

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Tuesday, May 25, 1999 [partial] (1 page)	05/25/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

May 25, 1999-June 12, 1999

2019-0990-S

rs3519

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
EDINBURG, TEXAS

May 25, 1999

Staff Copy

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Tuesday, May 25, 1999

EDINBURG, TEXAS

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Tuesday, May 25, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

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

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656
OFFICE: 202-456-7193
WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838
OFFICE: 202-456-5330
WHCA PAGER: 4560

ADVANCE LEAD:
(EDINBURG)

DAVID NESLEN

STAFF OFFICE: 39-220
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9440
WHCA PAGER: 4101

ADVANCE LEAD:
(WHITE OAK)

ROB ROSEN

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9541
WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly sunny. Winds west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.

EDINBURG, TEXAS

Partly cloudy. Winds southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 71 to 76. High 91 to 96.

WHITE OAK, FLORIDA

Mostly sunny, becoming partly cloudy with a chance for a light shower. Winds west at 5 to 10 knots. Low 53 to 58. High 63 to 68.

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, May 25, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
9:05	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
9:15	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
9:25	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
9:40	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport, Edinburg, Texas [flight time: 3 hours, 20 minutes [time change: -1 hours]
12:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport Greeters: 10 AmeriCorps volunteers John Mathiason, Director, Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport Michael Browning, Assistant Director, Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport
12:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport via Marine One en route University of Texas Pan Am Landing Zone [flight time: 30 minutes]
12:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives University of Texas Pan Am Landing Zone

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

12:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to University of Texas Pan Am International Trade and Tech Building

Greeters: Miguel Nevarez, President, University of Texas, Pan Am
Representative Ruben Hinojosa
Representative Solomon Ortiz
Mayor Joe Ochoa, Edinburg
County Judge Elroy Pulido, Jr., Hidalgo County
State Representative Juan Hinojosa
Mayor Connie de la Garza, Harlingen
County Judge Gilberto Hinojosa, Cameron County
Mayor Leo Montalvo, McAllen

1:00 pm-

HOLD

1:10 pm

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TECH BUILDING
University of Texas Pan Am

1:15 pm-

EMPOWERMENT ZONES CONFERENCE

2:15 pm

GYMNASIUM

University of Texas Pan Am

Remarks: Jeff Shesol

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling

Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by the Vice President, Secretary Dan Glickman, Secretary Andrew Cuomo, Secretary Aida Alvarez, and Maria "Trini" Trinidad Gutierrez.
- Maria Trinidad Gutierrez makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks.
- **The President** and the Vice President work a ropeline and depart.

2:20 pm-

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS

2:25 pm

BACKSTAGE

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

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Tuesday, May 25, 1999

2:30 pm THE PRESIDENT proceeds to University of Texas Pan Am Landing Zone

2:40 pm THE PRESIDENT departs University of Texas Pan Landing Zone via Marine One en route Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport [flight time: 30 minutes]

3:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport

Note: The President will greet three staff families prior to departure.

3:25 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Harlingen/Rio Grande Valley International Airport via Air Force One en route Jacksonville International Airport [flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

6:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Jacksonville International Airport

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Jacksonville International Airport via motorcade en route White Oak, Yulee, Florida [drive time: 35 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

7:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives White Oak

Greeters: Bob Burkett, Director, Gilman Foundation
Tom Gallacher, Director, Guest Relations

BC/HRC RON

WHITE OAK
YULEE, FLORIDA

May 24, 1999 (7:43PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1999

EMPOWERMENT ZONES CONFERENCE

DATE: May 25, 1999
TIME: 1:15-2:15pm
LOCATION: Gymnasium
University of Texas Pan Am
FROM: Gene Sperling

99 MAY 24 PM5:05

I. PURPOSE

To support the Vice President's efforts in developing and promoting the Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community initiative.

II. BACKGROUND

Empowerment Zone Conference

Since 1993, you and Vice President Gore have been committed to community and economic development in America's urban and rural areas. The Clinton-Gore Administration has worked with the private and public sectors to help revitalize America's undeserved communities. This effort has involved bringing capital, jobs, and other types of economic opportunity to distressed areas. Your community development efforts have also included cleaning up the urban environment. The Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community (EZ/EC) Initiative is a key element of your job creation strategy for America. It has helped to create jobs and business opportunities in the most economically distressed areas of inner cities and the rural heartland. Your 1999 final budget included \$60 million in flexible discretionary funding for the next round of Empowerment Zones and new rural Enterprise Communities. Your 1999 Budget also included \$283 million for 50,000 new vouchers exclusively for people who need housing assistance to make the transition from welfare to work. As you know, your Administration has also been steadfast in its commitment to the Community Reinvestment Act.

In 1995, you worked to reform and streamline CRA regulations with a new focus on performance. These are but a few of the examples of your record on community development. Other accomplishments include the creation of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, the growth and expansion of the Economic Development Initiative and Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, and the establishment of BusinessLinc, a program designed to foster mentoring relationships between larger corporations and small business.

Presidential Executive Order

As you know, the efforts of NAFTA-related economic development institutions, Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Communities, and other federal economic development programs and resources could be better leveraged if they were more closely integrated and coordinated with locally-led efforts.

To this end, you will issue an Executive Order to establish an Interagency Task Force on the Economic Development of the Southwest Border. Reporting to the Vice President, the Task Force's mission will be to coordinate and better leverage federal economic development and other services for the Southwest Border in concert with locally-led efforts. The goal is to raise the living standards and overall economic profile of the Southwest Border to the national average.

- In general, the Task Force will seek to mobilize a more integrated, rapid response by federal agencies to the economic development strategies of communities in the region by analyzing existing programs and policies of member agencies that relate to the Southwest Border; consulting and coordinating activities with state and local authorities, community leaders, Members of Congress, and other stakeholders; developing short- and long-term options for promoting sustainable economic development; and integrating Administration initiatives and programs into concrete, effective actions to support such development.
- Task Force members will include the federal agencies that supply economic development programs and services to the region, including the Departments of Treasury, Agriculture, Labor, State, Education, Defense, Housing and Urban Development, Commerce, Interior, Health and Human Services, Transportation, Small Business Administration, and Energy as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, Small Business Administration and General Services Administration.
- As part of its mandate, the Task Force will establish demonstration pilot projects with Border communities aimed at integrating and expediting the federal response to needs identified by communities in their economic development strategic plans.
- Teams will be assembled to coordinate and expedite the federal response. Two types of response teams will be formed: a Community Coordination and Response Team to assess community strategic plans and priorities and interact with the federal, state and local authorities and a corresponding Federal Border Response Team to organize the delivery of federal services in a manner that matches community priorities. These teams of agency representatives will be led by the agency most directly related to a given community's highest priority.
- Websites and other means will be developed to disseminate information about the Task Force's activities and establish a continuous communication with the communities and policy makers in pilot communities on the Southwest border.
- The Task Force will monitor the progress of each community strategic plan and present annual progress reports to the Vice President from the lead agencies and agency teams.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief

YOU

The Vice President

Ron Klain

Maria Echaveste
Alvin Brown
Paul Orzulak

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will be announced off-stage, accompanied by the Vice President, Secretary Dan Glickman, Secretary Andrew Cuomo, Administrator Alavarez, and the real person Maria “Trini” Trinidad Gutierrez.
- Maria “Trini” Trinidad Gutierrez makes brief remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU make remarks and introduce the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks.
- YOU and the Vice President work a ropeline and depart.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by speechwriting.

B

1999 MAY 24 4:31Z

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT THE WHITE HOUSE
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT CONFERENCE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PAN AMERICAN
EDINBURG, TEXAS
May 25, 1999**

Acknowledgments: the VP; Secs. Cuomo and Glickman; Reps. Hinojosa, Gonzalez, Jackson Lee, Ortiz and Reyes; Rep. Millender-McDonald TBD; Maria "Trini" Trinidad Gutierrez

I want to thank Ms. Gutierrez for her remarks and for all the work she's been doing to make this community a better place for all its members. And I want to thank all of you for coming to the White House Empowerment Conference.

You've been working so hard, it may be easy to forget how far we've come in just a short time. When I ran for President in 1992, Los Angeles had just exploded in riots – a powerful statement that our cities were in crisis. At the same time, our rural areas were in recession; and Washington was wedded to the old ways of thinking. Some said we should keep these communities afloat with further federal programs or simply with more money; others said we should cut these communities from their moorings and leave them to sink. I strongly believed there was a third approach: empowering communities, with new tools, to turn themselves around.

When Vice President Gore and I took office, we had high hopes that communities would rise to this challenge. The best solutions, after all, are found within the community, not outside it. But it was not just new ideas we needed to uplift our inner cities and poor rural areas – we needed a new compact among all the players: including the private sector, as the engine of economic growth; and the government, as a proactive partner to any community willing to help itself. We needed one other thing: the energy and expertise of the most creative thinker in our administration. I asked the Vice President to turn our comprehensive vision into reality.

Al Gore will be the first to tell you: a strong nation is built on the foundation of strong communities. To fortify that foundation, we created the first federal Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities; established a network of Community Financial Institutions; and reformed the Community Reinvestment Act to give more Americans better access to capital, credit, and basic banking services. We made housing more available and mortgages more affordable. And – every bit as important, at every step of the way – we have not only talked to you, but listened; and taken heed of what you've told us about your own neighborhoods.

When the Vice President began crossing the country and meeting with community leaders like yourselves, he helped forge new lines of communication and coordination between federal and local officials, among neighboring areas, and even within the confines of one community. This conference, and the conversations you will surely continue after you head home, are part of this national dialogue the Vice President has helped lead. We owe him an enormous debt of

gratitude for his continued leadership, and for helping extend the promise of America to every corner of America.

Indeed, more communities than ever are on road to recovery – creating neighborhood businesses and tens of thousands of jobs; training workers; and building and rehabilitating housing. The 135 empowerment zones and enterprise communities we have designated are coursing with capital – the lifeblood of commerce. Federal seed money has leveraged more than \$14 billion in public and private investment in just these five years. The return on this investment is more than financial: as we rebuild American communities, we restore the American dream for many who had once thought it out of reach.

Every time the Vice President leaves town, he brings back more success stories – of old problems being met with new solutions. And every day, I hear of more examples like the Kentucky Highlands, where Empowerment Zone residents are extending telecommunication cables deep into the countryside, connecting 40 counties to the vast resources of the Internet. Or the Empowerment Zone in Columbus, Ohio, where residents, businesses, and local government are cleaning up graffiti and creating a new sense of neighborhood pride. Or Baltimore, Maryland, where businesses and Empowerment board members are teaming up to train specialized workers for careers – not just jobs – in high-tech industries.

All across America, communities are coming together, taking responsibility and creating new opportunity. Even in our poorest neighborhoods, unemployment, crime and poverty decline while wages and home-ownership rise. Still, anyone who has spent time in the inner city or a poor rural area knows there are places the sunlight of our prosperity does not reach. There is more we must do to extend the circle of opportunity to every community, however distressed or remote it might be.

I can't think of a better place to underscore that issue than here in the Rio Grande Valley, a region of great – and largely untapped – economic potential. As the Vice President will describe, I am taking executive action to create a new, interagency task force, under his leadership and in close cooperation with the communities of this region, to promote growth and opportunity tailored to the unique character of the Southwest Border.

We have also called on Congress to fully fund a second round of empowerment zones. And, two weeks ago, I announced our New Markets Initiative, to build on the Vice President's efforts, and your own, and to put them forth as a model for the nation. This initiative would provide incentives – tax credits and loan guarantees – for \$15 billion in new investment in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, both rural and urban. In July, I will lead a bipartisan delegation of CEOs, Cabinet secretaries, and Members of Congress to a number of these untapped markets across America. As we visit distressed communities, we will highlight new opportunities being created there by businesses, local leaders, non-profit organizations and investment firms.

We are sticking with this strategy because it works. We have seen it work. You have made it work. And if we continue, all of us, to work together, then the 21st Century will be a time when we fulfill our greatest promise – as individuals, as communities, and as a nation.

Now, it is my privilege to introduce the man who has worked by my side and yours for many years now, and will lead our efforts into the next century: Vice President Al Gore.

C

MAY 21, 1999

1999 MAY 21 10:02Z

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno, Office of Political Affairs

RE: POLITICAL BRIEFING -- TEXAS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1996			1992		
Clinton/Gore	2,455,735	44%	Clinton/Gore	2,281,815	37%
Dole/Kemp	2,731,998	49%	Bush/Quayle	2,496,071	41%
Perot/Choate	377,530	7%	Perot/Stockdale	1,354,781	22%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were in Houston for a DNC lunch on May 7, 1999. **YOU** also traveled to Austin to deliver remarks to residents gathered at the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport, and participated in a DNC dinner at the home of Roy Spence.

The Vice President was last in Texas from June 25-26, 1998, for a three-city swing of Houston, El Paso and San Antonio. He participated in events for the following: Rep. Nick Lampson (D-09), Rep. Jim Turner (D-02), Rep. Silvestre Reyes (D-16), Rep. Ciro Rodriguez, Democratic gubernatorial nominee Garry Mauro, and the Texas Democratic Party.

The First Lady was last in Houston on March 16, 1998, for a Women's Leadership Forum event and a children's event with Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25).

Most Recent Cabinet Travel

On April 30, 1999, Veterans Affairs Secretary Togo West was in Los Tomates (Brownsville area) for a ribbon cutting ceremony of the Veterans International Bridge.

On April 26-27, 1999, Secretaries Bill Daley, Rodney Slater, Bill Richardson, and U.S. Trade Representative and Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky were in Houston addressing the Corporate Council of Africa Summit.

FUTURE PRINCIPAL and CABINET TRAVEL

YOU and the Vice President will be in Edinburg at the University of Texas-Pan American on May 25, 1999 for the White House Conference on Community Empowerment. The **Vice President** will tour the empowerment zone in Sebastian, address the conference participants, and attend an elected officials outreach meeting. In McAllen, the **Vice President** will attend a community fiesta and participate in a Hispanic Unity PAC reception. On May 26, 1999, the **Vice President** will participate in a school safety event at an urban middle school and attend a Gore 2000 lunch with Mrs. Gore in Dallas. The **Vice President** will also travel to Houston on May 26 to participate in a Gore 2000 reception and dinner.

Mrs. Gore will be in Austin on May 25, 1999, to meet briefly with Democratic legislators, attend a Gore 2000 women's' lunch, participate in a social services center event, attend a Gore 2000 reception, and travel to Dallas for a dessert reception with gay and lesbian activists and supporters. On May 26, 1999, **Mrs. Gore** will attend a Gore 2000 lunch event with the Vice President in Dallas.

On May 25-26, 1999, Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo, and SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez are expected to attend the White House Community Empowerment Conference in Edinburg at the University of Texas-Pan American.

STATEWIDE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES / LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor	George W. Bush (R)	(69% in 1998)
Lt. Governor & State Senate President	Rick Perry (R)	(50% in 1998)
Attorney General	John Cronyn (R)	(54% in 1998)
General Land Commissioner	David Dewhurst (R)	(58% in 1998)
State Comptroller	Carole K. Rylander (R)	(50% in 1998)
Agriculture Commissioner	Susan Combs (R)	(57% in 1998)
Railroad Commissioners	Tony Garza (R)	(57% in 1998)
	Charles Matthews (R)	
	Michael Williams (R)	Appointed in 1999
State House Speaker	Pete Laney (D)	
State House	78 D / 72 R	(- 4 D in 1998)
State Senate	15 D / 16 R	(+1 D in 1998)
U.S. House	17 D / 13 R	(No change in 1998)
Electoral Votes	32	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

	<u>1998 %</u>		<u>1998%</u>
Senator Phil Gramm (R)		Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R)	
Rep. Max Sandlin (D-1)	59%	Rep. Jim Turner (D-2)	58%
Rep. Sam Johnson (R-3)	91%	Rep. Ralph Hall (D-4)	58%
Rep. Pete Sessions (R-5)	55%	Rep. Joe Barton (R-6)	73%
Rep. Bill Archer (R-7)	93%	Rep. Kevin P. Brady (R-8)	91%
Rep. Nicholas Lampson (D-9)	64%	Rep. Lloyd Doggett (D-10)	85%
Rep. Chet Edwards (D-11)	83%	Rep. Kay Granger (R-12)	62%
Rep. William Thornberry (R-13)	68%	Rep. Ron Paul (R-14)	55%
Rep. Ruben Hinojosa (D-15)	59%	Rep. Sylvestre Reyes (D-16)	88%
Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-17)	54%	Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-18)	90%
Rep. Larry Combest (R-19)	84%	Rep. Charlie Gonzalez (D-20)	64%
Rep. Lamar Smith (R-21)	91%	Rep. Tom DeLay (R-22)	65%
Rep. Henry Bonilla (R-23)	62%	Rep. Martin Frost (D-24)	58%
Rep. Kenneth Bentsen (D-25)	58%	Rep. Richard Armey (R-26)	88%
Rep. Solomon Ortiz (D-27)	63%	Rep. Ciro Rodriguez (D-28)	90%
Rep. Gene Green (D-29)	93%	Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-30)	70%

NOTE: As of May 20, 1999, it is expected that Congress will be in session on May 25-

26 and that votes will be taken on the House floor.

