

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

May 19, 1999

Staff Copy

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Wednesday, May 19, 1999

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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Wednesday, May 19, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy with isolated thunderstorms by late afternoon. Winds west to southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 51 to 56. High 72 to 77.

Wednesday, May 19, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, May 19, 1999
*Final Schedule***

8:00	am-	BRIEFING
8:20	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Joe Lockhart
8:25	am-	ESEA DEPARTURE STATEMENT
8:35	am	BEHIND THE OVAL OFFICE Remarks: Paul Glastris Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Joe Lockhart OPEN PRESS
8:40	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route The Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
8:45	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives The Reflecting Pool
8:55	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
9:05	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
9:20	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route John F. Kennedy International Airport [flight time: 55 minutes]
10:15	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport
10:30	am	THE PRESIDENT departs John F. Kennedy International Airport via Marine One en route Wall Street Landing Zone [flight time: 15 minutes]
10:45	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Wall Street Landing Zone
10:55	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Wall Street Landing Zone via motorcade en route Farley Building [drive time: 15 minutes]

May 18, 1999 (10:02PM)

Wednesday, May 19, 1999

11:10 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Farley Building

Greeters:

- Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan
- Governor George Pataki
- Lieutenant Governor Mary Donohue (T)
- Attorney General Eliot Spitzer (T)
- Minority Leader Thomas Ognibene (T)
- NYC Council Speaker Peter Vallone
- President C. Virginia Field, Manhattan Borough
- New York City Public Advocate Mark Green
- Rudy Umschied, Vice President for Facilities, Postal Service
- Charles Gargano, Chairman, Penn Station Redevelopment Corporation Board
- Alexandros Washburn, President, PSRC
- Tony Coles, Member, PSRC Board
- Jolene Molitoris, Member, PSRC Board
- Lou Tomson, Member, PSRC Board
- Janno Lieber, Member, PSRC Board
- John Gerber, Member, PSRC Board
- Philip Johnson, Architect, Penn Station Redevelopment Project
- David Childs, Architect, Penn Station Redevelopment Project

May 18, 1999 (10:02PM)

Wednesday, May 19, 1999

11:20 am-
12:05 pm

**LAUNCH OF THE PENN STATION REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
BASEMENT
Farley Building
Remarks: Lowell Weiss
Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS**

Note: There will be approximately 350 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Secretary Rodney Slater, Governor George Pataki, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and Chairman Charles Gargano.
- Chairman Charles Gargano, Penn Station Redevelopment Corporation, makes brief remarks and introduces a brief vide presentation.
- Video presentation.
- Upon conclusion of the video, Chairman Charles Gargano introduces Secretary Rodney Slater.
- Secretary Rodney Slater makes brief remarks and introduces Governor George Pataki.
- Governor George Pataki makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.
- Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

12:10 pm-
12:15 pm

**POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY**

May 18, 1999 (10:02PM)

Wednesday, May 19, 1999

12:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Farley Building via motorcade en route
Private Residence
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Private Residence

Greeter: Joe Andrew, Chair, Democratic National Committee
 Jack Rosen
 Phyllis Rosen and family

12:40 pm- **MIX AND MINGLE**
1:00 pm **SECOND FLOOR LIVING ROOM**
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 40 guests in attendance.

1:05 pm- **DNC LUNCHEON**
1:55 pm **FIRST FLOOR LIVING ROOM**
Private Residence
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
PRINT REPORTER ONLY

Note: There will be approximately 40 guests in attendance.

- The President proceeds to the head table and lunch is served.
- Joe Andrew, Chair, Democratic National Committee, makes brief remarks and introduces Jack Rosen.
- Jack Rosen makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and departs.

May 18, 1999 (10:02PM)

Wednesday, May 19, 1999

2:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route Wall Street Landing Zone [drive time: 25 minutes]
2:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Wall Street Landing Zone
2:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Wall Street Landing Zone via Marine One en route John F. Kennedy International Airport [flight time: 15 minutes]
2:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport
3:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs John F. Kennedy International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 55 minutes]
4:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
4:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews via Marine One en route The Reflecting Pool [flight time: 10 minutes]
4:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The Reflecting Pool
4:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
4:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
4:45	pm-	DOWN
5:15	pm	
5:15	pm-	BRIEFING
5:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Larry Stein, John Podesta
5:30	pm-	MEETING
6:10	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Larry Stein, John Podesta

May 18, 1999 (10:02PM)

Wednesday, May 19, 1999

6:10 pm-
6:20 pm

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

6:30 pm-
7:30 pm

PHONE CALLS TO FAMILIES OF INJURED COLUMBINE
STUDENTS (5)
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

May 18, 1999 (10:02PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1999 MAY 18 PM 8:10

May 17, 1999

Launch of the Penn Station Redevelopment Project

DATE:	May 19, 1999
LOCATION:	Farley Building
TIME:	11:00 AM
FROM:	Karen A. Tramontano

I. PURPOSE

You will be launching the redevelopment project and design for the renovation of the Farley Building. As you know, the Farley Building will become the new home for Penn Station. You will also announce that you will ask Congress to increase the federal commitment to this project by \$60 million over the next three years.

II. BACKGROUND

You endorsed the Penn Station Redevelopment Project in October 1993 in a speech in Queens, NY with then Mayor David Dinkins. After several slow starts we have finally put this project back on track. The Project calls for the conversion of the 1,400,000 square foot Farley Post Office located above the existing Penn Station platforms into a new intermodal transportation facility. The Postal Service has agreed to vacate approximately 1/3 of the complex and will enter into a 99-year pre-paid lease with the Penn Station Redevelopment Corporation.

Penn Station is the world's busiest passenger transportation facility, handling over 500,000 people daily—more than Kennedy, LaGuardia, and Newark airports combined. The present terminal, built after the destruction of the McKim, Meade & White original, is inadequate to meet the transportation needs of the new century.

PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief participants:
Karen Tramontano

Event participants:

Secretary Slater

Governor Pataki

Charles Gargano, Chairman Penn Station Redevelopment Corp

George Warrington, CEO of AMTRAK

Rudy Umscheid, VP United States Post Office

Bob Peck, Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service

David Childs, Architect

III. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Chairman Charles GARGANO will welcome the invited guests, show a video and unveil the model.

Chairman GARGANO will introduce Secretary SLATER.

Secretary SLATER will introduce Governor PATAKI.

Governor PATAKI will introduce Senator MOYNIHAN.

Senator MOYNIHAN will introduce YOU.

YOU will give remarks

V. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

VI. ATTACHMENT

Fact Sheet on the Penn Station Redevelopment Project

B

Draft 5/18/99 8:00 pm
Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS DURING LAUNCH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATION
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NEW YORK, NY
May 19, 1999**

Acknowledge: Sec. Slater; Gov. Pataki; Charles Gargano, Chairman of Penn Station Redevelopment Corp.; Bob Peck, Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service; George Warrington, CEO of AMTRAK; Rudy Umscheid, U.S.P.S. VP of Facilities; architect David Childs; John Kennedy Jr., whose mother did so much to advance the cause of historic preservation in this city and around the country.

Of course, there is one person who has done more than any other to make this day possible ... a man who has been called "the nation's best thinker among politicians since Lincoln and its best politician among thinkers since Jefferson" ... Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Although he spoke from this podium for only a few moments today, for decades it is he who has given voice to the dream of millions of New Yorkers -- to create a new Pennsylvania Station that is truly worthy of that name and of this great city.

If I can borrow the famous inscription on this building, "neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night" could have stopped Pat Moynihan from seeing this project through. For as he has made clear in his customary subtle and retiring way, there are few things he feels more passionately about than preserving America's history and its grandest public works.

Nearly 40 years ago, President Kennedy challenged Pat Moynihan to revitalize Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue and bring back civic pride to the heart of our nation's capital. Sen. Moynihan never gave up on that goal, and he completed the job with the dedication of the Ronald Reagan Building a year ago this month. He helped to rescue Grand Central Station and Washington's Union Station. And many people forget that back in 1962, he authored the wise principles that guide the federal government's architecture decisions to this day. In the words of David Childs, he is "a true inspiration to everyone working in architecture and urban design."

It is fitting that Sen. Moynihan's latest project involves one of the most important transportation hubs in the world, for he has also fundamentally changed the way we invest in transportation. He has secured vast resources not just for concrete but for communities, for historic preservation, and for the advanced technologies to meet our transportation needs in the century ahead. We, our children, and our grandchildren owe Pat Moynihan an enormous debt of gratitude.

More than any other mission he has undertaken in more than 45 years of public life, the Penn Station Redevelopment Project is a deeply personal one for Sen. Moynihan. He grew up in this neighborhood. He shined shoes around the corner. As a young ensign, he used to fall asleep in the rooms off Penn Station's grand ticketing hall as he waited for his train back to Norfolk. Grand public buildings like the old Penn Station and the New York Public Library were like home -- especially for a boy whose family kept moving to a new apartment just about every year.

Whether you were a wealthy industrialist or had just a few dollars to your name, everyone felt welcome and ennobled within the glass and steel cathedral that was the old Penn Station. It was an airy, inviting public space. And it belonged to everyone, just like Central Park. Even those who weren't lucky enough to have a ticket to board one of its trains would come to old Penn Station for the afternoon, just to dream about boarding a train for Florida or California and watch the passing scene. The old Penn Station was truly one of America's great treasures.

Thank God, we are getting a second chance. Mr. Childs's design is not intended to replicate the old Penn Station. But as we have all seen, it will clearly have the same lofty feel and stunning effect for everyone who passes through its grand doors. Here in this beautiful McKim, Mead, and White building the Postal Service has graciously agreed to share, Mr. Childs's design will take the best elements of the past and create a remarkable, versatile station for the future.

Of course, there are still some hurdles. For one thing, this design must pass strict environmental and historic preservation requirements -- and I am confident it will do so very soon. The other hurdle, as you all know, is money.

But today, I pledge my support to help close the remaining funding gap. I am proud to announce that I will ask the Congress to increase the federal commitment to this project by \$60 million over the next three years. As a tribute to Sen. Moynihan, I hope members of both parties will join together to secure this funding. And I hope the city and state increase their commitment as well. We're not quite there yet. But if we all do our part to keep up the remarkable partnership we have built, we can honor one of the first great buildings of the 20th century -- and create the first great building of the 21st century.

In doing so, we can also create a model for the entire nation. The First Lady and I have worked hard to help communities honor the past as a gift to the new millennium. In fact, earlier today, we awarded the first federal "Save America's Treasures" grants, to help meet urgent preservation needs across the country -- from conserving the second-largest collection of Thomas Jefferson's personal correspondence to restoring Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Our nation is still so young that we sometimes lose sight of the enormous value of our history. Of course, we are very good at preserving works of fine art. But we don't always recognize that there is just as much value in the old buildings and documents and artifacts that illustrate the narrative of our nation. Sometimes, as with Penn Station, we discover their incalculable value the hard way -- that is, only once they've disappeared.

As we come together to protect our past, we must also recognize the importance of creating new buildings and monuments for the future. Some have written about how giant shopping malls are the new public square. But no mall can lift the spirits like a great public train station or library or park. To paraphrase Sen. Moynihan, great public buildings project the dignity and vigor and stability of our country. They create community. They give structure to our democratic ideals. So at this moment of great prosperity and optimism, I say it's time once again to build great buildings and dream big dreams.

Thank you all for never giving up on this ambitious project. And Sen. Moynihan, thank you

for being, once again, far ahead of the curve. Thank you for sharing your vision with all of us -- and for inspiring us all to give this remarkable gift to the new millennium. Thank you and God bless you.

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C

PENN STATION REDEVELOPMENT FACT SHEET

STATUS

PROJECT DESIGN: A widely praised, innovative design has been developed by the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill (the architects for the renovation of the Northeast Corridor stations and the new Terminal at JFK) with Ove Arup & Partner (engineers for the famous Sydney Opera House), and Parsons Brinkerhoff. The schematic design for Farley is now complete.

CONSTRUCTION DATE: If the project is fully funded by the end of FY99, construction can begin early in the year 2000.

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 42 months

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW: The environmental review process, including historic preservation review, is ongoing and expected to be concluded sometime late this summer.

FUNDING

PROJECT BUDGET: \$484 million including all station-related costs. By utilizing existing infrastructure, the budget is approximately one-half to one-third of the cost of similar new high-speed rail and airport facilities.

PROJECT FUNDING: \$156 million has been secured through a partnership between the Federal, State and Local governments and AMTRAK. \$194 million is under application for FY99 funding through various federal, state and local transportation programs. \$134 million is to be determined. \$60 million of the 134 million you will seek from Congress.

NEW YORK IMPACT

CAPACITY: The new Farley Station will increase Penn Station passenger capacity by 30% and double the passenger circulation space in the complex.

NEW YORK COMMUTERS: The new station improvements will directly serve 30% of all Penn Station riders including approximately 15 million Long Island Railroad passengers and 14 million subway passengers by the year 2010.

MASTERLINKS: Farley will help knit together New York's transportation system into a seamless intermodal network by providing a terminus for the new airport access systems to both Newark and Kennedy. Farley will also provide facilities and services including airline ticket counters for airport-bound passengers.

INTERMODAL: The new station will serve Amtrak, commuter, subway, airport access, bus, and taxi passengers and will be used for all of New York's mail-to-rail transfers.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION: The project will have a complete preservation program starting with a first class restoration of the historic postal lobby which will continue to serve the 10,000 postal customers who use it daily and the preservation of the monumental 8th Avenue façade, famous for its inscription "neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

PROGRAM: The Station will have three levels: commuter concourse, high-speed rail concourse, and intermodal ticketing hall with covered taxi drop-offs. All levels, including the platforms, will enjoy universal accessibility and natural light.

D

75 MAY 18 1999

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE LUNCH
NEW YORK, NY**

DATE: Wednesday, May 19, 1999
SITE: Residence of Jack Rosen
TIME: 12:30 pm
FROM: Fran Katz, National Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is a fundraiser for members of the DNC's Major Supporters program, Democratic Business Council and National Finance Council to engage new and renewing members from the New York area. Many of the guests in attendance work in the financial market.

The event is hosted by Jack and Phyllis Rosen. Jack, who is the former Chair of the DNC's National Finance Council, is currently a member of the DNC's Major Supporters program. This is the first event he has hosted in his home for the DNC in several years. In addition to his wife Phyllis, Jack's sons Daniel and Jordan will be joining him for the luncheon.

The event starts with a mix and mingle with 30-40 guests, followed by a seated lunch with remarks.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to one print reporter for remarks only and will be audio fed to the pool press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 12:30 pm and are greeted by Jack and Phyllis Rosen.
- **YOU** mix and mingle with 30-40 guests.
- **YOU** are seated at the head table.
- Lunch is served.
- At approximately 1:25 pm, Joe Andrew will make remarks and introduce Jack Rosen.
- Jack Rosen makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks.
- At approximately 2:00 pm, **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting

E

DNC Lunch 5/19/99

Judith Hope (NY State Party Chr); DNC: Joe Andrew, Beth Dozoretz, Geraldine Ferraro.
Hosts: Phyllis & Jack Rosen.

- **ESEA**--Today I introduced comprehensive education legislation that will fundamentally change the way we invest \$15B/yr in our public schools.

- This afternoon I helped launch the new **Penn Station**, that is truly worthy of its predecessor & of this great city.

- Last week, the Senate twice passed a phony proposal instead of a real law that would close the deadly gun-show loophole, through which tens of thousands of guns are sold each year without background checks.

- Even worse, the Senate bill is riddled with new loopholes -- permitting convicted felons to get guns at pawn shops, no questions asked; and making it harder, not easier, for law enforcement to trace guns used in crimes.

