

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

April 12, 1999

Staff Copy

Table of Contents

Monday, April 12, 1999

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LOUISIANA

Foreign Policy Phone Call (T)

Distributed
Separately

Discussion with USAF Pilots and Support Personnel

Event Memo

Tab A

Remarks

Tab B

Meeting with Families of Tornado Victims

Event Memo

Tab C

Louisiana Background

Political Background

Tab D

Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues

Tab E

CEQ Hot Issues

Tab F

Accomplishments

Tab G

'99 APR 11 PM2:39

Monday, April 12, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

ADVANCE LEAD:

JOHN TOOHEY

STAFF OFFICE: 42-220

CELL PHONE: 903-277-6869

WHCA PAGER: n/a

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mostly cloudy with scattered rain showers,
becoming partly cloudy by early afternoon. Winds
west at 8 to 12 knots. Low 45 to 50. High 62 to 67.*

SHREVEPORT/BOSSIER, LOUISIANA

*Mostly sunny, becoming partly cloudy by evening.
Winds west at 10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High
77 to 82.*

April 11, 1999 (2:36pm)

Monday, April 12, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, April 12, 1999
*Final Schedule***

6:00	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
6:10	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
6:25	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana [flight time: 2 hours, 30 minutes] [time change: -1 hour]
TBD	(T)	BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL AIR FORCE ONE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
7:55	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana

Note: There will be a military honor guard present upon arrival.

Greeters:

- Lieutenant General Ronald Marcotte, Commander, 8th Air Force
- Ruth Marcotte
- Brigadier General Andrew Smoak
- Margie Smoak
- General Mike Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff
- Colonel Jack C. Ihle
- Donna Ihle
- Chief Master Sergeant Elvin L. Pearson,
- Ola Pearson
- Senator John Breaux
- Representative Jim McCrery
- Representative William Jefferson
- Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco (T)
- St. Treasurer Ken Duncan
- Mayor Keith Hightower, Shreveport
- Mayor George Dement, Bossier City
- President Edwin T. Schell, Bossier Parish Police Jury
- President Fay T. Rawls, Bossier City Council
- Chairman John David Stewart, Shreveport City Council
- Michael Williams, President, Caddo Parish Commission
- Adjutant General (MG) Bennett C. Landreneau
- Secretary of State Walter Fox McKeithen (T)

April 11, 1999 (2:36pm)

Monday, April 12, 1999

8:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Tarmac via motorcade en route B-52 Flight Line
[drive time: 5 minutes]

Note: Lieutenant General Ronald Marcotte will ride with the President.

Note: The motorcade will split prior to arrival at the flight line. Only the President's limousine will proceed to the flight line. The rest of the motorcade, including the Secure Package will proceed directly to entrance of Hoban Hall. The President's walk may be viewed outside.

8:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives B-52 Flight Line
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

Greeters: B-52 Air Crew and Ground Support Personnel (7)

8:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds on foot with B-52 Air Crew and Ground Support Personnel to Hoban Hall
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

8:25 am-
9:25 am **DISCUSSION WITH OPERATION ALLIED FORCE B-52 AIR CREW AND GROUND SUPPORT PERSONNEL**
ROOM A
Hoban Hall
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 6 participants at the table and 40 guests in the audience.

- Brigadier General Andrew Smoak introduces the President.
- The President makes an opening statement and opens the discussion with B-52 crew members.
- Brigadier General Andrew Smoak concludes the discussion.
- The President greets crew members and departs.

April 11, 1999 (2:36pm)

Monday, April 12, 1999

9:30 am-
10:45 am

**REMARKS TO BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE COMMUNITY
OUTDOOR AREA - HOBAN HALL
Barksdale Air Force Base
Remarks: David Halperin
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS**

Note: There will be approximately 2000 guests in attendance.

- Off stage announcement of Senator John Breaux, Senator Mary Landrieu, Representative Jim McCreary, Representative Bill Jefferson, Representative Mac Thornberry, Representative Chris John, Acting Secretary Whitt Peters, USAF, General Mike Ryan, Chief of Staff, USAF.
- Off stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Secretary William Cohen, Samuel Berger, General Henry Shelton, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lieutenant General Ronald Marcotte and Brigadier General Andrew Smoak.
- Lieutenant General Ronald Marcotte, Commander, 8th Air Force, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Jim McCreary.
- Representative Jim McCreary makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Mary Landrieu.
- Senator Mary Landrieu makes brief remarks and introduces Senator John Breaux.
- Senator John Breaux makes brief remarks and introduces General Henry Shelton.
- General Henry Shelton, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, makes brief remarks and introduces Secretary William Cohen.
- Secretary William Cohen makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

April 11, 1999 (2:36pm)

Monday, April 12, 1999

10:50 am- **MEETING WITH FAMILIES OF TORNADO VICTIMS**
11:20 am **ROOM A - HOBAN HALL**
Barksdale Air Force Base
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 7 families in attendance.

-- **The President**, accompanied by James Lee Witt, Director, Federal
Emergency Management Agency and Sheriff Larry Dean, Bossier Parish,
greet families.

-- **The President** departs.

11:25 am- **HOLD**
11:45 am **PRESIDENTIAL HOLD**
Hoban Hall

11:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Hoban Hall via motorcade en route Tarmac
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Tarmac, Barksdale Air Force Base

12:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Barksdale Air Force Base via Air Force One en
route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

3:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

3:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en
route the Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

3:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Reflecting Pool

4:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The
White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

April 11, 1999 (2:36pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 10, 1999

'99 APR 11 AM 11:53

MEETING WITH
SERVICE MEMBERS AT BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE

DATE: April 12, 1999

LOCATION: Barksdale Air Force Base

TIME: 7:55 a.m. - 12:10 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

*San V. Berger
For*I. PURPOSE

Meet with military aircrew members and support personnel recently returned from Operation Allied Force.

II. BACKGROUND

Barksdale Air Force Base is the home to the Headquarters, 8th Air Force, the 2nd Bomb Wing and the 917th Air Reserve Wing. Servicemen and women from Barksdale's 2nd Bomb Wing are forward deployed in Europe participating in Joint Task Force Noble Anvil, the U.S. component of NATO Operation Allied Force in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

You will meet privately with aircrews and support personnel recently returned from Europe where they flew combat missions in support of Operation Allied Force. The meeting will allow you to hear of, and better understand, the aircrew's experiences.

Upon completion of the private meeting, you will proceed outside to the flight line and deliver remarks to an assembled audience of approximately 5,000 U.S. military personnel, families, civilian Department of Defense employees and key Shreveport/Bossier City civic leaders.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
John Podesta
Samuel Berger
Steve Richetti

Senator John Breaux
 Senator Mary Landrieu
 Representative Jim McCrery
 Representative Bill Jefferson
 Representative Chris John

Secretary William Cohen
 Acting Secretary Whitten Peters

General Henry Shelton, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
 General Michael Ryan, Chief of Staff of the Air Force
 Lieutenant General Ronald Marcotte, Commander 8th Air Force

25 Military Members (Air Force aircrews and support personnel)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press (Meeting with aircrews)
 Open Press (Remarks)

V. SEQUENCE

Greeters upon arrival will be General Mike Ryan, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Lieutenant General Ron Marcotte, Commander, 8th Air Force, Brigadier General Andy Smoak, Commander 2nd Bomb Wing, Colonel Jack Ihle, Commander 917th Air Reserve Wing and Chief Master Sergeant Elvin Pearson, 8th Air Force Senior Enlisted Advisor and their spouses.

You will proceed via motorcade from AF-1 to Hoban Hall and stop on the edge of the flight line where you will be met by a B-52 crew recently returned from supporting Operation Allied Force. The crew will escort you into Hoban Hall for the meeting with aircrews and support personnel.

You will meet with approximately 25 aircrew members and support personnel in an informal setting. One representative from each B-52 crew position (aircraft commander, pilot, radar navigator, navigator, electronic warfare officer) and one support personnel representative will be seated around a conference table with you. After brief introductory remarks, you will encourage the military members to share their experiences during this and other deployments.

Following the private meeting, you will be escorted to the speech location by Lieutenant General Marcotte. After introductory remarks by Lieutenant General Marcotte, Representative McCrery, Senator Landrieu, Senator Breaux, General Shelton and Secretary Cohen, you will deliver approximately 15 minutes of prepared remarks.

Attachment

Tab A Suggested Talking Points

POINTS TO BE MADE DURING MEETING WITH THE
AIRCREWS AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Opening Comments

- Appreciate the opportunity to talk to you today; know you only recently returned from England and your time at home is precious.
- Wanted to personally thank you for your superb performance and contribution to the important NATO operation in Yugoslavia. The United States has important interests at stake in keeping the crisis in Kosovo from spreading into other parts of the region -- and in demonstrating NATO's resolve against the atrocities Serbian forces are committing.
- I am proud of you, and our nation is proud of you. The American people even understand your mission on a personal level now, thanks to the DOD initiative allowing ABC's Nightline to fly on a B-52 sortie launching cruise missiles against targets in Serbia.
- I understand the sacrifices you make to serve our country. I take confidence in your professionalism and spirit -- you are truly the best-led, best-trained and best-equipped fighting force in the world.
- On April 1st, I met with military families at Norfolk, Va. and told them how much the country and I appreciate their special sacrifice. Want you to also thank your families for me -- know they are part of the sacrifice.
- Wanted to come listen to your experiences, cares and concerns; appreciate you sharing them with me today.

[Crew members at table will each provide a short description of their roles and experiences.]

Discussion Questions

- How do your training flights compare to your combat missions?
- What kind of additional training or preparation do you receive prior to flying a combat mission?
- The Air Force long-range plan says the B-52 can fly until 2044, how is the aircraft holding up?

- I am concerned about the increase in ops tempo, how many deployments have you had in the last year? How many days away from your families?
- What are your families views about the ops tempo?
- As you look to your future how big a factor does the deployment rate play in your decision to stay in the Air Force?
- What do you like best about the Air Force?
- What are the major areas we need to work on?

