

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Thursday, February 18, 1999 [partial] (1 page)	02/18/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Trip Books
OA/Box Number: 21410

FOLDER TITLE:

February 18, 1999-February 25-26, 1999

2019-0990-S

rs3518

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
DOVER and MANCHESTER,
NEW HAMPSHIRE

February 18, 1999

Staff Copy

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Thursday, February 18, 1999

DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Thursday, February 18, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1999

199 FEB 17 PM 5:47

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

ADVANCE LEAD:
(MANCHESTER/MERRIMACK)

JULIE RENEHAN

STAFF OFFICE: 29-220

CELL PHONE: 202-607-6207

WHCA PAGER: 5327

ADVANCE LEAD:
(DOVER)

AL RUTHERFORD

STAFF OFFICE: 44-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9486

WHCA PAGER: 5634

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Cloudy with light rain showers in the morning,
becoming partly cloudy and cooler in the afternoon.*

*Winds west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 34 to
39. High 47 to 52.*

DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Mostly cloudy and cooler with rain showers beginning
late. Winds northeast at 8 to 15 knots. Low 33 to 38.
High 45 to 50.*

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Mostly cloudy with a wintry mix. Winds northwest at
12 to 18 knots. Low 22 to 27. High 35 to 40.*

February 17, 1999 (6:39pm)

Thursday, February 18, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, February 18, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:05 am- **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route
Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

9:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

9:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en
route Pease International Tradeport, Dover, New Hampshire
[flight time: 1 hour, 10 minutes]

10:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Pease International Tradeport

Greeters: Governor Jeanne Shaheen
Bill Shaheen
Mayor William Boc
County Chairman George Maglaras
Mike O'Malley
Steven Gordon
George Meyer, Executive Director, Pease International Tradeport
Colonel Kenneth Clark, 157th Refueling Wing

February 17, 1999 (6:39pm)

Thursday, February 18, 1999

10:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Pease International Tradeport via motorcade
en route Dover Municipal Building
[drive time: 15 minutes]

11:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Dover Municipal Building

Greeters: State Representative Kathleen Taylor
 State Representative William Knowles
 State Representative Joseph Twardus
 State Representative Marsha Pelletier
 State Representative Baldwin Domingo
 State Representative Arthur Pelletier
 Council Member Otis Perry
 Council Member Robert Berry
 Council Member Paul Johnson
 Council Member Scott Rawding
 Council Member David Landry
 County Commissioner Ronald Chagron
 County Commissioner Paul Dumont
 Karen Goddard, Roundtable Participant
 David Robar, Roundtable Participant
 Beth Dixon, Roundtable Participant
 Shawn Minotti, Roundtable Participant
 Person TBD, Roundtable Participant

11:15 am- **ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON LONG TERM CARE**
12:05 pm **AUDITORIUM**

Dover Municipal Building

Remarks: Jeff Shesol

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be five roundtable participants.

Note: There will be approximately 200 guests in attendance.

-- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Governor
 Jeanne Shaheen.

-- Governor Jeanne Shaheen makes brief welcoming remarks and
 introduces panelists.

-- **The President** makes opening statement.

-- Discussion begins.

February 17, 1999 (6:39pm)

Thursday, February 18, 1999

12:10	pm-	MEET AND GREET WITH AUDIENCE
12:35	pm	AUDITORIUM Dover Municipal Building Staff Contact: Bruce Reed Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg OPEN PRESS
 -- The President will work an extended ropeline and depart.		
12:35	pm-	POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
12:40	pm	BACKSTAGE
12:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Dover Municipal Building via motorcade en route Pease International Tradeport [drive time: 15 minutes]
12:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Pease International Tradeport
1:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Pease International Tradeport via Air Force One en route Manchester Airport [flight time: 30 minutes]
1:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Manchester Airport
1:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Manchester Airport via motorcade en route Country Gourmet Restaurant [drive time: 20 minutes]
2:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Country Gourmet Restaurant
 Greeters: Joann Massardo, Owner, Country Gourmet Restaurant Peter Massardo, Owner, Country Gourmet Restaurant		
2:20	pm-	LUNCH
3:30	pm	COUNTRY GOURMET RESTAURANT Staff Contact: Minyon Moore Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 50 guests in attendance.

February 17, 1999 (6:39pm)

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Thursday, February 18, 1999

3:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Country Gourmet Restaurant via motorcade
en route Holiday Inn Hotel
[drive time: 20 minutes]

3:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Holiday Inn Hotel

Greeters: Maurine Bowman, Director of Sales, Holiday Inn Hotel
Kim Roy, Director of Operations, Holiday Inn Hotel
Robert Sean O'Kane, General Manager, Holiday Inn Hotel



4:00 pm-
6:00 pm **MEETINGS/DOWN**
TWELFTH FLOOR
Holiday Inn Hotel
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be three meet and greet meetings during this time at the hotel.

6:05 pm-
6:08 pm **STAFF FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS**
HALLWAY, TWELFTH FLOOR
Holiday Inn Hotel

6:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Holiday Inn Hotel via motorcade en route The
Armory
[drive time: 5 minutes]

6:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The Armory

Greeters: Governor Jeanne Shaheen
Bill Shaheen
Jeff Woodburn, State Chair
Sophia Collier, State Finance Chair and Honorary Event Chair

February 17, 1999 (6:39pm)

Thursday, February 18, 1999

6:20 pm-
6:55 pm
PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
ROOM 119
The Armory
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 125 guests in attendance.

7:00 pm-
7:05 pm
POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY

7:05 pm-
7:25 pm
HOLD/DINNER
THIRD FLOOR
The Armory
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

7:30 pm-
8:20 pm
STATE DEMOCRATIC 100 CLUB DINNER
MAIN HALL
The Armory
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be a pre-program.

Note: There will be approximately 700 guests in attendance.

-- Off-stage announcement of the **President**, accompanied by Governor Jeanne Shaheen, Jeff Woodburn, Party Chair, and Sophia Collier, Finance Chair and Honorary Event Chair.

-- Governor Jeanne Shaheen makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces the **President**.

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

8:25 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs the Armory via motorcade en route Manchester Airport
[drive time: 15 minutes]

8:40 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Manchester Airport

February 17, 1999 (6:39pm)

Thursday, February 18, 1999

8:55 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Manchester Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 15 minutes]

10:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

10:25 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route The White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

10:35 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

February 17, 1999 (6:39pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1999

HEALTH CARE ROUNDTABLE WITH NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS

DATE:	February 18, 1999
LOCATION:	Dover Municipal Building
TIME:	11:15am - 12:05pm
FROM:	Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

You will discuss with a group of New Hampshire residents the variety of health care challenges currently facing the nation and highlight the initiatives in your FY 2000 budget that address these challenges. You will highlight the long-term care tax credit and contrast targeted tax credits of this kind to the Republicans' proposal for an indiscriminate, across-the-board tax cut.

II. BACKGROUND

You will highlight initiatives in your FY 2000 budget that increase access to health care and improve its quality:

- **Addressing growing long-term care needs.** Your budget includes a historic new initiative to support elderly and disabled Americans with long-term care needs or the family members who care for them. This initiative invests over \$6 billion over five years in long-term care, including a \$1,000 tax credit to compensate for the cost of long-term care services; a new \$625 million National Family Caregiver Program, which will help states provide direct services and support for those caring for elderly family members with long-term care needs; a new proposal to allow states to provide home- and community-based care to people whose income level now qualifies them for nursing-home care under Medicaid; and a national campaign to educate Medicare beneficiaries about long-term care options. You also will praise New Hampshire's efforts to expand community-based care services for Medicaid enrollees and to provide critical information to elderly and chronically ill adults about their long-term care options.
- **Improving economic opportunities for Americans with disabilities.** More than 70 percent of Americans with disabilities are unemployed, often because they face significant barriers to work, such as the risk of losing health care. You have

proposed a series of bold new initiatives to enable people with disabilities to return to work. This five-year, \$3.2 billion initiative includes full funding for the Jeffords-Kennedy-Roth-Moynihan Work Incentives Improvement Act which will enable many workers with disabilities to buy into Medicaid and Medicare; a \$1,000 tax credit to help offset the cost of the services and supports that people with disabilities may need to get and keep a job; and a new regulation to increase the amount that people with disabilities can earn and still maintain Social Security benefits. New Hampshire currently provides community-based services through Medicaid to individuals with disabilities, and in recognition of the State's innovation in this area, the Vice President recently gave the State a grant to help remove barriers to employment for people with disabilities.

- **Helping small businesses provide health care coverage for their employees.** Your budget includes a \$44 million investment in targeted tax credits to increase health care coverage by encouraging small businesses to participate in voluntary purchasing coalitions that provide a variety of health care choices at relatively low cost. This initiative provides a new 10 percent tax credit for small businesses that decide to offer coverage by joining coalitions; encourage private foundations to support coalitions by making their contributions towards these organizations tax-exempt; and offers technical assistance to small business coalitions from the Administrators of the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan. Governor Shaheen has proposed legislation that creates voluntary small-business purchasing alliances to reduce costs and increase options for small businesses offering health insurance to their employees. She believes that the Administration's proposal will provide needed financing for this effort.
- **Implementing the Children's Health Insurance Program, the largest investment in children's health in a generation.** Your Administration is committed to implementing the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and has developed a national outreach campaign to sign up every child eligible for Medicaid or CHIP coverage. New Hampshire, under Governor Shaheen's leadership, is one of 46 states that already have implemented the CHIP program: the State's program -- Healthy Kids -- provides health insurance to thousands of uninsured New Hampshire children.
- **Protecting patients with a strong, enforceable patients bill of rights.** You again will call on Congress to pass a strong, federally enforceable patients' bill of rights that includes: guaranteed access to needed specialists; access to emergency room services when and where the need arises; and access to a meaningful external appeals process to resolve disputes with health plans. You are already doing everything you can to implement these protections by extending them to the 85 million Americans covered by federal health plans. Governor Shaheen has proposed an HMO Accountability Act to provide similar patient protections.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Governor Jeanne Shaheen
Beth Dixon, Concord, NH
David Robar, New London, NH
Karen Goddard, Nashua, NH
Christine Monteiro, Nottingham, NH
Stephen Gorin, Canterbury, NH

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will be announced into the auditorium accompanied by Governor Jeanne Shaheen.
- Gov. Shaheen will make welcoming remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks.
- Gov. Shaheen will introduce the roundtable participants and begin the discussion.
- Gov. Shaheen will make concluding remarks.
- You will work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To Be Provided by Speechwriting.

B

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON LONG-TERM CARE TAX CREDIT
DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
February 18, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Gov. Shaheen; Beth Dixon; Karen Goddard; Shawn Minotti; David Robar; other panelists TK

I want to thank the Governor for her remarks, and I especially want to thank her for all she's doing to improve the quality and availability of health care here in New Hampshire. I think her proposals are good ones. And I think they will go a long way toward helping the people of New Hampshire meet the challenges of health care in the 21st Century.

Today, our panelists will discuss a number of these challenges: from the rights of patients to the concerns of small businesses providing coverage; and from the health care needs of children to those of the elderly and people with disabilities. My administration has been working for six years now to make progress in these areas; and my latest balanced budget renews that commitment. We remain focused on the future. And that is why I want to talk this morning about meeting the greatest challenge of the new century: the aging of America. As the Baby Boom becomes the Senior Boom, long-term care will become a growing need. So it is more important than ever that we help families provide that essential kind of care for their loved ones. In my balanced budget, I have proposed and paid for a long-term care tax credit of \$1,000 to help families do exactly that.

I will say more about that proposal in a moment. But first, let me paint the larger picture, and say that a long-term care tax cut is exactly the kind of tax cut we should be making. As you know, we are engaged in a great national debate right now about how to use the budget surplus. Now, we can all agree that America should have tax cuts. But there are two very different ways we can go about it. First, there is the old way -- failed and full of risk -- that some Republicans are trying to resurrect. They are saying: splurge today, save tomorrow. That's not the approach that Vice President Gore and I have proposed. Our approach says invest today, save for tomorrow. Our kind of tax cut doesn't destroy our fiscal discipline, but preserves it. Our kind of tax cut is not indiscriminate, but is, instead, targeted to meet people's real needs for the future. Above all, our kind of tax cut allows us to meet our responsibility to future generations -- and to invest the lion's share of the surplus in saving Social Security and Medicare first.

Even some Republican moderates, like Congresswoman Nancy Johnson, see the wisdom in this approach, in targeted tax cuts. I look forward to working with them to make the right choices for future generations -- to make sure we don't squander our historic opportunity to save Social Security and Medicare, and pay down the debt. As I said in my State of the Union Address one month ago, we can make good on that opportunity, while providing tax relief like USA Accounts, and while making targeted tax cuts in areas from urban investment to clean

energy technology, and from child care to long-term care. That is the way we should use our surplus: We should invest it. Invest it in America's future.

As I have said: In the future, in the 21st Century, America will be an aging nation. And as the ranks of the elderly grow, so do the numbers of vulnerable Americans who cannot fend for themselves. Already, millions of households are caring for elderly relatives and neighbors and people with disabilities. It is the cycle of life. Our parents worked and saved and sacrificed for us in our youth; adult children are working and saving and sacrificing for their parents in old age.

Providing long-term care at home is, more and more often, a common choice, but it is rarely an easy one. We heard about these challenges at the Family Conference the Vice President hosted in Nashville last summer; and he is now helping to lead our efforts by holding a series of forums across the nation. We have seen that out-of-pocket expenses can be high, since long-term care is rarely covered by private insurance or Medicare. Moreover, caregivers who hold jobs outside the home -- and that is a vast majority -- may have to take unpaid leave or work fewer hours to fulfill all their responsibilities.

We have taken steps to ease the burdens on these families in a number of ways: by strengthening Medicare, by extending the trust fund, by promoting prevention and cracking down on fraud and abuse. But the aging of America in the 21st Century will require more of us. The long-term care tax cut I proposed last month would help to meet the needs of individual families, empowering them to do what is best, showing them how very much we value the work they do. And it is only one part of our comprehensive long-term care initiative: I have also proposed a national Caregiver Support Program, as well as new steps to help Medicaid pay for home- and community-based care. Caregiving is a vital and sacred compact among generations -- and one we should recognize and reward as a nation.

There is more we must do to improve health care in America. We should join together across party lines to pass a strong, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights -- as well as the landmark legislation proposed by Senators Jeffords, Kennedy, Roth, and Moynihan to allow people with disabilities to keep their health insurance when they go to work. Congress should also pass my plan to help small businesses insure their employees, since it is the smallest companies that often face the greatest difficulty in providing coverage. And we must keep working until our uninsured kids have the coverage they need and deserve. In 1997, we passed the largest investment in children's health in a generation, helping extend coverage to up to 5 million children; and now, in states across the country, Governors like Jeanne Shaheen are working to find and enroll every single eligible child. In this way, we are all working together to build a stronger and healthier America for the 21st Century.

I know our panelists have some important perspectives to share. I am looking forward to starting that discussion.

[The President asks the panelists a question TK.]

C

POTENTIAL QUESTIONS AND BACKGROUND FOR ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION
--

BACKGROUND ON BETH DIXON: *Beth Dixon* is a 49 year old mother of four from Concord, New Hampshire who spent the majority of the last year caring for her father, who suffered from Alzheimers and died in March of 1998. When Ms. Dixon's father was first diagnosed with Alzheimers, both her parents moved in with her. She speaks very well about the emotional strain that caregiving for a relative caused, for both her, her mother, and her children. Ms. Dixon was a "sandwich" caregiver, faced with the responsibility of caring for both a parent and her children. She believes that the new \$1000 tax credit, which her parents would have qualified for, and the proposed National Family Caregivers Support Program would have made an incredible difference in the family's quality of life and would have postponed her father's entry into a nursing home.

- **PRESIDENT CLINTON: Question for Beth Dixon:** Beth, your experience as a caregiver and your contribution as an advocate are inspirational. Would the services we're talking about today have made a difference in your circumstances, and in people who faced similar caregiving challenges?

[The PRESIDENT has the opportunity for a follow-up question.]

BACKGROUND ON DAVID ROBAR: *David Robar* is a 34-year-old native of New Hampshire who sustained a spinal cord injury in 1990 which resulted in permanent quadriplegia. Before his accident, he was a world class ski jumper and a potential candidate for the 1988 Olympic Ski Team. At the time of his injury, he returned to school to study business at New England College, in Henniker, NH. After his accident, Mr. Robar returned to school and obtained his B.A. in 1992. He now works part-time in communications for the Granite State Independent Living Center. Currently, the personal attendant benefits he receives through the Medicaid program are what makes it possible for him to work. If he were to work full time, he would make too much to be eligible for Medicaid and lose his personal attendant benefits -- but if he were to pay for his personal attendant services out of pocket, it would cost him over \$40,000 a year, more than he would make working full time. He is frustrated because he feels that he is unable to really use the college education that he worked hard to get, and speaks passionately about his desire to be a fully contributing member of the workforce.

- **PRESIDENT CLINTON: Question for David Robar:** David, we really welcome your support for our long term care and disability initiatives. An economy that has such a low unemployment rate particularly drives home the point that we must take advantage of every American who can make a contribution to the workforce. We must tap every resource. Do you believe that there are many people with disabilities, in New Hampshire and throughout the country, who desperately want to work, but simply cannot afford to run the risk of working without health insurance?

[The PRESIDENT has the opportunity for a follow-up question, possibly on the Patients Bill of Rights.]

BACKGROUND ON KAREN GODDARD: *Karen Goddard*, is a 37 year-old, divorced, single mother of 2 children from Nashua, NH. She is the owner of 2 maternity and children's clothing stores, and has 4 part-time employees. While 3 of her employees are covered under their spouses' health insurance policy, she is currently unable to purchase health insurance for herself or the other employee because of the high cost associated with purchasing individual coverage. Finding a health insurance package that meets their needs is a priority for both Ms. Goddard and her employee, and she is somewhat frustrated by the fact that they have been searching for an affordable insurance option for over four years and have been unable to find one. Ms. Goddard speaks eloquently about the fears and financial difficulties that being uninsured causes, and is enthusiastic about the financial assistance that the small business tax credit would provide, as well as the increased health insurance options that would be associated with participation in a small business purchasing coalition.

- **PRESIDENT CLINTON: Question for Karen Goddard:** Karen, you talked about how you've tried for a long time to find an affordable health insurance option that suits your needs. We're working with Governor Shaheen to make it easier for small business owners to offer health insurance by giving them financial assistance that makes it easier for them to purchase insurance as a group. Do you think having someone work through the administrative processes associated with purchasing health care, as well as getting a small break on the price, would make it easier for you to find a health insurance plan that works for you and your employees?

[GOVERNOR SHAHEEN has the opportunity to ask a follow-up question.]

BACKGROUND ON CHRISTINE MONTERO: *Christine Montero* is a 41 year old woman with four girls who have been insured intermittently for the past 11 years and completely uninsured for 5 years. When one of her daughters was particularly ill, Mrs. Montero took her uninsured child to see the doctor. She received treatment and was advised that her daughter might be eligible for the new CHIP program. After almost immediately following up, she was thrilled to discover that her kids were indeed eligible. Since that time, she has learned that one of her daughters has a serious digestive disorder that will require specialty care that her new CHIP insurance covers. This has provided her with immeasurable relief from worry and she is extremely appreciative for this insurance.