On May 24, Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (R) is expected to address conference participants. The Members of Congress that have indicated an interest in attending the White House Conference on Community Empowerment and the Hispanic Unity USA PAC event on May 25 are as follows: Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX), Solomon Ortiz (D-TX), Ciro Rodriguez (D-TX), Charlie Gonzalez (D-TX), Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-TX) and Loretta Sanchez (D-CA).

Rio Grande Valley Democratic Members of Congress

The Rio Grande Valley Democratic Members of Congress are as follows: Ruben Hinojosa (D-15), Solomon Ortiz (D-27), and Ciro Rodriguez (D-28).

Rep. Hinojosa is serving his second term and represents Hidalgo County where the White House Conference on Community Empowerment is taking place. He serves on the Education and Workforce Committee. The 15th House district is the most heavily Hispanic populated district in the state (nearly 75%) and a safe Democratic seat. In 1996, Clinton/Gore won this district with 60%, Dole/Kemp 35%, and Perot 5%. Last year, Hinojosa easily defeated perennial candidate Tom Haughey (R), 59% to 41%. In January 1998, **YOU** participated in an event for Rep. Hinojosa in McAllen, Texas that raised over \$450,000 and cleared his 1996 campaign debt.

Rep. Ortiz is a 9th term incumbent. He serves on the Resources Committee and on the Natural Security Committee. The 27th House district constituents reside in Cameron and Willacy counties, which comprise the lower Valley. The Vice President will tour the empowerment zone in Sebastian, located in Ortiz's district. In 1996, Clinton/Gore won this district with 57%, Dole/Kemp 38%, and Perot 5%. This seat is a safe Democratic seat.

Rep. Rodriguez is serving his first full term, after being elected in a heated, April 1997 run-off election. He faced no general election opposition last year. Rep. Rodriguez serves on the National Security and Veterans Affairs Committees. The 28th House district, which was created as a result of the 1990 census and redistricting process, stretches from the southern half of San Antonio to the U.S.-Mexican border into Starr County (the upper and western portion of the Valley). About 63% of the district's population resides in the south and east areas of San Antonio and Bexar County. It is 60% Hispanic and solidly Democratic. In 1996, Clinton/Gore won this district with 63%, Dole/Kemp 32%, and Perot 5%.

Rep. Gonzalez is a freshman member of Congress, and succeeds his father, Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D) who held the 20th House district seat for the past 36 years. Two areas of greatest concern for him are education and economic development. He thinks that some portion of any budget surplus should go towards education and job training and development. He would increase the minimum age for full Social Security benefits. The 20th House district includes most of central San Antonio and its west side. This is one of Texas's six Hispanic-majority districts, and holds the distinction of being the first House district to elect a Hispanic congressman. It also is solidly Democratic.

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

A Texas Poll conducted March 30-April 17 showed that 48% of Texans believe **YOU** are doing

a good or excellent job (down from 56% recorded last winter) amid the Kosovo conflict and bombings in Yugoslavia. Governor George W. Bush (R) received a job approval rating of 78%.

Last November, all incumbent Democratic Members of Congress were reelected. Democrats retained the open 20th House district seat with the election of Charlie Gonzalez. The Party holds a 17-13 advantage in the 30-member congressional delegation. Congressional Members that garnered 55% or less of the vote include Reps. Ron Paul (R-14, 55%), Charles Stenholm (D-17, 54%), and Pete Sessions (R-05, 55%).

Last November, Republicans swept the six statewide constitutional offices in 1998, with Governor Bush leading the pack. For the first time in more than a century, Republicans head the state offices of attorney general, comptroller, land commissioner and agriculture commissioner.

Last year, the bright spot for Texas Democrats came in the Texas Legislature. In the state Senate, Democrats gained one seat (16R-15D), and now stand a good chance of picking up control of the chamber next year. In the state House, Democrats have a three-seat margin in the state House (78D-72R). State House Speaker Pete Laney (D) is now the highest-ranking Democrat in the state.

1999 Elections

On Saturday, May 1, nonpartisan municipal elections in most of the large Texas cities were held across Texas, with the exception of Austin and Houston. The Houston mayoral race takes place November 2, 1999, and the Austin race takes place next year in May.

In Fort Worth, Mayor Kenneth Barr (D) was automatically reelected because he faced no opponent. In El Paso, Mayor Carlos Ramirez (D), who has endorsed Governor Bush, defeated Barbara Perez (D), who was backed by labor and a majority of Democrats. In San Antonio, Mayor Howard Peak (NP) was easily reelected with 85% of the vote, and his four challengers divided the remaining 15% about evenly. Turnout was approximately 7.5%

In Dallas, Mayor Ron Kirk (D) was easily reelected to a second term. Kirk defeated his challengers, immigration lawyer Margaret Donnelly and perennial candidate Billy Jack Ludwig, 74% to 22% to 4%, respectively. In 1995, Kirk made history by becoming the first minority elected as Dallas Mayor. Also, for the first time in Dallas history, minorities will make up a majority of the 15-member City Council (eight members). Eleven incumbent city councilors eligible to run again were reelected. Voter turnout was 5% in Dallas, accounting for fewer than 38,000 voters, and is the lightest turnout in 30 years. Low voter turnout was attributed to voters' satisfaction of the local economy.

2000 Elections

The presidential primary is set for March 14. Legislation is pending before the state legislature that could potentially move the state primary from the second Tuesday in March to the second Saturday in August, although it is unlikely this legislation will pass.

Senate race in 2000.

In the Senate race, year-end FEC reports for Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (R) showed that she had more than \$4.7 million cash-on-hand. Although Hutchinson has not formally announced, it

is likely she will seek reelection and win. On the Democratic side, possible candidates include Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk, Navy Secretary John Dalton, 1998 state comptroller nominee Paul Hobby, former state Comptroller and 1998 Lt. governor nominee John Sharp (who also is considering running for governor). Both Sharp and Hobby came within one point of defeating their 1998 opponents.

House Races in 2000.

With Governor Bush as a potential presidential nominee on next year's ballot, the National Republican Congressional Committee is targeting Democratic Congressional members whom they feel are vulnerable. On the Democratic side, the six House districts with a Democratic performance of less than 55% are held by the following House members: Rep. Max Sandlin (D-01) in Texarkana, Rep. Jim Turner (D-02) in Lufkin, Rep. Ralph Hall (D-04) in Sherman, Rep. Nick Lampson (D-09) in Galveston, Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-17) in Abilene, and Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25) in Pasadena. No serious challengers in these races have surfaced yet.

On the Republican side, there are two marginal House seats held by Reps. Pete Sessions (R-05) just south of Dallas, and Ron Paul (R-14) in Central Texas. Both garnered less than 55% of the vote last year. To date, the only open House seat is in the 7th House district occupied by Rep. Bill Archer (R). This seat is expected to remain in Republican hands due to the district's conservative makeup.

According to a Commerce Department study released in late 1998, Texas is projected to pick up two House districts after the 2000 Census, for a total of 32 U.S. House seats. At this point, the U.S. House districts that will most likely be targeted by redistricting are held by Reps. Ken Bentsen (D-25), Martin Frost (D-24), Nick Lampson (D-09), Ron Paul (R-14), and Pete Sessions (R-05). In the 1990 census, the state's undercount missed an estimated 500,000 people, mostly Hispanics, minorities and lower income people.

State Legislative Races in 2000.

With the upcoming 2000 census, Texas Democrats are particularly concerned about the composition of the Texas legislature and its impact on redistricting. To maintain control of redistricting, Democrats need to retain control of the state House, which has a 3-seat margin. In the state Senate, Democrats need to pickup a net gain of one seat in order to regain control.

Texas is expected to gain two new congressional districts after redistricting. If Democrats control the redistricting process, Democrats stand to evenly split the two new districts. If Republicans control it, it is expected that Republicans will capture the two new congressional districts and redraw the lines of four seats that Democrats hold.

GOVERNOR GEORGE W. BUSH (R)

In the first week of May, Bush announced that he would delay his formal June campaign announcement until later this fall in order to deal with a possible 30-day special session he may call to gain approval for \$2 billion in tax cuts. Bush reportedly told a state lawmaker his "front porch strategy is working well enough that [he] may as well stay here for the summer." Recently, state legislators slashed Bush's \$2 billion tax cut proposal in half in favor of using the budget surplus to increase teacher salaries.

Fundraising.

Bush has raised nearly \$300,000 per day in the first 28 days of his campaign without any fundraising events. Bush now has at least \$11 million raised, including \$7.6 million reported through March 31, an additional \$3.5 million raised in April, and spent \$854,521. More than half of the money was raised in Texas (\$4 million), followed by California and Michigan, where Governor John Engler (R-MI) raised nearly \$700,000. Bush is contemplating rejecting federal matching funds to avoid spending limits, and plans to raise \$45 million for his primary campaign. His goal is to report \$20 million for the July 15 FEC report.

Bush is dwarfing his Republican opponents in fundraising efforts. The closest Republican candidate is Senator John McCain (R-AZ), who raised \$3.7 million (nearly \$2 million transferred from his 1998 senate campaign), spent \$1.01 million, and had \$2.7 million cash-on-hand.

On the Democratic side, the Vice President's campaign leads all presidential candidates by having raised \$8.9 million, spent \$2 million, and had \$6.8 million cash-on-hand. Bill Bradley (D) raised \$4.3 million, spent nearly \$1.5 million, and had \$2.8 cash-on-hand.

Endorsements.

Bush has received the support of more than 19 Republican Governors, including recent endorsements by Governors Jim Gilmore (VA), Bill Owens (CO), and Tom Ridge (PA).

More than 140 former and current Congressional Republicans are supporting Bush, including recent endorsements Rep. Walter Jones (R-NC), Rep. Charlie Bass (R-NH), Senator Judd Gregg (NH),) Rep. Asa Hutchinson (R-AR), both Maine Senators Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins, and Iowa's four Republican Congressmen--Greg Ganske, Tom Latham, Jim Nussle, and Jim Leach. Rep. Asa Hutchinson said he was endorsing Bush because of his support among Hispanics, a growing segment of Hutchinson's congressional district.

In the state legislatures, the most notable endorsements include 19 of California's 24 U.S. House Republican Members, 90 of Florida's 97 Republican legislators, 75% of Washington state's Republican lawmakers, and 44 Louisiana House members, including 21 Democrats, endorsed Bush. In Florida, noticeably absent from the list was Florida Senate President Toni Jennings (R), who had considered running against Jeb Bush (R) in last year's gubernatorial race. In Louisiana, the list includes Speaker H.B. "Hunt" Downer, Jr. (D), Speaker Pro Tem C.E. Bruneau (R), ten committee chairs, and four vice chairs.

Polls.

Governor Bush continues to be the presidential frontrunner in primary and general election matchups. A CNN/WMUR-TV poll conducted April 24-May 2 by the University of New Hampshire surveyed 700 registered New Hampshire voters, including 300 registered Republicans and 202 registered Democrats. The poll shows support for Elizabeth Dole (R) declining among Republican voters since January, while support for Senator John McCain (R) has doubled. Support for the Vice President has increased substantially since January, when the Democratic field was much larger.

Republican Primary

	<u>NOW</u>	<u>1/99</u>	<u>FAV / UNFAV</u>
Bush	37%	30%	78% / 8%
Dole	16%	31%	78% / 15%
McCain	14%	7%	48% / 7%
Buchanan	7%	3%	49% / 42%
Forbes	6%	5%	59% / 27%
Alexander	5%	2%	47% / 30%
Quayle	4%	3%	54% / 37%
Smith	2%	4%	60% / 24%
Kasich	1%	1%	24% / 6%
Bauer	0%	---	16% / 8%

Democratic Primary

	<u>NOW</u>	<u>1/99</u>	<u>FAV / UNFAV</u>
Gore	68%	34%	81% / 9%
Bradley	23%	14%	48% / 4%
Undecided	6%	19%	

In March, a *Wall Street Journal* poll showed that Hispanics consider themselves more Democratic than Republican by a margin of 2-1. However, among Hispanic voters, Governor Bush leads the Vice President in a presidential general election matchup by a 10-point margin, 45%-35%. Last year, Governor Bush received 39% of the Hispanic vote in Texas.

Both parties are courting the nation's 31 million Hispanic voters (11% of the population) in what is considered to be a battleground vote in the 2000 presidential race, especially in California, Texas, Florida, New York, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona. Early reports from Hispanic organizing groups indicate that the Republican Party plans to spend \$10-12 million on a Hispanic media and field outreach campaign.

Issues.

On the issues, Bush stresses "compassionate conservatism" and seeks to include minorities and other nontraditional constituencies in the Republican Party. Currently, Governor Bush's legislative agenda is colliding with Democrats in the Texas Legislature. Democrats have been successful, so far, in paring down Bush's legislative accomplishments, and affecting his looming national presidential ambitions. Bush's presidential rivals are starting to take aim at his legislative pitfalls. See the section entitled "76th Texas Legislature" for a summary of issues.

On abortion, Bush opposes abortion except in cases of rape, incest and when the woman's life is at danger. Bush also indicated that he would not push to outlaw abortion. He has said the party should maintain its "pro-life" tone, while including those with opposing viewpoints. Last month, Bush started facing criticism from conservative Republicans, criticizing him for his lack of leadership on this issue. The conservative Eagle Forum and other abortion opponents chided Bush for supporting exceptions to an abortion ban, stating that Bush has adopted "Clinton-Gore language" that will not satisfy anti-abortion voters. In March, NARAL ran television ads in both Iowa and New Hampshire attacking Bush, as well as others, as anti-choice. The ads highlight Bush's support for a constitutional amendment to outlaw almost all abortions, displaying

statements he made in which he promises to do "everything in [his] power to restrict abortions," and advocates that "the Republican Party ought to maintain its pro-life tenor."

THE 76TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

In the state Senate, that partisan breakdown is 16R-15D. State Senator Gonzalo Barrientos (D) is the Senate Democratic Caucus Chair. In the state House, Democrats control the chamber, 78D-72R. State House Speaker Pete Laney (D) is now the highest-ranking Democrat in the state, and was a 1988 Gore supporter. Laney, however, has not yet restated his support.

The state legislature is in the last week of its 140-day session, and is slated to end May 31. Tensions are running high among state legislators. Efforts by Legislative Democrats have been successful, so far, in paring down Bush's legislative accomplishments. On May 11, 1999, 30 Texas Democratic legislators held a press conference attacking Governor Bush for a lack of involvement in the legislative session. Many lawmakers point to Bush's presidential bid as a distraction from his legislative agenda, saying his proposals for tax cuts and teacher pay raises are in trouble as a result. A review of Bush's office calendar by the *Houston Chronicle* showed that he had spent about half of his personal time in the 1999 legislative session as he had in 1997.

With the state's \$6.4 billion surplus, Governor Bush wants to spend \$2 billion on property tax relief--a cornerstone of his legislative agenda--and give \$1 billion to school districts to spend however they choose. Bush recently stated that he would be willing to call a 30-day special session to get approval for \$2 billion in tax cuts, which presumably would delay his presidential campaigning. Bush reportedly said to a state lawmaker, "My front porch strategy is working well enough that I may as well stay here for the summer", but the lawmaker couldn't say whether Bush "was making a threat or a simple comment."

Tax Cuts.