B

04/10/99 7:00 pm
Halperin

'99 APR 11 AM 11:43

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE
BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA
APRIL 12, 1999**

Secretary Cohen, JCS Chairman Gen. Shelton, Air Force CoS Gen. Michael Ryan, Acting Air Force Sec. Whitt Peters, [base commander] General Ronald Marcotte [MAHR-coht], Sen. John Breaux, Sen. Mary Landrieu, Rep. Jim McCrery [others TK]

I am proud to be here, the home of the Headquarters, 8th Air Force, the 2nd Bomb Wing, and the 917th Air Reserve Wing. This base stands for America's determination to defend freedom and build a safer world. And it stands for the strong bonds we have built over generations with America's allies in support of those goals. This base was named for Lieutenant Eugene Barksdale of the U.S. Army Air Corps. He flew combat missions alongside British pilots in World War I with tremendous skill and bravery. This base was where Jimmy Doolittle's famed bomber unit and so many others, including French pilots, trained to fight for freedom in World War II. It was from this base, during the coalition effort in the Gulf War, that crews launched the longest strike mission in the history of aerial combat -- 35 non-stop hours in the air -- when B-52s left Barksdale to strike at Saddam Hussein's war machine and returned safely here.

Now this base faces a new mission, one that echoes with the allied achievements of the past -- and embodies our collective determination to create a better future. I was honored to meet earlier with aircrews who have returned from Kosovo, where, with aircraft from other NATO countries, they struck at Serbian forces who have unleashed unspeakable brutality on the people of Kosovo. Backed by the support of people of good will around the world, our forces are working to save lives and protect peace and freedom in Europe. I am proud of all our Armed Forces personnel who are giving so much to this effort. We know the mission is dangerous. But the cause is just. America is grateful. I am grateful -- to them and to the families and friends who miss them dearly and carry an extra burden when they go overseas.

Secretary Cohen, the leaders of our armed services, and I feel a deep sense of duty to our men and women in uniform. We ask much of you. We owe you the support, training and equipment you need to do your jobs. We owe you fair pay and decent housing. That's why my budget this year provides the first sustained increase in overall defense spending since 1985.

I know in recent weeks children have asked why things have changed here, why their parents are so busy, why they are away from home. The reason is very important. Because families in Kosovo, not much different than families in America in their basic desire to live normal, peaceful lives, are the innocent victims of terrible atrocities. This violence has already spilled over, pushing hundreds of thousands of refugees into Albania and Macedonia. It threatens to reignite ethnic tensions and instability in nearby nations struggling to build democracy, risking a wider war at the doorstep of our allies. We have learned that these ethnic conflicts, if we do not halt them, will spread, and they will have to be stopped later at far greater cost and risk.

Since I have been President, we have worked hard, in this post-Cold War environment, toward achieving a very important goal: a Europe united, democratic and at peace for the first time in history. The bloodiest century in history is ending, and Europe has been the bloodiest continent of all. And today we are even more connected to events overseas than we were in the past. We cannot retreat to our borders and assume that the liberty, safety and prosperity we enjoy at home today will be preserved. Our jobs and our economy, more and more, depend on trade and investment with other nations. We cannot protect our own citizens from crime and drugs, from terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, from infectious diseases, from environmental perils like global warming, without cooperation with other nations that share our values and are strong partners. The bedrock of our relations with the world is our alliance with Europe, and with a stronger, more united Europe, we could do much more.

But such progress is not inevitable. If we and our allies make the wrong choices, Europe could succumb to the same kinds of dangers that ignited the two world wars. It could again be engulfed in ethnic conflict, refugee crises, and bloodshed. That is why we have worked so hard to ready NATO for new missions, to open our NATO alliance to new democracies, to reach out to partners across the expanse of Europe. NATO must be ready when someone, somewhere, again challenges peace and stability at its doorstep. Now, once again, someone has. And, together with our allies, we are facing the challenge. Together, we are making progress. Together, we will prevail.

Slobodan Milosevic has suppressed the aspirations of his own people for freedom in Serbia. He started wars of ethnic hatred in Croatia and, particularly, in Bosnia, where more than 200,000 people were killed and fighting did not end until we and our allies acted with resolve. Now in Kosovo he has repeated the pattern of ethnic violence, taking away the Kosovars' self-government a decade ago ... launching a brutal crackdown a year ago ... breaking his commitments, offered last fall only after NATO threatened force, to withdraw forces and end the violent repression that had pushed hundreds of thousands of people into the hills without shelter.

Our alliance did everything possible for a peaceful solution. The Kosovar Albanians accepted the peace accord we proposed, even though it did not give them the independent state they had sought. But Mr. Milosevic rejected peace and intensified a systematic effort to expel and murder the Kosovar Albanian people. The stories told by survivors are chilling: Serb security forces herding together Albanian villagers, gunning them down with automatic weapons and setting them on fire. Serb security forces telling villagers, "Leave or we will kill you" ... separating family members, loading up buses and trains, carrying some to the borders and some to their slaughter ... confiscating identity papers and property records, seeking to erase people's names for all time. We must not -- and we will not -- let that continue.

Perhaps Mr. Milosevic thought that NATO's 19 nations could not hold together long, that the alliance would divide and become paralyzed. If he did, he made a big mistake. As I speak here, Secretary Albright and the other NATO foreign ministers are in Brussels, reaffirming our common commitment to stay on course, to do what is necessary to prevail. Our newest allies -- the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland -- squarely back this effort: They know what it's like to live under tyranny; they know the importance of fighting against it. And when American B-52s,

like the ones here at Barksdale, take to the skies against Serbian forces, they are assuredly not alone. For they are joined by British Harrier jets; German and Italian Tornados; French Mirages; Canadian and Spanish CF-18s; Dutch, Danish, Belgian, Norwegian, Portuguese and Turkish F-16s. We are united not just in conviction, not just in purpose, but in action.

And we are united in our humanitarian relief effort, bringing life-saving supplies to the refugees. Americans in their communities and places of worship are sending assistance. Thousands of Americans have called the number I announced a week ago -- 1-800-USAID-RELIEF -- to make donations. America will do its part to relieve suffering and sustain hope. We will help just as, this week, we are coming to the aid of communities and families in this part of Louisiana hit by devastating storms.

Mr. Milosevic's defiance over Kosovo has only strengthened our unity and resolve. As our strikes have hit key elements of his war machine, he has tried new tactics, declaring a cease fire while closing his borders to fleeing refugees. But his forces continue to attack innocent people. Two out of every three ethnic Albanians in Kosovo are now displaced, either in other countries or within Kosovo itself. Many are separated from loved ones, and many trapped within Kosovo are sleeping outside, threatened with starvation, but afraid to go home.

If Mr. Milosevic thinks we and our allies will accept as permanent the results of his terrible rampage, he is wrong. Declaring cease fires is not enough -- so long as his forces are still in Kosovo. Empty promises are not enough -- when the Balkans' killing fields are littered with his broken commitments.

Mr. Milosevic can end this tragedy tomorrow. He must withdraw his military, police, and paramilitary forces from Kosovo, because they are responsible for the violence. He must permit deployment of an international security force, because that is the only way to protect the Kosovars and ensure his compliance. He must allow the unconditional return of all refugees, because these men and women deserve to go home and live in peace. Until Mr. Milosevic takes these actions -- actions, not just empty words -- we and our allies will persist. He must take these essential steps so that we can move toward a framework for self-government, with security for all Kosovo's people, Serbs and Albanians.

America's founders envisioned -- and struggled to build -- a place of tolerance, freedom and opportunity for all. Now, as our troops from Barksdale and from hometowns across America continue the effort to end the suffering and secure the peace in Kosovo, you act as the proud heirs of this tradition -- a tradition of standing up strong, with courage and determination, for what is right. You hold the future of everyone of those refugees in your hands. But you are not alone. You fly, wing to wing, with the greatest democratic alliance in history -- allied nations who share our values and our determination. Standing together, we will prevail.

###

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1999

MEETING WITH FAMILIES OF LOUISIANA TORNADO VICTIMS

DATE: April 12, 1999
LOCATION: Barksdale AFB, LA
Hoban Hall
TIME: 10:50 a.m. - 11:20 a.m.
FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr. *TMJ*
Kris Balderston *MB*

I. Purpose

To meet with those families who have lost relatives as a result of tornadoes that struck Bossier and Caddo Parishes - located just outside Barksdale, AFB - on April 3, 1999.

II. Background

A severe storm system that produced tornadoes, heavy rain, flooding, high winds, and occasional hail significantly impacted the northwest portion of the State of Louisiana from April 3-7. Three (3) tornadoes touched down in Bossier and Caddo Parishes on April 3, causing extensive damage to the private and public sector. Seven (7) deaths and hundreds of injuries are attributed to this event. Senators Breaux and Landrieu and Representatives McCrery and Cooksey represent the affected area.

YOU granted the Governor's request for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation on Friday, April 9. Director Witt will have Individual Assistance ready to announce during the meeting with the families on Monday. The addition of Individual Assistance to the Louisiana major disaster declaration will make aid available to those uninsured residents who have suffered severe personal property loss. Such aid includes Disaster Housing Assistance for displaced persons whose primary residences were damaged or destroyed, specifically grants for alternate rental housing, money for emergency repairs to make a home livable, and mortgage or rental assistance. Other assistance made available includes Individual and Family Grants; Disaster Unemployment Assistance and job placement assistance; crisis counseling; legal services to low-income families and individuals; and low interest disaster loans from the Small Business Administration.

III. Participants

YOU
FEMA Director James Lee Witt
Sheriff Larry Deen, Parish of Bossier
Families of Victims (ATTACHED)

IV. Press Plan

CLOSED PRESS

V. Sequence of Events

- YOU are greeted by Director Witt and Sheriff Larry Deen.
- YOU enter the room with Director Witt and Sheriff Deen.
- YOU greet the families individually.
- YOU depart.

VI. Remarks

None

VII. Attachments

- List of Tornado Victims' Families

LIST OF TORNADO VICTIMS' FAMILIES

KEN HEWITT (53) and J.L. TAYLOR (65)

Margaret Hewitt, Wife of Kenneth and Daughter of J.L. (J.L. was visiting from Waldo, AR, for Easter).