- **PRESIDENT CLINTON: Question for Christine Montero:** One of the greatest challenges we face in administering this new children's health plan is actually locating those who are eligible for this coverage. Your experience illustrates one way (ie: utilizing provider offices) that we can link the program to the population in need, but I was wondering if you can give us some of your own suggestions on where and how best we can locate parents of these children who are eligible for CHIP or Medicaid.

[GOVERNOR SHAHEEN has the opportunity to ask a follow-up question.]

- **PRESIDENT CLINTON: Question for Stephen Gorin:** Steve, I know you've played an active and supportive role in the Governor's work in providing State based patient protections. Some people in Washington have suggested that we should let the States oversee managed care plans and not legislate on the Federal level. Can you tell me why it is important to pass a Federal Patients Bill of Rights?

BACKGROUND ON STEPHEN GORIN: Stephen Gorin is a professor in the Social Work Program at Plymouth State College in New Hampshire and is the President of the New Hampshire Consumer Action Committee, the State's most visible patient advocacy organization. Dr. Gorin hosts a biweekly radio program on WKXL-AM/FM in Concord, NH.

D

February 17, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

99 FEB 17 4:21

FROM: Minyon Moore and Craig Hughes
Office of Political Affairs

RE: New Hampshire Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	209,040	39%	Clinton/Gore	245,260	50%
Bush/Quayle	202,484	38%	Dole/Kemp	196,740	40%
Perot/Stockdale	121,337	23%	Perot/Choate	48,140	10%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President was in Nashua, Merrimack, Derry, and Manchester on February 3, 1999. In Nashua, he conducted a lifelong learning issues forum at the New Hampshire Technical College; in Merrimack, he spoke to the employees at PC Connection; in Derry, he held a livability listening session which included Governor Jeanne Shaheen (D) and Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater and, in Manchester, he had a meet and greet with community leaders.

Mrs. Gore was in Nashua, Hanover, and Concord on January 13, 1999. In Nashua, she visited an alternative school; in Hanover, she headlined a mental health event at the Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical School; in Concord, she met with the Democratic leadership of the state House of Representatives and was the guest of honor at a fundraiser to benefit the state Senate Democratic Caucus.

The Vice President was in Rye for a fundraising event for Governor Shaheen on October 9, 1998. He replaced Mrs. Gore when she injured her leg and could not make the trip.

The Vice President was in Keene, Nashua, and Manchester on September 18, 1998. He attended a health care forum in Keene, toured the Textron facility in Nashua, and attended three Leadership '98 meetings in Manchester.

The Vice President was in Manchester, Londonderry, and Oyster River (Great Bay Estuary), on July 29, 1998. In Londonderry, he visited Insight Technologies for a Lifelong Learning reverse town hall meeting and interviewed with the Manchester Union Leader; in Manchester, he participated in a Leadership '98 meeting and interviewed with WMUR television; at Oyster River, he participated in a Clean Water event, interviewed with the Portsmouth Herald Newspaper and went to the home of state Representative Marjorie and Peter Smith for an event on behalf of the Democratic state senate caucus.

The Vice President was in Nashua and Concord on March 6, 1998. In Nashua, he participated in an Environmental Protection Agency Eastern regional conference and an after-school event. In Concord, he attended a New Hampshire Democratic Party round-table and New Hampshire Democratic Party Club 100 event.

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

There is no travel currently scheduled.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

New Hampshire reelected Governor Shaheen (D), the first woman ever to serve as the Governor of New Hampshire. She is pro-business and is fiscally conservative. The 51-year-old Governor is a former teacher and mother of three who has made improving education her top priority.

Shaheen defeated Jay Lucas (R) by a 35 point margin (66%-31%). Lucas came close to breaking the record for the lowest vote percentage by a Republican gubernatorial candidate this century. Lucas built his campaign around Shaheen's failed attempt to solve the Supreme Court's mandate to change the way the state pays for public schools. He spent a record \$1.5 million, more than half of it personal money, on the campaign. Shaheen spent close to \$1 million. Shaheen's strong showing helped Democrats win back the state Senate and pick up seats in the state House. Because New Hampshire grants governors only two year terms, she is up for reelection in 2000.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Judd Gregg (R) won reelection to a second term, defeating George Condodemetrakys (D), a 61 year-old engineer, 68%-32%. Gregg's sizable war chest and household name in the Granite State scared off a half dozen potential Democratic challengers for 1998, and he was never threatened by the eccentric Condodemetrakys.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

First Congressional District

Rep. John Sununu, Jr. (R) won reelection to a second term. The Democrats had trouble finding a challenger to Sununu, the son of former New Hampshire Governor John Sununu. The freshman won by three points in 1996 and it was thought that he would face a stiff Democratic challenge this year. However, a weak candidate, realtor Peter Flood (D), challenged him in the general election. Flood's name was put on the ballot in place of former state Rep. Cynthia McGovern (D), who chose to drop out of the race after stories surfaced she had admitted to killing a man in self defense. The state Democratic party challenged her candidacy, but election officials said they could not remove her name from the ballot until McGovern took the extreme step of moving out of the state. Sununu defeated Flood 67%-33%.

Second Congressional District

Rep. Charlie Bass (R) won reelection to a third term, defeating Planned Parenthood President and former New Hampshire Democratic Party Vice-Chair Mary Rauh 53%-45%. This seat went for Clinton/Gore by 12 points in 1996, and Democrats thought Rep. Bass would be vulnerable, but he withstood the challenge from Rauh to win convincingly. Democrats still believe Rep. Bass is vulnerable and will be targeting this seat again in 2000.

STATE SENATE

In the 1998 election cycle the hottest races in New Hampshire were for the state Senate. There were five Republican seats and one Democratic seat open, and both parties thought they could make gains. However, Governor Shaheen's wide victory margin over Republican Jay Lucas helped Democrats take a 13-11 margin in the Senate, picking up four seats. Shaheen campaigned hard in the closing weeks of the election to help shift control of the senate to Democrats. Clesson "June" Blaisdell (D), the longest serving Senator in New Hampshire, is the first Democratic Senate President since 1912.

HOT ISSUES

White House 2000

A Franklin Pierce College/WNDS television poll conducted February 8-11, found Elizabeth Dole (R) leading Texas Governor George W. Bush (R), and Vice President Gore (D) leading former Senator Bill Bradley (D).

Republican Primary

Elizabeth Dole	32%
George W. Bush	23%
Steve Forbes	6%
Dan Quayle	4%
John Kasich	4%
John McCain	3%
Pat Buchanan	3%
Bob Smith	2%
Lamar Alexander	2%
Gary Bauer	1%

Democratic Primary

Al Gore	47%
Bill Bradley	22%
John Kerry	5%
Jesse Jackson	3%

New Hampshire's senior Senator, Bob Smith (R), will announce his candidacy for President in Wolfeboro, New Hampshire on February 18, the same day **you** are in New Hampshire.

"Claremont" School Decision

The State Supreme Court ruled in December, 1997, that New Hampshire's system of paying for schools through local property taxes was unconstitutional. The court gave lawmakers until April of this year to come up with a better system. Governor Shaheen's Advancing Better Classrooms (ABC) plan to fix the educational crisis was ruled unconstitutional last June. House Speaker Donna Sytek (R) introduced a \$711 million so-called "SMART" plan which calls for a statewide property tax, a phase-in of tax hikes to property-rich communities, a homestead exemption and various supplemental grants for the neediest schools.

On Tuesday, February 16, the House took up all of the various proposals for solving the educational crisis. Knowing that she did not have the votes to pass her plan, Sytek announced she wanted to delay voting on all bills aimed involving the education funding crisis. She claimed that she was doing this so that the House could review a new proposal aimed at easing the burden of setting up a statewide property tax on some communities. Sytek would not reveal any details of the plan, proposed by the Committee For Sensible School Funding, a private business group.

Many business members of the group have company headquarters or large employment bases in "property rich" Seacoast towns, which would be hit hard by the tax increases in Sytek's plan.

However, the House did vote to reject the finance committee's recommendation to kill the Below-Hager bill, which includes a four percent income tax. The victorious forces, which included all but three of the Democratic House members, then decided to table the bill, with no action taken. Sponsors of the bill decided that, although the bill was alive, there were not the necessary votes to pass it, since many members were afraid to vote for any bill containing an income tax. The bill will be tabled until March 4, when the House has scheduled more votes on the educational crisis.

The House did manage to pass a 25 cent per pack hike in the cigarette tax to help fund whatever plan gets approved. The cigarette tax hike, which would increase the tax from 37 cents to 62 cents and raise approximately \$50 million, will now go to the Senate for consideration. State Representatives Peter Burling (D) and Raymond Buckley (D) were the co-sponsors of that bill.

Governor Shaheen has not endorsed any of the various education funding schemes since her ABC plan was declared unconstitutional, although she did acknowledge that "it is very difficult, if not impossible, to get to the amount that is going to be required without including the statewide property tax." Shaheen gave that statement after announcing that she agreed with estimates by Senate Democrats that pegged the state's education costs at \$913 million, well above the \$711 million figure Speaker Sytek is using. She has also said that the voters should have the final say on any plan through a referendum. State Republican Chairman Steve Duprey immediately pounced on Shaheen's statement as a flip-flop on her pledge to veto broad-based taxes.

Dartmouth College Calls for Co-ed Fraternities and Sororities

Dartmouth College of Hanover, New Hampshire, announced sweeping changes in the school's social life last week, including forcing all fraternities and sororities to become co-ed. About 25% of Dartmouth students are members of fraternities or sororities, and the Dartmouth Greek system was immortalized by the 1978 film "Animal House," which was written by a former Dartmouth student and fraternity member.

The school's trustees believe that the current fraternity and sorority systems "play far too dominant a role in social life," and add to the campus problems of binge drinking and sexual assault. National surveys show 80 percent of fraternity and sorority members who live in their houses are binge drinkers, compared to 40 percent of college students overall.

Students, while acknowledging that there are problems, generally do not believe that forcing the organizations to become co-ed will solve the problem. A majority of the fraternities' and sororities' national organizations do not allow for co-ed situations, which may force the closing of many of Dartmouth's fraternities and sororities.

Utility Deregulation

Governor Shaheen set her sights toward introducing competition into the utility industry by allowing consumers to choose their electric companies beginning in 1997. Public Services of New Hampshire (PSNH) has been a virtual monopoly in New Hampshire since it struck a deal with Senator Judd Gregg (R) in 1989 when he was Governor of New Hampshire. During the 1970's, Northeast Utilities -- the parent company of PSNH -- had invested a lot in Seabrook, a nuclear facility on the Seacoast. In the late 1980's, Seabrook went under and New England Utilities lost a great deal of money. PSNH was close to bankruptcy and to save it, Gregg agreed to a bail out that allowed PSNH to raise rates by 5.5% every year for the past seven years. Incidentally, this is probably the reason that the Republicans are maintaining a relatively low profile on this issue.

The attempts to deregulate the utility industry began when the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), supported by Shaheen, issued a restructuring order to break up PSNH's monopoly, and to lower PSNH's rates as well. However, PSNH has claimed that the restructuring order would both violate its borrowing agreement with its creditors and the rate agreement made with the state in the 1980s. PSNH went to court to claim that the order violated their federal and constitutional rights. PUC argued that PSNH had no legal claim, but U.S. District Court Judge Ronald Lagueux decided that PSNH at least deserves the opportunity to make its case in court.

Faced with a long legal battle Shaheen and PSNH turned to mediation to resolve the dispute. Shaheen, who was intimately involved in these negotiations, said that if they cannot reach a suitable agreement through mediation then she will fight the battle in court. While the negotiations took place, PUC held a standard review of PSNH's sky high rates that would take place under the current regulatory structure. On August 20 of last year, the PUC and the Office of the Consumer Advocate filed testimony that PSNH was on pace to collect \$90 million more than its fair share from its customers, and said that PSNH should be ordered to cut its rates by 11% to 17%. This would reduce the average monthly utility bill, now at \$73.50, by between \$8 and \$12.50 monthly.

In 1997, the Governor announced that the deadline for the close of the negotiations had arrived with no satisfactory results. She said that they would wage this battle with PSNH in the courts and through the current regulatory structure. Either way Shaheen has said that she will settle for nothing less than a 10% to 20% rate decrease.

Most pundits agree that Shaheen will only be damaged if she accepts a mediocre or bad deal. Also, many feel that it is just as important that she break up the PSNH monopoly as it is that the rates decrease. Thus far, former Senate President Jim Rubens (R) is the only elected official from either party to express disapproval of Shaheen's handling of the issue. Rubens stated that a 20% reduction in rates would not be enough. Except for Rubens, Shaheen's actions have enjoyed bipartisan support, possibly because it was a Republican Administration that bailed out PSNH and created this mess in the first place.

First-in-the-Nation Status

There has been much action on the Republican battle over New Hampshire as the first primary. New Hampshire wanted to have the first presidential primary in the nation with a seven-day "window"; however, Delaware has moved its primary date within New Hampshire's "window." New Hampshire tentatively dropped its plan to move the date of its primary and has instead opted to ask Republican candidates to pledge not to campaign in Delaware. Unfortunately for New Hampshire Republicans, Steve Forbes and Lamar Alexander have rejected this pledge and campaigned in Delaware. This problem does not apply to the Democratic primary at this time, since the DNC has let Delaware know that it will not accept as binding the results of an early Delaware primary. Governor Jeanne Shaheen has asked all potential Presidential candidates to sign a pledge not to campaign in any primary that is less than seven days after New Hampshire.

State Fundraising Laws

The current state statute limits campaign expenditures by both state and federal candidates. Currently there is voluntary spending cap of \$1 million in Senate/Gubernatorial races. This allows \$500,000 to be spent in the primary and \$500,000 in the general election. If a candidate does not want to follow the spending cap, they must obtain 2000 signatures on a petition. In 1996 the campaigns of Governor Shaheen, Senator Smith, Rep. Bass, and Rep. Sununu each overspent and paid fines to the state. While Shaheen, Bass and Sununu paid relatively small fines, less than \$10,000, the Smith campaign paid a \$95,000 fine for overspending by \$125,000.

The press and many legislators have called for the bill to be reformed or tossed out because both the Smith for Senate and Swett for Senate campaigns used both their respective national and state party's to spend large sums of money for them that were not subject to the cap. In the case of Smith, the NRSC spent \$921,000 on so-called independent expenditure ads that the Attorney General proclaimed not subject to the state law. The law has become so convoluted that even Rep. Bass, who helped craft the bill as a member of the state Senate in 1989, has said the law is too confusing and contains far too many loopholes. There are two solutions currently being looked at by the legislature. The first solution is to change the petition process and the second is to increase the spending limit from \$1 million to \$1.5 million. There is currently no specific bill being looked at by the legislature. Thus far the legislature has failed to make any changes to the law and it appears unlikely that it will do so in the next session.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Jeanne Shaheen (D) 65% in 1998
Senate:	Judd Gregg (R) 68% in 1998 Bob Smith (R) 49% in 1996
U.S. House:	John Sununu, Jr. (R-01) 67% in 1998 Charlie Bass (R-02) 53% in 1998
State House:	246 R/ 153 D/ 2 I
State Senate:	13 D/11 R
Electoral Votes:	4

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor	Jeanne Shaheen (D)
Secretary of State	Bill Gardner
Attorney General	Phil T. McLaughlin(D)
Speaker of the House	Donna Sytek (R)
House Democratic Leader	Peter Burling (D)
Senate President	Clesson Blaisdell (D)
Senate President Pro Tem	Sylvia Larsen (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population was 1,162,000.
- 97% of New Hampshire residents are White; 1% African American; 1% Hispanic and 1% Asian.
- The median age in New Hampshire is 35.1 years. 12% of New Hampshire residents are age 65 or older.
- 60% of New Hampshire households are married couples, and 30% are married with children.
- The per capita income is \$15,959. The median household income is \$36,329.
- 32.4% of New Hampshire residents have a college education.
- The current unemployment rate in New Hampshire is 3.1%, compared to an unemployment rate near 8% in 1993.
- New Hampshire has no state income tax or sales tax.
- In 1996, 871,000 New Hampshire residents voted of a Voting Age Population (VAP) of 824,000 (66%); compared with 496,597 of a VAP of 860,000 in 1992 (58%).
- There are 713,236 registered voters. Of those, 39% are Republicans, 30% are Democrats, and 32% are Unaffiliated/Other.
- In 1996 turnout was 58% compared to 37% in 1994 and 64% in 1992.

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

February 17, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

'99 FEB 17 PM5:07

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *MVT for*

SUBJECT: NEW HAMPSHIRE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Nashua Circumferential Highway

In the next several months, the New Hampshire Department of Transportation is expected to seek an EPA Clean Water Act permit for a highway proposal -- known as the partial build alternative - - that would take the place of an earlier proposal to build a highway around the greater Nashua area. In 1994, EPA vetoed the original proposal under the Clean Water Act because it would have cut through one of the last large tracts of undeveloped natural landscape in southern New Hampshire.

Reports indicate that the state has developed an option that, compared to the original proposal, would provide 85% of the traffic benefits with half the environmental impacts. EPA anticipates that it will have differences with New Hampshire DOT on the proposal, but may be able to allow the partial build to go forward if the state ensures that all Clean Water Act guidelines will be met.

If asked, you should say that you understand that there are many issues that will need to be resolved for the project to move forward, but that you hope that EPA and the New Hampshire DOT will work together to develop a solution that is good for the environment and the economy.

Manchester Airport Access Road

EPA has raised concerns about the potential environmental impacts of a proposed access road to the Manchester Airport. The construction of the road would provide better access to the airport but would impact about 20 acres of wetlands and potentially damage habitat for rare turtles and bald eagles.

A draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) regarding the proposal was prepared by the New Hampshire DOT and the Federal Highway Administration in December 1997. After EPA raised concerns, DOT and FHWA began a process to develop alternative proposals that would reduce damage to wetlands and habitat.

