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Monday, August 10, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1998

SEP 2 1998

Final Schedule

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WEATHER:

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

*Partly cloudy with a chance of an afternoon thunderstorm.
Winds southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 70 to 75. High 88 to 93.*

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Partly cloudy. Winds southwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 65 to 70. High 83 to 88.

August 9, 1998 (6:26pm)

**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, August 10, 1998
*Final Schedule***

8:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the South Lawn

8:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route
Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

8:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

9:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en
route Louisville/Standiford Field, Kentucky
[flight time: 1 hour, 25 minutes]

10:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Louisville/Standiford Field, Kentucky

Greeters:

- Senator Wendell Ford
- Representative Scotty Baesler
- Governor Paul Patton
- Judi Patton
- Lieutenant Governor Stephen Henry
- Secretary of State John Brown
- State Auditor Edward Hatchett, Jr.
- Mayor Jerry Abramson
- Madeline Abramson
- Sidney Abramson
- Colonel Mike Harden
- Judge David Armstrong, Jefferson County Commission
- Andrew Martin, Chief of Staff, State of Kentucky
- Hana Martin
- Kevin Goldsmith, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, State of
Kentucky
- Susan Goldsmith
- Eugenia Luallen, Secretary of the Cabinet, State of Kentucky
- Chris Gorman, Candidate for Congress
- Vicki Gorman
- Steve Barger, Business Manager, Kentucky State District
County of Carpenters

10:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Louisville/Standiford Field, Kentucky via
motorcade en route Commonwealth Convention Center
[drive time: 15 minutes]

August 9, 1998 (6:26pm)

Monday, August 10, 1998

10:55 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Commonwealth Convention Center

Greeters: Tom Zimmerman, Vice President, Commonwealth Convention Center
Dr. Kenneth Peters, President, Kentucky Medical Association
Dr. Linda Peeno

11:00 am-

PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS EVENT

12:15 pm

COMMONWEALTH CONVENTION CENTER

Remarks: Michael Waldman

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Governor Paul Patton, Senator Wendell Ford, Mayor Jerry Abramson, Dr. Kenneth Peters and Dr. Linda Peeno.
- Mayor Jerry Abramson makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Wendell Ford.
- Senator Wendell Ford makes brief remarks and introduces Governor Paul Patton.
- Governor Paul Patton makes brief remarks and introduces Dr. Kenneth Peters.
- Dr. Kenneth Peters makes brief remarks and introduces Dr. Linda Peeno.
- Dr. Linda Peeno makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

12:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Commonwealth Convention Center via motorcade en route Seelbach Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Seelbach Hotel

Larry Hollingworth, General Manager, Seelbach Hotel
Michael Metts, Director of Sales and Catering, Seelbach Hotel
Bob Wiseman, Deputy Campaign Manager, Scotty Baesler for Senate

August 9, 1998 (6:26pm)

Monday, August 10, 1998

12:35 pm-
1:10 pm
PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
OAK ROOM
Seelbach Hotel
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 100 guests in attendance (50 photos).

1:10 pm-
1:15 pm
DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
SEELBACH HOTEL

1:15 pm-
1:16 pm
POLICE PHOTOGRAPHS
SEELBACH HOTEL

1:20 pm-
2:00 pm
"VICTORY IN KENTUCKY" LUNCH
MEDALLION BALLROOM
Seelbach Hotel
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 300 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of Governor Paul Patton and Senator Wendell Ford.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Representative Scotty Baesler.
- **The President** proceeds to his seat and lunch is served.
- Governor Paul Patton makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Wendell Ford.
- Senator Wendell Ford makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Scotty Baesler.
- Representative Scotty Baesler makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

August 9, 1998 (6:26pm)

Monday, August 10, 1998

2:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Seelbach Hotel via motorcade en route
Louisville/Standiford Field, Kentucky
[drive time: 15 minutes]

2:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Louisville/Standiford Field, Kentucky

2:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Louisville/Standiford Field, Kentucky via Air
Force One en route Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Illinois
[flight time: 1 hour, -1 hour]

2:35 pm CT **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Chicago O'Hare International Airport
[3:35pm EST]

Greeters: Representative Glenn Poshard, Candidate for Governor
Emil Jones, Executive Vice-Chair, State Democratic Party of
Illinois
Miriam Santos, Treasurer, City of Chicago; Candidate for
Attorney General
Dan McLaughlin, Mayor, Orland Park; Candidate for State
Treasurer
Jessie White, Candidate for Secretary of State
Mary Rose Loney, Commissioner, City of Chicago Department of
Aviation
Colonel John Bidelman, Support Group Commander, 126th Air
Refueling Wing
Norma Bidelman
Samuel Bernstein
Susan Bernstein
Richard Bernstein
Derrick Ford
Thomas Hynes

2:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Chicago O'Hare International Airport via
motorcade en route Site TBD
[drive time: tbd]

3:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Site TBD

3:15 pm-
5:15 pm **DOWN**

**Note: The Vice President will arrive at the Hilton Hotel and Towers at
4:55 pm.**

5:20 pm- (T) **BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL**
5:50 pm **SITE TBD**
[6:20-6:50pm EST] Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Larry Stein

August 9, 1998 (6:26pm)

Monday, August 10, 1998

6:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Site TBD via motorcade en route Chicago
Historical Society
[drive time: 15 minutes]

6:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Chicago Historical Society

Greeters: Mayor Richard Daley
(Entrance) Eden Martin, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Chicago Historical Society

Note: The President will proceed to the second floor via elevator.

Greeters: Senator Carol Moseley-Braun
(Second Floor) Senator Richard Durbin
Representative Charles Rangel
Steve Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee

6:20 pm-
6:45 pm
[7:20-7:45pm EST]

MIX AND MINGLE
NORTH ATRIUM
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

Note: Candid photographs will be taken with approximately 35 guests.

6:50 pm-
7:15 pm
[7:50-8:15pm EST]

PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
WARD GALLERY
Chicago Historical Society
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 80 guests in attendance (40 photos).

August 9, 1998 (6:26pm)

Monday, August 10, 1998

7:20 pm-
8:05 pm
[8:20-9:05pm EST]

UNITY EVENT
SOUTH ATRIUM
Chicago Historical Society
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 120 guests in attendance.

- **The President** enters South Atrium, takes his seat and dinner is served.
- Steve Grossman makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Charles Rangel.
- Representative Charles Rangel makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Carol Moseley-Braun.
- Senator Carol Moseley-Braun makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

8:05 pm-
8:10 pm

DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

8:10 pm-
8:11 pm

POLICE PHOTOGRAPHS
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

8:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Chicago Historical Society via motorcade en route Chicago O'Hare International Airport
[drive time: 25 minutes]

8:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Chicago O'Hare International Airport

8:55 pm CT
[9:55pm EST]

THE PRESIDENT departs Chicago O'Hare International Airport via Air Force One en route San Francisco International Airport, California
[flight time: 4 hours, -2 hours]

10:55 pm PT
[1:55am EST]

THE PRESIDENT arrives San Francisco International Airport

August 9, 1998 (6:26pm)

Monday, August 10, 1998

11:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs San Francisco International Airport via motorcade en route Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco
[drive time: approximately 20 minutes]

11:30 pm
[2:30am EST]

THE PRESIDENT arrives Fairmont Hotel

Greeters: Ken Smith, General Manager, Fairmont Hotel
Herb Nagel, Head of Security, Fairmont Hotel

BC RON

**FAIRMONT HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO, CA**

August 9, 1998 (6:26pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1998

PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS EVENT

DATE: August 10, 1998
LOCATION: Commonwealth Convention Center
EVENT TIME: 11:00 am - 12:15 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed/Elena Kagan/Chris Jennings

I. PURPOSE

To describe the differences between a strong Patients' Bill of Rights and the Republican proposals, and to announce that you will veto the Republican Leadership bills if they are sent to you by Congress. You will also announce that the Office of Personnel Management is releasing a new regulation to prohibit gag clauses, as part of your ongoing effort to implement the patients' bill of rights for the 85 million Americans in federal health plans.

II. BACKGROUND

The Republican Leadership proposals: reverse course for some essential patient protections; contain empty promises; leave out critical protections patients need; and do not apply to all health plans, leaving millions of Americans in the cold. These proposals:

REVERSE COURSE FOR SOME CRITICAL PROTECTIONS.

- **Undermine existing medical privacy protections.** The House Republican Leadership bill would preempt some existing medical privacy protections guaranteed by state law, without putting any protections in their place. As a result, the bills would increase the number of individuals who can review and give out health records without a patient's knowledge or consent.
- **Reverse course on emergency room protections.** The Republican Leadership proposals back away from the emergency room protections that Congress implemented for Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. The Republican bills include a watered-down provision that does not require health plans to cover patients who go to an emergency room outside their network and does not ensure coverage for any treatment beyond an initial screening. These provisions put patients at risk for the huge costs associated with critical emergency treatment.

CONTAIN EMPTY PROMISES.

- **Let HMOs, not health professionals, define medical necessity.** The Republican Leadership proposals provide for an external appeals process, but make this process meaningless by allowing HMOs themselves, rather than independent health professionals, define what services are medically necessary. This loophole will make it very difficult for patients to prevail on an appeal to get the treatment their doctors believe they need.
- **Allow financial incentives to threaten critical patient care.** The Republican legislation purports to protect patients from financial incentives to limit care, but applies this protection in only a very narrow set of circumstances. The bills thus leave most patients, in most health care settings, vulnerable to financial incentives that limit patient care. By pretending remove those incentives, while allowing them to go forward, the Republican Leadership bills mislead patients as to the risks of improper care.

LEAVE OUT ESSENTIAL PROTECTIONS FOR PATIENTS

- **Fail to guarantee direct access to specialists.** The Republican Leadership proposals fail to ensure that patients with serious health problems have direct access to the specialists they need. For example, patients with cancer or heart disease may be denied access to the doctors they need to treat their conditions.
- **Fail to protect patients from abrupt health care changes.** The Republican Leadership bills fail to assure continuity of care when an employer changes health plans. This deficiency means that pregnant women or individuals undergoing care for a chronic illness may have their care suddenly altered mid course, potentially causing adverse health consequences.
- **Fail to compensate patients who have suffered harm as a result of a wrongful health plan action.** The proposed per day penalties in the Republican Leadership plans fail to compensate patients who suffer serious harm or even death because of a health plans' wrongful action by a health plan. For example, if a health plan improperly denies a lifesaving cancer treatment to a child, it will only incur a penalty for the number of days it takes to reverse its decision but will not have to pay the family for all the damages it will suffer as the result of having a child with a new untreatable disease. And because the plan will not have to pay for all the harm it causes, it will have insufficient incentives to change health care practices for the future.

LEAVE MILLIONS OF AMERICANS OUT IN THE COLD.

- **Do not cover all health plans.** Both Republican Leadership bills leave millions of Americans unprotected. The Lott proposal, for example, covers only self-insured plans, thus leaving out 100 million Americans, including millions of Americans in small businesses. These Americans will have to hope that states will provide them with every patient protections that the Republicans in Congress will not.

You will also highlight that while the Republicans Leadership delays passing strong patient protections, you are working to implement the patients' bill of rights for the 85 million Americans in Federal health plans. You will announce that the Office of Personnel Management is releasing a new regulation prohibiting plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) from using gag clauses. This regulation will ensure that health professionals can discuss all medical treatment options with their patients. Earlier this year, OPM notified all participating health plans that they must provide other new patient protections -- including assuring access to specialists, continuity of care, and access to emergency room services -- to their enrollees. FEHBP has 350 participating health plans that serve 9 million federal employees and their families, including over 100,000 people in Kentucky.

This builds on your efforts to extend patients' bill of rights to all Federal health plans. In June, the Department of Health and Human Services extended the patients' bill of rights to the 40 million Americans who receive Medicare. Last month, the Department of Veterans' Affairs began to put in place a new, rapid appeals process for the 3 million veterans who receive health care. Last week, the Department of Defense issued a directive to all military bases throughout the world, extending patient protections to 8 million servicemen and women and their families at nearly 600 hospitals and clinics around the world.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Mayor Jerry Abramson
Senator Wendell Ford
Governor Paul Patton
Dr. Kenneth Peters, President, Kentucky Medical Association
Dr. Linda Peeno, former HMO executive

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage accompanied by Governor Patton, Senator Ford, Mayor Abramson, Dr. Peters, and Dr. Peeno.
- Mayor Jerry Abramson will make remarks and introduce Senator Wendell Ford.
- Senator Wendell Ford will make remarks and introduce Governor Paul Patton
- Governor Paul Patton will make remarks and introduce Dr. Kenneth Peters.
- Dr. Kenneth Peters will make remarks and introduce Dr. Linda Peeno.
- Dr. Linda Peeno will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks.

[NOTE: During your remarks you will proceed with a hand-held microphone a chart listing the key patient protections missing in the Republican proposals. You will make a check mark next to each protection indicating that they are included in the strong, enforceable bipartisan patients' bill of rights proposal.]

- **YOU** will complete your remarks at the podium, work a ropeline and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Substance of the chart that will be on stage highlighting key patient protections missing in Republican Leadership proposals.

Recent *Wall Street Journal* article describing how HMO debate is playing out in Kentucky.

B

Draft 8/9/98 noon

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON THE PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
August 10, 1998

Acknowl: Mayor Abraham; Sen. Ford; Gov. Patton; Dr. Kenneth Peters [Pres., Ky Med Ass'n], person TBD.

For five and a half years, I have worked to strengthen America for the challenges of a new century. We know that the way to master the Information Age is to return to our most enduring values – opportunity for all Americans, responsibility from all Americans, a community of all Americans.

Today, because of the policies we have pursued, this is a time of great prosperity and profound national strength. We have the lowest unempl in 28 years; the lowest percentage of the population on welfare in 29 years, the smallest federal government in 35 years, and the highest homeownership rate in history. Wages are rising at twice the rate of inflation. And we have the first balanced budget since Neil Armstrong walked on the Moon.

This is not a time to rest, not a time to sit on our lead. The [*Univ of Kentucky*] Wildcats wouldn't win their division year in and year out if they sat on their lead, and America can't either. It is a time to seize the opportunities of the Information Age, of the biomedical revolution, to address the last challenges of this century – and strengthen America for the new century.

We must continue our economic growth, with the strategy of fiscal discipline, free and fair trade and investing in our people that has made our economy the envy of the world.

We must honor our duty to future generations by setting aside every penny of any surplus until we save Social Security First.

We must widen the circle of opportunity by making America's public schools the best in the world -- with smaller classes, more highly trained teachers, voluntary national standards, schools that are modern and connected to the Internet, school where there is discipline and good behavior.

We must pass on the Earth that God gave us to future generations by protecting the environment in a way that promotes economic prosperity.

And we must continue to work together -- putting progress over partisanship, people over politics -- to expand access to quality health care for every American.

Today, nothing is more critical for the security of our families and the strength of our communities. The way we receive health care is being revolutionized in America – and most of

the change is good. Stunning biomedical breakthroughs pose the possibility of vaccines or cures for our deadliest enemies, from diabetes to AIDS to Alzheimers.

And the managed care revolution is transforming health care in America. Since 1990, the number of Americans in managed care has nearly doubled. Today most Americans, 160 million of us, are in managed care plans. I think that, on balance, managed care has been good for America because it's made health care more affordable and more accessible for more Americans. But sometimes cost-cutting can lead to lower standards. You have just heard from Dr. Peters and [person TK] about the impact of managed care on their lives. I have spoken out on this issue across the country, and their stories are all too typical.

I will never forget the people I have met who are caught in the gears of a health care system that seems to forget who it is supposed to serve.

Mary Kuhl of Kansas City, whose husband needed specialized, urgent heart surgery, but who died waiting for the clearances to come through for the operation. Mick Fleming, whose sister died of breast and lung cancer after she was denied treatment by her health plan that she was entitled to. Carol Anderson, a billings manager in an oncologist's office who herself bears the scars of having to turn away patients whose own doctors have said that treatment is needed. These stories have been seared into my memory. And they are a painful part of the life of every community.

When the bottom line becomes more important than patients' lives ... when families have nowhere to turn when their loved ones are harmed by health care plans' bad decisions ... when specialist care is denied and emergency care is not covered even when they are plainly needed and recommended by physicians ... we must act. Whether in managed care or traditional care, every single American deserves quality care.

I am doing everything I can as President to help to meet that challenge. I have acted to extend a patient's bill of rights to the 85 million Americans who receives health care through federal health plans. In June, we extended the Patient's Bill of Rights to the 40 million people who receive Medicare. Last month, we began to put in place a new, rapid appeals process for the 3 million veterans who receive health care through the Department of Veterans Affairs. Last week, the Department of Defense issued a directive to all military bases throughout the world, extending patient protections to 8 million servicemen and women and their families at nearly 600 hospitals and clinics around the world.

We are already extending many patient protections, such as the right to a specialist and continuity of care, to federal workers. And today, I am pleased to announce we are requiring the 350 health plans that serve federal employees to repeal 'gag rules' that keep doctors from telling patients all their care options, not just the cheapest.

With these steps, my administration is extending these basic health care rights to millions of Americans. I am determined to do everything I can to advance this issue – to make real

progress for our people. But there is no substitute for strong, bipartisan legislation. The Patient's Bill of Rights must become the law of the land so that it covers every American.

For nine months, I have worked in good faith with lawmakers of both parties to pass a strong, enforceable, bipartisan patients' bill of rights. We are fighting for a bipartisan bill, supported by Democrats and Republicans together.

For nine months, the Republican leadership in Congress resisted taking any action at all. They listened to the quiet whispers of narrow interests rather than the loud demand of the public interest. Now, with the public demand rising, the Republican leadership of Congress has discovered the need to act. The House Republicans passed a plan last month; the Senate left town without even casting a vote.

Unfortunately, the plans put forward by the Republican leadership would give patients and their families a false sense of security. With everybody now claiming to be for patient's rights – with both parties pushing proposals – how can the American people know a real Patients' Bill of Rights?

A real patients' bill of rights continues the medical privacy protections that are in place today. If anything, in the age of computer databases and the Internet, we need to strengthen the privacy of medical records -- and I have a proposal to do just that. But the House Republican proposal would dramatically increase the number of people who can see your medical records and give them out without your consent or knowledge. It overturns strong state privacy protections already on the books in at least 20 states. Here in Kentucky, for example, the new patient's bill of rights includes new privacy protections. The House Republican bill would wipe many of them from the books – and that's wrong.

A real patients' bill of rights lets health care professionals -- not managed care bureaucrats -- recommend what procedures are medically necessary. An HMO accountant sitting in an office thousands of miles away, whom you've never met, should not be the one to decide whether you need a breast cancer biopsy or a visit to a heart specialist, or whether your child needs an MRI. Medical decisions should be made by medical professionals, not insurance company accountants. In a real patient's bill of rights, if a claim is denied, you and your doctor will have the right to a fair appeal. But under the Republican bills, there is no appeal from the HMO's rigid rules about what is and is not "medically necessary."

A real patients' bill of rights will guarantee the right to see the specialist you need. To reap the full rewards of the modern world of medicine, need to have the ability to see a neurologist or a cardiologist if it's needed. But too many health plans cut corners by denying that specialized care. The congressional leadership bills simply don't give you that right.

A real patients' bill of rights guarantees you won't lose your doctor in the middle of a medical treatment, even if your employer switches health plans. If you are sick it is dangerous, not just inconvenient, to suddenly shift doctors and start your treatment over. But the

GOP leadership bills would let insurance companies switch obstetricians in the 6th month of pregnancy, or drop your oncologist in the middle of chemotherapy.

A real patients' bill of rights guarantees you the right to emergency room care, when and where you need it. When you are wheeled into an emergency room, you shouldn't have to start negotiating with your health plan. But the Congressional leadership bills say that if you have the bad luck to be in an accident nearest to an emergency room that is not on your health plan, you might have to pay, and the sky's the limit.

A real patients' bill of rights holds health plans accountable if they harm patients by denying critical care. Today, if a doctor denies you the care you need, you can get help to pay for lost wages or medical costs. But if an HMO denies you the care you need, under the congressional leadership bills, you won't get any help at all. A bill of rights without remedies is no bill of rights at all.

And a real patients' bill of rights should apply to every health plan -- every single one. But the Republican plans leave out as many as 100 million people, many of them in small businesses. 100 million people who will still be just numbers on a health plan's ledger. 100 million people who need our help.

The people who know the best know the difference between real protections and phony protections. The AMA says the bills offered by the GOP leadership "fail to meet basic protection standards that the public demands." The American Nurses Ass'n says the few consumer protections in the Republican bills have "pitifully little substance." The American College of Emergency Room Physicians have said that these bills "will not give peace of mind to anyone seeking emergency care."