LISA MOORE (25)

Kathryn Turner, Mother
Randy Turner, Stepfather
Gina Cole, Sister
Jeff Cole, Brother-in-law

MICHAEL ANDREWS (41)

Lisa Howard, ex-Wife
Kelly Andrews, Daughter
Joey Andrews, Son
Holly Davis, Aunt

CHRISTINA HARRISON (13)

JoAnn Wilkerson, Mother
Michael Wilkerson, Stepfather
Joel Harrison, Brother
Harry Adams, Grandfather
Harold Wilkerson, Grandfather
Loretta Wilkerson, Grandmother
William Wilkerson, Uncle
Hattie Hall, Aunt
Teri Villa, Aunt
Robert Villa, Uncle

BETTY DYAL (60)

James Dyal, Son
Tom Clarkson, Brother
Jean Clarkson, Sister-in-law
Juanita Clarkson, Niece
Winona Clarkson, Niece
Paula Dyal, Daughter-in-law
Rachael Dyal, Grand-daughter
Hannah Dyal, Grand-daughter
Heath Dyal, Grand-son

DELORI RUNA (33)

Heather Runa, Daughter
Billy Lalena, Brother
Sammy Speaks, Brother
David Speaks, Brother
Celeste Lalena, Sister-in-law
Stan Runa, ex-Husband

D

April 10, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Linda Moore, Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Louisiana Politics

RECENT AND UPCOMING VISITS BY PRINCIPALS

You last visited Louisiana July 19-20, 1998, when you addressed the American Federation of Teachers and attended fundraisers for Rep. Bill Jefferson and the DNC in New Orleans. The Vice President last visited Louisiana on July 3, 1998, when he addressed the National Education Association Conference in New Orleans.

The Vice President is tentatively scheduled to visit New Orleans on May 13 for Gore 2000 events.

LOUISIANA AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population was 4.3 million, making Louisiana the 22nd largest in the nation.
- 65.8% of Louisiana is white. 30.6 % is African American.
- 11% of Louisiana residents are 65 or older.
- 53.6% of Louisiana households are married couples. 28% are married couples with children.
- Statewide turnout in the 1998 elections was 31% of the voting age population. Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 57%. Turnout in the 1994 elections was 27%.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	815,971	46%	Clinton	927,837	52%
Bush	733,386	41%	Dole	712,586	40%
Perot	211,478	12%	Perot	123,293	7%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Murphy "Mike" Foster, Jr. (R) 63% in 1995
 State House: 76D/28R 1 Vacant - due to a death
 State Senate: 26D/13R
 U.S. Senate: John B. Breaux (D) 64% in 1998
 Mary Landrieu (D) 50% in 1996
 U.S. House: 2D/4R 1 Vacant
 Electoral Votes: 9

1998 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Senator John Breaux (D) defeated state Rep. Jim Donelon (R) 64%-31% to win reelection to his third term. Reps. Bob Livingston (R-1), Billy Tauzin (R-3), Jim McCrery (R-4), John Cooksey (R-5), Chris John (D-7) and Bill Jefferson (D-2) did not face serious opposition in the election. In the hotly contested 6th district race, Rep. Richard Baker (R-6) defeated challenger Marjorie McKeithen (D), 51%-49%. McKeithen is the daughter of Republican Secretary of State Fox McKeithen and granddaughter of former Democratic Governor John McKeithen. Democrats retained their majority status in both the state Senate and House, losing no seats in the Senate and losing only one seat in the House.

STATEWIDE OFFICIALS

Governor Murphy J. "Mike" Foster (R)	Lt. Governor Kathleen Blanco (D)
Secretary of State W. Fox McKeithen (R)	Attorney General Richard Ieyoub (D)
State Treasurer Ken Duncan (D)	State Insurance Comm. Jim Brown (D)
Election Comm. Jerry Fowler (D)	Agriculture Commissioner Bob Odom (D)

1999 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Since his election in 1995, **Governor Foster (R)** has consistently posted approval ratings over 70%. He is expected to easily win reelection this November.

In early February, Rep. Bill Jefferson (D-02) sent a letter to the statewide Democratic elected officials in Louisiana declaring that he will challenge Governor Mike Foster (R) for the general election to be held November 20. Jefferson is angry with the officials because on January 28, statewide Democrats and Republicans met at the governor's mansion to discuss the possibility of signing an agreement not to get involved in each other's races. Of the statewide officials, six are Democrats and two are Republicans. Meanwhile, in March Governor Foster picked up heavyweight state Democratic support from Senate President Randy Ewing (D-Quitman) and House Speaker Hunt Downer (D-Houma). Recent comments by Senators Breaux and Landrieu indicate they are remaining neutral for now.

Lt. Governor Blanco (D) is well regarded in the state, but she is not active in state or national Democratic politics because she disagrees with the party's position on abortion.

Last summer, the Justice Department dropped its investigation of **Attorney General Ieyoub (D)** that began during his 1996 campaign for U.S. Senate, when a newspaper report claimed that Ieyoub had spent some of his campaign funds to buy carpet and furniture for his home office, to pay for plumbing repairs at his home, to buy at least \$7,000 worth of artwork and rare memorabilia, and to dine out several nights a week.

STATE LEGISLATURE

<u>Senate: 26D/13R</u>	<u>House: 76D/28R/1 Vacant (due to death)</u>
President Randy L. Ewing (D)	Speaker H.B. "Hunt" Downer, Jr. (D)
Pres. Pro Tem Ronald "Ron" Bean (R)	Speaker Pro Tem C.E. Bruneau (R)

Democrats enjoy a large majority in both houses, with a total of 102 of the 145 members of the General Assembly. The 1999 session convened on March 29 and is scheduled to adjourn on June 21.

Special Elections. Over the past few months, several special elections have been held in the state House and Senate due to resignations. The overall ratio of Democrats to Republicans in the two bodies has not changed. Two state House special elections were held on March 27, which led to runoffs scheduled for May 1. Rep. Avery Alexander (D-New Orleans) passed away a month ago, but there are no plans to call a special election since the session will adjourn before the state would be able to conduct one. The seat will be filled this November.

Guns. On Tuesday, April 6, at the request of Governor Mike Foster (R), NRA president Charlton Heston lobbied state House committees to ban lawsuits against gun makers, saying the suits won't stop criminals from using guns. Instead, he said legislators should reduce gun violence by giving criminals caught with guns longer prison sentences. Later that day, a bill passed through the statehouse that would be retroactive and prohibit New Orleans from moving forward with its lawsuit against gun manufacturers. New Orleans is one of four cities suing gun makers for injuries and deaths caused by guns. New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial (D) issued a challenge to Heston for a nationally televised debate on the eve of Heston's visit to Louisiana. Heston did not agree to the challenge.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. John B. Breaux (D), 3rd term/64%
Rep. Bob Livingston (R-1), 12th term/100%
Rep. Bill J. Jefferson (D-2), 5th term/86%
Rep. Billy Tauzin (R-3), 11th term/100%
Rep. Jim McCrery (R-4), 7th term/100%

Sen. Mary Landrieu (D), 1st term/50%
Rep. John Cooksey (R-5), 2nd term/100%
Rep. Richard H. Baker (R-6), 7th term/51%
Rep. Christopher John (D-7), 2nd term/100%

Sen. Breaux (D) sits on the Commerce, Finance, and Special Aging Committees. **Sen. Landrieu (D)** sits on the Agriculture, Energy & Natural Resources, and Small Business Committees.

Rep. McCrery (R) represents the seventh district, which includes Shreveport and Bossier City. He did not face in opposition in the 1998 elections. In 1996, Clinton/Gore received 52% of the vote in this district, compared to Dole/Kemp's 39%, and Perot's 7%.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SPECIAL ELECTION

Rep. Bob Livingston (R-01), who was slated to become Speaker of the House, dramatically resigned his seat the day of the House impeachment vote, after it was revealed he had had an extramarital affair. Former state Representative, 1991 gubernatorial candidate, and former Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke immediately announced his candidacy to succeed Livingston. Livingston's resignation was effective March 1 and Governor Mike Foster (R) called for a May 1 special election. Qualifying was March 17-19 and a run-off is scheduled for May 29, if necessary. Announced candidates include Duke (R), former governor Dave Treen (R), state Rep. David Vitter (R), New Orleans Zephyrs owner Rob Courhig (R), ophthalmologist Monica Monica (R), attorney Doug Schmidt (D) and state Rep. Bill Strain (D). This is a very Republican district made up of 90% white and only 10% African American voters.

A poll of 400 First District registered voters conducted March 22-25 and released last week by the American Academy of Ophthalmology confirmed what political observers had surmised about the race – that former Governor Dave Treen (R) is the frontrunner, while state Rep. David Vitter (R) and ophthalmologist Dr. Monica Monica (R) are battling for a second place finish to make the run-off.

Congressional Special Election

Treen (R)	25%
Monica (R)	16%
Vitter (R)	16%
Strain (D)	13%
Duke (R)	8%

On Monday, April 5, Jefferson Parish Sheriff Harry Lee (D), the first congressional district's most popular Democrat, endorsed Treen (R). Lee said his decision was based on the fact that if elected, Treen will have more seniority, and therefore more power, than any of the other candidates in the race. Treen represented the Third Congressional District for seven years before serving as governor from 1980 to 1984.

On Friday, April 9, former Rep. Bob Livingston endorsed Treen (R). In addition, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) recently attended a fundraiser for Treen in New Orleans.

Duke, who has been campaigning with a very racist message, has said that if he does not make the runoff this time, he does not plan to run for office again.

HOT ISSUES

Edwards Investigation. The investigation of former Governor Edwin Edwards (D) for alleged mail and wire fraud and extortion has been lingering for two years, and there is no end in sight. He was indicted on November 8, 1998, along with his son, Stephen, and their business associates.

Severe Weather. On Saturday, April 3, a tornado severely damaged the Shreveport area. The tornado caused \$3-4 million in damage and fatally injured seven people. On Sunday, four to six inches of rain in three hours soaked the area, causing flooding. After reviewing the wreckage on Monday, April 5, Governor Foster declared a state of emergency in Bossier, Caddo, and DeSoto parishes. You declared the area a major disaster on Friday, April 9, and you will meet with the families of the deceased while visiting Barksdale Air Force Base.

State Election System. On July 16, 1998, the Fifth Circuit supported federal Judge Frank Polozola's decision that Louisiana's current federal election dates must be changed. Under the previous system, general elections were held in October and runoffs were held in November, which resulted in 80% of elections being decided in October. General elections now will be held in November. Runoffs, if necessary, will be held in December.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Democratic Chairman Ben Jeffers serves on the Executive Committee of the Association of State Democratic Chairs and he was recently elected to chair the southern caucus. He also served on the 2000 Democratic National Convention Site Selection Committee.