If asked, you should say that you understand that there are environmental concerns with the project, but that you hope the agencies involved will work together on a solution.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
MAYA SEIDEN MS fm TM

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--NEW HAMPSHIRE

Officials Asked Labor to Reverse Ruling: New Hampshire's Governor, U.S. Senators, and a Congressman have asked Secretary Alexis Herman to reverse a DOL decision they saw as threatening to the renovation of the historic main building at Mount St. Mary's College in Hooksett. The ruling is said to apply expensive commercial construction codes meant for high-rises to the four-story campus structure. (DOL)

December Jobless Rate Down: New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for December of 2.9 percent is down 0.2 percent from the November rate, keeping the Granite State well below the national seasonally adjusted December rate of 4.3 percent. The number of employed residents was 638,520, up 1,310 from November and up 6,450 from December 1997, reflecting a seasonal uptick due to holiday employment. (DOL)

Labor Law Violators Listed: New Hampshire's new labor commissioner, James Casey, has begun releasing the names of businesses that have paid civil fines for violating the Granite State's wage and hour, youth labor, and other state worker protection laws. Casey says the goals of the monthly release of violators' names are to focus attention on his inspectors' activities and promote employer compliance with state labor laws. (DOL)

Manchester Airport Noise: Noise complaints are anticipated to rise due to increased levels of passenger service and air cargo night flights, as well as changes in traffic patterns during construction. The Soundproofing Program should be complete within three to five years, but is not expected to resolve all complaints. (DOT)

Safety Belt Use: Since NH does not have a mandatory Safety Belt Law, they were subject to sanctions on October 1, 1997. At that time, three percent of their highway funds were held in reserve until the 1997 Annual Safety Belt Survey was conducted. That survey observed 57 percent belt use rate, permitting the lifting of the reservation. NHTSA officials have also raised concerns about the validity of their survey instrument. The Governor and Congressional Delegation have expressed a feeling that New Hampshire is treated differently than other states. All U.S. states, including New Hampshire, are now using a common survey instrument which should help validate data. (DOT)

Nashua Transit: On February 9, the City of Nashua officially opened the Nashua Transit Center. Funded by DOT's Federal Transit Authority, the new center will serve as a hub for transit operations in Nashua. (DOT)

Reclassification of Gray Wolves Under the ESA: At a meeting Pinkham-Notch, New Hampshire in September 1998, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service informed state wildlife agencies and environmental groups that it will soon be considering national changes to the status of gray wolves under the Endangered Species Act. It is anticipated that the gray wolf will be reclassified from endangered to threatened in the Northeast. Although there are no plans to conduct wolf recovery efforts in New Hampshire, the location of the meeting greatly increased media interest in the subject. (DOI)

NH Continues to Struggle to Find Acceptable School Funding Plan: NH is still struggling to decide how to deal with the Supreme Court's ruling that the state must find an equitable way of funding education by April 1, 1999. On February 11, Governor Jeanne Shaheen proposed a 12 percent increase in the state's budget, but offered no proposal for funding the state's schools. (DoEd)

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THEN & NOW: THE CLINTON-GORE RECORD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

	<u>Then</u> (Previous Administration)	<u>Now</u> (Clinton Administration)
Unemployment	7.6% (1/93) [7.3% (2/92)]	2.9% (12/98)
Job Growth	41,100 jobs <u>lost</u> -- 10,275 per year [3,600 jobs lost (2/91 -2/92)]	77,500 jobs <u>created</u> -- 13,099 per year
Private Sector Job Growth	44,000 private jobs <u>lost</u> -- 11,000 per year	71,600 private jobs <u>created</u> -- 12,101 per year
Construction Job Growth	16,700 construction jobs <u>lost</u> -- 4,175 per year	5,800 construction jobs <u>created</u> -- 980 per year
Business Failures	44.6% <u>increase</u> per year	12.2% <u>drop</u> per year
Home Ownership	66.0% (4th qtr. '93)*	68.4% (4th qtr '98)
Home Building	23.5% <u>drop</u> per year	6.2% <u>increase</u> per year
Welfare Rolls	28,972 recipients -- among the <u>fastest growing</u> welfare rolls in the nation	14,429 recipients -- welfare rolls <u>cut in half</u>
Crime	Crime Index: 34,225 ('92)	Crime Index: 30,963 ('97) -- down 10%

*Note -- Because 1992 data were revised, 1993 data are the best numbers for comparison

And Now New Hampshire Has...

Minimum Wage: 25,000 New Hampshire workers have received a raise.

Child Tax Credits: 130,000 families in New Hampshire receive a child tax credit.

Head Start: Nearly 1,400 New Hampshire children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998.

New Teachers: 145 new public school teachers will be funded this year.

AmeriCorps: 601 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New Hampshire's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]

HOPE Scholarships: 26,000 students in New Hampshire will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 32,000 students in New Hampshire will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.

Dislocated Workers: New Hampshire will receive \$2.4 million in 1999 to help 1,400 of New Hampshire's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

COPS: 371 new police officers to date in communities across New Hampshire.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *New Hampshire*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 2.9%:** The unemployment rate in New Hampshire has declined from 7.6% to 2.9% since 1993.
- **77,500 New Jobs:** 77,500 new jobs have been created in New Hampshire since 1993 -- an average of 13,099 per year. In contrast, an average of 10,275 jobs were *lost* each year under the previous administration.
- **71,600 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 71,600 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 12,101 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 11,000 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **7,400 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 7,400 manufacturing jobs have been created in New Hampshire since 1993 -- an average of 1,251 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 5,025 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **5,800 New Construction Jobs:** 5,800 construction jobs have been created in New Hampshire since 1993 -- an average of 980 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 4,175 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **25,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 12,000 New Hampshire workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 13,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 130,000 families in New Hampshire.**
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in New Hampshire:** Home ownership in New Hampshire has increased from 66.0% to 68.4% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 6.2%:** Home building has increased by an average of 6.2% per year since 1993, after falling over 23% per year during the previous administration.
- **Business Failures Down 12.2%:** Business failures have dropped an average of 12.2% per year since 1993, after increasing 44.6% per year during the previous four years. [Oct. 98 data]
- **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 New Hampshire this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 1,400 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 1,400 New Hampshire children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, New Hampshire will receive \$9.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$4.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for New Hampshire's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. New Hampshire will receive \$5.6 million in 1999 to hire about 145 new public school teachers.
- **Nearly \$1.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], New Hampshire receives nearly \$1.7 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement

in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$2.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], New Hampshire receives \$2.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$18.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** New Hampshire will receive \$18.3 million in Title I grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99].
- **\$23.2 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], New Hampshire will receive \$23.2 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$1.1 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 13,000 New Hampshire students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. New Hampshire will receive \$6 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help New Hampshire students work their way through college.
- **601 Have Served in New Hampshire through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 601 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New Hampshire's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included 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. **26,000 students in New Hampshire will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 32,000 students in New Hampshire will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to New Hampshire's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. New Hampshire will receive \$2.4 million in 1999 to help 1,400 of New Hampshire's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 10% in New Hampshire:** Since 1992, serious crime in New Hampshire has fallen 10%. Violent crime and property crime have also fallen 5% and 10% respectively.
- **371 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 371 new police officers to date in communities across New Hampshire. [through 2/99]
- **Over \$2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New Hampshire received \$2.2 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **400,000 in Grants for Battered Women:** In FY98, New Hampshire received \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.

- **\$2.2 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New Hampshire's Schools:** New Hampshire receives \$2.2 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **14,543 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 14,543 fewer people on welfare in New Hampshire now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 50% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 123%:** Child support collections have increased by \$34 million -- or 123% -- in New Hampshire since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in New Hampshire:** 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 1996, teen birth rates declined 8.6 percent in New Hampshire.**
- **\$5.1 Million for New Hampshire Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, New Hampshire received \$2.8 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$1.4 million in funding), helping New Hampshire welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$1.0 million in competitive grants were awarded to New Hampshire localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New Hampshire the balanced budget provided \$11.4 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 4,600 children in New Hampshire.
- **Helping Nearly 19,000 New Hampshire Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, New Hampshire received \$9.7 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 18,700 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance.
- **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, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In New Hampshire in 1997, 99% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 95% received the vaccine for polio; 95% received the vaccine for measles, and 97% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$2.9 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, New Hampshire communities received \$2.9 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds.

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, 12/98]

- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 45% in New Hampshire:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 45% in New Hampshire by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 15,600 of New Hampshire's youth will be kept from smoking and 5,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **610,000 Americans in New Hampshire Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if New Hampshire enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 610,000 people in New Hampshire 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, 290,000 New Hampshire 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 New Hampshire. These sites are located in Barrington, Conway, Epping, Raymond, Peterborough, and Londonderry (2) [through FY98]. Only 2 sites were cleaned up in New Hampshire during the previous two administrations combined.
- **\$8.4 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, New Hampshire will receive \$7.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, New Hampshire will receive \$944,000 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in New Hampshire:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to the community of Concord, as well as communities encompassed by the State of New Hampshire Coastal Piscataqua -- Dover, Durham, Exeter, Newmarket, Rochester, and Somersworth, and the communities encompassed by the State of New Hampshire Watershed -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, EPA grant funds will be sent to the State of New Hampshire to help other small municipalities. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

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

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$24 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, New Hampshire has received \$24 million in disaster relief. This includes \$14 million in assistance for severe ice storms, rain and

strong winds in 1998 and \$5.6 million in disaster relief aide to New Hampshire to recover from severe flooding that occurred in October of 1996.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$496 Million in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, New Hampshire has received over \$496 million in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$6.4 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$2.1 million for scenic byways. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$74 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 New Hampshire received over \$74 million in Airport Improvement Program 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.
- ***Approximately \$24 Million in Transit Funds:*** Since 1993, the Federal Transit Administration has provided approximately \$24 million of funding to support mass transportation in New Hampshire. Many of the FTA funded projects in New Hampshire benefit the State's large rural population and elderly persons without cars who heavily rely on transit for their medical and shopping needs.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 13 lives and over \$5.4 million of property in New Hampshire.

H

February 18, 1999

99 FEB 17 PM 7:36

LUNCH WITH NEW HAMPSHIRE FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS

LOCATION: Country Gourmet Restaurant
38 Daniel Webster Highway
Merrimack, New Hampshire
TIME: 2:20 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
FROM: Minyon Moore and Craig Hughes

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this lunch is to allow you to spend time with your friends in the Nashua-Merrimack area prior to your appearance at the Democratic Party 100 Club reception in Manchester.

II. BACKGROUND

Friends and supporters of yours from Nashua, Merrimack, and the surrounding area were invited to join you for an informal lunch.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is closed to the press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at the Country Gourmet restaurant.
- **YOU** mix and mingle with approximately 45 guests.
- A buffet lunch is served.
- **YOU** eat lunch.
- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

- None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- A list of guests expected to attend the lunch.

**New Hampshire Democratic Party
40th Anniversary
100 Club**

99 FEB 17 4:40/20

DATE: Thursday, February 18, 1999
LOCATION: New Hampshire Armory, Manchester
TIME: Doors open at 5:30pm
FROM: Ken Robinson, Incoming ED of the New
Hampshire Democratic Party

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to raise funds for the New Hampshire Democratic Party.

II. BACKGROUND

This is the 40th Anniversary of the NHDP 100 Club. The event was founded in 1959 by Leo Kanteres and Walter Dunfey, in whose name two awards will be given tonight. The guests at the main event paid a minimum of \$100 and the guests at the photo line paid a minimum of \$750 to attend.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see accompanying guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The main event is an open press event.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

6:10PM

YOU arrive and are greeted by: Governor and Billy Shaheen
Jeff Woodburn, Chair New Hampshire Democratic Party and
Sophia Collier, Finance Director, NHDP

YOU will proceed into the photo line room and will be photographed with
the guests. (Governor Shaheen will depart and go to main event pre-
program)

YOU will proceed to a private dining area for down time if time permits

YOU will enter main room accompanied by Governor Shaheen. Jeff
Woodburn and Sophia Collier will greet you on stage.
Governor Shaheen will make brief remarks and introduce YOU.

YOU will make brief remarks and exit stage left and work the rope line.
YOU depart.

VL REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

VII ATTACHEMENTS

Guest Lists

J

99 FEB 17 PM 10:02

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DINNER
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
February 18, 1999

Acknowledgments: Gov. Shaheen; Billy Shaheen [*her husband*]; Senate President Junie Blaisdell; House Leader Peter Burling; Jeff Woodburn, Dem Party Chair; Kathy Sullivan, Vice Chair; Rep. Raymond Buckley, House Dem. Whip and candidate for Vice Chair; Deb Crapo [CRAY-poe], Vice Chair; Stan Post, Secretary; Gaeten DiGangi [Di-GAN-jee], Treasurer; Sophia Collier, Finance Chair; Anita Freedman and Sen. Rick Trombly, DNC members.

When I first started coming to this state in the fall of 1991, people laughed when I said that New Hampshire reminded me a lot of home.

But if you think about it a little, Arkansas and New Hampshire are both small states full of small towns -- communities where people know and care when you are born, when you get sick, when you die. As Hillary and I traveled from Manchester to Claremont to Dover to Merrimack, we met so many families just like those back home -- good people who were working hard to make ends meet, to educate their children and prepare them for the future.

In town squares and town meetings, in restaurants and living rooms all across this state, you told us how you were struggling to do all this in the face of layoffs and cutbacks and foreclosures, in the face of recession and tough economic times. I met people whose business loans had been canceled, even though they had never missed a payment in their lives. I met people who had to go on welfare just to keep a roof over their children's heads. Middle class people who never thought they would be unemployed.

I met people like Ron and RhondaLee Machos, who couldn't get health insurance for their family -- even though RhondaLee was pregnant with their second child -- because their son had had open heart surgery. I've kept in touch with the Machoses over the years. And earlier today, I had a chance to see them and their two beautiful sons. I'd like to share a letter Ron wrote to me not so long ago: "Little Ronnie is doing exceptionally well. There have been no problems with his heart and it is looking like he will need no further surgery ... He scored two goals and got one assist in his last hockey game ... [Younger son] Tristan is seven this year ... [And] more startling news! RhondaLee is pregnant with our third child ... One thing we will experience for the first time is -- health insurance and pregnancy."

But back in '92, it seemed as though, no matter how hard you worked, the American Dream was moving further and further from reach. New Hampshire was eager for candidates

with new ideas to get our economy going again, to put our people first. And so you heard me out on my vision to keep the American Dream alive for every person willing to work for it, to keep our nation the world's greatest force for peace and freedom, to bring our people together across the lines that divided us. You heard me out on my plans to create jobs in the new global economy, to restore the middle class and reduce poverty, to educate our people to world-class standards, to provide health care, to keep people working together for real change in America.

And seven years ago today, you -- the Democrats of New Hampshire -- gave me the chance to become President of the United States. On that day, I pledged "nothing less than every ounce of my fiber and being ... to give this country the government and the future it deserves."

Over the past seven years, I have thought often of the people I met up here -- and people like you all over America -- whose quiet courage and determination inspired me then and inspire me now to keep fighting for a better America.

What a remarkable journey we have taken together. What a remarkable recovery we have worked together to create. What a difference our ideas have made.

When I came here in February 1992, New Hampshire's unemployment rate was 7.3 percent. Today, it is 2.9 percent -- one of the lowest in the nation.

In 1992, New Hampshire had lost 3,600 jobs in the previous year. Since I took office, New Hampshire has created 77,500 new jobs -- that's about 13,000 a year.

[In 1992, five of seven big banks in New Hampshire had failed. *Facts on current strength of banks to come.*]

In 1992, business failures in New Hampshire had increased 44 percent every year. Since I took office, business failures have dropped by nearly 70 percent.

In 1992, the New Hampshire welfare rolls were the among the fastest growing in the country. Today, we've cut them in half.

New Hampshire is working again. America is working again.

Yesterday I marked another anniversary: it was exactly six years ago that I issued my plan for economic recovery. On that day in 1993, the deficit was \$290 billion. Today, we have a balanced budget, we are building a record surplus of \$79 billion -- the second in a row -- and America is enjoying the longest peacetime expansion in American history. We have the lowest peacetime unemployment since 1957. . . wages rising at more than twice the rate of inflation. . . and the highest homeownership in history. Our welfare rolls are the lowest in a generation; and crime has dropped six years in a row.

Now, let me add a completely factual, wholly non-political, and purely historical note: No American has more to do with creating the prosperity we see here and across the country than ... Vice President Al Gore. You may have seen him around here recently. Back in 1993, it was the Vice President who cast the decisive vote in the Senate for our economic plan. And ever since, he has worked to reinvent and streamline our government for the 21st Century, leading our efforts to prepare Americans to succeed in a knowledge-based, high-tech economy. Just two weeks ago he was in Marlow to visit the P.C. Connection, a mail-order computer company that started in an old mill and now has 1,000 workers.

My friends, this is a season of reconciliation and renewal. This is a moment of unprecedented prosperity. Rarely has America had such abundance, such confidence, such strength as we do today to meet the challenges before us.

And rarely have we had such a clear choice between strategies for the future -- that of my administration, on the one hand, and the majority party in Congress, on the other. It is a great debate we're embarking on, a great and substantive debate. Will we make the most of this moment of opportunity and prepare our nation for the 21st Century? Our future is riding on it.

Here is the choice before the American people. When you get past all the complexities of Social Security, of Medicare, of whether and how to pay down the debt, it all comes down to this: what is your first priority? Will our first priority be to spend the budget surpluses we worked so hard to achieve, on an appealing tax cut for the moment -- or will our first priority be to set aside what we need to save Social Security and Medicare and help people save for retirement?

I believe that the plans now being offered by the majority party in Congress would move America backward -- to the policies that exploded the deficit and quadrupled the debt in the twelve years before I took office. Our plan would invest the surplus for tomorrow -- their plan would squander the surplus for today. Our plan would reward savings -- their plan would reward consumption. Our plan is focused on the middle class. Their plan. . . well, it's a Republican plan!

Here is one more way that our plan will strengthen our nation. While saving Social Security and strengthening Medicare, we will pay down the debt. We can pay off the entire debt accumulated by previous administrations in the 12 years before I took office. And by 2017, we will eliminate the national debt altogether.

America has a lot more to do.

Together, we can strengthen our schools -- finishing the job of hiring 100,000 teachers. Modernizing and rebuilding 5000 schools. And bringing a revolution of accountability and reform to our schools -- insisting that all schools who receive federal assistance end the

destructive practice of social promotion, ensure that teachers teach to high standards, and either turn around failing schools or shut them down.

Together, we can do more to improve Americans' access to the best health care in world. Three years ago, we passed the Kennedy-Kassebaum law so that no family will have to endure what the Machos' family did seven years ago. The law now ensures you can keep your health insurance when you change jobs, and prohibits companies from denying coverage because of a pre-existing condition. It was a bipartisan achievement.

Now we must work across party lines to finish the job of health insurance reform and to pass a tough, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights. I know that Gov. Shaheen is working to pass New Hampshire's own HMO Accountability Act, and I wish you well in this effort.

We should also act in a bipartisan way to pass the Kennedy-Jeffords bill, ensuring that people with disabilities can keep their Medicaid insurance when they go to work. No American should have to choose between keeping their health care and taking a job.

Together, we can do more to extend our prosperity to every American in every community. We should raise the minimum wage. We should pass my New Markets Initiative to spark \$15 billion in private sector investment in inner cities and isolated rural communities.

Seven years today, I pledged that my presidency would be about expanding opportunity, increasing responsibility, and rebuilding a sense of American community. I said that "we can no longer have a country where I worry about me, you worry about you, they worry about them. . . We've got to be one country again, going up or down together again." That is what this presidency has been about; that will remain what this presidency is about. Let us make the time ahead -- the final days of this century and the first days of the next -- a season of renewal. Let us gather our strength, prepare for the challenges we face together, and seize the opportunities of the 21st Century.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
TUCSON, ARIZONA,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
and
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

February 25-26, 1999

Staff Copy

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Friday, February 26, 1999

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Thursday, February 25, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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ADVANCE LEAD:
(SAN FRANCISCO, CA)

JULIE RENEHAN

STAFF OFFICE: 36-220
CELL PHONE: 202-607-6207
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WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy, becoming cloudy with a mix of rain and snow by mid-afternoon. Winds east to southeast at 8 to 12 knots. Low 26 to 31. High 35 to 40.

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Partly cloudy. Winds variable at 3 to 6 knots. Low 43 to 48. High 78 to 83.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Mostly cloudy with isolated rain showers. Winds west at 8 to 12 knots. Low 44 to 49. High 56 to 61.

February 24, 1999 (11:59pm)

Thursday, February 25, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, February 25, 1999
*Final Schedule***

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	ET THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Tucson/Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona [flight time: 4 hours, 30 minutes] [time change: -2 hours]

Note: Armed Forces Television crew will film segments aboard Air Force One en route to Tucson.