- Last Week: Announced **National Campaign to Reduce Youth Violence**.

- **Kosovo**: I know all Americans are proud of our men & women in uniform who are working with our allies to stand against ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, to save lives & restore hope, & to help build a peaceful future for Europe.

- **1992⇒Strengthen Am 21st C⇒**
opportunity, responsibility, community
1)Aging Am; 2)Bal Work/Fam; 3)Leave No One Behind; 4)Evn/Econ 5)Unity/Diversity

- **Results**: \$290B def⇒\$70B surp. Unempl lwst/1957. 30 yr crime, 30-Welf (cut in ½); 30-Infl; record home ownership. College opp: HOPE, Pell, work-study. Child health: 5M, highest immun

America working again. But can't let prosperity lull us into complacency.

- **Aging of 21st C America**
Save Soc Sec -- 1st Priority- 62% surplus/16 yrs (2060); work towards 75 yrs (2075)
Medicare 15%⇒extend about a decade.
Reform/prescr drugs USA Accounts 12% surpl for tax relief -- incl automatic tax cred/matching tax cred
Pay Down Debt - cut debt 2/3, lowest level publicly held debt since 1917
Targeted Tax Cuts - Long term, child care

- **Republican Budget Proposal**

- Fails to extend the solvency of Medicare & Social Security

- Forces dramatic cuts across-the-board in key priorities -- more than 10% in 2000 & more than 20% in 2004

- Chooses instead a large tax cut likely targeted away from the middle class

- **21st Century Schools**

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

- **Strengthen Families**

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

- **21st Century Economy**

New Markets--\$15B invest. rural/inner-city
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

- **21st Century Crime Bill**

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

- **Enviro livability/lands legacy**

- **One America**-AmeriCorps, Race Init, ENDA

F

May 17, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Hughes and Minyon Moore, Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: New York Background

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady was in Buffalo on May 7 for a fundraiser to benefit Rep. John LaFalce (D) and an AFL-CIO Working Women event.

The First Lady was in New York City on April 29 to participate in the "Principal for a Day" program and give the keynote address to the New York Democratic Party's Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner.

Mrs. Gore was in New York City on April 26 for a Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) event.

The First Lady was in Niagara Falls on April 22 for the New York United Federation of Teachers State Convention.

The Vice President and Mrs. Gore were in New York on April 21. **The Vice President** went to Ellis Island for a NATO ceremony, and **Mrs. Gore** joined him for media interviews with NBC, CBS, CNN and FOX television. Due to the tragedy in Colorado, the **Vice President** cancelled all of his political events, including a Gore 2000 gala fundraiser.

The First Lady was in New York City and Long Island on April 19-20 for a schedule that packed thirteen events into two days.

Mrs. Gore was in New York City on April 14 to give the keynote address at the Coalition for the Homeless Luncheon.

You and the first Lady were in New York City on February 3, 1999, for a DNC dinner at Le Cirque restaurant. Prior to the DNC event, **the First Lady** held a women's issues forum in Brooklyn.

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady will be in New York City on May 24 for a Nita Lowey (D) fundraising reception, an Americans for the Arts event, and a dinner to benefit the DSCC.

The Vice President will be in New York City on June 1 for a Gore 2000 lunch with leaders in the environmental community.

The First Lady will be in New York City on June 2 to give a speech at the City College of New York and attend a fundraising reception for Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D).

The First Lady will be in Binghamton on June 9 for a reception to benefit Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D) and will then travel to New York City for a DNC event.

You will be in New York City on June 28 for a DSCC/DCCC fundraiser based around Kevin Spacey's play *The Iceman Cometh*.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	3,444,450	50%	Clinton/Gore	3,756,177	58%
Bush/Quayle	2,346,649	34%	Dole/Kemp	1,933,492	30%
Perot/Stockdale	1,090,721	16%	Perot/Choate	503,458	8%

New York gave the Clinton/Gore ticket the largest margin of victory in the country (a plurality of 1.8 million votes). The President and the Vice President won 52 of 62 counties statewide.

1998 ELECTION RESULTS

Governor George E. Pataki (R) breezed to a second term as New York's governor, defeating Democratic opponent New York City Council Speaker Peter F. Vallone, 55% to 32%. Independent candidates Tom Golisano and Betsy McCaughey-Ross received 8% and 2% of the vote, respectively.

In one of the most closely watched Senate races in the country, Senator Al D'Amato (R) was defeated by Rep. Charles Schumer (D), 54% to 45%. Schumer was the recipient of a tremendous amount of Administration travel, including four separate visits by the First Lady. In the unusually bitter and costly campaign, D'Amato may have sown the seeds of his own defeat after his highly publicized labeling of Schumer as a "putzhead" and his imitation of Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D-08) as "Jerry Waddler." After being slammed for missing votes while campaigning, Schumer effectively snatched the momentum in the final weeks and portrayed D'Amato as unethical and as a liar.

State Comptroller Carl H. McCall (D) defeated Republican challenger Bruce Blakeman 64% to 33% to win a second term.

In a race that was not officially decided until December 15, former Assistant Manhattan District Attorney Eliot Spitzer (D) defeated incumbent Attorney General Dennis Vacco (R) by approximately 26,000 votes out of more than 4 million cast.

The status quo prevailed among New York's congressional races, with every incumbent member being easily reelected. In the open seat races, the party in power won every race: the closest race among incumbents was Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (D), who defeated state Assemblyman Gregory Becker (R) 52%-47%.

2000 SENATE RACE

The early announcement by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) that he will not seek reelection has made the New York senate race a top target for both parties. On the Republican side, New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) is almost certain to run, and Long Island Rep. Rick Lazio (R) looks increasingly likely to make the race, even if he has to challenge Giuliani in a primary. Rep. Peter King (R), Nassau County Executive Tom Gulotta (R), and former Senator Al D'Amato are also potential candidates, especially if Giuliani chooses not to run. In an interview with *The Hill* paper on May 13, Rep. King indicated that he is strongly considering running, and would not back down from a primary challenge with Giuliani.

The First Lady is clearly the top choice of New York Democrats, but if she does not run, Rep. Nita Lowey (D) has formed a statewide organization and begun raising money for the race. She expects to raise between \$500,000 and \$1 million at a May 24 event featuring the First Lady.

A Zogby poll conducted April 26-28 surveyed 700 likely voters, and gave Mayor Giuliani a slight edge in a hypothetical Senate race against the First Lady.

General Election Matchups

	Now	Men	Women	NYC	Rural	Suburb	Black	White	Hisp.
Clinton	42%	37%	48%	58%	39%	31%	92%	33%	76%
Giuliani	48%	53%	40%	31%	46%	61%	7%	53%	18%

A Quinnipiac College poll conducted April 14-20 gave the First Lady an eight percent lead.

General Election Matchups

	Now	4/13	3/21	2/23	Upstate	Suburbs	NYC
Clinton	49%	47%	50%	54%	40%	40%	61%
Giuliani	41%	42%	39%	36%	47%	50%	31%

The major difference between the two polls occurs in the suburbs, where Quinnipiac gives Giuliani a ten-point lead, while Zogby has him leading by 30%. In wake of the Diallo shooting, Giuliani's support among minority groups has nearly evaporated – down to a paltry 7% among African Americans and 18% among Hispanics.

A *New York Times* poll, conducted March 8-14, showed that 43% of New York City residents believe that police brutality against members of minority groups is widespread, and 60% believe Giuliani's response to the shooting of Amadou Diallo has only made matters worse. By a whopping 47%-8% margin, New York City residents believe that Giuliani's policies have increased police brutality.

HOT ISSUES – New York City

Repeal of the Commuter Tax

On May 13, Governor George Pataki (R), Senate Majority Leader Joe Bruno (R), and Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D), shocked New York City politicians by announcing plans to eliminate the commuter tax.

The commuter tax, which is now .45% of taxable earnings for about 800,000 commuters, was established in 1966 and increased in 1971 to help bail the city out of a financial crisis. The three lawmakers said that the city is now on firm financial footing, and is even preparing tax cuts for residents, so it was time to repeal the tax. The repeal would save a commuter earning \$50,000 about \$225 a year, and cost the city about \$360 million in revenue.

Mayor Giuliani (R) vowed to fight the repeal with all of his power even though it may hurt him among suburban voters in his possible U.S. Senate race. Giuliani and City Council Speaker Peter Vallone (D) admit that the missing revenue will not result in cuts in services, but will take away from anticipated tax cuts that they believe are more worthwhile.

On Monday, May 17, the legislature carried through on its promise, as the state Senate passed the repeal by a 39-16 vote, and the Assembly followed suit, passing it by a 91-49 vote. Assembly Speaker Silver, who is from New York City, had to route the bill through the rules committee, which he controls, to guarantee its passage. The rules committee had not met for a decade. Silver's tactics upset Democratic Assembly members from the city, who resented the way Silver pushed the bill in what they perceive as a vendetta against Giuliani.

Possible Senate candidates Rep. Rick Lazio (R) and Rep. Nita Lowey (D) both called for an end to the tax and attacked Giuliani for his defense of it.

New York City Ranked Safest Major City

For the fourth year in a row, New York City was ranked as the safest big city in the U.S. according to an FBI report released on May 16, 1999. Crime in the city fell 9.2% last year, making New York the safest of U.S. cities with populations over 1 million. According to the preliminary figures, murder was down 17.8%, rape fell 5.1% and robberies dropped 12%.

Nationally, crime was down 7%, marking the seventh straight annual decline. New York State notched a 7.2% drop in violent crimes last year – giving them a 33% decline since 1994.

Giuliani and Crew Continue to Battle Over Public Schools

On May 14, Mayor Giuliani and Schools Chancellor Rudy Crew met for the second time this month to iron out their differences over the direction of New York City's public schools. Immediately after what he called a "good meeting," Crew walked into a preexisting press conference on the steps of City Hall that bashed the mayor for putting politics above education. State Comptroller Carl McCall (D), Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer (D) and Bronx County Democratic Chair Roberto Ramirez spoke of the need to support Crew's \$11 billion capital construction plan, their opposition to vouchers, and their displeasure with Giuliani.

In the first meeting between Giuliani and Crew on May 3rd, Giuliani gave Crew a month to come up with a plan to end social promotions in all grades starting next school year. Under the mayor's ambitious proposal, as many as 300,000 lagging kids could be required to go to summer school or be held back. Crew expressed reservations about the cost, estimated as "tens of millions of dollars," but the mayor promised to come up with the money if Crew delivered a workable plan.

Mayor Giuliani scored a victory over Crew on Wednesday, May 5, when the Board of Education voted to endorse Giuliani's \$7 billion school construction plan over Crew's objections. Crew objected to the level of funding in Queens and Staten Island, whose share of the funding was increased at the expense of construction funds for schools in the Bronx and Brooklyn.

On May 4, fresh from his mission in Bosnia, Rev. Jesse Jackson (D) visited a Brooklyn High School and jumped right into the battle. Jackson defended Crew and attacked Giuliani's school-voucher plan. "Vouchers represent some education for a few," Jackson said. "The American Dream is about leaving no one behind." Jackson had planned to visit the school as part of the "Principal for a Day" program that the First Lady participated in on April 29, but was called away by his mission to Belgrade.

Louima Trial Underway

The trial of four NYPD officers charged with federal civil rights violations for their brutalization of Haitian immigrant Abner Louima began on Friday, April 16, at the Brooklyn federal courthouse. The officers face a 12-count indictment charging them with, among other things, conspiring to deny Louima his constitutional rights by physically assaulting him while in police custody.

After three weeks of selection, the jury in this racially charged case is comprised of eight whites, three Hispanics, and one African American.

In opening arguments, defense lawyers accused Louima of being a liar, and insinuated that Louima's injuries could have been a result of consensual gay sex. The prosecution then brought Detective Eric Turetzky to the stand. Turetzky testified that he saw fellow officer Justin Volpe swinging a dark green or blue broken mop handle in the station house and that Louima's pants were around his ankles and he was in handcuffs when he was in Volpe's custody.

The prosecution has continued to focus on Officer Volpe, as fellow Officer Mark Schoefield testified on May 17 that Volpe said he "broke a man down" after the alleged attack. Schoefield also said that Volpe asked to borrow his black leather gloves, and returned them a few minutes later with blood on them. The blood traces left on the gloves matched Louima's DNA.

Diallo Murder

On February 4, 1999, four veteran cops from an elite anti-crime unit sprayed 41 bullets at an unarmed Bronx man -- insisting later that they thought the young African immigrant was reaching for a gun. The slaying of Amadou Diallo, an immigrant from Guinea who sold gloves and hats on the streets, shocked local residents. The four officers involved have been charged with second-degree murder and reckless-endangerment charges. All four proclaimed their innocence. At the advice of their lawyers, none of the four testified before the grand jury.

On Tuesday, April 28, Diallo's mother, Kadiatou, met with roughly a dozen members of Congress to kick off an 11-city national tour to draw attention to police brutality. Rev. Al Sharpton, who brought Mrs. Diallo to D.C., called on Attorney General Janet Reno to oversee the police and court system in New York City. The meeting included Reps. Nita Lowey (D), Major Owens (D), Nydia Velazquez (D) and Greg Meeks (D).

On Thursday, April 15, an estimated 10,000 banner-waving protesters marched from the Federal Courthouse in Brooklyn across the Brooklyn Bridge condemning the killing of Diallo and pushing a 10-point plan calling for an independent watchdog over police and a special prosecutor for brutality cases. Rev. Al Sharpton and Hospital Workers 1199 President Dennis Rivera were the main organizers of the rally, which featured former Mayor David Dinkins (D), actor Ossie Davis, Public Advocate Mark Green (D) and Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer (D).

Mayor Giuliani and Attorney General Eliot Spitzer (D) have recently locked horns as Spitzer accused administration officials of stonewalling his request for records identifying people stopped on the street by cops and why each stop was made. On Saturday, May 16, Spitzer sent Mayor Giuliani a letter threatening to subpoena the documents. The mayor said that they will provide the data, but not for a long time, because federal prosecutors and City Council officials are also seeking such information, and they can only comply with a certain number of requests at a time. The mayor said the Manhattan U.S. attorney's office will get the information first.

New York Gardens Saved

Mayor Giuliani cancelled his controversial garden sale on May 12 after two environmental groups, with help from Bette Midler, agreed to pay the city \$4.2 million to save 115 community gardens from being auctioned to the highest bidder. The Trust for Public Land came up with \$3 million, and Midler's New York Restoration Project delivered the remaining \$1.2 million to protect the gardens from development, preserving the urban oases in a city with the nation's lowest percentage of green space.

The community gardens were abandoned properties before citizen's groups organized to improve the lots and beautify their neighborhoods. Despite having 10,000 other abandoned properties, Giuliani insisted on getting at least market value for the garden properties, even taunting the gardeners that the era of communism was over.

Union Members Rally for Their Share

On Wednesday, May 12, one of the largest union rallies in decades jammed the streets around City Hall as speakers challenged Mayor Giuliani and Governor Pataki to improve workers' lives.

Between 25,000 and 50,000 people attended the rally which included speeches by AFSCME President Gerald McEntee, United Transportation Union President Sonny Hall, United Federation Teachers President Randi Weingarten, and potential mayoral candidates Allan Hevesi (D), Fernando Ferrer (D), and Peter Vallone (D).

The unions behind the rally have several high profile battles under way with Giuliani and Pataki, including:

- The city must negotiate new city contracts for police and city Civil Service workers in March, and the unions are pushing for wage increases.
- Giuliani's push for school vouchers, which has incensed the teachers union.
- Local 1199 President Dennis Rivera is upset at huge Medicaid cuts proposed by Governor Pataki, which Rivera believes will close some hospitals and throw thousands of people out of work.

