areas are still relatively intact along much of the river. The region is home to a wide variety of wildlife and has developed a variety of recreational opportunities. Aside from hunting and fishing, these include kayaking, canoeing, bird-watching, camping and other outdoor activities.

Community Action Plan

Communities along the New River are committed to maintaining traditional land uses, including agriculture, fishing, forestry, and recreation, while generating new economic activity to compensate for the long-term decline of employment in coal mining. Their plan, developed with a strong emphasis on local control, is aimed at enabling families to continue to work and live on the land, providing incentives for private conservation efforts, minimizing the impact of new development, promoting tourism and preserving the quality of the New River.

Development of the action plan helped strengthen community ties and improve local cooperation. For example, the communities of Bakersville and West Jefferson worked together on the plan and when Bakersville was flooded last January, residents of West Jefferson pitched in to help their neighbors dig out.

Contacts

Mikki Sager, The Conservation Fund (919) 967-2223
Patrick Woodie, Allegheny Chamber of Commerce (336) 372-5473

Blackstone and Woonasquatucket Rivers *Rhode Island, Massachusetts*



The Blackstone and Woonasquatucket Rivers flow through 26 communities with more than 1 million people before merging to flow into Providence Harbor, and then into the head of Narragansett Bay. The region has been populated for more than 10,000 years. Descendants of the Nipmuc, Wampanoag and Narragansett tribes that inhabited the area at the time of the first white settlers still live there today.

Historic sites along the 46-mile-long Blackstone and the 14-mile-long Woonasquatucket tell the story of the region's transition from pristine forest to agriculture to early industry. Dozens of dams harnessed the river's power to fuel the factories that made the area a birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution. The riverfront cities of Worcester and Providence are two of the three largest cities in New England.

River Resources

Heavy industrial use of the rivers left a legacy of pollution and abandoned waterfronts. Recent cleanup and restoration efforts, however, have improved water quality and reclaimed historical areas and buildings. More than 5,000 buildings in the region are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and thousands more are eligible for listing.

Dams built along the rivers helped create marshes and wetlands, which have made the region a major flyway for migrating waterfowl. The watershed is home to more than 60 endangered and threatened species, including the blue-spotted salamander and the eastern box turtle, and its forests contain extensive old-growth stands.

Community Action Plan

The 26 communities along the rivers have undertaken a variety of efforts over the past two decades to improve water quality, restore historic districts, and revitalize local economies. Designation as an American Heritage River will help integrate ongoing and future activities, allowing the communities to pool resources and work in concert to realize their visions for the Blackstone and Woonasquatucket Rivers.

Contact

Jane B. Sherman, The Providence Plan, (401) 455-8880

Connecticut River

*Connecticut, Massachusetts, New
Hampshire and Vermont*



Like a great main street of New England, the Connecticut River flows 410 miles from the Canadian border to the coast of Connecticut, forming the New Hampshire-Vermont state line, bisecting both Massachusetts and Connecticut, and draining an 11,260 square mile watershed. For 300 years, the river has played a key role in the history of New England. It was the nation's first large river highway and retains the remains of six early canals, dating back to 1795.

Ninety-nine cities and towns border the Connecticut River, including the cities of Springfield and Hartford. The entire watershed encompasses more than 400 cities and towns with a combined population of 2 million, including students at 35 universities and colleges.

River Resources

The Connecticut is an economic lifeline for the region. In communities along its banks, some 50,000 businesses employ more than 643,000 people and generate revenues of more than \$200 billion a year. Agriculture still covers 11 percent of the watershed's land, producing a wide variety of products and specialty foods. Tourism is a major economic activity throughout the region, with visitors coming from around the world.

The land ranges from forests and sparsely-populated rural areas in the northern end, including New England's great Northern Forest, to suburbs and industrialized urban areas in southern Massachusetts and Connecticut. The river's watershed includes one of the nation's least-disturbed tidal marsh systems in the nation and is a key habitat for a wide variety of birds and other wildlife. The river and its tributaries also play a central role in efforts to restore Atlantic salmon runs.

Community Action Plan

The Connecticut River Action plan draws together a variety of plans from communities, states, regional commissions, non-profit organizations, and federal agencies. Over the past 20 years, major steps have been taken to restore the river. The action plan, which will continue those efforts, envisions a river with clean water, salmon runs, improved and diverse recreational opportunities, protected open lands and river access, and riverfront development in downtown areas. Designation as an American Heritage River will be a key to improving partnerships and cooperation and ensuring grassroots support along the entire river.

Contact

Whitty Sanford, Connecticut River Watershed Council, Inc. (413) 529-9500

Cuyahoga River

Ohio



The Cuyahoga flows for 100 miles, through the cities of Akron and Cleveland before emptying into Lake Erie. The river supports one of the most densely populated and industrialized urban areas in America. In 1969, the Cuyahoga became a stark symbol of water pollution when oil slicks on the river's surface caught fire. The burning river captured the attention of the nation and became a rallying point for passage of the Clean Water Act. Through new laws and new partnerships, water quality on the river has improved dramatically, and today the Cuyahoga River and the communities it supports are experiencing a rebirth.

River Resources

The Cuyahoga River's accessibility by ship, train, and truck helped make Cleveland a major manufacturing and shipping center. The Port of Cleveland is the third largest port on the Great Lakes and one of the nation's largest overseas ports, moving cargo to and from 100 ports worldwide. The cleanup of the Cuyahoga has provided significant opportunities for economic development, most notably along Cleveland's waterfront, now home to the Great Lakes Science Center and Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

Land along the Cuyahoga ranges from lush marshes at the headwaters, to rolling hills of beech, maple, oak and hemlock, to the urban neighborhoods of Cleveland. The Cuyahoga River valley is a unique biological crossroads in the transition zone between the Central Lowlands to the west and the Appalachian Plateau to the east. The many city, county, and national parks located along the river and its tributaries include the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area and the 19,000-acre Cleveland Metroparks system.

Community Action Plan

The Cuyahoga River Action Plan is focused on balanced planning of economic and environmental uses of the river and the surrounding landscape. Currently four partnerships, which include community-based organizations, nonprofit organizations, water quality agencies and local governments, are operating to restore the watershed. Each concentrates on different aspects of the river, dealing with such issues as water quality and habitat restoration, expanded recreation, historic preservation, land conservation, and economic development. Designation as an American Heritage River will support efforts to bring these four partnerships together in a coordinated effort to restore and revitalize the watershed.

Contact

Theodore Esborn, Cuyahoga River Remedial Action Plan, Cleveland, OH (216) 241-2414

Detroit River *Michigan*



The 32-mile long Detroit River is part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway, which extends from Duluth, Minnesota to Montreal, Canada. Since the first trading post was established in 1701 at Fort Pontchartrain near what is now Detroit, the river has played a central role in the economic and cultural life of the region. Once a "roadway" for Native Americans and early settlers, it later carried black slaves fleeing the South. Early this century, it linked iron mines from the north and coal mines from the south, fueling the growth of the automobile and steel industries.