TBD	BRIEFING FOR INTERVIEW AIR FORCE ONE Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart, Samuel Berger
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TBD	INTERVIEW WITH JANET LANGHART COHEN OF ARMED FORCES TELEVISION (20 MINUTES) AIR FORCE ONE Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart, Samuel Berger
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February 24, 1999 (11:59pm)

Thursday, February 25, 1999

11:30 am MT **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Tucson/Davis-Monthan Air Force Base,
Tucson, Arizona

Greeters: Secretary of State Betsey Bayless (T)
Attorney General Janet Napolitano
Mayor George Miller
Mrs. Roslyn Miller
Mrs. Verme Pastor
County Chairman Sharon Bronson
House Minority Leader Robert J. McClendon
Edward Manuel, Chairman, Tohono O'Odham Tribe
Benito Valencia, Chairman, Pascua Yagui Tribal Council
Jack Jewet, PMC Healthcare (T)
William G. Valenzuela, Chairman of the Board, Tucson
Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce
Celina Valenzuela, spouse
John C. Camper, CCE, President, Tucson Metropolitan Chamber
of Commerce
Ann Camper, spouse
Wally Sevits, senior community leader
Marlene Bufkin, senior community leader
Laura Almquist, senior community leader
Colonel John Corley
Mrs. Corley
Master Sergeant Ronald Kriete
Mrs. Kriete
Service Airman Dionne Wherrey
Airman First Class Mark Erme

11:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Tucson/Davis-Monthan Air Force Base via
motorcade en route Tucson Convention Center
[drive time: 15 minutes]

12:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Tucson Convention Center

February 24, 1999 (11:59pm)

Thursday, February 25, 1999

12:10 pm-
1:10 pm

REMARKS ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE
MUSIC HALL
Tucson Convention Center
Remarks: Jeff Shesol
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Mary Beth Cahill
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be a pre-program.

Note: There will be approximately 2000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the **President**, accompanied by Representative Ed Pastor, Representative Jim Kolbe, County Supervisor Sharon Bronson, Mayor George Miller, and Esther Don Tang to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Mayor George Miller makes welcoming remarks and introduces County Supervisor Sharon Bronson.
- County Supervisor Sharon Bronson makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Jim Kolbe.
- Representative Jim Kolbe makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Ed Pastor.
- Representative Ed Pastor makes brief remarks and introduces Esther Don Tang.
- Esther Don Tang, senior citizen, makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- The **President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

1:15 pm-
1:25 pm

GREET INDOOR OVERFLOW CROWD
GREEN ROOM
Tucson Convention Center
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Mary Beth Cahill
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 250 guests in attendance.

- The **President** works a ropeline and departs.

February 24, 1999 (11:59pm)

Thursday, February 25, 1999

1:30 pm-
1:50 pm

**GREET OUTDOOR OVERFLOW CROWD
OUTDOOR LAWN**

Tucson Convention Center

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Mary Beth Cahill

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

OPEN PRESS

-- Mayor George Miller makes brief remarks and introduces the President.

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

1:55 pm-
2:05 pm

**GREET SENIOR COMMUNITY LEADERS
BACKSTAGE**

Tucson Convention Center

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Mary Beth Cahill

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 15 guests in attendance.

2:10 pm-
2:20 pm

**GREET THE FAMILY OF MORRIS UDALL
BACKSTAGE**

Tucson Convention Center

Staff Contact: Fred Duval

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

Note: There will be 8 guests in attendance.

Note: The President will be presented with an award at this time.

2:25 pm-
2:35 pm

HOLD

2:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Tucson Convention Center via motorcade en route Tucson Electric Park
[drive time: 15 minutes]

2:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Tucson Electric Park

Greeters: Jerry Colangelo, Owner, Arizona Diamondbacks
Buck Showalter, General Manager, Arizona Diamondbacks
County Commissioner Dan Eckstron
County commissioner Raul Grijalua

February 24, 1999 (11:59pm)

Thursday, February 25, 1999

3:00 pm-
3:45 pm

DROP-BY ARIZONA DIAMONDBACKS WORKOUT
TUCSON ELECTRIC PARK
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

Note: The pool will move further away after the initial photograph is taken, but all subsequent movements could be within view of the pool.

-- The President accompanied by Representative Ed Pastor, Mayor George Miller, Jerry Colangelo, and Buck Showalter proceed to the field.
POOL PRESS

-- Greg Swindell, Matt Williams, Todd Stottlemire, Jay Bell, and Randy Johnson present the President with a team hat and jersey.
POOL PRESS

-- The President informally greets the players and coaches.

-- The President watches the workouts and departs.

3:50 pm-
3:55 pm

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
TUCSON ELECTRIC PARK

4:00 pm-

THE PRESIDENT departs Tucson Electric Park via motorcade en route Hold Location
[drive time: 10 minutes]

4:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Hold Location

4:15 pm-
5:30 pm

HOLD

5:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Tucson Electric Park via motorcade en route Tucson/Davis-Monthan Air Force Base
[drive time: 15 minutes]

5:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Tucson/Davis-Monthan Air Force Base
OPEN TO BASE PERSONNEL/OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 600-1000 guests in attendance.

February 24, 1999 (11:59pm)

Thursday, February 25, 1999

6:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Tucson/Davis-Monthan Air Force Base via Air Force One en route San Francisco International Airport, California
[flight time: 2 hours]
[time change: -1 hour]

7:20 pm PT **THE PRESIDENT** arrives San Francisco International Airport

Greeters: Eunice Azzani, Chair, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
Lee Blitch, Chair-Elect, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
Sylvia Kwan, Board member, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
Kristian Sivesind, Vice President of Membership, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
Art Torres, Chair, Democratic Party
Dr. Sally Keadding, community leader
Marcelle McCallahan, community leader

7:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs San Francisco International Airport via motorcade en route Private Residence
[drive time: 30 minutes]

8:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Gordon Getty
Peter Getty
Ivy Getty
Denise Gilbert Gells
Annalise Loden
Bill Getty
Vanessa Jarman

8:10 pm- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**

8:35 pm **MUSIC ROOM**

Private Residence

Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 95 guests in attendance (50 photographs).

February 24, 1999 (11:59pm)

Thursday, February 25, 1999

8:40 pm-
9:30 pm

DSCC/DCCC DINNER
COURTYARD
Private Residence
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
PRINT REPORTER ONLY (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 95 guests in attendance.

- The President enters the room and proceeds to the head table.
- Dinner and dessert are served.
- Senator Barbara Boxer makes welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Robert Torricelli.
- Senator Robert Torricelli makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Richard Gephardt.
- Representative Richard Gephardt makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Nancy Pelosi.
- Representative Nancy Pelosi makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and departs.

9:35 pm

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

9:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Fairmont Hotel

Greeters: Mark Huntley, General Manager, Fairmont Hotel
Heather Nickel, Sales Manager, Fairmont Hotel
Adrian McNally, Front Office Manager, Fairmont Hotel
Edward Mace, Chief Executive Office of Fairmont Hotels

BC RON

**FAIRMONT HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC**

February 24, 1999 (11:59pm)

Friday, February 26, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1999

Final Schedule

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WHCA PAGER: 4063

ADVANCE LEAD:
(SAN FRANCISCO, CA)

JULIE RENEHAN

STAFF OFFICE: 36-220
CELL PHONE: 202-607-6207
WHCA PAGER: 5253

ADVANCE LEAD:
(LOS ANGELES, CA)

SETTI WARREN

STAFF OFFICE: 35-220
CELL PHONE: 202-757-6213
WHCA PAGER: 4052

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mostly cloudy, becoming partly cloudy by early evening.
Winds north to northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 30 to 35.
High 41 to 46.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

*Variably cloudy. Winds northwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 43
to 48. High 52 to 57.*

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

*Variably cloudy with fog in the morning becoming partly
cloudy in the afternoon. Winds west to northwest at 5 to 10
knots. Low 49 to 54. High 67 to 72.*

February 25, 1999 (12:00am)

Friday, February 26, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, February 26, 1999
*Final Schedule***

DOWN UNTIL 10:00 AM

10:00 am- 10:25 am	SPEECH PREPARATION PRESIDENTIAL SUITE Fairmont Hotel Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:30 am	THE PRESIDENT departs Fairmont Hotel via motorcade en route Grand Hyatt Hotel [drive time: 10 minutes]
10:40 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Grand Hyatt Hotel
10:45 am- 11:30 am	FOREIGN POLICY ADDRESS PLAZA BALLROOM Grand Hyatt Hotel Remarks: Tom Malinowski Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Laura Graham OPEN PRESS
	Note: Approximately 250 guests in attendance.
	-- Off-stage announcement of Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator Barbara Boxer, Representative Nancy Pelosi and Mayor Willie Brown.
	-- Off-stage announcement of the President accompanied by Secretary Madeleine Albright and Samuel Berger.
	-- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.
11:35 am- 11:40 am	POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS HALLWAY Grand Hyatt Hotel

February 25, 1999 (12:00am)

Friday, February 26, 1999

11:45 am-
11:50 am
MEET AND GREET
HALLWAY
Grand Hyatt Hotel
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich
CLOSED PRESS

11:55 am-
12:25 pm
MEETING
ROOM A
Grand Hyatt Hotel
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
CLOSED PRESS

Participants
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Former Secretary William Perry Doug Sosnik Wendy Sherman, State Department

12:30 pm-
12:50 pm
TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
MANAGER'S OFFICE
Grand Hyatt Hotel
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Julianne Corbett
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

12:55 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Grand Hyatt Hotel via motorcade en route San Francisco Airport
[drive time: 30 minutes]

1:25 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives San Francisco Airport

1:40 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs San Francisco Airport via Air Force One en route Los Angeles International Airport, California
[flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]

February 25, 1999 (12:00am)

Friday, February 26, 1999

2:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Los Angeles International Airport

Greeters: Mayor Richard Riordan (T)
 Montibello Mayor Kathy Salazar
 Rick Salazar
 Los Angeles County Supervisor Yvonne Burke (T)
 Los Angeles County Supervisor Gloria Molina (T)
 Los Angeles Councilman Richard Alatorre (T)
 Karen Sternfeld
 Sam Sugarman
 Dr. Glen March
 Dan Blackburn (T)

3:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Los Angeles International Airport via
 motorcade en route Century Plaza Hotel
 [drive time: 25 minutes]

3:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Century Plaza Hotel

Greeters: Naveen Ahuja, General Manager, Westin Century Plaza
 Jon Kimball, Manager, Westin Century Plaza

3:30 pm- **DOWN TIME**
6:20 pm **PRESIDENTIAL SUITE**
 Century Plaza Hotel

6:25 pm- **POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS**
6:30 pm **HALLWAY**
 Century Plaza Hotel

6:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Palisades Room

Greeters: Janice Griffin, National Vice Chair, Women's Leadership Forum
 Joe Andrew, National Chairman Designate, Democratic National
 Committee

6:35 pm- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
7:00 pm **PALISADES ROOM**
 Century Plaza Hotel
 Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
 Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
 CLOSED PRESS

Note: Approximately 80 guests in attendance (40 photographs).

February 25, 1999 (12:00am)

Friday, February 26, 1999

7:05 pm-
7:50 pm

**DNC SAXOPHONE CLUB/WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM
RECEPTION**
LOS ANGELES ROOM
Century Plaza Hotel
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OPEN PRESS

Note: Approximately 600 guests in attendance.

Note: There will be a pre-program.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** accompanied by Governor Gray Davis, Janice Griffin, and Joe Andrew.
- Janice Griffin, National Vice Chair, Women's Leadership Forum, makes brief remarks and introduces Joe Andrew.
- Joe Andrew, National Chairman Designate, Democratic National Committee, makes brief remarks and introduces Governor Gray Davis.
- Governor Gray Davis makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

8:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Century Plaza Hotel via motorcade en route Private Residence
[drive time: 20 minutes]

8:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Eli Broad
Edythe Broad

8:25 pm

MIX AND MINGLE

8:50 pm

LIVING ROOM
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 35 guests in attendance.

February 25, 1999 (12:00am)

Friday, February 26, 1999

8:55 pm-
9:35 pm

PRIVATE DINNER
ART GALLERY
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 35 guests in attendance.
Note: There will be no program for this dinner.

9:40 pm

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

10:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

BC RON

PRIVATE RESIDENCE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

February 25, 1999 (12:00am)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'99 FEB 24 PM 8:04

February 24, 1999

INTERVIEW WITH
JANET LANGHART COHEN

DATE: February 25, 1999

LOCATION: Air Force One

TIME: TBD

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
JOE LOCKHART I. PURPOSE

To reinforce your relationship with the military, communicate your appreciation for their service and sacrifices and underscore your commitment to support military readiness by improving pay and benefits for our men and women in uniform.

II. BACKGROUND

Secretary Cohen requested, and you agreed, to do a 20-minute television interview with Janet Langhart Cohen for American Forces Radio and Television, the military's global internal broadcast network. Broadcast is anticipated within a week of the interview. This will go out in both television and radio formats. A transcript will likely be made available for internal military print publications and base/post/ship newspapers as well.

This is an outstanding opportunity to "talk to the troops." Janet will ask questions that allow you to:

- Directly convey how frequently you interact with military personnel (including those who serve you directly through the White House Military Office and NSC);
- That you enjoy visiting troops during your travels around the country and around the world and look forward to seeing the military's efforts to help with Hurricane Mitch reconstruction during your upcoming trip to Central America;

- That you have come to appreciate the unique challenges that military members and families face;
- That you will encourage all Americans to increase interaction with men and women in the military as a way of demonstrating their support;
- That you plan to continue to work with Secretary Cohen, General Shelton and the Chiefs to meet present and future readiness challenges, and provide our forces with the pay and benefits they deserve.
- That you understand the increasingly complex world in which the military today operates, even as we prepare for new threats and challenges in the 21st century, but that Americans will recognize the legacy of this generation for its service, just as we have honored those who served in past conflicts.

Joining Mrs. Cohen in the cabin for the interview will be Doug Wilson, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). You will recall that Doug ran your Arizona campaign in 1996, and is about to leave DoD to become political director at the Democratic Leadership Council.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
 Janet Langhart Cohen
 Doug Wilson, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of
 Defense (Public Affairs)
 Holly Hammond, Assistant to Mrs. Cohen
 Two-man television crew from AFRTS

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer and internal military media

Attachment

Questions and Answers

B

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW WITH JANET LANGHART COHEN

1. You have visited with our men and women in uniform all over the world. What are your impressions? How do you connect with them?

- I am always impressed by the dedication and motivation of our men and women in uniform. The sacrifices they and their families make every day on behalf of our country are an inspiration to me and all Americans.
- How I connect with them is simple -- I get out to meet them and listen to them. I have participated in about 30 events with the uniformed military or veterans over just the last two years. These range from visits with troops in the field, such as near the DMZ in Korea last November, to events like the commissioning of USS HARRY S. TRUMAN last summer. I look forward to meeting soon with U.S. troops that have been assisting with reconstruction efforts in Central America.
- I have always found our men and women in uniform to be open with me. And I have always tried to give them straightforward answers to their questions; to explain our policies and missions and why their frequent deployments around the world and continued presence in far away places like Korea, Bosnia and the Gulf are vital to American leadership.

2. What do you think American citizens should know about their troops that they may not know, or may take for granted? How can we work to better "connect" American citizens with the men and women on the front lines -- that is, improve understanding about who our service members are and what they do for our country?

- I think most Americans understand the dedication of our of our men and women in uniform, and the sacrifices they make to serve our country. Our soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines deserve our wholehearted support. And our gratitude.

- Americans need to appreciate how busy their armed forces are every day. They are not sitting idly waiting for the next war; they are actively engaged in making sure that war never comes. I particularly want to make sure all Americans are aware of the vital role that the men and women in the Reserves and National Guard play in our national defense. They are truly citizen soldiers, serving alongside their active component compatriots just about everywhere we have committed our armed forces.
 - If I have a concern, it's that Americans don't have enough of an opportunity to interact with our people in uniform today to appreciate what a national resource they truly are. One of the great "perks" of my job as President is to interact with service members virtually every day. They serve on the White House staff. They support me here on Air Force One. I frequently land at military bases around the country and the world and look forward to seeing them with their families.
 - Military men and women join because of the intangibles, like they say at West Point – "Duty, Honor, Country." If we hope to continue to attract our "best and brightest" to both serve in the military and stay in the military, we all need to tell them that we appreciate their service. It's important to the country.
 - So, I would urge all Americans to participate in the special occasions we set aside to honor those who serve our nation in the military, and those who served in the past -- occasions like Armed Forces Day, Veterans Day and Memorial Day. And take advantage of the many opportunities available at military bases around the country, at parks and memorials, and at the many military museums, to learn more about our rich military heritage and our armed forces today. And when you see someone in uniform, go up to them and say thanks.
- 3. Your budget proposals will include significant increases in military pay as well as changes in the retirement system. Can you discuss those with us, and tell us what factors influenced you to arrive at those decisions?**
- That's another key element in both recruiting and retaining top notch men and women. People don't join the military to get rich, but making

sure that we take care of pay and benefits is an important way of demonstrating our support.

- You know, there is an irony here that I'm well aware of. The fact that we have been able to sustain a vibrant U.S. economy, moving from deficits to surpluses in our country – the peace dividend that I think benefits all Americans – is making it harder to keep people in the military. They know they have options in civilian life which are very attractive in many cases. So we are working hard on those issues that are important to our military.
- As I said in my State of the Union Address, they take care of us, so we must take care of them. I knew from my many visits with them that these pay and retirement issues were very much on their minds. So when General Shelton and Secretary Cohen told me last year that they needed these increases to meet the recruiting and retention goals of the Services, I did not hesitate to approve their recommendations.
- My budget request for fiscal year 2000 proposes a 4.4% across the board pay raise and revamps the pay tables to reward accomplishment by providing larger pay raises when a member is advanced. We've fixed the so-called "redux" retirement problem that many service members saw as an inequity. I care deeply about the quality of life of our men and women in uniform and we'll keep our focus on dealing with the needs of military members and families in future years.

4. American troops are helping to keep the peace in Bosnia; undertaking dangerous missions in the Persian Gulf; are on the frontlines in Korea; and are helping our neighbors in Central America dig out from one of the worst natural disasters of the twentieth century. What message do you have for our troops now serving in the world's "hot spots?"

- During my Presidency, I've been to all of those places. And I would say to our troops serving in places like Bosnia, Korea and the Gulf that all Americans are proud of your service and your bravery. There is no higher calling than leaving family and friends and the comforts of home behind in order to serve your country and help make the world a better place for our children and future generations.

- As to the troops who have been serving in Central America, I will be going down there soon to see how they are helping the people of the region recover from Hurricane Mitch. When our troops can deploy to Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador or Guatemala in situations like that, and rebuild a bridge, a school or a hospital, they become our ambassadors. They show these countries by example what America is all about.
- And I know it enhances unit morale as well. It gives greater meaning to why these people joined the military in the first place. And it helps support America's long-term interest in building stable, democratic, and prosperous societies. So even though it was not a "traditional" military mission, it made important contributions to our national security goals.

5. Our military increasingly reflects the diversity of American society. Indeed, during Operation Desert Fox, female as well as male pilots took part in combat missions. Your thoughts and comments?