Let's be clear: A proposal that strips away privacy rights, lets HMO bureaucrats make medical decisions, that doesn't guarantee you the care of specialists, that yanks away your doctor in the middle of critical treatment, that doesn't pay for your emergency room treatment, that doesn't hold plans accountable if you have been injured, and that doesn't cover 100 million Americans -- that's not a bill of rights, its a bill of goods. And if Congress sends me a plan that is more loophole than law -- if Congress sends me anything other than a real Patients' Bill of Rights -- I will veto it. No law is better than a phony law.

We are a little more than 500 days until the new millennium -- and only a handful of days left in the congressional session. We still have time to put progress over partisanship, people over politics, and make a real Patient's Bill of Rights the law of the land. This issue is not abstract; it is not about political advantage; it is about the lives and health and future of millions of American families. We cannot let this moment of American opportunity be remembered as a time of missed opportunity. Let's all work together to strengthen our nation for the century ahead.

#

C

AMERICANS DESERVE A REAL PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

PATIENT PROTECTION	GINGRICH/LOTT REPUBLICAN PLAN	PRESIDENT CLINTON/ BIPARTISAN PROPOSAL
PROTECTING MEDICAL PRIVACY LAWS*	NO	
GUARANTEEING DIRECT ACCESS TO SPECIALISTS	NO	
ASSURING BEANCOUNTERS DON'T MAKE ARBITRARY MEDICAL DECISIONS	NO	
PROVIDING REAL EMERGENCY ROOM PROTECTIONS	NO	
HOLDING HEALTH PLANS ACCOUNTABLE FOR HARMING PATIENTS	NO	
PROTECTING PATIENTS FROM SECRET FINANCIAL INCENTIVES	NO	
KEEPING YOUR DOCTOR THROUGH CRITICAL TREATMENTS	NO	
COVERING ALL HEALTH PLANS	NO	

*As drafted in the House Republican plan

Managed-Care Fight Dominates Kentucky House Race

By LAURIE MCGINLEY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—In a converted 100-year-old church used as doctors' offices, Chris Gorman stands behind a lectern preaching the Democratic gospel on managed care.

A former state attorney general making his first run for Congress, Mr. Gorman is criticizing GOP freshman Rep. Anne Northup for her vociferous opposition to the Democratic "Patients' Bill of Rights." His rival, he argues, is "putting special interests ahead of the health of the people of Louisville."

But in trying to score points on the managed-care issue, the silver-haired Mr. Gorman faces a big challenge: Rep. Northup, to fend off his attacks, can point to her recent vote on a Republican patient-protection bill that passed the House on July 24.

In coming weeks, as Congress goes home for August, the managed-care issue will be a central battle waged in campaigns across the country, much as it is here. The crucial questions are: Will voters buy Democratic assertions that the GOP bill is a "fig leaf" designed for political cover? Or will they agree with Rep. Northup's view that the bill is a "common-sense" approach to correcting the worst health-management-organization abuses?

The answers to those questions may determine whether HMO-reform legislation, whose future is highly uncertain following the Senate's failure to act on the issue before its August recess, will be approved this year. They also may signal how the debate will figure in the fall elections.

Democrats, trying to draw sharp distinctions between their bill and the GOP versions, describe themselves as the guardians of patients and they paint Republicans as protecting insurance companies. The GOP proposals are cosmetic gestures, "more loophole than law," President Clinton complains. Such arguments might appeal to voters; a recent Wall Street Journal-NBC News poll showed that 79% of adults believe new laws are needed to regulate HMOs, with the Democratic plan preferred by a majority.

Doubts About the Strategy

But some analysts are skeptical the Democratic strategy will succeed. "I don't think, 'Nah, nah, nah, nah, my bill is better than your bill,' is going to be a persuasive argument," says Stuart Rothenberg, a political analyst. Mark Isakowitz, a business lobbyist working to defeat managed-care legislation, says, "Democrats wanted a clear line, and that's gone now because Republicans have their own bill."

Considering the contrasting views of Rep. Northup and Mr. Gorman, their race may emerge as a bellwether of public sentiment. Given the GOP's 11-vote edge in the House, the contest is considered a must win by each side. The heavily Democratic district was represented for almost a quarter of a century by Romano Mazzoli, a conservative Democrat, until his retirement in 1994.

His successor, Democrat Mike Ward,



Scenes from an AFL-CIO television commercial on patients' rights

was knocked off after one term by Mrs. Northup, a state legislator and energetic fund-raiser. Her reward from GOP leaders: a coveted seat on the House Appropriations Committee that, she says, has helped her get Louisville's "fair share" of federal largesse. Nevertheless, she's viewed as vulnerable, in part because her district has a sizable population of union members and African-Americans who oppose her staunchly conservative agenda.

Rep. Northup and Mr. Gorman, who also served as a county commissioner, already are engaged in an increasingly bitter debate on the managed-care issue. She argues that the White House-backed bill, pending in the Senate after being defeated in the House, is "an excuse for huge new federal controls" on health care that would send premiums, and the number of uninsured, soaring.

Issue of Affordability

Her rival's support of the Democratic measure, she tells constituents, means he's willing "to take away your right to affordable insurance." Opposed to imposing mandates on insurers, she nevertheless voted for the House GOP bill, because, she argues, it would fix managed care's worst problems without increasing costs.

Mr. Gorman dismisses as a scare tactic Rep. Northup's assertion that the Democratic bill would cause premiums to rise sharply. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, he notes, says the bill would increase premiums by 4% over 10 years. Moreover, he contends, the bill's muscular protections are sorely needed. "The revolution in health care has resulted in a lot of situations that are unacceptable to our society," he says.

The Republican House-passed bill and the Democratic proposal have elements in common. For example, they would require managed-care plans to disclose to consumers more information about coverage and benefits, bar restrictions on discussions between doctors and patients on treatment options, and provide patients with broader rights to emergency care.

But the Democratic proposal would go much further in ensuring access to specialists. It also would bar health plans from using financial arrangements that encourage doctors to undertreat patients and would allow injured patients to sue plans in state court for improperly withholding care. The GOP plan would vastly expand the availability of tax-deductible medical savings accounts and cap malpractice

awards against physicians.

The jousting here has caught the attention of some key groups. While physicians were strong supporters of Rep. Northup in 1996, some are now unhappy about her opposition to the Democratic bill, which is championed by the American Medical Association. Obstetrician/gynecologist Peter Ross, a Republican, says he's switching to Mr. Gorman because of the candidate's support for the Democratic bill.

Labor also is weighing in. The AFL-CIO recently ran ads in the district touting the Democratic bill and calling on Rep. Northup to support it. So did a nonprofit group called American Mainstream, based in Boulder, Colo., whose head, Michael Hudson, has worked closely with the Texas Medical Association.

On the other hand, many area employers, viewing the Democratic bill as heavy-handed and unwarranted, are delighted with Rep. Northup's position. Lalit Sarin, chief executive officer of Shelby Industries Inc., a metal-fabricating company, says that his workers have been in HMOs for about 10 years, and "we have had great success."

To stoke doubts about the Democratic bill, the Health Benefits Coalition, a Washington-based group representing employers and health plans, recently ran ads here criticizing the legislation.

Parties Pay Attention

Both parties are focusing on the race. House Speaker Newt Gingrich visited the area recently for a Northup fund-raiser. Her war chest is now almost \$1 million, 10 times that of her rival. Democratic officials flew Mr. Gorman, along with two other challengers, to Washington in late June to meet House Democrats and enlist their help in raising money.

The campaign, like others across the country, will extend far beyond the managed-care issue. Mr. Gorman, who worked on domestic-violence and child-abuse issues while attorney general, charges that Rep. Northup is an "extreme right-wing Republican," citing her opposition to campaign-finance reform and her alliance with the House speaker. Mr. Gorman says internal polls show him within "striking distance" of the incumbent.

Rep. Northup doesn't apologize for being a favorite of House leaders. "Chris might think I should come [to Washington] and pick a fight with Newt Gingrich every day, but I don't think that would be good for Louisville," she says. One of her accomplishments: Securing money to begin a major local bridge project. As for campaign finance, she contends the reforms under discussion would impinge on free speech.

She says she doesn't worry about her sometimes unpopular stands. "The best training for this job," she says, "is being a mother of six, and learning how to say no and mean it."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1998

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98 AUG 9 PM 3:06

"VICTORY IN KENTUCKY"

**A LUNCHEON HONORING
SCOTTY BAESLER**

**WITH
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON**

DATE: Monday, August 10, 1998
LOCATION: Seelbach Hotel
500 Fourth Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky
TIME: 12:40pm
FROM: Jeannine Cota, Events Director

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to raise funds for U.S. Representative Scotty Baesler, who is seeking the United States Senate seat of Wendell Ford, who announced his retirement earlier this year.

II. BACKGROUND

This event anticipates 275 persons in attendance at \$500 per person for luncheon-only guests and \$5,000 per person for reception guests. Both tiers collectively will raise \$300,000 towards Baesler's necessary tally of \$ 401,000.

Attendees to this event will be comprised of Baesler supporters from throughout the northern and central Kentucky area.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the accompanying guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The program portion of this event will be open to White House pool press only, with the exception of one local print, television, and radio reporter.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

12:40pm- You arrive and are greeted by Baesler Campaign Manager, J.B. Poershe, Hotel General Manager, Larry Hollingsworth, and Catering Director, Michael Metts.

12:43pm- You proceed upstairs for photo receiving line.

12:45pm- You participate in photo receiving line with Scotty Baesler.

1:15pm- You proceed to luncheon ballroom, accompanied by Scotty Baesler.

- 1:20pm- You enter ballroom with Scotty Baesler, proceed to your respective tables, and lunch is served.
- 1:35pm- Governor Paul Patton makes welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Wendell Ford.
- 1:38pm- Senator Wendell Ford delivers remarks and introduces Scotty Baesler.
- 1:42pm- Scotty Baesler delivers remarks and introduces you.
- 1:50pm- You deliver remarks.
- 2:00pm- You participate in ropeline with Scotty Baesler.
- 2:10pm- You depart.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- ☐ Photo reception attendees & one-line bios
- ☐ Luncheon attendees
- ☐ Table list
- ☐ Table diagram

President, Baesler are friends again

By Angie Muhs

HERALD-LEADER FRANKFORT BUREAU

The relationship between U.S. Rep. Scotty Baesler and President Clinton has taken some twists and turns over the last two years.

When Clinton visited Lexington on the eve of the 1996 presidential election, Baesler pointedly stayed away, choosing to spend the day campaigning for Congress in country stores. He acknowledged then that his relationship with Clinton was "strained."

But now, Baesler has publicly mended fences with Clinton -- so much so that he's welcoming the president's help in raising money for his expensive run for the U.S. Senate.

Clinton is expected in Louisville on Monday to headline a \$1,000-a-ticket fund-raising luncheon for Baesler, the Lexington Democrat who's running against U.S. Rep. Jim Bunning, R-Southgate. The race is a top priority for both national parties.

Clinton also is tentatively scheduled to address health-care issues at an open-to-the-public event about 10:45 a.m. at Commonwealth Convention Center, said Mark Riddle, the Baesler campaign's press secretary. Ticket information about the event was not available last night.

Clinton's visit comes as events continue to unfold in the investigation into whether he had a sexual relationship with former White House intern Monica Lewinsky and then encouraged her to lie about it. Lewinsky could begin testifying as early as today before a grand jury, while Clinton is scheduled to testify via video hookup on Aug. 17.

Bob Wiseman, Baesler's campaign manager, declined to comment on the Lewinsky situation.

"We're pleased with how the fund-raiser is going, and we're looking forward to Monday," he said.

But Kyle Simmons, a spokesman for Bunning's campaign, said Clinton's appearance could create some backlash.

"He should link (with Clinton) at his own risk," he said.

Simmons said he expected Clinton to still be a draw for Baesler. The

fund-raiser is set for the Seelbach Hotel downtown.

"Even at the height of the Watergate scandal, Richard Nixon was an effective fund-raiser," Simmons said.

Clinton made the offer to help Baesler during a congratulatory phone call on the night of Baesler's May primary win, Wiseman said.

Baesler ran third in Louisville in the primary, where both Lt. Gov. Steve Henry and Louisville businessman Charlie Owen live. Immediately after the election, Baesler acknowledged he needed to run better there in the fall.

"It is an area where we wanted to increase our fund-raising levels," Wiseman said.

Clinton in 1996 carried Jefferson County by 29,000 votes over Bob Dole; his statewide margin of victory that year was 13,500.

Fund raising has been a challenge for Baesler, who came out of the primary nearly broke after surviving an expensive race against Henry and Owen. Bunning, by contrast, faced only token opposition in the primary.

At the end of June, Bunning had nearly five times as much cash on hand -- \$1.6 million to Baesler's \$340,000. The Baesler campaign also had debts of \$400,000.

Wiseman downplayed Baesler's past differences with Clinton, saying Baesler thinks the president now understands the importance of helping farmers.

When Clinton visited Carrollton in April to meet with tobacco farmers -- the last time he was in Kentucky -- Baesler flew to Kentucky with him on Air Force One. He also traveled with Clinton in his motorcade.

"(Baesler) took that time to really educate and inform the president about the tobacco farmers' needs," Wiseman said. "In terms of it being an issue, I think that's been resolved."

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Kentucky 8/10

Acknowledge: Gov. Patton; Lt. Gov. Steve Henry; Sen. Ford; Mayor Jerry Abramson; County Judge Executive David Armstrong; Congressional candidate Chris Gorman; State Party Chair Ron McCloud.

I'm happy to be here to support Scotty Baesler, an independent thinker, who puts progress above partisanship.

• **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
FMLA: helped millions (Bunning opposes)

• **Big Challenges of future, demand action**
1. Keep econ growing/fisc. discipline.
extend to all (inner city, Native Am., rural)
2. Surplus for SS.
3. Health: patients bill
4. Edu: standards, tchrs, classrooms, Internet
5. Env: riders, clean H2O, climate

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August 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Craig Smith and Orson Porter, Political Affairs

Subject: Kentucky Politics

UPCOMING AND PRIOR VISITS

- * **YOU** are attending a fundraising luncheon in Louisville for Rep. Scotty Baesler (D-06) for his candidacy for the U.S. Senate.
- * **YOUR** last visit to Kentucky was on April 9, 1998, when you led a roundtable discussion with tobacco farmers, community leaders, and children in Carrollton.
- * The **Vice President** last visited Kentucky on July 18, 1998 to attend a tribute to the retiring Senator Wendell Ford (D).

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

<u>1992</u>			<u>1996</u>		
Clinton	665,104	45%	Clinton	636,126	46%
Bush	617,178	41%	Dole	623,283	45%
Perot	203,944	14%	Perot	120,396	9%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Paul Patton (D) 51% in 1995
 U.S. Senate: Mitch McConnell (R) 55.5% in 1996
 Wendell Ford (D) 63% in 1992
 U.S. House: 1D/5R
 State Senate: 65D/35R
 State House: 20D/18R
 Electoral Votes: 8

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Wendell H. Ford (D), 4th term/64%	Sen. Mitch McConnell (R), 3rd term/55%
Rep. Edward Whitfield (R-1), 2nd term/54%	Rep. Ron Lewis (R-2), 3rd term/58%
Rep. Anne Northup (R-3), 1st term/50%	Rep. Jim Bunning (R-4), 6th term/68%
Rep. Harold Rogers (R-5), 9th term/uncontested	Rep. Scotty Baesler (D-6), 3rd term/56%

Senator Ford is the Minority Whip, and sits on the Commerce; Science & Transportation; Energy & Natural Resources; Rules & Administration (Ranking Member); and Joint Printing Committees. Senator McConnell sits on the Agriculture; Nutrition & Forestry; Appropriations; Labor & Human Resources; Rules & Administration; and Joint Printing Committees.

STATEWIDE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor:	Paul Patton (D) 51% in 1995
Lt. Governor:	Steve Henry (D)
Sec. of State:	John Y. Brown III (D)
Attorney General:	Ben Chandler (D)
State Treasurer:	John Kennedy Hamilton (D)
Agricul. Comm.:	Billy Ray Smith (D)
Auditor of	
Public Accounts:	Ed Hatchett, Jr. (D)

STATE LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Senate: 20D/18R	House: 65D/35R
President Larry Saunders (D)	Speaker Jody Richards (D)
Majority Leader David Karem (D)	Majority Leader Greg Stumbo (D)
Minority Leader Dan Kelly (R)	Minority Leader Danny Ford (R)

GOVERNOR PATTON

Governor Patton worked tirelessly on behalf of both Clinton/Gore and the rest of the Democratic ticket in 1996 and has been very supportive of Administration's initiatives, including the President's education standards and testing program. Patton consistently posts an approval rating around 70%. In April, Patton took his twice-yearly "Patton to the People" bus tour of the state.

Tobacco. On Friday, July 17, Governor Patton announced that Kentucky has signed on as a partner with the FDA on an education and outreach campaign to enforce retailer compliance with rules prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18 and to ask for identification for anyone under 28.

The Governor announced that \$254,000 of the \$350,000 Kentucky would receive from the FDA would be used to allow the state to do 3,000 compliance checks (sting operations). \$75,000 would pay for an advertising campaign and \$25,000 would be sent very retailer an FDA retailer kit.

Higher Education Reform. The hallmark of Governor Patton's administration thus far is higher education reform. He added \$40 million for higher education spending and revamped the governing structure for higher education. There was controversy when the power to control 13 of the state's 14 community colleges was taken away from the University of Kentucky and given to a new board that will govern technical schools as well. The separation dominated the debate on this issue, and at times threatened to scuttle Patton's plans. Patton and his supporters made enough concessions, such as keeping the University of Kentucky's name on the community colleges' buildings and diplomas, to gain enough support. University of Kentucky officials are not happy about the new law, but have grudgingly pledged to help make the implementation successful. Because the Governor appoints the University of

Kentucky Board, he will have the opportunity over the next several years to replace those members who oppose his reforms.

Nitrous Oxides. Governor Patton is very concerned with a recently issued EPA proposal to reduce nitrous oxides. He believes that this federal initiative to address regional ozone transport and attain the new eight hour ozone standard will only hamper individual efforts of the states to solve this problem on a local level. Governor Patton, along with several other governors, sent a letter to **YOU** opposing this proposal, offering an alternative plan instead. He also suggested a personal meeting with **YOU** to discuss possible solutions to this issue.

V.I.N.E. Kentucky's V.I.N.E. (Victim Information and Notification Everyday) has proven extremely successful. Governor Patton, and his wife Judi, believe that this program should be utilized as a model for a national program. The V.I.N.E. program notifies victims and their families when the criminal who committed the crime against them is released from jail.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Sen. Mitch McConnell (R) survived a strong challenge from Democrat Steve Beshear, a Lexington lawyer and former Attorney General and Lieutenant Governor. Every member of the congressional delegation was reelected except Third District Rep. Mike Ward (D), who lost to Rep. Anne Northup (R) by 1,300 votes. Ward won the seat in 1994 by only 473 votes and had long been a target of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. Democratic majorities in both the state Senate and House were retained. However, soon after the election, five Democratic state senators forged a coalition with the Republicans to seize control of the body.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Ford is not seeking reelection this year. In the Democratic primary, held on May 26, Rep. Scotty Baesler (D-06) narrowly defeated Lt. Governor Steve Henry (D) and Louisville businessman Charlie Owen (D). Baesler won the primary although he spent the least of the three major candidates. Baesler, a tobacco farmer and member of the conservative "Blue Dog" coalition in the U.S. House, had distanced himself from the Administration during the 1996 campaign.

The *Louisville Courier-Journal* said that Baesler "rode to victory on a strong vote in the Lexington" TV market -- especially in his 6th CD, where a seven-way primary for his seat boosted turnout. Baesler noted that his campaign received some luck, including "rain that kept tobacco farmers from setting plants yesterday. He is the only active tobacco grower in Congress, and he stressed his ties to the crop during his campaign." He said on election eve that the biggest favor he got lately was Senator McConnell's "endorsement of legislation that would end tobacco price supports -- a move that galvanized growers," according to Baesler.

Governor Patton has helped Baesler raise money by holding a fundraiser for him at the governor's mansion and joining Baesler in making fundraising calls from the DNC. Governor

Patton said, "I'll do all I can for Scotty this year because I really think in this race money is going to make the difference. If Scotty has enough money to get his message out, he'll win by 10 percent."

Conservative Rep. Jim Bunning (R), who has Senator Mitch McConnell's (R) full backing, cruised to the Republican nomination against little-known state Senator Barry Metcalf (R). A former professional baseball player, and an investment broker and agent, Bunning now serves on the House Budget, and Ways & Means committees. Senator McConnell is lending money, advice and staff members to Bunning's campaign against Baesler. McConnell wants to show that he can deliver his home state when it comes to increasing the GOP's ranks in the U.S. Senate, particularly since McConnell plans to run for re-election as NRSC chairman later this year. Former President George Bush is expected to attend a fundraiser for Rep. Bunning on September 1. His campaign also has commitments for fundraising appearances by Speaker Gingrich, and NRA President and actor Charlton Heston.