E

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
IRMA MARTINEZ *gm*

SUBJECT: SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

Bioethanol Plant: The first US bioethanol plant was launched in Jennings, LA on October 20, 1998, through a partnership with BCI International to demonstrate the commercial production of ethanol from biomass resources. Built on a former petroleum refinery and later a grain-to-ethanol facility, the new facility will use sugarcane waste and produce about 25 million gallons of ethanol per year. Over the next 18 months BCI and its wholly owned subsidiary BCI Louisiana will spend \$90 million retrofitting the existing plant site. The retrofit project creates 350 construction jobs, while the completed plant will employ a staff of 60. (DOE)

Federal Royalty Oil Moving into Strategic Petroleum Reserve: The Administration recently announced that it was going to move 28 million barrels of federal royalty oil from the Gulf of Mexico into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, located in Louisiana and Texas. Contracts with Texaco, Shell and BP-Amoco to start moving oil were signed this month. Oil will start going into the Reserve around May 1. (DOE)

Red Ball Oxygen: In December 1998, the Food and Drug Administration inspected a medical gas manufacturer, Red Ball Oxygen, located in Shreveport, Louisiana. Red Ball failed the initial inspection and was approved for a mass seizure, pending re-inspection results. It appears that Red Ball has not corrected earlier deficiencies. (HHS)

Developmental Disabilities: The Advocacy Center, the state's protection and advocacy system, filed a class action in 1997 on behalf of Medicaid-eligible children on the Mentally Retarded/Developmentally Disabled waiver waiting list. The law suit represents approximately 3,000 children in the state and alleges the State Health Department has failed to comply with federal requirements to provide Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment services or to effectively inform parents of Medicaid-eligible children of the services that are available to them. (HHS)

Louisiana Sexual Abstinence Program Begins: On March 31, Louisiana began an experimental program promoting sexual abstinence to reduce high rates of out-of-wedlock births and sexually transmitted diseases. The Governor's Abstinence Program awarded 19 contracts to a variety of religious, family-value based government and community groups to take the abstinence message around the state. The awards come more than a year after Governor Mike Foster canceled another abstinence program that included after-school tutoring and skills training to keep at-risk youth busy. (HHS)

Louisiana May Lose Foster Care Money: Louisiana stands to lose \$57 million in federal funds unless it adopts laws aimed at reducing the time children spend in foster care. Department of Social Services (DSS) Secretary Madlyn Bagneris said the required change in state law is a top priority of DSS in the legislative session, which began on March 29. (HHS)

F



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

99 APR 9 PM8:29

April 9, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *MT*

SUBJECT: LOUISIANA HOT ISSUES

Fuel Standards

EPA has forwarded to the White House for review related proposed rules that would tighten tailpipe emissions for light duty vehicles and require lower sulfur fuel to enable the technology that is necessary for cleaner vehicles. These rules are likely to be issued in proposed form for public comment next week.

It is expected that the auto and oil industries and the environmental community will have disagreements with different aspects of the proposal, but that all will express a willingness to work on the final rule and will be temperate in expressing their objections. Of all stakeholders, the oil industry is likely to be the most displeased and to express concern about the timing of the fuel rule and its impact on small refiners.

If asked about the proposed rulemakings, you should not comment on the particulars because they are still under review at OMB. You should recognize that it is important that we improve the quality of our air and that EPA has been working hard to provide flexibility in implementation for the industry.

Lands Legacy

Senator Landrieu and Senator Murkowski have introduced legislation similar to your Lands Legacy Initiative that would create funding for parks and public lands from offshore oil revenues. There are concerns about the bill among Democrats because it includes more funding than the Administration's proposal but does not include the means to pay for it. In addition, the legislation would spend too much money on a small number of coastal states for projects like energy development and too little on environmental projects.

The Landrieu-Murkowski bill is one several competing proposals in Congress that are similar in intent but have diverse funding formulas. The Administration has not taken a position on the Landrieu-Murkowski bill -- or any of the other proposals -- in the hope of participating in an effort to craft consensus legislation later in the year.

If asked, you should not comment on the Landrieu-Murkowski legislation but instead highlight your Lands Legacy Initiative, which will expand federal efforts to save America's natural treasures and provide significant new resources to states and communities to protect local green spaces.

Oil Valuation Rider

The FY 1999 Senate Supplemental Appropriations bill contains a rider that would extend the current moratorium on publishing a final rule that would have industry pay the fair-market value of oil produced on federal lands in Louisiana and elsewhere. The existing FY 1999 rider imposed an eight-month moratorium (until June 1, 1999). This provision would extend the rider until the end of FY 1999 and would cost the Treasury about \$15 million.

The environmental community has been very critical of this rider. On the other hand, supporters of the oil industry are concerned that the industry is suffering from the downturn in oil prices. The Administration believes that these concerns are overstated because the amount of money collected by the Treasury varies with the price of oil, and because oil prices have recently started to climb, improving the situation of the industry.

If asked about this rider, you should say that you oppose using appropriations bills to pass policy matters of this sort, and that we believe that the market should set the value of the royalties.

G

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.6%:** The unemployment rate in Louisiana has declined from 7.6% to 5.6% since 1993.
- **267,900 New Jobs:** 267,900 new jobs have been created in Louisiana since 1993 -- an average of 44,038 per year, compared to an average of just 31,325 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **243,100 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 243,100 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 39,962 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 23,475 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **36,500 New Construction Jobs:** 36,500 construction jobs have been created in Louisiana since 1993 -- an average of 6,083 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 3,850 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **309,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 142,000 Louisiana workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 167,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** In Louisiana, the poverty rate has fallen from 26.4% in 1993 to 16.3% in 1997 --down 10.1% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **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 445,000 families in Louisiana.**
- **Business Failures and Bankruptcy Filings Down:** Business failures have dropped 13.9% per year since 1993, after increasing 16.8% per year during the previous 12 years. Additionally, bankruptcy filings have declined 10.6% per year since 1993, after increasing 8.3% during the previous two administrations [Oct. 98 data].
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Louisiana:** Home ownership in Louisiana has increased from 65.0% to 67.9% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 8.8%:** New home building has increased 8.8% per year since 1993, after falling over 6% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **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 Louisiana this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 20,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 20,000 Louisiana children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Louisiana will receive \$100.1 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$37.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Louisiana'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. Louisiana receives \$29.5 million in 1999 to hire about 758 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, Louisiana would receive \$33 million in fiscal year 2000 to support a total of 884 teachers.

- **\$9.9 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Louisiana receives \$9.9 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.
- **\$10.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Louisiana receives \$10.6 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.
- **Over \$191 Million for Students Most in Need:** Louisiana receives over \$191 million in Title I Grants (to Local Education Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families. [FY99]
- **\$173.5 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Louisiana will receive \$173.5 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$8.1 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 81,800 Louisiana 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. Louisiana will receive \$15.1 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Louisiana students work their way through college.
- **Over 1,400 Have Served in Louisiana through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,454 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Louisiana'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. **76,000 students in Louisiana will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500, and 92,000 students in Louisiana will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Louisiana's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Louisiana will receive \$25.5 million in 1999 to help 15,080 of Louisiana's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Violent Crime Falls 12% in Louisiana:** Since 1992, violent crime in Louisiana has declined 12%. In Louisiana's cities, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 22% in Baton Rouge, 9% in New Orleans and 5% in Shreveport. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **1,756 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,756 new police officers to date in communities across Louisiana. [through 3/99]
- **Monroe Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Monroe was selected as a pilot city for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. Monroe will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of its community, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Louisiana, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Alexandria, Gretna, Franklin, and New Orleans. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Louisiana communities including: Baton Rouge, Houma, Harvey, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Leesville, Mansfield, Monroe, New Iberia, Vidalia and Thibideaux.. 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 \$4 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Louisiana received \$3.9 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$930,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Louisiana received approximately \$930,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$160,300 increase over FY97.
- **\$9 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Louisiana's Schools:** Louisiana receives \$9 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING LOUISIANA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **141,566 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 141,566 fewer people on welfare in Louisiana now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 54% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 102%:** Child support collections have been increased by over \$86 million -- or 102% -- in Louisiana since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Louisiana:** 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 12.8 percent in Louisiana.**
- **\$71.6 Million for Louisiana Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998 and 1999, Louisiana received a total of \$45.8 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$22.9 million in funding), helping Louisiana welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In 1998, \$2.8 million in competitive grants were awarded to Louisiana 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 LOUISIANA'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 Louisiana the balanced budget provided \$102 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 234,400 children in Louisiana.
- **Helping Louisiana 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, Louisiana received \$78.8 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 136,400 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 17,000 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 Louisiana in 1997, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 92% received the

vaccine for polio; 88% received the vaccine for measles, and 94% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$59.6 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Louisiana communities received \$59.6 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 Louisiana:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 45% in Louisiana by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 68,500 of Louisiana's youth will be kept from smoking and 21,900 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **1,700,000 Americans in Louisiana Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Louisiana enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,700,000 people in Louisiana 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 Louisiana 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

- **\$11.8 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Louisiana will receive \$10.4 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, Louisiana will receive \$1.4 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Five Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** The EPA completed a Superfund toxic waste clean-up in Abbeville, Dutchtown, Sorrento, and two in Slidell, Louisiana. [through FY98]
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Louisiana:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to Louisiana communities -- New Orleans, Gretna, and Shreveport -- 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 Louisiana's Communities:** The Northeast Delta, Macon Ridge, New Orleans and Ouachita Parish were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994, and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, New Orleans was named a Strategic Planning Community
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 4,100 To 5,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Louisiana Over the Next 5 years:** This year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. Next year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Louisiana alone, this proposal would mean an additional 4,100 - 5,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$172 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Kentucky has received \$172 million in disaster relief. This includes \$1.8 million for Tropical Storm Frances and Hurricane George in 1998. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$1.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Louisiana has received over \$1.6 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$3.8 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$3.1 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 30,952 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$774 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 Louisiana received over \$774 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.
- ***Over \$219 Million in Transit Funding:*** Since 1993, Louisiana has received over \$219 million in Federal Transit Funding.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 155 lives and over \$23.9 million of property in Louisiana.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA;
DETROIT, MICHIGAN;
and
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

April 15 - 16, 1999

Staff Copy
(Part I - April 15, 1999)

Table of Contents

Thursday, April 15, 1999

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Remarks to American Society of Newspaper Editors

Event Memo	Tab A
Remarks	Tab B
Briefing Materials	Distributed Separately

Pull-Aside with H. Brandt Ayers, Editor of the *Anniston Star*

Event Memo	Distributed Separately
------------	------------------------

California Background

- Political Background (including hot issues)	Tab C
- CEQ Hot Issues	Tab D
- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues	Tab E
- Accomplishments	Tab F

Thursday, April 15, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:
(SAN FRANCISCO, CA)

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER: 4769

PRESS DESK:
(DETROIT, MI AND BOSTON, MA)

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(SAN FRANCISCO, CA)

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(DETROIT, MI)

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

ADVANCE LEAD:
(SAN FRANCISCO, CA)

ED MADDOX

STAFF OFFICE: 44-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9325

WHCA PAGER: 5202

ADVANCE LEAD:
(DETROIT, MI)

SETTI WARREN

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

CELL PHONE: 202-607-6213

WHCA PAGER: 4052

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mostly cloudy with rain showers in the afternoon. Low 44 to 49.
High 64 to 69.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Partly cloudy. Low 47 to 52. High 70 to 75.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Cloudy with scattered rain showers. Low 38 to 43. High 54 to 59.