- I strongly support the expanded roles for women in the Armed Services that have been implemented over the past six years, and I am very proud of the progress that has been made. I think that the low key manner in which the role of female pilots in combat missions was handled by the military, the press, and the female pilots themselves testifies to how far we have come. I am pleased that this is no longer a headline issue, but an accepted part of how our military goes about performing its mission.
- This progress is a tribute not only to the women in the service, but to the men in leadership positions who had the wisdom and the understanding and the ability to proceed with this remarkable transformation. Our military is strengthened by this teamwork and mutual respect.
- Recently, I also had the opportunity to issue a posthumous Presidential pardon to Lieutenant Henry Flipper, the first black graduate of West Point and first African-American commissioned directly into the regular Army. He was court-martialed and dishonorably discharged back in 1881, and a later Army review found that his race was a factor in the way he was treated. He was obviously a man of extraordinary talent and determination, and it says a great deal about our country and military that

a century later, General Colin Powell becomes Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and hangs a portrait of Henry Flipper in his office. Obviously, General Powell drew strength from Henry Flipper as he marched through the ranks of the Army.

- I also had the privilege earlier this year of giving retired Air Force General Benjamin O. Davis his fourth star. And as I said at the time, growing up in the South as I did, when faced with prejudice and racially-based stereotypes, I could point to General Davis and the other Tuskegee Airmen who fought so bravely and brilliantly during World War II. To those who would argue that blacks couldn't measure up, that was the stopper.
- So when you think of how far our society has come in advancing the cause of civil rights and equal opportunity, many of our greatest pioneers have come from the ranks of the military.

6. Can you share with us some of your own reflections about Desert Fox? I know that my husband had many sleepless nights during that period. What was going through your mind as that operation developed?

- Of course I was concerned for the safety of every man and woman in uniform that took part in Desert Fox, but I had complete confidence that our Armed Forces would successfully accomplish their mission to degrade Iraqi WMD capabilities and the threat Iraq poses to the region.
- They are the best trained, best equipped, best led and most highly motivated force in the world today. So there really was no question that they would succeed. Desert Fox and subsequent air operations over Iraq have reduced the threat posed by Iraqi forces. This would not have been possible without the professionalism and dedication of our Armed Forces.

7. **Mr. President, in 1994, you traveled to Normandy to pay tribute to a very celebrated generation of American servicemembers -- those who fought in World War II and participated in the historic D-Day landing. What would you want future generations to know and remember about this generation of American men and women in uniform?**

- Later this Spring, we will celebrate the 50th anniversary of NATO. We will spend a great deal of time at this NATO Summit focused on how to adapt NATO for the challenges of the next 50 years.
- More than 50 years after World War II, I still marvel how that generation mobilized the world to defeat tyranny in Europe and Asia. The movie "Saving Private Ryan" reminds us all how extraordinary that was.
- But we live in a different world today. It's breathtaking to think about how much the world has changed in the past decade. Think about it, as we are sitting here, 10 years ago, the Berlin Wall was still standing. The front line of freedom still began at the Fulda Gap. Today, we're working with Russia as partners, seeking to prevent a different kind of conflict in Kosovo. And we and our allies are thinking about new threats, whether from a biological weapon or a cyber attack on our critical computer systems.
- The constant through all this is the unsurpassed capability of our military; dealing with a far more complex world than we have seen before. But years from now, we will remember this generation as every bit as dedicated and willing to make whatever sacrifices were necessary to defend their country, to fight tyranny and oppression, and to build a safer, more stable world. Such pride and patriotism have been the hallmark of our armed forces since the founding of the republic. And I believe that future generations will continue to show their respect and gratitude for our armed forces just as we do today.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1999

REMARKS ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

'99 FEB 24 PM 7:41

DATE: February 25, 1999
TIME: 12:05-1:05pm
LOCATION: Music Hall at Tuscon Convention Center
FROM: Gene Sperling
Mary Beth Cahill

I. PURPOSE

To highlight how your plan to save Social Security and strengthen Medicare, while maintaining fiscal discipline, is the best approach for achieving real reform as we enter the 21st century.

II. BACKGROUND

Both House and Senate Republicans have accepted your proposal to devote 62 percent of the projected budget surpluses to saving Social Security. However, Republicans have generally proposed to devote the remaining 38 percent of the surplus to tax cuts and have been quiet about using any of the surplus for Medicare. In recent days, the Republicans have been rethinking their position on tax cuts, moving away from a 10% across-the-board tax cut toward a more targeted version which includes "marriage penalty" relief and other more provisions aimed at the middle class.

NCRP Plan --Supported By Rep. Kolbe

Rep. Kolbe along with Rep. Stenholm and Senators Breaux and Gregg have put forth a proposal (also known as the National Commission on Retirement Policy (NCRP) proposal) that eliminates the 75-year actuarial imbalance and uses 2 percentage points of the payroll tax to create individual accounts administered like the Federal Thrift Savings Plan. In order to restore solvency while allocating 2 percentage points of the payroll tax to individual accounts, the plan phases in large cuts in traditional Social Security benefits, but contains progressive features that protect the poor from many of the cuts. The plan:

- Raises the normal retirement age to 70 by 2029 and the early retirement age to 65 by 2017. After 2029, both retirement ages would be indexed to life expectancy to keep the total expected years of retirement at a constant level.
- Reduces benefit levels by altering the formula that translates lifetime earnings into benefits.

- Makes other benefit cuts such as assuming further reductions in the CPI, reducing benefits to one-earner couples, and increasing the number of computation years.
- Covers all state and local government employees hired after 1999.
- In order to shield the poor from some of the benefit cuts, the plan introduces a new minimum benefit for workers with at least 20 years of earnings. The minimum benefit increases from 60 percent to 100 percent of the poverty line as a worker's years of earnings increase from 20 to 40.
- The plan includes a number of pro-work features such as counting all years of earnings in calculating benefits, eliminating the earnings test, and adjusting the actuarial adjustment for early retirement to account not only for delayed receipt of benefits but also for further taxes paid.
- Last summer, the Congressional Research Service released a study requested by Congressman Rangel that reported that the NCRP plan would reduce benefits relative to current law by 33 percent (the study concluded that the Moynihan-Kerrey plan would result in large benefit cuts as well, while the Ball trust fund in equities plan would result in almost no benefit cuts). *The analysis in the CRS study was incomplete because it did not take into account the income provided by the individual accounts that are part of the NCRP plan.*

Esther Tang, Tucson

Esther is 81 years old, Asian, and has been married for 46 years. She has 4 children, 6 grandchildren, who all live in Tucson. Esther is a member of Representative Pastor's district. Esther receives Social Security and is a recipient of Medicare. Esther understands the importance of Social Security and Medicare and hopes it will be their for her children and her children's children. She talks about how her family gets together once a week and talks about intergenerational equity issues, such as Social Security and Medicare reform. She will talk about how young people aren't saving for their future, and are not engaged in this discussion.

She loves **YOU** and the First Lady. She is perky, tiny, articulate, known and recognized in her community. She currently works with a company called "Net West, Inc." They build retirement communities and assisted living facilities. Very community and family oriented.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief

You
Sosnik

Event

You

Congressman Pastor

Congressman Kolbe

County Executive Sharon Bronson

Mayor George Miller

Esther Tang

~ 2000 audience members

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Note: There will be a pre-program

- Off-stage announcement of **YOU**, accompanied by Representative Ed Pastor, Representative Jim Kolbe, County Supervisor Sharon Bronson, Mayor George Miller, and Esther Tang
- Mayor George Miller makes welcoming remarks and introduces County Executive Sharon Bronson.
- County Executive Sharon Bronson makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Jim Kolbe.
- Representative Jim Kolbe makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Ed Pastor.
- Representative Ed Pastor makes brief remarks and introduces Esther Tang
- Esther Tang makes brief remarks and introduces the **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks, work a ropeline and depart.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

D

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE
TUCSON CONVENTION CENTER MUSIC HALL
TUCSON, ARIZONA
February 25, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Governor Jane Hall TBD; Reps. Ed Pastor and Jim Kolbe; Mayor George Miller TBD; County Executive TBD; Esther Don Tang (& husband David Tang & family); Marian Lupu, Dir. of Pima Council on Aging, and her staff; and all the representatives from senior organizations here today; Linda Ronstadt; CeCe Penniston [Cee-Cee PENN-us-tunn]

I am pleased to be back on America's frontier. Whenever I come to Arizona I am reminded that the great era of Westward expansion didn't end a century ago; it continues to this day. The vistas today are every bit as wide, and when our nation looks West it still sees its future. The great changes, the seismic shifts in population and profession you are undergoing in Arizona, are what most of America will undergo in the 21st Century.

So Arizona is already facing some of the challenges I spoke of in my State of the Union Address one month ago. As your communities and your regional economy grow, you are working to maintain your high quality of life and preserve the spectacular landscapes that mean so much to your history and culture. And we will work with you to meet that challenge: Vice President Gore and I have proposed a new Livability Agenda, to give communities new tools and resources to reduce traffic congestion, save green space, and promote smart growth.

There is much more we must do to prepare for the 21st Century. My budget also makes historic investments in the future of education -- from quality teaching to school modernization, from the afterschool programs that keep kids safe to the summer school programs that keep kids learning.

In my State of the Union Address, I spoke about another great challenge: the aging of America, and the pressing need to save Social Security and strengthen Medicare. And that is what I want to talk a little more about today. On this issue, like the others I have discussed, the people of Arizona have a special sensitivity. Here in Pima County alone, the number of people over 65 has more than doubled since 1980. Nationally, the number of people over 65 will double by the year 2030. The retirement of the Baby Boomers -- all 76 million of us -- will change not only Arizona but the face of America.

The aging of America means that, more than ever, we must think about and plan for and save for the future. Families and public figures, communities and states and the national government, we must all plan for the future. And we must do so in a way consistent with our

national values -- a way that renews our shared responsibility to one another, across generational lines. Because the decisions we make today about what to do with the budget surplus, and about how to save Social Security and Medicare, are every bit as important to younger Americans as they are to older Americans.

So the decisions we make today, we must make wisely -- if we're going to make good on the truly historic opportunity before us. And it is an unprecedented opportunity. We live in a time of economic renaissance, the longest peacetime expansion in American history. Since I took office we have nearly 18 million new jobs; the lowest peacetime unemployment since 1957; and wages rising at more than twice the rate of inflation. Opportunity is abundant. America is working again.

It should not surprise us if at times like this, at times of profound prosperity, some Americans might wish to relax, to coast, to let the future take care of itself. But I do not believe that any of us have worked this hard for this long to leave our children, and our grandchildren, with our own unfinished business.

That is why, in my State of the Union Address, I proposed that we invest the budget surplus in saving Social Security and strengthening Medicare. Saving 62 percent of the surplus for Social Security for 15 years, and investing a modest portion in the private sector, will not only increase the rate of return but will keep Social Security a rock-solid guarantee for 55 years. And if we work together and make the tough choices, we can extend the life of Social Security for 75 years, while doing more to reduce poverty among elderly women and lifting the limit people on Social Security can earn.

I am encouraged that more and more members of Congress, members like Jim Kolbe and Ed Pastor, on both sides of the aisle, are pledging to put first things first. Even in the majority party, there is agreement that setting aside the lion's share of the surplus to save Social Security is the right thing to do -- and that we should do it right now. I am also pleased that Republican leaders are rethinking their indiscriminate tax cut that would squander our surplus, and are instead moving toward the kind of targeted tax cuts proposed in my State of the Union Address.

But even this Republican package of tax cuts -- no matter how targeted, no matter how appealing -- is still so big it crowds out Medicare. Every dollar they save from their across-the-board tax cut shouldn't be spent right away on another tax cut -- it should go toward strengthening Medicare.

In the balanced budget agreement I signed in 1997, we extended the life of the Medicare trust fund for a decade. But we know we must do more: Every independent analyst says that without new revenue, we can't extend the Medicare trust fund for any meaningful length of time. This is a complicated problem to resolve -- more complicated, in some ways, than Social Security. But strengthening Medicare is every bit as central to our responsibility to older Americans. Now, I want any solution to be bipartisan, but make no mistake about it: we must

save Medicare. Then we can talk about the rest of the surplus.

By setting aside 15 percent of the surplus for 15 years, as I have proposed, we can strengthen Medicare for the next 20 years. And we should aim higher. Working together, we should look at new ideas, including the upcoming report of the bipartisan Medicare Commission. While strengthening Medicare, we should also modernize it -- making it more efficient. And as many of you can attest, seniors have no greater growing need than affordable prescription drugs. That is why we must provide all seniors with a long-overdue prescription drug benefit.

There is some common ground in this great debate. There are signs, welcome and promising signs, that we can make the right choices for our future in a bipartisan way. I am very pleased that both parties agree to use the surplus to save Social Security. I am very pleased the Republicans are rethinking their indiscriminate, across-the-board tax cut in favor of sensible, sound, targeted tax cuts. But until we agree to use the surplus to strengthen Medicare, we cannot say we have met the test of future generations.

Now, some of the younger members of this audience may feel a little left out of this discussion: We are talking about retirement benefits; we are talking about health care for the elderly. But the decisions we make about Social Security and Medicare are critical to the future of every young person in this room and every young person in America. Here is why: We have a debt. A national debt. My generation is either going to pay it down now, or leave it as a burden on our children.

Let me put it in simple terms. When I took office in 1993, America was paying 14 cents of every taxpayer dollar in interest on the debt -- just on the interest. That's eight times more than we were spending on education and training. Now, if we do nothing to pay down the debt itself, interest rates will be higher, our economy will be weaker, and the burden on our children and grandchildren will be heavier. But if we save Social Security now, and strengthen Medicare in the way I proposed, then in 15 years we will be paying only 2 cents of every tax dollar, and by 2018 we will completely erase the national debt.

So the choice we must make is clear. By saving Social Security. . . strengthening Medicare. . . and paying down the debt, we will meet the critical first tests of the 21st Century. None of us wants choices deferred today to burden our children tomorrow. Instead, the decisions we make here and now should empower our children, should give them the strength and freedom to make their time even better than our own. Thank you.

E

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

February 24, 1999

MEET AND GREET WITH LEADERS OF THE SENIOR COMMUNITY

DATE: February 25, 1999
TIME: 1:05pm - 1:15 PM
LOCATION: Music Hall at Tucson Convention Center
FROM: Mary Beth Cahill

I. PURPOSE

To take a photo with 14 leaders of the senior community from the Tucson area community.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be meeting with 14 leaders of the aging community. They are respected and revered by those in this community. They represent various Arizona based senior groups including AARP, the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, National Council on Aging, National Council of Senior Citizens, Arizona Retirees Organization and the National Federation of Retired Federal Employees.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

Leaders from the Senior Community

Marian Lupu, Director, Pima Council on Aging
Dr. Herbert Abrams, President, Arizona Retirees Organization
Norma Redecker, Arizona National Federation of Retired Federal Employees
Jean Wiener, Arizona National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare
Mrs. Lesley Wimberly, Arizona AARP
Kenny Moore, Vice President, Arizona National Council of Senior Citizens
Elizabeth "Betty" Brook, Original Director of Jewish Family Services
Dr. Theodore Koff, President, Arizona American Society of Aging
Dr. and Mrs. Pedro and Enedina Davis
Bertha Portillo, Chicanos Por La Causa

William Wills, Retired Public Health Official for Tucson
Anna Jolivet, Retired Teacher, Retired Teacher, Tucson Woman of the Year
Cressworth Lander, Tucson Urban League Board President

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-YOU will participate in a meet and greet/receiving line with 14 leaders from the senior community of the Tucson area.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

White House Photographer.

VI. REMARKS

None Required.

F

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1999

**PHOTO AND PLAQUE PRESENTATION WITH
REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE UDALL FOUNDATION**

DATE: February 25, 1999
LOCATION: Convention Hall Music Center (Backstage)
FROM: Fred DuVal

I. PURPOSE

You will have a small, private photo with representatives from the Morris K. Udall Foundation. They will also be presenting you with a plaque for your leadership and dedication to preserving Mo Udall's legacy.

II. BACKGROUND

The Morris K. Udall Foundation was created three years ago after the passage of legislation introduced by Sen. John McCain. The Foundation was created to provide college scholarships for Native Americans and students interested in environmental policy.

Since its creation in 1996, the Foundation has benefited over 200 students, over 30 of whom have interned at the White House or Congress.

Each scholar received up to \$5,000 to study environmental public policy or health care.

The Foundation has prospered and grown in recent years thanks in large part to the Administration's funding commitment in the budget. The Administration has appropriated more than \$10 million toward the Foundation's educational and environmental mediation programs.

This is the fastest growing U.S. government scholarship program.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- * Terrence Bracy, Chairman of the Board, Udall Foundation
- * Jonathan Schmidt, Native American and Udall Scholar
- * Adrienne King, First Native American White House Intern and Udall Scholar
- * Mr. and Mrs. Chris Helms, Executive Director, Udall Foundation
- * Susan Parrott, Staff, Udall Foundation
- * Ellen Wheeler, Staff, Udall Foundation
- * Kerk Emerson, Director, Institute of Conflict Resolution

It is possible that members of the Udall family will also attend.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event will be closed-press. However, an official photo will be taken by the White House photographers and later released to the press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will finish your remarks on Social Security and proceed backstage.
- You will be introduced to representatives of the Udall Foundation.
- The Foundation will present you with a plaque.
- An official photo will be taken.
- You depart.

VI. REMARKS

None required.

G

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

February 24, 1999

Drop-By Arizona Diamondbacks Spring Training: Tucson Electric Park

DATE:	February 25, 1999
LOCATION:	Tucson, Arizona
TIME:	3:45 pm
FROM:	Mary Beth Cahill Ilia Velez

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the Arizona Diamondbacks at their spring training facility:
Tucson Electric Park

II. BACKGROUND

The Arizona Diamondbacks are a Major League Baseball expansion club. They are expected to have a remarkable season, and may reach the playoffs faster than any other expansion team in baseball history. The Diamondbacks had a comeback season in 1998, with the help of pitcher Gregg Olson who accounted for 30 saves in 34 opportunities, the fifth best percentage in the National League. Additionally, among those who have been invited to this year's spring training, seven of the ten new players played in the Major Leagues last year.

New players for this season include: LHP Randy Johnson, RHP Todd Stottlemire, RHP Armando Reynoso, OF Steve Finley, OF Dante Powell, LHP Greg Swindell, 1B Greg Colbrunn, and RHP Frank Castillo. The Diamondbacks have also signed pitcher Byung-Hyun Kim, the first Asian player to sign with the National League franchise, and Omar Daal who was the fifth in the National League with a 2.88 ERA in 1998. Those players who have left the Diamondbacks include: OF Devon White, IF Andy Stankiewicz, LHP Alan Embree, and RHP Felix Rodriguez.

III. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o **YOU** will arrive at Tucson Electric Park to be greeted by General Manager Buck Schowalter.

- o **YOU** will be photographed with Mr. Showalter and team members TBD for a quick press shot.
- o Press departs.
- o **YOU** will visit with team at your leisure.

IV. Arizona Diamondbacks Roster

No. Pitchers

38	Adamson, Joel
34	Anderson, Brian
40	Benes, Andy
46	Castillo, Frank
57	Chouinard, Bobby
37	Daal, Omar
50	Ford, Ben
51	Johnson, Randy
27	Lidle, Cory
48	Michelak, Chris
67	Nunez, Vladimir
30	Olson, Gregg
40	Reynoso, Armando
44	Robinson, Ken
31	Small, Aaron
36	Sodowsky, Clint
44	Stottlemeyer, Todd
37	Swindell, Greg
44	Telemachaco, Amaury
66	Weber, Neil

No: Catchers

26	Miller, Damian
35	Stinnett, Kelly

No: Infielders

10	Batista, Tony
33	Bell, Jay
23	Colbrun, Greg
06	Fox, Andy
02	Frias, Hanley
07	Klassen, Danny
16	Lee, Travis
09	Williams, Matt

No:	Outfielders
43	Benitez, Yamil
25	Dellucci, David
12	Finley, Steve
23	Gulch, Bernard
28	Gonzalez, Luis
30	Powell, Dante

V. Press Plan

Pool Press. One photo.