The Detroit River is central to life in modern-day Detroit, both as a working river and as a source of recreation. The 982-acre Belle Isle Park along the river is one of the nation's most heavily used urban parks. Downtown riverfront promenades link restaurants, theaters, shopping and outdoor plazas where each year millions of people enjoy international festivals.

River Resources

The Detroit River serves more than 5 million people with drinking water, recreation and cultural opportunities. It is the busiest port in the Great Lakes, with 8,000 commercial vessels each year carrying more than 100 million tons of cargo. The United States and Canada are the world's biggest trading partners, exchanging goods worth \$1 billion a day, and one-third of all mercantile trade between the two countries goes over the Ambassador Bridge between Ontario and Detroit.

While the river paid a heavy price during the industrial growth of the region, cleanup efforts have improved water quality, and wildlife again flourishes. The river supports more than 3 million waterfowl, millions of walleye migrate annually through its waters, and where the river empties into Lake Erie, protected wetlands support over 300 threatened and endangered species.

Community Action Plan

Building on existing efforts, the Action Plan aims to further environmental restoration, expand river-based economic opportunities and promote the region's unique culture and history. Specific goals include reducing toxic pollution, encouraging environmentally sound riverfront industry, and improving access to riverside parks and wildlife areas. A primary focus is supporting river-related activities in connection with Detroit 300 -- the celebration of Detroit's 300th birthday in 2001.

Contacts

Peter W. Stroh, Greater Detroit American Heritage River Team (313) 446-2100
Nettie Seabrook, Office of Mayor Dennis Archer (313) 224-3752

Hanalei River

Hawaii



The Hanalei River, on the north shore of the island of Kauai, flows 16 miles through one of America's most scenic, biologically unique, and culturally significant regions. It begins 3,500 feet up on the slopes of Mt. Waialeale -- which receives more than 450 inches of rain a year, making it one of the wettest places on earth. Draining a 23-square mile watershed, the river runs 16 miles through pristine wilderness, pastures and cropland, emptying into crescent-shaped Hanalei Bay, renowned for its white-sand beaches.

River Resources

The river drains a lush valley populated by uniquely Hawaiian plants and animals, many of them endangered. The valley also contains a number of archeological historical sites reflecting traditional Hawaiian culture and practices, which continue to shape life along the river today. For instance, the valley produces 60 percent of the state's supply of taro, a traditional Hawaiian staple.

The lower portions of the river form an estuary that serves as a nursery and habitat for a number of fisheries in the highly productive waters of Hanalei Bay. The Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge provides essential habitat for endangered Hawaiian waterbirds. The area's unique and abundant natural resources draw a growing number of tourists, hikers, campers and kayakers.

Because of the beauty of the area and the variety of wildlife, tourism is also increasing, raising new issues. Recreational commercialization is increasing, presenting a challenge of ensuring that small family owned businesses can thrive.

Community Action Plan

The Hanalei community is working to preserve traditional lifestyles and protect unique natural resources in the face of increasing population and economic pressures for development. Designation as an American Heritage River provides an opportunity for local governments and stakeholders to establish a forum for resolving potential conflicts over use of the river. The stakeholders will work together to collect data, distribute information, and develop a community-based management plan that includes land acquisition, public access, local input, and identification of projects needed to implement the plan.

Contact

Michael H. Kido, Hawaii Stream Research Center, University of Hawaii (808) 822-8984

Hudson River New York



The Hudson, which flows 315 miles from the Adirondack Mountains to New York Harbor, is one of the nation's most important commercial and recreational rivers. The first great river encountered by European settlers, it played a key role in both Native American and Colonial settlement and trade, figured prominently in the American Revolution, and inspired the first American school of landscape painting. The nation's first military academy, West Point, was built on its banks.

More than 8 million people in 19 counties live in the Hudson River Valley -- from the 130,000 permanent residents of Adirondack Park to the north, to the 5.3 million residents of New York City to the south.

River Resources

Tourism and agriculture remain the Hudson River Valley's leading industries -- about 1 million acres of the valley are farmland. Since World War II, many corporations have located in lower portion of the valley, near New York City. In recent years, urban revitalization has restored some downtown areas in the valley, attracting artists and antique dealers.

The river's estuary, extending for the lower 154 miles of the valley, is a major spawning ground for Atlantic commercial fishery. The Hudson River is one of the few places in America where shad are still commercially fished. The valley's flyway is a major home for migratory birds such as ducks and geese. Last year, a pair of bald eagles successfully bred along the Hudson for the first time in a century.

Community Action Plan

Communities and non-profit organizations along the Hudson long have been active in protecting the region's natural resources. In the 1960s, Scenic Hudson was organized and began protection efforts which helped lead to the National Environmental Policy Act. More than 400 environmental groups, sportsmen's organizations, historic societies and non-profit organizations are working on a wide variety of projects. The state has adopted a comprehensive program to manage all aspects of the river and integrate environmental restoration and economic revitalization. Designation as an American Heritage River will help improve coordination among federal, state, local, and private efforts to improve and protect the river's water and wetlands, restore waterfront communities, and stimulate cultural activity.

Contacts

Gavin Donohue, Office of Governor George Pataki (518) 457-2390
Gary Sheffer, New York Department of Environmental Conservation (518) 457-5400
Deborah DeWan, Scenic Hudson (914) 473-4440

Lower Mississippi River

Louisiana and Tennessee



The Mississippi River is perhaps the most renowned of America's great rivers. It is 2,340 miles long, making it the longest river in North America. And it drains 1.15 million square miles in the Midwest, the third-largest river basin in the world. For generations, the river known as the "Father of Waters" and the "Big Muddy" has inspired artists and writers, including Mark Twain.

Since 1682, when the explorer LaSalle claimed the entire Mississippi Valley for France, the river has been central to the economy of the region. Today, millions of people live in towns large and small along the Mississippi. A number of major cities grew up as river ports, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans.

River Resources

The lower Mississippi is a foundation of the economy and culture of the American South. The stretch from the Gulf of Mexico to Baton Rouge supports the largest complex of port facilities in the world. Nearly half of U.S. grain exports enter the global marketplace through transfer facilities on the lower Mississippi. The Mississippi delta region is one of the richest farm belts in the country, its soils replenished by periodic floods going back centuries.

Four million acres of coastal marshes and swamps along the Mississippi represent 40 percent of the estuarine wetlands in the lower 48 states. These wetlands provide winter refuge for nearly 70 percent of the ducks and geese traveling the Mississippi River and Central Flyways, and support 40 percent of the nation's annual commercial harvest of fish and shellfish.

Community Action Plan

The American Heritage Rivers designation for the lower Mississippi covers the stretches through Memphis and from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. The city of Memphis is working to revitalize its downtown riverfront area by improving public access, preserving open spaces and historic sites, and creating new recreational opportunities. Plans from Baton Rouge to New Orleans include creation of a riverside community center, cleanup and redevelopment of riverfront property, preservation of cultural and historic sites, and development of a comprehensive plan to protect coastal resources.