April 14, 1999 (8:27pm)

Thursday, April 15, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, April 15, 1999
*Final Schedule***

8:15	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
8:20	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
8:30	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
8:40	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
8:55	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route San Francisco International Airport [flight time: 5 hours, 5 minutes] [time change: -3 hours]
TBD		BRIEFING AIR FORCE ONE Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart
11:00	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives San Francisco International Airport Greeters: Approximately 20 AmeriCorps members

Note: There will be a documentary film crew filming the AmeriCorps greet on the tarmac upon arrival.

April 14, 1999 (8:27pm)

Thursday, April 15, 1999

11:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs San Francisco International Airport via motorcade en route Fairmont Hotel
[drive time: 25 minutes]

11:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Fairmont Hotel

Greeters: Ed Mace, President and CEO, Fairmont Hotels
(Outside) Mark Huntley, General Manager, Fairmont Hotel
 Cora Mitchell, Convention Manager, Fairmont Hotel
 Heather Nickel, Convention Manager, Fairmont Hotel

Greeters: Edward Seaton, President, ASNE
(Inside) Nelson Anderson, Incoming President, ASNE
 Lee Stinnett, Executive Director, ASNE
 Peter Bhatia, Program Chair, ASNE
 Timothy McGuire, Treasurer, ASNE
 Diane McFartin, Incoming Treasurer, ASNE
 Richard Oppel, Secretary, ASNE

12:00 pm- **REMARKS TO AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS**
12:55 pm **GRAND BALLROOM**
[3:00-3:55 pm ET] **Fairmont Hotel**
 Remarks: Tom Malinowski
 Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart
 Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
 OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 700 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the **President**, accompanied by Edward Seaton.
- Edward Seaton, President, American Society of Newspaper Editors, makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Edward Seaton opens and moderates the question and answer session.
- **The President** takes three questions, works a ropeline and departs.

12:55 pm- **POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS**
1:00 pm **HALLWAY**

1:00 pm- **HOLD**
1:05 pm **PRESIDENTIAL HOLD**

April 14, 1999 (8:27pm)

Thursday, April 15, 1999

1:05	pm-	DOWN TIME
5:05	pm	FAIRMONT HOTEL
5:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Down Time Location via motorcade en route San Francisco International Airport [drive time: 25 minutes]
5:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives San Francisco International Airport
5:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs San Francisco International Airport via Air Force One en route Selfridge Air National Guard Base [flight time: 3 hours, 45 minutes] [time change: +3 hours]
12:40	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Selfridge Air National Guard Base
12:55	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Selfridge Air National Guard Base via motorcade en route Hyatt Regency Hotel [drive time: 55 minute]
1:50	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Hyatt Regency Hotel
BC RON		HYATT REGENCY HOTEL DETROIT, MICHIGAN
HRC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC

April 14, 1999 (8:27pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1999

FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH AND Q&A
WITH THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS

DATE: April 15, 1999
LOCATION: Grand Ballroom, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco
TIME: 12:00-1:00 pm PDT
FROM: Joe Lockhart

I. Purpose

To address the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) at their annual convention.

II. Background

This is an opportunity to deliver your foreign policy message to over 700 newspaper editors. You last spoke to ASNE in April of 1997 and before that, in April of 1995. ASNE, founded in 1922, is the nation's oldest and largest newspaper editors group.

The question and answer session following your remarks has, in previous years, resulting in the following questions being posed:

- Q Mr. President, you talk about a civilized conversation in this country leading towards a new common ground. How would you challenge American newspapers to forward that conversation, doing things that we aren't doing now?
- Q We have heard from several people here that there ought to be a multiracial box on the U.S. Census forms so that people with parents of two races wouldn't have to deny one of them. What do you think should happen here?
- Q You alluded to our being in the Information Age. Many of us in this room are investigating and developing ways of disseminating information electronically. There are thousands outside this room who are doing the same. What role, if any, does the federal government have in censoring or regulating that information and news?

- Q Mr. President, my son, Cody, is here with me today and he's 11 years old, and his 5th grade class will be voting first in the presidential elections of 2004. I wonder if you could share with us a little bit of what you hope your legacy will be for him and his class, since you will be just leaving office then, and also what advice and suggestions you might give Cody's class and the other young people of America on what they can do now to prepare themselves to be productive citizens in the early next century.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event Briefing (on Air Force One)

YOU

Podesta

Berger

Lockhart

Sosnik

Event

YOU

Edward Seaton, President, American Society of Newspaper Editors

Audience of 700 editors

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- After an off-stage announcement, YOU and Edward Seaton, President, American Society of Newspaper Editors, will enter the stage.
- Edward Seaton makes brief remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU will deliver remarks.
- Edward Seaton opens and moderates the question and answer session.
- YOU are scheduled to take 10 minutes of q&a (3 questions).
- YOU have an option to work a ropeline.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open

IV. REMARKS AND Q&A

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting. A briefing book with this audience's possible questions and answers has been submitted.

B

Newspaper Editors Speech

Acknowledgments TK.

One of the striking aspects of this crisis in Kosovo is the stark contrast it illuminates between a free society with a free press and a closed society where the press is used to manipulate people by suppressing the truth. In Belgrade today, independent journalists are being persecuted; this week, one brave editor was murdered in cold blood. Meanwhile, the government-run press has constructed an alternate reality for the Serbian people, in which the atrocities their soldiers are being made to commit in Kosovo simply do not exist. Under these conditions, people are willing to support the very policies that are leading them to political and economic ruin.

It is important to remember that these ordinary Serbs are victims of this tragedy, too, and to understand the anguish of Serbian-Americans, who like Albanian-Americans are worried about their loved ones back home.

Thank goodness our press has illuminated the truth of what is happening in Kosovo, and helped people across the world understand why we had to act. You have made sure that the words we use every day to describe this tragedy, words like refugees, and displacement, and “ethnic cleansing” do not become stale and lifeless. You have saved us from indifference, and shown that an independent press not only informs, not only holds government accountable; it can help save lives. And for that I thank you. Today I want to try to address the questions I know you have: Why are we acting in Kosovo? What have we achieved and what are our objectives? What are the stakes? What is our vision of the future?

I want to begin by pointing to what is most fundamentally disturbing about the tragedy in Kosovo: that it represents a meticulously planned and premeditated attack on an entire people simply on the basis of their ethnicity and religion. And by pointing to an irony that for me cuts to the very heart of the matter: that in the final year of the 20th century, at the dawn of the information age, with the triumph of peace, prosperity and freedom across so much of the world, we are being forced to confront an adversary who exploits the most ancient impulses known to

humankind to make war on his people and his neighbors. He is a dictator who has placed primitive hatreds in the service of modern totalitarianism, a philosophy that teaches people to love a piece of land while utterly dismissing the value of those who live on it – all to preserve his power.

That is what Mr. Milosevic has been putting into practice ever since Yugoslavia started breaking up in 1989. For a decade, he has been trying to build a Greater Serbia by using military force to rearrange the ethnic character of the nations which emerged from Yugoslavia. That is what he did in 1991 in Croatia and 1992 in Bosnia. That is exactly what he is doing in Kosovo. We saw it last year, when he drove hundreds of thousands of people from their homes into the frigid mountains, and let them back only after NATO threatened to use force. We are seeing it even more brutally today. This time, he thought he could either preempt or outlast NATO. And his intention is clear: to crush, with massive force, all resistance to his rule in Kosovo even if it means turning it into a lifeless wasteland.

We are in Kosovo because the 19 democratic allies of NATO have said that we are not going to let this happen where we have the power to oppose it. We are not going to just watch as hundreds of thousands of people are brutalized, forced from their homes, their lives shattered, their history erased, all in the hideous cause of ethnic purity. We do not want to have to explain to our children why we failed to do what we could. We will not be indifferent, passive, or resigned. We have chosen to act. We must prevail. And we will prevail.

Were we to stand aside or fail to stay the course, the atrocities we have seen in Kosovo would go on and on and on. Neighboring democracies would be overwhelmed by permanent refugees, and demoralized by the failure of democracy's alliance. The Kosovar Albanians would become a people without a homeland, a burden to host countries, a magnet for radical ideologies, a breeding ground for unending warfare in the Balkans. NATO would be discredited – not just because it made promises it must keep, but because its values and vision of Europe are at stake. Ultimately, the conflict in Kosovo would spread, and we would have to act anyway, only at far greater risk and cost.

When we decided to launch this air campaign after Mr. Milosevic rejected peace, we believed there was a possibility that our readiness to act would deter him from moving forward. We also understood clearly that it was possible, with 40,000 troops massed in and around Kosovo, he would intensify his repression, as I made clear in my address to the nation on the night air strikes began. There was only one possibility we were not willing to entertain: the possibility that the international community would look the other way in the face of this brutality.

Now, NATO's air campaign has been underway for three weeks. This is a good time to assess what we have accomplished and where we are going.

Mr. Milosevic clearly thought that he could break NATO's unity by hunkering down and by offering phony concessions. In this he has utterly failed. NATO is more united today than at any point, perhaps in its history. Whether they are conservatives in Spain, Socialists in France, or Greens in Germany, the leaders of Europe and the people they represent are determined that we must persist until we prevail.