H

February 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

'99 FEB 24 PM 1:22

FROM: Minyon Moore and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno

RE: Arizona Political Briefing

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President and Mrs. Gore were last in Tempe on January 3, 1999, and attended the college football championship game between Tennessee and Florida at the Fiesta Bowl.

The First Lady was last in Phoenix on June 23, 1997, for a Women's Leadership Forum event.

YOU were last in Phoenix on October 31, 1996, for a rally at Arizona State University.

MOST RECENT CABINET TRAVEL

On January 27, **GSA Administrator Dave Barram** was in Tucson for a federal building dedication.

On January 26, **Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater** was in Phoenix attending a listening session on airports.

On January 25, **Energy Secretary Bill Richardson** was in Phoenix attending an energy meeting.

On January 9, **Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt** was in Pima County touring the Empire Ranch proposed acquisition site.

In the weeks leading up to Election Day, the following Cabinet Members traveled to Arizona:

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson traveled to Phoenix for an event with the Arizona Democratic Party; **HHS Secretary Donna Shalala** traveled to Tucson for an event with Rep. Ed Pastor (D), and to Phoenix for an event with 6th House district candidate Steve Owens (D).

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	543,050	37%	Clinton/Gore	653,288	47%
Bush/Quayle	572,086	38%	Dole/Kemp	622,073	44%
Perot/Stockdale	353,741	24%	Perot/Choate	112,074	8%

In 1996, Clinton/Gore won the state of Arizona marking the first time a Democrat has carried Arizona in 48 years.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Jane Dee Hull (R)	60.9% in 1998
Secretary of State	Betsy Bayless (R)	58.2% in 1998
Attorney General	Janet Napolitano (D)	50.4% in 1998
State Treasurer	Carol Springer (R)	80.6% in 1998
Superintendent of Public Schools	Lisa Graham Keegan (R)	Unopposed
Speaker of the House	Jeff Groscost (R)	
Majority Leader of the House	Lori Daniels (R)	
Minority Leader of the House	Robert McLendon (D)	
State Senate President	Brenda Burns (R)	
State Senate Majority Leader	Russell Bowers (R)	
State Senate Minority Leader	Jack Brown (D)	
U.S. House:	1D/5R	
State Senate:	14D/16R	+2 D in 1998
State House:	20D/40R	-2 D in 1998
Electoral Votes:	8	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator John McCain (R)	69% in 1998	Senator Jon Kyl (R)	54% in 1994
Rep. Matt Salmon (R-1)	64% in 1998	Rep. Ed Pastor (D-2)	69% in 1998
Rep. Bob Stump (R-3)	67% in 1998	Rep. John Shadegg (R-4)	65% in 1998
Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-5)	52% in 1998	Rep. J.D. Hayworth (R-6)	57% in 1998

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

A KAET-TV statewide poll, conducted January 21-24, showed that 66% of Arizona voters approved of the President's job performance, 25% did not approve, and 9% had no opinion. Additionally, 56% felt the President should not be removed from office, 35% thought the President should be removed from office, and 9% had no opinion. The poll also found that senior Senator John McCain (R) is considered a serious presidential contender by Arizona voters and they favor McCain over fellow Arizonian Dan Quayle (R), 69%-15%, with 16% undecided.

1999 ELECTIONS

This year, Tucson is the only large city with a mayoral election in Arizona. Tucson Mayor George Miller (D) is expected to announce in April whether or not he will seek reelection to a third term. Observers believe his age (mid-70s) is a factor in his decision. The announced Democratic candidates are former city councilwoman Molly McKasson, retired bus driver Paul Wallace, and retired teacher and former city council candidate Emily Machala. McKasson would be a serious challenger against Miller if he runs. Republicans have not yet fielded a serious candidate. The candidate filing deadline is May 25 for the September 7 primary. The general election is on November 2. This race leans Democratic.

Tucson City Council Members up for reelection this year are Jose Ibarra (D) in Ward 1 and Shirley Scott (D) in Ward 4. Additionally, Ward 2 is an open seat this year.

1998 ELECTION SUMMARY

1998 Senate Race.

Senator John McCain (R) easily defeated attorney Ed Ranger (D), 69%-31%. McCain is extremely popular in Arizona and polls consistently rate him as one of the top three "best-liked" or "most popular" politicians in the state. Senator McCain filed papers to form an exploratory presidential committee on December 30, 1998. See section entitled "2000".

1998 U.S. House Races.

All incumbent U.S. House Members were reelected in 1998. Rep. Ed Pastor (D-02) was easily reelected to a 5th term and is the state's highest federally elected Democrat. House members receiving less than 60% of the vote were Republican Reps. Jim Kolbe and J.D. Hayworth.

1998 Constitutional Statewide Races.

Last year, the five highest-ranking statewide offices were all won by women. Of those five, only one is a Democrat -- former Clinton/Gore appointee and former U.S. Attorney Janet Napolitano. Napolitano was elected state Attorney General by defeating state Assistant Attorney General Tom McGovern (R), 50.4%-47.5%.

Governor Jane Hull (R) defeated former Phoenix Mayor Paul Johnson (D), 61%-39%, to earn a full term. Hull replaced former Governor Fife Symington (R) when he resigned in September 1997, after being convicted on charges of bank fraud.

1998 State Legislative Races.

Last year, Democrats made gains in the state Senate by picking up two seats, which puts them in a strong position to pick up the majority in 2000. The current state Senate partisan breakdown is 14 D / 16 R. In the state House, Democrats lost two seats for a breakdown of 20 D / 40 R.

1998 Notable Ballot Initiatives.

In the last election, the most notable ballot initiatives were Propositions 103, 200 and 302. Proposition 103 -- a legislative referendum passed allowing voters registered as independents, no party designation, or member of a party without ballot recognition to vote in one of the partisan primaries of four recognized political parties. Proposition 302 passed allowing increases to state legislators' salaries from \$15,000 per year to \$24,000 per year. Proposition 200 -- an initiative to establish a public campaign financing system -- passed, thereby allowing state legislative candidates and statewide constitutional offices a new financing system. Please see the "Hot Issues" section for details on new financing system.

UPCOMING ELECTIONS in 2000

The presidential primary is set for February 22. The state primary is set for September 12.

Senator John McCain and his 2000 Presidential Bid.

On December 30, 1998, Senator John McCain (R-AZ) filed papers creating a presidential exploratory committee and became the first Republican to file for the 2000 presidential cycle. His committee is co-chaired by Senator Jon Kyl (R-AZ), former Senator Warren Rudman (R-NH), and former Reagan adviser Michael Deaver. In mid-February, McCain traveled to New

Hampshire to meet with potential supporters.

Congressional Races in 2000.

The open and targeted federal races up in 2000 include first-term Senator Jon Kyl's (R) seat, as well as the 1st, 5th and 6th House district seats occupied by Reps. Matt Salmon (R), Jim Kolbe (R) and J.D. Hayworth (R), respectively.

In the senate race, Senator Kyl is seeking reelection. While this is not a nationally targeted senate race, observers in state do not necessarily share this view. Kyl won in 1994 by defeating former Rep. Sam Coppersmith (D), 53%-40%, with Libertarian Scott Grainger garnering 7% of the vote. In a KAET-TV poll conducted last February, only 53% of Arizona voters could identify Kyl after four years in office. There are no announced Democratic challengers to date. According to 1998 year-end FEC reports, Kyl reported \$510,041 cash on hand.

In the 1st House district race, Rep. Matt Salmon (R) is self term-limited. Former Rep. Sam Coppersmith (D) has expressed an interest in running for the seat he held from 1992-94. The following Republicans also have indicated an interest in running: state House Majority Leader Lori Daniels, state Senator John Huppenthal, and state Rep. Richard Kyle. Daniels is a formidable candidate, while Kyle was rebuked last year for making improper sexual advances toward two young female state House pages. Kyle denied the accusations, and threatened defamation suits against the state House Speaker and the two pages, but has since backed off those threats. Clinton/Gore won this district in 1996 with 47% of the vote. The Democratic performance in this district is 45%. Currently, the seat leans Republican.

In the 5th House district race, Rep. Jim Kolbe (R) is targeted due to his poor 1998 performance against former Tucson Mayor Tom Volgy (D) and third party candidates, 52%-45%-3%. Last December, Kolbe voted for two of the four articles of impeachment. Kolbe also voted against the Defense of the Environment Act. On February 10, the Sierra Club began running ads in Kolbe's district urging constituents to call Kolbe to support the measure in the future. State Rep. George Cunningham (D) is seriously considering running for this seat and would be a viable candidate. Clinton/Gore carried this district in 1992 and 1996 by a 3-4 point margin.

In the 6th House district, Rep. J.D. Hayworth (R) garnered only 53% of the vote in a rematch against 1996 and 1998 Democratic nominee and former State Democratic Chair Steve Owens. Possible Democratic candidates include Owens and Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community President Ivan Makiel. The Native American community comprises 21% of the district's population. Hayworth is credited with helping to kill a bill that would tax Native American businesses on reservations. Clinton/Gore carried this district in 1996 with 47%.

HOT ISSUES

A detailed briefing on the Sonora Desert Conservation Plan, the Mexican Gray Wolf, the Southwest Strategy and sweatshops is located in the Hot Issue Briefing.

Arizona Democratic Party

Last October, state Democratic Chairman Mark Fleisher tried to fire longtime Executive Director

Melodee Jackson. When state Party Counsel and patriarch John Frank interceded, Fleisher tried to fire him as well. The warring factions called a truce until after election day.

In the last week of January, state party elections were held and Fleisher was reelected as state Democratic Chairman. The elections were contentious, dividing the state party in half. State Attorney General Janet Napolitano (D), who also is viewed as a mentee of state Party Counsel John Frank, tried to beat back Fleisher by sending out a letter to delegates urging them to reject Fleisher. A Napolitano spokesperson stated that Napolitano and Rep. Ed Pastor (D) are "the engines of the Democratic party, . . . Mark Fleisher is the caboose." After his victory, Fleisher released longtime Executive Director Melodee Jackson, who departed on February 5. Frank, who had been instrumental in raising funds for the state party, left his post in reaction to Fleisher's release of Jackson. Many state party financial supporters have vowed not to participate in future state party endeavors.

Arizona Republican Party.

State Christian Coalition Executive Director Nathan Sproul is moving over on March 1 to become the state Republican Party Executive Director. Most recently at a state Republican Party organization meeting, they voted down a resolution to increase their minority voter outreach. Both actions signal the state party is moving toward the more conservative wing of the party.

State Legislature.

The Arizona state legislature is currently in a 100-day session. The session is expected to conclude business in mid-May. Both chambers of the Arizona Legislature are controlled by Republicans. Education continues to be a hot topic confronting the legislature.

Education and Arizona Public School Funding.

In 1994, the Arizona Supreme Court ruled that the sole funding mechanism for state public school (financed via local property taxes) was unconstitutional. Since then the legislature has worked to pass an adequate funding mechanism which would meet constitutional requirements. In 1998 after a long and contentious debate, most legislators were happy to pass any bill that met constitutional requirements. The Legislature passed Students FIRST--Fair and Immediate Resources for Students Today. The Governor signed the bill and the state supreme court gave its approval. A state board will set basic standards for facilities and equipment which must be funded out of state coffers. The education debate still rages in Arizona, though, on a myriad of different issues including: charter schools operation and acceptability, vouchers, tax breaks for tuition to private schools, and school uniforms.

Proposition 200 - Public Campaign Financing.

Last year, Proposition 200 was passed creating a public finance structure for state elections. Candidates would need to collect a required number of qualifying contributions in order to be eligible for public campaign funds. For example, a state Senate candidate must collect 200 - \$5 contributions from registered voters within that electoral district before accepting public funds for campaigns. Once this is completed, the state Senate candidate would receive \$10,000 for the primary election (if opposed) and \$15,000 for the general election (if opposed). The funding sources for public financing are generated from a new state tax checkoff box, an increase in

lobbyist fees, and a surcharge increase in civil fines. The proposition evens out the playing field, especially for underfunded Democratic candidates, with regards to financing campaigns in Arizona.

Census.

Arizona is likely to gain one (possibly two) congressional districts -- for a total of seven seats in the House of Representatives -- after the 2000 Census, according to a Commerce Department study released in late 1998.

Arizona Diamondbacks Baseball Team.

The Arizona Diamondback pitchers have been in spring training in Tucson for one week. The most notable pitchers are Randy Johnson, Andy Benes, and Todd Stottlemyre. There are also three young-gun pitchers making news and they are: 20-year old Nick Bierbrodt of Long Beach, California, Oklahoma and 21-year old John Patterson of Houston, Texas, and 20-year old Brad Penny of Broken Arrow. Penny was the minor league's Pitcher of the Year, posting a 14-5 record, 2.96 ERA, and 207 strikeouts in 164 innings. The Managing General Partner of the Arizona Diamondbacks is Jerry Colangelo and the Manager is Buck Showalter.

ARIZONA AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population was 4,428,000.
- 71% of Arizonians are White, 20% Hispanic, 5% Native American, 3% African American, 1% Asian or Pacific Islander.
- 13% of Arizona residents are age 65 or older.
- 55% of Arizona households are married couples, and 25% are married with children.
- Median household income is \$31,293.
- Per capita income has risen at an annual rate of 5.8% since 1993.
- 53% of Arizonians are college educated.
- The unemployment rate in Arizona has declined from 7% to 4.0% since 1993.
- In 1992, 54% of the voting age population (VAP) voted, compared to 46% in 1996.
- In 1994, 37% of VAP voted, compared to 45% in 1998.
- Registered voters are 41% Democratic, 45% Republican, and 14% other.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

- In 1996, Clinton/Gore received 64% of the vote, Dole 28%, and Perot 7%.
- In 1992, Clinton/Gore received 51% of the vote, Bush 29%, and Perot 20%.
- The district is 51% Hispanic, 38% White, 6% African American, 4% American Indian, and 1% Asian.
- 10% of the district's residents are 65 years of age or older.
- Per capita income is \$8,424.
- Median household income is \$20,258 and median home value is \$54,500.
- 33% of the district's residents have a college education.

METRO TUCSON (PIMA COUNTY) AT A GLANCE

- 1999 population estimate is 839,737; 1990 population was 666,880 (up 25.5% since 1980).
- 2000 population projection is 861,383 and is projected to top 1 million in 2010.

- In 1997, 63% White, 29% Hispanic, 3% African American, 3% Native American, 2% Asian or Pacific Islander.
- Median age is 34 years old.
- In Tucson, 1999 projected per capita income is \$22,949, and median household income is \$37,800 (HUD estimate).
- In December 1998, total employment was 365,900, 8.0% higher than one year ago. Unemployment rates were 2.5%, compared to 4.1% for Arizona, and 4.3% for the U.S.
- Mayor of Tucson George Miller (D).
- Tucson City Council Members: Vice Mayor Jose Ibarra (D), Janet Marcus (D), Jerry Anderson (D), Shirley Scott (D), Steve Leal (D), and Fred Ronstadt (R).
- The Tucson area encompasses Legislative Districts 9-14, represented by 15 state legislators (9D/6R).

Tucson Mayor George Miller (D)

Former teacher, businessman and city council member George Miller was elected Mayor in 1991. Mayor Miller has been honored with the Metropolitan Education Commission's Crystal Apple Award, Father of the Year Award, the University of Arizona Alumni Distinguished Citizen Award, the Arizona Parks & Recreation Association Outstanding Public Official Award.

Mayor Miller and his wife, Roslyn, have four grown children. He earned B.A. and M.A. degrees in Education from the University of Arizona.

NOTE: Roslyn Miller's birthday is February 25, the day YOU are in Tucson.



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

'99 FEB 24 PM4:58

February 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *WPN for GTF*

SUBJECT: ARIZONA HOT ISSUES

Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan

Tucson newspapers have reported that you might publicly discuss funding for the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan, a Pima county effort to curb sprawl and protect desert habitat. This plan reflects significant enthusiasm among local officials, ranchers and environmentalists to protect open space and develop a conservation plan for the Tucson area. A local coalition of supporters has requested federal funding for the plan, but no commitment has been made yet.

Your Lands Legacy initiative includes \$80 million for habitat conservation planning nationwide -- a \$66 million increase. However, this money has not been specifically allocated and you should not make any commitments to the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan at this time.

If asked, you should say that you applaud the efforts of the local community to protect environmentally sensitive areas, and that your Lands Legacy Initiative will provide significant new resources for land acquisitions and habitat conservation planning.

J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

99 FEB 24 AM 10:44

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--TUCSON, ARIZONA

Mexican Gray Wolf: The wolf reintroduction program is moving forward. There are currently two Mexican gray wolves in the wild and nine wolves in acclimatization pens. Eleven wolves were released from pens into the Apache National Forest along the AZ-NM border in March 1998. Five wolves have been shot and a law enforcement investigation continues into the shootings. Rewards totaling \$50,000 have been offered for information leading to those responsible for the shootings. There is strong public support for the program in AZ and NM and the shootings have received significant national and regional media attention. (DOI)

Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan: The community of Tucson and county officials are working to develop a regional Multiple Species Conservation Plan. The Fish and Wildlife Service is assisting county officials in developing a plan which will protect eighteen endangered species while allowing development. There is a strong consensus among local officials, ranchers, and environmentalists to protect open space and develop a conservation plan for the Tucson area. Completion of the Plan is expected in Spring 2000. (DOI)

Southwest Strategy: The Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and DoD have developed the Southwest Initiative to address grazing, timber and endangered species issues. Management of land, water, and cultural resources on Federal lands in AZ and NM has become increasingly complicated in recent years. Federal agencies' ability to meet public expectations has been further confounded by court injunctions and agency backlogs. The goals of the Initiative are: 1) improve resource conditions, 2) encourage effective communication and collaboration among affected stakeholders, 3) streamline regulatory processes, and 4) identify and resolve resource use and management conflicts. (DOI)

UA Students against Sweatshops: As college students across the nation stage rallies and sit-ins to protest sweatshop labor conditions in foreign factories, a group of University of Arizona activists, known as UA's Students Against Sweatshops, is turning up the heat. The group demanded that UA President Likins withdraw support for a multi-university labor code that establishes basic labor guidelines -- but no enforcement provisions -- for companies that manufacture school merchandise. The group delivered a 21-page report detailing evidence of labor abuses in Nike Inc.'s Southeast Asian factories to Likins' office. (DOL)

K

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.1%:** The unemployment rate in Arizona has declined from 7% to 4.1% since 1993.
- **574,600 New Jobs:** 574,600 new jobs have been created in Arizona since 1993 -- an average of 97,115 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 22,525 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **506,500 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 506,500 new private sector jobs have been created in Arizona -- an average of 85,606 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 13,375 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **43,600 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 43,600 manufacturing jobs have been created in Arizona since 1993 -- an average of 7,369 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 3,800 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **63,400 New Construction Jobs:** 63,400 construction jobs have been created in Arizona since 1993 -- an average of 10,715 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 2,350 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **191,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 76,000 Arizona workers benefitted from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 115,000 more, received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Building Up 11.8%:** Home building in Arizona has increased by an average of 11.8% per year since 1993, after falling over 0.8% 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 included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17.
Thanks to President Clinton the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 403,000 families in Arizona.
- **Business Failures Down 11.3% Per Year:** Business failures in Arizona have dropped an average of 11.3% per year since 1993, after increasing 49.8% per year during the previous 12 years [Oct 98 data].
- **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 Arizona this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 11,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 11,000 Arizona children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Arizona will receive \$63.1 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$27.6 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Arizona's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Arizona will receive \$17.5 million in 1999 to hire about 450 new public school teachers.
- **\$7.1 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Arizona receives \$7.1 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.
- **\$6.3 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Arizona receives \$6.3 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.