Pataki Announcement

Governor George Pataki (R) has called GOP leaders to Manhattan for a meeting on Monday, May 24, where he will make a "major announcement." The Governor's air of secrecy has led to numerous rumors about what he will do, including:

- Endorse Governor George W. Bush (R) for President.
- Announce his own candidacy for President.
- Announce his own candidacy for the U.S. Senate.
- Endorse Rep. Rick Lazio (R) for U.S. Senate.

The most likely announcement is an endorsement of Bush, as Pataki's trips to Iowa and New Hampshire have not generated a great deal of excitement, and Pataki has previously said he is not interested in the Senate, although aides announcing the meeting pointedly refused to rule it out.

New York Knicks

The New York Knicks defeated the Miami Heat three games to two to win the opening round of the NBA playoffs. The win was especially emotional for the underdog Knicks, since they were able to defeat the team now led by their former coach, Pat Riley. In a dramatic finish, Knick forward Allan Houston sank a last second shot to secure the win in do-or-die game five. This is the second consecutive year that the Knicks have defeated the Heat in the first round of the playoffs. The Knicks now play the Atlanta Hawks.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	George E. Pataki (R) 55% in 1998
U.S. Senate:	Charles Schumer (D) 54% in 1998 Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) 55% in 1994
U.S. House:	18D/13R
State Senate:	26D/35R
State Assembly:	98D/52R
Electoral Votes:	33

The 1998 elections in the State Assembly saw Democrats picking up one seat, making the ratio 98 Democrats to 52 Republicans. This result defied most predictions, which called for them to lose up to ten seats. Democrats in the state Senate broke even, defying pre-election predictions of losses.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)
Representative Michael P. Forbes (R-01)
Representative Peter King (R-03)
Representative Gary Ackerman (D-05)
Representative Joseph Crowley (D-07)
Representative Anthony David Weiner (D-09)
Representative Major Owens (D-11)
Representative Vito Fossella (R-13)
Representative Charles Rangel (D-15)
Representative Eliot Engel (D-17)
Representative Sue Kelly (R-19)
Representative Michael McNulty (D-21)
Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-23)
Representative James Walsh (R-25)
Representative Thomas Reynolds (R-27)
Representative John LaFalce (D-29)
Representative Amory Houghton Jr. (R-31)

Sen. Charles Schumer (D)
Representative Rick Lazio (R-02)
Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-04)
Representative Gregory W. Meeks (D-06)
Representative Jerrold Nadler (D-08)
Representative Edolphus Towns (D-10)
Representative Nydia Velazquez (D-12)
Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-14)
Representative Jose Serrano (D-16)
Representative Nita Lowey (D-18)
Representative Benjamin Gilman (R-20)
Representative John E. Sweeney (R-22)
Representative John McHugh (R-24)
Representative Maurice Hinchey (D-26)
Representative Louise Slaughter (D-28)
Representative Jack Quinn (R-30)

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor	George E. Pataki (R)
Lt. Governor	Mary Donohue (R)
Secretary of State	Alexander Treadwell (R)
Attorney General	Eliot Spitzer (D)
State Comptroller	H. Carl McCall (D)
Speaker of the Assembly	Sheldon Silver (D)
Majority Leader of the Assembly	Michael Bragman (D)
Minority Leader of the Assembly	Tom Reynolds (R)
Senate Majority Leader	Joe Bruno (R)
Senate Minority Leader	Martin Connor (D)

NEW YORK STATE AT A GLANCE

- 46% of the registered voters in New York are Democrats, 30% are Republicans, and 24% are Independents.
- Turnout in 1998 comprised 41% of the voting age population, compared with 47% in 1996, 38% in 1994, and 52% in 1992.
- 1996 estimated population was 18,185,000.
- 69.3% of New Yorkers are White; 14.3% are African American; and 12.3% are Hispanic American.
- 13.1% of New York residents are age 65 or older.
- 49.9% of New York households are married couples, and 23% are married with children.
- Median household income is \$32,965.
- 25% of New Yorkers have a college degree, while 75% have a high school diploma.

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

1999 MAY 18 PM5:20

May 18, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.

WFW for GTF

SUBJECT: NEW YORK HOT ISSUES

Community Gardens

Last week Mayor Giuliani cancelled a controversial auction of 115 community gardens after a private conservation group headed by Bette Midler agreed to purchase the gardens for \$4.2 million. The mayor had been criticized for months by community activists, gardeners, and the *New York Times* editorial board for not taking steps to preserve the gardens, which were considered by many residents as vital community greenspace. Mayor Giuliani's Administration agreed to the deal after the New York Supreme Court ruled that the 115 community garden parcels be removed from auction "until officials could prove that no harm would result to the urban environment if the small green spaces were destroyed." The action was met with widespread praise from environmental and conservation groups.

Clean Air Ruling

Last week a federal appeals court ruled that the Environmental Protection Agency overstepped its constitutional authority when it adopted new air quality standards for soot and smog two years ago. The court said that EPA officials had exercised too much latitude in devising the standards, which industry plaintiffs had called ill conceived and overly burdensome. Although the decision applies only to the soot and smog standards, some would argue that it raises questions about the future of federal regulation by suggesting that Congress, not the executive branch, is predominantly responsible for writing the nation's environmental laws. The Administration is studying the ruling closely and will decide in the near future on a specific course of action.

If asked, you should say that you are deeply disappointed by the Court of Appeals' ruling, but that the Administration will continue to do everything within our power to ensure that the American people are adequately protected against smog, soot, and other harmful air pollutants.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. *T.M.*
IRMA MARTINEZ

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—NEW YORK, NY

Board Backs Giuliani's School Construction Plan: On May 12, the NYC Board of Education voted 4-3 to adopt the \$6.9 billion school construction plan supported by Mayor Giuliani. On May 5, the board voted 4-3 to reject Schools Chancellor Rudy Crew's plan, marking the first time the board has failed to support him. One of the reasons the Mayor's plan prevailed is that it increases the influence of Queens and Staten Island, whose representatives voted for his plan. The plan now must be approved by the city council. (DOEd)

Proposal to End Social Promotion: On May 15, Mayor Giuliani and Schools Chancellor Rudy Crew reported that they were moving closer to agreement on a proposal to end social promotion. Last spring, Crew proposed a social promotion plan that seemed to satisfy the Mayor, but now the Mayor wants a plan that moves faster and includes more students. The latest proposal would go into effect next year and require the retention of each student in grades four through twelve who fails a citywide test during the school year and then fails a summer-school program. (DOEd)

Immigrant Translation Services: Immigrant advocacy groups filed a complaint on April 29 with the HHS, Office of Civil Rights alleging that New York City is failing to provide adequate translation services for those with little or no knowledge of English. The complaint covers every aspect of public benefits from welfare applicants, caseworkers, and health benefits. (HHS)

Governor Whitman Signs Bill to Insure Mentally Ill: New Jersey health care insurers must now cover treatment costs for certain mental illnesses such as schizophrenia and severe depression, under a new law signed by Governor Whitman. Patients who are being treated for biologically based mental illnesses will pay the same deductible as other patients. (HHS)

Port Authority Dispute: The Governors of New York and New Jersey are at an impasse regarding the future of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. According to newspaper reports, New York Governor George Pataki has proposed a reorganization of the Port Authority which would give New York State greater control of Port Authority projects in New York and provide up to 75 percent of Port Authority revenues for New York State projects. Pataki is holding hostage Port Authority terminal leases with two container freight carriers, Sea-Land Service and the Maersk Line, unless New Jersey Governor Christine Whitman agrees to his plan. The terminals are in New Jersey. (DOT)

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

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.0%:** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% to 5.0% since 1993.
- **601,800 New Jobs:** 601,800 new jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 97,589 per year, compared to an average of 129,850 jobs *lost* per year during the previous administration.
- **598,500 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 598,500 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 97,054 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 124,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **51,400 New Construction Jobs:** 51,400 construction jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 8,335 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 23,300 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **553,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 189,000 New York workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 364,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Building Up 4.7%:** Home building has increased by an average of 4.7% per year since 1993, after falling over 14.1% per year during the previous four years.
- **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 1,727,000 families in New York.**
- **Business Failures and Bankruptcy Filings Down:** Business failures have dropped 9.6% per year since 1993, after increasing 35.1% per year during the previous four years. Additionally, bankruptcy filings have declined 21.9% per year since 1993, after increasing 10.8% during the previous two administrations. [Oct. 98 data]
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in New York this year.
- **3.0% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** New York has seen a 3.0% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993. In contrast total bank loans and leases fell over 3.9% during the previous administration.
- **2.9% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, New York has experienced a 2.9% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 5.5% during the previous administration.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 45,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 45,000 New York children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, New York will receive \$304.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$122.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for New York's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. New York receives \$104.5 million in 1999 to hire about 2,688 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, New York would receive \$127 million in fiscal year 2000 to support a total of 3,497 teachers.
- **\$35.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], New York receives \$35.2 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.

- **37.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], New York receives \$37.6 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.
- **\$731 Million for Students Most in Need:** New York will receive \$731 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 \$52.8 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$749.9 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], New York will receive \$749.9 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$34.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 356,900 New York students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. New York will receive \$84.4 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help New York students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 8,400 Have Served in New York through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 8,345 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New York'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. **414,000 students in New York will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 503,000 students in New York will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to New York's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. New York will receive \$118.3 million in 1999 to help 70,090 of New York'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 33% in New York:** Since 1992, serious crime in New York has fallen 33%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 39% and 32% respectively. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In New York City, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 43%, with a 61% drop in murder, and a 51% drop in robbery. In addition, serious crime has also declined 28% in Rochester and 11% in Syracuse. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in New York --** New York's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 89% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **10,505 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill funded 10,505 new police officers in communities across New York. [through 5/99]
- **Buffalo Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Buffalo 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. Buffalo 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 New York, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Amherst, Ithaca, Syracuse, Rensselaer County, Rockland County, and Suffolk County. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of New York communities including: Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, the Bronx, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Queens, Albany, Fulton, Lackawanna, Mayville, Mount Vernon, New City, New York City, and Tonawanda. 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.

- **\$15 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New York received \$15.1 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$3.9 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, New York received \$3.9 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$672,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$32.7 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New York's Schools:** New York receives \$32.7 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW YORKERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **346,477 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 346,477 fewer people on welfare in New York now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 27% decline. [through 12/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 74%:** Child support collections have increased by \$359 million -- or 65% -- in New York since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in New York:** 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 7.7 percent in New York.**
- **\$170.1 Million for New York Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, New York received \$96.9 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$48.4 million in funding), helping New York welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$24.7 million in competitive grants were awarded to New York localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in New York received \$33,000 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 NEW YORK'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New York the balanced budget provided \$255.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 454,600 children in New York.
- **Helping Over 480,000 New York Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, New York received \$274.4 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 482,900 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 53,000 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 New York in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$935.1 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, New York communities received \$935.1 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 35% in New York:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 35% in New York by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 195,200 of New York's youth will be kept from smoking and 62,500 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **7,570,000 Americans in New York Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if New York enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 7,570,000 people in New York cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 3,800,000 New York 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

- **27 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 27 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New York. The sites are located in Hauppauge, Glenwood Landing, Endicott, Shelby, Hyde Park, Johnstown, Oswego, Ramapo, Hamilton, Holbrook, Granby, Conklin, Farmingdale (3), Cold Spring, North Sea, Oyster Bay (2), Brewster, Deer Park, Hicksville, South Glen Falls, South Cairo, Vestal, Warwick, and Woodside, Queens [through FY98]. This is more than three times the number of sites cleaned up in New York during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **\$51.3 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, New York will receive \$47.2 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, New York will receive \$4.1 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in New York:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in New York -- Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Utica, Yonkers, Elmira, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Glen Cove, and Rome --as well as Niagara and Ulster Counties, for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- ***Revitalizing New York's Communities:*** Harlem and the South Bronx were designated as Urban Empowerment Zones in 1994 and were awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity. Already, Rite Aid, Blockbuster Video, the Gap and the Disney Company have either opened Harlem stores or announced plans to do so. An estimated \$1 billion will be invested in Harlem over the next 10 years as a result of this Empowerment Zone designation. In addition, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and Newburgh were designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each to pursue similar efforts. In 1999, Plattsburgh and New York City/Brooklyn were designated Strategic Planning Communities.
- ***Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 9,200 To 11,000 New Affordable Housing Units in New York 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 New York alone, this proposal would mean an additional 9,200 - 11,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$347 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, New York has received \$347 million in disaster relief. This includes \$68 million for severe winter and ice storms, high winds, flooding, and tornadoes in 1998, and \$123 million in assistance to recover from severe flooding that occurred in January of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, New York has received over \$6 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$47.5 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$5.1 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 254,021 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$438 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 New York received over \$438 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 \$5 Billion in Transit Funds:*** Since 1993, New York has received over \$5.1 billion in Federal Transit Funding. This has included \$2.3 million in Livable Communities funds.
- ***Saving Lives and Properties:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 268 lives and over \$45.6 million of property in New York.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
DENVER, COLORADO

May 20, 1999

Staff Copy

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Thursday, May 20, 1999

DENVER, COLORADO

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1999

99 MAY 19 PM8:10

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

ADVANCE LEAD:

SETTI WARREN

STAFF OFFICE: 45-220

CELL PHONE: 202-607-6213

WHCA PAGER: 5233

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mostly sunny and breezy. Winds
northwest at 8 to 15 knots. Low 52 to 57.
High 71 to 76.*

JEFFERSON COUNTY, COLORADO

*Partly cloudy, occasionally mostly cloudy
with a chance for afternoon and evening
thunderstorms. Winds northeast to
southeast at 8 to 15 knots. Low 45 to 50.
High 70 to 75.*

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, May 20, 1999
Final Schedule**

8:30	am-	MEETING WITH GENERAL HUGH SHELTON
9:00	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:00	am-	FOREIGN POLICY MEETING
10:00	am	CABINET ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:00	am-	BRIEFING
10:15	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:15	am-	STATEMENT
10:25	am	ROSE GARDEN Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz OPEN PRESS
10:35	am-	BRIEF MEETING WITH FORMER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
10:40	am	WILLIAM PERRY OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
10:40	am-	RADIO ACTUALITY TAPINGS (TWO)
10:45	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart, Megan Moloney
11:00	am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to South Lawn
11:05	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
11:10	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
11:20	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
11:30	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

11:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Denver International Airport
[flight time: 3 hours, 25 minutes]
[time change: -2 hours]

1:10 pm MT **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Denver International Airport

Note: The First Lady will join the President at this time.

Greeters: Former Secretary Federico Pena
Mrs. Ellen Hart Pena
Pena Family
Jim Lyons
Marcia Lyons
Marjorie Seawell
Attorney General Ken Salazar
House Minority Leader Ken Gordon
Denver Deputy Mayor Butch Montoya (Acting)
Denver City Council President Pro-Tem Cathy Reynolds
Rick Weiland, Federal Emergency Management
Administration
Joan Coplan, Small Business Administration
Polly Baca, General Services Administration
Joseph Garcia, Housing and Urban Development

1:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Denver International Airport via Marine One en route Jefferson County Landing Zone
[flight time: 15 minutes]

1:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Jefferson County Landing Zone

Greeter: Park Superintendent

1:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Jefferson County Landing Zone via motorcade en route Light of the World Catholic Church
[drive time: 5 minutes]

1:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Light of the World Catholic Church

Greeters: Jerry Rohr, Pastor, Light of the World Catholic Church
John DeStefano, President, Jefferson County School Board
Dr. Jane Hammond, Superintendent, Jefferson County School District
Frank DeAngelis, Principal, Columbine High School

2:00 pm-
3:30 pm

**MEETING WITH FAMILIES OF VICTIMS
SANCTUARY**
Light of the World Catholic Church
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: The families of 12 victims will be in attendance.