Democrats are trying to pass legislation that will reduce the tax burden on the working poor while benefiting every family. Republicans are angling for a tax cut for property owners and big business. State Senator Rodney Ellis (D) passed SB441, which would make diapers and children's over-the-counter medicines tax-exempt and create a tax-free holiday for the purchase of back to school clothes in Austin. House Democrats filed these ideas as three separate bills that would save consumers \$178 million. During floor debate, Republicans, fearing that Governor Bush's big business and property tax cuts were never going to come to fruition, expanded the Democratic sales tax cuts to \$420 million. This action broke an agreement between Republican House Leaders and the Governor's staff. Last week, however, Republicans in the House Ways and Means Committee gutted SB 441, removing all consumer sales tax relief, and replaced them with business-first cuts. It is unlikely that the new version of SB 441 will be brought to the House Floor before the session expires. In effect, sales tax relief may be dead.

During the week of May 17, property tax relief was resurrected when Comptroller Carole Keeton Rylander (R) revised the earlier budget surplus to include \$807 million in additional revenue. It is a long-standing tradition that the Comptroller "finds" surplus cash near the end of the legislative session. Governor Bush can expect to take credit for \$1-\$1.3 billion in property tax relief. This amount comes under fire from legislators and teacher groups in the face of public opinion polls that showed homeowner would rather invest the money in education than receive a \$10 per month property tax break.

Governor Bush has backed off his campaign promise of \$2 billion in property tax cuts, and now claims his goal has been \$2 billion in tax cuts of any kind. The Governor's office is now courting a Democratic idea of a quarter-cent rollback on the sales tax, so that he can reach his \$2 billion tax cut goal.

Education and Tax Cuts Collide in the state Legislature.

On education, a Texas Poll conducted March 30-April 17 surveyed 1,003 Texans attitudes about education proposals currently before the state legislature. Nearly two out of three adults say teachers are paid too little. Teacher unions hailed the poll's findings stating that Texans want better teachers and increased salaries for teachers over additional property tax cuts.

Teacher salaries are...		Major concern about Texas public schools	
Too low	63%	Quality of education and teachers	28%
Just right	18%	Crime and safety	26%
Too high	3%	Lack of discipline	12%
Did not know	16%	Social/poor home environment	6%

Taxpayer Vouchers for Private Schools

Oppose	47%
Support	39%
Unsure	14%

Teacher salaries

Teacher salaries will receive a major boost under the plan passed by the House Education Committee. Democrats' school-funding plan slashed Bush's tax relief in half to \$1 billion, in favor of a \$6,000 pay raise for entry-level teachers. This action would bring their salary levels up to the national average. Under Senate Bill 4, Texas teachers will receive a \$3,000 across-the-board pay raise. This, however, is still \$3,000 behind the national average of \$27,000. Texas ranks 38th in the nation in teacher pay.

School vouchers.

On school vouchers, 11 state Senate Democrats vowed to block action on a pilot school voucher bill backed by Governor Bush. Under the current rules, two-thirds of the state Senate, or 11 votes, are needed to effectively block a bill. If passed, the proposal would make nearly 80,000 low-income students in Dallas, Tarrant, Bexar, El Paso, Harris and Travis counties eligible to transfer to private schools at state expense under a 5-year experimental program. The bill would provide about \$4,000 in vouchers to attend private or religious schools. The bill is awaiting action by the full Senate.

Gun Control.

On gun control, just five days after the Colorado school shooting (April 25), Governor Bush announced his support of a gun control measure after a state House committee killed a gun control bill earlier in the day. Legislators from both parties were surprised that Bush supported the measure when he had shown no interest in the bill prior to the shooting. Bush said he supports efforts to require instant background checks of gun buyers at gunshows, but believes it is up to the federal government to make these efforts more effective. Bush has said that it is too

late in the session to revive this legislation.

Legislation exempting gun manufacturers from class-action lawsuits, SB717, is now on its way to the Governor's desk following its speedy passage in the House. The legislation was held up for two weeks in the Senate, as Democrats were successful in amending the bill to allow the attorney general to sue manufacturers. Texas has now joined a growing number of southern states in protection gun manufacturers from the type of litigation that has helped reign in the tobacco industry in the past several years. It is unlikely that any gun control measures will pass the state House and Senate before the session expires on May 31.

Environment.

On the environment, Bush is seeking voluntary, not mandatory, cleanup from older, high pollution plants and oil refineries. Bush is facing criticism from environmental groups for accepting improper contributions to his presidential campaign from industrial companies. The "air-polluting" companies, who have donated \$169,000 to Bush's campaign, currently have bills before the Texas legislature that would give them until 2001 to voluntarily upgrade their equipment to meet standards under the Clean Air Act of 1971 from which they previously had been exempted. Bush supports the legislation. The environmental groups, including the Sustainable Energy and Economic Development Coalition (SEED) and Public Research Works, are demanding that Bush return the contributions, which include an additional \$139,000 Bush received from lawyers representing one of the grandfathered companies.

On May 4, SEED filed a lawsuit against Bush, alleging his office failed to provide them with records regarding the voluntary emissions reduction proposal. SEED has requested documents about meetings in 1996 and 1997 between the Governor's office, industry representatives, and the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission. SEED believes the emissions proposal was negotiated at those meetings. Bush's office responded to the lawsuit by saying they have complied with every request SEED has made.

The voluntary compliance legislation is high on the Governor's priority list. It has passed the Senate and action is pending in the House. Bush, however, may be willing to compromise on this issue, as he needs some kind of environmental platform for 2000.

Border Issues.

On May 20, the state Senate approved and sent legislation to Governor Bush creating a top-level border advocacy division in state government. House Bill 564 by state Rep. Rene Oliveira (D) requires the governor to set up the special division in either his office or the office of the Texas Secretary of State, which already has taken the lead on border issues and is already carrying out some of the advocacy functions. Collectively, the 43 counties near the Texas-U.S. border have a poverty rate of 29.5%, 10.1%-19.6% unemployment rate.

Democrats have been pushing the Border Infrastructure Initiative, which addresses work needs, improves access to public health centers, expands housing opportunities, strengthens education, and prepares the border communities for increased traffic and tourism brought about by success of NAFTA.

Expanding opportunity along the Texas border has garnered widespread bipartisan support. Research and development tax credits, increased highway funding, expanded house opportunity and higher levels of education spending in the border areas has already been approved by a least one branch of the legislature.

Electricity Deregulation.

State House Democrats were successful in amending SB7, by Senator David Sable (R) into the a more consumer-friendly electric restructuring plan in the nation. State House Democrats go consumers' protection from stranded cost allocations, strengthened environmental protections, ensure job safety for union workers, and guaranteed competition for residential customers. The original bill simply provided cheap power for industries and shields the electric companies from Public Utilities Commission regulations.

Children's health insurance.

On children's health insurance, Texas House Democrats were successful in passing a fully funded Children's Health Insurance Program. At a cost of more than \$150 million for the biennium, SB 445 will provide health insurance to more than 450,000 uninsured Texas children. The plan passed by the House will cover children 0-18 years of age, up to 200% of federal poverty level (\$33,600 annual income for a family of four). Senate Republican's version of the bill would have only covered children 0-10 years of age up to 200% of federal poverty level, and kids 11-18 would be eligible up to 150% of poverty level. The state ranks 49th in the percentage of children with health insurance (1 out of 10 Texas children do not have insurance), ahead of only Arizona.

Byrd Hate Crimes Legislation.

From May 6-7, the family of James Byrd, Jr. was in Austin to lobby for hate crimes legislation named after him. The legislation specifies protection of racial minorities, including the gay and lesbian community, and seeks to strengthen and clarify the state's current hate crimes law. The legislation tracks similar efforts by the Administration. On May 6, the Byrd family met with Governor Bush to ask for his support, hoping to appeal to his "compassionate conservatism". Bush said he could not help them push the bill through the legislature, but would sign it if the legislature sent it to him. On May 7, YOU met briefly with the Byrd family in Austin and offered Your support. On May 14, state Senate Republicans killed the Byrd Act. The Byrd family is placing blame squarely on the Governor for not using his influence to support this bill.

The Byrd Act sparked one of the most contentious fights in the state's legislative history. On April 26, the state Democratic House passed the bill, 83-6, and sent it to the state Senate, where similar language had passed twice before, with many of the Republicans support. In an attempt to protect Bush from signing into law a hate crimes law that gave specific protection to gays and lesbians, all 16 Republicans lined up in opposition, while all 14 Democrats backed the bill. Republican opposition led to a bitter standoff that shut down the Senate on the last day that committees get to report out bills. Once the bill was dead, the Governor's office released a statement that the Governor had been working on a compromise.

A Texas Poll conducted March 30-April 17 showed that a majority of Texans favor hate crimes legislation that specifies protection of racial minorities, including the gays and lesbians.

Which of Four Groups Should Be Covered By Hate-Crime Laws?

Racial Minorities	81%
Women	80%
Religious Groups	78%
Homosexuals	76%

Legislative Bill Clarifies Governor's Successor.

At the end of April, the state House approved a proposed constitutional amendment that would require the Lt. governor to relinquish his office and become governor if the office becomes vacant. The Senate Pro Tem would take over the duties of Lt. governor and preside over the Senate. Without the change, Lt. Governor Rick Perry (R) could take on the duties of governor and Lt. governor presides over the state Senate. If passed in the state Senate, this measure goes before voters on November 2.

STATE ISSUES

Bill Bradley.

On March 11, Bill Bradley (D) was in Austin attending a fundraising event for his bid for president and raised approximately \$250,000-300,000. The event drew some well-known Texas Democrats, including former Rep. Jake Pickle, state Chair Mary Beth Malcolm, and former State Comptroller John Sharp, who was an '88 Gore supporter. At the beginning of May, Sharp endorsed Bradley.

TEXAS AT A GLANCE

- 1997 estimated population 19,439,000; 7% of U.S. population; ranked 2nd in U.S.
- 56% of Texans are White; 29% Hispanic; 12% African-American; 2% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1% other (1997).
- 56.6 % of households are married couples, 25.9% are married with children, and 17.5% are single.
- 27.9% of Texans have some high school education, 25.6% have a high school diploma, 13.9% have a college diploma and 6.5% have a graduate degree (1990).
- Median age is 32.6 years; 10.2% of Texas residents are age 65 or older (1995).
- Per capita income is \$23,647 (1997).
- Median household income is \$35,075 (1997).
- 1994 turnout was 50% of the Voting Age Population (VAP).
- 1996 presidential election turnout was 41% of VAP.
- 1998 turnout was 3,738,078, 32% of VAP (11.5 million voters).
- Houston is the largest city in Texas with 1.65 million people (1994 census estimate). San Antonio, with 1.06 million people, became the second-largest city in Texas and pushed Dallas to No. 3, with 1.05 million people. All three cities are among the top 10 nationally.

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Molly Beth Malcolm is the first woman to serve as Chair of the Texas Democratic Party. She is a former Republican from Texarkana, former President of Texas Democratic Women, and former aide to Rep. Max Sandlin (D-01). The Vice Chair is Carl Davis of Houston. The Executive Director is Harold Cook, a former aide to Garry Mauro. Molly Beth is expected to attend the Vice President's events in Houston and Dallas.

D



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

May 24, 1999

1999 MAY 24 PM 5:51

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: TEXAS HOT ISSUES

Climate Change

Last week Governor Bush announced that he believes that existing scientific evidence supports global warming. This announcement marked a change in the Governor's previous statements on the issue in which he said the science was still out. Many members of the environmental community remain skeptical about Bush's views, but some are using the Governor's announcement to push the Administration to take bolder action, saying that now there is no difference between the Bush position and the Clinton-Gore position. In fact, the Administration has laid out a detailed plan and supports the Kyoto Protocol's binding emission reduction targets and timetables. To date Governor Bush has not outlined specific policy actions on the issue.

If asked, you should say that you are pleased that Governor Bush recognizes the scientific evidence supporting global warming, but that you would like to hear the Governor's strategy for addressing the issue.

Clean Air

Governor Bush has been the subject of recent criticism from environmental and public interest groups over his plan to allow older industrial plants to voluntarily reduce their air pollution. Environmental groups in the state have opposed the Bush plan and have criticized the Governor for accepting large campaign contributions from affected firms. One group has filed a lawsuit against the Governor for allegedly allowing his administration to illegally block the release of records documenting the progress of his clean air initiative.

On another matter concerning air pollution, EPA Regional Administrator Gregg Cooke sent a letter to Governor Bush on May 3 that threatened sanctions over an inadequate state plan to meet Clean Air Act standards in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. If an approvable plan is not in place in at least 18 months, EPA could impose tougher restrictions on industrial emissions or cut federal highway funds. Texas officials are hoping to have a new plan ready by March 2000.

If asked about the Governor's clean air record, you should say that clean air is an important priority and that the Administration will continue to work with the Governor to try to ensure those adequate protections are in place.

E

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1999

'99 MAY 24

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
IRMA MARTINEZ 

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—EDINBURG, TEXAS

Anzalduas Bridge: In 1992, the cities of McAllen, Mission and Hidalgo (along the Lower Rio Grande) submitted an application for a Presidential Permit to build the "Anzalduas International Crossing" across the Rio Grande to the vicinity of Reynosa, Mexico. At the April 27-29 meeting of the U.S.-Mexico Binational Group on Bridges and Border Crossings, the government of Mexico stated that it had "no objection" to the U.S. proceeding with the issuance of a Presidential Permit. However, this concurrence does not mean that Mexico has embraced the project and is prepared to move ahead with building its part of the bridge. Mexico is only now beginning its own detailed evaluation of the project. On the U.S. side, the inter-agency group, led by the State Department met yesterday and reported that the U.S. should be able to issue a Presidential Permit sometime this summer, but that there are still some concerns to be addressed, chief among them the environmental impact to the community around the proposed bridge. Congressman Ruben Hinojosa has been a strong proponent of the project and worked with Mickey Ibarra to arrange a White House meeting on it last October. Senators Gramm and Hutchison are also in favor of the project. Those in opposition of the project include the City of Pharr, a few miles east of McAllen, which has a bridge of its own and sees the proposed bridge as a competitor. The Sierra Club and the Audubon Society also oppose the project. (DOS)

F

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.5%:** The unemployment rate in Texas has declined from 7.6% to 4.5% since 1993.
- **1,744,300 New Jobs:** 1,744,300 new jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 282,859 per year, compared to an average of only 153,075 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **1,561,900 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 1,561,900 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 253,281 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 113,000 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **122,600 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 122,600 manufacturing jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 19,881 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,950 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **172,800 New Construction Jobs:** 172,800 construction jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 28,022 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 6,300 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **Bankruptcy Filings Down 14.5%:** Bankruptcy filings in Texas have declined 14.5% per year since 1993, after increasing 14.2% during the previous two administrations.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Texas:** Home ownership in Texas has increased from 58.9% to 62.7% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Homebuilding Up 15.2%:** Home building in Texas has increased 15.2% per year since 1993.
- **1.1 Million Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 446,000 Texas workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 697,000 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 2,040,000 families in Texas.**
- **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 Texas this year.
- **2.6% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Texas has seen a 2.6% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993. In contrast total bank loans and leases fell over 5.4% during the previous administration.
- **2.1% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, Texas has experienced a 2.1% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 8.7% during the previous administration.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 57,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 57,000 Texas children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Texas will receive \$300.3 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$127.8 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Texas' 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. Texas receives \$97.2 million in 1999 to hire about 2,500 new public school teachers. And, under President Clinton's proposal, Texas would receive \$114 million in fiscal year 2000 to support a total of 3,112 teachers.
- **\$36.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Texas receives \$36.6 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 \$35 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Texas receives \$35 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.

- **\$649 Million for Students Most in Need:** Texas receives \$649 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$18.2 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$532.4 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Texas will receive \$532.4 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$24.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 276,100 Texas 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. Texas will receive \$45.5 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Texas students work their way through college.
- **Over 8,000 Have Served in Texas through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 8,055 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Texas' 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. **387,000 students in Texas will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 473,000 students in Texas will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Texas' Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Texas will receive \$84.3 million in 1999 to help 49,940 of Texas' dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 15% in Texas:** Since 1992, serious crime in Texas has fallen 15%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 18% and 14% respectively.
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In Dallas, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 23%, with a 46% drop in murder and a 51% drop in robbery. In addition, serious crime has also declined 47% in Fort Worth, 32% in Beaumont, 46% in Odessa and 31% in Wichita Falls. The murder rate has fallen 52% in Beaumont, 47% in Brownsville, 46% in Dallas, 45% in El Paso, 57% in San Antonio and 91% in Wichita Falls. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Texas** -- Texas's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 61%. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **4,521 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 4,521 new police officers in communities across Texas. [through 5/99]
- **McAllen and El Paso Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** McAllen and El Paso were selected as pilot cities for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. McAllen and El Paso will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of their communities, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Texas, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Dallas. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Texas communities including: Conroe, Houston, Austin and Laredo. 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.
- **\$10.3 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Texas received \$10.3 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.