- **\$118.8 Million for Students Most in Need:** Arizona receives \$118.8 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 [FY99]. This is an increase of \$5.2 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$144.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Arizona will receive \$144.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$6.7 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 76,800 Arizona students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Arizona will receive \$10 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Arizona students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 1,400 Have Served in Arizona through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,365 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Arizona's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks [through 11/98].
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **112,000 students in Arizona will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 138,000 students in Arizona will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Arizona's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Arizona will receive \$14 million in 1999 to help 8,310 of Arizona's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Arizona** -- Arizona's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 29% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **1,765 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,765 new police officers to date in communities across Arizona [through 2/99].
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Arizona, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Peach Springs and Tucson. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Arizona communities including: Campe Verde, Phoenix, Window Rock, Globe, Sacaton, Pascua Tribe, Salt River Scottsdale and Yuma. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Nearly \$5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Arizona received \$4.7 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$950,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Arizona will receive \$950,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$198,800 increase over FY97.
- **Over \$6.9 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Arizona's Schools:** Arizona receives over \$6.9 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING ARIZONA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **94,327 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 94,327 fewer people on welfare in Arizona now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 49% decrease [through 9/98].
- **Child Support Collections Up 207%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$96 million -- or 207% -- in Arizona since FY92 [through FY98].
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Arizona:** 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 1996, teen birth rates declined 9.5 percent in Arizona.**
- **\$64.9 Million for Arizona Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Arizona received \$9.0 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$4.5 million in funding), helping Arizona welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$8.2 million in competitive grants were awarded to Arizona localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in Arizona received \$2.7 million in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN ARIZONA'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 approximately 184,000 uninsured children in Arizona the balanced budget provided \$113 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 10,400 children in Arizona.
- **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, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Arizona in 1997, 91% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 88% received the vaccine for polio; 88% received the vaccine for measles, and 90% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Helping Over 141,000 Arizona Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Arizona received \$64.9 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 141,700 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 30,700 more than in 1994.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$36.1 Million** Between 1993 and 1998, Arizona communities received \$36.1 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. 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, 12/98]

- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 35% in Arizona:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths by 35% in Arizona by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 51,000 of Arizona's youth will be kept from smoking and 16,300 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99].
- **1,720,000 Americans in Arizona Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Arizona enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,720,000 people in Arizona 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, 830,000 Arizona 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

- **Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up in Arizona:** In September 1997 the EPA completed Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Hassayampa and Phoenix [through FY98].
- **\$8.8 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Arizona will receive \$7.6 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Arizona will receive \$1.2 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in Arizona:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Arizona -- Navajo Nation, Phoenix, Tohono O'odham Nation, and Tucson -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Arizona's Communities:** Phoenix and the Arizona Border were designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Window Rock was named a Rural Enterprise Community.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 1,100 To 1,300 New Affordable Housing Units in Arizona Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Arizona alone, this proposal would mean an additional 1,100 - 1,300 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$131.4 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Arizona has received \$131.4 million in disaster relief. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$1.5 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Arizona has received over \$1.5 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$59 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$3.8 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 66,792 jobs (through FY98).
- ***Over \$24 Million in Airport Improvement Program Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 Arizona received over \$24 million in Airport Improvement Program 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.
- ***\$260 Million in Transit Funds:*** The Federal Transit Administration has provided approximately \$260 million in funding since 1993 to support public transportation in Arizona.

L

February 24, 1999

MAJORITY 2000 HONORING THE HOUSE AND SENATE LEADERSHIP

DATE: February 25, 1999
LOCATION: The Home of Ann & Gordon Getty
San Francisco, California
TIME: 7:40 - 9:05 pm
FROM: Minyon Moore and Mona Pasquil

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this dinner is to raise funds for Majority 2000. Majority 2000 is the joint fundraising committee benefitting the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee and the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

Majority 2000 will host a series of joint events nationally in the next eight months. This is their first fundraising event and will raise \$1.1 million. The event will begin with a photo receiving line (50 photos), followed by a seated dinner. This dinner will include approximately 90 guests.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Program participants include Sen. Barbara Boxer, Sen. Robert Torricelli, Rep. Richard Gephardt and Rep. Nancy Pelosi.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to two print reporters for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by Rep. Nancy Pelosi, and Ann and Gordon Getty.
- **YOU** proceed to the Blue Library for the photo receiving line. (After each photo, guests will be escorted to their table.)
- **YOU** proceed to the Courtyard and are seated for dinner.
- Senator Barbara Boxer, Event Co-Chair, will welcome guests and introduce Senator Robert Torricelli.
- Senator Torricelli will make remarks and introduce Rep. Richard Gephardt.
- Rep. Gephardt will make remarks and introduce Rep. Nancy Pelosi, Event Co-Chair.
- Rep. Pelosi will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.

- **YOU** will make remarks.
- Upon conclusion of **YOUR** remarks, **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

M

99 FEB 24 PM 4:53

DSCC/DCCC Dinner, San Francisco 2/25/99

Ack: Sens. Feinstein, Toricelli, Boxer (event co-chair); Reps. Gephardt, Pelosi (event co-chair), Bonior, Miller, Kennedy (DCCC Chair), Farr, Thompson, Eshoo, Lofgren, Tauscher, Woolsey, Lee; Gov. Davis; Asmb. Spkr. Antonio Villaraigosa [vil-r-ray-go-sa]; State Sen. John Burton; Mayor Brown; San Fran Supervisor Alicia Becerril [b-sir-ril].

1992: New Dir, old values: op,resp,com

Results: \$290B def \$70B surp. Longst peacetime exp, unempl lwst/1957. 30 yr crime, 30-Welf (cut in 1/2); 32-Infl; record home ownership. College opp: HOPE, Pell, work-study. Child health: 5M, highest immun

America working again. But can't let prosperity lull us into complacency. Meet responsibility to 21st Century.

Aging of 21st C America

Save Soc Sec -- 1st Priority - 62% surplus/ 15 yrs (2055); work towards 75 yrs (2075) Medicare 15% 2020. Reform/prescr drugs USA Accounts 12% surpl for tax relief Pay Down Debt - cut debt 2/3, lowest level

publicly held debt since 1917

Targeted Tax Cuts - Long term, child care

21st Century Schools

Class Size--100K new tchrs. School modernization. Computers in Classrooms. Now, Education Accountability Act: Social Promotion/after school (3x); turn round failing schools; trained teachers; discipline; parent accountability.

Strengthen Families

Child care \$2B; PBOR; FMLA -- extend 10M; Equal Pay for Equal Work

21st Century Economy

New Markets -- \$15B jobs in inner-cities
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

Crime Bill II

Guns: Brady juveniles; restore 5day wait
50K+ police; drug testing
prisoners/parolees

Enviro livability/lands legacy

One America - AmeriCorps, CFR, ENDA

Census - This Admin is working for a complete, fair, accurate census for 2000.

N

February 24, 1999

99 FEB 24 PM 7:06

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Mona Pasquil

RE: California Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	5,121,249	46%
Bush/Quayle	3,630,566	33%
Perot/Stockdale	2,296,004	16%

1996

Clinton/Gore	5,067,124	51%
Dole/Kemp	3,817,726	38%
Perot/Choate	697,727	7%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Gray Davis (D)	58% in 1998
Senate:	Dianne Feinstein (D)	47% in 1994
	Barbara Boxer (D)	53% in 1998
U.S. House	28D/24R	
State Senate:	25D/15R	
State Assembly	48D/32R	
Electoral Votes:	54	

CALIFORNIA FACTS

- 1996 estimated population of California is 31,878,000, which is up 7.1% from 1990.
- More than 11% of California residents are 65 years of age or older.
- 57% of California citizens are white; 26% Hispanic; 10% Asian; 7% African American; 1% American Indian.
- 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.

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were last in California on October 24-25, 1998. **YOU** attended fundraisers for Senator Barbara Boxer (D), Congressional candidate Janice Hahn (D), and the Assembly Victory Fund.

The First Lady was in Los Angeles on December 10 and in San Francisco on December 11 to attend events for the Millennium Council. In Los Angeles, she toured the Breed Street Schul and the Los Angeles Theater. In San Francisco, she toured the Conservatory of Flowers.

The Vice President was in San Diego on January 24, 1999, to attend a literacy event at the Kimborough School and to address the American Association of Science in Anaheim. On January 25, 1999, the Vice President attended an Immigration Benefits round table in San Francisco and Victims Compensation round table in Sacramento.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D)
Representative Mike Thompson (D-01)
Representative Doug Ose (R-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 Gary Miller (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 Tauscher (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 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 Steve Kuykendall (R-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:
Lt. Governor:
Secretary of State:
Attorney General:
State Controller:
Treasurer:
Insurance Commissioner:
State Superintendent:
Speaker of the Assembly:
Speaker Pro Tempore:
Majority Leader of the Assembly:
Minority Leader of the Assembly:
Senate President Pro Tempore:
Senate Majority Leader:
Senate Minority Leader:

Gray Davis (D)
Cruz Bustamante (D)
Bill Jones (R)
Bill Lockyer (D)
Kathleen Connell (D)
Phil Angelides (D)
Charles Quackenbush (R)
Delaine Eastin (D)
Antonio Villaraigosa (D)
Fred Keeley (D)
Kevin Shelley (D)
Rod Pachecho (R)
John Burton (D)
Richard Polanco (D)
Ross Johnson (R)

BACKGROUND

The 1998 election was a historic year for Democrats in California politics. Lt. Governor Gray Davis became the first Democrat elected Governor since Jerry Brown in 1978. Prior to Davis' 20% margin of victory, the average margin of victory for the last three new governors was 2.51 percent. With Senator Barbara Boxer's reelection, it is the first time since 1976 that both U.S. Senators and the Governor are Democrats.

As the state Republican Party prepares for its state convention this weekend, leaders are blaming each other for the loss of their Capitol policy and political apparatus for the first time in 16 years. Much of the blame points to former state Attorney General and Republican gubernatorial candidate Dan Lungren who rejected outside advice and insisted on focusing on crime, which was not resonating with the electorate, and ignoring education issues.

Democrats are in better shape than they have been in a generation. If the party retains control of the California Legislature in 2000, it could draw the lines of Congressional districts to pull 10 or more House districts away from Republicans and make it easier to recapture the House.

2000 SENATE RACE

Earlier this month, Rep. Christopher Cox (R) announced that he would not seek the Republican nomination to challenge Senator Dianne Feinstein (D) next year. Last fall, Cox had taken steps toward a Senate candidacy by raising close to \$900,000 for a campaign fund. In his announcement, Cox concluded that the time and money required to conduct a credible campaign would take away from his duties as the fifth-ranking House Republican. State Senator Ray Haynes (R) from Riverside is likely to announce a Senate candidacy in the next month.

SENATOR BARBARA BOXER

Senator Barbara Boxer (D) defeated state Treasurer Matt Fong (R) 54% to 42% in a hard-fought reelection. (Senator Boxer was elected in 1992 with 48% of the vote.) In exit polls, Boxer had a 58% favorable rating, with a 42% unfavorable rating. Boxer led Fong in nearly all of the base voter groups including: women (57%), African Americans (64%), Hispanics (69%), and union members (64%). Fong led Boxer among Asian Americans with 51%.

GOVERNOR GRAY DAVIS

Governor Gray Davis (D) defeated Attorney General Dan Lungren (R) in a historic gubernatorial contest, 58% to 38%. Davis led Lungren in all base voter groups including: women (61%), African Americans (84%), Hispanics (78%), Asian Americans (69%), gays/lesbians (74%), and union members (70%).

STATEWIDE/CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES

Lt. Governor Cruz Bustamante (D) defeated state Senator Tim Leslie (R), 53% to 39%, to become the first Latino elected to statewide office in California in over a century. Bustamante was also the first Latino to become Speaker of the California Assembly where he served from December 1997 to February 1998. Prior to election in the Assembly, Bustamante served as a District Assistant to former Assembly Member Bruce Bronzan (D) and as District Representative

for Rep. Richard Lehman (D).

Former Gore staffer and '96 Congressional candidate **Michela Alioto (D)** conceded to incumbent Secretary of State Bill Jones (R) on November 9. Jones defeated Alioto 46.9% to 46% in California's closest statewide race this year. Jones received 3,340,005 votes while Michela received 3,281,496 votes.

State Controller Kathleen Connell (D) easily won reelection, defeating San Mateo County Supervisor Ruben Barrales (R) 61% to 33%.

State Treasurer Phil Angelides (D) defeated former state Senate Minority Leader Curt Pringle (R) 53% to 40%.

State Attorney General Bill Lockyer (D) defeated Chief Deputy Attorney General Dave Stirling (R), 52% to 42%.

Incumbent **Superintendent of Public Instruction Delaine Eastin (D)** defeated Gloria Matta Tuchman (R), 53% to 47%. Last month, she announced to supporters and friends through written correspondence that she and her husband of 25 years, Jack Saunders, were divorcing.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP IN THE STATE HOUSE

In November, Democrats picked up five seats in the State Assembly, increasing their majority to 48D/32R. Assembly Democrats unanimously reelected Antonio Villaraigosa (D) of Los Angeles as their Speaker on December 7, 1998.

State Senator John Burton (D) of San Francisco was reelected on December 7, 1998, as the President Pro Tem of the state Senate of California. Democrats now hold 25 seats (a two seat increase from 1996) in the 40-member state Senate, while Republicans hold 15 seats.

HOT ISSUES

San Francisco Mayoral Race

Last Thursday, political consultant Clint Reilly announced he will challenge San Francisco Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr. in the November election. Reilly, who in 1995 gave up his political consulting work to pursue a real estate management business, made his announcement at a San Francisco Muni Bus Station, saying the central theme of his campaign would be restoring reliable service to the city's troubled transportation system.

Republican State Party Convention

This weekend, the California Republican Party will hold their spring convention in Sacramento. Potential presidential candidates who will address the delegation include Sen. John McCain (R), former Vice President Dan Quayle, Ambassador Alan Keyes (R), Steve Forbes (R), Gary Bauer (R) and Lamar Alexander.

High Court Rejects Cigarette Tax Challenge

On Wednesday, the state Supreme Court voted unanimously to deny requests by cigar and pipe tobacco dealers to block collection of the Proposition 10 revenues, a voter-approved measure that raised taxes on cigarettes by 50 cents a pack. On January 7, the California Association of Retail Tobacconists filed a suit with the state Supreme Court to overturn Proposition 10, saying it funds programs unrelated to smoking and funnels money through a commission that is outside the control of the state government.

The Retail Tobacconists will likely shift their focus to a County Superior Court in the next 10 days. The new lawsuit will claim that the initiative unfairly assesses a double tax on tobacco dealers that sell products other than cigarettes. Proposition 10 passed with 50.3% of the vote (35,000 votes) in the November election. The 50-cent tax on a pack of cigarettes took effect on January 1. According to the California Department of Health Services, Proposition 10 will generate approximately \$750 million for counties to spend on child development programs of their choice, ranging from child care to parent education. Filmmaker/actor and campaign chair Rob Reiner led a statewide, bipartisan effort for the California Children and Families Initiative. Co-chairs and supporters of the initiative included Senator Barbara Boxer (D), former Rep. Mike Huffington (R), Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan (R), San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown (D), state Senate President John Burton (D), and Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa (D). The Committee Against Unfair Taxes, financed by the tobacco industry, opposed Proposition 10 and viewed the tax as an unfair threat to cigarette sales.

The initiative will create an umbrella state commission, with appointees named by the governor and the legislature. The state commission will use 20% of the revenues to pay for statewide programs, including a tobacco education program and a professional staff. The remaining 80% will be given to counties based on their number of births in the previous year. A network of volunteer commissions will be set up in each county to distribute the wealth to new and existing programs of their choice. Options under the initiative vary from prenatal nutrition and day-care programs to filling gaps in child health care and domestic violence prevention systems.

Governor Davis Predicts Raise for State Workers in a Month

On February 20, Governor Gray Davis predicted that the largest union of California state workers will sign a new contract that will give about 80,000 Civil Service employees their first raise in five years. Such an agreement would end the tense relationship between Governor Davis and the unions that strongly supported his campaign last year. Davis angered many state workers when he cited a \$2 billion budget shortfall as an obstacle to granting significant pay raises. He proposed raises of 2% next year.

Governor Pete Wilson Announces He Will Forego a 2000 Run

Last Saturday, former Governor Pete Wilson announced that he would not seek the Republican nomination for president. He announced that he will divide his time as a visiting fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution and as a supporter of Republican causes. Wilson attributed his withdrawal to an inability to raise enough money for a competitive national campaign.

State Senator Kevin Murray

Last week, *New Times Los Angeles* broke a story that in late December, state Senator Kevin Murray (D) was apprehended in a parking lot near the Hollywood Bowl with a prostitute in his official state vehicle. *New Times Los Angeles* blasted the Los Angeles Police Department for not arresting Murray. An Application for Complaint was sent to the office of City Attorney James Hahn for further review.

Jackson to March in Riverside on February 27

On Saturday, February 27, Jesse Jackson will join a march to protest the December 28 shooting death of Tyisha Miller, a 19-year old black woman, by white police officers. The officers involved are currently on paid administrative leave, which the city says is the legal way to handle the situation until an investigation is concluded. Mayor Ron Loveridge, who had previously welcomed Jackson to Riverside, objected to Jackson's "hate crime" rhetoric and the comparison of Miller's death to civil rights killings.

Racial Tensions Flare in Los Angeles Area's Neighborhoods

Early this month, Norman Bernstein, a white principal at a mostly Hispanic elementary school, was beaten by two men who told him: "We don't want you here anymore principal. Do you understand that, white principal?" The attack on Bernstein, a 40-year district veteran, led to angry words among teachers, parents and administrators, who blame each other for creating a volatile atmosphere at the 750-student school, which is 90 percent Hispanic. In January, another Inglewood High School dropped its observance of both Black History Month and Cinco de Mayo after Hispanic students complained they were getting only one day of attention compared with a whole month for Black History Month. The two racial flare-ups illustrate the challenges faced by Los Angeles-area schools as urban neighborhoods are transformed by new ethnic groups.

Los Angeles Tightens Grasp for the 2000 Democratic Convention

On February 18, an article in the *L.A. Times* noted that the Democratic National Committee was close to awarding Los Angeles its 2000 Convention site. The article pointed out that Los Angeles and the Democratic National Committee had reached a tentative agreement on the convention arrangements.