Our attacks have been and will continue to be unceasing and unrelenting. And they are effective.

At the beginning, we needed to focus on Serbia's highly developed air defenses so that the risk to our pilots was reduced. There still are significant air defenses present, and there is risk with every mission. But we have degraded the system so that now NATO can fly 24 hours a day, not just at night. We have struck hard at Serbia's machinery of repression, and at the infrastructure that supports it. We have destroyed all of Serbia's refineries, which means it is not producing the fuel its army needs to move, and half its capacity to produce ammunition. We have attacked its bridges and rail lines and communications networks, thus diminishing its ability to supply, reinforce and control its forces in Kosovo. And now, we are increasingly focused on striking the forces themselves, hitting armored columns, tanks, artillery, supply trucks, armored personnel carriers, radar and missiles. We have destroyed half of Serbia's advanced MIG-29 aircraft.

Mr. Milosevic can stop NATO's bombing tomorrow by meeting the conditions we and our allies have clearly laid out. One, Serbian security forces must leave Kosovo. Two, the displaced

Kosovars must be able to return. And three, there must be an international security force to protect all Kosovars as they work toward self-government

If he refuses, our military campaign will continue toward its objective: to destroy as much of his military capability as we can, so that each day his capacity to conduct repression in Kosovo diminishes. We are prepared to inflict such damage on his military that he either accepts the outcome we seek, or the balance of power in Kosovo will shift against him – at a time when his actions, far from destroying his opposition, are galvanizing its strength and determination. Ultimately, he can choose to cut his mounting losses, or lose his ability to maintain his grip on Kosovo.

As for NATO, we are fighting to win. We must be steady and patient. Our timetable will be determined by our goals, not the other way around. We are prepared to continue this effort as long as necessary to achieve our objectives.

In the meantime, we must continue to aid the refugees who have been pouring out of Kosovo, to help preserve their lives and health and hope of return. Thus far, we have contributed \$150 million to this effort, and conditions at Kosovo's borders are beginning to improve. This week, NATO approved Operation Allied Harbor, under which 8,000 troops will work with relief agencies in Albania to establish camps, provide logistical support, deliver aid, and ensure security. We are most concerned now about the fate of refugees trapped inside Kosovo, who are unable to leave but afraid to go home. Mr. Milosevic apparently wants to use these people as hostages, and he is preventing relief groups from getting to them. We will do everything we can to overcome this cynical manipulation of innocent human beings.

And let me just say this: That Mr. Milosevic continues to hold on to the three American servicemen his forces seized from Macedonia, that he continues to flout his obligation to allow the Red Cross from visiting them is indefensible, though it is totally consistent with his pattern of behavior.

We will hold him accountable for his actions. And we will remember the stake we have in

persevering until we prevail.

As I made clear a few moments ago, taking a stand against this kind of organized ethnic hatred is a moral imperative. But at the end of the Cold War it is a strategic imperative, as well.

Kosovo is a small place, but that it sits on a major fault line -- on the borderlands of central and eastern Europe, at the meeting place of the Islamic world and the Western and Orthodox branches of Christianity. It is part of a region that has long been a patchwork of different ethnic and religious groups, where for centuries countless wars have been fought over faith, land and power. And Kosovo is far from unique. It is surrounded by nations standing at the very same crossroads, nations struggling to realize the vision of multi-ethnic democracy that Mr. Milosevic is struggling to kill -- including Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Bosnia. Much of the former Soviet Union is in a similar position: including Ukraine and Moldova, southern Russia, the Caucasus nations of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, the new nations of Central Asia.

These nations spent most of the last half century under communist rule. In the years when Western Europe overcame its old animosities by integrating its economies and embracing democracy, in the years when Americans began confronting our own legacy of racial hatred through open debate and political activism, these nations saw their problems frozen in place by a rigid system that allowed no talk of change. They projected a picture of stability to the outside world, but it was a false, artificial stability, imposed by rulers whose answer to ethnic tensions was not to resolve them but to suppress and deny them.

When the weight of communist repression was lifted, these tensions naturally rose to the surface, creating ready made grievances for tyrants and aggressors to exploit. The potential for ethnic conflict became perhaps the greatest threat to what is among our most critical interests -- the transition of the former communist countries toward stability, prosperity and freedom.

And this is another reason why we are in Kosovo. We are there because we care about the character of the multi-ethnic, post-communist world. Because we don't want young democracies that have made the right choices to be overwhelmed by the flight of refugees and the victory of

ethnic nationalism in their region. Because we don't want to see Europeans refight with tanks and artillery today the same battles they fought with axes and arrows centuries ago. And because stability in Europe is important to our security, we want to build a Europe that is peaceful, undivided and free, a Europe where young Americans do not have to fight and die to deal with the consequences of other people's madness.

Who is going to define the future of this part of the world? Who will provide the model for how the people who emerged from communism resolve their problems? Will it be Milosevic, with his propaganda machine and his paramilitary thugs, who tell people to leave their country, their history and their land behind or die? Will it be a dictator who exploits the most violent form of nationalism to preserve his political power, even as his country crumbles around him? Or will it be a nation like Romania, which is building democracy and respecting the rights of its ethnic minorities? Or Hungary, which has accepted that ethnic Hungarians can live beyond its borders with security and freedom? Or Macedonia, which is struggling to maintain a tolerant, multi-ethnic society, even as it absorbs the human and economic cost of Yugoslavia's wars?

We need to remember that despite their differences, the people of this region have found ways to live together through the years. Think of it: If the nations of the Balkans had truly experienced a thousand years of ethnic cleansing, their ethnic makeup would not be anything like what it is; they would be utterly homogenous, not endlessly diverse. Today, most are democracies; most are trying to resolve their problems by the force of argument, not the force of arms.

We have to show by our actions that the values these democratic countries have embraced are stronger than the hatred and cynicism Milosevic embodies. We cannot allow his vision to prevail. And we must help a better, more tolerant and inclusive vision prevail in its stead. For if people have no tomorrow to think about, they will only think about yesterday.

What does all this mean for the future of Kosovo, and of the region as a whole?

What many Kosovars want is independence. That is understandable -- after what they have been through, it is only natural that they should equate sovereignty with survival. But I continue to

think it is not the best answer. Kosovo lacks the resources and infrastructure to be viable on its own. Moreover, Yugoslavia's long suffering neighbors fear with reason that an independent Kosovo would be an unstable Kosovo, and that its instability would be contagious. Finally, we must remember the principle we and our allies have been fighting for in the Balkans is the principle of multiethnic, tolerant, inclusive democracy. We have been fighting against the idea that statehood must be based entirely on ethnicity.

Some people think that the best way to solve Kosovo's problems, and Serbia's, and Bosnia's is to redraw their borders and rearrange their people to reflect their ethnic distinctions. It's tempting to imagine that if we could just put each village, each house, each family in its place, all these tensions would go away. But the problem with redrawing maps is that once it starts, it never ends. For every grievance resolved, a new one is created. For every community moved to a new place, another community is displaced. If we were to choose this course, we would see the continuous fissioning of smaller and smaller, ethnically-based, unviable and unlivable states. That would lead to more war, more ethnic cleansing, more of the politics of repression and revenge. The last thing we need in the Balkans is more Balkanization.

The real question today is not whether Kosovo will be part of Serbia; it is whether Kosovo and Serbia will be part of Europe. The best solution for Kosovo, for Serbia, for Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia and all the countries of this region is not the endless rejiggering of borders, but integration with a Europe in which sovereignty matters, but borders are becoming less and less important. It is to affirm the principle Mr. Milosevic has done so much to undermine – that successful modern states make a virtue out of ethnic and religious diversity . . . that nations should not make of their differences battlefields and killing fields.

That is the solution western Europe accepted not too long ago, after experiencing two of the bloodiest wars in human history and a Holocaust that almost erased an entire people from the face of the earth. It is hard to visualize today, when you drive across Belgium and Holland, or cross the border between France and Germany, that twice in this century, millions of people spilled blood fighting over every inch of that land. It is hard to imagine the immediate post-war Europe Winston Churchill described as a "rubble heap, a charnel house, a breeding ground of

pestilence and hate.” It is not unimaginable today that the nations of southeastern Europe will choose integration and peace, just as their western neighbors have done. We just have to do as our predecessors did, by standing up to aggression and hate, and then by following through with a post-conflict strategy for reconstruction and renewal.

Even as we fight this conflict, we must think beyond it to what the Balkans can and should look like in ten or twenty years. We should aim to do for southeastern Europe what we helped do for western Europe after World War II, and for central Europe after the Cold War. To help its people build a region of multi-ethnic democracies, a community that upholds common standards of human rights, a community in which borders are open to people and trade, a community where nations cooperate to make war unthinkable.

That is why my request to the Congress for supplemental funding for the Kosovo operation will also support emergency assistance to the front line nations of [TK], which do not want their dream of democracy and integration undermined by a flood of refugees and the fear of violence. That is why we have been working to help the countries of the region consolidate democratic reform, and to build professional armed forces under civilian control. We need to intensify these efforts, and to work with the EU and with International Financial Institutions to mobilize more support. And we need to condition this help, just as we did in western Europe 50 years ago, on closer cooperation among the beneficiaries and a new understanding of their sovereignty.

This will take constant, steady American engagement, together with our European allies, old and new. It will demand keeping institutions, including NATO and the EU, open to nations that make the right choices. It will take money, in the form of investment and aid. It will require a willingness to provide material and moral support to people and leaders across the region who are standing up for multi-ethnic democracy. Realistically, it will require a democratic transition in Serbia, for the region’s democracies will never be safe with a belligerent tyranny in their midst. It will demand from us a recognition that there is no easy way out of the region’s troubles -- but there is a solution that advances our interests and keeps faith with our values, if we are ready to make long-term commitment.

Of course, all of this will take time and effort. In the meantime, the people of Kosovo should have protection, security, and self-government. That can only be assured by an international security force, with NATO at its core. As in Bosnia, this force should also include members of NATO's Partnership for Peace and others. This is precisely the kind of mission we envisioned for the Partnership for Peace when we created it five years ago, and the kind of mission we would hope Russia could join as well.

In the long run, our goal for Kosovo is not independence, but interdependence. Our watchword for the region is integration, not disintegration. The ultimate answer for Kosovo, for Serbia, for Bosnia, for Croatia, for all the Balkans, is not to withdraw behind barriers of mistrust and insecurity, but to join a Europe where borders unite rather than divide.