Contacts

Gerald White, Office of Mayor Marc Morial, New Orleans, LA (504) 565-8115
The Honorable Willie Herenton, Mayor of Memphis, TN (901) 576-6011

Potomac River

*Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West
Virginia, District of Columbia*



The Potomac River and its watershed lie at the heart of the American experience, from the river's agricultural highlands to the Capitol and monuments of Washington, DC. Flowing 383 miles and draining a basin of 14,670 square miles, the Potomac has played a key role in the nation's history. The Potomac basin contains the first evidence of inhabited structures in North America, the homes of Paleo-Indians who inhabited the Shenandoah Valley some 12,000 years ago. In modern times, the basin has been a passage to the west, a boundary between North and South during the Civil War, home of the nation's seat of government, and a gathering place for all Americans.

River Resources

The vast majority of the Potomac basin is rural and much of the land is used for agriculture. Poultry raising and processing are important to a number of local economies, particularly along the northern and western stretches of the river. Heritage tourism plays an increasingly important role in the region's economy. More than half the international visitors come to see Colonial and Civil War sites, and the many monuments and sites of the National Capital region.

A major environmental restoration effort has been under way since the 1960s, when President Lyndon Johnson declared the Potomac "a national disgrace." Treatment plant construction has led to a 90 percent reduction in polluted wastewater entering the lower reaches of the river. The river basin is a major waterfowl flyway and, despite the urban nature of Washington, more than one-third of bird species that inhabit North America can regularly be seen in the Capital region. In addition, the river is home a variety of fish which provide recreation for anglers, including trout and bass.

Community Action Plan

The action plan for the Potomac involves dozens of communities and is aimed at three broad goals: continued improvement in water quality and environmental restoration along with development of effective flood control plans; promotion of the region's rich historical heritage and recreational opportunities; and involvement of citizens at local levels. The action plan is designed to improve communication and planning among the river's diverse communities and interests.

The American Heritage River designation includes the entire Potomac River Basin, excluding Hardy County, West Virginia and Old Town, Maryland.

Contact

Karen Zachary, Coordinator - Potomac River American Heritage River Nomination (703) 522-8783

Rio Grande

Texas



The Rio Grande flows from Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico. Vestiges of the region's earliest inhabitants can be found in pictographs in caves along the river, and the Spanish presence in the region dates to 1520.

The river forms the boundary between Mexico and the United States, and both sides of the border have experienced rapid population growth in recent years. Thirty-two major cities with an estimated 9 million people are on or near the river, including El Paso and Laredo. The Texas population is projected to almost double within the next 15 years, while the population along the Mexican side may double or triple during that time.

River Resources

The economy of the region is changing rapidly, spurred in part by free trade. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has fueled a manufacturing boom on the Mexican side of the river, and trade between Mexico and Texas is a key part of the regional economy. Outside metropolitan areas, livestock ranching and other agricultural uses predominate. Eighty percent of Texas' share of Rio Grande water is devoted to agriculture.

Although water quality has suffered in recent years, the lower Rio Grande Valley remains one of the most biologically diverse regions in the United States. Bird and waterfowl sanctuaries in the region draw visitors from the around the world.

Community Action Plan

The Consortium of the Rio Grande (CoRio) represents 25 cities, seven counties, and numerous other jurisdictions along the river. The action plan will focus on creating partnerships between local, state and federal entities to assess water needs; support voluntary environmental, economic and cultural initiatives; address bi-lateral issues; and protect individual property rights. CoRio will work with local communities to improve cooperation and coordination. It will also identify and access technical and financial resources.

The American Heritage River designation includes the cities of El Paso, Laredo and Brownsville, TX; Big Bend National Park; Amistad National Recreation Area; Falcon Reservoir; and Atastosa Wildlife Preserve.

Contact

Diane Copelin/ David Austin, Office of Congressman Silvestre Reyes (202) 225-4831

St. Johns River *Florida*



The St. Johns River is the longest river in Florida and one of only three rivers in the nation that flows north. The river begins as a broad marsh at its headwaters south of Cape Canaveral and ends up as one of the largest deep-water ports on the Atlantic at its mouth in Jacksonville. During its entire 310-mile course, the river drops only 30 feet, making it one of the laziest rivers in the world.

Recorded history on the St. Johns River is among the oldest in the United States. The first outpost on the river was established by the French in 1562 -- 50 years before the first English settlement in Jamestown, VA. Later, the Spanish controlled the river and named it the Rio de San Juan, which was translated to the St. Johns River after English acquired Florida in 1763. Today, 3.5 million people live in communities along the river.

River Resources

The St. Johns provides a major route for commercial shipping and has one of the largest ports on the East Coast, in Jacksonville. Commercial and sportfishing on the river is a multimillion dollar industry. Boating of all kinds flourishes along the river, creating one of the region's most viable industries and recreational opportunities. Many hiking and jogging trails, including the Florida National Scenic Trail, wind their way along the river.

The river supports a diverse array of wildlife, from bald eagles to blue herons to the endangered manatee. The lower stretch, where river water mixes with saltwater from the Atlantic, forms an estuary supporting shrimp and oysters. Dolphins often make their way 20 miles upriver, and can be spotted by office workers in Jacksonville high-rises.

Community Action Plan

Major plans are being developed and implemented for the three major basins within the St. Johns River -- called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Basin Projects. These projects include water quality, flood protection and watershed restoration efforts along the entire length of the river, and represent unprecedented cooperation among cities and counties along the St. Johns. The American Heritage River designation will enable the communities to sustain existing programs and plan future initiatives for the St. Johns.

The American Heritage River designation includes the entire length of the river, excluding the fourth, sixth, and fifteenth Congressional Districts.

Contact

Gordon Speed, Office of Mayor John Delaney, Jacksonville, FL (904) 630-1786

Upper Susquehanna- Lackawanna Watershed *Pennsylvania*



The Susquehanna and Lackawanna rivers of northeastern Pennsylvania form two of the most scenic valleys in the country. High, green ridges provide picturesque views of shimmering water and quaint towns. During the 1800s, the region produced large amounts of anthracite coal that helped fuel America's emergence as an industrial power. The coal industry collapsed in the 1900s, leaving behind economic decline and environmental degradation from polluted mine runoff. Today, the communities along the Upper Susquehanna and Lackawanna Rivers are reversing the trends of the past and establishing sustainable development practices for the stewardship and development of the abundant natural and cultural resources in the region.

River Resources

The Susquehanna is one of the nation's largest rivers, and provides more than half of the freshwater flow into the Chesapeake Bay. The watershed is home to waterfowl, trout, deer, bears, and small mammals. Numerous federal, state, county, and local parks and gamelands within the watershed support skiing, hunting, and fishing. A developing network of trails and rail-to-trail projects provides opportunities for hiking and biking.