-- Frank DeAngelis, Principal, Columbine High School, escorts the President and the First Lady to each table.

3:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Light of the World Catholic Church via motorcade en route Dakota Ridge High School
[drive time: 5 minutes]

3:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Dakota Ridge High School

Greeters:

- Dave Thomas, District Attorney
- John Stone, Sheriff
- Richard Sheehan, Commissioner
- Michelle Lawrence, Commissioner
- Ron Holiday, Manager
- Ed Perlmutter, State Senator
- Tom Blickensderfer, Senate Majority Leader (T)
- Norma Anderson, State Senator
- Rob Fairbanks, State Senator
- Don Lee, State Representative
- Sue Windels, State Representative (T)
- Pat Cronenberger, Mayor, Littleton
- Tori Merritts, First Vice President, Jefferson County School Board
- Dave DiGiacomo, Second Vice President, Jefferson County School Board
- Vice Chowdhury, Treasurer, Jefferson County School Board
- Heather Dinkel, Student Body President, Columbine High School
- Dinkel Family
- DeAngelis Family
- Tim MacDonnell, Principal, Dakota Ridge High School
- Sally Blanchard, Principal, Chatfield High School

3:45 pm-
5:15 pm
[5:45-7:15pm ET]

**REMARKS TO COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL COMMUNITY
GYMNASIUM**

Dakota Ridge High School

Remarks: Jeff Shesol

Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

POOL PRESS

Note: There will be a pre-program.

Note: There will be approximately 2000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the **President** and the First Lady, accompanied by Superintendent Dr. Jane Hammond, Principal Frank DeAngelis, and Heather Dinkel.
- Dr. Jane Hammond, Superintendent, Jefferson County School District, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Frank DeAngelis.
- Frank DeAngelis, Principal, Columbine High School, makes brief remarks and introduces Heather Dinkel.
- Heather Dinkel, Student Body President, Columbine High School, makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces the **President**.
- The **President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

5:20 pm-
5:25 pm

**POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY**

Dakota Ridge High School

5:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Dakota Ridge High School via motorcade en route Jefferson County Landing Zone [drive time: 5 minutes]

5:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Jefferson County Landing Zone

5:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Jefferson County Landing Zone via Marine One en route Denver International Airport [flight time: 15 minutes]

6:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Denver International Airport

Note: The First Lady will proceed to separate plane upon arrival. The President will hold aboard Air Force One until the First Lady has departed.

6:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Denver International Airport via Air Force One en route the Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 3 hours]
[time change: +2 hours]

11:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

11:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

11:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrive the Reflecting Pool

12:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

BC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**
WASHINGTON, DC

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1999

1999 MAY 19 PM 4:05

**MEETING WITH FAMILIES OF VICTIMS OF COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL
SHOOTINGS**

DATE: May 20, 1999
LOCATION: Light of the World Catholic Church
Jefferson County, Colorado
TIME: 2:00-3:30p.m.
FROM: Kris M. Balderston
Sean P. O'Shea

I. Purpose

To meet the families who lost children from the recent school shootings at Columbine High School in Colorado.

II. Background

On April 20, two students opened fire inside Columbine High School killing 12 students and one faculty member. After the incident, most of the families went into seclusion. The federal government, through the Departments of Treasury, Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services, have provided various forms of assistance to local school and law enforcement officials. Federal assistance has included financial assistance for funerals, mental health counselors, and technical assistance.

On April 25, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore attended a memorial service for the victims of the shooting at Columbine High School and laid flowers for the victims' families at a makeshift memorial site.

On April 22, Attorney General Reno visited Columbine to meet with students, federal and local law enforcement officials, victims' advocates, counselors, school officials, and family members. In addition, she spoke at the Light of the World Catholic Church at a community meeting that same day.

After the shootings, the students of Columbine moved to nearby Chatfield High School to resume classes. Columbine seniors will graduate on May 22. The local community came together in the wake of these tragedies to help the students move forward with their lives and cope with their emotional loss. The families of the victims have each been assigned individual liaisons to assist them with any needs. The church has served as a major community center throughout the aftermath of this tragedy.

These family members, including parents, grandparents, siblings, and other close relatives will

meet you at the church.

III. Participants

YOU

The First Lady

Frank DeAngelis , Principal of Columbine High School

Parents and Families of Victims (See Attached Sheet)

Victims' Advocates (See Attached Sheet)

IV. Press Plan

CLOSED PRESS

V. Sequence of Events

- YOU and the First Lady are greeted by Dr. Jane Hammond, Superintendent of Jefferson County Schools, Jon DeStefano, School Board President, and Frank DeAngelis, Principal, Columbine High School.
- YOU and the First Lady are accompanied by Principal DeAngelis into the Sanctuary.
- Principal DeAngelis introduces YOU and the First Lady to the families.
- YOU and the First Lady sit and meet with the family members.
- YOU and the First Lady move from table to table to meet with each of the 12 families.
- YOU and the First Lady depart.

Note: Frank DeAngelis will move YOU and the First Lady from table to table.

VI. Remarks

None.

VII. Attachments

- Agency Recovery Efforts on Behalf of Columbine School Shootings
- Background on Columbine High School Victims
- List of Shooting Victims' Families

B

BACKGROUND ON COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL VICTIMS

Cassie Bernall, 17

- Two years ago, Cassie became a born-again Christian. She was active in church youth programs, Bible study groups, and recently visited Britain. Her favorite movie was Mel Gibson's "Braveheart." Cassie was asked whether she believed in God, answered yes, and was then shot.

Steven Curnow (KUR-NOW), 14

- A freshman, Steven dreamed of being a Navy top gun F-15 pilot. He watched "Star Wars" movies so often he could recite dialogue. He played soccer as a boy and learned to referee to earn pocket money.
- Bob Curnow, Steven's father, is a Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) employee. Secretary Richardson called the Curnow family to express his condolences.

Corey DePooter (DEH-PUTER), 17

- Corey loved to golf, fish, and hunt, was a former wrestler, and recently took a maintenance job at a golf club to save money for a boat.

Kelly Fleming, 16

- Kelly was an aspiring songwriter and author, and wrote scores of poems and short stories based on her life experiences. She was learning to play the guitar and had just moved to Colorado from Phoenix, ten months ago. She was eager to get her driver's license and obtain a part-time job.

Matthew Kechter (KEK-TER), 16

- Matthew was a junior, who hoped to start for the football team. He lifted weights, played offense and defense, and maintained an "A" average in class.

Daniel Mauser, 15

- A sophomore, Daniel excelled in math and science, earned straight A's on his last report card, ran cross-country, and joined the debate team. He recently returned from a two-week trip to Paris with his French club.
- His father, Tom, has been very active as an advocate for Handgun Control, spoke at the White House event with the First Lady on May 8, and attended the anti-NRA rally in Denver, CO.

Daniel Rohrbough (ROAR-BAW), 15

- Dan helped at his father's electronics business and worked on family farms in Kansas during the summer. He enjoyed computer games, stereos, and home theater systems. He was shot while holding the exit door open for fleeing students.

Rachel Scott, 17

- Rachel played the lead in a student-written school play, "Smoke in the Room." She was also active in Celebration Christian Fellowship Church and liked photography. During the shootings, her younger brother Craig, 16, played dead in the library and helped lead others to safety.

Isaiah Shoels, 18

- Isaiah was due to graduate in May. He suffered health problems as a child and had undergone heart surgery twice. He wanted to attend an arts college and become a music executive. Though small in stature, he lifted weights, played football, wrestled, and could bench-press twice his weight. According to witnesses, he was shot in the head because he was black and an athlete.

Lauren Townsend, 18

- Lauren was a senior and captain of the girl's Varsity volleyball team coached by her mother; Other players said that she was "consumed" by the sport. She was a member of the National Honors Society, a candidate for class valedictorian, and wanted to major in biology in college.

Kyle Velasquez, 16

- A sophomore, Kyle idolized his 21-year-old brother Daniel. He dreamed of being a firefighter or a Navy pilot. He spent Sundays in the fall watching the Denver Broncos play.

William "Dave" Sanders, 47

- A computer and business teacher for 24 years, "Dave" coached girl's basketball and softball. During his first year (1997-98) the basketball team posted a winning record after finishing next to last the year before. He was married with three daughters and ten grandchildren. He was shot twice in the chest while directing students down the hallway to safety. He survived at least three hours until students were rescued.

C

AGENCY RECOVERY EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF COLUMBINE SCHOOL SHOOTINGS

The Department of Justice

- **The Office for Victims of Crime(OVC):** OVC provided supplemental funding to Jefferson County totaling \$1.5 million to assist in their efforts to meet the extraordinary burdens imposed upon Littleton victims and their families. The Victims of Crime Act grant funds, which amounts to half of the total funds, will be used to support compensation for up to \$20,000 per victim. This money will be used to pay for costs associated with funeral expenses, medical and hospital care, lost wages by parents needing time off work for childcare, and mental health services.
- **Supplemental Grant:** A victim assistance supplemental grant will be used to partly fund the Columbine Resource Assistance Center, a new center that will offer mental health counseling, victim assistance services and a teen drop-in site. This grant will account for the other half of the total DOJ funding.
- **Overtime and Other Assistance:** DOJ has also agreed to reimburse the Jefferson County Sheriff's office, the Jefferson County Schools, and the other affected law enforcement agencies for overtime accrued in the immediate aftermath of the incident. Additionally, funding for additional security required at Jefferson County schools and victim counseling centers will be provided. These funds will be distributed through the Colorado Department of Public Safety. This understanding was reached with the State on April 24 and has enabled the Jefferson County School District to secure increased security services that they would otherwise have had no ability to fund. Recent estimates from the Colorado Department of Public Safety total approximately \$1.4 million. DOJ is currently reviewing the potential for additional funds that may be used for increased security within the school district during the 1999-2000 school year. These funds would be used to help ensure appropriate security and reassurance for the district's students during the process of long term planning.

The Department of Education

- **Technical Assistance:** DOEd linked several school security experts with the Jefferson County school security officer in charge and helped facilitate a visit by the Superintendent of Springfield, OR to Colorado. These experts helped Jefferson County Schools' security staff identify steps they need to ensure security for all students.
- **Recovery Efforts:** DOEd staff continue to work closely with Jefferson County School officials to secure resources necessary for recovery. Jefferson County Public Schools have submitted a request for approximately \$850,000 (costs incurred from April 20-May 31, 1999).

The Department of Health and Human Services

- The Center for Mental Health Services of SAMHSA is the primary agency working with Justice and Education on the Department response to the Columbine shootings. During the week of May 17-25, a State-to-State needs assessment team will meet in Jefferson County consisting of representatives from HHS, the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, the National Technical Assistance Center, and representatives from the State Mental Health Agencies of California, Louisiana and Colorado.
- Their task was to assess both the short and long term mental health needs of the community impacted by the shooting. The team expects to submit a report to the school district, based on their findings, in the next few weeks.

D

LIST OF SHOOTING VICTIMS' FAMILIES

Cassie Bernall (17)

Brad and Misty Bernall (parents)

Chris Bernall (brother, 15)

Hal and Laura Jones (grandparents)

Lee and Jasmine Jorgensen (grandparents)

Steven Curnow (KUR-NOW) (14): You will separately with the mother and father.

Bob Curnow (father)

Bill and Kathy Curnow (grandparents)

Jill Curnow (aunt)

Ryan Curnow (uncle)

Sue Curnow (mother)

Nancy Curnow (sister, 19)

Ray and Charlotte Brandenburger (grandparents)

Richard Brandenburger (uncle)

Jim Brandenburger (uncle)

Corey DePooter (DEH-PUTER) (17)

Neal and Patricia DePooter (parents)

Jena DePooter (sister, 16)

Kelly Fleming (16)

Don and Dee Fleming (parents)

Erin (sister, 18)

Matthew Kechter (KEK-TER) (16)

Joe and Ann Kechter (parents)

Adam Kechter (brother, 12)

Daniel Mauser (15)

Tom and Linda Mauser (parents)

Christine (sister, 13)

Daniel Rohrbough (ROAR-BAW) (15)

Sue and Rich Petrone (mother and stepfather)

Brian Rohrbough (father)

Lisa Mauer

Matt Petrone (brother, 21)

Nicole Petrone (sister, 17)

Andrew Petrone (brother, 13)

William "Dave" Sanders (47)

Linda Sanders (wife)

Angela Sanders (daughter)

Connie Sanders (daughter)

Cindy Thuiroin (daughter)

Melody Smith (Linda's sister)

Rich Jarman (nephew)

Rachel Scott (17): You will separately with the mother and father.

Beth Scott and Larry Nimmo (mother and stepfather)

Dana Scott (sister)

Betheny and Don McCandless (sister and spouse)

Craig Scott (brother, 16)

Michael Scott (brother)

Darrell Scott and Sandy Hollingshead (father and stepmother)

Cory Hollingshead (brother, 20)

Tyler Hollingshead (brother, 17)

Billy Eperhart (family counselor)

Larry Scott (brother)

Jeff Scott

Isaiah Shoels (18)

Michael and Vonda Shoels (parents)

Melissa Shoels (sister)

Michelle Shoels (sister)

Anthony Shoels (son)

Baka Shoels

Sam Riddel (advisor)

Lauren Townsend (18): You will separately with the mother and father.

Rick and Sue Townsend (father and stepmother)

Dawn Anna and Bruce Beck (mother and stepfather)

Josh Townsend (brother)

Kristin Townsend (sister)

Shane Frakes (Kristin's fiancée)

Kyle Velasquez (16)

Al and Phyllis Velasquez (parents)

Daniel Velasquez (brother, 21)

Rose Cordova (aunt)

Gloria Alire (aunt)

Krista Velasquez (Daniel's fiancée) and baby, Andrea (2)

Victim Advocates:

Betzy Biknase

Beverley Wiese

Danielle Rice

Paula Kittay

Karen Joyce-McMahon

Carrie Wecker

Rachael Nelson

Diana Breuske

Carol Malegiza

Superintendents:

Jane Hammond

Gene Huddle

E

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1999

99 MAY 18 PM 7:57

REMARKS TO THE COLUMBINE COMMUNITY

DATE: May 20, 1999
LOCATION: Dakota Ridge High School
Jefferson County, Colorado
TIME: 3:45 - 4:15p.m.
FROM: Kris M. Balderston
Sean P. O'Shea

I. Purpose

To deliver remarks to the Jefferson County, Colorado, community after the recent school shootings.

II. Background

The Columbine High School students recently joined students at nearby Chatfield High School to resume classes after the shooting. Although the Columbine students are attending classes at Chatfield, you will be speaking at Dakota Ridge High School since classes will be in recess during your remarks. Dakota Ridge expressed interest in helping the students of Columbine and they feel this is their opportunity.

This gathering will include a variety of groups who have been dealing with the Columbine school shootings throughout the last month. Those in attendance will anticipate a forward-looking message. Seniors from Columbine, who will be in the audience, will graduate in two days, on May 22. The commencement is continuing as planned and will also have a similar theme of looking toward the future.