The Balkan war that began in Kosovo ten years ago must end in Kosovo. It should be the last conflict of the 20th century, not the defining- conflict of the 21st century. And its resolution must lead to a new day for the people of this long suffering region, a more peaceful time for Europe and the world.

C

April 15, 1999

99 APR 14 PM 3:34

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 last in California on February 25-26, 1999. On February 25, **YOU** attended a Unity event at the home of Gordon and Ann Getty. On February 26, **YOU** attended a fundraiser for the DNC's Saxophone Club and a Women's Leadership Forum. **YOU** also attended a DNC dinner at the home of Eli Broad.

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 Los Angeles on April 5 when he met with students and addressed a Hamilton Senior High School assembly with Governor Gray Davis (D) and Superintendent of Public Instruction Delaine Eastin (D). That evening, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore attended campaign related events in Los Angeles. On Tuesday, the Vice President participated in an education round table and met with agriculture and water leaders from the central valley with Rep. Gary Condit (D) in Merced. The Vice President and Mrs. Gore toured the Tech Museum of Innovation in San Jose. Later that evening, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore attended campaign-related events at two private residences.

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:

Gray Davis (D)
 Cruz Bustamante (D)
 Bill Jones (R)
 Bill Lockyer (D)
 Kathleen Connell (D)
 Phil Angelides (D)
 Charles Quackenbush (R)

State Superintendent:	Delaine Eastin (D)
Speaker of the Assembly:	Antonio Villaraigosa (D)
Speaker Pro Tempore:	Fred Keeley (D)
Majority Leader of the Assembly:	Kevin Shelley (D)
Minority Leader of the Assembly:	Rod Pachecho(R)
Senate President Pro Tempore:	John Burton (D)
Senate Majority Leader:	Richard Polanco (D)
Senate Minority Leader:	Ross Johnson (R)

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Last month, the California Democratic Party held their annual convention in Sacramento with 4000 delegates, elected officials, and supporters in attendance. The convention highlighted the Democratic victories in last November's election. While the President was forced to cancel his scheduled appearance due to the NATO airstrikes in Kosovo, Mrs. Gore attended the convention and addressed delegates.

In February, the California Republican Party held their spring convention in Sacramento. While neither Elizabeth Dole (R) nor Governor George W. Bush (R) attended, the event featured remarks by various potential presidential contenders, Sen. John McCain (R), former Vice President Dan Quayle, Ambassador Alan Keyes (R), Steve Forbes (R), Gary Bauer (R) and Lamar Alexander.

The battle between conservatives and moderates for GOP leadership ended with ultra conservatives claiming the two top posts. John McGraw (R) was elected chairperson and Shawn Steel (R) was elected vice-chair over moderate Brooks Firestone (R). The fight for party chair has been noted as a demonstration of the splitting divisions in both the California GOP and the national GOP.

A Field Poll, conducted 3/3-14, surveyed 1,005 California adults and showed that Democrats lead generic Congressional ballots by 13 points. The poll also "found that Californians hold an increasingly negative view of the Republican-controlled Congress in the wake of President Clinton's impeachment." The impeachment proceedings could hurt California House Republicans when they face reelection next year. One third of those surveyed in the poll said they would be less likely to vote for a representative who voted to impeach President Clinton.

The poll additionally found that a record 59% of Californians have a positive outlook on the state's direction, up from 53% last year at this time. The principle cause of the increase has been attributed to the state's growing economic security. However, satisfaction with the direction of the nation has fallen from 67% last year to 59% today. The political turmoil and divisiveness surrounding President Clinton's impeachment proceedings during the past year is seen as the cause of the drop in optimism.

The poll also found that Californians' personal regard for the First Lady has reached an all-time high, with many residents favoring her possible run for U.S. Senate from the state of New York. Sixty-

two percent of respondents gave the First Lady a favorable approval rating, up from 56% at this time a year ago. By a margin of 53% to 34%, Californians surveyed in the poll said they liked the idea of the First Lady becoming a senator from New York.

The poll also showed that 58% of respondents approved of Davis' job performance while 12% disapproved of how Davis has handled the job, and 30% had no opinion. However, 58% also saw no difference or had no opinion on whether Davis is doing better than his predecessor, Gov. Pete Wilson (R).

The poll further found that Californians like the job their state legislators are doing and strongly favor keeping term limits. Forty-nine percent of respondents gave the state Legislature a favorable rating, up from 44% in August. Twenty-three percent of respondents gave an unfavorable rating, down from 30% in August. The survey also showed that Californians favor the term limits began in 1990 by a margin of 64% to 34%.

2000 SENATE RACE

Earlier this month, 35 GOP state legislators signed a petition urging Rep. Jim Rogan (R) to run against Senator Dianne Feinstein (D) in 2000. State Senator Ray Haynes (R) from Riverside was expected to announce Senate candidacy, but instead, presented Rogan with the petition personally and assured Rogan that if he decides to run, Rogan would have full support in Sacramento. Rogan received a groundswell of support during last month's California Republican Party convention. The race is shaping into a battle of the Hollywood moguls as Rogan, who sits on two subcommittees crucial to the movie industry's interests, has secured the support of Disney's Michael Eisner. DreamWorks' David Geffen, on the other hand, has vowed to provide the DCCC with any amount necessary to defeat Rogan. Rogan has been networking across the state and has appeared at numerous fundraisers. While Rogan has not formally made a decision, insiders say it appears more and more likely that Rogan will enter the race.

On Monday, San Diego County Supervisor Bill Horn (R) announced his bid to challenge Senator Feinstein in 2000. Horn, who will run on a pro-military, anti-tax platform, is the first Republican to enter the race. Earlier this month, Rep. Tom Campbell (R) said he would not seek the Republican nomination. Campbell, a moderate, said that his own candidacy would "likely run a primary challenge. The right wing would run a primary against me."

SAN FRANCISCO MAYORAL RACE

In February, former 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. Another potential challenger is ex-Mayor Frank Jordan (R).

OAKLAND SPECIAL ELECTION

On March 30, Green Party candidate Audie Elizabeth Bock (G), a 53-year-old teacher and businesswoman from Piedmont, defeated former Oakland mayor Elihu Harris (D) for the state Assembly. Bock's victory is a huge upset for the Harris campaign, which had the full support of the state Democratic Party behind it. Her victory was also a historic event for the Green Party, which had never before won a statewide partisan race. Bock led with 50.5% (14,357 votes) to Harris' 49.4 % (14,065)-- just 292 votes.

Some of Bock's success has been attributed to backlash by voters disgusted by the Harris-endorsed state Democratic party's attempt to get out the vote by distributing 3,800 coupons for free chicken dinners in low turnout districts. Although the coupons did not name any candidate and did not violate state election laws, critics felt the move was a "free food for votes scam sponsored by the California Democratic Party."

The Green Party victory has caused some state Democrats to blame Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa (D) for the loss of seat. The Democrats, who now hold a 47-32 edge over Republicans in the lower house, have begun to question the leadership of Villaraigosa and wonder whether Villaraigosa, who spends a considerable amount of time at his Los Angeles operation, spends enough time in Sacramento. Villaraigosa, who is contemplating a run for Los Angeles mayor, is barred by term limits from running for reelection next year and wants to hold onto the speakership as long as he can. Likely challengers for the Speakership are Assembly Rules Chairman Bob Hertzberg and Assembly Majority Leader Kevin Shelley.

WHITE HOUSE 2000

On Tuesday, Presidential candidate Bill Bradley (D) was in San Francisco for one of his first high-profile fundraisers in California. The dinner brought together 750 supporters and raised \$1 million for Bradley's campaign.

In a Field poll conducted last month, 39% of the California Democrats respondents said they would support Vice President Gore as their first choice for the party's candidate, compared to 9% supporting Bradley.

HOT ISSUES

Burbank City Council

In Tuesday's special election, challenger David Laurell defeated incumbent Ted McConkey in the Burbank City Council run-off election. In the February 23 primary election, Laurell finished slightly ahead of McConkey, claiming 3,282 votes to McConkey's 3,094 votes. Laurell took 62.4% of the vote in the run-off election. The election was marked by a low voter turnout in which, according to city officials, only 15.5% of the city's 52,450 registered voters.

Los Angeles City Council

In Tuesday's election, the featured race occurred with the Eastside's 14th Council District, where 14 candidates ran to replace Councilman Richard Alatorre (D), and it was unknown who would win. According to unofficial election results, Nick Pacheco (20%) led the field, followed by

Victor Griego (17%) and Alvin D. Parra (17%). Pacheco will face a runoff on June 8 with either Griego or Parra. Official results will be available within the next few days. The other elections had predictable results. Incumbent Joel Wachs (62%), John Ferraro (77%), and Ruth Galanter (72%) claimed victory in Districts 2, 4, and 6, respectively. In District 7, Alex Padilla (47%) did not receive the majority he needed to win and will face a June 8 runoff with Corinne Sanchez (25%). Incumbent Mark Ridley-Thomas (75%) retains his seat while veteran City Councilman Nate Holden (48%) must face a runoff with Scott Suh (18%) or Madison Shockley (20%), and incumbent Hal Bernson (72%) won in District 12.

Proposition 187

Governor Gray Davis (D) is facing much criticism in light of the controversial Proposition 187. This 1994 ballot measure, championed by former Governor Pete Wilson (R), sought to end state-supported health and education services for undocumented immigrants. Although it won state voter approval with 59% of the vote, court challenges have prevented its implementation. The U.S. District Court in San Francisco ruled most parts of the measure unconstitutional, and Wilson appealed to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

If Davis decides to continue the appeal, he stands to upset a Latino population that helped him win in November. However, if Davis drops the case, he could potentially alienate moderate voters whom he views as a large part of the party's electoral success. Pressure is growing from Latino activists, including Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa (D), for Davis to abandon the state's appeal. The conflict boiled over to last week's California Democratic Convention, which served as a forum for a debate over Proposition 187. At the convention, the party's Latino Caucus drafted a resolution asking Davis to drop the case saying that pursuing the appeal would be a waste of taxpayer dollars and an insult to the newcomer Latino community. Villaraigosa blasted Davis by saying, "There's no question that if the governor moves ahead with this appeal, that there will be a great deal of antipathy in the Latino community. You can't vilify and scapegoat an entire community as Proposition 187 did and expect that you're not going to engender a great deal of anger and emotion."