Forests and cropland represent more than half of the land on the watershed, and truck farms, dairy farms, and tree farms dot the landscape. In the cities of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, new partnerships are resulting in urban renewal. The Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce has spearheaded new projects such as a soon-to-be completed convention center, a business development center, and several industrial parks. Historic Steam Town in Scranton has become the nation's premier railroad museum, following a \$66 million investment by the National Park Service.

Community Action Plan

Since the early 1980s, citizens and organizations in the watershed have completed several projects to restore the rivers, protect important natural resources, and foster economic revitalization. The community's plan to restore and enhance the watershed includes completion of a comprehensive ecosystem study, expansion of flood protection, restoration of mine-scarred land, promotion of economic growth, and creation of new recreational and educational resources. American Heritage River designation will give the community the opportunity to implement a regional strategy for reclaiming the two rivers as the watershed's most outstanding resources.

Contact

J.J. Balaban, U.S. House of Representatives-The Honorable Paul E. Kanjorski (202) 225-6511

Upper Mississippi River *Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin*



The Mississippi River is perhaps the most renowned of America's great rivers. It is 2,340 miles long, making it the longest river in North America. And it drains 1.15 million square miles in the Midwest, the third-largest river basin in the world. For generations, the river known as the "Father of Waters" and the "Big Muddy" has inspired artists and writers, including Mark Twain.

Since 1682, when the explorer LaSalle claimed the entire Mississippi Valley for France, the river has been central to the economy of the region. Today, millions of people live in towns large and small along the Mississippi. A number of major cities grew up as river ports, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans.

River Resources

The Mississippi remains a key economic link through America's heartland. For centuries, floods have replenished the fertile soil of the river's floodplain, and agriculture forms the back of the river valley's economy. The paddlewheelers of the 18th century have given way to tugs and barges, which each year move more than 90 million tons of cargo on the Upper Mississippi.

The river also helps sustain one of the most diverse wildlife populations in the world. Its floodplains include dense forests of maple, cottonwood and willow, which support eagles, herons and egrets. More than 400 species of fish thrive in the river, and both commercial and recreational fishing are widespread. In addition, the river provides temporary refuge for 40 percent of North America's migratory waterfowl.

Action Plan

The American Heritage Rivers designation for the Upper Mississippi encompasses 58 communities from St. Louis to St. Paul, which together are known as the "String of Pearls." Among their many plans are redevelopment of St. Louis' aging port with housing, museums and greenways; creation of a 70,000-square-foot Mississippi River Discovery Center in Dubuque; and establishment of the Tom Sawyer University in the Quad Cities to teach the public about the river through classes on land and on the water. Plans also include a regional marketing strategy highlighting the river's cultural and natural heritage, and creation of a network of trails along the riverbanks.

Contacts

The Honorable Robert Maloney, Mayor - City of Hannibal, MO (573) 221-0111
The Honorable Terry Duggan, Mayor - City of Dubuque, IA (319) 556-2525
Kathy Wine, River Action, Inc., Davenport, IA (319) 322-2969

Willamette River

Oregon



The Willamette River begins in the Cascade Mountains and flows 187 miles through northwestern Oregon to the Pacific ocean, draining a watershed of 11,460 square miles. It flows by or through the major cities in Oregon, including Portland, Salem, Corvallis, and Eugene. More than 2 million people live in the Willamette watershed, the fastest growing portion of the state.

In the 1800s, when it was the final destination of pioneers on the Oregon Trail, the Willamette was known as the "Garden of Eden." Later, it provided a main transportation route and was overused to the point where it was known 30 years ago as one of the nation's most polluted waterways. Since then, a major cleanup effort has succeeded in beginning to restore the river.

River Resources

The Willamette plays a key role in Oregon's economy, which historically was heavily based on timber harvesting, but in recent years has become more diversified and service-oriented. High-tech industries are sprouting up near the river, which also irrigates some of the nation's most productive and diverse agricultural lands. Recreational and outdoor activities -- including fishing and boating -- are a key part of the local economy.

The river and its watershed are also home to a wide variety of fish and wildlife. The river is part of the migratory route of a variety of anadromous fish and the river and its tributaries are the spawning grounds of coho salmon, spring and fall run chinook, and steelhead and cutthroat trout.

Community Action Plan

The Willamette River Basin Task Force appointed by Governor John Kitzhaber has developed both short-term and long-term action plans for the river and its watershed. Designation as an American Heritage River will help complete and carry out an integrated vision for the Willamette. Priorities include protection and restoration of wetlands and floodplains, cost-effective solutions to flooding and sewage problems, improving the health of aquatic species and habitat, and minimizing the impacts of population growth and changing land use.

The American Heritage River designation includes the stretch from Portland to Springfield.

Contacts

Louise Solliday, Office of Governor John Kitzhaber (503) 378-3589
Kathleen Gardipee, City of Portland (503) 823-7133

D

"VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA"
HONORING JOHN EDWARDS, Candidate for U.S. Senate
WITH SPECIAL GUEST
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON

DATE:	Thursday, July 30, 1998
LOCATION:	W. Kerr Scott Building North Carolina State Fairgrounds 1025 Blue Ridge Boulevard Raleigh, North Carolina
TIME:	6:45 p.m.
FROM:	Jeannine Cota, Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this two-tier event is to raise the necessary tally funds for U. S. Senate candidate John Edwards (D). It is part of a series of "Road Shows" hosted by the DSCC.

II. BACKGROUND

On May 5, wealthy Raleigh trial attorney **John Edwards (D)** garnered 51% of the vote in a 7-way Democratic senate primary and topped the 40% required to avoid a runoff. After the primary, **YOU** called to congratulate Edwards on his victory and his new baby.

A Mason-Dixon/PMR poll conducted July 25-27 shows Senator Lauch Faircloth (R) inching upwards with 47%, against Edwards (D) with 38%, and 15% undecided in a general election match up. Faircloth's slim 1992 victory and Edwards ability to put his own money in his race leads observers to believe that Faircloth is vulnerable in 1998. The DSCC lists this race as one of its top five targets. The *Cook Political Report* recently upgraded this race from lean Republican to toss-up.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The first tier of this event will be a photo reception with approximately 100 guests for 70 photos. Please see the attached list of photo receiving line participants.

The second tier is a rally of approximately 2,200 Democratic activists, allies and elected officials from the greater Raleigh metro area and the counties surrounding Wake County. After the rally, **YOU** will proceed to an overflow room to greet overflow guests who will have seen and heard your formal program remarks.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to the pool press for remarks in the rally.

V.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Note: There is a preprogram of school bands, gospel music and elected officials.

- **YOU** arrive at 5:45 p.m. and are greeted by state Democratic Chair Barbara Allen, State Senate President Pro Tempore Marc Basnight, Attorney General Mike Easley (tbd) and Lt. Governor Dennis Wicker.
- **YOU** proceed to a photo receiving line to greet 100 guests for 70 photos.
- There will be an off-stage announcement of **YOU**, accompanied by U.S. Senate candidate John Edwards, Governor Jim Hunt, Erskine Bowles, State Rep. Dan Blue, and former ambassador Jeanette Hyde.