III. Participants

YOU

The First Lady

Jon DeStefano, School Board President, Jefferson County School District

Dr. Jane Hammond, Superintendent, Jefferson County School District

Frank DeAngelis, Principal, Columbine High School

Heather Dinkel, Student Body President, Columbine High School

IV. Press Plan

POOL PRESS

V. Sequence of Events

- Off Stage Announcement of YOU, the First Lady, Dr. Jane Hammond, Jon DeStefano, Frank DeAngelis, and Heather Dinkell.
- Dr. Jane Hammond, Superintendent of Jefferson County Schools, welcomes and introduces Principal Frank DeAngelis.
- Frank DeAngelis, Principal of Columbine High School, delivers brief remarks and introduces Ms. Dinkel.
- Heather Dinkel, Columbine High School Student Body President, delivers brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady delivers brief remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU deliver brief remarks.
- YOU work a ropeline.
- YOU depart.

NOTE: John Cougar Mellencamp will have performed prior to your arrival.

VI. Remarks

To be prepared by speechwriting.

VII. Audience

Injured Columbine Students With Whom You Spoke over the Telephone:

Sean Graves

Patrick Ireland

Groups:

Columbine High School Students

Columbine Student who have recovered from their physical injuries (seated in separate section)

Families of Shooting Victims

Emergency Workers and Police

Columbine High School Faculty

Chatfield and Dakota Ridge Student Government Representatives

Elected Officials:

Colorado Attorney General Ken Salazar

Colorado Senate Majority Leader Tom Blickensderfer

Colorado State Senator Ed Perlmutter

Colorado State Senator Bryant Sullivant

Colorado State Senator Jim Congrove

Colorado State Senator John Evans

Colorado State Senator Norma Anderson

Colorado State Representative Mark Paschall

Colorado State Representative Penn Pfiffer

Colorado State Representative Glenn Scott
Colorado State Representative Scott McKay
Colorado State Representative John Witwer
Colorado State Representative Don Lee
Colorado State Representative Maryann Keller
Colorado State Representative Sue Windels
Littleton Mayor Pat Cronenberger
Jefferson County District Attorney Dave Thomas
Jefferson County Sheriff John Stone
Jefferson County Commissioner Richard Sheehan
Jefferson County Commissioner Michelle Lawrence
Jefferson County Manager Ron Holiday

F

Revised Draft 05/19/99 4:00pm
Jeff Shesol

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO STUDENTS OF COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL
DAKOTA RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL
JEFFERSON COUNTY, COLORADO
May 20, 1999**

Acknowledgments: the First Lady; Gov. Bill Owens; Rep. Diana DeGette [de-GET]; Rep. Scott McInnis TBD; Jon DeStefano, Jefferson County School Board Pres., Dr. Jane Hammond, Superintendent; Frank DeAngelis, Principal of Columbine H.S.; Heather Dinkle, Student Body Pres., Columbine H.S.; student council reps. from Chatfield H.S. & Dakota Ridge H.S.; emergency workers; all the students & faculty of Columbine; the families of those killed and injured.

I want to thank everyone here for inviting Hillary and me to join you here in Jefferson County, to talk and to listen and to spend time with you. I particularly want to thank the families we met with earlier today at the Light of the World Catholic Church.

This has been a long, difficult month for them, for all of you and for all America. You have suffered losses of the most terrible kind. You've lost friends, and family, and a certain kind of innocence that no young person should have to part with so soon or so suddenly. And what you're left with is a lot of unanswered questions. There may be some truth to some of the easy answers, but ultimately, we don't really understand much beyond how badly we feel. Lately I've been thinking of an old hymn I used to hear in Arkansas. It goes: "Further along we know all about it. Further along we'll understand why. Rise up, my brothers, and walk in the sunshine. Further along we'll understand why."

You've heard a lot of condolences in the past month, and there's little I can add to the many thoughts and prayers that, I hope, have reached you from around the world. But I have come to Colorado because I want you to know how much America cares about you, and how very much we have learned from all of you. This kind of incident is like a flash of lightning: it can blind us, but it can also illuminate. When we look at Jefferson County, many of us see a community that looks like our own; and we know that if acts of evil can happen here, they can happen elsewhere. But we also see a community that is fundamentally sound and strong. I think most Americans would hope that if they had to face the terrible trials you have faced, they would respond with the same compassion and courage.

Like the hymn says: you are rising up, walking in the sunshine, moving forward. You've returned to school. You've returned to sports, like the remarkable Girls' Soccer team I've heard so much about. Even though you didn't win the championship, the important thing is that you were out there playing. All of you, in your own ways, are looking toward the future, whether it's

commencement and college or, right now, just a summer job. These may sound like ordinary things, the stuff of life, and that's what they are; but under the circumstances, they take an effort that is truly extraordinary. Even though the worst has happened, you have reached within yourselves and summoned what is best. I am proud of you -- and you should be proud of what you've done.

I think what has impressed me the most these past weeks is the way you have held fast to your faith. It is a remarkable thing. Just watching these events on television, or reading about them in the papers, a lot of people have been shaken to their foundations. And still -- despite all you've endured -- you still believe in the goodness and grace of a loving God. The rest of us can see how your faith anchors you. It strengthens and sustains you. It is a powerful thing, and a powerful thing to behold.

I know many of you are still hurting. You are in mourning, and that's going to hurt for a long time. But while we mourn, we can also learn. We can learn and -- more important -- we can act. There is no better way to transcend this tragedy, or to honor the lives you have lost, than to use what you have learned to create a better future. A future where hatred and distrust no longer distort the mind or corrupt the soul. A future where what we have in common is more important than what drives us apart. A future worthy of our full potential as individuals, as communities, and as a nation. If you build that future, it would be the most powerful monument you could make to the lives you've lost.

Across America, we've already started building that better future. You've had a lot to do with that. I'm not sure if you know how true that is. You're at the epicenter of an enormous shockwave, and it's changing a lot of the American landscape -- the way we think about our schools, our families, ourselves. You've touched our hearts and stirred us to action. We've even set up a national campaign to make sure we seize this moment and make it a time of real and lasting change. I know that after meeting all of you, I'll return to Washington even more convinced that there is more we must do to replace the culture of violence with a culture of values; more we must do to keep guns out of the wrong hands; and more we must do to ensure that every vulnerable child is identified early, and gets the help they need.

Two days from now is Columbine's commencement. I know it will be bittersweet -- not everything you hoped it would be when you first walked through those doors as freshmen. For one thing, you couldn't have imagined that your rivals at Chatfield would be cheering you on. Even for those of you who have another year or two -- or three -- to go, I urge you to think of graduation day as another important step you take together, walking in that sunshine, moving forward through life's journey. In the Book of Isaiah, it says: "Your sun shall set no more, and your moon no more withdraw; for the Lord shall be a light to you forever, and your days of mourning shall be ended." Thank you and God bless you.

G

May 19, 1999

99 MAY 19 PM 6:55

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Craig Hughes, Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Colorado Background

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	629,681	40%	Dole/Kemp	691,846	46%
Bush/Quayle	562,850	36%	Clinton/Gore	671,150	44%
Perot/Stockdale	366,010	23%	Perot/Choate	99,628	7%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President was in Littleton on April 20, 1999, to meet with the families of the Columbine High School shooting victims and speak at the memorial service.

The Vice President was in Denver on January 23, 1999, to address the Latin American Educational Foundation Gala.

The Vice President was in Denver on October 6, 1998, for a forum on planned growth and a joint fundraiser to benefit the Dottie Lamm for U.S. Senate (D), Gail Schoettler for Governor (D), and Mark Udall (D) for Congress campaigns.

The First Lady was in Denver on September 24, 1998, for a joint Dottie Lamm for Senate/Gail Schoettler for Governor fundraiser and a class size reduction event.

The President was in Aspen for a DNC retreat July 26-28, 1998.

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady will be in Mesa Verde on May 20, 1999 as part of her Southwest Treasures Tour.

The Vice President is scheduled to be in Denver for Gore 2000 events on June 22.

You are scheduled to be in Aspen for a DNC retreat July 23-24.

1998 ELECTION RESULTS

U.S. Senate

Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R) easily defeated former Colorado First Lady and *Denver Post* columnist Dottie Lamm. Campbell received 63% of the vote compared to Lamm's 35%.

According to exit polling, Campbell won support from more than 90 percent of Republican voters, 65 percent of unaffiliated voters, and 20 percent of Democrats. Campbell has become the first statewide office holder since Henry Teller in 1903 to be re-elected as a senator after switching parties.

Governor

In the race to replace Governor Roy Romer (D), State Treasurer Bill Owens (R) narrowly defeated Lt. Governor Gail Schoettler (D) 49% to 48%.

Lt. Gov. Schoettler narrowed the gap during the last two weeks after trailing as much as 12% but could not quite catch Owens, who is the first Republican to serve as governor of Colorado in over two decades.

Attorney General

Attorney Ken Salazar (D) defeated El Paso County District Attorney John Suthers (R) 50% to 49% to become the first Hispanic to hold statewide office in Colorado history. He was also the only Colorado Democrat to win statewide in 1998.

First Congressional District

The first district is made up of the city and county of Denver, plus small parts of Adams and Arapahoe counties. Incumbent Rep. Diana DeGette (D) easily defeated Republican opponent Nancy McClanahan, 67% to 30% to retain the seat once held by Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D).

Second Congressional District

The second Congressional District extends north from the Denver suburbs, and includes most of Jefferson County and all of Boulder County. State Rep. Mark Udall won this coveted district seat with a narrow victory over Republican challenger Bob Greenlee, 50% to 47%.

Udall solidified his win by carrying the city of Boulder, the liberal stronghold where Greenlee had been a councilman for 15 years, and Gilpin and Adams counties. The seat was open due to the retirement of Rep. David Skaggs (D).

Sixth Congressional District

Colorado's sixth district encompasses the suburbs to the south, east, and west of Denver, including Lakewood, Cherry Hills, and Wheat Ridge. Former think tank director Tom Tancredo (R) defeated Democratic activist and real estate developer Henry Strauss (D), 55% to 43% to keep the seat in Republican hands after the retirement of Rep. Dan Schaeffer (R). Representative Tancredo refused to attend the traditional White House reception for newly elected Members, and also boycotted the President's State of the Union Address.

BALLOT ISSUES

Private School Tax Credits

Voters rejected Amendment 17, 60% to 40%, which would have provided a \$2500 tax credit for parents to send their children to private schools. The defeat of Amendment 17 marked the second time in six years that Coloradans have rejected a ballot initiative concerning tuition tax credits or school vouchers.

Parental Notification

This measure, which requires the notification of one parent and a waiting period of at least two days after parental notification before anyone under the age of 18 could receive an abortion, passed by a 55% to 45% margin. The measure also stipulates that doctors who perform an abortion without notification would face misdemeanor criminal charges. Abortion-rights activists have vowed to file with the courts to challenge its constitutionality.

Late-Term Abortions

A measure that would have made it a crime punishable by up to eight years in prison for any doctor to perform a late-term abortion was defeated by a narrow 51% to 49% margin.

Stadium Referendum

Denver Broncos owner Pat Bowlen was handed a new \$360 million stadium by voters in the metro area. Metro area residents voted to extend the collection of the one tenth of a cent sales tax that was initially passed to pay for the Coors Field Baseball Stadium through the year 2012 to help pay for a new football stadium for the Denver Broncos. Residents will shoulder 75 percent of the cost of the stadium. Bowlen will pay 25 percent, or about \$100 million, excluding interest.

1999 MAYORAL RACE

Mayor Wellington Webb (D) was easily re-elected to a third term on May 4, 1999, garnering 81% of the vote. Webb defeated Reverend Gil Ford (D), Richard Grimes (D), and Stephannie Huey (D). By gaining a majority of the vote in the nonpartisan primary, Webb was able to win the general election without a runoff. The last time that happened in Denver was 1979, when incumbent Mayor Bill McNichols won by a landslide.

HOT ISSUES

1999 Legislative Session

With control of the Governor's office and both chambers of the legislature for the first time since 1975, Republicans were expected to enact sweeping changes in state law. Instead, the legislative session will be remembered as the year that a horrific crime abruptly ended the progress of a package of gun-rights bills.

The highlights of the legislative session were:

- A reduction of the state income tax from 5% to 4.75%, cutting state revenue by more than \$220 million.
- Elimination of the "marriage penalty" in state income tax.
- The failure of numerous pieces of social legislation, including a ban on late-term abortions, banning official recognition of same-sex marriages, and banning discrimination of the basis of sexual orientation.
- The abandonment of two pro-gun measures in the wake of the Columbine shootings. The bills would have over-ridden local gun control laws and made it easier to carry concealed weapons. "Our total focus should be with those families," said state Senator Ken Chlouber (R), sponsor of the concealed weapons bill. "Anything this General Assembly could discuss is insignificant compared to that loss." However, not all Republicans are on that message. Majority Leader Doug Dean (R) said "I would feel safer knowing that there was a teacher at my kid's school who was a concealed weapons permit holder who could intervene in a situation like this."

- Failure to pass “right-to-work” legislation banning compulsory membership in a union as a condition of employment.
- Failure, in a full Senate vote, to pass a “paycheck protection act,” which would have prohibited government entities from deducting funds from the paychecks of public employees – including union dues – that could be used for political purposes.
- Authorization of a voter referendum on whether to issue \$2.3 billion in revenue anticipation bonds for highway projects (see more comprehensive briefing below).

Transportation Issues

Led by Governor Bill Owens (R), the Colorado legislature approved a transportation referendum to go before the voters in 1999. The referendum asks whether the state should issue \$2.3 billion in bonds in anticipation of future revenue. The highly controversial proposal, which relies heavily on anticipated federal funding, received a blow in early May when the Federal Transit Administration released its annual funding report. Denver’s request for federal assistance on an \$847 million light-rail line between Denver and Douglas County was one of 22 projects classified as “not recommended.” That means residents will be in a position of voting on whether to borrow against federal grants that may not come through.

The \$2.3 billion bond also includes widening Interstate 25, which was one of Owens’ major campaign promises.

NRA Convention

The National Rifle Association held its annual gathering in Denver on April 30, just days after the tragedy at Columbine. The NRA significantly scaled back on the event, including canceling of their most popular segment -- a demonstration in which guests can view hundreds of different kinds of weapons, including assault rifles. Local community leaders, including Denver Mayor Wellington Webb (D), asked the NRA to move the conference out of Denver or cancel it in light of the tragedy at Columbine High School. At the conference, protesters outnumbered participants nearly two-to-one.

Gun Control Organization Founded

A bipartisan group launched a gun-control lobbying effort on May 13 in an effort to “end the atrocious proliferation of firearms.” Honorary chairman of the group include former Governor’s John Love (R) and Dick Lamm (D), and board members include former Secretary of State Mary Estill Buchanan (D) and former Attorney General J.D. MacFarlane (D).

Tom Mauser, the father of a 15-year-old sophomore killed at Columbine, joined Lamm and Love in attacking the NRA and Colorado’s Republican Senators, Wayne Allard and Ben Campbell, for opposing legislation that would have required criminal background checks at gun shows. “When I heard the news about what happened in the Senate, I felt like I had been kicked in the stomach,” Mauser said. “I could not understand, how, after what happened in Columbine, we would not remove the gun-show loophole.”

Colorado Avalanche

The Avalanche defeated the Detroit Red Wings four games to two to advance to the Eastern Conference Finals of the NHL playoffs. The Avalanche stormed back with four consecutive wins after losing the first two games at home.

Democratic National Convention

Denver Mayor Wellington Webb and former Governor Roy Romer enthusiastically supported Denver's ultimately unsuccessful bid to host the Democratic National Convention in the year 2000. Although Denver did not get the Convention, they believe that by being one of the finalists they are in a strong position for a future bid.