- **Over \$4 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Texas received approximately \$4 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$769,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$34.3 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Texas Schools:** Texas received \$34.3 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING TEXANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **454,655 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 454,655 fewer people on welfare in Texas now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 58% decrease. [through 12/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 178%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$448 million -- or 178% -- in Texas since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Texas:** 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 6.8 percent in Texas.**
- **\$138.6 Million for Texas Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Texas received \$76.1 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$38.0 million in funding), helping Texas welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$24.6 million in competitive grants were awarded to Texas 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 TEXAS'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 Texas the Balanced Budget provided \$561 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 204,300 children in Texas.
- **Helping 690,000 Texas 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, Texas received \$332.1 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 690,000 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 87,000 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 Texas in 1997, 92% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 88% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 90% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$276.2 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Texas communities received \$276.2 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 40% in Texas:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 40% in Texas by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 218,100 of Alaska's youth will be kept from smoking and 69,800 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **8,060,000 Americans in Texas Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Texas enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 8,060,000 people in Texas 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, 3,900,000 Texas 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

- **10 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 10 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Texas: Grand Prairie, Bridge City, Texas City, Friendswood, Crosby (2), Houston (2), and Odessa (2) [through FY98]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Texas during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **\$62 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Texas will receive \$56.6 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Texas will receive \$5.4 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in Texas:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Texas -- Dallas, Houston, Austin, Brownsville, Galveston, Grand Prairie and Laredo -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, the Rio Grande Council of Governments, TX & NM, which includes six counties in western Texas, will benefit from a Brownfields grant. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Texas' Communities:** The Rio Grande Valley was designated an Urban Empowerment Zone in 1994 and was awarded \$40 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. Houston was designated an Enterprise Community in December 1994 and was awarded \$3 for similar job-creation efforts. It was later declared an Enhanced Enterprise Community and was awarded an additional \$25 million. In addition, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, and Waco were each designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for urban renewal efforts. In 1999, El Paso was designated a New Urban Empowerment Zone, San Antonio was named a Strategic Planning Community, and Uvalde was declared a Rural Enterprise Community.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 11,700 To 14,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Texas 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 Texas alone, this proposal would mean an additional 11,700 - 14,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$212 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Texas has received \$212 million in disaster relief. This includes \$21 million for Tropical Storm Charley, Tropical Storm Frances and fires in 1998, and \$166 million in assistance to recover from devastating floods that affected the Houston area in October of 1994. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$7 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Texas has received over \$7 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$22.1 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$160,000 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate nearly 297,573 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$824 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 Texas received over \$824 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 \$1.3 Billion in Transit Funds:*** Texas has received over \$1.3 billion in FTA funds since 1993.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 212 lives and over \$64 million of property in Texas.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLORADO

June 2, 1999

Staff Copy

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Wednesday, June 2, 1999

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Wednesday, June 2, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1999
*FINAL SCHEDULE***

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER 4769

TRIP COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

ADVANCE LEAD:

MORT ENGLEBERG

CELL PHONE: 202-757-8266

STAFF OFFICE: 29-501

WHCA PAGER: 5138

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Variably cloudy with widely isolated
afternoon rain showers and thunderstorms.*

*Winds southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 63
to 68. High 82 to 87.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, CO

Partly cloudy, occasionally mostly cloudy.

*Winds variable to southwest at 8 to 15
knots. Low 48 to 53. High 75 to 80.*

June 1, 1999 (7:47PM)

Wednesday, June 2, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, June 2, 1999**

Final Schedule

7:25	am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
7:30	am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the Reflecting Pool
7:40	am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
7:50	am	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base
		Note: The First Lady will depart prior to Air Force One.
8:15	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Peterson Air Force Base [flight time: 3 hours, 25 minutes] [time change: -2 hours]

June 1, 1999 (7:47PM)

Wednesday, June 2, 1999

9:40 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Peterson Air Force Base

Greeters: Brigadier General Michael Drennan, 21st Space Wing
Commander
Lieutenant General Lance Lord, Vice Commander, Air Force
Space Command
State Representative Ron May
Mayor Mary Lou Makepeace, Colorado Springs
Council Member Linda Barley, Colorado Springs
General Wally Moorehead
Lieutenant Colonel Brian Bishop, Thunderbirds Commander
Major Brad Bartels, Thunderbirds Left Wing Pilot
Major Mark Arlighaus, Thunderbirds Right Wing Pilot
Major Scott Bowen, Thunderbirds Slot Pilot
Major Dennis Malfer, Thunderbirds Lead Solo
Major Dean Wright, Thunderbirds Opposing Solo
Major Costa Tzavaras, Thunderbirds Operations Officer
Major Mike Byrne, Thunderbirds Narrator and Advance Pilot
Captain Matt Humes, Thunderbirds Maintenance Officer
Captain Guy Hunneyman, Thunderbirds Public Affairs Officer
Chief Master Sergeant Bruce Voigt, Thunderbirds Maintenance
Superintendent

Note: There will be approximately 10 AmeriCorps volunteers on the tarmac upon arrival.

9:55 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Peterson Air Force Base via Marine One en route U.S. Air Force Academy Landing Zone
[flight time: 10 minutes]

10:05 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives U.S. Air Force Academy Landing Zone

Greeters: F. Whitten Peters, Acting Secretary of the Air
Force
General Michael Ryan, Chief of Staff of the Air Force
Lieutenant General Tad Oelstrom, USAF Academy
Superintendent
General Richard Myers, Commander in Chief, US Space
Command

June 1, 1999 (7:47PM)

Wednesday, June 2, 1999

10:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs U.S. Air Force Academy Landing Zone via motorcade en route Doolittle Hall
[drive time: 5 minutes]

10:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Doolittle Hall

10:25 am- **COMMANDER IN CHIEF TROPHY PRESENTATION**
10:45 am **DOOLITTLE HALL**
U.S. Air Force Academy
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
STILLS ONLY

Note: There will be approximately 130 guests in attendance.

Note: There will be a motorcade split upon arrival.

- **The President** pauses for a photograph with the 18 Air Force Academy Football team seniors and head coach.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Lieutenant Tad J. Oelstrom.
- **The President** presents the Commander In Chief Trophy .
- Lieutenant Tad J. Oelstrom, Superintendent, USAF Academy, makes brief remarks and introduces Coach Fisher DeBerry.
- Coach Fisher DeBerry makes brief remarks and introduces Cadet Jemal Singleton and Cadet Tim Curry.
- Cadet Jemal Singleton and Cadet Tim Curry present **the President** with a gift.
- **The President** pauses for a group photograph with stage participants and departs.

10:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Doolittle Hall via motorcade en route Falcon Stadium
[drive time: 5 minutes]

10:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Falcon Stadium

June 1, 1999 (7:47PM)

Wednesday, June 2, 1999

11:00 am-
1:00 pm

**UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
CEREMONY**

FALCON STADIUM

U.S. Air Force Academy

Remarks: Tom Malinowski

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Lieutenant General Tad J. Oelstrom.
- The United States Air Force Band of the Rockies performs the *National Anthem*.
- Colonel Henry E. Wilbourne, Senior Staff Chaplain, delivers the Invocation.
- Chief Master Sargeant Jon Friedman, Cadet Wing Superintendent, introduces Lieutenant General Tad J. Oelstrom.
- Lieutenant General Tad. J. Oelstrom, Superintendent, USAF Academy, introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Chief Master Sargeant Jon Friedman introduces Cadet First Class Matthew E. Jones and Cadet First Class Matthew J. French.
- **The President** is presented with a gift by Cadet First Class Matthew E. Jones and Cadet First Class Matthew J. French.
- Chief Master Sargeant Jon Friedman introduces Brigadier General David A. Wagie.
- Brigadier General David A. Wagie, Dean of Faculty, makes brief remarks and introduces Dr. Dean Wilson, Dean of the Registrar, and Colonel Hedy Pinkerton, Director of Admissions.
- **The President**, accompanied by Brigadier General David A. Wagie, Dr. Dean Wilson and Colonel Hedy Pinkerton, confers degrees and presents diplomas.
- Chief Master Sargeant Jon Friedman introduces Brigadier General Stephen R. Lorenz, Commander, 34th Training Wing and Commandant of Cadets.
- Brigadier General Stephen R. Lorenz administers the Oath of Office.
- The United States Air Force Band of the Rockies performs *Air Force Song*.
- Brigadier General Stephen R. Lorenz gives the dismissal.

June 1, 1999 (7:47PM)

Wednesday, June 2, 1999

-- The Thunderbirds perform initial fly-over and graduates toss hats.

-- **The President** departs.

1:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Falcon Stadium via motorcade en route Lot 6
[drive time: 5 minutes]

1:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Lot 6

1:15 pm- **AIR FORCE THUNDERBIRDS DEMONSTRATION**
1:30 pm **LOT 6**
U.S. Air Force Academy
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
POOL PRESS

1:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Lot 6 via motorcade en route Carlton House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

1:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Carlton House

1:45 pm- **HOLD**
2:00 pm **MAUVE ROOM**

2:00 pm- **AIR FORCE ACADEMY FOUNDATION RECEPTION**
2:25 pm **LAWN**
Carlton House
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 85 guests in attendance.

-- **The President** will greet guests in a receiving line.

-- Upon conclusion of the receiving line, **the President** departs.

2:25 pm- **POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS**
2:30 pm **HALLWAY**

2:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Carlton House via motorcade en route U.S.
Air Force Academy Landing Zone
[drive time: 5 minutes]

2:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives U.S. Air Force Academy Landing Zone

June 1, 1999 (7:47PM)

Wednesday, June 2, 1999

2:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs U.S. Air Force Academy Landing Zone via
Marine One en route Peterson Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

3:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Peterson Air Force Base
OPEN TO BASE PERSONNEL

**Note: The President will work a ropeline with approximately 150 base
personnel.**

3:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Peterson Air Force Base via Air Force One en
route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 3 hours]
[time change: +2 hours]

8:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

8:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en
route the Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 10 minutes]

8:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Reflecting Pool

9:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route
The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

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

June 1, 1999 (7:47PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

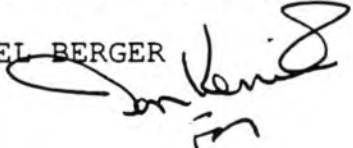
June 1, 1999

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT

DATE: June 2, 1999

LOCATION: USAF Academy, Colorado

TIME: 10:10 a.m. - 2:40 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER I. PURPOSE

Deliver the commencement address to the 1999 graduating class of the United States Air Force Academy and present the Commander-in-Chief's trophy to the seniors from the Air Force Academy football team.

II. BACKGROUND

By tradition, the Commander in Chief delivers the commencement address at one of the service academies each year. Last year you spoke at the Naval Academy. You last spoke at the Air Force Academy commencement in 1995.

A total of 962 Air Force cadets will receive their diplomas on June 2. That is 71 percent of those who entered the Air Force Academy in June 1995. 821 of the graduating cadets are men, 141 are women. 914 will be commissioned second lieutenants in the U.S. Air Force. Seven will be cross commissioned into the other services. An additional 12 are international students.

The Air Force Academy Superintendent is Lieutenant General Tad Oelstrom. He became Superintendent in August 1997 after a tour as Commander of the 3rd Air Force at Mildenhall, England.

The commencement ceremony is being held in the Air Force Academy's Falcon Stadium located at the foot of the Rampart Range.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Representative Bob Schaffer (R-CO)

Kenneth Barela, Mayor of Fountain, Colorado

Marlin Sihell, Mayor of Monument, Colorado

Richard Skorman, Colorado Springs City Councilman

The Honorable F. Whitten Peters, Acting Secretary of the
Air Force

General Michael Ryan, Chief of Staff of the Air Force

Lieutenant General Tad Oelstrom, Superintendent, U.S. Air
Force Academy

Brigadier General Stephen Lorenz, Commandant of Cadets,
U.S. Air Force Academy

Brigadier General David Wagie, Air Force Academy Dean of
Faculty

IV. PRESS PLAN

Still photos only for the Trophy Presentation.

Open press for the Commencement activities.

Closed Press for the Reception.

V. SEQUENCE

10:10 a.m. Arrive U.S. Air Force Academy via helicopter.
Greeted by Acting Secretary Peters, General Mike
Ryan and Lieutenant General Tad Oelstrom.

10:25 a.m. Proceed to Doolittle Hall by motorcade.

10:30 a.m. Arrive Doolittle Hall. Greeted by Air Force
Academy football coach, Fisher DeBerry. You
will make brief remarks congratulating the 1998
Air Force Academy Falcons on their successful
season and then call up Coach DeBerry and the
captains of the 1998 team to receive the trophy.
The team captains, Tim Curry, Blane Morgan,
Jason Sanderson, and Jemal Singleton, will then
present you a gift. Attendees will include the
football coaching staff, approximately 30 team
members, 18 of which are graduating, and their
guests.

10:55 a.m. Depart Doolittle Hall for Falcon Stadium via
motorcade.

11:00 a.m. Arrive Falcon Stadium. Escorted by Lieutenant General Oelstrom.

11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Commencement Festivities.

- Escorted to dias by Lieutenant General Oelstrom. Military honors.
- National Anthem and invocation.
- Lieutenant General Oelstrom makes brief remarks and introduces you.
- Your address.
- Cadet Matthew E. Jones and Cadet Matthew J. French, the two highest ranking cadets this year, will present you a gift.
- Brigadier General David Wagie, the Academy Dean, will join you to confer the degrees.
- You shake hands with the graduates after they receive their diplomas.
- Brigadier General Stephen Lorenz, the Commandant of Cadets, administers the Oath of Office.
- Air Force Band of the Rockies plays *The Air Force Song*.
- General Lorenz dismisses the class. Hats go up. Thunderbirds make initial flyover.

1:05 p.m. Depart Falcon Stadium via motorcade and proceed to parking area where you will watch the remainder of the Thunderbirds show. You will be escorted by General Oelstrom. Acting Secretary Peters and General Ryan and their spouses will depart also.

1:35 p.m. Depart parking area via motorcade enroute to Carlton House, the home of Lieutenant General Oelstrom. There will be a brief hold at Carlton House for the rest of the reception attendees to arrive from Falcon Stadium.

2:00 p.m. Greet guests in receiving line for Air Force Academy Foundation Reception. Reception attendees will be those on the dias at the commencement and other dignitaries.

2:35 p.m. Depart Carlton House via motorcade enroute to landing zone.

Attachment

Suggested Talking Points

B

POINTS TO BE MADE DURING
PRESENTATION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEFS TROPHY

- Pleased to be here with you today in time to make this important presentation before the seniors on this impressive team graduate and move on to Air Force careers.
- Presenting this trophy has become a tradition in my Presidency, as this is the sixth time in seven years the Falcons captured the honor.
- This year you not only won the trophy but rolled over both Army and Navy by a combined 70 points. That's quite an example of a combined air and ground campaign.
- Your overall statistics for the season are ones any school can be proud of and many long for:
 - You finished 12-1.
 - You won the Western Athletic Conference title.
 - You won the Oahu Bowl against the University of Washington Huskies.
 - You finished in the Top 10 in the USA Today/ESPN poll.
- Let me ask Coach DeBerry and team captains, Tim Curry, Blane Morgan, Jason Sanderson, Jemal Singleton, to come up and get your trophy.

C

Air Force Academy Commencement

Acknowledgments TK. To the families and friends of the graduating class, and especially to the members of the class of 1999, I extend my heartfelt congratulations. It's been a long road from Doolie Summer [*NOTE: indoctrination for first year cadets*] to graduation. But as General Oelstrom said, you've achieved an unparalleled record of academic achievement, athletic success, and excellence in your military endeavors. From here on out, the sky is the limit.