PROGRAM:

- State Rep. Dan Blue formally introduces Governor Jim Hunt.
- Governor Hunt proceeds to the podium and facilitates the formal speaking program.
- Governor Hunt introduces Erskine Bowles.
- Erskine Bowles makes brief remarks and returns to his seat.
- Governor Hunt returns to the podium and introduces John Edwards.
- Edwards makes brief remarks and returns to his seat.
- Governor Hunt introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks.
- **YOU** work a ropeline with John Edwards and depart to the Dorton Arena.
- **YOU** arrive the Dorton Arena and work a ropeline greeting the overflow guests and depart.

VI.

REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

VII.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Preliminary photo receiving line list (a final list will be forwarded the day of the event)
2. Bio for John Edwards

E

Ack: Gov. Hunt; Lt. Gov. Dennis Wicker;
AG Mike Easley; State Rep. Dan Blue; Hon.
Jeanette Hyde (former Amb. to Barbados);
State Dem. Chair Barbara Allen; Wake Co.
Sheriff John Baker (we support his re-
election); Erskine; Statewide elected officials
and members of Gov's Cabinet.

Music: Livingstone College Ensemble;
Durant Middle School Band & Choir; M.L.
King Jr. Choir; Rebecca Chantay Revels (singer)
accompanied by: Natasha Tillson.
Color guard: Harnett County ROTC;

• **51/2 yrs ago: New Direction, Old values:**
opp/resp/comm. Ec, Env, Edu, Welf, Cr, For.
New debate: Gov't, sol. or problem; ↗ tools.
smallest since Kennedy, most diverse.

• **Results:** 25-Cr; 28-unempl; 29-Welf;
29-BB; 32-Infl; record homeownership
College opp: Hope \$1,500, Pell, work-study
Child health: 5M, highest immunization
Env: fewer toxic dumps; preserve land
Service: 100K AmCorp; 1,000 col. AmReads

• **Big Challenges of future, demand action**
Surplus for SS. (Edwards strongly agrees)
Edu: standards, Internet
Env: climate, 5 hottest yrs. in 1990's
Eco: extend all; rural, NativeAm, inner city
Health: patients bill (Edwards' priority)

F



'98 JUL 29 PM7:24

An Independent Voice for North Carolina

John Edwards rose from modest roots to become one of America's top attorneys representing children and families against powerful special interests. And this year he went from political newcomer to runaway winner of the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate in North Carolina.

Edwards, 45, earned a national reputation in 1997, when he represented a nine-year old girl from Cary who had been maimed three years earlier by a faulty swimming pool drain. Edwards demonstrated during the trial that 13 other children across the nation had suffered similar injuries or death. Because of the incident, the North Carolina legislature enacted a drain-safety law to protect against these tragedies in the future, and it helped prompt the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue new pool guidelines. The case won Edwards and his law partner David Kirby the Association of Trial Lawyers of America's *Steven J. Sharp Public Service Award*. *Lawyers Weekly USA* named the two among its eight "Lawyers of the Year" for the entire country in 1996.

Edwards had never run for public office when he became a Senate candidate. In February, his leading primary opponent released a statewide poll showing Edwards at 5 percent. But, with an aggressive and highly focused campaign, he won 51 percent of the vote in the primary and avoided the runoff most analysts had expected.

Edwards refuses to accept campaign contributions from PACs and Washington lobbyists, saying, "I want to be a people's Senator, somebody who speaks for all the people in this state. Regular North Carolinians have absolutely no voice in Washington today."

Edwards calls for:

- Improving education by cutting bureaucracy and putting the savings into smaller class sizes and after-school programs.
- Protecting Social Security and Medicare and ending the practice of raiding the Social Security Trust Fund to balance the federal budget.
- Enacting a Patients' Bill of Rights so people can choose their doctors, know their full range of treatment options, and decide their own medical treatment in consultation with their doctors.

Edwards' focus on people reflects his background and his professional career. His father worked in textile mills for 36 years. His mother ran a small store. Edwards grew up in Robbins, in the middle of North Carolina, and played four sports in high school.

He was the first in his family to go to college, and in only three years he graduated with honors from N.C. State University. He worked his way through college doing a variety of jobs, including unloading trucks at UPS.

Edwards earned a law degree, also with honors, from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. There he met his wife, Elizabeth. They have been married over 20 years and have two daughters, Kate, 16, and Emma, born April 24th of this year.

Edwards decided early in his legal career to represent people, not big insurance companies. He began practicing law in Raleigh in 1982 and established his own firm, Edwards & Kirby, in 1993. He has won a succession of cases on behalf of individuals, many of them children, who had been permanently injured or even killed by the negligent, indifferent or reckless misconduct of others. He is known for his relentless trial preparation and effectiveness in the courtroom.

John and Elizabeth are members of Edenton Street Methodist Church in Raleigh, and they are active in the public schools. They established an after-school computer learning lab for Broughton High School students, and Elizabeth works as a volunteer at the lab. Edwards retains his interest in sports, coaching youth soccer and basketball for years, and he is an avid runner and marathoner.

Post Office Box 17707 • Raleigh, North Carolina 27619-7707 • Phone (919) 834-3300 • Fax (919) 834-3331
Toll Free (888) 458-1998 • e-mail: senate98@johnedwards.org • www.johnedwards.org

Paid for by the John Edwards for Senate Committee

G

98 JUL 29 PM 8:19

July 29, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno

RE: North Carolina Politics

PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President and MEG were last in North Carolina on August 16-28, 1997, for a family vacation on Figure Eight Island.

YOU were last in North Carolina on March 11, 1997, to speak to the State Legislature. On December 22, 1996, **YOU** visited the troops at Camp Lejeune.

POLITICAL

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1996			1992		
Dole/Kemp	1,214,399	49%	Bush/Quayle	1,134,661	43%
Clinton/Gore	1,134,661	43%	Clinton/Gore	1,114,042	43%
Perot/Stockdale	141,388	7%	Perot/Choate	357,864	14%

STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS/LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor:	James B. Hunt, Jr. (D) 57% in 1996
Lt. Governor:	Dennis Wicker (D)
Secretary of State:	Elaine Marshall (D)
Attorney General:	Michael Easley (D)
Treasurer:	Harlan Boyles (D)
Auditor:	Ralph Campbell (D)
Superintendent of Public Instruction:	Michael Ward (D)
Agriculture Commissioner	James A. Graham (D)
Labor Commissioner:	Harry E. Payne Jr. (D)
Insurance Commissioner:	Jim Long (D)
President Pro Tem:	Marc Basnight (D)
State Senate Minority Leader:	Robert Shaw (R)
House Speaker:	Harold Brubaker (R)
State House Minority Leader:	Jim Black (D)
State House:	61R/59D
State Senate:	30D/20R
U.S. Senate:	Jesse Helms (R) 53% in 1996 Lauch Faircloth (R) 50% in 1992
U.S. House:	6D/6R
Electoral Votes:	14

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

North Carolina Democrats suffered some disappointments at the top of the ticket in the '96 elections. The defeat of Harvey Gantt (D) at the hands of Senator Jesse Helms (R) was a crushing blow to many in the state, as was the victory of the Dole/Kemp team with 49% and Clinton/Gore with 43%.