POLITICAL DATA

U.S. Senate: 2R
U.S. House: 4R, 2D
State Senate: 20R/15D
State House: 40R/25D

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R)
Rep. Diana DeGette (D-01)
Rep. Scott McInnis (R-03)
Rep. Joel Hefley (R-05)

Senator Wayne Allard (R)
Rep. Mark Udall (D-02)
Rep. Bob Schaffer (R-04)
Rep. Tom Tancredo (R-06)

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor:	Bill Owens (R)
Lt. Governor:	Joe Rogers (R)
Secretary of State:	Victoria Buckley (R)
Attorney General:	Ken Salazar (D)
State Treasurer:	Mike Coffman (R)

COLORADO AT A GLANCE

- The estimated 1998 population of Colorado was 3,971,000, making it the 25th largest state.
- Voter registration is 35.7% Republican, 30.5% Democrat, and 33.6% Other.
- 10% of residents are 65 years or older.
- Average age of residents is 35 years old and the average income is \$30,140.
- The region is 80.7% White, 3.9% Black, 1.7% Asian, 1% American Indian, 12.9% Hispanic origin.
- In 1996, Voter turnout was 1,510,704, 53% of the voting age population.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'99 MAY 19 PM 7:58

May 19, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—LITTLETON AND DENVER, COLORADO

State Education Board Gives District Grant for Part of Columbine Costs: On May 13, the Jefferson County School District won a \$597,000 grant from the state board of education. The money, which comes from the board's contingency fund, will help cover unanticipated expenses related to the shootings. DOEd and DOJ are working together to find sources of funds that could be used to satisfy the district's request for an additional \$850,000 to cover expenses incurred between April 20 and May 31. DOEd and DOJ are also working to determine additional costs beyond May 31 and identify possible sources of funding. The school district has established a separate fund for all expenses related to Columbine, which the superintendent has estimated at \$50 million. (DOEd)

County Sets up School Security Task Force: On May 13, at its first meeting since the shootings at Columbine High School, the Jefferson County school board voted to establish a task force to explore ways to improve school safety. DOEd helped the district contact school safety experts to help determine the best approach for formulating a new school safety plan. (DOEd)

Victims of Columbine High School Shooting: Bob Curnow, a DOE Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) employee, lost his 14-year-old son, Steven Curnow, in the Columbine shootings. Five other families at WAPA had children at Columbine High School on April 20; the wife of an employee at DOE's Rocky Flats Facility also works at the high school. Secretary Richardson called the Curnow family to express his condolences and sent notes to all the DOE families involved with the high school. (DOE)

Shattuck Chemical - Denver Radium Site: The City of Denver and numerous community groups have raised concerns with EPA's cleanup of the Shattuck Chemical - Denver Radium Superfund Site. The city and residents argue that EPA should have transported the contaminated waste offsite to a remote hazardous waste disposal facility instead of treating it on site. Both EPA and the State of Colorado are confident that the actions taken at the site fully protect public health. However, EPA has met with and will continue to meet with Denver Mayor Webb, Representative DeGette (who supports the city), and the community to address their concerns. The group will next meet on May 22. (EPA)

99 MAY 19 PM5:03

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 2.7%:** The unemployment rate in Colorado has declined from 6.1% to 2.7% since 1993.
- **455,300 New Jobs:** 455,300 new jobs have been created in Colorado since 1993 -- an average of 73,832 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 43,900 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **424,400 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 424,400 new private sector jobs have been created in Colorado -- an average of 68,822 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 37,050 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **18,100 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 18,100 manufacturing jobs have been created in Colorado since 1993 -- an average of 2,935 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 725 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **59,900 New Construction Jobs:** 59,900 construction jobs have been created in Colorado since 1993 -- an average of 9,714 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 4,850 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997. In Colorado, the poverty rate has fallen from 9.9% in 1993 to 8.2% in 1997--down 1.7% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **75,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 37,000 Colorado workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 38,000 more, received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 409,000 families in Colorado.**
- **Home Ownership Has Increased In Colorado:** Home Ownership in Colorado has increased from 63.5% to 66.4% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Homebuilding Up 12.7%:** Home building in Colorado has increased 12.7% per year since 1993.
- **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 Colorado this year.
- **4.1% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Colorado has seen a 4.1% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993. In contrast total bank loans and leases fell over 4.7% during the previous administration.
- **0.9% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, Colorado has experienced a 0.9% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 11.8% during the previous administration.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 9,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 9,000 Colorado children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Colorado will receive \$46.4 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$20.8 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Colorado'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. Colorado receives \$13.2 million in 1999 to hire about 339 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, Colorado would receive \$ 15 million in fiscal year 2000 to support a total of 418 teachers.

- **\$5.4 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Colorado receives \$5.4 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.
- **Nearly \$4 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Colorado receives \$3.9 million -- doubling its funding over FY97 -- for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Over \$70 Million for Students Most in Need:** Colorado receives \$70.3 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families. [FY99]
- **\$96.7 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Colorado will receive \$96.7 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$4.5 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 51,700 Colorado 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. Colorado will receive \$11.7 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Colorado students work their way through college.
- **Over 1,000 Have Served in Colorado through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,347 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Colorado'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. **101,000 students in Colorado will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 124,000 students in Colorado will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Colorado's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Colorado will receive \$7.2 million in 1999 to help 4,290 of Colorado'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 12% in Colorado:** Since 1992, serious crime in Colorado has fallen 12%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 30% and 11% respectively. In Denver, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 24%, with a 27% drop in murder and a 31% drop in robbery. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Colorado** -- Colorado's juvenile violent crime arrests have decreased 54% between 1992 and 1997, with Colorado's juvenile murder arrests dropping 33%. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **1,083 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,083 new police officers in communities across Colorado. [through 5/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Colorado, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Denver and Fort Collins. 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 \$5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Colorado received \$5.4 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.

- **Over \$800,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Colorado received over \$800,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$153,000 increase over FY97.
- **Over \$5 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Colorado's Schools:** Colorado has received over \$5 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING COLORADO RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **81,634 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 81,634 fewer people on welfare in Colorado now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 64% decrease. [through 12/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 142%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$82 million -- or 142% -- in Colorado since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Colorado:** 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 15.2 percent in Colorado.**
- **\$21.2 Million for Colorado Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Colorado received \$9.9 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$4.9 million in funding), helping Colorado welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$6.4 million in competitive grants were awarded to Colorado 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 COLORADO'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 72,000 uninsured children in Colorado the balanced budget provided more than \$41 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 50,200 children in Colorado.
- **Helping Over 74,000 Colorado 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, Colorado received \$39.8 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 74,700 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 6,000 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 Colorado in 1997, 94% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 88% received the vaccine for polio; 94% 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 \$43.8 Million** Between 1993 and 1998, Colorado communities received \$43.8 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 43% in Colorado:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 43% in Colorado by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 54,500 of Colorado's youth will be kept from smoking and 17,400 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **1,810,000 Americans in Colorado Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Colorado enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,810,000 people in Colorado 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, 890,000 Colorado 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

- **4 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 4 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Colorado. These sites are found in Denver, Boulder, Commerce City and Aspen [through FY98]. There was only one site cleaned up in Colorado during the previous twelve years combined.
- **\$11.3 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Colorado will receive \$10 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, Colorado will receive \$1.27 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Colorado:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Colorado -- Englewood, North Stapleton, Lakewood and Sand Creek Corridor-- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Colorado's Communities:** Denver was designated an Enterprise Community in December, 1994 and was awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 1,500 To 1,800 New Affordable Housing Units in Colorado 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 Colorado alone, this proposal would mean an additional 1,500 - 1,800 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$17.7 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Colorado has received \$17.7 million in disaster relief. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$1.4 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Colorado has received over \$1.4 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$15.6 million for emergency relief in response

to natural disasters and \$4.7 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 59,428 jobs. [through FY98]

- **Over \$341 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Colorado received over \$341 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.
- **Transit Funding:** The Federal Transit Administration has provided approximately \$238 million in funding since 1993 to support public transportation in the State of Colorado.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
GRAMBLING, LOUISIANA

May 23, 1999

Staff Copy

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Sunday, May 23, 1999

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MAY 22 PM 181
Sunday, May 23, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

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KAREN BURCHARD

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JULIE EDDY

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ADVANCE LEAD:
(GRAMBLING, LA)

FLO MCAFEE

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9269

STAFF OFFICE: 43-220

WHCA PAGER: 5353

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly to mostly cloudy with isolated evening rain showers. Winds west-southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 57 to 62. High 79 to 84.

GRAMBLING, LOUISIANA

Partly cloudy to mostly sunny. Winds southeast to southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 63 to 68. High 85 to 90.

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

Sunday, May 23, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Sunday, May 23, 1999
*Final Schedule***

5:30	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
5:35	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
5:45	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
5:55	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base Greeter: Lieutenant Colonel Rob Taylor, Outgoing Director of Protocol, Andrews Air Force Base
6:10	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Barksdale Air Force Base [flight time: 2 hours, 35 minutes] [time change: -1 hour]
7:45	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Barksdale Air Force Base Greeters: Lieutenant General Ronald Marcotte, 8 th Air Force Command Ruth Marcotte Colonel William Fraser Bev Fraser Colonel Jack Ihle Donna Ihle
8:00	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Barksdale Air Force Base via Marine One en route Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone [flight time: 40 minutes]
8:40	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone

May 22, 1999 (3:22PM)

Sunday, May 23, 1999

8:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone via motorcade en route Grambling State University
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Grambling State University

Greeters: President Steve Favors, Grambling State University
James Crawley, Lincoln Parish Police Juror
Charles Owens, Lincoln Parish Police Juror
Council Member Martha Adnrus
Council Member Margaret Bryan
Council Member Beverly Spearman
Council Member Birdex Copeland, Jr.
Council Member A.D. Smith, Jr.
City Clerk Pamela Stringfellow
Mayor Dan Hollingsworth, Rustin
Mayor Willie Davis, Farmerville
Mayor Ed Harris, Richwood

9:10 am-

9:25 am

MEET AND GREET
STADIUM SUPPORT
Grambling State University
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 12 Grambling State University faculty and students in attendance.

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

Sunday, May 23, 1999

9:30 am-
10:30 am

GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
EDDIE ROBINSON STADIUM
Grambling State University
Remarks: Paul Glastris, June Shih
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Dr. Steve Favors.
- The National Anthem is performed.
- Reverend E. Edward Jones, President, National Baptist Convention of America, delivers the Invocation.
- Mayor John Williams delivers greeting.
- Bobby Jindal, Acting President, University of Louisiana System, makes brief remarks.
- Tony Eason, Jr., President, Grambling State University Student Government, makes brief remarks.
- Martha Fondel, Miss Grambling, makes brief remarks.
- Musical selection by the Grambling State University Marching Band.
- Dr. Steve Favors, President, Grambling State University, presents the President with an Honorary Doctor of Laws and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and departs.

Note: The presentation of degrees will occur after the President departs.

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

Sunday, May 23, 1999

10:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Grambling State University via motorcade en route Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone

Greeters: Tommy Sisemore, Director of Athletic Facilities, Louisiana
Tech University

10:50 am- **POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS**
10:55 am **LANDING ZONE**

Note: The President will greet 10 AmeriCorps volunteers prior to departure.

11:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Louisiana Tech University Landing Zone via Marine One en route Barksdale Air Force Base
[flight time: 40 minutes]

11:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Barksdale Air Force Base

Greeters: Lieutenant General Ronald Marcotte
Colonel Will Fraser
Colonel Jack Ihle
Paul Hogan
Johnnie Hogan
Melissa Manuel
Matthew Manuel
Alston Johnson
Tanner Johnson
Mason Johnson

11:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Barksdale Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: approximately 2 hours, 10 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

3:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

3:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

3:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Reflecting Pool

May 22, 1999 (3:22PM)

Sunday, May 23, 1999

3:40 pm THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

3:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

May 22, 1999 (2:48PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 22, 1999

GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT SPEECH

DATE:	May 23, 1999
LOCATION:	Eddie Robinson Stadium Grambling State University
EVENT TIME:	9:15am – 10:30am
FROM:	Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To make remarks on the challenges facing families in the new economy. You will announce two new proposals to make leave more affordable for American workers, and release a new report that examines the “time crunch” that parents increasingly feel as they struggle to balance their responsibilities at home and at work.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be addressing an audience of over 20,000 students, faculty, graduates and their families, and community members. Grambling State University has a student population of 5,770, and approximately 500 are graduating this year. The student body is 83% African-American, and 58% of students are between the ages of 20-25. Approximately 95% of students receive financial aid, with 66% receiving PELL grants in 1998. The university is ranked 5th among all American colleges and universities in conferring baccalaureate degrees in all disciplines to African-Americans, and 1st in conferring bachelor or science degrees to African-Americans in the field of Computer and Information Science.

Grambling State University is a public, coeducational, historically black university, and was founded in 1901 as a relief school for black farmers. At the request of the Farmers' Relief Association of Ruston, LA, Dr. Booker T. Washington sent Charles P. Adams from Tuskegee Institute to establish the Colored Industrial and Agricultural School of Lincoln Parish in 1901. In 1905 the school moved to its current location, and was renamed the North Louisiana Agricultural and Industrial Institute. The school expanded over the years, and was ultimately granted university status in 1974, at which time it adopted its present name. The Grambling State University motto is “The Place Where Everyone is Somebody”.

In April the Board of Supervisors of the University of Louisiana System approved a request to confer upon you the honorary degree, *Doctor of Laws*. This honorary degree will be presented to you during the commencement ceremony.

At today's commencement you will make the following announcements:

Working to Make Parental Leave More Affordable. A 1996 study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave found that loss of wages was the most significant barrier to parents taking advantage of unpaid leave following the birth or adoption of a child. Today, you will direct the Secretary of Labor to propose new regulations and model state legislation to enable states to develop innovative ways of using the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system to support parents taking leave to care for a newborn or adopted child. Several states recently have asked the Administration whether they could use the UI system for this purpose consistent with federal law. The new regulations will authorize this expansion of the UI system, thereby allowing states that wish to use unemployment insurance to assist new parents to put their plans into effect.

Enabling Federal Workers to Take Paid Leave to Care for Sick Family Members. In an effort to set an example for all employers, you will also direct the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to revise its government-wide regulations to allow federal employees to use up to 12 weeks of accrued sick leave each year to care for a spouse, son, daughter, or parent with a "serious health condition," as that term is defined for the purpose of applying the Family and Medical Leave Act. Currently, the amount of sick leave that can be used to care for a family member who is ill is limited to 13 days each year for most federal employees. By enabling federal workers to use the sick leave they have earned, according to conditions established by the FMLA, this measure will remove a significant barrier to caring for a family member with a serious health condition. You will also direct the OPM to establish an Interagency Family Friendly Workplace Working Group to develop, promote, and evaluate federal family friendly workplace initiatives. You have previously taken other actions to ensure that the federal government is a model employer, including: allowing federal employees to donate annual leave to other employees; expanding flexible family-friendly work arrangements, such as job sharing, career part-time employment, alternative work schedules, telecommuting, and satellite work locations; and directing improvements in the quality of federally sponsored child care.

A New Study on the Amount of Time Available for Families. You will release a report by your Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) today that details the factors that have led to decreased amounts of time available for parents to spend with their children. The report, *Families and the Labor Market, 1969-1999: Analyzing the "Time Crunch,"* demonstrates that the increase in hours mothers spend in paid work, combined with the shift toward single-parent families, has resulted in families experiencing an average decrease of 22 hours a week (14 percent) in time that parents spend with their children. The report concludes that the increased time at work among parents requires policy-makers to seek new ways to promote strong families, including greater flexibility in paid

work hours, more affordable child care, better support for families with low-wage earning parents, and methods for encouraging two-parent families to form and stay together.