Same Sex Marriages

The March 2000 California primary will include an initiative that provides in its entirety: "Only marriage between a man and a woman is valid or recognized in California." California statutory law already provides that only marriages between a man and a woman can be performed in California. California statutory law also provides that all marriages legally performed in any other state must be recognized in California. The ballot initiative, while drawn in broad language, would merely codify a rule that non-California same sex marriages would not be recognized in California. No state now allows same sex marriages. Secretary of State Bill Jones (R) announced on November 17 that the initiative to prohibit same sex marriages in California qualified for the March 2000 ballot. Supporters of the "definition of marriage" initiative, led by state Senator Pete Knight (R), submitted the signatures of 677,000 voters, of which at least 482,044 have been declared valid. (The measure needed 433,269 valid signatures to qualify for the ballot.)

On January 9, the first blessing of a lesbian relationship in California was administered by 94 United Methodist ministers at the Sacramento Convention Center with over 1000 guests in attendance. The ministers, who could lose their clerical jobs, proclaimed that Jeanne Barnett, 68, and Ellie Charlton, 63, have committed themselves to one another for life. Supporters of the initiative to prohibit same-sex marriages protested the event and used it to bring national attention to the ballot measure.

Lisa Capps Brostrom

Recently, Lisa Capps Brostrom, the daughter of Rep. Lois Capps (D) was diagnosed with lung cancer. Lisa, her husband Nathan, and their children, David and Wally, live in Berkeley.

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

February 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *ED to GF*

SUBJECT: HEADWATERS

The deadline for the federal government, State of California and Pacific Lumber Company (PALCO) to reach agreement on the Headwaters acquisition and Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) package is midnight, Monday, March 1. At this point, it appears there are serious internal problems with PALCO that could kill the deal.

In order to underwrite a major refinancing that the company undertook this past summer, company representatives made assumptions about the timber harvest levels that would be allowed under the draft HCP, despite repeated statements by federal negotiators that subsequent revisions to the HCP could significantly affect future harvest levels. The company now contends that the HCP, as modified through the public comment process and by the State of California's legislation last August, will not sustain the harvest levels it had assumed.

This afternoon Charles Hurwitz and Tommy Boggs met with John Podesta and myself to request that the HCP be modified to allow for a higher harvest level. At this point it appears highly unlikely that the HCP -- the product of months of negotiations and extensive public comment -- could be revised to resolve PALCO's concerns.

If asked about the issue, you should say that we believe that the proposed agreement would adequately protect the resources while allowing Pacific Lumber Co. a fair return on its land, and that you continue to hope that we can preserve these magnificent trees for future generations.

P

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

99 FEB 24 AM 10:43

February 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Desegregation Suit: On February 16, San Francisco schools avoided an almost certain court defeat when they reached a tentative settlement in a lawsuit that challenged the race-based admissions policy of the city's schools. The schools were operating under a 1984 desegregation program that included an enrollment cap of 45 percent for any one racial group. The families of three Chinese students sued because elite schools, trying to meet the 45 percent cap, required higher scores from Chinese Americans than from other ethnic groups. The NAACP joined the suit, believing a defeat of the old desegregation program would endanger African American students' access to elite schools. As a result of the settlement: 1) the new policy will weigh socioeconomic status rather than race; 2) the city may redraw school district lines to achieve better racial balance; and 3) local officials will work with the Assembly to find a new funding formula to replace the old plan. (DOEd)

Wildlands Conservancy Proposal-Catellus Land Acquisition: In December 1998, the Wildlands Conservancy, based in Oak Glen, CA, publicly announced a proposal to acquire with private and public funds up to 487,000 acres of private lands in holdings in the CA Desert. Much of the land is owned by Catellus Corporation, holder of alternate sections once owned by railroads. In the proposal, the Conservancy contributes \$25.5 million, to be matched by \$36 million in Land and Water Conservation Funds requested from Congress in the Lands Legacy Initiative you announced on January 12. These funds are in addition to \$3 million recently announced jointly by you and Congress to acquire lands from small holders in the CA Desert, appropriated as part of the FY98 budget. Secretary Babbitt accepted the first 10,000 acres of private lands at ceremonies held on January 20. (DOI)

Headwaters Forest: Secretary Babbitt will certify the final Habitat Conservation Plan and CA will finalize its Sustained Yield Plan in time for the acquisition closing to occur on February 26, before the March 1 expiration of the \$250 million Congressional authorization. The state's Wildlife Conservation Board is drawing up procedures to provide a grant to BLM of \$130 million to complete the purchase. Purchased lands will complete the acquisition of the Headwaters Forest and surrounding buffer lands in Humboldt County southeast of Eureka. (DOI)

San Francisco International Airport (SFO) Runway Reconfiguration: San Francisco International Airport is nearing completion of a study to determine the feasibility of reconfiguring its runway system. The reconfigured runways would significantly increase the operational capacity of the airport during instrument weather conditions and would allow accommodation of new larger aircraft expected to enter the air carrier fleet by 2005. The runway would require approximately 1,200 acres of new landfill in San Francisco Bay. The study has attracted considerable media attention and is controversial on environmental issues. (DOT)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

99 FEB 24 AM 10:44

February 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Police Shooting: In Riverside, CA, African-American leaders have been calling for the investigation and prosecution of four police officers who fatally shot an African American woman on December 28. Last week, Jesse Jackson appeared in Riverside to call on DOJ to investigate the shooting. Reverend Jackson may hold a protest on February 27. The incident began when officers responded to a call regarding a comatose woman in a disabled car. When the police arrived, they found an unresponsive woman in the driver's seat with a handgun in her lap and the engine running. When one officer broke a window in the car, something happened that prompted the officers on the scene to begin shooting. They fired 24 shots, killing the woman. The FBI is currently conducting a preliminary inquiry to determine if a civil rights investigation should be launched. (DOJ)

Salton Sea Restoration: The Bureau of Reclamation, the Salton Sea Authority, the State of CA, and several other entities have embarked on a program to develop options for restoring the Sea and its ecosystem. Since the Salton Sea was formed in 1905, it has been sustained by agricultural drainage from nearby Imperial, Coachella, and Mexicali Valleys. The Sea is a major recreation area, wildlife refuge, and sport fishery, but its deteriorating condition has substantially impacted the migratory birds, fishery, and recreational uses, since it is 25 percent saltier than the ocean. The Salton Sea Reclamation Act of 1998 authorizes a Feasibility Study and states that all feasibility studies and cost analyses for restoration options are to be submitted to Congress no later than January 1, 2000. (DOI)

Off-Stream Storage for the Colorado River: Development of the proposed Off-Stream Storage rule is nearing completion, and it is expected to become effective in Spring 1999. On December 31, 1997, DOI issued for public review a proposed rule that would increase the efficiency, flexibility, and certainty in Colorado River management. The rule would establish the procedural framework under which entities such as State-authorized water banks in AZ, CA, or NV could store, off-stream, unused Colorado River water and make an equivalent amount of water available for future use in other lower basin states. (DOI)

CA Water Plan: In early February, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) asked Secretary Babbitt to consider changing a 1931 agreement that divides the water among agricultural and municipal users in CA. The Secretary informed MWD he did not have that authority. On February 10, the Secretary notified stakeholders that DOI was withdrawing from further negotiations until the stakeholders could provide the Department with a better sense of direction on their efforts to resolve water use issues. The apparent lack of agreement on water use and management among southern CA's major Colorado River water rights holders and users is expected to slow progress on completion of the CA Water Plan. (DOI)

Sea Lions and Harbor Seals: On February 11, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) reported to Congress on recommendations for addressing problems with CA sea lions and Pacific harbor seals along the entire West Coast. One recommendation suggests a site-specific management framework that includes lethal removal of seals and sea lions under specific circumstances, one of which is their current predation on threatened and endangered Pacific salmon runs. Implementation of this recommendation would require an amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Many environmental groups would oppose such an amendment -- and many such groups are concentrated in San Francisco and Los Angeles. These groups accuse NMFS of using seals and sea lions as scapegoats for its alleged failure to take other meaningful actions for recovery of Pacific salmon. However, NMFS is fully engaged in salmon recovery, and the FY2000 budget contains a \$100 million initiative to work with states for additional salmon recovery actions. (DOC)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.9%:** The unemployment rate in California has declined from 9.7% to 5.9% since 1993.
- **1,647,900 New Jobs:** 1,647,900 new jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 278,518 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 11,350 jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **1,520,000 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 1,520,000 new private sector jobs have been created in California -- an average of 256,901 jobs per year, compared to an average loss of 38,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **87,400 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 87,400 manufacturing jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 14,772 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 66,475 manufacturing jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **185,200 New Construction Jobs:** 185,200 construction jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 31,301 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 28,025 construction jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** In California, the poverty rate has fallen from 18.2% in 1993 to 16.6% in 1997-- down 1.6% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **Business Failures Down 2.1% Per Year:** Business failures in California have decreased an average of 2.1% per year since 1993, after increasing 21.8% per year during the previous 12 years [Oct. 98 data].
- **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 3.9%:** Home building in California has increased by an average of 3.9% 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 included 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.**
- **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 this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 86,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 86,000 California children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, California will receive \$555.7 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$250.5 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for California's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. California will receive \$129 million in 1999 to hire about 3,332 new public school teachers.

- **\$52.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], California receives \$52.7 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$46 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], California receives \$46 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.
- **Nearly \$892 Million for Students Most in Need:** California receives \$892 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 [FY99]. This is an increase of \$61.2 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$953.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99] California will receive \$953.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$44.4 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 459,700 California students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. California will receive \$87 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help California students work their way through college.
- **Over 11,400 Have Served in California through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 11,472 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in California's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included 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.**
- **Expanded Job Training to California's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. California will receive \$237.8 million in 1999 to help 140,830 of California's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 24% in California:** Since 1992, serious crime in California has fallen 24%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 25% and 24% respectively.
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In California's cities, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, 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, 47% in Los Angeles, 40% in Oakland, 54% in San Diego and 50% in San Francisco. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in California --** California's juvenile arrests have decreased 14% between 1992 and 1997, (as measured by the crime index), with California's juvenile murder arrests dropping 45%. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **12,421 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 12,421 new police officers in communities across California. [through 2/99]

- **Fresno and San Bernardino Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Fresno and San Bernardino were 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."
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in California, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Chula Vista, El Cajon, Fairfield, Richmond, Martinez, San Diego, San Francisco, Tulare, Ukiah and Vista. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of California communities including: Auburn, Bakersfield, Butte County, El Monte, Rio Hondo, Fresno, Modesto, Stockton, Pasadena, Redwood, Riverside, San Jose, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Santa Monica, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Compton, Hanford, Indio, Los Angeles, Merced, Napa, Orange, San Francisco, Sacramento and San Bernardino. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Over \$19 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, California received \$19.3 million in federal funds in 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:** In FY98, California received \$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 FY97.
- **\$49.5 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of California's Schools:** California receives \$49.5 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING CALIFORNIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **506,587 Fewer on Welfare:** There are currently 506,587 fewer people on welfare than there were in the beginning of 1993-- a 21% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 115%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$752 million -- or 115% -- in California since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in California:** 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 1996, teen birth rates declined 15.4 percent in California.**
- **\$347 Million for California Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, California received \$190.4 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$95 million in funding), helping California welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$60.6 million in competitive grants were awarded to California localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in California received \$995,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN CALIFORNIA'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included 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 provided \$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 1.2 Million California Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, California received \$688.6 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 1.2 million women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 375,000 more 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, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In California in 1997, 94% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 91% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$790.3 Million** Between 1993 and 1998, California communities received \$790.3 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. 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, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 47% in California:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 47% in California by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 317,200 of California's youth will be kept from smoking and 101,500 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **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

- **17 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 17 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in California. The sites were in the communities of Sunnyvale (3), Santa Clara (2), Porterville, Coalinga, Palo Alto, Richmond, Oroville, Cloverdale, Fillmore, Fullerton, Riverbank, San Jose (2) and Scotts Valley [through FY98]. Only 14 sites were cleaned up in the previous 12 years combined.

- **\$86.5 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, California will receive \$80.8 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, California will receive \$5.6 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in California:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to counties and communities in California -- East Palo Alto, Emeryville, Oakland, Pomona, Richmond, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, Colton, Long Beach, Montebello, West Hollywood, Los Angeles, Stockton, Hoopa Valley Tribe, Santa Barbara County and Alameda County -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, the State of California Trade and Commerce Agency, which will target six sites for redevelopment, will benefit from a Brownfields grant. 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

- **Revitalizing California's Communities:** In 1994, Los Angeles/ Huntington Park, Oakland, Imperial County, San Diego, San Francisco, and Watsonville were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were each awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. Los Angeles was designated a Supplemental Empowerment Zone and was awarded \$125 million for similar job creation efforts. In 1999, Santa Ana was designated a New Urban Empowerment Zone, Riverside County was named a New Rural Empowerment Zone, and Orange Cove was named a Rural Enterprise Community.
- **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:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In California alone, this proposal would mean an additional 12,700 - 15,200 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$7.5 Billion in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, California has received \$7.5 billion in disaster relief. This includes \$148 million in aid to victims of severe winter storms and flooding in 1998, and \$5.7 billion in assistance to recover from the Northridge Earthquake, which occurred in January of 1994. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$11 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, California has received over \$11 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$1.5 billion for emergency relief in response to natural disasters. These funds have helped generate 482,021 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$990 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 California received over \$990 million in Airport Improvement Program 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. Included in this funding was \$15 million for soundproofing homes near LAX.
- **Transit Funding:** Following the 1994 Orange County bankruptcy, the Federal Transportation Administration expedited the award of a \$23 million formula assistance grant to the Orange County Transit District, including \$8.8 million of operating assistance. The Federal Transportation Administration has funded a number of Livable Communities including: a grant to the Los Angeles County MTA for Los Angeles Neighborhood Initiative (LANI) which is a two-year transit-based demonstration program covering eight transit dependent, low-income LA communities; BART (San Francisco) on behalf of the Spanish Speaking Unity Council, to assist in the development of a "transit village" at the BART Fruitvale Station in Oakland.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997, the United States Coast Guard saved 371 lives and over \$75.4 million of property in California.

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THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR THE FOREIGN POLICY ADDRESS
WILL BE FORWARDED

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THE REMARKS
FOR THE FOREIGN POLICY ADDRESS
WILL BE FORWARDED

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THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR THE WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS
WILL BE FORWARDED

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**THE REMARKS
FOR THE WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS
WILL BE FORWARDED**

V

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
SAXOPHONE CLUB/WLF RECEPTION
LOS ANGELES, CA**

DATE: Friday, February 26, 1999
SITE: The Century Plaza Hotel
TIME: 6:30 pm
FROM: Minyon Moore and Mona Pasquil

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

This reception is a fundraiser to engage new and renewing members of the Saxophone Club and the Women's Leadership Forum of the Democratic National Committee from the Los Angeles area. The Women's Leadership Forum (WLF) promotes leadership and grassroots values-based policies for women at the local, state and national levels of the Democratic Party. With Tipper Gore as Honorary Chair, one of the WLF's newest and most successful programs is "100,000 for 2000" a grassroots political membership program designed to engage 100,000 women in state and local Democratic Party activities by the 2000 elections. The Saxophone Club is the council designed specifically for politically active young professionals who support the goals and ideals of the Democratic Party. Both councils collaborated on this event.

This event has two tiers: a photo receiving line with 55-60 event co-chairs, and a larger reception with approximately 500 guests.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Program participants include DNC National Chair-Designate Joe Andrew, DNC National Finance Chair Beth Dozoretz, WLF National Vice Chair Janice Griffin, and Governor Gray Davis.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The photo receiving line is closed press and the large reception is open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Upon arrival, **YOU** are greeted by DNC National Chair-Designate Joe Andrew, DNC National Finance Chair Beth Dozoretz, and WLF National Vice Chair Janice Griffin.

- **YOU** participate in a photo receiving line with approximately 60 guests.
- **YOU** depart the photo line and proceed to the large reception.
- **YOU** are announced from offstage, enter stage left and proceed to your seat.
- Janice Griffin will make remarks and introduce Joe Andrew.
- Joe Andrew will make remarks and introduce Governor Gray Davis.
- Governor Davis makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks.
- **YOU** exit stage right and work a ropeline from right to left.
- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

W

'95 FEB 24 PM4:53

Saxophone Club, Los Angeles 2/26/99

Ack: Rep. Sanchez; Gov. Davis; CA
Comptroller Kathleen Connell; Joe Andrew;
Beth Dozoretz; Fran Katz; Janice Griffin
(WLF Ntl Vice Chair); Trudi Loh (WLF
So. CA Chair); Laura Brown and Paul
Krekorian (Sax Club Co-Chairs)

- Thnks Sax Club & DNC Women's
Ldrshp. Forum; founded '93; over 10K
mbrs.; Goal--educate & train Dem. women.

1992: New Dir, old values: op,resp,com

Results: \$290B def \$70B surp. Longst
peacetime exp, unempl lwst/1957. 30 yr
crime, 30-Welf (cut in 1/2); 32-Infl; record
home ownership. College opp: HOPE, Pell,
wrk-stdy Child health: 5M, highest immun

**America working again. But can't let
prosperity lull us into complacency. Meet
responsibility to 21st Century.**

Aging of 21st C America

Save Soc Sec -- 1st Priority- 62 % surplus/
15 yrs (2055); work towards 75 yrs (2075)
Medicare 15 % 2020. Reform/prescr drugs
USA Accounts 12% surpl for tax relief
Pay Down Debt - cut debt 2/3, lowest level

publicly held debt since 1917

Targeted Tax Cuts - Long term, child care

21st Century Schools

Class Size--100K new tchrs. School
modernization. Computers in Classrooms.
Now, Education Accountability Act: Social
Promotion/after school (3x); turn round
failing schools; trained teachers; discipline;
parent accountability.

Strengthen Families

Child care \$2B; PBOR; FMLA -- extend
10M; Equal Pay for Equal Work

21st Century Economy

New Markets -- \$15B jobs in inner-cities
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

Crime Bill II

Guns: Brady juveniles; restore 5day wait
50K + police; drug testing
prisoners/parolees

Enviro livability/lands legacy

One America - AmeriCorps, CFR, ENDA

Census - This Admin is working for a
complete, fair, accurate census for 2000.

X

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
MAJOR SUPPORTERS DINNER
LOS ANGELES, CA**

DATE: Friday, February 26, 1999
SITE: Residence of Eli and Edye Broad
TIME: 8:15 pm
FROM: Minyon Moore and Mona Pasquil

I. PURPOSE

This event is a servicing event for the Democratic National Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

This dinner is not a fundraiser, but a servicing event for Major Supporters of the Democratic National Committee from the Los Angeles area. Among the most loyal supporters of the DNC, members of the Major Supporters Program represent business and community leaders from throughout the country to whom the DNC looks for national leadership within the Party. Many of the guests attending tonight's dinner will also be in attendance at the DNC dinner in Los Angeles on March 26, which you are also attending.

This dinner is hosted by Eli and Edythe Broad, who are members of the Major Supporters program. You last visited the Broad Residence in the spring of 1998 for the DCCC.

This is a very informal event. You will mix and mingle with guests and then have dinner. There is no formal speaking program.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 25-30 guests are expected.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is closed press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Upon arrival, **YOU** are greeted by Even Hosts Eli and Edye Broad.
- **YOU** mix and mingle with 25-30 guests.
- **YOU** proceed downstairs and take your seat for dinner.
Note: Guests are all seated at one square table.
- Dinner is served.
- Informal discussion over dinner.
- Dinner concludes.

- YOU depart.

VI. REMARKS

There are no formal remarks at this event.