Despite these setbacks, North Carolina scored a major political victory in 1996 by unseating two Republican House freshmen. In the 4th congressional district, Duke University Professor and former Rep. David Price (D) regained his seat from freshman Rep. Fred Heineman (R). Former State Superintendent Bobby Etheridge (D) defeated Helms protégé and freshman Rep. David Funderburke (R). "Blue dog" Rep. Mike McIntyre (D) held onto the seat vacated by Rep. Charlie Rose (D). With districts deep in tobacco country, both Etheridge and McIntyre actively distanced themselves from the administration's tobacco policy. The victories by Reps. Price, Etheridge, and McIntyre moved the state's delegation from 4D/8R to 6D/6R.

With an extensive list of accomplishments and a powerful campaign apparatus, Governor Jim Hunt won an unprecedented fourth term by soundly defeating Cannon Mills heir and state Rep. Robin Hayes (R). Hunt's favorability throughout North Carolina likely helped Democrats continue to keep a lock on the nine-member Council of State. Secretary of State Elaine Marshall (D) became the first woman in North Carolina history elected to a statewide office by defeating NASCAR legend Richard Petty (R). The first and only African American elected statewide in North Carolina, State Auditor Ralph Campbell (D)--brother of Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell--was reelected to a second term in 1996.

Democrats made strong gains in the General Assembly by picking up seven seats in the State House and four seats in the Senate (30D/20R).

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Jesse Helms (R)	Senator Lauch Faircloth (R)
Rep. Eva Clayton (D-01)	Rep. Bobby Etheridge (D-02)
Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr. (R-03)	Rep. David Price (D-04)
Rep. Richard Burr (R-05)	Rep. Howard Coble (R-06)
Rep. Mike McIntyre (D-07)	Rep. Bill Hefner (D-08)
Rep. Sue Myrick (R-09)	Rep. Cass Balenger (R-10)
Rep. Charles Taylor (R-11)	Rep. Mel Watt (D-12)

1998 POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

A *Charlotte Observer* - NBC 6 poll conducted July 8-15 shows that 46% of North Carolinians think **YOU** are doing an excellent job, 30% fair, and 20% poor. Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr has a 32% job approval rating and 47% disapproval rating.

The political imperatives in North Carolina in 1998 are to pick up two seats in the state House in

order to regain the gavel, and to pick up the U.S. Senate seat currently held by Senator Lauch Faircloth (R) by helping Democratic nominee and attorney John Edwards (D). Due to redistricting, the congressional races to watch are in the districts of Rep. Melvin Watt (D-12), Rep. David Price (D-04), and Rep. Bobby Etheridge (D-02). For the first time since she was first elected in 1992, Rep. Eva Clayton (D-09) faces a primary challenger that poses a real threat.

1998 SENATE RACE

Candidates. U.S. Senator **Lauch Faircloth (R)** scored a narrow victory in 1992 (50%) after former Governor and then Senator, **Terry Sanford (D)**, was forced out of the campaign due to health reasons. **John Edwards (D)**, 44, is a wealthy Raleigh trial attorney best known for successfully prosecuting a swimming pool manufacturer on behalf of 4-year-old who had a gruesome accident related to a faulty swimming pool drain. On May 5, Edwards garnered 51% of the vote in a 7-way Democratic senate primary and topped the 40% required to avoid a runoff.

Notes: After the primary, **YOU** called to congratulate John Edwards on his victory and his new baby. Additionally, **YOU** might see Terry Sanford's widow, **Margaret Rose**, who is expected to attend Edward's reception in Raleigh. This is one of her first public appearances since Terry passed away in April.

Edwards' family includes his wife, **Elizabeth**, daughter **Kate** (16), and a new baby girl, **Emma Claire** (born April 24). Edwards' 16-year-old son, **Wade**, was killed in a car crash in April 1996. But before he died, Wade won a scholastic contest in Spring 1996 which brought the whole family to the White House where they met **the First Lady**. The Edwards family founded the Wade Edwards Learning Lab which is open to all Wake County schools so that students can learn how to use computers and the Internet. His campaign platform focuses on education and he visits a school every week.

Polls. A Mason-Dixon/PMR poll conducted July 25-27 shows Faircloth (R) inching upwards against Edwards (D) in a general election match up, but Faircloth is still under 50%.

General Election Matchup

	<u>All</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Wom</u>	<u>Wht</u>	<u>Blk</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>GOP</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>4/98</u>	<u>3/98</u>
Faircloth	47%	53%	41%	57%	5%	25%	79%	46%	45%	43%
Edwards	38	33	43	27	83	58	9	34	38	32
Undec.	15	23	16	16	12	17	12	20	16	25

<u>Statewide Name ID</u>	<u>Fav/Unfav</u>	<u>ID</u>
Faircloth	45% / 22%	97%

Faircloth's slim 1992 victory and Edwards ability to put his own money in his race leads observers to believe that Faircloth is vulnerable in 1998. The DSCC lists this race as one of its top five targets. The *Cook Political Report* recently upgraded this race from lean Republican to toss-up.

Campaign Finances. According to June 30 FEC reports, Senator Faircloth has \$2.05 million cash-on-hand, raised \$1.28 million and spent \$1.13 million in the 2nd quarter of the year. Edwards has \$185,461 cash-on-hand, raised \$383,623 and spent \$1.35 million in the 2nd quarter, and has personally loaned his campaign \$3.2 million. Edwards is reportedly worth \$38.7 million. He is not accepting PAC funds or funds from lobbyists. Faircloth, however, is reportedly worth \$66.6 million and is the top PAC recipient among all senate candidates for the 2nd quarter.

Campaign Issues. The campaign issue taking center stage is managed care and patients' rights legislation. Edwards has seized the issue and forced Senator Faircloth to respond with his own ads on health care reform. Faircloth, however, is using the managed care issue to portray Edwards as a liberal millionaire trial attorney that has benefitted from suing insurance companies. Faircloth claims that trial attorneys, like Edwards, are responsible for driving up health insurance rates. The Health Benefits Coalition ran 60-second ads during June in state attacking a patient's rights bill and managed care, labeling it a Kennedy bill, and, by implication, attacking Edwards.

Democrats are making Senator Faircloth's poor voting attendance record an issue in the race. Voting records show that Faircloth ranks 97th among 100 senators in the 105th congressional session, and has missed votes on tobacco, education and a congressional pay raise. When Faircloth was North Carolina's commerce secretary, he was known for working three days a week in his Raleigh office, raising suspicions that he spent the rest of the work week on his multimillion dollar hog farm.