Advancing An Agenda To Help Parents Balance Their Responsibilities At Home And At Work. In your balanced budget request, you put forward a bold agenda to provide families with greater tools to meet their responsibilities at home and at work. This agenda includes: an historic initiative to make child care better, safer, and more affordable for working families; a tripling of our investment in after-school programs through the 21st Century Community Learning Center program; a new tax credit to help Americans struggling with long-term care costs; and proposals to expand the Family and Medical Leave law to cover more workers and allow leave for more parental activities, including parent-teacher conferences and routine doctor's visits.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Stage Participants:

Secretary Rodney Slater

Senator Mary Landrieu (D-LA)

Representative William Jefferson (D-LA)

State Senator Randy Ewing

State Representative Pinkie Wilkerson

E. Joseph Sovoie, Louisiana Commissioner of Higher Education

Dr. Eddie Robinson, Sr., Retired GSU Football Coach

Doug Williams, GSU Head Football Coach and Super Bowl MVP

Members of the University of LA Board of Supervisors, Board of Regents, and Southern

University Board of Supervisors

Grambling State University Administrators

Grambling State University "Golden Reunion Graduates" (27)

Program Participants:

Mayor John Williams

Reverend E. Edward Jones, President, National Baptist Convention of America

Bobby Jindal, Acting President, University of Louisiana System

Dr. Steve Favors, President, Grambling State University

This is Dr. Favors' first year as president, and this is his first commencement at the university. He served previously as vice president of student affairs and athletic director at Howard University.

Tony Eason, Jr., President, Grambling State University Student Government

Martha Fondel, Miss Grambling State University

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will meet approximately 12 Grambling State University faculty and students.
- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage, accompanied by President Steve Favors.
- The National Anthem will be performed.
- Reverend E. Edward Jones will deliver the invocation.
- Mayor John Williams will deliver a greeting.
- Bobby Jindal will make brief remarks.
- Tony Eason, Jr. will make brief remarks.
- Martha Fondel will make brief remarks.
- The Grambling State University Marching Band will perform a musical selection.
- President Steve Favors will make brief remarks and present **YOU** with an Honorary Doctor of Law.
- **YOU** will make remarks and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VI. ATTACHMENT

- Council of Economic Advisers' Report *Families and the Labor Market, 1969-1999: Analyzing the "Time Crunch"* Executive Summary

B

Draft 5/21/99 10:00 pm
Glastris/Shih

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
"NEW TOOLS FOR PARENTS IN THE NEW ECONOMY"
COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY
GRAMBLING, LOUISIANA
MAY 23, 1999

Acknowledgments: Rev. Edwards; Mayor John Williams; Grambling student gov. pres. Tony Easton Jr.; "Miss Grambling" Martha Fondel; Grambling pres. Steve Favors; Sen. Mary Landrieu; Rep. William Jefferson;

When I heard that I'd been invited to Grambling State University, there wasn't much discussion about whether or not I would be here today. I told my staff in Washington, a place where everybody thinks they're somebody, that I wanted to go to "A Place Where Everybody is Somebody." [*school motto*] And I was not about to miss a chance to see the "Best Band in the Land" -- the Grambling State Marching Tigers -- play without having to buy a ticket to the Super Bowl [*they have played in four*].

It is an honor to join the last Grambling class of the 20th Century on this very important day in your lives. In so many ways, the story of this fine institution embodies the African American experience in our 20th century. In 1901, no public school in this part of Louisiana would welcome an African-American student into its classrooms. But the visionary farmers of this community -- the children and grandchildren of slaves -- were determined to give their children the education, the pride, and the power to rise above bigotry and injustice. They raised some money and wrote to Booker T. Washington, asking him to send a teacher to help build a school in these piney woods.

Out of that determination and vision, Grambling has grown into a university for the 21st Century. This beautiful campus has nurtured some of America's best educators and lawyers, pastors and public servants, nurses and business leaders. Of course the NFL recruits here -- thanks to your legendary coach Eddie Robinson and his successor, Superbowl MVP Doug Williams. But America's top technology firms recruit here, too, because they know that Grambling State confers more Computer and Information Science degrees to African-Americans than any other university in the nation.

You join a proud tradition and I congratulate each and every one of you. This day marks a great achievement. You have gained knowledge that will enrich you for the rest of your lives and made friends who will stand by you the rest of your lives. Through long hours in the classroom and late nights in the library, through moments of self-doubt and triumph, you have gained the prize: an education that will help you succeed in one of the most exciting times in human history.

And I congratulate and honor your parents, your grandparents, your aunts and uncles, all those who had a hand in raising you. They should be proud not only of you, but of themselves. To raise a child from infancy to college graduation is no small feat. I understand that one of the most beloved Presidents of Grambling, Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones, would often say to his students, "When you go home, be sure to kiss everybody, including the mule. Because the mule is the one who pulls the plow and keeps the family going." Well, I'm not asking you to kiss any mules today, but I am asking each of you to thank the people who kept your families going.

People like Joyce Gaines of Vallejo, California. Even through the pain of five ruptured disks in her back, Joyce worked three jobs, commuting 200 miles a day to put her daughter Tieaesha [Tie - EE - sha] through Grambling. Today Tieaesha is graduating with a degree in Sociology and plans to open a home for abused children. People like James and Lillie Bedford of Shreveport. James is a plumber; Lillie is a cook. Both took on extra work at night and on weekends to help their youngest son Terrence pay for college. Lillie was a student at Grambling back in the 1950s, but she had to leave before graduating. Now Terrence is the second of seven Bedford children to earn a Grambling degree—and he's the senior class president. It's been said that to have a child is to have your heart go walking outside your body. I think James and Lillie Bedford know that feeling today.

Stories like these remind us of what Americans can achieve when they set their minds on reaching a high goal. But they also remind us of the hard work it takes to raise a child right, especially in our demanding modern economy. This spring, in commencement addresses to the class of '99, I will be speaking about how this bold new economy is transforming virtually every facet of our lives. Next month, at the University of Chicago, I will talk about how we must put a human face on the dynamic but sometimes disruptive international marketplace. And today, I want to talk about how we as a nation must respond to the new challenges facing families in the new economy. We must reshape our institutions in ways that give parents more time with their children. No government can raise a child. Mothers and fathers do. But we have a duty to help parents -- to give them the tools they need to meet their responsibilities at home and work; and to pass on their values to their children.

It may seem a million years away to those of you graduating today, but soon, most of you will become parents. When that happens, you will look at the clock on the wall in a whole different way. Today, you may think nothing of being out with your friends or at the library working at nine at night. But soon enough, you will want to be home at nine at night, putting your children to bed. We must have an economy that will give you the chance to do that.

The class of '99 is entering an era of unparalleled opportunity and possibility. We have created one of the strongest economies in American history, with more than 18 million new jobs since 1993. We have achieved the lowest African-American unemployment and poverty rates on record, and the highest African-American homeownership rates in history. We have opened the doors of college to more and more Americans, with increased Pell grants, Hope Scholarships and lower-cost student loans—tools many of you have used to finance your educations. And we are now seeing throughout our economy an explosion of productivity powered by technology – from the Internet that links offices around the world to the computers used to track warehouse

inventory. America has a tremendous capacity for more growth, greater investment, higher salaries, and even faster technological innovation. With your diplomas in hand, you will have the opportunity to shape that new era, to lead lives of greater accomplishment and affluence than your parents ever dreamed of.

But as your parents can attest, we still have far to go before we have fully adapted to the demands of this new era. In our modern economy, companies compete not just with others down the street, but with firms across the globe. To stay competitive, they have had to produce more with fewer employees -- and the pace of work has picked up. Jobs today feel like two jobs. And to make ends meet, many people have had to take on yet another job. Working parents are feeling enormous stress -- and they are bringing that stress home with them. This will only get worse as the Class of '99 moves through its careers.

I have asked the President's Council of Economic Advisers to study the sweeping changes the modern economy has brought to our families. It has been said that if every economist on Earth were laid end to end they still wouldn't reach a conclusion. But on this question a team of America's top economists has reached a conclusion, one that confirms our common sense and common experience. They found that because more and more parents are working outside the home, they have less time for their children. The percentage of married mothers in the workforce has nearly doubled in a generation, from 38 percent in 1969 to 68 percent in 1996. To African Americans, that is nothing new. African American mothers have always had to work outside the home. Today, all Americans are experiencing challenges African Americans have always known.

Because more mothers are working outside the home, and because the number of single parent families has grown, parents in the average family have 22 fewer hours per week to spend at home. That's nearly one full day less time per week for parents to devote to their children. We as a nation must find a way to give some of that time back.

The vast majority of today's parents are doing everything they can to give their children whole and happy childhoods. But no matter how hard they try, they worry that it is still not enough. They worry that waking up early and staying up late to make time for a child might not be enough, when that child still has to go home alone to an empty house after school. They worry that all those Sunday morning sermons about a world of love might not be enough, when the movies their children watch, the music they listen to, the video games they play show a world of hate and violence. They worry that all those nights working overtime to buy a computer so that a child can visit some of the world's finest libraries on the Internet might not be enough, when that same Internet can also lead them to recipes for pipe bombs and explosives.

One of the gravest tasks I've had to perform as President is comforting families who have lost loved ones to senseless violence. Last week, Hillary and I visited with the students and families of Columbine High School in Colorado. I came away more certain than ever that as we work to strengthen our gun laws, we must also work to strengthen our families.

When America last experienced a time like today -- a period of sweeping technological and wrenching social change -- our government acted. In the previous century, America moved from farm to factory. Families migrated to cities, husbands went to work in factories, and wives were left alone in cramped apartments, their children roaming the streets or, worse, toiling in dangerous factories. Alarmed by the condition in the cities, America responded with big, practical solutions -- labor unions, settlement houses, child labor laws, and universal elementary education. America made the industrial age safe for families. Today, we must make the information age safe for families.

The modern economy poses four great challenges for families.

The greatest and most obvious of these is time. In our round-the world, round-the-clock economy, there just don't seem to be enough hours in the day for parents to do everything they need to at home and at work. I am proud that the first bill I signed into law was the Family and Medical Leave Act. Since 1993, millions of Americans have used it to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a newborn or a sick relative without losing their jobs. The current law, however, meets just a fraction of the need. Too many people and too many family obligations are not covered. And too many families cannot take advantage of the law at all because they simply cannot survive without their paychecks.

We must think bigger. On the eve of the 21st Century, let us set a goal that all working Americans can take the time they need to care for their families without losing the income they need to support their families.

Achieving this goal will require a significant shift in how our nation helps families succeed at home and at work. It will demand enormous thought, creativity -- and a willingness to experiment. It must be done in a way that gives families flexibility and promotes a dynamic and growing economy.

Today, using my executive authority as President, I am taking important steps toward this goal. I am directing the Office of Personnel Management to allow all federal workers to use the sick leave they have earned to take time off to care for sick family members. Currently, the most sick leave a worker can use in these cases is 13 days. With the new policy I am proposing today, federal employees will be able to take up to 12 weeks paid sick leave to nurse an ailing child or parent back to health.

Just as the federal government was the first major employer to desegregate its workplaces, today, our government can blaze a path toward paid family leave that other employers can follow. If every company in America that offers sick leave to its workers adopted the policy we are adopting today, half of all American workers would have this important benefit for their families.

We must find other creative new ways to help more Americans use benefits they have worked for to finance the time off they need for their families. Some states have asked the

federal government if it would be possible to try a bold idea: Allow workers who have earned unemployment insurance coverage to collect payments while they are on leave caring for a newborn or a newly-adopted child. This is a very promising idea. Today, I am directing the Secretary of Labor to put forth a rule that will allow states to offer paid leave to new mothers and fathers. We can do this in ways that preserve the fiscal soundness of the unemployment insurance system and promote economic growth. Those first few months with a newborn are precious. No parent should have to miss them.

I also challenge Congress to do its part. I have proposed expanding family leave to cover more workers and more parental responsibilities. Congress should act on this proposal. Parents should not have to fear a boss' wrath because they left work to take a child to the doctor. They should not have to call in sick to attend a parent teacher conference.

The second challenge parents face in the modern economy is finding affordable, high-quality child care. Low-income families spend up to a quarter of their income on child care, and studies show that only one in seven child care centers are of good quality. I am supporting child care subsidies and tax credits, better training for caregivers and stronger enforcement of safety standards. And I challenge businesses to do their part by helping their own workers find and afford quality child care.

Today, millions of working parents start eyeing the clock every day at three in the afternoon, wondering if their children have made it safely back from school, and wondering how they will fare, at home alone. The hours after the schoolbell rings and before parents come home from work are a perilous time for children, the time they are most tempted to try drugs and alcohol, and most likely to become victims of a crime. That is why I have called for tripling our investment in quality after school care. I challenge school districts all across America to unlock their empty classrooms and fill them with the sounds of children playing and reciting their multiplication tables.

The third challenge parents face in the modern economy is that they are physically separated from their children for longer and longer periods of time. We can close that distance by bringing back an old idea: that children can be with parents when they work. I have experienced the benefits of this myself. When I was a boy, living with my widowed mother and her parents in Hope, Arkansas, I spent many happy hours in my grandfather's tiny grocery store. I'd watch him with his customers, black and white, and usually poor. He'd give credit to whoever needed it, and they always paid him back. In that little family business, I absorbed lessons and values that have stayed with me all my life.

As a father, I have had the privilege of living, as it were, "above the store," first in the Governor's Mansion, then in the White House. I can "commute" from my office to the family dinner table in about three minutes when the lights are with me. So I challenge more of America's employers to bring workers and their children closer together during the day, by allowing employees to telecommute -- that is, work from home with a modem. I challenge employers to open more on-site child care centers, and I support tax breaks to help them do so. And I challenge employers to team up with school districts to build public schools at worksites.

Dozens of companies have already built such innovative public schools and I have called for a new federal effort to encourage more of them. Employees can carve out more time for their children by enrolling them in these workplace schools. They can commute to work together in the mornings, do homework on the ride home at night, even have lunch together.

The fourth great challenge that parents face in the modern economy is cultural. The new economy has enriched our lives with lower-priced electronic gear and a growing variety of medial entertainment. But too often, TV, radio, and the Internet bombard our children with images and ideas that no parent would ever want them to see or learn. We need tools that can protect free speech but also give parents more control over what their children see and read and hear. Under the leadership of Vice President Al Gore, those tools are now being crafted. Soon, half of all TV sets sold in America will come with V-chips: devices parents can use to screen out sex, violence, or any program they don't want their children to see. And soon, with just a click of the mouse, parents will be able to make offensive web-sites off-limits to their children.

But the entertainment industry must do its part. I challenge the industry to stop showing guns in any ads children might see, to enforce their movie rating systems more strictly; and to determine whether that system is allowing children to see too much gratuitous violence.

If we provide these tools -- to screen out bad influences, to bring home and work closer, to improve child care, to spend more time at home -- we can help working parents succeed at the most important job of all: the job of raising children.

It is the government's responsibility to make these tools available. But is the responsibility of parents to use them. More working parents must take advantage of tools already available. And all across American society, we must get serious about putting our children first.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once wrote, "It is quite easy for me to think of a God of love mainly because I grew up in a family where love was central and loving relationships were ever present." I hope and pray that the Class of 1999 will have the chance to build those ever-present relationships with their children.