I offer to the graduates from other countries. We wish you well as you return home, and hope you will forever cherish your bonds with this Academy and your classmates.

Before I go any further, I want to carry out a venerable tradition. Despite the very real danger that you will greet this announcement with riotous applause, let me say that by the power vested in me as Commander in Chief, I hereby grant amnesty to cadets who are marching tours or serving restrictions or confinements for minor misconduct.

A moment ago, I presided over another traditional ceremony I've been part of every year but one since I became President. It's almost up there with giving the State of the Union or lighting the White House Christmas Tree or pardoning the Thanksgiving turkey. For the sixth time in seven years, I presented the Commander-in-Chief's trophy to the Air Force Academy Falcons.

Many people think that this was the best football team in the Academy's history. You went 12-1. You finished in the Top 10 in the USA Today/ESPN poll. You won your conference. You won your bowl game. You beat Army and Navy by a combined 70 points. In the last two seasons you've been second in the nation in scoring defense to Ohio State, where the linebackers are the size of C-130's. Amazingly, you've done all this despite your incredibly sportsmanlike decision not even to deploy your "Stealth" running back, or to throw a single laser guided pass.

Today, you represent and rededicate yourselves to the same remarkable combination of accomplishment, grit, and self-sacrifice the men and women of our armed forces have embodied across two and a quarter centuries. All you have to do is look over at Sijan [SIGH - jan]Terrace [*NOTE: named for medal of honor winner tortured and killed in Vietnam*] to be reminded of finest example of courage and honor in the most terrible and terrifying circumstances.

Those qualities are also on display when Air Force men and women serve at home and abroad, from Iraq to Korea to helping hurricane victims in Central America . . . and now in the historic effort to reverse the ethnic cleansing in Kosovo and to restore the people of that shattered land to their homes.

A month ago, I went to our airbases at Spangdahlem and Ramstein, Germany to visit the pilots and support crews who are flying our missions over Kosovo, and the young people in uniform bringing aid to the refugees there. I wish every American could have been there with me, to see the courage, intensity and skill it takes for our pilots to fly these aircraft at high speeds through enemy defenses, putting ordinance on target, putting their own lives in greater danger to avoid civilian casualties on the ground, coordinating with aircrews from more than a dozen countries, then coming home to debrief, rest, and do it all over again.

These young Americans believe they are doing the right thing. They are determined to prevail. It is impossible to talk to them and to come away with the slightest iota of cynicism about our country and our role in the world.

We are joined here today by two of these brave American airmen. I cannot mention their names, for they are still flying missions over Kosovo. But the first is the pilot of a B-2 bomber, who graduated from this Academy in 1986, and who has flown his craft from Whiteman Air Force Base on strike missions over heavily defended areas of Serbia. The second graduated from the

Academy in 1980, and now flies a C-130 ferrying life saving supplies to the refugees fleeing Kosovo. I want to ask them both to stand and be recognized for their courage and their service.

I am proud of them. And I am proud of you for following in their tradition.

It is a tradition not of hesitation, but of action in defense of our values . . . a tradition not of fatalism, but of faith that the future can be made better than the past. We must always remember why we became a great nation: not just because our land was generous to those who settled it, not just because the people who came here worked hard and were clever and resourceful. But because every time our beliefs and ideals were threatened, Americans have stepped forward to defend them. Kosovo may be a small province of a small country, but it is a big test of what we believe in and stand for. Our commitment to leave to our children a world where people are not uprooted and slaughtered en masse because of their ethnicity and faith. Our fundamental interest in building a lasting peace in an undivided, free Europe. Our interest in preserving our alliance for freedom and peace with our 18 NATO allies.

But there are also differences between this conflict and those we have waged in the past. Kosovo is a communications age conflict, waged at a time when footage of air strikes is beamed to homes across the world before our pilots have even returned to their bases, when every accidental civilian casualty is highlighted, but also when victims of terrible war crimes can give testimony to the whole world within days of the crimes being committed.

In World War II, Americans knew they were fighting to end a great horror. But what news we had then about Nazi atrocities came to us delayed and piecemeal, from the few refugees and couriers who managed to escape occupied Europe. It was only in victory, when our soldiers liberated the concentration camps, that America truly saw the face of the evil we had defeated.

Today, our pilots over Kosovo see the smoke of burning villages beneath them and the tanks and artillery that set them ablaze. When they return to base, they watch the news; they see the faces of the fleeing refugees, marching many miles over mountains with only the belongings they can carry on their back, pushing the elderly in wheelbarrows. They hear the voices of victims, telling stories of young men singled out and shot along the road, women raped, and children torn from their parents – and also the voices of those who say “all is not lost, because the nineteen nations of NATO are with us and will not let us down.” Our servicemen and women can see what we are fighting against and what we are fighting for.

The American people can see it. The whole world can see it. Mr. Milosevic has now been indicted by the UN War Crimes Tribunal – the first time a sitting leader of a country has been held responsible by an international body for ordering war crimes and crimes against humanity.

There are those who assert that our bombing is somehow responsible for the atrocities his forces have committed against the Kosovar people. That reminds me of the old story about the boy who came running home to his mother with a bloody nose. His mother said “son, what happened?” And the boy replied: “It all started when the other kid hit me back.”

We know that by the time our air strikes had begun, the Serbian campaign of executions and expulsions had already started – in fact, Mr. Milosevic has been indicted in part for a massacre that took place in January. Tens of thousands of refugees had already been pushed from their homes in meticulously pre-planned attacks. Serbian forces were already positioned for the offensive we have seen unfold. Mr. Milosevic had unleashed in Kosovo the same paramilitary warlords who spent four straight years ethnically cleansing Bosnia and Croatia, where two and a half million people were driven from their homes and a quarter million killed, before NATO bombing and Bosnian and Croatian resistance brought us to Dayton.. Ethnic cleansing in Kosovo was not a response to bombing. It is the 10-year method of Milosevic’s madness.

Had we done nothing, his forces would have carried out their deadly design -- but the tragedy would have been permanent, accepted and in effect condoned by the world community. Mr. Milosevic had 40,000 troops and nearly 300 tanks in and around Kosovo before he rejected our peace agreement, which the Kosovars accepted. For the moment he has driven the Kosovars from their land. But he will not keep them out. He has asserted his military grip over Kosovo, but steadily he will lose it. His 10 year campaign of ethnic cleansing will end -- once and for all.

Today, we have no plausible deniability. We must act on what we see and know. Because we have the power to act, if we do not reject and reverse ethnic cleansing, we will ratify it.

Thankfully, we and our allies have not looked the other way or said "well, that's tragic, but there's nothing we can do." After our diplomatic effort was rebuffed, we did not wait, as we did in Bosnia, for four more years of fruitless appeals to reason in the face of evil. We have acted to end this horror -- and that is exactly what we will do.

Let me be clear about why we have done this, and how we intend to meet our goals.

Our reasons are both moral and strategic.

There is a moral imperative because what we are facing in Kosovo is not just ethnic and religious hatred, discrimination, and conflict, which are unfortunately abundant in the world. It is something much worse and thankfully more rare: an effort by a political leader to systematically destroy and displace an entire people because of their ethnicity and faith; an effort to erase the culture and history and presence of a people from their land. We as a nation have to take a stand against this where we have the ability to do so, as we do at NATO's doorstep.

There is also a clear strategic imperative.

Since I took office, I have worked hard to build a Europe that for the first time in history can be undivided, democratic and at peace, because if there is anything we have learned from the history of this bloody century, it is that peace and stability in Europe is vital to our security and our freedom.

Just think what we have helped to accomplish in the last few years. The NATO alliance, which many thought would wither and die after the Cold War, is strong and vital, uniting America and Europe in new missions, building new partnerships with 25 nations from the Baltic Sea all the way to Central Asia. Three new democracies, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, which spent the last half century struggling for their own freedom, are now our allies in defending the freedom of Europe. We've helped Russia deal with the challenges it faces on the difficult road to democracy and stability. Through crisis and turmoil at home the Russian people have kept coming back to the inescapable conclusion that their future lies in being a part of and a partner in Europe as an open society.

We also helped end the war in Bosnia, and now we're keeping the peace there with a coalition that unites every former adversary in European history: France and Germany, Germany and Poland, Poland and Russia, Russia and America. We've made clear NATO will remain open to responsible democracies from central and southeastern Europe. Now virtually every ethnic and minority dispute in the region, such as those between Hungary and Romania and Hungary and Slovakia is being resolved in a constructive way. Through our efforts in the Balkans, we have also helped bridge the gulf between Europe and the Islamic world, the source of so much conflict in the last millennium.

The killing Mr. Milosevic unleashed in the former Yugoslavia a decade ago is the last major barrier to a Europe whole, free and at peace. It is the last gasp of the aggressive nationalism that has shattered the lives of so many Europeans in this century, and drawn so many Americans to fight in their wars. It threatens to all the progress we have made in Europe in the last decade.

Imagine what would have happened had we let the violence in Kosovo escalate without taking a stand. NATO would have been discredited for doing nothing about ethnic conflict and cleansing on its doorstep. The Kosovar refugees would have ended up a people without any prospect of going home – overwhelming and perhaps destabilizing the democracies of southeastern Europe with their permanent presence and bitter grievances. Tensions with Russia over the Balkans would have built, not disappeared. The fighting might well have spread to other countries.

Letting Milosevic succeed would have sent a clear message to other unscrupulous leaders: If you have ethnic or religious problems, just kill the minorities or drive them out. No one will stop you; you will not pay a significant price; in a sense, the world will make your job easier by feeding the refugees and finding them permanent homes, without pressing for their return. Slobodan Milosevic would have become a model of success for 21st century rulers trying to obliterate multi-ethnic societies, instead of a symbol of the bankruptcy of policies based on hate.

Our strategy for reversing Mr. Milosevic's ethnic cleansing begins with absolute clarity about the goals NATO is fighting to achieve. The refugees must be able to go home, with security and self-government. For that to happen, Serbian forces must leave Kosovo. An international security force, with NATO at its core, must deploy to protect all the people of Kosovo. Our diplomatic effort supports these goals; they will continue to make clear to Mr. Milosevic exactly what he must do to end the conflict. Our military campaign will continue until he does.

We cannot grow weary of our campaign because Mr. Milosevic did not capitulate when the first bombs fell. We cannot abandon a just cause because an adversary holds out for more than a few news cycles. I reject that. NATO rejects that. I know the vast majority of Americans reject that. We must be willing to pay the price of time and effort to reverse the course of ethnic cleansing. The benefits will be far greater and last much longer than the costs.

And day by day, night by night, our air campaign is succeeding. Mr. Milosevic is systematically losing his armed forces. NATO air strikes are destroying an ever increasing number of Serbia's tanks, armored vehicles and artillery in Kosovo. We have eliminated 80% of its modern fighters, most of its ability to produce ammunition, all its capacity to refine fuel, and much of the rest of its military economy. Mr. Milosevic has not eliminated the insurgent Kosovar Liberation Army - indeed, the longer he holds out, the more vulnerable he leaves his forces to the KLA's growing attacks. Meanwhile, instead of disunity in NATO, there are growing signs of disaffection in Belgrade: Serbian soldiers abandoning their posts; Serbian civilians protesting the dead-end policies of their leader; young men avoiding conscription; prominent Serbs calling on Milosevic to accept NATO's conditions. Mr. Milosevic faces a choice: He can cut his losses now and accept the basic requirements of peace. Or he can continue to force military failure and economic ruin on his people and supporters. In the end, the outcome will be the same.

This week, we are deploying an 68 additional F-16s and F-15s to join this mission. We now have planes flying at all hours, from every direction, from bases in Italy, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, the United States and from carriers at sea. If we have the patience and determination to match the courage and skill of our men and women in uniform, we will meet our objectives.

A second, critical element of our strategy is to meet our goals in a way that preserves the unity of NATO's 19 democracies. We must maintain the solidarity between the United States, Canada and Europe that has been vital to our past and that is vital to our future. I am confident we will.

A third important element is to meet our goals in a way that strengthens, not weakens, our fundamental interest in a long-term, positive relationship with Russia. Russia is now working with us to find a solution that meets our requirements. We hope Russian troops will participate in the force that will keep the peace in Kosovo, just as they have in our joint effort in Bosnia.

A fourth element is to prepare now for the difficult task of returning refugees to Kosovo and implementing the peace there. Yesterday, NATO approved the outlines of KFOR, the force that will deploy to Kosovo once our conditions are met. Up to 50,000 troops will take part in this effort. Our European allies will provide the vast bulk; but America will also contribute. Today, I am announcing my decision to provide 7,000 of these troops – or about 15 percent. The leading elements and headquarters of KFOR are already in Albania and Macedonia, ready to deploy to Kosovo within a few hours when the time comes to oversee the safe return of the refugees. The additional NATO forces required are starting to move to the region.

Finally, we are putting into place a strategy for lasting peace and stability in the Balkans when Mr. Milosevic is stopped and his ethnic cleansing is reversed. For that to happen, the European Union and the United States must do for southeastern Europe what we did for western Europe after World War II, and for central Europe after the Cold War, providing a positive path to a prosperous, shared future, a unifying magnet more powerful than the pull of hatred and destruction. We can do that by rebuilding struggling economies, encouraging trade and investment, supporting democratic governments and institutions, and helping the nations of the region join the EU and NATO. We can do that if we make clear to the people of Serbia that with democracy, respect for human rights, and leaders who uphold basic standards of human conduct, their country, too, can regain its rightful place in a 21st century Europe.

We are in Kosovo and doing all these things for same reason you are here today, the same reason why so many millions of Americans have served their country, the same reason why so many will follow. We believe that there are some things worth fighting for.

A future with the great alliance between the United States and Europe standing strong. A future not dominated by massive explosions of ethnic and religious violence. A future in which leaders cannot keep, gain or increase their political power by teaching young people to kill other young people simply because of their faith or heritage. A future in which the young Americans who set

out from this Academy to serve their country will not have to fight in yet another European conflict. That is the kind of future we want you to have and your children to inherit.

With that in mind, let me close with this story.

The other day, shortly before Hillary and I came to Colorado to speak with the students and teachers and families at Columbine, I had a meeting with Native American tribal chiefs from the Northern High Plains. The Senators from those states, the Dakotas and Montana, had asked me to meet with them because they are the poorest of our Indian tribes. This wonderful economy has largely left them behind. And they wanted to come and see the President and his cabinet about it.

I came in after the meeting had started as each one in turn stood up and talked about the needs of their people – their economic needs, education needs, health care needs, and so on.

Then at the end, the chief who was the spokesperson stood up and he said, before we go, Mr. President, I would like to give you this proclamation we have signed for you. And in it, we support the actions of the United States in Kosovo. He said, you see, we know something about ethnic cleansing. And we have come a long way in overcoming that in our own country, and we believe that what America is doing to stop it in Kosovo is right.

Then, across the room, another young chief stood up. He said, Mr. President, I have two uncles. One of them was on the beach at Normandy. The other was the first Native American ever to be a fighter pilot for the United States military. My great-great-grandfather was killed by the 7th Cavalry at Wounded Knee.

He said, I am here talking to the President. I only have one son. He's the most important thing in the world to me. But we have come a very long way from the time of my great-great-grandfather, to the time of my uncles, to my being in the White House. Though I love my son

more than life, I would be proud for him to go to Kosovo and stand against ethnic cleansing. We have to live together.

I will never forget that moment as long as I live. I hope you don't forget its meaning, either, as you say farewell to the Rampart Range and embark to serve our country. It captures everything that is special about America, everything that is worth preserving about our tradition of principled, purposeful engagement in the world.

I thank you for your dedication to that ideal. God bless this Academy, the Cadet Wing, and the men and women of the United States Armed Forces. I wish you good luck, and Godspeed.

D

June 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Colorado Background

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	629,681	40%
Bush/Quayle	562,850	36%
Perot/Stockdale	366,010	23%

1996

Dole/Kemp	691,846	46%
Clinton/Gore	671,150	44%
Perot/Choate	99,628	7%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady was in Mesa Verde on May 22, 1999, as part of her Southwest Treasures Tour.

You and the First Lady were in Littleton on May 20, 1999, to meet with the families of the Columbine High School shooting victims and speak to the students, parents, and faculty of Columbine High School.