According to the latest FEC filings, Rep. Bunning has a large fundraising advantage over Rep. Baesler. They show Bunning had nearly five times as much in the bank -- \$1.6 million compared to Baesler's \$340,000 as of June 30. Baesler's fundraising has clearly accelerated, though, as he raised \$435,000 in the last reporting period compared to Bunning's \$483,000.

Bunning and Baesler have made two joint appearances since winning their respective party's primary. On July 4 in Campbellsville, the Kentucky town hardest hit by the garment-factory layoffs, Bunning told voters that Baesler had failed to properly explain his vote for NAFTA. In a town where tobacco is ingrained in the culture, Baesler reminded the audience that he is the only tobacco farmer in Congress and said he would never "sell us out" if voters choose him to replace retiring Senator Ford. Bunning and Baesler met again on July 7 before the Kentucky Farm Bureau Board of Directors.

Recently, Bunning charged that as Baesler was attending his campaign's largest fundraiser, at the governor's mansion, he was missing votes in Washington, D.C. on campaign finance reform, which Baesler has said is the most important issue in Congress. In a press release, Bunning said that "like any other laborer in Kentucky who doesn't bother to show up for work, he should be reprimanded and have his pay docked." Baesler responded, "Jim is the one that is guilty of rank hypocrisy" because he has changed his stand on campaign finance reform.

A Mason-Dixon poll of 811 likely voters, conducted over July 9-11, shows:

--44% would vote for Scotty Baesler; 38% would vote for Jim Bunning; 18% were undecided.

--36% had a favorable opinion of Baesler; 7% had an unfavorable opinion; 43% had a neutral opinion; and 14% did not recognize Baesler.

--36% had a favorable opinion of Bunning; 16% had an unfavorable opinion; 37% had a neutral opinion; 11% did not recognize Bunning.

A Mellman Group (D) poll, conducted 7/17-23 for Rep. Scott Baesler's (D-06) campaign, surveyed 768 registered voters tested Baesler and Rep. Jim Bunning (R-04). The results follow:

General Election Matchup

Baesler 39%

Bunning 32

Undec. 28

U.S. HOUSE RACES

1st District. Incumbent Rep. Ed Whitfield (R) and Tom Barlow (D) were both unopposed in their respective primaries. This is considered a safe seat for Whitfield and it is being targeted by the DCCC.

2nd District. Incumbent Rep. Ron Lewis (R) and Bob Evans (D) were both unopposed in their respective primaries. This is considered a safe seat for Lewis and it is being targeted by the DCCC.

3rd District. Rep. Anne Northup (R) won the May 26 primary and will face former Kentucky Attorney General Chris Gorman (D) in the general election. A poll of 500 likely voters, conducted June 27-July 2 for Gorman's campaign, showed that 51% would vote for Rep. Northup and 40% would vote for Gorman.

At the end of the second quarter Rep. Northup had an ending cash balance of \$958,467 and Gorman had \$120,582.

4th District. The 4th CD is represented by Jim Bunning, who is running for retiring Senator Wendell Ford's seat. In the general election, state senator Gex "Jay" Williams (R) will face Boone County Judge Executive Ken Lucas (D). Earlier this year, Williams picked up an endorsement and a \$5,000 PAC donation from northern Kentucky native and Family Research Council President Gary Bauer, a possible GOP presidential candidate.

The *Louisville Courier-Journal* (7/15) reported that Lucas (D) has four times as much money as Williams. In a finance report filed in early July, Lucas reported that he had \$357,685 in the bank on June 30, and Williams had a balance of \$86,423. Williams says he is playing catchup from the primary election, in which he had strong opposition and Lucas did not. Lucas has strong ties to northern Kentucky business interests.

5th District. Incumbent Rep. Hal Rogers (R) and Jane Bailey-Bamer (D) were both unopposed in their respective primaries. This is considered a safe seat for Rogers and it is being targeted by the DCCC.

6th District. Rep. Scotty Baesler (D) is seeking Senator Ford's seat. State Rep. Ernie Fletcher (R) will face state Senator Ernesto Scorsone (D) in the general election. A poll conducted by Scorsone's campaign last month had him up by 20% over Fletcher in this race.

RECENT STATE NEWS

Potential Sale of Louisville-based Humana. Financial analysts and fund managers believe the sale of Louisville based Humana Inc. to United Health Care Corp. may be in jeopardy after the stock of both companies' plummeted August 6, 1998. The magnitude of the 28% drop in value of United's stock is the type of major event that would allow Humana to back out of the deal without being penalized. United's goal of realigning itself into six divisions may mean job cuts, but whether it will affect the 4,000 Humana employees of Louisville or not is still undetermined.

Election Board to Investigate '95 Race. More two than years after Republicans filed complaints that Governor Patton's 1995 campaign evaded election finance laws, a state agency is ready to act. The state Registry of Election Finance, which enforces campaign finance laws, will make final recommendations to a grand jury on whether any indictments are warranted. Another special grand jury is also investigating the race. Republicans have publicly stated that Governor Patton worked with labor unions to exceed campaign spending limits.

KENTUCKY AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population was 3,884,000, making Kentucky the twenty-fourth largest state in the nation.
- 91.7% of Kentuckians are white, 7.1% are African-American, 1% are Asian and 1% are of Hispanic origin.
- 13% of Kentucky residents are 65 or older.
- 59% of Kentucky households are married couples. 29% are married couples with children.
- 33% of Kentucky residents are college educated.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 47% of the voting age population compared to 55% in 1992.

APPOINTMENTS FROM KENTUCKY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency/Department</u>
Linda Brethitt	Commissioner	Federal Energy Commission
Audrey Tayse Haynes	Chief of Staff	Mrs. Gore's Office
Megan Maloney	Communications	The White House
Mike Ward	Deputy	Peace Corps

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 AUG 8 PM3:22

August 8, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Air Pollution: EPA has identified KY, among other states, as causing significant ozone pollution problems in downwind states. On October 10, 1997, EPA proposed a rule requiring states that contribute significantly to ozone problems in other states to reduce their air pollution emissions. Under the proposed rule, KY will have to implement air pollution controls, most likely on utilities, beginning in 2002 to achieve a statewide 40 percent reduction in ozone-forming emissions. Governor Patton strongly opposes EPA's proposed rule and recently requested a meeting with you to discuss his concerns. (EPA)

Audit Immunity/Privilege Law: KY is one of many states that has adopted a state environmental audit law. The law allows operators of industrial facilities to conduct voluntary evaluations of their compliance with environmental laws and either disclose violations in exchange for protection against penalties or shield information discovered during the audit as "private to the company." EPA believes this law will hamper KY's ability to enforce environmental laws and could affect EPA's ability to approve KY's applications for delegated authority on a number of environmental programs. EPA is working with the state to develop a legislative solution to the environmental audit law. (EPA)

Children's Health Insurance Program: On July 24, HCFA requested additional information regarding the potential substitution of public for private coverage, and regarding premiums and co-payments for families at or below 150 percent of the Federal poverty level (FPL), which may exceed what is statutorily permitted. On June 12, KY submitted a proposal to use a combined Medicaid expansion/separate Title XXI plan approach. The Medicaid expansion will cover children ages 14 to 19 from the current eligibility level of 33 percent to 100 percent of the FPL. The state will use a separate Title XXI plan to cover children up to age 19 between 100 percent and 200 percent of the FPL who are not otherwise eligible for Medicaid. The state Title XXI plan would use a benchmark equivalent benefit package. (HHS)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.2%:** The unemployment rate in Kentucky has declined from 6.3% to 4.2% since 1993.
- **217,800 New Jobs:** 217,800 new jobs have been created in Kentucky since 1993 -- an average of 40,837 per year, compared to average of 30,575 jobs each year during the previous administration.
- **202,500 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 202,500 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 37,969 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 22,850 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **25,100 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 25,100 manufacturing jobs have been created in Kentucky since 1993 -- an average of 4,706 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,900 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **18,700 New Construction Jobs:** 18,700 construction jobs have been created in Kentucky since 1993 -- an average of 3,506 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 950 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **160,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 91,000 Kentucky workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 69,000 more, received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **The Poverty Rate Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.7% in 1996. Since the President signed his 1993 Economic Plan into law, the nation has seen the largest three year drop in poverty in a decade. In Kentucky, the poverty rate has fallen 3.4 percentage points 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 423,000 families in Kentucky.**
- **Business Failures Down 17.1%:** Business failures have dropped 17.1% per year since 1993, after increasing 17.8% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 3.4%:** New business incorporations in Kentucky have increased at an average rate of 3.4% per year since 1993. In contrast, new business incorporations increased at an average rate of just 0.6% per year during the previous administration.
- **Highest Home Ownership Ever:** Home Ownership in Kentucky has increased from 69.0 to 75.9 since 1992 and it is now the highest on record.
- **Home Building Up 6.5%:** Home building has increased by an average of 6.5% per year since 1993, after increasing only 2.4% per year during the previous administration.
- **2.7% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Kentucky has risen at an annual rate of 2.7% since 1993.
- **4.7% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Kentucky has seen a 4.7% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993, after increasing only 0.7% per year during the previous administration.
- **3.2% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Each year since 1993, Kentucky has experienced a 3.2% growth in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 7.4% 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 Kentucky next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly \$71.3 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Kentucky received \$65.6 million in Head Start funding benefitting nearly 15,000 children. This year, Kentucky received \$71.3 million, an increase of \$5.7 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Kentucky's children by an additional \$4.6 million.

- **\$7.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Kentucky receives \$7.2 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$80,000. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **Nearly \$7 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Kentucky receives nearly \$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 \$950,000 over FY98.
- **\$127.5 Million for Students Most in Need:** Kentucky receives \$127.5 million in Title I Grants (to Local Education Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by nearly \$2 million to aid Kentucky's students.
- **\$120.6 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Kentucky will receive \$120.6 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$23.4 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 63,300 Kentucky students will benefit, 3,700 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$124.7 million.
- **Nearly 1,200 Have Served in Kentucky through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, nearly 1,200 AmeriCorps participants, working in 143 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Kentucky'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. **71,000 students in Kentucky will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 86,000 students in Kentucky will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **795 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 795 new police officers to date in communities across Kentucky. [through 6/98]
- **Over \$2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Kentucky receives \$2,063,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **\$829,827 in Grants for Battered Women:** This year [FY98], Kentucky will receive \$829,827 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$146,000 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$849,000.
- **Nearly \$8 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Kentucky's Schools:** Kentucky receives \$7.9 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING KENTUCKY RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **98,109 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 98,109 fewer people on welfare in Kentucky now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 43% decrease. [through 3/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 52%:** Child support collections have increased by \$49 million -- or 52% -- in Kentucky since FY92. [through FY96]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Kentucky:** 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 8.1 percent in Kentucky.**

- **Kentucky Receives \$17.7 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Kentucky is eligible to receive \$17.7 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Kentucky 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 KENTUCKY'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 Kentucky the balanced budget provides \$50 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 84,500 children in Kentucky.
- **Helping Kentucky 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 Kentucky, 7,093 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 Kentucky in 1996, 95% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 92% received the vaccine for polio; 91% 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 279%:** In FY97, Kentucky communities received \$2.2 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 279% 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 51% in Kentucky:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Kentucky will see a 51% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 58,000 youth of Kentucky will be kept from smoking and 19,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **1,730,000 Americans in Kentucky Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Kentucky enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,730,000 people in Kentucky 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, 860,000 Kentucky 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

- **7 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 7 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Kentucky in Calvert City (2), Auburn, West Point, Mayfield, Howe Valley and Brooks [through 1/98]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Kentucky during the previous twelve years combined (4).

- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Louisville:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated Louisville, Kentucky for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **\$40 Million to the Kentucky Highlands:** The Kentucky Highlands were designated a Rural Empowerment Zone in December, 1994 and were awarded \$40 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In addition, Louisville was designated an Enterprise Community and was awarded \$3 million for similar efforts. McCreary was also designated an Enterprise Community and was awarded \$1.6 million.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 2,700 To 3,200 New Affordable Housing Units in Kentucky Over the Next 5 years:** In January, the Vice-President announced the Clinton-Gore Administration's proposed 40-percent expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. If enacted, it will mean an additional 2,700 - 3,200 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Kentucky during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$1 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Kentucky has received \$1.38 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate over 58,000 jobs. [through FY97]
- **Nearly \$300 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 Kentucky received \$298,470,000 in AIP funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$90 Million in Transit Funds:** Kentucky has received a total of \$90,280,000 in FTA funds since 1993.

UNITY ' 98
CHICAGO UNITY '98 RECEPTION AND DINNER

Date: Monday, August 10, 1998

Location: Chicago Historical Society
Chicago Street at North Avenue (downtown)

Time: 6:15 PM POTUS Arrival Time

From: Don Erbach, Unity

I. Purpose

The purpose of this event is to raise funds for the Unity '98 project.

II. Background

The guests at this event have written a minimum check of \$25,000 to chair this event and \$5,000 per person to attend.

III. Participants

Vice President Al Gore

Administration Officials

Secretary Bill Daley

Members of the Senate

Senator Carol Moseley-Braun

Senator Richard Durbin

Members of the House

Congressman Charles Rangel

Congressman Rod Blagoyevich

Congressman Luis Gutierrez

Congressman Danny Davis

Other VIPs

Democratic National Chairman Steve Grossman - Unity '98 Chair

Speaker Michael Madigan

Mayor Richard M. Daley

Glen Poshard, Gubernatorial Candidate

Approximately 120 guests are expected to attend the dinner.

IV. Press Plan

This event is open to the White House press pool for remarks only.

V. Sequence of Events

- * **YOU** arrive at the Chicago Historical Society.
- * **YOU** are greeted by Mayor Richard Daley
Eden Martin, Board of Trustees, Chicago
Historical Society
- * **YOU** proceed to the second floor to be greeted by:
Senator Carol Moseley-Braun
Senator Richard Durbin
Representative Charles Rangel
Steve Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee.
- * **YOU** will meet and greet with 35 Co-Chairs
- * **YOU** proceed to your table. **YOU will remain seated until you are introduced to speak.**
- * Program
 - * Chairman Grossman gives brief remarks and introduces Congressman Rangel.
 - * Congressman Rangel gives brief remarks and introduces Senator Carol Moseley-Braun.
 - * Senator Carol Moseley-Braun makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
 - * The Vice President gives remarks and introduces **YOU**
 - * **YOU** give brief remarks and depart.

VI. Remarks

Remarks to be provided by speech writing

VII. Attachments

- * Meet and greet list, photo receiving line list.
- * Table List
- * Table Diagram
- * Bios
- * Talking Points

J

Chicago 8/10

'98 AUG 7 PM 8:54

Ack: Happy Birthday to Sec. Daley (turned 50 on Sunday); Sens. Torricelli (Unity '98 Chair), Mosely-Braun, Durbin; Rep. Rangel, Rep. Davis, Rep. Blagoyevich [Bla-GOYE-a-vich], Rep. Gutierrez; Mayor Daley; Speaker Michael Madigan; Steve Grossman.

• **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
FMLA: helped millions over 5 years.

• **Big Challenges of future, demand action**
1. Keep econ growing/fisc.discipline.
extend to all (inner city, Native Am., rural)
2. Surplus for SS.
3. Health: patients bill
4. Edu: standards, tchrs, classrooms, Internet
5. Env: riders, clean H2O, climate
One world: Africa Trade.
One America: in 50+yrs. no majority race

K

August 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith and Orson Porter, Political Affairs
SUBJECT: Illinois Political Briefing

UPCOMING AND RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

- * **YOU** are visiting Chicago, Illinois to attend a Chicago Unity '98 event.
- * **YOU** last visited Illinois for an event for gubernatorial candidate Glenn Poshard (D) on July 27, 1998, in Springfield.
- * **YOU** as last in Illinois on May 4, 1998, for a fundraiser for Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D) and the DSCC.
- * **The First Lady** visited Illinois June 3, 1998 to attend an event at the Art Institute of Chicago.
- * **Mrs. Gore** was last in Illinois on March 13, 1998, where she delivered the keynote address for an Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality event in Chicago.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	2,453,350	49%	Clinton	2,341,744	54%
Bush	1,734,096	34%	Dole	1,587,021	37%
Perot	840,515	17%	Perot	346,408	8%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Jim Edgar (R)	64% in 1994
U.S. Senate:	Dick Durbin (D)	54% in 1996
	Carol Moseley-Braun (D)	53% in 1992
U.S. House:	10D / 10R	
State Senate:	28D/31R	
State House:	60D/58R	
Electoral Votes:	22	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Dick Durbin (D)	Senator Carol Moseley Braun (D)
Representative Bobby Rush (D-1)	Representative Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-2)
Representative Bill Lipinski (D-3)	Representative Luiz Gutierrez (D-4)
Representative Rod Blagojevich (D-5)	Representative Henry Hyde (R-6)
Representative Danny Davis (D-7)	Representative Phillip Crane (R-8)
Representative Sidney Yates (D-9)	Representative John Edward Porter (R-10)
Representative Jerry Weller (R-11)	Representative Jerry Costello (D-12)

Representative Harris Fawell (R-13)
Representative Thomas Ewing (R-15)
Representative Lane Evans (D-17)
Representative Glenn Poshard (D-19)

Representative Dennis Hastert (R-14)
Representative Donald Manzullo (R-16)
Representative Ray LaHood (R-18)
Representative John Shimkus (R-20)

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Governor:	Jim Edgar (R)
Lt. Governor:	Bob Kustra (R)
Attorney General:	Jim Ryan (R)
Secretary of State:	George Ryan (R)
State Comptroller:	Loleta Didrickson (R)
Senate President:	James "Pate" Philip (R-23)
Senate Democratic Leader:	Senator Emil Jones (D-14)
Speaker of the House:	Michael Madigan (D-22)
House Republican Leader:	Lee A. Daniels (R-46)

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Secretary of State George Ryan (R) ran unopposed in the Republican primary for governor. He is touting himself as the right person to continue the work of retiring Governor Jim Edgar (R) because of his ability to work with leaders on both sides of the aisle.

Representative Glenn Poshard (D-19) won the Democratic nomination for governor with 38% of the primary vote, defeating former Attorney General Roland Burris (D) with 30 percent, former Justice Department official John Schmidt (D) with 25 percent, and former U.S. Attorney Jim Burns (D) with 6 percent. While Poshard's positions in Congress have raised concerns about his appeal to Democratic voters in Chicago, where he showed poorly in the primary, his social conservatism may win him both Democratic and Republican votes in the general election. His ties to downstate Illinois, which he has represented in Congress for ten years, may also help him win votes from Ryan in the traditionally conservative region.

Poshard guaranteed himself a \$100,000 bank loan for his campaign in March, allowing him to take in more than \$313,000 in the first quarter of the year. Poshard has raised more than \$1.3 million since entering the race early last year. After the primary, Poshard doubled his self-imposed contribution limit to \$4,000 from individuals and \$50,000 from party committees in order to raise the needed money to compete with Ryan (R). Ryan has raised almost \$5 million since entering the race last summer.

Mayor Daley's (D) agreement to appear in an ad for gubernatorial candidate Rep. Glenn Poshard (D) hopes to energize the Democratic voters of Chicago and erase any lingering doubts about Daley's support of Poshard.

By ignoring the pressure from state party leaders to soften his conservative views, gubernatorial candidate Rep. Glen Poshard (D) is still being viewed with skepticism by traditional Democratic groups such as African-Americans, abortion-rights supporters, and gun-control advocates. Gay rights advocates fear Poshard would limit their rights if elected. State Rep. Larry McKeon (D),

Illinois' only openly gay legislator, will not support Poshard and believes other liberal Democrats will turn their backs on the conservative Poshard. His opponent, Illinois Secretary of State, George Ryan's (R) is spending \$500,000 on television ads that criticize Poshard for his anti-gun-control stance.

Gubernatorial candidate Rep. Glenn Poshard (D) has accepted the resignation of two press spokesmen. It has been reported that Poshard's field operation is weak and that he should give up his seat in Congress to be a full time candidate. Poshard recently reported to state election officials that he started July with less than \$500,000 while his opponent Secretary of State George Ryan (R) had almost \$4.9 million in campaign money.

1998 SENATE RACE

In the Republican primary for the nomination to face Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D), generally considered the most vulnerable Senate incumbent, state Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R) used his personal fortune to saturate the state's media markets in order to defeat his rival, state Comptroller Loleta Didrickson (R). Although dismissed by many as too conservative to be competitive and opposed by Republican leaders such as former Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-KS), Fitzgerald received 52% of the vote, defeating the moderate Didrickson with 48%.