Last week, the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals granted Davis an extension in its suspension of proceedings in the Proposition 187 case. Davis now has until May 5 to review the issue and decide whether he intends to pursue the appeal.

Davis' advisors now say that a provision of the state constitution that requires state agencies to enforce state laws may force Davis to continue a legal defense of the initiative even though he believes it is unconstitutional. The provision says that an administrative agency of state government must enforce a statute that has not been determined unconstitutional or in violation of federal law by an appellate court. By pursuing a legal defense of the measure, Davis stands to appease the majority of voters who favored the measure in 1994. In addition, by saying that his hands are tied by the constitution, Davis may be able to appease Latino leaders who had previously urged Davis to drop the state's defense of Proposition 187. Villaraigosa said that it would be a different situation if the state constitution requires Davis to continue the legal defense.

On Monday, Davis suggested in radio interviews that he may not have a choice in defending Proposition 187 on grounds of constitutional obligations. This prompted harsh responses, especially from Thomas Saenz, an attorney for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, who said that there was no such legal obligation that would require the governor to continue the appeal and warned Davis that he would "expose that lie." Saenz further accused Davis of "looking for the easy excuse for the failure to do the right thing." Davis has said he will make a decision within the next three weeks.

Schiff Declares Candidacy

Earlier this month, state Senator Adam Schiff (D) declared himself a candidate for Congress in the 2000 election. It is expected that he will face a hotly contested race with Rep. James Rogan (R). Rogan's hold on the district is considered very vulnerable. In 1998, Rogan's victory came with just over 50% of the vote. However, Rogan has yet to announce if he will run for reelection or make a bid for the U.S. Senate against Senator Dianne Feinstein (D).

Republican State Assembly Leader Ousted

On Wednesday, State Assembly Minority Leader Rod Pacheco (R) was replaced by Assemblyman Scott Baugh (R). Baugh is a conservative lawyer just cleared from a three-year election scandal. He was accused in felony allegations of trying to cover up a decoy scheme that involved misreporting of campaign funds and the use of a "dummy" Democratic candidate to split the Democratic vote. Baugh returned the contribution, but it never showed up on his reports. Pacheco, a moderate Latino prosecutor, was selected as leader only five months ago. Insiders say the replacement is the result of Republicans searching for a reason why they performed so poorly and lost 5 seats in the last election. Assembly Speaker Villaraigosa (D) denied that he made a deal with Republican dissidents to give Republicans more staff if they would oust Pacheco, but said that he was open to discussing with Baugh increasing the Republican caucus budget. Baugh is the fourth Republican leader in two years.

UCLA Forecasts Boom for State Economy in 1999

UCLA forecasters released a report that predicts that California's job growth, personal income, taxable sales and in-migration this year will basically match 1998's exceptional performance. The university believes that the state's unemployment rate will decline further this year to a decade low of 5.5%. While not all economists are as optimistic, it is generally agreed that California's short-term prospects have tremendously improved from just a couple of months ago when drops in all economic indicators were expected. The growth is attributed to the strength of the national economy, of which California is a major component. New government data for California, including building permits to payroll taxes, also suggest that the momentum from the second half of last year is carrying into this year.

Los Angeles Mayoral Race

Rep. Xavier Becerra (D) is seriously considering the Los Angeles mayoral race in 2001. Becerra has told party leaders that he prefers not to make a public statement, but if personally asked, he would respond "yes." Currently, Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa (D) and Los Angeles City Attorney James Hahn (D), Los Angeles County Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky (D), and Los Angeles City Councilwoman Laura Chick (D) have expressed their intention to run for mayor. Mayor Richard Riordan is term limited and no Republicans have announced interest in the race.

A Los Angeles Times poll conducted March 20-27 surveyed Los Angeles residents on their impressions of three potential mayoral candidates: James Hahn, Zev Yaroslavsky, and Antonio Villaraigosa. 31% had a favorable impression of Hahn, 30% had a favorable impression of Yaroslavsky, and 16% held a favorable view of Villaraigosa. The majority response, however, was that respondents have not heard enough about any of the candidates. 62% said they did not know enough about Hahn or Yaroslavsky, and 81% said they have not heard enough about Villaraigosa.

Proposed Health Inspection of the State Capitol

In an interview with The Wall Street Journal in March, San Francisco Mayor and former state Assembly Speaker Willie L. Brown, Jr. called for a thorough epidemiological inspection of the State Capitol. Brown stated that there's enough cancer among legislators, ex-legislators and staff members to warrant such a survey. Brown has asked Senate President John Burton (D) for the study after former Senate Minority Leader Ken Maddy (R) announced he had lung cancer and Senator Richard Mountjoy (R) announced he has been treated for colon cancer. Former lawmakers who have died of cancer in the last 12 years include former Speaker Jesse Unruh and five others. At least a half dozen other ex-lawmakers have battled the disease.

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.)

Last month, San Francisco Mayor and former state Assembly Speaker Willie L. Brown, Jr., (D) announced that he would conduct a marriage ceremony on March 26 at City Hall to "sanction" gay and lesbian relationships. Brown stated that he wanted to "put a human face on gay and lesbian relationships for the citizens of California before they are bombarded with anti-gay ads," referring to a ballot initiative which would "ban" same-sex marriages next year. For the last two

years, Brown has performed marriage ceremonies to sanction gay/lesbian relationships with California Assemblywoman Carol Migden (D). This year, Brown plans to emphasize his opposition to the ban on same sex marriage initiative.

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.

Los Angeles Coastal Suburbs

Last week, former gubernatorial candidate and Rep. Jane Harman (D) announced that she will not seek her former congressional seat in the Los Angeles coastal suburbs next year. Harman was elected to Congress in 1992 and ran for governor instead of reelection last year. Her seat was won by Rep. Steve Kuykendall (R).

California Approval

A Field Poll conducted March 3-14 has found that, for the first time in eight years, most of California's residents consider the state one of the best places to live. The poll found that 52% of residents are satisfied with the state, a sharp contrast from the early 1990s when California was struggling with recession and few than one-third of those surveyed considered their state an outstanding place to live. While 21% said they would move out of the state if they could, this is the lowest level of the decade.

D



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

April 14, 1999

99 APR 14 PM4:04

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON *WTF for GTF*

SUBJECT: SAN FRANCISCO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

California Bay-Delta

A major issue of concern in the San Francisco area is the allocation of San Francisco Bay-Sacramento River/Delta water for agricultural, urban, and environmental uses according to the 1994 Bay-Delta agreement. A revised draft EIS on the Bay-Delta Program with the proposed allocation is scheduled for release in late June.

The EIS will include principles of a draft preferred alternative solution announced by Secretary Babbitt and former Governor Wilson last December. The stakeholders have applauded the effort but have expressed concerns that the proposal announced last year lacked specificity for their particular interests. Federal agencies and the State have been working to address these concerns.

If asked about the issue, you should reiterate your support for the CALFED process and the need for all the stakeholders to continue to work together to avoid rekindling a California water war.

Coastal salmon restoration

In January, you announced the Administration's commitment to restore coastal salmon with a new \$100 million fund. This money will be divided among the Pacific coast governors and the Northwest tribes and will help state, local and tribal governments restore thriving runs of wild chinook, steelhead, sockeye and coho salmon. Although the Governors are grateful for the Administration's commitment, they are continuing to work with Capitol Hill to try to secure \$200 million in federal funds for salmon restoration.

If asked about the issue, you should say that this restoration is a high priority, and that we must use this initiative to show that we can preserve the environment and sustain economic growth through working in partnership.

E

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'99 APR 14 PM 7:17

April 14, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
IRMA MARTINEZ *gm*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Security Issues at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory: National media interest remains extremely high regarding efforts to protect classified information at DOE's nuclear weapons laboratories, including Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Articles during the week of April 5 focused on Secretary Richardson's efforts to enhance cyberspace security and the stand down of classified computer operators. Further articles were devoted to an alleged espionage incident at Livermore in the late 1970s or 80s. (DOE)

Green Energy Parks: On April 27, DOI and DOE will sign a MOU deploying green energy and energy efficiency projects in the National Park System. There is a possibility that Vice President Gore may join Secretary Babbitt and Secretary Richardson for the MOU signing at the Presidio in San Francisco. (DOE)

San Francisco International Airport Runway Reconfiguration Study: In January, the airport completed a study to determine the feasibility of reconfiguring its runway system. The reconfiguration would significantly increase the operational capacity of the airport during inclement weather and would allow the airport to accommodate new larger aircraft. The reconfiguration would require 1,200 acres of new landfill in San Francisco Bay. It has attracted considerable media attention and is controversial on environmental issues. The proposal is currently undergoing an environmental evaluation. (DOT)

San Francisco Schools Budget Cuts: San Francisco School Superintendent Bill Rojas has said that he will cut \$11 million from the district's budget because he cannot be certain of \$12.7 million in state aid to the city. At the core of the budget problem is a feud between Rojas and state officials. The superintendent claims that the state owes the city back payments under a 1983 desegregation plan. State officials and some city officials argue that a 1994 law limited such reimbursements and that Rojas acted irresponsibly when he included the questionable revenue in this year's budget. Even if the city receives the \$12.7 million, Rojas says he will reduce funding for a gifted-and-talented program and maintain a freeze on administrative staffing and overtime. The state senate has not passed the bill that includes the funds for San Francisco's schools, and the Governor has not said whether he supports it. (DoEd)

F

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: CALIFORNIA

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.6%:** The unemployment rate in California has declined from 9.7% to 5.6% since 1993.
- **1,732,500 New Jobs:** 1,732,500 new jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 284,795 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 11,350 jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **1,616,000 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 1,616,000 new private sector jobs have been created in California -- an average of 265,742 jobs per year, compared to an average loss of 38,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **102,900 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 102,900 manufacturing jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 16,915 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 66,475 manufacturing jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **202,900 New Construction Jobs:** 202,900 construction jobs have been created in California since 1993 -- an average of 33,817 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 4.4%:** Home building in California has increased by an average of 4.4% 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. And, under President Clinton's proposal, California would receive \$158 million in fiscal year 2000 to support a total of 4,386 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]
- **12,395 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 12,395 new police officers in communities across California. [through 3/99]

- **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.