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.

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

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 (D) won this coveted district seat with a narrow victory over challenger Bob Greenlee (R), 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.

COLORADO SPRINGS

The Mayor of Colorado Springs is Mary Lou Makepeace, a moderate Republican. She won re-election in a non-partisan race on April 6, 1999, defeating businessman William Perkins, who authored 1992's ultimately successful Amendment 2, and innkeeper Sallie Clarke.

The city is extremely conservative and is home to numerous religious institutions, most notably Dr. James Dobson's Focus on the Family.

Colorado Springs is also home to four separate military institutions – Peterson Air Force Base, the Air Force Academy, NORAD, and Fort Carson.

HOT ISSUES

Shoelses File Lawsuit

On Thursday, May 28, the family of slain Columbine High student Isaiah Shoels filed suit against the parents of the two teen killers for \$250 million in an attempt to send a message about accountability and responsibility. Michael Shoels, father of 18 year old Isaiah asserts that this suit is "not about money, it is about change." "No money, no nothing can ever bring my son back."

This is the first lawsuit filed since the April 20 massacre and is expected to be amended to

include more defendants, including the school district and the manufacturers of the four guns used by Harris and Klebold. Geoffrey Fieger, the Michigan lawyer who filed the suit on behalf of the Shoelses alleges that the parents of Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold negligently allowed their sons to: (1) amass a cache of weapons and bombs within their homes; (2) continue to associate with each other even after they were caught together breaking into a van; and (3) author extremist and hateful writings. Attorneys for the Klebolds declined to comment and an attorney for the Harris family did not return phone calls.

The suit faces a number of hurdles, including a Colorado statute that caps damages in negligent and wrongful death suits at \$250,000, unless the death is deemed a homicide committed during the commission of another felony. No plaintiff has successfully made the “felonious” killing argument. Additionally, there is a \$150,000 immunity law cap on claims against governmental agencies.

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 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 (R) and Ben Campbell (R), 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."

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)

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

Rep. Joel Hefley (R-05)

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

June 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Third Grade Reading Results: About one-third of Colorado third-graders failed to meet the state's reading standard. Students who failed will be placed on individual literacy plans, and may be held back in reading until they can meet the standard. The reading standard holds schools and districts accountable for their students' scores, with loss of accreditation possible if scores do not improve over three years. (DOEd)

Editorial Reaction to ESEA Reauthorization: Both the *Rocky Mountain News* and the *Denver Post* have criticized the federal education proposal as unnecessarily expanding federal control of education. The *News* also took exception to your position on teacher certification, noting in a May 22 editorial that "uncertified" does not mean the same thing as "unqualified," and arguing that the issue of teacher quality is one that states and localities are addressing. (DOEd)

Spring Flooding: Major flooding occurred on April 29 in Colorado Springs and 13 counties in the southeastern part of Colorado. Governor Owens declared 13 counties as disaster areas. There was over \$5 million in damages to federal-aid roads statewide, involving 50 locations. Approximately \$1 million in damage to federal-aid roads, in and around Colorado Springs, occurred. A request for Emergency Relief Funds was submitted by the Colorado Department of Transportation to the Federal Highway Administration on May 13, to begin repairs on federal-aid roads. (DOT)

America's Lands Legacy Initiative: At DOE's Rocky Flats site on May 17, Secretary Richardson announced an interagency agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to cooperatively manage 800 acres of uncontaminated land in the buffer zone. Designated the "Rock Creek Reserve," this parcel of unique habitat along Colorado's Front Range will be protected for future generations, consistent with your Preserving America's Lands Legacy Initiative. (DOE)

Colorado College: On May 17, Sec. Richardson delivered the commencement address at Colorado College in Colorado Springs. (DOE)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.3%:** The unemployment rate in Colorado has declined from 6.1% to 3.3% since 1993.
- **419,100 New Jobs:** 419,100 new jobs have been created in Colorado since 1993 -- an average of 75,063 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 43,900 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **393,700 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 393,700 new private sector jobs have been created in Colorado -- an average of 70,513 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 37,050 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **19,300 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 19,300 manufacturing jobs have been created in Colorado since 1993 -- an average of 3,457 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 725 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **49,800 New Construction Jobs:** 49,800 construction jobs have been created in Colorado since 1993 -- an average of 8,919 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.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 0.6%:** New business incorporations in Colorado have increased at an average rate of 0.6% per year since 1993. In contrast, new business incorporations fell an average of 2.1% per year during the previous administration.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 409,000 families in Colorado.**
- **Home Ownership Has Increased In Colorado:** Home Ownership in Colorado has increased from 61.9% to 65.4% since the first quarter of 1993.
- **Homebuilding Up 12.9%:** Home building in Colorado has increased 12.9% per year since 1993.
- **Personal Income Has Risen 4.9% Annually:** Personal income has risen at an annual rate of 4.9% since 1993.
- **5.7% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Colorado has seen a 5.7% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993, after falling over 4.7% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Colorado next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over \$44 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Colorado received nearly \$41 million in Head Start funding benefitting nearly 9,000 children. This year [FY98], Colorado receives over \$44 million for Head Start, an increase of \$3.5 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Colorado's children by an additional \$2.9 million.

- **\$5.4 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Colorado receives \$5.4 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$120,000. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **Nearly \$4 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], 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. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by \$450,000 over FY98.
- **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. [FY98]
- **\$92.5 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Colorado will receive \$92.5 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$18 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 51,200 Colorado students will benefit, 2,900 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$95.6 million.
- **2,365 Have Served in Colorado through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 2,365 AmeriCorps participants, working in 150 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Colorado's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 3/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget includes both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **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.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 5% in Colorado:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 5% statewide. In Denver, serious crime has declined 24% between 1992 and 1997, with murder dropping 27%. [1996 and preliminary 1997 Uniform Crime Report data, FBI]
- **866 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 852 new police officers in communities across Colorado. [through 9/98]
- **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 \$2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Colorado receives \$2,038,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **\$816,794 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Colorado will receive \$816,794 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$153,000 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$835,600.

- **Over \$6 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Colorado's Schools:** Colorado has received over \$6 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING COLORADO RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **68,703 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 68,703 fewer people on welfare in Colorado now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 56% decrease. [through 6/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 81%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$47 million -- or 81% -- in Colorado since FY92. [through FY96]
- **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 1995, teen pregnancy rates declined 14.7 percent in Colorado.**
- **Colorado Receives \$9.9 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Colorado is eligible to receive \$9.9 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Colorado prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN COLORADO'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to 72,000 uninsured children in Colorado the balanced budget provides 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 Colorado Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Last year, in Colorado 6,488 more women and children in need received health and food assistance than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Colorado in 1996, 94% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 91% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 322%:** In FY97, Colorado communities received \$9.7 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 322% increase over FY93 levels. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and

support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 4/98]

- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 45% in Colorado:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Colorado will see a 45% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 51,000 youth of Colorado will be kept from smoking and 17,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **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 8/98]. There was only one site cleaned up in Colorado during the previous twelve years combined.
- **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

- **\$3 Million to Denver:** 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:** In January, the Vice-President announced the Clinton-Gore Administration's proposed 40-percent expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. If enacted, it will mean an additional 1,500 - 1,800 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Colorado during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$1 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Colorado has received \$1.15 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 49,000 jobs. [through FY97]
- **Nearly \$442 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 Colorado received \$441,780,000 in AIP funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **\$153 Million in Transit Funds:** Colorado has received a total of \$153 in FTA funds since 1993.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE, MISSOURI

June 11, 1999

Staff Copy

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Friday, June 11, 1999

WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE, MISSOURI

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100-138 10-370186
Friday, June 11, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1999**

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy and cooler. Winds east at 10 to 15 knots. Low 63 to 68. High 77 to 82.

WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE, MO

Thunderstorms. Hi 85. Lo 68.

June 10, 1999 (10:32PM)

Friday, June 11, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, June 11, 1999
*Final Schedule***

8:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

8:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

8:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri
[flight time: 2 hours, 10 minutes]
[time change: -1 hour]

TBD **BRIEFING**
AIR FORCE ONE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

9:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Whiteman Air Force Base

-- **The President** debarks Air Force One.

-- **The President** proceeds through a Military Honor Cordon ("Ruffles and Flourishes.")

Greeters: Brigadier General Leroy Barnidge, Jr., Wing Commander
General Lester Lyles, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force
Robert Hale, Acting Secretary, U.S. Air Force
Colonel Don Higgins, Vice Wing Commander
Colonel Anthony Imondi
Colonel William Hood
Colonel James Biernesser
Colonel James Black
Colonel Michael Lynch
Lieutenant Colonel Michael Ledbetter
Chief Master Sergeant Billy Dale Doolittle
Secretary of State Rebecca Cook
Presiding Commissioner Ray Fitterling
Commissioner Bob Baner

10:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Tarmac via motorcade en route Dock
[drive time: 5 minutes]

10:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Dock

June 10, 1999 (10:32PM)

Friday, June 11, 1999

10:15 am-
10:45 am

**TOUR B-2 BOMBER
DOCK**
Whiteman Air Force Base
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
POOL PRESS

Note: The Members of Congress will tour a separate aircraft.

10:50 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Dock via motorcade en route Building 1117
[drive time: 5 minutes]

10:55 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Building 1117

11:00 am-
11:35 am

**MEETING WITH AIR FORCE PERSONNEL
442ND BRIEFING ROOM**
Building 1117
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 60 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of Brigadier General Leroy Barnidge, Jr., and the Members of Congress.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Captain Jeffrey "Coach" Long.
- Captain Jeffrey "Coach" Long, pilot, introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief informal remarks.
- Upon conclusion of the remarks, **the President** greets guests.

11:40 am

THE PRESIDENT departs 442nd Briefing Room via motorcade en route Remarks Location, Building 1117
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:45 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Remarks Location, Building 1117

June 10, 1999 (10:32PM)

Friday, June 11, 1999

11:50 am-
1:00 pm

REMARKS TO BASE PERSONNEL
BUILDING 1117

Whiteman Air Force Base
Remarks: Ted Widmer
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be 3000-4000 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of Samuel Berger, Robert Hale, Acting Secretary, U.S. Air Force, and the Members of Congress.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by General Lester Lyles, Brigadier General Leroy Barnidge, Jr., and Representative Ike Skelton .
- Brigadier General Leroy Barnidge, Jr., Wing Commander, makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Ike Skelton.
- Representative Ike Skelton makes brief remarks and introduces General Lester Lyles.
- General Lester Lyles, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

1:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Building 1117 via motorcade en route Tarmac
[drive time: 5 minutes]

1:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Tarmac

1:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Whiteman Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 55 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

4:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

4:35 pm

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

4:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

June 10, 1999 (10:32PM)

Friday, June 11, 1999

4:45	pm-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
4:50	pm	DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
		Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich
4:50	pm-	DOWN TIME
5:15	pm	
5:15	pm-	BRIEFING FOR INTERVIEWS
6:00	pm	LOCATION TBD
		Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart , Samuel Berger
6:00	pm-	LIVE INTERVIEW WITH JIM LEHRER
6:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart, Samuel Berger
6:45	pm-	TAPE INTERVIEW WITH RUSSIA TV
7:05	pm	ROOSEVELT ROOM
		Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart, Samuel Berger
7:05	pm-	MESSAGE TO KOSOVAR REFUGEES
7:10	pm	ROOSEVELT ROOM
		Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart, Samuel Berger
BC/HRC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE
		WASHINGTON, DC

June 10, 1999 (10:32PM)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

98 JUL 10 - 10:35

June 10, 1999

MEETING WITH
SERVICE MEMBERS AT WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE

DATE: June 11, 1999

LOCATION: Whiteman Air Force Base

TIME: 9:50 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER I. PURPOSE

Meet with military aircrew members and their families and support personnel who recently participated in Operation Allied Force.

II. BACKGROUND

Whiteman Air Force Base is the home to Air Combat Command's 509th Bomb Wing and the 442th Air Reserve Fighter Wing. Servicemen and women from Whiteman's 509th Bomb Wing participated in Operation Allied Force in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

First, you will tour a B-2 aircraft and the ground support equipment used to maintain it. Then you will meet privately with aircrews, support personnel and family members who flew and provided support for combat missions of Operation Allied Force. The meeting will allow you to personally express your gratitude for their professionalism and to hear of the aircrew's unique experiences of going to war from their home base in the continental United States.

Upon completion of the private meeting, you will proceed to the hangar bay and deliver remarks to an assembled audience of approximately 4,000 U.S. military personnel, families, civilian Department of Defense employees and local dignitaries.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
 Representative Ike Skelton
 Mr. Robert Hale, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for
 Financial Management
 General Lester Lyles, Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force
 Brigadier General Leroy Barnidge Jr., Commander 509th Bomb
 Wing
 75 Military Members (Air Force aircrews, spouses, and
 support personnel)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press (Tour)
 Closed Press (Meeting with aircrews, ground support
 personnel and spouses)
 Open Press (Remarks)

V. SEQUENCE

After arrival you will proceed via motorcade from AF-1 to a B-2 hangar where you will be met by a B-2 crew recently returned from supporting Operation Allied Force. The crew will escort you into the hangar where you will tour a B-2 in it's docking station. Ground support personnel will provide various portions of the tour explaining their roles in supporting operations.

You will then proceed via motorcade to the 442nd Fighter Wing Hangar where you will be met by a flight crew and escorted into a briefing room for the meeting with aircrews, support personnel, and family members.

You will make brief remarks from a podium and then mix and mingle with a group of approximately 60 aircrew members, support personnel and spouses.

Following the private meeting, you will be escorted to the speech location by Brigadier General Barnidge. After introductory remarks by Brigadier General Barnidge, Representative Skelton and General Lyles, you will deliver approximately 15 minutes of prepared remarks. Following your remarks you will work a ropeline and depart.

Attachment

Talking Points

B

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

- Very happy to be here with you today. Want you to know how proud I am of your efforts and the tremendous contribution you made to our success in Kosovo.
- Know we are all happy that we have brought the military campaign to a successful conclusion. Air power was certainly key to our success and the B-2 is in many ways the personification of American air power.
- I just toured a B-2 for the first time, and it is truly an impressive aircraft. American technology, combined with your knowledge and experience is an unbeatable combination.
- The B-2's performance exceeded the most optimistic predictions. Over 50 sorties flown, and 1.3 million pounds of bombs dropped; 30 hours in the air roundtrip for a crew of two; the B-2s flew 3% of the missions, but dropped 30% of the bombs. A remarkable performance by any standard.
- Know you each sacrificed a great deal during the campaign, but through your skill and courage, the people of Kosovo now have the prospect of a much brighter future.
- I am proud of you, and our nation is proud of you.
- I want the family members to know that we understand that you too were intimately involved in this conflict. That each time a B-2 lifted off with your loved ones onboard, a part of you went with them. That the many long days and late nights that your loved ones spent on the flight line, in the maintenance facilities, in the supply shops, and in countless other locations supporting the operation, a part of you was out there with them.
- Our nation is not only proud of its warriors, we are proud of everyone else who so valiantly supported our effort.
- On behalf of a grateful nation, you have my thanks.

C

6/10/9 10 pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO BASE COMMUNITY
WHITEMAN AFB, MISSOURI
JUNE 11, 1999**

[Sec. Cohen, Gen. Shelton, Gen. Lyles, Rep. Skelton, Mr. Berger, Mr. Robert Hale, Gen. Barnidge]

I came here, on behalf of all Americans, to salute the men and women of Whiteman Air Force Base. Thanks to all our men and women in uniform for a job well done. I wanted to honor you – but in truth, it is you who honor all of us. Today is a great day to be American.

Our nation faced an extraordinary challenge over the past few months. This winter, a decade of brutal policies in Kosovo exploded into a humanitarian catastrophe when Serbian troops evicted over a million people from homes they had lived in for generations. It was the culmination of a cold blooded campaign by Slobodan Milosevic to exploit ethnic and religious differences to strengthen his power over the peoples of the former Yugoslavia. Even as we were exploring every possible avenue for a peaceful resolution, he assembled 40,000 troops and 300 tanks to eliminate the Kosovar people from their land, dead or alive.