To raise your children well, you will have to make many sacrifices. But then, your parents made many sacrifices for you. I want all of you to take a minute to think of how you got to this day. How many of you would have made it if it weren't for your families? If it weren't for the precious hours your mom or dad found between shifts to help you with your homework, or read you a story. If it weren't for mornings your mother rose at the crack of dawn to go to work so that she could be home when you got back from school. If it weren't for the hugs and home-cooked meals that conveyed more powerfully than words, unconditional love, support and faith. Your parents have worked and sacrificed. Ask them today: "Was it worth it?"

Until you watch your own child graduate from school, you may never know just how proud your parents are today. But let me just add that all America is proud today. Congratulations.

C

FAMILIES AND THE LABOR MARKET, 1969-1999:

ANALYZING THE “TIME CRUNCH”

MAY 1999

**A Report by the
Council of Economic Advisers**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The American family has experienced dramatic changes over the last three decades – changes in the amount of time parents work for pay; changes in income and who earns it; changes in family size; and changes in how child care and household tasks are accomplished. This report assesses some of these changes and the challenges they create. The report seeks to further our national discussion concerning balancing work and family and to encourage a discussion of policies that could help strengthen American families. The major conclusions of the report include:

- **Increase in Hours Worked.** The hours American parents work in paid jobs have increased enormously since 1969 due to a dramatic shift of mothers' time from the household to the labor market. In 1969, 38 percent of married mothers worked for pay; in 1996, 68 percent did so. Both married mothers and single parents are working more for pay today than 30 years ago.
- **Reductions in Time Available for Children.** Although the evidence on time use within families is limited and needs further study, the increase in work from 1969 to 1996 has produced a reduction in the time available for parents to spend with children. The increase in hours mothers spend in paid work, combined with the shift toward single-parent families, resulted in families on average experiencing a decrease of 22 hours a week (14 percent) in parental time available outside of paid work that they could spend with their children.
- **Burdens on Women.** Virtually all of the increase in total hours families spend on paid work has come from increases in women's hours. While annual hours of paid work by all wives increased greatly – by 576 hours, or 93 percent – husbands' hours of paid work decreased slightly from 1969 to 1996. The "time crunch" falls heavily on employed women who spend over one third less time on child care and household tasks than women without paid jobs, but still have 25 to 30 percent less free time.
- **Changes in Family Income.** The average American family is better off economically today than in 1969. Not everyone has gained by working harder, however. Since 1969, the top quarter of families gained, while the lower quarter lost and the middle has remained nearly constant in per capita income, adjusted for inflation. The situation of lower-income families has been improving, however, in the strong economic expansion of the 1990s.
- **Rise of the Single Parent.** At the same time, the share of families with a single parent has expanded greatly since 1969. Single parents have half as much total time as two parents have and typically have less than half as much potential income. The rising number of single parents has increased the proportion of families that are "cash-strapped" and "time-poor."
- **Need for Policies to Help Families.** Increased time in market work among parents raises a key set of challenges to policy-makers seeking to help promote strong families, including the need for flexibility in paid work hours, the need for available and affordable child care, the need for effective ways to support the earnings of families with low-wage earning parents, and the need to encourage two-parent families to form and stay together.

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May 21, 1999

30 MAY 21 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 were last in Louisiana on April 12. You toured Barksdale Air Force Base and addressed base personnel. You also met with the families of tornado victims from the area.

You were in New Orleans July 19-20, 1998, to address the American Federation of Teachers and to attend fundraisers for Rep. Bill Jefferson and the DNC. On July 3, 1998, the Vice President addressed the National Education Association Conference in New Orleans.

The Vice President is scheduled to visit New Orleans on June 14 for the National Conference of Mayors and for Gore 2000 events.

NOTE: Pat Buchanan visited Shreveport, Monroe, and Baton Rouge May 20-21. In Shreveport, he conducted a town meeting. In Monroe, he spoke before a crowd of 250 at Monroe's Christian Life Church. In Baton Rouge, he announced his state campaign director.

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 - due to resignation
Electoral Votes: 9

1998 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Senator John Breaux (D) defeated state Rep. Jim Donelon (R) 64%-31% to win 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)

Governor Mike Foster (R) has served as the governor since 1995. He is up for reelection this year.

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 will adjourn on June 21.

Hot issues. The hottest issues of the session are school vouchers, the use of tobacco settlement money, motorcycle helmets, and guns. Despite support from Foster, the legislature rejected school vouchers. Legislators are now working on the state budget. Foster has proposed using approximately \$100 million from the tobacco settlement to make up the difference. Others are demanding that the money be used for health care only. Foster has received a good deal of criticism recently for pushing a bill that would repeal the helmet law for motorcycles. Foster's

motivation is his own personal preference for riding his motorcycle without a helmet. The bill has passed the Senate and will soon go before the House.

On 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 will not stop criminals from using guns. Instead, he said legislators should reduce gun violence by giving criminals caught with guns longer prison sentences. The House passed a bill that would not allow municipalities to sue gun manufacturers. A Senate panel unanimously passed its own version of the House bill. The House bill is expected to pass the Senate within one to two weeks. Governor Foster is expected to sign it. New Orleans is one of four cities in the country 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.

Bush Endorsement. On May 7, the Bush campaign announced endorsements from 44 Louisiana state House Representatives, including 21 Democrats. The list includes Speaker H.B. "Hunt" Downer, Jr. (D), Speaker Pro Tem C.E. Bruneau (R), ten committee chairs, and four vice chairs.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. John B. Breaux (D), 3rd term/64%
Vacant – 1st District
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 (R-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. Cooksey (R) represents the fifth district, which includes Grambling and Ruston. **Rep. McCrery (R)** represents the fourth district, which includes Shreveport and Bossier City. Neither Cooksey nor McCrery faced opposition in the 1998 elections. In Cooksey's district, Clinton/Gore received 48%, compared to Dole/Kemp's 42% and Perot's 8%. In McCrery's district, Clinton/Gore received 52% of the vote in 1996, compared to Dole/Kemp's 39%, and Perot's 7%.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SPECIAL ELECTION

On May 1, former Governor Dave Treen (R) and state Rep. David Vitter (R) advanced to the May 29 runoff to replace retired Rep. Bob Livingston (R). The other candidates who competed in the special election were former Ku Klux Klan leader and former state Rep. David Duke (R), ophthalmologist Monica Monica (R), state Rep. Bill Strain (D), and New Orleans Zephyrs owner Rob Couhig (R). The final results follow:

Congressional Special Election Results

Treen (R)	25%
Vitter (R)	22%
Duke (R)	19%
Monica (R)	16%
Strain (D)	11%
Couhig (R)	6%

The surprises were Duke's strong third place showing (polls had showed his support at only 6%) and Monica's fourth place showing after spending over \$1 million on the race. In addition, Americans for Limited Terms spent approximately \$250,000 on her behalf.

The runoff election now centers on 70-year old Treen (R) and 38-year old Vitter (R). Treen has the support of the Louisiana and Washington GOP establishment, including Governor Foster, House Speaker Dennis Hastert, and Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott. Hastert has promised that Treen will receive seniority credit for the seven and a half years he spent in Congress in the 70s. Duke (R) has thrown his support to Treen as well. Last week, at the urging of Foster and other Republican leaders, the state's most influential Democrat, Senator John Breaux (D), endorsed Treen. Vitter is portraying himself as the insurgent young candidate best positioned to duplicate Livingston's influence over the long haul.

Last week, popular Jefferson Parish Sheriff Harry Lee (D) announced that he will finance a series of TV ads attacking former state Rep. David Vitter (R) in the week leading up to the May 29 runoff. He plans to air two 30-second commercials beginning next Tuesday, May 25. Lee had already endorsed Vitter's opponent, former Governor Treen (R). Lee has sued Vitter three times, twice after Vitter publicly questioned his ethics.

Since the campaign began, Vitter has spent \$807,505, while Treen has spent \$494,789, mostly from their own personal funds. Both campaigns report internal polling that shows the race within the margin of error. No public polling has been reported.

1999 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Since his election in 1995, **Governor Foster (R)** has consistently posted approval ratings over 70%.

Rep. Jefferson. 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). Senators Breaux and Landrieu are expected to support Jefferson.

On May 10, Rep. Jefferson (D) officially announced his candidacy. Jefferson said Foster's popularity is largely a result of the state's relatively healthy economy, but added that Foster can be attacked for putting the interests of big business ahead of working-class people. Jefferson plans to run on a platform that advocates higher pay for teachers and a clean environment, and opposes school vouchers. Jefferson added that education would be his top priority as governor. Meanwhile, former state Senator Donald Kelly (D) and '95 gubernatorial candidate Phil Preis (D) have said they may enter the race. A Southern Media and Opinion Research poll conducted March 25-31 showed Foster (R) leading Jefferson (D) 57%-19%, with 21% undecided.

This week, Foster and Jefferson began trading barbs. Jefferson said in a speech that if he is elected governor, he would tear down the fence Foster built around the Governor's Mansion and "let the people back into the people's house." Foster replied, "There's an old saying, you know, 'You mess with my wife, I break your face.'" Foster said that his wife came up with the idea of getting state prisoners to build the fence. Foster added that the State Police would probably have to put three or four more troopers on duty for security if the fence comes down. Jefferson continued the verbal sparring by responding, "In America, we long ago abandoned the use of force, physical violence and duels as the preferred method of resolving political differences. This is a race for governor, not a World Wrestling Federation cage match. The fact remains the fence around the Governor's Mansion is a symbol of your elitism."

Federal Grand Jury Investigation. On Thursday, former Ku Klux Klan leader and '99 congressional candidate David Duke (R) was summoned before a federal grand jury in New Orleans that is probing the marketing of parts of his campaign to Governor Mike Foster (R) and state Rep. Woody Jenkins. The grand jury is looking into tax issues involving Duke's income from a mailing list sold to Foster for \$150,000 during Foster's '95 campaign for governor. Duke exercised his Fifth Amendment rights, but turned over documents. Later in the day, Foster acknowledged buying the list. He said he was not required to disclose the expense on campaign finance reports because he never used the list in his campaign and paid for the list from his own personal funds.

While Foster has yet to be subpoenaed before the grand jury, his business office and associates have been subpoenaed. Some are questioning whether the \$150,000 was a payoff from Foster to Duke to keep Duke out of the '95 gubernatorial race. Duke said the probe is a political attempt by prosecutors to smear the governor and to aid Foster's opponent, Rep. Bill Jefferson (D), in this year's governor's race. U.S. Attorney Eddie Jordan is handling the case. Jordan and Jefferson are former law partners and Jefferson helped Jordan obtain his current position. Duke accuses Jordan and Jefferson of planning this investigation and has called upon **Attorney General Reno** to investigate the two of them. This case could cause other potential gubernatorial candidates to reevaluate the race.

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. On March 10, the federal grand jury was given another six months extension, which

could lengthen the investigation even further. In related news, a January 10 trial date was set for Edwards, his son Stephen, and four others in a riverboat casino case.

Severe Weather. As you know, on April 3, a tornado severely damaged the Shreveport area. The tornado caused \$3-4 million in damage and killed seven people. Four to six inches of rain in three hours soaked the area, causing flooding. After reviewing the wreckage on April 5, Governor Foster declared a state of emergency in Bossier, Caddo, and DeSoto parishes. You declared the area a major disaster on April 9, and you met with the families of the deceased while visiting Barksdale Air Force Base on April 12.

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.

GRAMBLING

The mayor of Grambling is John Williams (D). The citizens of Grambling and the surrounding areas are very excited about your visit. Grambling State University has distributed over 20,000 tickets for the commencement ceremonies.

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. On Saturday, May 8, DNC Chairman Governor Roy Romer addressed the Jefferson-Jackson Dinner in Lafayette.

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

'89 MAY 21 PM5:09

May 21, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *MT for*
SUBJECT: LOUISIANA HOT ISSUES

Lands Legacy

Senator Landrieu has introduced legislation to create a permanent fund out of offshore oil receipts for a variety of purposes including considerable overlap with the goals of your Lands Legacy initiative. However, the prime mover for Senator Landrieu is "coastal impact assistance" for states that have drilling offshore, with Louisiana getting most of that funding. The theory is that these states provide revenue to the federal treasury through offshore drilling, and that they are treated unfairly unless a reasonable percentage of that money comes back to the state.

Although there is common ground on Senator Landrieu's legislation, the Administration continues to have serious problems with it. I made these points clear recently in testimony to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. At the hearing there was considerable discussion with Senator Landrieu, and a mutual agreement to work together going forward.

If asked, you should emphasize our willingness to work with Senator Landrieu, but state that we have some serious concerns that will need to be worked through. You should not concede that Louisiana deserves more additional funding than other coastal states. Most important, you should strongly communicate your commitment to your Lands Legacy proposal.

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.

Environmental and taxpayer rights groups have been critical of this rider, and we have consistently opposed it. We have been strongly criticized for signing it in the past. The oil industry has urged the moratorium as a way of ensuring adequate public comment (although extensive public comment has already been received).

If asked, you should say that you oppose using appropriations bills to pass policy matters of this sort, that we believe that the market should set the value of the royalties, and that we will oppose the extension of the riders in the future.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES – GRAMBLING, LOUISIANA

COPS Programs in Grambling: The university has received a Universal Hiring Program Grant to fund the hiring of two community policing officers. The city of Grambling has received \$590,000 in grants to fund the hiring of 13 community policing officers. COPS is also funding a partnership between the Grambling City Police and the housing authority to address the persistent problem of residential burglaries. This \$39,000 grant was awarded in May, 1997 under the Problem Solving Partnerships program. (DOJ)

Louisiana House Approves Use of Tobacco Funds: On May 18, the Louisiana House of Representatives approved a \$13.6 billion operating budget for the state for next year. The budget, which now goes to the Senate for consideration, includes \$125 million in tobacco lawsuit settlement funds. Of the \$125 million, \$86.8 million will go to the Medicaid Program, \$13.2 million for the Children's Health Insurance Program, \$3.7 million for mental health clinics, \$5 million for cancer research, \$5 million for health care research grants, \$2.5 million for preschool programs, and \$1.5 million for programs to help people stop smoking. Louisiana will receive \$199 million next year as the first installment of what is estimated to be \$4.4 billion from major tobacco companies. (*Baton Rouge Advocate*; 5/19/99) (HHS)

Grambling State University Lifeblood of Grambling Area: Enrollment at the college has plummeted in the past two years from approximately 7,000 to 5,000 students. Accreditation has been in jeopardy, but so far has been maintained. The school is seeking funding for its Math and Science departments and its world-renowned Music Department. In the short time that Dr. Favors, President of Grambling, has been on board, the college has begun to show some signs of renewal. Grambling is seeking funding for a new high school, and the community desperately needs an increase in the retail tax base. Grambling currently does not have a grocery store. In addition, Grambling's Medical Center has not regularly been staffed. (DOC)

Railroad Crossing Deaths: The State ranks second in the nation in the number of highway railroad crossing crashes with 228 crashes in 1998. The Governor recently appointed a task force to review the high number of fatalities at highway railroad crossings. In a recent special session, the State passed 12 laws to improve railroad-crossing safety. (DOT)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.1%:** The unemployment rate in Louisiana has declined from 7.6% to 5.1% since 1993.
- **271,000 New Jobs:** 271,000 new jobs have been created in Louisiana since 1993 -- an average of 43,946 per year, compared to an average of just 31,325 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **246,700 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 246,700 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 40,005 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 23,475 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **38,000 New Construction Jobs:** 38,000 construction jobs have been created in Louisiana since 1993 -- an average of 6,162 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]
- **1,892 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,892 new police officers to date in communities across Louisiana. [through 5/99]
- **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

- **135,322 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 135,322 fewer people on welfare in Louisiana now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 51% decrease. [through 12/98]
- **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.