Republican leaders anxious to see Moseley-Braun defeated in November are now rallying around Fitzgerald. Bob Dole, who had served as Didrickson's national campaign chair, has now endorsed Fitzgerald and plans to offer assistance to his campaign in order to unseat Moseley-Braun. Republican leaders are also attending fundraisers for Fitzgerald's campaign. Former President George Bush (R) headlined a fundraiser for Fitzgerald on May 20.

Fitzgerald continues to launch attacks against Moseley-Braun. Fitzgerald's attacks focus on Moseley-Braun's hiring of her 1992 campaign manager, Kgosie Matthews. Matthews, a South African citizen, did not have proper immigration documents to legally work in the U.S. in 1992. Moseley-Braun's campaign has stated that she was not aware that he lacked the proper documents at the time. Moseley-Braun is facing additional controversy surrounding her relationship with Matthews, her former fiance, who is currently under investigation by the I.R.S. to determine if he properly paid income taxes and whether or not he converted campaign funds for his personal use. In an effort to end lingering questions about her previous ownership of an apartment in Chicago with Matthews, Moseley-Braun recently released her annual financial disclosure statement outlining last year's sale of the property. Fitzgerald (R) had questioned the legality of her co-ownership of the property because she was splitting payments with Matthews while he was a lobbyist. Her statement indicated she had sold the apartment last year and split the gains evenly with Matthews. The Senate Ethics Committee, which had previously approved Moseley-Braun's arrangement, pronounced the issue closed with the release of her statement.

On April 23, Moseley-Braun asked in a letter to millionaire Fitzgerald to make a joint agreement on a \$6 million spending limit for the general election. Fitzgerald, a banking heir and state Senator from the northwest suburbs, is, for the moment, rejecting limits on expenditures because he doesn't want to give up the wealth loophole in federal election law, which allows him to make unlimited contributions to his own campaign. In contrast, Moseley-Braun may accept

contributions of no more than \$1,000 from individuals or \$5,000 from political action committees under federal election laws.

Moseley-Braun, reported about \$1 million cash-on-hand in her second quarter FEC Report. Fitzgerald, spent over \$7 million on his primary race alone.

A Mason-Dixon Political/Media Research poll conducted July 10-13 shows 46% would vote for Moseley-Braun and 42% would vote for her opponent, Fitzgerald, while 12% were undecided.

1998 STATEWIDE RACES

Lieutenant Governor. Lieutenant Governor Bob Kustra (R) followed Governor Edgar's (R) lead and announced he would not run for re-election. Freshman state Representative Corinne Wood (R), hand-picked by gubernatorial candidate George Ryan (R), ran unopposed in the Republican primary. Democratic primary candidates included moderate downstate Democrat Mary Lou Kearns and former Democratic U.S. Senate candidate Pat Quinn. The Illinois Election Board decided that Kearns was the official winner of the primary by 1,468 votes, a margin of less than two-tenths of a percentage point. Quinn announced on April 21 that he would not petition the Illinois Supreme Court for a recount.

Attorney General. Attorney General Jim Ryan (R), who briefly explored a bid for the Senate, is seeking re-election despite having been hospitalized for cancer treatment. City Treasurer Miriam Santos (D) won the Democratic nomination for Illinois Attorney General. Santos is of Puerto Rican descent, and is the first Hispanic and the second woman elected to citywide office. Before the primary, Santos received an unusual pre-primary endorsement from Mayor Richard Daley, along with support from the Illinois Democratic Party.

Secretary of State. As noted above, Secretary of State George Ryan is running for governor, leaving open the Secretary of State post. Former state Representative and 1996 Senate nominee Al Salvi (R) defeated Deputy House Minority Leader Robert Churchill (R), garnering 53% of the primary vote for the Republican nomination.

Cook County Recorder of Deeds Jesse White (D) defeated Tim McCarthy (D), a former Secret Service agent who was shot and wounded in 1981 during a failed assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan. White won the party's nomination with 55% of the vote.

Comptroller. Dan Hynes (D), son of Democratic Party heavyweight Tom Hynes (D), is the Democratic candidate for state Comptroller. Hynes was the Political Director for the Clinton/Gore '96 Illinois re-election campaign. On the Republican side, Chris Lauzen beat Harry Seigle 52 to 48%.

Treasurer. Incumbent Judy Baar Topinka (R) is running for reelection. The Mayor of Orland Park, Dan McLaughlin (D) defeated the Mayor of Calumet City Jerry Genova (D), garnering 58% of the primary vote for the Democratic nomination.

CONGRESSIONAL RACES

CD/01-Bobby Rush (D)

3rd Term-85%

Democrat Caleb Davis lost resoundingly against 3rd term incumbent Bobby Rush in the March 17 primary. Rush defeated Davis 89 to 11 percent.

On the Republican side, Marlene Ahimaz was unopposed. Ahimaz will face Rush in November. Rush is heavily favored in the south side Chicago district that has been solidly Democratic since 1934. In 1996, Rush received 85 percent of the vote, defeating his Republican challenger Noel Naughton.

Rep. Bobby Rush (D) is forming an exploratory committee for his candidacy as mayor of Chicago. Despite Mayor Richard Daley's (D) strong hold on the city, Rep. Rush says the three-term incumbent mayor is "very, very vulnerable." The mayoral primary will take place in February, 1999.

CD/02-Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D)

1st full Term-94%

Robert Gorton (R) will take on Rep. Jesse Jackson (D) in this solidly Democratic district. The district includes parts of the old south side of Chicago and outlying suburban areas dominated by middle-class blacks. Jackson was first elected in a special election in 1995 when then-Rep. Mel Reynolds (D) left office to serve a prison sentence. Jackson is heavily favored to return for a second term.

CD/03-William Lipinski (D)

8th Term-65%

Robert Marshall (R) won the three-way Republican primary, taking in 49% of the vote. Arthur Jones (R) earned 12% and Karl Roth (R) earned 38%. Marshall will face Rep. William Lipinski, who ran unopposed in the Democratic primary.

Lipinski's 1994 and 1996 challenger, real estate developer Jim Nalepa (R), fared well in 1994, losing by less than ten percentage points. The margins in 1996 were wider, though, when Lipinski won a 33-point victory over Nalepa.

CD/04-Luis Gutierrez (D)

3rd Term-94%

John Birch (R) will face incumbent Rep. Luis Gutierrez in November. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic. Clinton/Gore won this district in 1996 with 80% of the vote; Gutierrez won re-election that year with 94%.

CD/05-Rod Blagojevich (D)

1st Term-64%

Freshman Rep. Rod Blagojevich (D) will face Alan Spitz (R) in November. Republicans are hoping to retaliate for the loss of this seat in 1996 when former Rep. Michael Flanagan (R) lost to Rep. Blagojevich. Flanagan had surprised the political world in 1994 when he defeated

former Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D) in this traditionally Democratic district. Blagojevich is favored to win in November.

CD/06-Henry Hyde (R)

12th Term-64%

Rep. Henry Hyde (R), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, faces no challenge in his re-election bid.

CD/07-Danny Davis (D)

1st Term-82%

Rep. Danny Davis (D) defeated his primary challenger Wilner Jackson (D) in the March 17 contest. The victory leaves Davis with no opposition in November.

CD/08-Philip Crane (R)

15th Term-62%

Rep. Philip Crane (R) won the Republican primary with 65% of the vote over investment banker David McSweeney (R). He has no challenge in the general election.

CD/09 - Sidney Yates (D)

24th Term - 63%

State Representative Jan Schakowsky (D) won the three-way Democratic primary in retiring Rep. Sidney Yates' (D) district. Schakowsky defeated state Sen. Howard Carroll (D) and J.B. Pritzker (D), heir to the Hyatt hotel franchise. Schakowsky will be the odds-on favorite to win the November contest in the heavily Democratic district, which has been held by Yates for nearly half a century.

CD/10 - John Porter (R)

10th Term - 69%

Rep. John Porter (R) faces no challenge in his re-election bid.

CD/11 - Jerry Weller (R)

2nd Term - 52%

Attorney Gary Mueller (D) won the Democratic primary against Steve Barach, 61% to 31%. Mueller will face sophomore Rep. Jerry Weller (R) in November. Weller plans to tout his position on the House Ways and Means Committee to garner support for his campaign. The race will undoubtedly be competitive in this swing district that voted for Clinton/Gore by a 13-point margin in 1996.

CD/12 - Jerry Costello (D)

6th Term - 72%

Bill Price (R), son of former Congressman Mel Price (D-Ill), won the Republican primary with 60% of the vote over Christian school administrator Gail Kohlmeier, who received 40%. Rep. Jerry Costello (D) took 87% of the vote over his Democratic primary challenger, Kenneth Wiezer.

CD/13-Harris Fawell (R) is retiring

6th Term-60%

In the race to succeed retiring Rep. Harris Fawell, Judy Biggert took the Republican nomination with 45% of the vote, defeating five challengers including conservative state Representative Peter Roskam, who won 40% of the vote. Biggert is favored to win in November against her Democratic challenger, Susan Hynes. Hynes won 40% of the vote against Fawell in 1996.

CD/14-Dennis Hastert (R)

6th Term-64%

Rep. Dennis Hastert (R) will face Robert Cozzi (D), a retired computer engineer, in the November election.

CD/15-Thomas Ewing (R)

4th Term-57%

Rep. Thomas Ewing (R) is favored to defeat his 1996 challenger, State Representative Laurel Prussing (D) in November.

CD/16-Don Manzullo (R)

3rd Term-60%

Rep. Don Manzullo (R) is favored to win in November against Democratic nominee Donald Gaines.

CD/17 - Lane Evans (D)

8th Term - 52%

Rep. Lane Evans (D) revealed on May 18 that he has been suffering from Parkinson's disease since 1995. He does not expect the disease, which impairs muscle control, to affect his campaign. Republicans are once again targeting Evans, who they point out is one of a handful of Democrats across the country whose re-election numbers decreased in 1996 despite the coattails of President Clinton. Evans will again face Mark Baker (R), a former TV anchor and his 1996 rival. Evans defeated Baker 52 to 47 percent in 1996. The candidates are evenly paced in their fundraising efforts. Evans has \$133,000 in the bank, and Baker has \$115,000.

Baker has hired outside campaign consultants and is working on building a solid grassroots network. He continues to argue that Rep. Evans is not properly representing the district's farmers and small business owners. On the other hand, Evans says Baker is a "Gingirch clone" and a pro-gun and anti-abortion extremist.

CD/18 - Ray LaHood (R)

2nd Term 59 %

Rep. Ray LaHood (R) is unopposed in the 1998 Congressional elections.

CD/19 - Glenn Poshard (D) is running for Governor

4th Term - 67%

David Phelps (D) is hoping to capitalize on Poshard's coattails in this southeastern Illinois district that voted for Rep. Glenn Poshard (D) by 90 percent in the gubernatorial primary.

Speaker controlling the remap, Madigan may have enough power to get a hand picked candidate elected as Mayor of Chicago. Madigan has refused to endorse Mayor Rich Daley (D) several times in the past and has even endorsed his opponents.

Mayor Daley seems unwilling to engage in party politics and his campaign next year may be a factor. Candidates for mayor, clerk, and treasurer will not run in party primaries. They will compete in a nonpartisan general election in which Daley is sure to get the one vote over 50% needed to win.

Third Airport Debate

Chicago O'Hare is one of the busiest airports in the nation, causing noise, pollution, and increased crime while also creating economic wealth in the area. In order to curb problems with noise and pollution, and to accommodate the growing demand for air transportation services in Chicago, legislators have proposed building a third airport in the Chicago area. The issue has become a hot debate topic in the gubernatorial race, with candidates squaring off over whether to build a new airport or to expand O'Hare. Republican candidate, Secretary of State George Ryan is strongly in favor of building a third airport in south suburban Peotone and supports a pledge to build no new runways at O'Hare. Most Republicans also support the Peotone location. Ryan would advocate purchasing 2,600 acres of land in Peotone for a small, start-up airport with five gates and two runways, which could expand to suit future needs.

As mentioned above, Rep. Glenn Poshard (D-19) supports a third airport but does not support the Peotone location. Poshard instead favors calling for a regional consensus of residents, businesses, and state taxpayers before building the third airport. Poshard additionally opposes any permanent legislative ban on construction at O'Hare. Mayor Richard Daley (D), who tacitly favors a third airport, also opposes the Peotone location. Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr. (D-02), whose district includes Peotone, has been joined by his father, Reverend Jesse Jackson (D), in criticizing Poshard for his opposition to the Peotone airport. Rev. Jackson disinvited Poshard as the featured speaker at the Rainbow-PUSH Coalition meeting on April 25, 1998.

Both Senator Carol Moseley Braun (D) and state Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R) support a third airport at Peotone. Rep. Jackson (D) joined Rep. Henry Hyde (R) in sponsoring the Partnership for Metropolitan Chicago's Airport Future, a coalition that supports construction of a third airport near Peotone as well as a ban on further expansion at O'Hare.

2000 Republican National Convention

On July 8, Governor Jim Edgar (R) and Chicago Mayor Richard Daley (D) met with a delegation from the Republican National Committee's site selection committee to lure the 2000 Republican National Convention to Chicago. Chicago has a \$26 million bid on the table.

Commerce Secretary Bill Daley

A *Chicago Sun-Times* political columnist reported that Commerce Secretary Bill Daley "is emerging as a potential contender for the Democratic vice presidential nomination in 2000." The article quotes House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D) as saying "Daley is a legitimate contender for the vice presidency."

Phelps is a conservative state Representative who shares similar views with Poshard on abortion, gun control, and labor issues. He will face Poshard's 1996 challenger, Brent Winters (R), in November. Winters was defeated by Poshard in 1996 with just 32% of the vote. The district voted for Clinton/Gore by 7 points in 1996.

CD/20 - John Shimkus (R)

1st Term - 50%

Rep. John Shimkus (R) won the seat in 1996 when then-Rep. Dick Durbin left to run for U.S. Senate. Senator Durbin had previously held the seat for 14 years. Attorney Rick Verticchio (D) received enough write-in votes on March 17th to qualify him for a November ballot spot. Democrats needed 641 votes to get Verticchio on the ballot. He received more than 3,000 votes.

HOT ISSUES

Police and fire unions protest

Recently at Chicago's City Hall, leaders of the police and firefighter unions protested what they called unfair promotional exams and bogus disciplinary policies. Both unions could prove to be Mayor Richard Daley's strongest and most unified opposition in the upcoming mayoral election.

Mayor Daley upset with EEOC

Two recent federal rulings condemned the Chicago Fire Department for discrimination in hiring and promotions. Daley argues that the city had done all that it could to make entrance exams and promotions for firefighters and candidates fair. The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ruled that the city had failed to develop fair hiring and promotion practices for minorities. The EEOC district director urged African-American candidates and fire captains who filed a complaint to come up with a solution or the EEOC will request that the Justice Department file a lawsuit against the Fire Department.

The 1998 Democratic Ticket

Tension has been rising among Democrats, particularly in Chicago, over the 1998 Democratic ticket. Members of the African-American community as well as liberal north shore Democrats have raised concerns about Rep. Glenn Poshard's (D-19) candidacy for governor. His conservative positions on abortion and gun control have angered liberal Democrats, and many fear that base voters may not turn out in November. In addition, his opposition to the proposed airport in Peotone (see below) has angered Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr. (D-02) and the growing African-American population in the southern suburbs of Chicago. Community leaders are urging Poshard to soften his views on some issues in order to appease base voters. Democrats are also looking to Senator Carol Moseley-Braun and Mike Madigan, the newly-elected state Democratic chair and Speaker of the state House, to help turn out more liberal voters in November.

Poshard was considered a dark horse until Madigan began to back him heavily. Madigan will almost be assured another state House majority with Poshard heading the Democratic ticket. All this support means Poshard will owe a great deal to Madigan. Madigan will have an advantage going into the 2000 elections since that is when the state legislative districts will be remapped based on changes that result from the U.S. census. There is talk of Madigan being owed enormous favors if he controls the remapping of the districts. With Poshard as governor and the

ILLINOIS AT A GLANCE

- * The unemployment rate in Illinois was 5.3% in 1996.
- * The most recent estimate of Illinois' population is just less than 12 million, making Illinois the 6th most populous state in the nation.
- * 74.8% of Illinois residents are White, 14.6% are African-American, 7.9% are Hispanic and, 2.4% are Asian/Pacific Islander.
- * 13% of Illinois residents are 65 years of age or over.
- * Median household income was \$32,252 in 1996.
- * 46% have a bachelor's degree.

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

'98 AUG 8 PM2:30

August 8, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY *NOT for KAM*
SUBJECT: ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

American Heritage Rivers

In Illinois, four rivers were nominated as American Heritage Rivers: the Kaskaskia, Upper Mississippi, Ohio, and Chicago-Illinois Rivers. On July 30 you designated the stretches of the Mississippi River nominated by their communities to be American Heritage Rivers, and divided the designation into an Upper Mississippi designation and a Lower Mississippi designation. The Upper Mississippi designation includes all the nominations that were received from Illinois, except that Congressmen John Shimkus requested that the portion of the Mississippi River in his district be excluded. We honored his request.

We have also heard from Senator Durbin and Mayor Daley, who have both questioned why the Chicago-Illinois River wasn't added to the designation list. Congressional opposition from Congressmen Shimkus and Hastert, as well as the concerns expressed by the Illinois Farm Bureau over private property rights, effectively killed the nomination.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'98 AUG 8 PM 3:21

August 8, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

O'Hare Passenger Facility Charge Application: On August 6, the FAA approved the Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) application by the City of Chicago for authority to impose \$341,430,000 and use \$263,875,000 PFC funds for various airport development at Chicago O'Hare International Airport. The total collection authority of the City of Chicago would be \$2,277,690,291. The use of PFC revenues for some types of development by the City of Chicago at O'Hare and Midway airports continues to be a controversial issue between the State of IL, Members of Congress, and the City of Chicago. Congressmen Hyde and Jackson, and the State of IL believe that PFC funds collected at Chicago's airports should be used to finance the construction of the proposed South Suburban Airport at Peotone, IL. The PFC statute only allows the owner and operator of airports to impose a PFC for use at airports it owns and operates. (DOT)

Ozone: EPA has identified IL, among other states, as causing significant ozone air pollution problems in downwind states. On October 10, 1997, EPA proposed a rule requiring states that contribute significantly to ozone problems in other states to reduce their air pollution emissions. Under the proposed rule, IL will have to implement air pollution controls, most likely on utilities, beginning in 2002 to achieve a statewide 38 percent reduction in ozone-forming emissions. Governor Edgar opposes EPA's proposed rule and recently submitted an alternative, less stringent pollution reduction proposal. (EPA)

Discretionary Funding: Recently, the entire IL Congressional delegation wrote to Secretary Slater expressing support for the Wacker Drive Viaduct Reconstruction and the Stevenson Expressway projects. The State will likely request bridge discretionary funding. Applications are currently being received and no decisions have been made for use of any of this \$100 million. The delegation also supports discretionary funding for two transit projects: The Douglas Branch which has a \$315 million earmark in TEA-21 and the METRA Electric Line Commuter Rail Stations. Congressman Jackson has requested funds to rebuild six outdated and ADA non-compliant stations. The Congressman has been informed that these projects are eligible for FTA funds, but there are no discretionary funds available. (DOT)

GAO Report: A recent GAO report recommended that VA close one of its four medical centers located in the Chicago area. VA does not agree with GAO's evaluation. VA contends the conclusions were based on limited data, and do not adequately reflect the changes that have occurred in VA's health care system over the past two years. VA is in the process of hiring an outside consultant to conduct an objective, comprehensive assessment of veterans' needs and existing facility resources for veterans in the Chicago metropolitan area. (VA)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.9%:** The unemployment rate in Illinois has declined from 7.2% to 3.9% since 1993.
- **582,200 New Jobs:** 582,200 new jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 109,163 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 26,800 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **553,300 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 553,300 new private sector jobs have been created in Illinois -- an average of 103,744 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 18,700 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **50,200 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 50,200 new manufacturing jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 9,413 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 12,900 jobs that were *lost* each year under the previous administration.
- **39,700 New Construction Jobs:** 39,700 construction jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 7,444 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 2,725 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **430,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 158,000 Illinois workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 272,000 more, received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 3.2%:** New business incorporations in Illinois have increased at an average rate of 3.2% per year since 1993. In contrast, new business incorporations increased at an average rate of 1.9% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **Home Building Up 2.3%:** Home building in Illinois has increased by an average of 2.3% per year since 1993, after falling over 4.8% 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 Illinois, the poverty rate has fallen 1.5% 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 1,163,000 families in Illinois.**
- **2.9% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Illinois has risen at an annual rate of 2.9% since 1993, compared to an average growth of just 1.5% per year during the previous administration.
- **5% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Illinois has seen a 5% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993, after falling over 3.1% per year during the previous administration.
- **5.4% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, Illinois has experienced a 5.4% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 7% 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 Illinois next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over \$185 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Illinois received \$170 million in Head Start funding benefitting 33,900 children. This year, Illinois will receive over \$185 million, an increase of \$15.4 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Illinois's children by an additional \$12.5 million.
- **\$19.8 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Illinois receives \$19.8 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$850,000. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **Nearly \$18 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Illinois receives nearly \$18 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. That's almost twice the \$9.1 million Illinois received last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by \$320,000 over FY98.
- **\$325.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** Illinois receives \$325.3 million in Title I Grants (to Local Education Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by nearly \$1 million to aid Illinois's students.
- **\$259.6 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Illinois will receive \$259.6 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$50.3 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 144,100 Illinois students will benefit, 8,300 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$268.3 million.
- **Nearly 2,900 Have Served in Illinois through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, nearly 2,900 AmeriCorps participants, working in 227 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Illinois'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. **308,000 students in Illinois will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 379,000 students in Illinois will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **4,086 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 4,086 new police officers to date in communities across Illinois. [through 6/98]
- **Chicago Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Chicago was recently selected as a pilot city for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. Chicago will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of its community, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Crime Falls 6% in Illinois:** Since 1992, serious crime has decreased **6% statewide**. Between 1992 and 1997, murder has declined 19% in Chicago. [1996 and 1997 preliminary UCR data, FBI]
- **Over \$5.2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Illinois receives \$5,267,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Over \$2.5 Million in Grants for Battered Women:** This year [FY98], Illinois will receive over \$2.5 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$435,200 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$2.6 million.
- **Over \$22.4 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Illinois Schools:** Illinois receives \$22.4 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING ILLINOIS RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **153,885 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 153,885 fewer people on welfare in Illinois now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 22% decrease. [through 3/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 33%:** Child support collections have been increased by over \$60 million -- or nearly 33% -- in Illinois since FY92. [through FY96]
- **Illinois Receives \$48.7 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Illinois is eligible to receive \$48.7 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Illinois 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 ILLINOIS'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 Illinois the balanced budget provides \$123 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 92,300 children in Illinois.
- **Helping Illinois 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 Illinois, 9,378 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 Illinois in 1996, 94% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 89% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 91% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 127%:** In FY97, Illinois communities received \$32.9 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 127% 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 41% in Illinois:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Illinois will see a 41% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 139,000 youth of Illinois will be kept from smoking and 46,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **6,220,000 Americans in Illinois Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Illinois enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 6,220,000 people in Illinois 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, 3,120,000 Illinois 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

- **5 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 5 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Illinois, in Taylorville, Pembroke Township, LaSalle, Marshall, and Wauconda [through 1/98]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Illinois during the previous twelve years combined (4).
- **Revitalizing 5 Brownfields in Illinois:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated five communities in Illinois -- Chicago, East St. Louis, West Central Municipal Conference, Cook County, and the State of Illinois -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **\$100 Million to Chicago:** Chicago was designated an Empowerment Zone in December 1994 and was awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. As part of this project, First Chicago has initiated a \$100,000 pilot program to help 75 to 100 qualified families buy their first homes.
- **\$6 Million to Other Illinois Communities:** Additionally, East St. Louis and Springfield were both designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for similar job creation efforts.

- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 5,800 To 7,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Illinois 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 5,800 - 7,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Illinois during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **\$3.5 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Illinois has received \$3.5 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 149,000 jobs. [through FY97]
- **Over \$610 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 Illinois received \$610,240,000 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.
- **\$1.5 Billion in Transit Funds:** Illinois has received a total of \$1.5 billion in FTA funds since 1993.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
and
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

August 10-12, 1998

Staff Copy
(Part 2 -- California & Wisconsin)

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Tuesday, August 11, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1998

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

SKYGRAM PAGER: 891-7483

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(KENTUCKY AND ILLINOIS)

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(CALIFORNIA)

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

WEATHER:

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

August 9, 1998 (8:32pm)

Tuesday, August 11, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, August 11, 1998
*Draft Schedule***

9:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Fairmont Hotel via motorcade en route Harry Tracey Water Treatment Facility
[drive time: approximately 30 minutes]

Greeters: Ken Smith, General Manager, Fairmont Hotel
 Herb Nagel, Head of Security, Fairmont Hotel

9:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Harry Tracey Water Treatment Facility

9:35 am- **TOUR OF FACILITY**
9:50 am **ROOM TBD**
 Harry Tracey Water Treatment Facility
 Staff Contact: Katie McGinty
 Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
 PRESS TBD

— **The President** is led on a brief tour by Paul Mazza, Supervisor, Harry Tracey Water Treatment Facility.

9:55 am- **ENVIRONMENTAL EVENT**
10:55 am **OUTDOOR AREA**
 Harry Tracey Water Treatment Facility
 Remarks: Lowell Weiss
 Staff Contact: Katie McGinty
 Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
 OPEN PRESS

Note: 50 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of Elected Officials TBD.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Paul Mazza and Lorraine Ross.
- Paul Mazza makes remarks and introduces Lorraine Ross.
- Lorraine Ross makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

August 9, 1998 (8:32pm)

Tuesday, August 11, 1998

11:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Site TBD via motorcade en route Westin Saint Francis Hotel
[drive time: 30 minutes]

11:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Westin Saint Francis Hotel

Greeter: Gray Davis

11:35 am-
12:00 pm **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
ROOM TBD
Westin Saint Francis Hotel
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 75 guests in attendance (50 photos).

12:05 pm-
12:55 pm **GRAY DAVIS FOR GOVERNOR LUNCHEON**
ROOM TBD
Westin Saint Francis Hotel
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be 700 guests in attendance.

- **The President**, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis, enters the room and proceeds to head table.
- Lunch is served.
- Mayor Willie Brown makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis.
- Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

1:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Westin Saint Francis Hotel via motorcade en route Fairmont Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

1:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Fairmont Hotel

August 9, 1998 (8:32pm)

Tuesday, August 11, 1998

1:15 pm-
3:45 pm **DOWN TIME**
 PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
 Fairmont Hotel

3:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Fairmont Hotel via motorcade en route San Francisco International Airport, California
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

4:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives San Francisco International Airport

4:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs San Francisco International Airport via Air Force One en route Los Angeles International Airport, California
 [flight time: 1 hour, 15 minutes]

5:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Los Angeles International Airport

5:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Los Angeles International Airport via motorcade en route Private Residence
 [drive time: 25 minutes]

6:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Private Residence

 Greeter: Bruce Karatz and Family

6:25 pm-
7:25 pm **GRAY DAVIS RECEPTION**
 PATIO
 Private Residence
 Remarks: Laura Capps
 Staff Contact: Craig Smith
 Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
 PRINT REPORTER ONLY

Note: Business Attire.

Note: There will be 200 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Gray Davis and Bruce Karatz.
- Bruce Karatz makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis.
- Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

August 9, 1998 (8:32pm)

Tuesday, August 11, 1998

7:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Private Residence via motorcade en route
Private Residence
[drive time: 15 minutes]

7:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Jefferey Katzenberg and Family

7:50 pm- **HOLD/CHANGE**
7:55 pm **PRIVATE RESIDENCE**

8:00 pm- **MIX AND MINGLE**
8:25 pm **POOLSIDE**
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 60 guests in attendance.

August 9, 1998 (8:32pm)

Tuesday, August 11, 1998

8:30 pm-
10:00 pm

**GRAY DAVIS FOR GOVERNOR DINNER
LAWN**

Private Residence

Remarks: Laura Capps

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

PRINT REPORTER ONLY

Note: Casual Attire.

Note: There will be 60 guests in attendance.

- The President, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis and Jeffrey Kahtzenburg, enters the room and proceeds to his seat at the head table.
- Buffet dinner.
- Buffet dessert.
- Jeffrey Kahtzenburg makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis.
- Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- Jeffrey Kahtzenburg introduces Clinto Black.
- Clint Black performs (20 minutes).
- The President departs.

10:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route Private Residence
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

BC RON

**PRIVATE RESIDENCE
LOS ANGELES, CA**

August 9, 1998 (8:32pm)

Wednesday, August 12, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1998

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER:

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(CALIFORNIA)

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

WEATHER:

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

WASHINGTON, DC

August 9, 1998 (8:34pm)

Wednesday, August 12, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, August 12, 1998
Draft Schedule**

9:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Private Residence via motorcade en route
Pacific Division Police Station
[drive time: 30 minutes]

10:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Pacific Division Police Station

Greeter: Chief Bernie Parks, Los Angeles Police Department

10:05 am- **MEET AND GREET**
10:15 am **ROOM TBD**
Pacific Division Police Station
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

10:20 am- **REMARKS ON CRIME**
11:20 am **PARKING AREA**
Pacific Division Police Station
Remarks: Jeff Shesol
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be 100 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the **President**, accompanied by Chief Bernie Parks, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- **The President** and Chief Bernie Parks proceed through a cordon of police officers to stage.
- **The President** is joined on stage by Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis, Representative Jane Harmon, Representative Dixon and Person TBD.
- Program TBD.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

August 9, 1998 (8:34pm)

Wednesday, August 12, 1998

11:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Pacific Division Police Station via motorcade en route Los Angeles International Airport
[drive time: approximately 25 minutes]

11:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Los Angeles International Airport

12:05 pm PT **THE PRESIDENT** departs Los Angeles International Airport en route Billy Mitchell International Airport, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
[flight time: 3 hours, 30 minutes, + 2 hours]

5:35 pm CT **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Billy Mitchell International Airport, Milwaukee
OPEN TO BASE PERSONNEL

Greeters:

- Senator Herb Kohl (T)
- Senator Russ Feingold (T)
- George Aldrich, Feingold Senate Committee
- David Newby, President, Wisconsin AFL-CIO
- Chief Arthur Jones, Milwaukee Police Department
- Michael Morgan, Milwaukee Commissioner of City Development
- Tom Ament, Milwaukee County Executive
- John Kalwitz, President, Milwaukee Common Council
- Martha Love, Community Relations, County Executive
- Base Commander
- Paula Dorsey, Milwaukee Public Library
- Abel Ortiz, Jobs for Progress
- Anselmo Villarreal, La Casa Esperanza
- Tammy Johnson, Wisconsin Citizen Action
- Reverend Lawrence Kirby
- Reverend John McVicker
- Reverend Rolen Womack
- Reverend Sedgwick Daniels
- Lorraine Carter
- Linda Sowell
- Thelma Sias

5:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Billy Mitchell International Airport via motorcade en route Grand Milwaukee Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

6:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Grand Milwaukee Hotel

Greeters: Hotel General Manager

August 9, 1998 (8:34pm)

Wednesday, August 12, 1998

6:00 pm-
8:00 pm DOWN TIME
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
Grand Milwaukee Hotel

8:05 pm-
8:30 pm MIX AND MINGLE
NEW ORLEANS ROOM
Grand Milwaukee Hotel
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 50 guests in attendance.

8:35 pm-
9:25 pm STATE PARTY RALLY
GRAND BALLROOM
Grand Milwaukee Hotel
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: Business Attire.

Note: There will be approximately 900 guests in attendance.

- On-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Senator Herb Kohl and Senator Russ Feingold by Terri Spring, State Party Chair.
- Senator Russ Feingold makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Herb Kohl.
- Senator Herb Kohl makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

9:30 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Grand Milwaukee Hotel via motorcade en route Billy Mitchell International Airport
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Billy Mitchell International Airport

9:55 pm CT THE PRESIDENT departs Billy Mitchell International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 35 minutes, + 1 hour]

12:30 am ET THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

August 9, 1998 (8:34pm)

Wednesday, August 12, 1998

12:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en
route The White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

12:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

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

August 9, 1998 (8:34pm)

A



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

'98 AUG 9 PM 8:09

August 9, 1998

SAFE DRINKING WATER EVENT

DATE: August 11, 1998
LOCATION: Harry Tracy Treatment Plant
San Bruno, California
TIME: 9:50am - 10:55am
FROM: Kathleen A. McGinty *MTG KAM*

I. PURPOSE

You will be announcing the final rule requiring public drinking water suppliers to provide customers with "consumer confidence reports." The rule will require 56,000 water systems across the country to provide a total of 240 million Americans with annual reports on the source of their drinking water, contaminants found in their drinking water, the likely source of the contamination, the potential health impacts of contaminants detected, and other information.

While California requires some form of disclosure, the EPA rule will establish standards that are clearly more protective (most notably by requiring information about the condition of drinking water sources and the sources of contamination), and will impose those standards nationally.

II. BACKGROUND

The EPA rule you are announcing reflects two signature achievements of your Administration: repeated strengthening of community right-to-know about potential health and environmental threats, and landmark reforms to Federal drinking water laws to strengthen public health protection.

Congress enacted the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 in the waning days of the 104th Congress. After a flurry of proposals and partisan debate in the 104th Congress that would have substantially weakened drinking water protection, there emerged broad, bipartisan support for a bill that incorporated virtually the entire proposal for Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization that you first presented to Congress in 1993. This legislation included provisions to: strengthened protection of drinking water sources, expanded community right-to-know about drinking water quality; creation of a new Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide state and local governments with the resources to improve drinking water systems; certification of drinking water system

operators; and common-sense regulatory reforms (replacing highly prescriptive statutory requirements that EPA regulate a specified number of contaminants each year with science-based priority-setting, and providing greater regulatory flexibility for smaller water systems). The right-to-know requirements giving rise to this rule were among the last and most hard-fought provisions in the bill. The Senate narrowly defeated Senator Boxer's floor amendment to include these provisions, which were added only after a major debate on the House floor led by Congressman Henry Waxman (D-CA), the principal House proponent of the bill.

You signed the bill into law on August 6, 1996. Since enactment, the Administration has provided more than \$2 billion in low-interest loans for improvements in local drinking water systems.

EPA's rule implementing the right-to-know provision requires disclosure of a broad range of information intended, as is true for other right-to-know requirements, to prompt public attention and efforts to reduce potential risk even in the absence of regulation from a central bureaucracy. The rule is significant because, despite substantial progress in improving the quality of drinking water, communities continue to face public health threats linked to water quality problems.

Last month, the parasite *Cryptosporidium* in drinking water infected 1,300 residents of an Austin, Texas suburb. Also in July, *E. coli* infection of a public water supply in Alpine, Wyoming, sickened more than 50 people. The most deadly recent drinking water calamity in recent years was a 1993 outbreak of *Cryptosporidium* in Milwaukee's public drinking water supply, which resulted in 100 deaths and more than 400,000 illnesses. Note that while EPA's rule requires reporting of *E. coli*, standards for *Cryptosporidium* are still under development (EPA expects to announce them this fall). The rule does require reporting of turbidity, however, which is closely linked to outbreaks of *Cryptosporidium*.

The "consumer confidence reports" will strengthen Americans' right to know about possible environmental and human health threats to drinking water in their community.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event participants (T)

Senator Barbara Boxer; Lt. Governor Gray Davis; Mayor Ed Simon, San Bruno; Paul Mazza, Superintendent of Water Treatment Facilities - San Francisco Public Utility Commission; Lorraine Ross.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

NOTE: You will take a brief tour of the facility prior to the program.

NOTE: The program is tentative.

- Paul Mazza, Superintendent of Water Treatment Facilities - San Francisco Public Utility Commission, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Lorraine Ross;
- Lorraine Ross makes brief remarks and introduces YOU;
- YOU make remarks;
- YOU work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENT

-Related Environmental Issues

B

The Remarks for the Environmental Event Will Be Forwarded

C

RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Regional Drinking Water Issue: MTBE

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether) is an automotive fuel additive, first introduced in the late 1970s, that has been detected in groundwater and drinking water supplies in California and other states, causing widespread public concern. For example, in Santa Monica, MTBE contamination forced the closure of two major drinking water supplies in 1996. There has been no MTBE detected in San Francisco's water supplies.

On Thursday, August 6, 1998, environmental groups filed suit in San Francisco against eight major oil companies alleging negligence in the handling of MTBE. The suit seeks to hold the companies liable for cleanup and damages.

MTBE contamination is primarily attributed to leaking underground storage tanks and pipelines. First introduced to enhance engine performance after the phase-out of lead in gasoline, MTBE is currently added to gasoline as an oxygenate in order to reduce both carbon monoxide and ozone levels. MTBE has been used in increasing quantities in recent years to meet Clean Air Act requirements, especially in areas in nonattainment for carbon monoxide and ozone. Thus, while there have been calls for an outright ban on MTBE use, the air policy implications militate against such a ban in the absence of better scientific support.

EPA has issued an advisory on MTBE and is assisting in investigating and responding to cases of MTBE contamination. In EPA's view, the MTBE levels that render drinking water unacceptable as a matter of taste and odor are 100,000 times lower than the levels at which there are human health effects. EPA does not have a regulatory standard for MTBE in drinking water, although MTBE is a candidate for such a standard under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. Accordingly, MTBE levels need not be monitored as part of EPA's new consumer confidence rule. California does require such monitoring, however, and EPA's rule strongly encourages inclusion of this additional information in the reports.

CalFed Bay-Delta Program

As the CALFed process moves toward closure, the stakeholders are becoming more anxious about the outcome. Many urban water agencies are concerned that drinking water quality may not be adequate to protect public health without a major new facility ("the peripheral canal") to export fresh water around the Delta, which supplies two-thirds of the State's drinking water.

A study earlier this year suggested a connection between drinking water disinfectants and miscarriages. This study will be evaluated as part of a broader strategy to determine what new facilities or programs are needed to protect public health. In the interim, the CALFED program will be implementing new programs to control polluted runoff affecting drinking water sources, while maintaining the peripheral canal as a contingency strategy for later stages of the program.

San Francisco Drinking Water Concerns

San Francisco gets 85 percent of its drinking water supplies from Yosemite National Park and The Stanislaus National Forest. The ultimate source is snow melt in the Sierra Mountains. The high quality of this drinking water source permitted EPA to grant a filtration waiver to San Francisco in 1993. As reports of *crypto sporidium* and other drinking water threats have become more prominent, there have been periodic concerns about the appropriateness of the waiver. San Francisco's water continues to meet EPA's criteria for filtration avoidance. Of the 50 contaminants monitored in this drinking water supply last year, most were below minimum detection levels and all were well below EPA's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

San Francisco Bay Area Smog Redesignation

On June 25, 1998, EPA's Regional Administrator signed a final rule redesignating the San Francisco Bay Area a nonattainment area for Federal ozone standards under the Clean Air Act. The determination will require additional air pollution controls in the area, and may affect the level of funding the Bay Area can receive under the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) programs under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). Several Bay Area Congressmen have urged EPA and DOT to interpret TEA-21 to avoid penalizing the Bay Area for having dirtier air, and the agencies are working to resolve the issue.

Headwaters

There is currently a great deal of controversy concerning the State of California's proposed \$130 million appropriations for its share of funds to purchase the Headwaters Forest. As you know, we have obtained \$250 million for the purchase of Headwaters, but the transaction cannot be completed absent the State's share of the purchase. Spurred by environmentalists' concerns that the proposed Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the lands that Pacific Lumber Co. would be able to log is not protective enough, certain key California legislators, led by Byron Sher, have been balking at appropriating the State's share. The situation was not helped by the company's recent logging in an area contrary to recommendations of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Pacific Lumber Co. has now ceased that logging. Governor Wilson, Senator Feinstein and Charles Hurwitz have been engaged in negotiations regarding possible further changes to the HCP.

Press coverage on this indicates that the deal is about to fall apart. However, behind the scenes, considerable progress is being made in terms of developing modifications to the agreement that would make it acceptable to the California legislature and, hopefully, not unacceptable to PALCO. Until now, we have stayed one step removed from these negotiations, but are now getting engaged to try to bring them to a close in time for inclusion in the budget package being voted on Monday or Tuesday. The Vice President will be calling a key California legislator this weekend to urge a speedy conclusion.

D

DAVIS FOR GOVERNOR RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON

DATE: August 11, 1998

LOCATION: Westin Saint Francis
335 Powell Street
San Francisco, California

TIME: 11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

FROM: Craig Smith and Karen Skelton

I. PURPOSE

To raise funds for the Davis for Governor campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is two-tiered with a small meet and greet/photo line for co-chairs followed by a luncheon for 500 people. The audience consists of labor members, city employees, hi-tech. workers from Silicon Valley, land developers, and elected officials.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU, Gray Davis, Mayor Willie Brown, and Walter Shorenstein

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open for remarks.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Call time for guests is 11:00 a.m.
- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by Gray Davis.
- **YOU** proceed to reception with (50) co-chairs for a photo line.
- **YOU** proceed to luncheon and are seated at the head table.
- Program begins.
- Mayor Willie Brown makes brief opening remarks and introduces Gray Davis.
- Gray Davis makes brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** deliver remarks.
- **YOU** work rope line to depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- * List of co-chairs
- * List of guests at luncheon

E

Davis, SF 8/11

198 AUG 7 PM 8:56

Acknowledge:

Rep. Tom Lantos; Mayor Brown

• **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.

• **Results:** 16.3 M Jobs; 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

FMLA: helped millions past 5 yrs.