On July 6, Faircloth unveiled a \$184,000 ad buy that highlights his prominent role in pushing for a U. S. postage stamp that will raise money for breast-cancer research--a first of its kind marketing tool. The stamp was unveiled today at a White House ceremony that the **First Lady** attended.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

Due to redistricting, the filing period for the newly redrawn congressional seats closed on July 20. The primary is September 15.

In the first congressional district, Rep. Eva Clayton (D-01) is opposed by state Rep. Linwood Mercer (D), who poses a real threat to Clayton. Clayton has not had to run a full-fledged campaign since she was first elected in 1992.

In the 4th congressional district, Rep. David Price (D-04) will face wealthy software executive and former Wake County Republican Chair Tom Roberg (R). The 4th district includes most of the Research Triangle, Raliegh's Wake County and Chapel Hill's Orange County. Price serves on the Appropriations Committee. The race leans Democrat.

In the 8th congressional district, it will be very difficult to hold onto the seat of Rep. Bill Hefner

(D), who is retiring. Former state legislator and textile millionaire Robin Hayes (R) has a commanding fundraising lead and will likely defeat Democratic candidate Mike Taylor (D).

The most hotly contested congressional race is the newly redrawn 12th district. The new district is now about 35% African American, with about 55% Democratic registration, 10% less than originally reported. Rep. Mel Watt (D-12) faces nominal opposition in the primary from freight operator Ronnie Addock (D). There are six Republicans vying for their party's nomination, three of who live outside the 12th district. State Rep. Steve Wood (R) appears to be the most formidable primary contender.

1998 STATE HOUSE RACES

There are 120 members in the state House. After being in control of the House for more than 50 years, the Democrats lost 25 seats in 1994, representing the largest seat loss by any single legislative body in the country. The Democrats' 16-seat advantage decreased to a 9-seat deficit and Speaker Dan Blue (D), the first African-American Speaker of the House in the nation, lost the gavel. In 1996, the DNC-DLCC caucus instituted polling, mail and radio in North Carolina's state House races and won back seven seats, despite being outspent 3-1. In 1998, the partisan breakdown is 59D/61R, a 2-seat margin, and Democrats are running a caucus program of polling and mail in an effort to take back the House. State House Minority Leader **Jim Black** (D) is leading this effort.

Note: In Wake County and the greater Raleigh area where the Edwards reception is taking place, there are seven state House seats, and three of those seats are held by the following Democrats: St. Rep. **Dan Blue**, state Rep. **Bob Hensley** and state Rep. **Jane Mosely**.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Barbara Allen is the new state party chair. She recently retired as a corporate executive from Carolina Power & Light. Gary Pearce, who is on a leave of absence from state government, is Governor Hunt's chief political advisor and is a campaign advisor to the John Edwards for Senate campaign.

The state Democratic and Republican parties are still in debt after spending heavily in order to keep Governor Jim Hunt (D) and Senator Jesse Helms (R) in office during the 1996 elections. At the end of June, the Republican party debt stood at \$170,014, and the Democratic party debt was \$214,613. This year, the Republicans have raised \$573,973 and spent \$569,345; the Democrats have raised \$415,391 and spent \$377,129.

2000 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Four term Governor **Jim Hunt** (D) is barred from seeking reelection in 2000. Democrats will likely face an ugly primary battle in 2000. The most often mentioned possible candidates include: Lt. Governor **Dennis Wicker** (D), state Attorney General **Mike Easley** (D), state

Transportation Secretary **Norris Tolson (D)**. Wicker has a strong county organization and fundraising operation. Easley is a polished politician and has developed a high profile through TV public service announcements on campaign finance reform, anti-teen smoking legislation, and drunk driving legislation. This race could largely be decided by Hunt if he chooses to tap a successor. Most recently, **Erskine Bowles** has been mentioned as a possible candidate.

On the Republican side, the most often mentioned possible candidates include: House Majority Leader Leo Daughtry (R), former Charlotte Mayor and State Rep. Richard Vinroot (R), Rep. Rick Burr (R-05), Raleigh Mayor Tom Fetzner (R), and State Senator Mark McDaniel (R).

HOT ISSUES

North Carolina General Assembly Budget Session.

The General Assembly convened in May for the budget session and can only deal with budget issues that have passed either the House or Senate in 1997. They are in the appropriation's phase of the session. Both chambers have approved their budgets and will go to conference in August. Governor Hunt's legislative priorities include Smart Start expansion, teacher raises and education reforms, juvenile justice initiatives, environmental efforts, and the economic incentive package.

Environment.

The state Senate proposed \$53 million for the Clean Water Management Trust Fund and resources for monitoring, quick-response and other water programs. The state House version of the legislation proposed cutting the Trust Fund contribution in half, with no funding for other water initiatives.

Managed Care.

One of the hottest issues in this year's Senate race is managed care. The North Carolina General Assembly has enacted these laws:

- the right to have emergency room care covered when deemed necessary by a prudent lay person
- the right to receive out of network care when a plan is inadequate
- a woman's right to gain access to an obstetrician or gynecologist
- prohibition of gag rules that do not allow doctors to tell patients of alternative treatments.

Smart Start.

Smart Start is Governor Hunt's signature program which provides early childhood, healthcare, day care, and education resources to the local level through county public private partnerships. It serves 55 out of 100 counties and Hunt is seeking to expand the program. Last week, state House Republicans cut \$30 million out of Governor Jim Hunt's (D) Smart Start Program (which is modeled after the federal Head Start program) by pitting Smart Start funding against programs for the developmentally disabled. This forced legislators to choose between the two programs. In March of this year, Democrats attempted to provide health insurance for uninsured children of the working poor, while the Republicans attempted to take out all dental and eye benefits.

Redistricting

On June 22, a federal court approved the new North Carolina congressional district map that was submitted by the North Carolina General Assembly. Statewide, nearly a half-million people moved into new districts. The 12th congressional district of Rep. Mel Watt (D), now has 33% African American registration, down from about 53% in the district that has elected him three times.

Economic Package.

Governor Hunt's economic package was approved by the General Assembly on July 23. The Economic Opportunity Act focuses on four areas including 1) improving job opportunities in rural areas; 2) increasing job opportunities in inner-city areas; 3) targeting incentives to attract high-impact companies; and 4) extending the William S. Lee Quality Jobs and Business Expansion Act. The Act includes incentives for the \$300 million Nucor steel recycling and production facility which is creating 300 jobs in northeastern North Carolina. Federal Express plans to build a mid-Atlantic hub in Guilford County, creating 1,500 new jobs through a \$300 million investment.