Because Milosevic would not listen to the force of argument, we had to prevail by the argument of force. That is why I asked you--our armed forces--to join with our NATO allies to resolve this crisis by showing that our will was stronger than the will of those responsible for it. We persevered for 78 days with three goals: the refugees had to return with security and self-government. Serbian forces had to leave Kosovo. And an international security force led by NATO had to deploy to protect all the people of that troubled land. Today, Serbian forces are

withdrawing from Kosovo. A NATO-led force is preparing to enter. And soon, the refugees will go home.

There was a very good reason Milosevic accepted our terms. You made him. You put the steel behind our diplomacy. Thanks to you, he ran out of room, and he ran out of time. The century is ending, not with helpless indignation, but rather with its opposite: a ringing affirmation of human dignity. No one ever said it would be easy, and it was not. Kosovo is a long way from Whiteman. We had to coordinate every detail with 18 NATO allies. The Serbs placed innocent civilians around military targets. The weather was terrible when we began the operation. But the United States military has an unusual dictionary. It does not include the word impossible.

Every day we asked you to do what you do better than anyone in the world. Day after day, with remarkable precision, you pummeled Milosevic's military machine. You brought force to bear on every element of his capacity to make war, from his tanks to his fuel supply to his antiaircraft weapons. By crushing his military capacity, you uplifted everything he tried to tear down: tolerance ... decency ... and mutual respect.

Most Americans will never know how hard you worked. Not just the pilots and crews, but the people who make it happen on the ground. We are so proud of you. I'd like to single out a few groups for thanks today. The pilots and crews and weaponeers and maintenance personnel who are part of the B-2 teams stationed here at Whiteman should take special pride in proving what that remarkable aircraft can do. Flying thirty hour sorties, dropping ordinance and returning to base, night after night. You flew only 3% of the missions, but you dropped 30% of the bombs.

We should never forget that for every two-man mission, about sixty people from the MPC [Mission Planning Cell] work two or three days to make sure nothing goes wrong. That's what I call teamwork. You put real confidence into the words "follow us" [509th's motto].

I'd also like to thank the reservists of the 442nd for all you do. I know how badly some of you wanted to take your Warthogs over to Serbia, but I assure you, you're doing a superb job protecting us just by being ready to drop everything at a moment's notice. And let me thank the people who make Whiteman such a fine place to live and work – including the Missouri National Guard. Finally, please take a moment with me to pay special tribute to the families who give you the strength and support to do a difficult job. They are as much a part of our military team as their loved ones in uniform. The children and wives and husbands of our military personnel serve their country in a special way.

The statistics of Operation Allied Force tell the story better than I can. There were over 30,000 sorties. Every single crew member returned safely. Think about those numbers. They are extraordinary. This team has the highest winning percentage in history. But let us never forget that this historic victory did not come without a price. Please join me in tribute to the two Army airmen who perished in a helicopter crash while training in Albania: Chief Warrant Officer David Gibbs, and Chief Warrant Officer Kevin Reichert.

I am proud to be at Whiteman today for many reasons. For over half a century, the brave airmen of this base and this state have been crucial to our efforts to build peace and expand freedom. Here in the heartland, we may be far from Europe, and it's unlikely Knob Noster will ever be

invaded [*FYI: the closest town*]. But Whiteman and the units attached to it have always been close to the front lines. The 442nd Fighter Wing supported the D-Day landings, fifty-five years ago last Sunday. The 509th Bomber Wing distinguished itself in the Pacific Theater. Whiteman was a bastion of strength throughout the Cold War. Ten years ago, who would have thought that a former leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, would come here to have you sing “happy birthday” to him – or that he would accuse General Barnidge of singing off-key! [*FYI: this happened three months ago*]

In this decade, as we have built a safer world in the wake of the Cold War, our men and women in uniform have played a crucial role. From Haiti to Iraq, from Bosnia to Kosovo, you have shown dictators that they cannot shatter their peoples and threaten their neighbors with impunity. This spring, you put the lie to Milosevic’s campaign of hatred in two ways: the bombing campaign destroyed his will to fight, and it did so while embodying the idea that most frightens him: the belief that people from different traditions can work together. He claimed people should be separated – you showed him what people working as a team can do. The services cooperated seamlessly – and I know how much you in the Air Force appreciated the radar jamming provided by Navy and Marine aircraft, or the Navy TLAMs fired from ships in the Mediterranean to increase your safety, or the Army and Marine units taking care of refugees on the ground.

Nothing better expresses our commitment to tolerance and mutual respect than our own military. Look at each other. Your families came here from all over the world. Your uniforms have every ethnic surname you could ever imagine. We have Asian Americans, African Americans, Latino

Americans, Albanian Americans, Serb Americans. But for all those differences, your uniforms share something important. Each carries the insignia of a nation whose ideals are big enough to unite us all.

Let me also salute the inspiring cooperation of our alliance. The past few months were a defining moment for NATO. This was the longest and most difficult military engagement in its fifty years. Milosevic did not think the alliance would hold. He thought our open societies were weak, that dissent would cripple our resolve. He was wrong. NATO has emerged from Allied Force stronger than ever. Europe is more peaceful than ever. Our air armada included aircraft from twelve other air forces. Nothing could more clearly say: we are in this together – and that is why we are in it.

Think of the millions of innocent people who perished in this bloody century because democracies did not stand up to evil soon enough. Now, thanks to you, we can say: this is what happens when dictators try to remove and destroy people, and America's interests are threatened. Had we not persevered, the world would be a darker place on the eve of a new century. Milosevic's victory would have been a license for despots around the world to deal with ethnic minorities simply by murdering or expelling them from their land. We would have ended the 20th century the same way we began it – with instability and hatred leading inevitably to aggression. Now, we are ending the century the right way.

This is not our first – or our last – victory over tyranny. But it is a moment to savor the knowledge that we are equal to the challenges that lie ahead. America has stayed true to its ideals. NATO has proven its mettle. The peace our parents built rests on firm foundations. As we celebrate victory, we must not minimize the challenges we still face. A long road lies ahead before the people of the Balkans. The Kosovars will not soon forget what they have lived through. Our security presence in Kosovo will be difficult and dangerous. Winter will be cold for everyone. But beyond a doubt, we have turned a corner. I am more confident than ever that we will finally see a Europe that is united, peaceful and free for the first time in history, with Southeastern Europe part of it.

Not too far from here, to the west, is the home of Harry Truman, the man from Independence. I'm glad that Representative Ike Skelton, is with us today, not only because he has represented this district so well, but because he knew President Truman in his childhood. President Truman knew a few things about standing up for what he believed in. He would be proud of you today.

At the end of the conference that created the UN, in the final days of World War Two, Harry Truman said, "it is easier to remove tyrants and destroy concentration camps than it is to kill the ideas which gave them birth and strength. Victory on the battlefield was essential, but it was not enough. For a good peace, a lasting peace, the decent peoples of the earth must remain determined to strike down the evil spirit which has hung over the world for the last decade."

The decent peoples of the earth have spoken, again, and tomorrow's world will be safer for what they have said and done. Thanks to you, and to all the men and women of this campaign, we start a new century on higher ground. God bless you, and God bless America.

#

D

June 11, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Orson C. Porter, Office of Political Affairs

RE: Missouri Background

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

- **YOU** and the **First Lady** were last in St. Louis on January 26, 1999 to meet with Pope John Paul II.
- The **Vice President** and **Mrs. Gore** were in St. Louis on January 27, 1999 to attend Mass by Pope John Paul II.
- The **Vice President** was in St. Louis, on October 16, 1998 to attend a DNC Unity "98" event with Minority Leader Richard Gephardt.
- The **First Lady** was in St. Louis on May 23, 1996 to visit Clark Elementary School.
- **Mrs. Gore** was in St. Louis on December 3, 1998, to attend a Planned Parenthood Conference.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	1,053,873	44%	Clinton	1,025,935	47%
Bush	811,159	34%	Dole	890,016	41%
Perot	518,741	22%	Perot	217,188	10%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Mel Carnahan (D), 57% in 1996
 Senate: Christopher (Kit) Bond (R), 53% in 1998
 John Ashcroft (R), 60% in 1994
 House: 5D/4R
 State House: 86D/76R/1Ind.
 State Senate: 17D/16R/1Vac.
 Electoral Votes: 11

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

The Democratic center of the state is located in St. Louis, which casts one-third of Missouri's votes. The metro area is represented by House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D), Rep. William Clay (D) and Rep. James Talent (R). In 1996, Clinton/Gore received 48% of the vote in Rep. Gephardt's district. Missouri is one of the nation's best bellwether states, having voted for every presidential winner, except Dwight Eisenhower in 1956. Missouri gave Clinton/Gore 48% of the vote in 1996.

Culturally, Missouri has shown itself to be more conservative than larger states. In past years, Missouri voters have rejected ballot initiatives to raise the minimum wage to \$6.25 and have also sought to limit women's right to choose. The Christian Right also has a strong following in Missouri.

The senior Senator from Missouri is Senator Christopher (Kit) Bond (R), who was first elected to the Senate in 1986. He previously served as Missouri's governor, first elected in 1972 and defeated for reelection in 1976, only to come back in 1980 to regain the position. He was the chief Republican sponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act. Senator Bond (R) sits on the Appropriations, Budget, Environment & Public Works, and Small Business committees.

The junior Senator from Missouri is Senator John Ashcroft (R), who was first elected in 1994 with 60% of the vote. Previously, he was elected governor in 1984 and 1988. Senator Ashcroft (R) sits on the Commerce, Science & Transportation, Foreign Relations, and Judiciary committees. Senator Ashcroft (R) was considering a bid for president in 2000, but has decided to seek reelection.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Kit Bond (R), was reelected to a third term this year, after defeating Democratic challenger Attorney General Jay Nixon, 53% - 44%. Despite personal and financial difficulties, Bond, managed to stay in favor with voters to win a third term to the Senate.

Throughout the campaign, Nixon had considerable difficulty generating support among some Democratic groups. Several of his campaign events were protested by state and local members of the NAACP, a result of his position on the issue of affirmative action and his proposal to gradually eliminate school busing. Another surprising outcome of the election was Nixon losing St. Louis County, a traditional bastion of Democratic support. Bond's success largely rested in his ability to capture many disenfranchised Democratic voters. For example, Bond managed to receive a surprising 54% of the female vote.

2000 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Two candidates have emerged to replace constitutionally term-limited Governor Mel Carnahan (D). On February 8, 1999, Rep. Jim Talent (R) of St. Louis officially announced his candidacy for governor of Missouri. Talent's campaign is focusing on the key issues of - lowering taxes and fixing public education and highways - which have attracted much attention in the state. Talent will most likely face state Treasurer Bob Holden (D) in the general election next year.

Most political insiders believe Talent (R) will defeat Holden (D). Talent has won lopsided

victories over his Democratic rivals for Congress in a Democratic district and he was reelected by more than 70 percent of the vote in 1998. Moreover, Talent will have the full backing of the Republican Party and its powerful fundraising apparatus. As of the late March, Holden, who has been in the race for over two years, reported \$1.3 million on hand. Talent, who entered the race only a few months ago, has collected \$966,000.

2000 SENATE RACE

Missouri has already emerged as one of the Democrats' best chances to defeat a Republican incumbent. Governor Mel Carnahan(D) announced his challenge to Senator John Ashcroft (R) just a few a days into the 2000 cycle. With Governor Carnahan's strong early showing, Ashcroft was forced to scrap his hopes of a presidential bid funded by the extreme right and put all his efforts into simply trying to hold his Senate seat. The candidates have already begun throwing political punches, and there is no doubt that this race will be a long, fierce, high profile and expensive.

A St. Louis Post-Dispatch-KMOV Ch. 4 poll conducted 3/23-25/99 by Zogby Int'l, surveyed 605 likely voters; margin of error +/- 4%. The early results put Ashcroft ahead by 8 points.

General Election Matchup

Ashcroft (R)	45%
Carnahan (D)	37%
Not Sure	19%

In the same poll Carnahan's support was strongest in the St. Louis area and Ashcroft's support was strongest in the rural communities, where his lead was close to 12 percentage points. Ashcroft has a 2-to-1 lead among Independents, with another third undecided. Carnahan's decision to honor Pope John Paul II's appeal for mercy for a condemned killer has become an unexpected issue in this race. In the St. Louis-Dispatch Poll, almost 34 percent said they were "less likely" or "much less likely" to vote for Carnahan because of the Pope's request, and less than 8 percent said they were more likely to vote for Carnahan because of his decision.

HOT ISSUES

Faith-Based Programs

On May 24, Vice President Gore spoke at the Salvation Army in Atlanta, Georgia on the role of faith-based groups in helping the government solve social problems. In the speech, the Vice-President endorsed a provision in the 1996 welfare-reform law known as "Charitable choice." The provision allows religious organizations to use government money for social services, as long as a secular alternative is not available and the funds are not used for religious conversions. The real controversy is Sen. Ashcroft's authorship of the provision. Gov. Carnahan was outraged that the Vice President highlighted this provision, written by Senator Ashcroft, without any previous notification. Many insiders think Gore's announcement could limit the governor's ability to paint the senator as too conservative for Missouri.

Representative William Clay Announces Retirement

On June 6, 1999, in front of supporters and family, Democratic state Sen. William Lacy Clay Jr. announced his candidacy to take his father's place and represent the first Congressional district. Clay Jr's entry into the 2000 race came after his father, Rep. William Clay (D), announced that this would be his last term in Congress. During his speech, Clay Sr. promised not to leave Congress silent, also pledging to press on to increase the minimum wage, promote the passage of

the "Patients Bill of Rights" and push legislation to hire more teachers. Clay Jr. said, "Although I am not my father, I am my father's son, in that we share the same values and commitment to principles, such as fairness and justice."

So far, no one else has announced plans to challenge the younger Clay, although other Democrats are expected to do so.

Roy Temple named Executive Director of the Missouri Democratic Party

On April 25, Governor Mel Carnahan's (D) top political adviser and former chief of staff Roy Temple was named the Executive Director of the Missouri Democratic Party. Temple will replace Sean Gagen, who left to join Bill Bradley's Presidential Campaign. Over the past several years, Temple has been a vocal supporter of the Administration and some say his appointment will bring "life" and needed structure to the Party.

Proposition B

On April 6, voters rejected the nation's first statewide referendum on concealed weapons "Proposition B," 52%-48%. Proposition B would have provided a system whereby people age 21 and older could apply for permits to carry concealed handguns. A sheriff would have the authority to issue the permit if the person passed a background check and safety course. Nearly every rural county supported the concealed-carry issue, while virtually every urban area in the state opposed it. The outcome was a blow to the National Rifle Association, which outspent its opponents nearly 5-1 with outlays of almost \$4 million. The gun lobby, which hand-picked the April 6 election date, counted on a low turnout, but were shocked by a record 30% statewide turnout-particularly high in the St. Louis area. Robin Carnahan, daughter of Governor Mel Carnahan (D) and leader of the effort to defeat Proposition B, called the day after the election to thank the Administration for its support.

FBI

According to FBI crime statistics released this month, St. Louis's overall crime rate was the highest of the nation's major cities. The FBI recently released preliminary statistics showing that in 1998, the city ranked No. 1 in crime per capita, which is total crime adjusted for population size. Local police officials say that the ranking is not an accurate picture of crime in the city. They point out that in 1998, crime fell in the city of St. Louis in all categories except larceny. St. Louis had a total of 51,459 crimes in 1998, slightly more than the 51,214 crimes in 1997. The FBI's ranking is based on its Uniform Crime Reports of 226 major cities. Police departments report the data across the country.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

The Republicans currently hold a six to five edge in the Congressional delegation. The delegation for the 106th Congress is listed below.

Senator Christopher "Kit" Bond (R)
Rep. William Clay (D-1) - St. Louis
Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-3) - St. Louis
Rep. Karen McCarthy (D-5) - Kansas City
Rep. Roy Blunt (R-7) - Springfield
Rep. Kenny Hulshof (R-9) - Columbia

Senator John Ashcroft (R)
Rep. James Talent (R-2) - St. Louis
Rep. Ike Skelton (D-4) - Jefferson City
Rep. Pat Danner (D-6) - Kansas City
Rep. Jo Ann Emerson (R-8) - Farmington

1998 REGIONAL CONGRESSIONAL RACES

The Missouri Democratic delegation defeated their challengers by an average of 36-points in the 1998 fall elections. This is one of the highest national averages for Democratic Congressional reelections.