• **Big Challenges of future**, demand action

1. Keep econ growing/fisc. discipline.

extend to all (inner city, Native Am., rural)

2. Surplus for SS.

3. Health: patients bill

4. Edu: standards, tchrs, classrooms, Internet

5. Env: riders, clean H2O, climate

One world: Africa Trade.

One America: in 50+yrs. no majority race

F

August 8, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith, Karen Skelton and Bridget Leininger

RE: California Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	5,121,249	46%	Clinton/Gore	5,067,124	51%
Bush/Quayle	3,630,566	33%	Dole/Kemp	3,817,726	38%
Perot/Stockdale	2,296,004	16%	Perot/Choate	697,727	7%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Pete Wilson (R)	55% in 1994
Senate:	Diane Feinstein (D)	47% in 1994
	Barbara Boxer (D)	48% in 1992
U.S. House:	29D/23R	
State Senate:	23D/16R/1I	
State Assembly:	43D/37R	
Electoral Votes:	54	

CALIFORNIA AT A GLANCE...

- 1994 estimated population of California is 31,431,000, which is up 5.6% from 1990.
- More than 10% of California residents are 65 years of age or older.
- 57% of California citizens are white; 26% Hispanic; 10% Asian; 7% African-American.
- Only 53% of the voting age population participated in the 1996 elections.
- 7,387,041 registered voters in 1996 identified themselves as Democrats, while 5,704,536 identified themselves as Republicans.
- Current political line up: Governor Pete Wilson (R), Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis (D), Secretary of State Bill Jones (R), Attorney General Dan Lungren (R), Treasurer Matt Fong (R), and Controller Kathleen Connell (D).

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

- **YOU** were last in California from June 12, 1998 to June 13, 1998. **YOU** attended the National Ocean Conference with **the Vice President** and attended fundraisers for the DNC and Senator Barbara Boxer.
- **YOU** were in California from May 1, 1998 to May 4, 1998. **YOU** toured Thurma Inc. in San Jose, attended an event to introduce new environment-friendly home improvements in West Lake Village, and attended fundraisers for the DNC, DCCC, Congresswoman Sanchez, and the "No on Proposition 226" campaign.
- **The Vice President** was last in California on June 13, 1998. He attended the National Ocean Conference, an education town hall in Sherman Oaks, and fundraisers for Senator Barbara Boxer, the DNC, the DCCC, and the State Legislature.

- **The Vice President** was in California on March 20, 1998 to March 21, 1998. He gave remarks at the University of California, Irvine; met with leaders from the California Teachers Association and National Education Association in Los Angeles; attended a DNC/California Democratic Party fundraiser in Los Angeles; gave remarks to the California State Party Convention in Los Angeles; gave remarks to the Greater Los Angeles African American Chamber of Commerce; and attended the AIPAC/AJC dinner.
- **The First Lady** was in California on May 25-26. She attended a children's environmental health event, participated in a child care roundtable, and attended two fundraising receptions for Senator Boxer.

FUTURE PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

- **YOU** are tentatively scheduled to be back in California in September and October for a Unity Event, a DNC fundraiser, and events for Senator Barbara Boxer.
- **The Vice President** will be traveling to California later in August for Lt. Governor Gray Davis and Michela Alioto and again in late September.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D)
 Representative Frank Riggs (R-01)
 Representative Vic Fazio (D-03)
 Representative Robert T. Matsui (D-05)
 Representative George Miller (D-07)
 Representative Barbara Lee (D-09)
 Representative Richard Pombo (R-11)
 Representative Fortney "Pete" Stark (D-13)
 Representative Tom Campbell (R-15)
 Representative Sam Farr (D-17)
 Representative George P. Radanovich (R-19)
 Representative William M. Thomas (R-21)
 Representative Elton Gallegly (R-23)
 Representative Howard "Buck" McKeon (R-25)
 Representative James E. Rogan (R-27)
 Representative Henry A. Waxman (D-29)
 Representative Matthew G. Martinez (D-31)
 Representative Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-33)
 Representative Maxine Waters (D-35)
 Representative Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-37)
 Representative Edward Royce (R-39)
 Representative Jay Kim (R-41)
 Representative Ken Calvert (R-43)
 Representative Dana Rohrabacher (R-45)
 Representative Christopher Cox (R-47)
 Representative Brian Bilbray (R-49)
 Representative Randy Cunningham (R-51)

Sen. Barbara Boxer (D)
 Representative Wally Herger (R-02)
 Representative John Doolittle (R-04)
 Representative Lynn Woolsey (D-06)
 Representative Nancy Pelosi (D-08)
 Representative Ellen Taushner (D-10)
 Representative Tom Lantos (D-12)
 Representative Anna Eshoo (D-14)
 Representative Zoe Lofgren (D-16)
 Representative Gary Condit (D-18)
 Representative Calvin Dooley (D-20)
 Representative Lois Capps (D-22)
 Representative Brad Sherman (D-24)
 Representative Howard L. Berman (D-26)
 Representative David Dreier (R-28)
 Representative Xavier Becerra (D-30)
 Representative Julian C. Dixon (D-32)
 Representative Esteban Edward Torres (D-34)
 Representative Jane Jarman (D-36)
 Representative Steve Horn (R-38)
 Representative Jerry Lewis (R-40)
 Representative George E. Brown, Jr. (D-42)
 Representative Mary Bono (R-44)
 Representative Loretta L. Sanchez (D-46)
 Representative Ron Packard (R-48)
 Representative Bob Filner (D-50)
 Representative Duncan Hunter (R-52)

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor:

Pete Wilson (R)

Lt. Governor:	Gray Davis (D)
Secretary of State:	Bill Jones (R)
Attorney General:	Dan Lungren (R)
State Controller:	Kathleen Connell (D)
Treasurer:	Matt Fong (R)
Insurance Commissioner:	Charles Quackenbush (R)
State Superintendent:	Delaine Eastin (D)
Speaker of the Assembly:	Antonio Villaraigosa (D)
Speaker Pro Tempore:	Sheila James Kuehl (D)
Majority Leader of the Assembly:	Kevin Shelley (D)
Minority Leader of the Assembly:	Bill Leonard (R)
Senate President Pro Tempore:	John Burton (D)
Senate Majority Leader:	Charles M. Calderon (D)
Senate Minority Leader:	Rob Hurtt (R)

BACKGROUND

This could be an historic year for Democrats in California politics, or it could be a bust. Gray Davis has an opportunity to become the first Democrat elected Governor since Jerry Brown in 1978. If Barbara Boxer is reelected, it will be the first time since 1976 that both U.S. Senators and the Governor are Democrats. It is also possible for Democrats to sweep the down ticket statewide races, picking up three Republican seats: 1) Attorney General (former State Senate President Bill Lockyer will beat Republican Dave Stirling); 2) Treasurer (former Democratic Chair Phil Angelides will outspend and face tough opposition from Republican State Assemblyman Curt Pringle); and 3) Secretary of State (polls show Michela Alioto and incumbent Bill Jones in a dead heat with 29% each and 42% undecided). Democrats will keep the other three statewide offices: Lt. Governor (Bustamante will replace Gray Davis); Comptroller (Kathleen Connell will be reelected), and Superintendent of Public Instruction (Delaine Eastin will be reelected).

Some believe that Democrats are in better shape than they have been in a generation, in part because **YOU** are extremely popular in the State, with favorables steadily over 70%, and in part because Labor won an uphill battle in unexpectedly defeating Prop. 226 on the 1998 primary ballot. There is some momentum for Democrats in California.

It is unclear how this "Democratic phase" in California politics will influence the Congressional races, if at all. As for Democratic pick ups, State Senator Mike Thompson (D) will win the first Congressional District (Frank Rigg's seat). In San Diego, openly gay City Councilwoman Kristine Kehoe has a good chance of unseating Republican Brian Bilbrey (R-49). In open seats, both Vic Fazio (D-3) and Jane Harman (D-36) leave vulnerable candidates to defend their seats in their swing districts. And at least two incumbents - - Brad Sherman (D-24) and George Brown (D-46) - - will once again have very tough reelection races.

GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Despite being outspent by his wealthy Democratic rivals by over \$40 million, Lt. Governor Gray Davis (D) won the Democratic nomination for governor in the state's June 2 primary. The primary race was the most expensive non-presidential race in the history of American politics, with candidates spending over \$65 million. Voters, frustrated by the bombardment of negative television ads, spoke out against "insurgent" millionaires in the open primary and instead, chose "experience money can't buy." Davis was the state's highest vote-getter, edging out Republican Attorney General Dan Lungren, who ran unopposed.

The results of the primary were as follows:

Gray Davis (D)	34.8%
Dan Lungren (R)	33.7%
Al Checchi (D)	20.9%
Jane Harman (D)	12.4%

Among moderate voters, Davis received 44% of the vote, while Lungren received 23%, Harman received 15%, and Checchi received 13%. Among independent voters, Davis took 42%; Lungren, 21%; Harman, 15%; and Checchi, 13%.

The race between Davis and Lungren will continue to get closer and it is likely to remain the most expensive statewide election in the history of American politics. In the first one-on-one debate, Davis came off reassuring, though some press described his style as "stiff" and "defensive." Lungren appeared confident, though some press described him "sweating profusely," reminding many viewers of Richard Nixon's debate with then Senator John Kennedy. Davis plans to run with a positive track of education and crime, and a negative track of abortion, off-shore oil, tobacco, and lack of gun control. Also, Lt. Governor Davis has picked up important recent endorsements from Leon Panetta and Senator Dianne Feinstein (D).

A Mason-Dixon/PMR poll, conducted June 26-28, showed Davis ahead of Lungren in a general election matchup:

General Election	All	Fav	Unfav
Davis (D)	48%	41%	13%
Lungren (R)	39%	39%	19%
Undecided	12%		

1998 SENATE RACE

In the Republican primary race to take on Senator Barbara Boxer (D), voters again chose experience over money as state Treasurer Matt Fong (R) defeated wealthy businessman Darrell Issa (R) by 22% to 19.5%. Issa outspent Fong 4-to-1, pumping nearly \$15 million of his own money into his campaign.

Senator Boxer received just 44% of the popular vote in the June 2 primary. She was elected in 1992 with 48% of the vote. Polling continually indicates she is stuck under 50%. While she held

a large financial lead on June 30, the Republican National Committee has indicated that Matt Fong will be able to either financially match or outspend her.

A Mason/Dixon P/MR poll conducted June 26-28 showed Senator Boxer with only a 3 point lead over state Treasurer Fong, 43% to 40%.

DOWN BALLOT RACES

Lieutenant Governor

Former Assembly Speaker Cruz Bustamante (D) won the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor with 34% of the vote. The first Latino ever to become speaker, Bustamante was term-limited and left the Assembly at the end of last year. If elected in November, Bustamante would become the first Latino elected to statewide office in California in modern times. He will face state Senator Tim Leslie (R) of Tahoe City in November. Leslie received 16% of the open primary vote.

Secretary of State

Former Gore staffer and '96 congressional candidate Michela Alioto (D) is challenging incumbent Secretary of State Bill Jones (R). Neither candidate faced opposition in the June 2 primary. Jones received 50% of the popular vote in the open primary while Alioto received 39%. Polls show Alioto and Jones in a dead heat with 29% each and 42% undecided.

Controller

State Controller Kathleen Connell (D) is seeking re-election and will face San Mateo County Supervisor Ruben Barrales (R) in November. Connell received 59.6% of the popular vote in the open primary while Barrales received 32.7%.

Treasurer

Current Treasurer Matt Fong (R) is running for U.S. Senate against Sen. Barbara Boxer. Former California State Party Chair and '94 Treasurer nominee Phil Angelides (D) won the Democratic nomination in the June 2 primary with 25.5% of the popular vote. In what is expected to be the toughest statewide race, Angelides will face state Assemblyman and former Minority Leader Curt Pringle (R), who received 27.8% of the vote.

Attorney General

State Senator and former President Pro Tem Bill Lockyer (D) won the Democratic nomination for Attorney General with 23.7% of the popular vote, defeating former Rep. Lynn Schenk with 12.6%. He will face Chief Deputy Attorney General Dave Stirling (R) who received 29.5% of the vote.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP IN THE STATE HOUSE

Assembly Democrats unanimously selected Antonio Villaraigosa (D) of Los Angeles on January 21, 1998, to be their new speaker. He officially took over his duties as Assembly Speaker on February 26th. Democrats hold a 43-to-37 majority in the Assembly.

State Senator John Burton (D) of San Francisco is the new President Pro Tem of the state Senate of California. Democrats now hold 23 seats in the 40-member state Senate, while Republicans hold 16 and independent Quentin Kopp holds the 40th.

CONGRESSIONAL RACES

CD 01 - Riggs (R) - Rep. Frank Riggs is retiring from the Eureka-based district. He earlier sought the Republican nomination to take on Sen. Barbara Boxer (D), but dropped out of that race in mid-April citing fundraising concerns. State Senator Mike Thompson (D) is the clear frontrunner in the race to replace Riggs. He won the open primary race with 51% of the popular vote. He will face Napa County Supervisor Mark Luce (R), who received 20.3% of the vote in the primary. As of the June 30 FEC filing deadline, Thompson reported \$192,584, while Luce reported only \$2,628.

CD 03 - Fazio (D) - Sandra Dunn (D), an environmental attorney and former Republican staffer on Capitol Hill, won the Democratic nomination in the race to succeed retiring Rep. Fazio. Fazio has endorsed Dunn. She received 23.1% of the popular vote in the June 2 primary. Dunn faces wealthy businessman Doug Ose (R), who received 30.5% of the popular vote. As of the June 30 FEC filing deadline, Dunn reported \$90,000 and Ose reported \$27,425. However, Ose is a millionaire. Fazio beat Republican Tim Lefever, 53 to 41 percent, after outspending him more than 3-to-1 in 1996.

CD 10 - Tauscher (D) - Freshman Ellen Tauscher won the open primary race with 54.7% of the popular vote. Tauscher is reported to have \$200,000 in her campaign war chest and plans on spending about \$1.6 million of her own money. She narrowly defeated former Rep. Bill Baker (R) by 49 to 47 percent in 1996, in the Bay Area's most Republican district. She is expected to defeat her Republican challenger, Charles Ball, who received 23.6% of the primary vote.

CD 22 - Capps (D) - On March 10th, Lois Capps was elected with over 53 percent of the vote to complete her late-husband's, Walter Capps, term. She defeated Assemblyman Tom Bordonaro (R) in this district, which includes Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. Capps will face Bordonaro again in November. Capps received 51.5% of the popular vote in the June 2 primary, while Bordonaro received 41.4%.

CD 24 - Sherman (D) - Rep. Brad Sherman, a tax attorney, kept this San Fernando Valley-based seat in the Democratic column after Rep. Anthony Beilenson (D) retired in 1996. The freshman beat businessman Richard Sybert (R), whom Beilenson had narrowly defeated in 1994. In the '96 election, both Sherman and Sybert campaigned as moderates: Sherman is pro-death penalty and tough on illegal immigration, and Sybert is a pro-choice environmentalist.

In 1998, Sherman is running in another tough race. He faces Randy Hoffman (R), president of Magellan Systems, a high-tech satellite navigation and communications company. Hoffman, who has never run for office, was recently appointed by Gov. Wilson to the California Domestic Violence Advisory Council, which will distribute grants to battered women's shelters.

Sherman received 54% of the primary vote, while Hoffman received 21% in a contested Republican primary. The race is expected to be competitive, though, because of the personal fortune Hoffman is expected to spend on his campaign.

CD 27 - Rogan (R) - Rep. James Rogan is favored to win re-election. However, the district, primarily in Pasadena, is shifting Democratic faster than any other District in the State (38% D and 33% R, compared to 32% D and 39% R in 1994). Moreover, only 31% of the voters want Rogan re-elected. Democratic challenger Barry Gordon could be helped by the fact that two of the hottest State Assembly races in the State are located in this District. As of the June 30 FEC filing deadline, Gordon reported \$122,159 and Rep. Rogan reported \$280,747.

CD 34 - Torres (D) - Rep. Esteban Torres announced his retirement in February and endorsed his son-in-law, Jamie Casso, for the seat in this Democratic district. Casso was narrowly defeated by just 613 votes by Assemblywoman Grace Napolitano (D) in the June 2 primary. Casso announced that he will challenge the results of the election.

CD 36 - Harman (D) - Janice Hahn (D), daughter of Kenneth Hahn, the former Los Angeles County Supervisor, is running for this seat. Hahn is slightly favored, but the race will be difficult because she is not well-funded. She faces Assemblyman Steven Kuykendall in November. Hahn received just 30% of the primary vote while Kuykendall received 22.7% in a three-way Republican primary. As of the June 30 FEC filing deadline, Hahn reported \$130,843 and Kuykendall reported \$45,957. Kuykendall may be vulnerable in media ads for taking \$120,000 from Philip Morris in 1994 to win his Assembly seat. He has since disavowed tobacco money.

CD 42 - Brown (D) - In 1996, five Republicans campaigned for Brown's San Bernardino district, which he has represented for 33 years. He won the race against Linda Wilde, a Superior Court Judge, by just 996 votes, one of the narrowest margins in the country. Brown, who received 53.6% of the popular vote in the June 2 primary, will face Elia Pirozzi (R), who received 18.7% of the vote. The district leans Democratic -- it went for Clinton/Gore by 17 points in 1996 -- but is one of the purest "swing districts" in the nation. However, Rep. Brown has been attacked by the National Right to Life Committee and the California Pro-Life Council because he did not support the House's July 23 vote to override the President's veto of a bill that banned late term abortions. As of the June 30 FEC filing deadline, Brown reported \$217,953 and Pirozzi reported \$17,468.

CD 46 - Sanchez (D) - Loretta Sanchez won this seat by 948 votes in 1996. Sanchez is seeking re-election in the Orange County-based district in what is expected to be one of the most hotly-contested House battles in the country. Once a Republican stronghold, the 46th Congressional District voted for Clinton by 8 percent in 1996, and for Bush by 3 percent in 1992. Sanchez received 44.8% of the popular vote in the June 2 primary.

Former Representative Robert Dornan (R), whose 14-month election challenge was formally rebuffed by the House earlier this year, won the Republican nomination in the June 2 primary with 26.1% of the popular vote.

Sanchez (D) and Dornan (R) have raised more money than any other House candidate except Speaker Newt Gingrich (R) and Minority Leader Dick Gephardt (D). Sanchez reported more than \$1 million cash on hand after the second quarter FEC deadline, while Dornan's report was unavailable. According to Dornan's most recent FEC filings on March 31, he had raised \$1,765,417 and had \$149,300 on hand.

CD 49 - Bilbray (R) -San Diego City Councilmember Christine Kehoe (D), in her bid to unseat Rep. Bilbray, has won the endorsement of EMILY's List and is raising money and organizing volunteers in what is shaping up to be a hot contest in 1998. As of the June 30 FEC filing deadline, Kehoe reported \$498,970 and Rep. Bilbray reported \$400,831.

Kehoe is the first openly gay candidate to be elected to public office in San Diego. She has received the endorsements of the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund and the Human Rights Campaign.

Despite being outspent two to one, Bilbray won the seat in 1994 after defeating one-term Rep. Lynn Schneck (D).

HOT POLITICAL ISSUES

Bilingual Education: Proposition 227

Proposition 227, an initiative that will virtually eliminate bilingual education programs, passed 61%-39% in the June 2 election. 63% of Latinos voted against 227, while 65% of Caucasians supported it. Opponents of the initiative have already taken their fight to the courts, hoping to block the measure. On July 15, a federal judge rejected a move to block Proposition 227. In a quick decision, the judge found that since there is no constitutional right to bilingual education, voters may reject the teaching method.

Classes began this week in the Los Angeles Unified School District, the second largest in the country after New York City, with teachers trying to find enough English language books and other educational materials to comply with the new law and its tight timetable for teaching immigrant children in English instead of Spanish, Korean, or any other foreign language. Hundreds of other schools will begin classes in the next few weeks, and by early September some 7,500 schools across the state will open, which will give the new law its true test.

The initiative had been opposed by the Administration as well as the four candidates for governor, including Republican Attorney General Dan Lungren. Proponents of the measure included Governor Pete Wilson (R), who vetoed alternative legislation that would have granted control of bilingual education to local school districts, and Mayor Richard Riordan (R) of Los Angeles.

Bilingual education is gaining national attention and will likely be debated in Congress. Representative Frank Riggs (R-01) of California has introduced legislation that would replace the current federal bilingual and immigrant education programs with a block grant to states to help students master English in two years. Funds would be less effectively targeted to high need

communities than the current program, and the bill would end funding for teacher training.

Labor Initiative: Proposition 226

California voters rejected Proposition 226, which would have required unions to seek permission from individual members before withholding dues for political contributions. The measure was defeated 46%-54% in large part due to a \$20 million campaign by unions.