NORTH CAROLINA AT A GLANCE

- The 1995 estimated population was 7.4 million.
- 76% of North Carolina residents are white, 22% are African American, and 1% are Hispanic.
- 13% of North Carolina residents are 65 or older.
- 55% of North Carolina households are married couples, 46% are married couples with children.
- Median household income is estimated at \$31,888.
- 70% of North Carolina residents have graduated from high school, and 21% have a bachelor's degree or more.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 48% of the voting age population (VAP) compared to 50% in 1992. Turnout in the 1994 election was 29% of VAP.

H

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 JUL 29 4:10

July 29, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: TODD AND RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Pfiesteria: Occurrences of *Pfiesteria* in NC have been linked to harmful nutrients from farm runoff entering the state's rivers, notably the Neuse River. NC's Environmental Management Commission has adopted a draft Neuse River Nutrient Sensitive Waters Management Strategy to establish a goal of a 30 percent reduction nitrogen for the Neuse River. This reduction should reduce or eliminate outbreaks of *Pfiesteria*. (EPA)

Total Maximum Daily Loads Lawsuit: In January 1997, the Neuse River Foundation filed a complaint against EPA over NC's Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program. The complaint alleged that EPA failed to carry out mandated duties under the Clean Water Act to set limits on pollutants entering the Neuse River. On July 1, the lawsuit was dismissed on the condition that EPA make several commitments regarding activities in the Neuse River Basin. In addition to committing to perform monitoring and modeling tasks within the Neuse River Basin, EPA has committed to working with the state to develop a technically-sound TMDL program for the Neuse. (EPA)

Children's Health Insurance Program: HHS received the state's Title XXI plan on May 13 and approved it on July 14. Implementation is expected on October 1. NC's Title XXI plan will be based on a supplemented version of the plan offered to state employees. Eligibility will reach 200 percent of the FPL for children ages 0 through 18. (HHS)

Testing Complaint: DOEd's Office for Civil Rights is working with state officials to resolve a complaint filed against the Department of Public Instruction and 28 NC school districts in March 1998 by the NAACP North Carolina State Conference and the North Carolina Education and Law Project. The complaint alleges that a state-required graduation test discriminates against African American students, that the districts do not provide students who fail the test with appropriate remediation, and that the state does not adequately monitor the districts' administration of the requirement. (DOEd)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S
ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *North Carolina*

98 JUL 29 PM8:06

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.3%:** The unemployment rate in North Carolina has declined from 5.5% to 3.3% since 1993.
- **554,900 New Jobs:** 554,900 new jobs have been created in North Carolina since 1993 -- an average of 104,044 per year, compared to an average of just 38,625 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **478,700 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 478,700 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 89,756 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 25,125 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **62,000 New Construction Jobs:** 62,000 construction jobs have been created in North Carolina since 1993 -- an average of 11,625 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 4,000 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **342,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 106,000 North Carolina workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 236,000 others received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Business Failures Down 8.8% Per Year:** Business failures have dropped an average of 8.8% per year since 1993, after increasing 22.4% per year during the previous administration.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 8%:** New business incorporations in North Carolina have increased at an average rate of 8% per year since 1993. In contrast, new business incorporations fell an average of 0.4% 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 North Carolina, the poverty rate has fallen 2.2% 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 678,000 families in North Carolina.**
- **Home Building Up 8.8%:** Home building has increased by an average of 8.8% per year since 1993, after falling over 1.1% per year during the previous administration.
- **4.2% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in North Carolina has risen at an annual rate of 4.2% since 1993, compared to an average growth of just 2.3% per year during the previous administration.
- **29.4% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** North Carolina has seen a 29.4% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993, after increasing just 3% per year during the previous administration.
- **26.7% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, North Carolina has experienced a 26.7% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases increased at an average rate of just 2.6% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in North Carolina next year.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in North Carolina:** Home ownership in North Carolina has increased from 68.6% to 70.9% since the first quarter of 1993.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **\$88 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, North Carolina received \$80.6 million in Head Start funding benefitting 16,800 children. This year, North Carolina will receive \$88 million, an increase of \$7.6 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for North Carolina's children by an additional \$6.2 million.
- **\$10.1 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], North Carolina receives \$10.1 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional

July 1998

\$340,000. 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.

- **\$7.7 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], North Carolina receives \$7.7 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by nearly \$1 million over FY98.
- **Over \$139 Million for Students Most in Need:** North Carolina will receive over \$139 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].
- **\$152.3 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], North Carolina will receive \$152.3 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$29.6 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 84,000 North Carolina students will benefit, 4,900 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$157.4 million.
- **Over 2,000 Have Served in North Carolina through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 2,000 AmeriCorps participants, working in 203 different programs, have earned money for college while working in North Carolina'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. **153,000 students in North Carolina will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 188,000 students in North Carolina will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Murders Decline in North Carolina's Cities:** Between 1992 and 1997, murders have declined 43% in Charlotte and 61% in Winston Salem. [preliminary 1997 Uniform Crime Report data, FBI]
- **1,726 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,726 new police officers to date in communities across North Carolina. [through 6/98]
- **Nearly \$3.5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, North Carolina receives \$3,447,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **\$1,554,579 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], North Carolina will receive \$1,554,579 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$290,000 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$1.6 million.
- **\$11.4 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of North Carolina Schools:** North Carolina receives \$11.4 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **147,251 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 147,251 fewer people on welfare in North Carolina now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 44% decrease. [through 3/98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in North Carolina:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1995, teen pregnancy rates declined 8.9 percent in North Carolina.**

- **Child Support Collections Up 55%:** Child support collections have increased by \$92.4 million -- or 55% -- in North Carolina since FY92. [through FY96]
- **North Carolina Receives \$25.3 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, North Carolina is eligible to receive \$25.3 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping North Carolina 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 NORTH CAROLINA'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 North Carolina the balanced budget provides \$79.5 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 223,500 children in North Carolina.
- **Helping North Carolina 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 North Carolina, 18,850 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 North Carolina in 1996, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 94% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 318%:** In FY97, North Carolina communities received \$8.3 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 318% 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 49% in North Carolina:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, North Carolina will see a 49% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 106,000 youth of North Carolina will be kept from smoking and 35,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **3,470,000 Americans in North Carolina Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if North Carolina enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 3,470,000 people in North Carolina cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,730,000 North Carolina women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Five Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-up in Shelby, Swannanoa, Cordova, Morrisville and Belmont. [through 1/98]
- **Revitalizing 3 Brownfields in North Carolina:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated three communities in North Carolina -- Charlotte, Fayetteville, and

High Point -- 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

- ***\$9 Million to Counties Across North Carolina:*** Halifax/ Edgecombe, Robeson County, and Charlotte were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.
- ***Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 4,000 To 4,900 New Affordable Housing Units in North Carolina 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 4,000 - 4,900 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in North Carolina during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***\$2.38 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, North Carolina has received \$2.38 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate approximately 100,200 jobs. [through FY97]
- ***Over \$3.7 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY97 North Carolina received \$3,710,000 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.
- ***Nearly \$166 Million in Transit Funds:*** North Carolina has received a total of \$165,940,000 in FTA funds since 1993.

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