Western Primary

The California Senate approved a measure on May 14 to move the state's presidential primary to March 7 in 2000. The goal is to align California's primary with Oregon and Washington to create a Northwest Superprimary that would be a mandatory stop for all presidential candidates with a quarter of the delegates needed for the nomination.

Minority Enrollment at the University of California

Figures released by the University of California on May 21 indicate that 24% fewer black and 5% fewer Hispanic students will enroll at the state's most competitive campuses next fall in the first year after California abolished racial preferences in admissions. At the University of California at Berkeley, the nation's most selective public university, 62% fewer black students and 46% fewer Hispanic students will enroll next fall. UCLA reported similar figures for its freshman class. Less prestigious campuses, including Riverside, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz, reported increases in minority enrollment, indicating a redistribution of students who in earlier years might have been admitted to Berkeley or UCLA. The State Legislature is likely to vote on this measure in late August.

Immigration

A federal judge in Los Angeles has ruled that Proposition 187, the 1994 ballot initiative targeting illegal immigrants, violates both the Constitution and last year's sweeping congressional overhaul of welfare law. The ruling effectively means that, barring a successful appeal, the controversial measure that focused attention nationwide on the problem of illegal immigration will never be fully implemented. The judge cited as unlawful the initiative's major sections—those barring illegal immigrants from receiving publicly funded education, social services and health care, along with provisions mandating that local law enforcement authorities, school administrators, social workers and health care aides turn in suspected illegal immigrants. However, the judge did let stand two less controversial sections that establish state criminal penalties for the manufacture and use of false documents to conceal immigration status.

PARTIAL LIST OF ADMINISTRATION APPOINTEES FROM CALIFORNIA

White House

Craighead, Kelly	Special Assistant to the President, Director of Advance, and Trip Director for the First Lady
Echaveste, Maria	Assistant to the President for Public Liaison
Ibarra, Mickey	Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs
Matsui, Doris	Deputy Assistant to the President, Public Liaison
Palmieri, Jennifer	Special Assistant to the President for Scheduling and Advance
Pasquil, Mona	Western Regional Political Director, Office of Political Affairs

Scott, Marsha
Skelton, Karen
Spector, Stacie
Umberg, Tom

Deputy Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel
Deputy Assistant to the President, Political Affairs
Deputy Assistant to the President, Communications
Deputy Director, Office of the Drug Czar

Office of the Vice President

Bustos, Miguel
Cherny, Andrei
Kohlenberger, Jim
Winograd, Morley

Policy Advisor to Mrs. Gore
Speechwriter
Assistant Domestic Policy Advisor
Senior Policy Advisor to the Vice President

Departments/Agencies

Barram, David
Berg, Olena

Administrator, General Services Administration
Assistant Secretary, Pension & Welfare Benefit Admin,
Dept/Labor
Member/Board of Directors, Corp. of Public Broadcasting
Member/Board of Directors, National & Community Service Corp
Associate Attorney General
Associate Deputy Secretary, Department of Transportation
Acting Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights
US Attorney, Central California
General Counsel, Department of Transportation
Broadcasting Board of Governors
Director of Community Relations, Department of Justice
Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor
Deputy Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Chair, Council of Economic Advisors

Cruz, Frank
Ehrlich, Thomas
Fisher, Ray
Huerta, Michael
Lee, Bill Lam
Manella, Nora
McFadden, Nancy
Nathanson, Marc
Ochi, Rose
Palast, Geri
Rominger, Richard
Yellen, Janet

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 AUG 8 PM3:22

August 8, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Bilingual Education: Proposition 227 went into effect on August 3. Last-minute attempts in Federal court to block the implementation were rejected on July 31. DOEd staff are providing technical assistance to CA districts regarding compliance with federal requirements for educating limited-English proficient students. (DOEd)

GAO Report: On July 28, GAO released a report on the quality of care in CA nursing homes, focusing on state and Federal monitoring and enforcement of nursing homes' compliance with the conditions of participation in the Medicare/Medicaid programs. On July 27 and 28, the Senate Special Committee on Aging held hearings and there was general support and praise for your proposal to enhance enforcement as well as strong criticism of the enforcement to date. (HHS)

Smog Redesignation: On June 26, EPA redesignated the San Francisco Bay Area from attainment to nonattainment for the Federal ozone public health standard. This decision was based on violations recorded in San Francisco in 1995 and 1996. This redesignation will require CA to select and implement additional air pollution controls in the area. Ozone reached unhealthy levels again this year and a violation was recorded on July 18. Governor Wilson has challenged EPA's reclassification of the Bay Area arguing that the Bay Area did not violate the ozone health standard in 1997. However, compliance with the Federal health standard is measured over a three-year period, not a one-year period, to minimize the effects of weather and other anomalies. (EPA)

Air Quality: Los Angeles air quality is benefiting from years of tough air pollution control efforts. In 1997, the region recorded the cleanest air since official monitoring began. However, Los Angeles continues to have the worst air quality in the nation, and the return of hot weather this year has already produced numerous health alerts. EPA believes that efforts to control air pollution must proceed. EPA has serious concerns about the most recent local air quality plan, which postponed, diluted, or discarded about 30 of the control measures in the area's previous plan. (EPA)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.8%:** The unemployment rate in California has declined from 9.7% to 5.8% since 1993.
- **1,456,900 New Jobs:** 1,456,900 new jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 273,169 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 11,350 jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **1,363,200 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 1,363,200 new private sector jobs have been created in California -- an average of 255,600 jobs per year, compared to an average loss of 38,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **96,600 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 96,600 manufacturing jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 18,112 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 66,475 manufacturing jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **154,600 New Construction Jobs:** 154,600 construction jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 28,987 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 28,025 construction jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **Business Failures Down 1.7% Per Year:** Business failures in California have decreased an average of 1.7% per year since 1993, after increasing 21.8% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 5%:** New business incorporations in California have increased at an average rate of 5% per year since 1993. In contrast, new business incorporations fell an average of 10.8% per year during the previous administration.
- **1.2 Million Have Received a Raise:** 999,000 California workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with 200,000 more, received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Building Up 2.7%:** Home building in California has increased by an average of 2.7% per year since 1993, after falling over 21.2% per year during the previous administration.
- **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 3,229,000 families in California.**
- **Personal Income Has Risen 2.4% Annually:** Personal income in California has risen at an annual rate of 2.4% since 1993, compared to an average growth of just 1% per year during the previous administration.
- **4.4% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** California has seen a 4.4% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993, after falling over 1.5% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **7.2% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, California has experienced a 7.2% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 7.8% 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 California next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **\$509 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, California received nearly \$459 million in Head Start funding benefitting nearly 80,000 children. This year, California receives \$509 million for Head Start, an increase of \$50 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for California's children by an additional \$41 million.
- **\$54.8 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], California receives \$54.8 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$46.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], California receives \$46.6 million --more than doubling its funding over FY97 -- for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by \$5 million over FY98.
- **Nearly \$830 Million for Students Most in Need:** California receives \$829.5 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by \$95 million to aid California's students.
- **\$877.6 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], California will receive \$877.6 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$170.3 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 439,800 California students will benefit, 25,400 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$907.4 million.
- **Over 11,300 Have Served in California through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 11,300 AmeriCorps participants, working in 640 different programs, have earned money for college while working in California'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. **761,000 students in California will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 934,000 students in California will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 19% in California:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 19% state wide. In California's cities, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime has declined 38% in Long Beach, 40% in Los Angeles, 21% in Oakland, 36% in San Diego, and 32% in San Francisco. Notably, murder has dropped 46% in Long Beach, 48% in Los Angeles, 40% in Oakland, 54% in San Diego and 50% in San Francisco. [1996 and preliminary 1997 Uniform Crime Report data, FBI]
- **9063 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 9063 new police officers in communities across California. [through 6/98]
- **Fresno and San Bernardino Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Fresno and San Bernardino were recently selected as pilot cities for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. Fresno and San Bernardino will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of their communities, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Over \$13 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, California receives \$13,327,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **\$6,810,844 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], California will receive \$6,810,844 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$1.2 million increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to nearly \$7 million.
- **\$59.5 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of California's Schools:** California receives \$59.5 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING CALIFORNIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **312,417 Fewer on Welfare:** There are currently 312,417 fewer people on welfare than there were in the beginning of 1993-- a 13% decrease. [through 3/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 38%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$249 million -- or 38% -- in California since FY92. [through FY96]

- **California Receives \$190 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, California is eligible to receive \$190 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping California 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 CALIFORNIA'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 than 1.2 million uninsured children in California the balanced budget provides \$855 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 356,600 children in California.
- **Helping California 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 California, 402,496 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 California in 1996, 94% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 90% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 105%:** In FY97, California communities received \$169.8 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 105% 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 40% in California:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, California will see a 40% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 248,000 young Californians will be kept from smoking and 83,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **13,090,000 Americans in California Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if California enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 13,090,000 people in California 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, 6,230,000 California 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

- **14 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 14 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in California, in Sunnyvale (3), Santa Clara (2), Porterville, Coalinga, Palo Alto, Richmond, Oroville, Cloverdale, Fillmore, Riverbank, and Scotts Valley [through 1/98]. Only 14 sites were cleaned up in the previous 12 years combined.

- **Revitalizing 11 Brownfields in California:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated 11 communities in California -- East Palo Alto, Emeryville, Oakland, Pomona, Richmond, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara County, Los Angeles and Stockton -- 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

- **\$128 Million to Los Angeles:** Los Angeles/ Huntington Park was designated an enterprise community in December, 1994 and was awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. Later, it was designated a Supplemental Empowerment Zone and was awarded \$125 million for similar job creation efforts.
- **\$28 Million to Oakland:** Oakland was designated an Enterprise Community in December 1994, and was awarded \$3 million to create economic opportunity for area residents. Later, it was designated an enhanced enterprise community and was awarded an additional \$25 million.
- **\$12 Million to Other Communities Across California:** Additionally, Imperial County, San Diego, San Francisco, and Watsonville were all designated Enterprise Communities and were each awarded \$3 million for job creation efforts.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 12,700 To 15,200 New Affordable Housing Units in California 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 12,700 - 15,200 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in California during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Nearly \$9.5 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, California has received \$9.46 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 400,000 jobs. [through FY97]
- **Over \$800 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 California received \$825,560,000 in AIP funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$1 Billion in Transit Funds:** California has received a total of \$1.1 billion in FTA funds since 1993.
- **\$15 Million for Soundproofing:** In April 1997, the city of Los Angeles announced the establishment of the LAX Airport Residential Soundproofing Bureau (ARSB) to expedite noise abatement actions that will ultimately soundproof about 9,000 homes. The ARSB has allocated \$15 million for Phase I of this project involving approximately 1,500 homes.
- **\$2.3 Million to Improve Transit for Low-Income Communities:** In July 1994, \$2.3 million was awarded to the Los Angeles County Municipal Transit Authority (LACMTA) for the Los Angeles Neighborhood Initiative (LANI) which is a two-year transit-based demonstration program covering eight transit dependent, low-income LA communities.
- **\$750 to Improve Transit to the Airport:** On June 30, 1997, FTA committed \$750 million in New Starts funds over an eight year period to provide mass transit to San Francisco Airport (SFO).

DAVIS FOR GOVERNOR RECEPTION

DATE: August 11, 1998

LOCATION: Home of Bruce and Janet Karatz
2121 La Mesa
Santa Monica, California

TIME: 5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

FROM: Craig Smith and Karen Skelton

I. PURPOSE

To raise funds for the Davis for Governor campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is two-tiered with a speaking program followed by an extended rope line to departure. You arrive at the conclusion of dinner and while guests are eating dessert. After **YOU** speak, we have allotted enough time for you to casually work the rope line before leaving.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU and Gray Davis

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open to one pencil for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Call time for guests is 5:30 p.m.
- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by Gray Davis, Bruce Karatz, and the Karatz family.
- **YOU** proceed to sit at head table for dessert.
- Program begins.
- Bruce Karatz makes brief remarks and introduces Gray Davis.
- Gray Davis makes brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** deliver remarks.
- **YOU** proceed to the rope line.
- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- * List of co-chairs
- * List of guests

J

98 AUG 7 PM 8:54

LA.#1 8/11

Acknowledge: Bruce and Janet Karatz; Ron Burkle; John Bryson; Tom Girardi; Eli Broad.

• **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.

• **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
FMLA: helped millions past 5 years.

• **Big Challenges of future, demand action**
1. Keep econ growing/fisc.discipline.
extend to all (inner city, Native Am., rural)
2. Surplus for SS.
3. Health: patients bill
4. Edu: standards, tchrs, classrooms, Internet
5. Env: riders, clean H2O, climate
One world: Africa Trade.
One America: in 50+yrs. no majority race

K

DAVIS FOR GOVERNOR RECEPTION

DATE: August 11, 1998

LOCATION: Home of Jeffrey Katzenberg
708 Hillcrest Road
Beverly Hills, California

TIME: 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

FROM: Craig Smith and Karen Skelton

I. PURPOSE

To raise funds for the Davis for Governor campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is a private dinner hosted by Jeffrey Katzenberg, David Geffen, and Steven Spielberg with approximately 60 guests.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU and Gray Davis

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open to one pencil for remarks.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Call time for guests is 7:00 p.m.
- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by Gray Davis and event hosts.
- **YOU** proceed to cocktail reception in progress.
- **YOU** proceed to dining room and are seated at the head table.
- Program begins.
- Gray Davis makes brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make brief remarks.
- Jeffrey Katzenberg introduces Clint Black.
- Clint Black plays five songs for approximately 18 minutes.
- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- * List of guests

L

Acknowledge: Jeffrey and Marilyn
Katzenberg; Clint Black.

- **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.
- **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
FMLA: helped millions past 5 years.
- **Big Challenges of future, demand action**
 1. Keep econ growing/fisc. discipline.
extend to all (inner city, Native Am., rural)
 2. Surplus for SS.
 3. Health: patients bill
 4. Edu: standards, tchrs, classrooms, Internet
 5. Env: riders, clean H2O, climate

One world: Africa Trade.
One America: in 50+yrs. no majority race

M

The Remarks on Crime Event Memo Will Be Forwarded

N

The Remarks on Crime Will Be Forwarded

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Wisconsin Unity Fund '98

DATE: August 12, 1998
LOCATION: The Grand Milwaukee Hotel
4747 S. Howell Ave.
TIME: 8:00 p.m. POTUS Arrival Time
FROM: Orson C. Porter

I. PURPOSE

The purpose is to raise funds for the unified Wisconsin Coordinated Campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

You were requested to appear at this event by U.S. Senator Russell Feingold on behalf of the entire Wisconsin Democratic ticket.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre -Program

Welcome by emcee, Terri Spring, State Chair, Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

Congressman Jay Johnson

Congressman Tom Barrett

Congressman Jerry Kleczka, who will announce **YOU** and both Senators onto stage.

Program

Senator Russ Feingold makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Herb Kohl.

Senator Kohl makes brief remarks and introduces YOU.

On Stage, not speaking:

Lydia Spottswood, 1st District Congressional Candidate

Attorney General James Doyle

State Senator Gary George (Candidate for Governor)

Ed Garvey (Candidate for Governor)

Barbara Lawton (Candidate for Lt. Governor)

Dawn Marie Sass (Candidate for State Treasurer)

State Senator Chuck Chvala (Democratic Leader of State Senate)

State Representative Shirley Krug (Democratic Leader of the State Assembly)

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to the White House press pool for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE

- * **YOU arrive at the Grand Milwaukee.**
- * **YOU proceed to photo receiving line with 40 VIP's.**
- * **YOU proceed to the Unity Event in the Grand Ballroom (There will be approximately 500 guest in attendance).**
- * **YOU will be announced on stage by Congressman Jerry Kleczka (his district), accompanied by Senator Feingold and Senator Kohl. Senator Kohl will introduce YOU.**
- * **YOU will give remarks, work short rope line and exit.**

VI. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- * **Meet and greet list**
- * **Talking Points**

P

Ack: Sen. Kohl; Sen. Feingold; Reps. Barrett, Klecza [Kletchka], Johnson; AG Jim Doyle (up for re-election); Sec. of State Doug La Follette [Fall-let] (up for re-election); State Sen. Dem. Leader Chuck Chvala [Ku-a-la]; State Assem. Dem. Leader Shirley Krug [KROOG]; County Exec. Tom Ament [Aeyment]; City Council President John Kalwitz; Party Chair Terri Spring; 1st District Candidate: Lydia Spottswood.

• **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.

• **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
FMLA: helped millions, past 5 yrs.

• **Big Challenges of future, demand action**

1. Keep econ growing/fisc. discipline.
extend to all (inner city, Native Am., rural)
2. Surplus for SS.
3. Health: patients bill
4. Edu: standards, tchrs, classrooms, Internet
5. Env: riders, clean H2O, climate

Q

July 27, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith and Orson Porter, Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Wisconsin Politics

UPCOMING AND RECENT TRAVEL BY PRINCIPALS

You are attending this event to raise funds for the Wisconsin State Coordinating Campaign at the request of Sen. Feingold (D) and the Democratic Party of Wisconsin. The **First Lady** was scheduled to visit Madison, Wisconsin to do a similar event on July 28, 1998. The event was canceled due to the tragic death and sudden memorial service of the two capitol police officers. **You** and the **Vice President** visited La Crosse on January 28, 1998, the day after the President's state of union speech. **You** were enthusiastically received at a downtown, outdoor site by a crowd of approximately 20,000 people. The **First Lady** visited Wisconsin on April 27, 1998 to attend a child care conference and a reception for congressional candidate and former Kenosha City Council President Lydia Spottswood (D). Both events were held in Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN AT A GLANCE...

- * 1996 estimated population in the state was 5,160,000, making Wisconsin the eighteenth largest state in the nation.
- * 91.3% of Wisconsin residents are white, while 4.9% are African-American. 1.1% are Asian, 1% are American Indian, and 1.9% are of Hispanic origin.
- * 13% of Wisconsin residents are 65 or older.
- * 57.5% of Wisconsin residents are married couples. 28% are married couples with children.
- * 42% of Wisconsin residents are college educated.
- * Per capita income is about \$13,276. Median household income is about \$29,442.
- * Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 57% of the voting age population.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Tommy Thompson (R); 67% in 1994; 58% in 1990; 53% in 1986
Senate:	Herb Kohl (D); 58% in 1994; 52% in 1988 Russ Feingold (D) 53% in 1992
House:	5 Democrats/4 Republicans
State Senate:	15 Democrats/17 Republicans
State House:	47 Democrats/52 Republicans
Electoral votes:	11
Primary:	September 8, 1998

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992		1996	
Clinton/Gore	41%	Clinton/Gore	49%
Bush/Quayle	37%	Dole/Kemp	38%
Perot/Stockdale	22%	Perot/Choate	10%
		Other	2%

A poll conducted in early spring for Wisconsin Public Radio showed **You** receiving your highest job performance rating ever (82%) from Wisconsin residents. The state's unemployment rate fell to 3.1% in February, tying the all-time low set in March 1970. This compares with the national average of 4.6% unemployment. Wisconsin gained over 73,000 jobs in the past year.

1996 WISCONSIN ELECTIONS SUMMARY

The big news coming out the 1996 election was (1) the wide margin of the Clinton-Gore victory, and (2) the pick-up of two Republican congressional seats. Clinton-Gore defeated Dole-Kemp by a margin of 10% (49% to 38%), with Perot-Choate receiving 10% of the votes. The ticket held this strong margin across the state with the exception of Rep. Jim Sensenbrenner's (R) conservative district, the only CD that Senator Herb Kohl (D) lost.

The strength of the presidential victory was reflected in two new Democratic House seats. Assistant prosecutor Ron Kind (D) beat former state Senator Jim Harsdorf (R) in a contest for the 3rd district seat vacated by Rep. Steve Gunderson (R). Broadcaster Jay Johnson (D) beat Republican Assembly Speaker David Prosser (R) for Toby Roth's (R) open 8th CD seat.

Democrats were disappointed, however, that they were unable to beat Rep. Mark Neumann (R), who survived a strong challenge from former Kenosha City Council President Lydia Spottswood (D). Neumann himself attributed his 51% victory to an 11-day run of attack ads he aired at the end of his campaign.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Mark Neumann (R-1st) *Kenosha, Racine*
Scott Klug (R-2nd) *Madison* (retiring)
Ron Kind (D-3rd) *LaCrosse, Eau Claire*
Jerry Kleczka (D-4th) *Milwaukee*

Tom Barrett (D-5th) *Milwaukee*
Thomas Petri (R-6th) *Fond du Lac, Oshkosh*
Dave Obey (D-7th) *Wausau*
Jay Johnson (D-8th) *Green Bay*
James Sensenbrenner (R-9th) *Brookfield*

The Senior Senator is **Herb Kohl (D)**, who was first elected in 1988 and whose current term is up in 2000. Sen. Kohl serves on Appropriations, Judiciary and Aging committees. The Junior Senator is **Russell Feingold (D)**, who was first elected in 1992. He is running for reelection this year. He is the co-author of the McCain-Feingold Campaign Finance Reform Bill and he serves on the Budget, Foreign Relations, and Aging committees. Senators Kohl and Feingold each survived a 1997 recall effort by an *ad hoc* pro-life group called First Breath Alliance. A total of 391,000 signatures were needed to force a recall vote. The effort fell 40,000 signatures short. Some observers felt that the petition drive's failure prevented a bitter election-year debate within the Republican party.

1998 Senate Race. Senator Russ Feingold (D) kicked off his campaign for a second term at five different locations on May 27 and three on May 28 in an effort to personally make the announcement statewide. Senator Feingold carried with him two banners displaying symbols that are to be the themes of his campaign. One banner, used effectively in the 1992 campaign, displayed the back of his hand held in the shape of the state with the slogan, "He knows Wisconsin like the back of his hand." The other banner displayed a boxing glove with part of the map of Wisconsin on it and read, "Fighting for Working Families." Senator Feingold also renewed the promises he painted on his garage door during the 1992 campaign -- including visiting each county every year, maintaining his primary residence in the state, and campaigning primarily on donations from Wisconsin residents. He intends to campaign on reducing the size of classrooms and increasing the elderly and disabled's access to long term care provided by their communities.

Rep. Mark Neumann (R), who was first elected to the House in 1994 and serves on the Appropriations and Budget committees, is challenging Senator Russ Feingold (D) this year. Rep. Neumann (R) narrowly won reelection to the House in 1996 (51%-49%). Neumann has said that he will focus on "partial-birth" abortion and balancing the budget. Last September, he appeared with Steve Forbes to call for an end to the current tax system by the year 2000. Senator Feingold has charged that Neumann is trying to replace a serious "economic" debate with one centered on the social issues of the "radical right." In response to Neumann's call for scrapping the tax code, Feingold says he believes in IRS reform, "not another partisan issue to score points." In addition, Feingold has been aggressively pushing his proposal to reform the campaign finance system. When he first ran for the Senate, he pledged to visit each of the state's 72 counties at least once a year -- a promise which, having so far been kept, has helped Feingold maintain a strong public image. Some Wisconsin Democrats, however, make clear that the race is still competitive and that Feingold will need to work hard this year. Recently, Neuman was named to the League of Conservation Voter's "Dirty Dozen."

Rep. Mark Neumann (R) has raised more money than Sen. Feingold for the second reporting period in a row. Neumann raised \$747,768 compared to Senator Feingold's \$662,347. Sen. Feingold has \$1,594,883 cash-on-hand and Rep. Neuman has \$1,225,686.

Wisconsin Democratic Party Chair Terri Spring sent a letter to the FEC on June 10 accusing Rep. Mark Neumann (R) of using \$36,468.19 of taxpayer money to help his U.S. Senate campaign. The letter listed five complaints: use of federal funds to broadcast outside of his congressional district, using the same team of graphical designers and printers to produce nearly identical campaign and Federal literature, handing out Federal literature at campaign events, allowing a senior citizen's group to reprint letters mailed to his federal office, and holding press conferences outside of his congressional district. Neumann also faced problems, recently, with the right as Rush Limbaugh, Robert Novak, and the *Wall Street Journal* editorial board attacked his efforts to prevent social security surpluses from being used for tax cuts instead of reducing the deficit.

Feingold has topped Neumann by a wide margin in every major independent poll taken in the race. The most recent Milwaukee Journal Sentinel poll shows Feingold with an amazing 27-point lead over Neumann, 56-29%.

1998 U.S. House Races. Democrats are hoping to pick up two more seats this year -- the 1st and 2nd districts -- where Rep. Scott Klug (R) is retiring and Rep. Mark Neumann (R) is running for the Senate. Republican and Democratic primaries will be held September 8, 1998.

1st District

**Open Seat : Rep. Mark Neumann (R) is running for Senate
4th term (51%)**

Rep. Neumann's (R) 1996 opponent, former Kenosha City Council President Lydia Spottswood (D), was heavily recruited by the DCCC and state Democrats to run again this year. She is widely believed to be one of the Democrats' best hope in the entire country for picking up a Republican House seat this year. She nearly defeated Neumann in 1996, earning 49% of the vote to his 51%. Her Democratic opponent, Jeff Thomas, a Janesville physician ran unsuccessfully for the seat twice before. It is expected that Spottswood will win the primary by a landslide, and that she will be well-positioned for the general election race against 28-year old former congressional staffer Paul Ryan (R), who has worked for former Sen. Bob Kasten (R-WI), Sen. Sam Brownback (R-KS), and Empower America, a conservative political organization founded by Jack Kemp. This is the seat formerly held by Les Aspin (D), who defeated Neumann in 1992.

Second quarter FEC reports show Spottswood raised \$173,800 and Ryan raised \$232,300. Spottswood had a slight lead in cash on hand, posting \$352,400 compared to \$340,700 for Ryan.

A report by the *Washington Post* tells how the HMO issue is playing in Kenosha. The majority of over two dozen residents interviewed had a negative opinion of HMO's. But many said they don't consider managed care reform their main concern or an issue that will determine how they will vote in November.

2nd District

**Open Seat: Rep, Scott Klug (R) is retiring
4th term (57 %)**

This district includes the City of Madison. Madison is the county seat of Dane County, which represents 70% of the voting population of the congressional district. This district has had a 58% Democratic performance, and represents one of the best opportunities Democrats have to pick up a seat in congress.

Last February, Rep. Scott Klug (R) announced his retirement just three and a half months after surviving a close 1996 challenge by then-Madison Mayor Paul Soglin. Given the generally liberal lean of this district -- which includes the University of Wisconsin-Madison -- a Democratic pick-up is considered distinctly possible. The Democratic candidates include Former Dane County Executive Rick Phelps, state Senator Joe Wineke, and state Rep. Tammy Baldwin, who is openly gay. **Tammy Baldwin's Chief of Staff is Mike Verveer, the son of the First Lady's Chief of Staff Melanne Verveer.** Rick Phelps's wife, Hannah Rosenthal, serves as the Regional Director of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Suspended firefighter Ron Greer (R) is seeking his party's nomination and is basing his campaign on Judeo-Christian values. He was promptly suspended for passing out a pamphlet that alleged a colleague got favorable treatment from a superior "because both are homosexual women." Greer, a senior pastor of a local church, would be Wisconsin's first African American Congressman if elected in November. There are five other Republicans in the race: pro-choice former Insurance Commissioner Josephine (Jo) Musser (who resigned from her state-wide office to run for Congress), former Dade County GOP chair Nick Fuhrman, beer distributor Don Carrig, University of Wisconsin history professor John Sharpless, and chiropractor Meredith Bakke.

Baldwin leads Democrats and Republicans in the money race. She raised \$177,300 in the second quarter and has \$300,200 cash on hand. Rick Phelps raised \$152,700 and has \$255,200 cash on hand. Joe Wineke raised \$70,000 and has \$159,400 cash on hand.

Don Carrig leads all Republican candidates, having raised \$108,403 and has a cash balance of \$38,323.

3rd District

Incumbent: Rep. Ron Kind (D)

1st term (52 %)

Rep. Ron Kind will be challenged by Troy A. Brechler (R). Rep. Kind is expected to easily win and walk into his second term. Many Wisconsin insider's think this popular congressman is on a fast track to be the next Democratic governor of Wisconsin.

4th District

Incumbent: Rep. Gerald Kleczka (D)

8th term (58%)

Rep. Gerald Kleczka, who was arrested in 1995 for drunken driving, will face Tom Reynolds (D). In 1994, Kleczka only captured 54% of the vote to defeat Reynolds.

5th District

Incumbent: Rep. Tom Barrett (D)

3rd term (74%)

Rep. Tom Barrett's seat has not been significantly challenged since coming to office in 1992. His opponent, Jack Melvin (R), has raised less than \$5,000.

6th District

Incumbent: Rep. Thomas Petri (R)

3rd term (73%)

Rep. Thomas Petri faces token opposition from the U.S. Taxpayers Party member Timothy Farness,

who has not reached the federal reporting threshold of \$5,000.

7th District

Incumbent: Rep. Dave Obey (D)

15th term (57%)

Rep. Dave Obey faces opposition from Scott West (R), who has only raised \$1,400 since April. Obey has raised \$70,159 since then.

8th District

Incumbent: Rep. Jay Johnson (D)

1st term (52%)

A survey conducted April 21-28 by Talmey-Drake Research show 54% would vote for Johnson. Rep. Johnson is favored to win reelection over state Rep. Mark Green (R). Last November, Green announced that he would not seek reelection in the state House, choosing to concentrate on his congressional bid instead. Although Green is not the most powerful challenger that Johnson could have faced, some Wisconsin Democrats are concerned that Johnson has yet to build a strong organization. **U. S. Transportation Secretary, Rodney Slater was in his district today to raise funds towards his reelection.**

9th District

Incumbent: Rep. Jim Sensenbrenner (R)

10th term (74%)

Rep. Jim Sensenbrenner's opponent, Jeffrey M. Gonyo (I) plans to spend less than \$5,000.

STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor	Tommy Thompson (R)
Lt. Governor	Scott McCallum (R)
Secretary of State	Douglas LaFollette (D)
Treasurer	Jack Voight (R)
Attorney General	James Doyle (D)
Superintendent of Schools	John Benson (non-partisan office)

Governor Tommy Thompson (R) was first elected in 1986. He served as the Chairman of the National Governor's Association (NGA) from 1996-97. Governor Thompson is best known for instituting welfare reform in the state. On March 2, Governor Thompson presided over the printing of Wisconsin's last welfare check, making it the first state to officially end Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The program was replaced by the state's Wisconsin Works, or W-2, which requires recipients to work for benefits. In return the state will pay for their child care, transportation, and other related costs. Thompson criticized demonstrators who temporarily closed the state's largest welfare agency in Milwaukee one week prior.

Governor Thompson made news recently when he told Harvard Law School Republicans that he would likely enter the Iowa presidential caucuses if he wins reelection this year. He later stated that he has no plans to run for president. However, there is speculation that he will be a vice presidential candidate in 2000.

1998 Gubernatorial Race. Governor Tommy Thompson, who is campaigning for a fourth term, had \$2.6 million as of July 1. Former NFL Players' Association attorney Ed Garvey (D) and state Sen. Gary George (D) are the Democratic contenders. As of July 1, Garvey had \$39,389 and George had \$12,000.

Garvey lost to Sen. Herb Kohl in the four-way 1988 Democratic U.S. Senate primary.

The most recent poll conducted between February 24 and March 17 for Wisconsin Public Radio showed Governor Thompson's (R) approval rating at 77% and leading challenger Ed Garvey (D) 60% to 26%.

Other Statewide Offices. There was some speculation early last year that Lieutenant Governor Scott McCallum (R) had become so invisible that he might not get the Governor's support for a reelection bid this year. Thompson, however, made it clear at the State Party Convention last June that he would indeed give McCallum his support. Green Bay activist Barbara Lawton (D) is running on the Democratic side. No viable candidates have yet come forward to oppose Secretary of State Douglas LaFollette (D), Attorney General Jim Doyle (D), or Treasurer Jack Voight (R).

STATE LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate:	Brian Rude (D)
Senate Democratic Leader:	Chuck Chvala (D)
Senate Republican Leader:	Michael Ellis (D)
Speaker of the Assembly:	Scott Jensen (R)
Assembly Majority Leader:	Steven Foti (R)
Assembly Minority Leader:	Shirley Krug (D)

On April 7, state Rep. Mary Lazich (R) won a special state Senate election to complete the remainder of former state Senator Lynn Adelman's (D) unexpired term, which runs through 2000, resulting in a Republican takeover of the state Senate. **Adelman resigned from the Senate in December to accept a federal judicial appointment.** With Republicans now controlling both houses, the legislature currently is in a special session called by Governor Tommy Thompson (R) to act on some tax-cutting measures.

1998 State Legislative Races. Although Democrats only need to pick a few seats in each chamber to win control, they are unlikely to do so.

WISCONSIN STATE PARTY

Terri Spring, a former aide to Democratic Leader Chuck Chvala and a former Kohl campaign staffer, defeated incumbent Mark Sostarich in a heated battle for State Chair last June. Spring's victory can be generalized as a win for the younger, more grassroots constituency of the Party over its older guard. Both the Party and Coordinated Campaign are under financial stress.

HOT ISSUES

Gov. Thompson (R) publicly disagreed with Ohio Governor George Voinovich's (R) decision not to invite **You**, the Vice President, or Republican leaders of Congress to the National Governor's Association's annual meeting next last week in Milwaukee. "It is difficult to explain Voinovich's rudeness to Clinton and Thompson, both of whom deserve an apology," wrote the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*.

Rep. Mark Neumann on August 7, demanded an apology from Sen. Feingold for claiming that a Neumann proposal to roll back a tax increase on Social Security benefits would cut from the Medicare trust fund. Feingold's campaign jumped on the proposal, saying Neumann was proposing to take about \$76 billion from the Medicare trust fund over the next decade. The 1993 tax increase on Social Security earmarked the extra revenue for the Medicare fund. Neumann said the cuts actually would be paid with reductions in discretionary spending totaling nearly \$31 billion between 1999 and 2002. He also said the Medicare fund would be fully reimbursed.

Gov. Thompson signed into law Wisconsin's new ban on partial-birth abortions. He called it a "morally repugnant and ethically corrupt procedure that will not be tolerated in Wisconsin." An exemption allows doctors to use the procedure only if no other medical action could save a woman's life. Performing the procedure is a Class A felony and carries a mandatory life prison sentence. There is no penalty for the patient.

On July 24, **You** declared Wisconsin a major disaster due to damage resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, heavy rain, and flooding during June 18-30, 1998.

On August 7, Rep. Barrett asked FEMA for federal assistance after another deadly rain fall on August 6, 1998. Several deaths were blamed on the flooding. In some parts of Milwaukee County over 10 inches of rain fell in several hours. Last year, **You** declared most of Southwestern Wisconsin a major disaster area and issued millions of dollars in flood grants, after the state saw some of the worst flooding in history. The "Great Flood of 1997" caused \$78 million in damage in Milwaukee County. The Preliminary damage estimate for last week's Milwaukee County flood was put at \$6 million.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 AUG 8 PM3:22

August 8, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Voucher Program: On June 10, the WI Supreme Court upheld a decision by the Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS) to expand its voucher program to include sectarian schools. Plaintiffs in the case have said they will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Since the ruling, further controversial expansions of the program have come under consideration. In late July, MPS reversed itself and stated that it would allow single-sex religious schools to participate in the program. And in early August, Mayor Norquist proposed expanding the program, which now is available only to low-income students, to include families at all income levels. (DOEd)

Inter-District Transfers: Last week, the WI Superintendent of Public Instruction overruled Milwaukee Public Schools' (MPS) decision to reject applications by white students to transfer to suburban schools. Under MPS's policy, minority students were allowed to transfer, but white students were not; MPS said allowing white students to transfer would upset efforts to integrate city schools. A group of students appealed the decision to the Department of Public Instruction, and those students will attend school in suburban Waukesha County. (DOEd)

Air Quality: The Milwaukee metropolitan area is classified as in "severe" nonattainment for ozone. WI maintains that many of its ozone air quality problems are caused by air pollution originating from the Chicago metropolitan area and Governor Thompson refuses to adopt additional control measures unless transported air pollution is addressed. Modeling has shown that while air pollution from Chicago contributes to WI's problems, WI contributes to air pollution problems in MI and other downwind areas. Under EPA's proposal, WI will have to implement air pollution controls, mostly on utilities, beginning in 2002 that will achieve a statewide 35 percent reduction in ozone-forming emissions. Governor Thompson generally supports EPA's proposal, although he has submitted an alternative that would phase-in the emissions reductions over a longer period of time. (EPA)

Fox River: On July 28, EPA proposed placing a 39 mile stretch of the lower Fox River on the Superfund National Priorities List. EPA is nearing completion of \$20 million consent agreement with the State and the Fox River Group to begin cleanup. (EPA)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 2.7%:** The unemployment rate in Wisconsin has declined from 4.4% to 2.7% since 1993.
- **321,100 New Jobs:** 321,100 new jobs have been created in Wisconsin since 1993 -- an average of 60,206 jobs per year, compared to just 44,675 per year during the previous administration.
- **290,800 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 290,800 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 54,525 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 36,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **64,300 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 64,300 new manufacturing jobs have been created since 1993 -- an average of 12,056 per year. In contrast, an average of 1,150 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **19,600 New Construction Jobs:** Since 1993, 19,600 new construction jobs have been created in Wisconsin, an average of 3,675 jobs per year.
- **179,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 88,000 Wisconsin workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 91,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 2.4%:** New business incorporations in Wisconsin have increased 2.4% per year since 1993.
- **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 Wisconsin, the poverty rate has fallen 3.8 percentage points 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 579,000 families in Wisconsin.**
- **3% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Wisconsin has risen at an annual rate of 3% since 1993.
- **5.3% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Wisconsin has seen a 5.3% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993, after increasing only 1.9% per year during the previous administration.
- **4.3% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Each year since 1993, Wisconsin has experienced a 4.3% growth in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 0.4% 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 Wisconsin next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **\$63.7 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Wisconsin received \$58.6 million in Head Start funding benefitting nearly 12,600 children. This year, Wisconsin receives \$63.7 million, an increase of \$5.2 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Wisconsin's children by an additional \$4.2 million.
- **\$8.3 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Wisconsin receives \$8.3 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$280,000. 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.
- **\$6.8 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Wisconsin receives \$6.8 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by nearly \$1 million over FY98.

- **Over \$125 Million for Students Most in Need:** Wisconsin receives over \$125 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families. [FY98]
- **\$103.8 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Wisconsin will receive \$103.8 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$20.1 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 58,900 Wisconsin students will benefit, 3,400 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$107.4 million.
- **Over 1,100 Have Served in Wisconsin through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 1,100 AmeriCorps participants, working in 105 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Wisconsin'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. **127,000 students in Wisconsin will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 157,000 students in Wisconsin will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 8% in Wisconsin:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 8% statewide. In Wisconsin's cities, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime has declined 23% in Madison and 14% in Milwaukee. [1996 and preliminary 1997 Uniform Crime Report data, FBI]
- **917 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 917 new police officers to date in communities across Wisconsin. [through 6/98]
- **Over \$2.6 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Wisconsin receives \$2,664,500 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Over \$1.1 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Wisconsin will receive \$1,102,448 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$195,000 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$1,127,800.
- **\$9.3 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Wisconsin's Schools:** Wisconsin receives \$9.3 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING WISCONSIN RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **193,654 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 193,654 fewer people on welfare in Wisconsin now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 80% decrease. [through 3/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 51%:** Child support collections have increased by more than \$151 million - or 51% -- in Wisconsin since FY92. [through FY96]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Wisconsin:** 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 17.4 percent in Wisconsin.**
- **Wisconsin Receives \$12.9 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Wisconsin is eligible to receive \$12.9 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Wisconsin 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 WISCONSIN'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 Wisconsin the Balanced Budget provides \$38 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 35,400 children in Wisconsin.
- **Helping Wisconsin 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 Wisconsin, 3,339 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 Wisconsin in 1996, 95% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 90% 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 212%:** In FY97, Wisconsin communities received \$3.2 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 212% 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 40% in Wisconsin:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Wisconsin will see a 40% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 62,000 youth of Wisconsin will be kept from smoking and 21,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **2,900,000 Americans in Wisconsin Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Wisconsin enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 2,900,000 people in Wisconsin 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, 1,440,000 Wisconsin 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

- **21 Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-up in Williamstown, Janesville (2), Brookfield, Muskego, Wausau, Onalaska, Harrison, Algoma, Cleveland Twp., Franklin, Excelsior, Stoughton, Whitelaw, Ashippun, Ripon, Tomah (2), Franklin Twp., Appleton, and Caledonia, Wisconsin [through 1/98]. This is 7 times as many sites as were cleaned up in the previous 12 years combined.
- **Brownfields -- Revitalizing 3 Communities in Wisconsin:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated 3 communities in Wisconsin -- the Northwest Regional Planning Commission, Milwaukee County, and Wisconsin DNR -- 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

- ***\$3 Million to Milwaukee:*** Milwaukee was designated an Enterprise Communities and was awarded \$3 million for similar job-creation efforts.
- ***Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 3,400 To 4,100 New Affordable Housing Units in Wisconsin 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 3,400 - 4,100 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Wisconsin during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$1 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Wisconsin has received \$1.7 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 71,900 jobs. [through FY97]
- ***Over \$152 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY97 Wisconsin received \$152,100,000 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.
- ***\$180 Million in Transit Funds:*** Wisconsin has received a total of \$180 million in FTA funds from 1993-1997.