CD/01 - MO William Clay (D)/15th term (73%)

Rep. Clay handily defeated challenger Richmond Soluade Sr. (R), 73%-24%.

CD/02 - MO James Talent (R)/4th term (70%)

Defeated John Ross (D) in the general election 70%-30%.

CD/03 - MO Richard Gephardt (D)/12th term (56%)

House Minority Leader Gephardt has the dubious distinction of experiencing the lowest margin of victory for any Missouri candidate running for reelection. He defeated William Federer (R), 56%-42%.

CD/04 - MO Ike Skelton (D)/11th term (71%)

Incumbent, Rep. Ike Skelton (D) cruised to reelection, defeating Cecillia Noland (R), 71%-28%.

CD/05 - MO Karen McCarthy (D)/3rd term (66%)

Rep. Karen McCarthy (D) won reelection defeating Penny Bennett (R), 66%-31%.

CD/06 - MO Pat Danner (D)/4th term (71%)

Rep. Patsy Danner (D) easily defeated Jeff Bailey (R), 71%-27%.

CD/09 - MO Kenny Hulshof (R)/2nd term (62%)

Hulshof, who represents Northern St. Louis, was elected to his first term in 1996, after defeating incumbent Harold Volkmer (R) by less than 6,000 votes. In the November 1998 election, he defeated Boone County Commissioner, Linda Vogt (D), 62%-36%.

ILLINOIS

CD/12 - IL Jerry Costello (D)/5th term (60%)

Although East St. Louis Rep. Costello displayed vulnerability during the election due to his relationship with a former business partner convicted of fraud, he managed to defeat challenger Bill Price (R), 60%-40%. Price is the son of former Democratic Congressman Melvin Price.

CD/17 - IL Lane Evans (D)/8th term (52%)

Evans' seat, encompassing Northeastern Illinois, was one of the nation's top GOP targets in 1998. Mark Baker (R), despite running a strong race against Evans in '96, was defeated 52%-48%.

CD/19 - IL David Phelps (D)/1st term (57%)

State Rep. David Phelps (D) defeated Brent Winters (R) 57%-43% for the open seat of 1998 gubernatorial candidate Rep. Glenn Poshard (D). In 1996, Poshard defeated Winters by thirty-four points.

STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Mel Carnahan (D)

Secretary of State Rebecca "Bekki" Cook (D)

Lt. Governor Roger Wilson (D)

Auditor Claire McCaskill (D)

Treasurer Bob Holden (D)

Attorney General Jay Nixon (D)

The Governor of Missouri is Mel Carnahan (D), who was first elected in 1992 and reelected in 1996 with 57% of the vote. Carnahan served as Lieutenant Governor in 1998 under then-Governor John Ashcroft. Prior to that, he served as State Treasurer from 1980-84 and served in the State Legislature from 1962-80. Carnahan announced on December 11 that he is challenging Senator Ashcroft for his seat in 2000. Governor Canahan made the announcement at a fundraiser, which raised more than \$500,000 for the race.

STATE LEGISLATURE

House: 86D/75R/1 Ind.

Speaker Steve Gaw (D)

Speaker Pro Tem Jim Kreider (D)

House Majority Leader Wayne Crump (D)

Minority Leader Delbert Scott (R)

Senate: 17D/16R/1 Va.

President (Lt. Gov.) Roger Wilson (D)

President Pro Tem Ed Quick (D)

Majority Leader Ronnie DePasco (D)

Minority Leader Steve Ehlman (R)

ST. LOUIS MAYOR

Clarence Harmon (D) was elected in 1996 as the first African American mayor of St. Louis. Harmon is a 26-year veteran of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department and former Chief of Police. During his tenure on the force, Harmon was awarded with Chiefs of Police Letters of Commendation four times, as well as being named Missouri's Police Chief of the Year in 1995.

KANSAS CITY MAYOR

Kay Waldo Barnes (D) celebrated her 61st birthday on March 31, 1999 by winning the election as Kansas City's first woman mayor. She defeated two-term Councilman George Blackwood (D) decisively 59%-41%, in a race that gave the voters a choice between staying the course or improving basic services while controlling spending.

Barnes campaigned as both an experienced politician and an outsider with fresh ideas, providing a creative approach to the city's problems. She spent over a year laying the groundwork for an aggressive, well-financed and well-organized campaign that resulted in her leading the polls since December.

STATE PARTY LEADERS

Democratic

Joe Carmichael is currently serving as chair of the Missouri Democratic Party. State Rep. Paula Carter (D) is serving as Vice Chair of the party. In an attempt to take an active role in maintaining a strong state party, Governor Carnahan appointed Carmichael to the chairman's post.

Republican

On January 16, 1999, Ann Wagner was elected to replace Woody Cozad who, announced on November 22, 1998 that he was stepping down as the chairman of the Missouri Republican Party. Despite a strong attempt to retake the Missouri state legislature in November, Republican attempts fell far short of expectations. Cozad had been blamed for the Republicans' poor showing at the polls.

MISSOURI AT A GLANCE . . .

- 1996 estimated population is 5,359,000, making it the 16th largest state in the country. 31 percent of the state is rural.
- Eighty-seven percent of Missourians are white, 11% are African-American, 1.2% are Hispanic, and 1% are Asian.
- Fifty-six percent of Missouri households are married. Twenty-six percent are married couples with children.
- Per capita income is \$12,989. Median household income is \$26,362.
- Fourteen percent of Missouri residents are 65 or older.
- Forty-one percent of Missouri residents are college educated.
- Forty-five percent of Missouri's voting age population voted in the 1998 elections.

E

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.7%:** The unemployment rate in Missouri has declined from 6.2% to 3.7% since 1993.
- **331,700 New Jobs:** 331,700 new jobs have been created in Missouri since 1993 -- an average of 56,863 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 15,800 jobs per year under the previous administration.
- **215,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 111,000 Missouri workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 104,000 others 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 523,000 families in Missouri.**
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Missouri:** Home Ownership in Missouri has increased from 65.2% to 70.0% since 1992.
- **3.1% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Missouri has risen at an annual rate of 3.1% since 1993, compared to an average growth of just 1% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Missouri next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 15,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 15,000 Missouri children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Missouri will receive \$77.8 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$32.2 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Missouri'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. Missouri will receive \$20.5 million in 1999 to hire about 529 new public school teachers.
- **Nearly \$7 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Missouri receives \$7 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$140.6 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Missouri will receive \$140.6 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$6.6 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 75,200 Missouri 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. Alabama will receive \$17.2 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Missouri students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 2,000 Have Served in Missouri through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,849 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Missouri'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. **119,000 students in Missouri will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 146,000 students in Missouri will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Missouri's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Missouri will receive \$12.8 million in 1999 to help 7,580 of Missouri'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 19% in Missouri:*** Since 1992, violent crime in Missouri has fallen 19% statewide. In Missouri's cities, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 10% in Kansas City, 2% in Springfield and 14% in St. Louis. Between 1992 and 1997, the murder rate in Kansas City has fallen 33% and 34% in Springfield. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- ***1,947 More Police:*** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,947 new police officers to date in communities across Missouri. [through 1/99]
- ***\$7.9 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Missouri's Schools:*** Missouri receives \$7.9 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING MISSOURI RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- ***114,364 Fewer People on Welfare:*** There are 114,364 fewer people on welfare in Missouri now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 44% decrease. [through 6/98]
- ***Child Support Collections Up 91%:*** Child support collections have increased by over \$152 million -- or 91% -- in Missouri since FY92. [through FY97]
- ***Missouri Receives \$19.8 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:*** In FY98, Missouri received \$19.8 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Missouri prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN MISSOURI'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 Missouri the Balanced Budget provides \$51.7 million in 1998.
- ***Helping Over 128,000 Missouri 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, Missouri received \$69.3 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 128,300 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 9,000 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 Missouri in 1997, 97% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- ***10 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:*** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 10 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Missouri. The sites are located in Ballwin, Imperial, Moscow Mills, Times Beach, Cape Girardeau, Liberty, Springfield, Republic, Verona, and Amazonia [through FY98]. Only 2 sites were cleaned up during the previous twelve years combined.
- ***\$11.7 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:*** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Missouri 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, Missouri will receive \$1.7 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.

- *Revitalizing Brownfields in Missouri:* As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Missouri -- Kansas City, St. Louis, Wellston, and Bonne Terre -- 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.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

June 12, 1999

Staff Copy

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Saturday, June 12, 1999

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Saturday, June 12, 1999

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1999**

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

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

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656
OFFICE: 202-456-7193
WHCA PAGER 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642
OFFICE: 202-456-2349
WHCA PAGER: 4809

ADVANCE LEAD:

CALEB SHREVE

CELL PHONE: 202-607-6213
STAFF OFFICE: 44-220
WHCAP PAGER: 4448

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Clear skies. Winds northeast at 5 to 10 knots. Low 56 to 61. High 78 to 83.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Mostly cloudy with scattered afternoon thunderstorms. Winds south at 8 to 12 knots. Low 68 to 73. High 82 to 87.

June 11, 1999 (8:06PM)

Saturday, June 12, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, June 12, 1999
*Final Schedule***

7:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route
Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

7:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

7:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en
route Chicago O'Hare International Airport
[flight time: 1 hour, 40 minutes]
[time change: -1 hour]

8:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Chicago O'Hare International Airport

Greeters: Brigadier General Harold Keistler, Wing Commander
Representative Bobby Rush
Alderman Arenda Troutman
Carolyn Rush
Kasey Rush
Mary Rose Loney, Airport Commissioner
Kevin O'Keefe
Anne Sperling and family
Dale Shipley
Michelle Jordan
Stephanie Jones
Valerie Booher
Maurice Breunig
Albert Washington
Thom Martin
Kevin Vought
Jennifer Reiprich
James Mustard
Kerrienne Felty-Mustard

June 11, 1999 (8:06PM)

Saturday, June 12, 1999

8:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Chicago O'Hare International Airport via motorcade en route University of Chicago
[drive time: 35 minutes]

9:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives University of Chicago

Greeter: President Hugo Sonnenschein, University of Chicago

9:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the Library, Third Floor

9:30 am- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
9:45 am **LIBRARY - THIRD FLOOR**
University of Chicago
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 40 guests in attendance.

9:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Hold, Second Floor

9:55 am- **HOLD**
10:05 am **PRESIDENTIAL HOLD - SECOND FLOOR**

10:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the Outdoor Quad

June 11, 1999 (8:06PM)

Saturday, June 12, 1999

10:10 am-
1:10 pm

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
OUTDOOR QUAD
University of Chicago
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: The rain site for this event is Bartlett Gymnasium.

Note: There will be approximately 6000 guests in attendance.

- On-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by President Hugo Sonnenschein, and the President's party.
- Opening prayer.
- Dr. Elaine Fuchs, Faculty, University of Chicago, delivers the Convocation Address.
- The *National Anthem* is played.
- Ana Faria, student, makes brief remarks.
- Michael Rossman, student, makes brief remarks.
- Thymaya Payne, student, makes brief remarks.
- Award of Honors is presented.
- The Quantrell Awards are presented.
- The degrees are conferred.
- President Hugo Sonnenschein, President, University of Chicago introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- University of Chicago *Alma Mater* is performed.
- The Benediction is delivered.
- **The President** departs.

1:15 pm-
1:20 pm

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY

June 11, 1999 (8:06PM)

Saturday, June 12, 1999

1:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs University of Chicago via motorcade en route
Chicago O'Hare International Airport
[drive time: 35 minutes]

2:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Chicago O'Hare International Airport

Greeters: Major General Richard Austin
 Mrs. Austin
 Brigadier General Harold Keistler
 Mrs. Keistler
 Brigadier General Frank Rizak
 Mrs. Rizak

2:05 pm- **GREET ILLINOIS AIR NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL**
2:35 pm **BASE OPERATIONS**

Chicago O'Hare International Airport

Remarks: David Halperin

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

POOL PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 800 guests in attendance.

-- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Brigadier
General Harold Keistler, Brigadier General Frank Rizak, and Major
General Richard Austin.

-- Brigadier General Harold Keistler makes brief remarks and introduces
the President.

-- **The President** makes brief remarks.

-- Upon conclusion of the remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and
departs.

2:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Tarmac

**Note: The President will greet 35 AmeriCorps members on the tarmac
prior to departure.**

3:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Chicago O'Hare International Airport via Air
Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 35 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

5:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

June 11, 1999 (8:06PM)

Saturday, June 12, 1999

6:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en
route The White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

6:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE
	WASHINGTON, DC

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 11, 1999

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

DATE: June 12, 1999
 TIME: 10:10am-1:10pm
 LOCATION: University of Chicago – Outdoor Quad
 FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

To elaborate on your idea in the State of the Union speech in January to put a human face on the global economy. Your speech will present an agenda in the areas of international trade, labor, and financial policy aimed at building a new public consensus in support of continued US leadership in the liberalization of world trade and investment rules.

To highlight and draw attention to the problem of child labor. In your speech you will also be announcing an Executive Order that: (1) directs federal agencies to develop a list of products that may have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor; (2) that directs the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council to publish regulations requiring that federal contractors provide a certification that: (a) the contractor has made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used in producing the product; and; (b) the contractor is unaware of any such use of child labor; and (3) directs that the proposed procurement regulations subject contractors found to be in violation to suspension or debarment from Federal procurement.

II. BACKGROUND

As you know, in the State of the Union address you called for a new consensus on trade that recognizes the need to open markets further while addressing the concerns of working people at home and abroad by: (1) appealing to Congress to provide you with authority to negotiate new trade agreements to open markets that includes “the ability to use trade talks, when effective and appropriate, to protect the environment and the rights of workers and the dignity of work”; (2) urging free trade advocates to support adequate domestic funding of education and job training; and (3) renewing your commitment to abolish child labor by announcing the issuance of an Executive Order to bar federal government procurement of products made with forms of child labor. Also in your State of the Union you talked about building a more stable international financial system. Reflecting on US-led efforts to respond to the international financial crisis that began in Southeast Asia two years ago, and you called for a new international financial architecture “as modern as the markets it serves.” You will let people know that today work is close to completion on new rules to promote: (1) more openness and honest accounting; (2)

strong regulation of financial institutions and the flow of capital; and (3) broader country participation in international financial regulatory discussions. Finally, as you will recall, asserting that “growth broadly shared is better sustained,” you have always argued for widening the circle of prosperity generated by the new, global economy in part by drawing the poorest countries further into international commerce and reducing their debt burdens. To this end, you will announce that: (1) the United States was close to achieving agreement among leading industrial economies on a plan to more than triple the scale of debt relief for the world poorest nations and target these savings to improved education, health, and living standards for their people; and (2) you will work to find the budgetary resources to do our part in this effort and contribute to an expanded international trust fund for debt relief.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Gene Sperling
Michael Waldman
Maria Echaveste
Hugo Sonnenschein, President of the University of Chicago
Dr. Elaine Fuchs, faculty
Ana Faria, student
Michael Rossman, student
Thymaya Payne, student

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- On-stage announcement of YOU, accompanied by President Hugo Sonnenschein and the President’s party
- Opening prayer
- Dr. Elaine Fuchs, Faculty, University of Chicago, delivers the Convocation Address
- The National Anthem is played
- Ana Faria, student, makes brief remarks
- Michael Rossman, student, makes brief remarks
- Thymaya Payne, student, makes brief remarks
- Award of Honors is presented
- The Quantrell Awards are conferred
- The degrees are conferred

- President Hugo Sonnenschein, President, University of Chicago introduces the YOU
- YOU make remarks
- University Alma Mater is performed
- The Benediction is delivered
- YOU depart

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting

B

REVISED

with revisions
'99 JUN 11 PM 7:16

Draft 6/11/99 6:30pm
Michael Waldman
17 minutes reading time

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
"PUTTING A HUMAN FACE
ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY"
ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
June 12, 1999**

It is an honor to join you at this great university, in the heart of our nation, at the height of our strength and prosperity in the world.

To the graduates: You have spent four tough but rewarding years in this crucible of intellectual ferment – and you will carry with you the faith that ideas, pursued without regard to convenience or convention, will lead us ever upward. You have learned the most important lessons of all: to see clearly, to navigate the swiftly flowing currents of new information without losing hold of the traditions and values of a civilized society. You are ready, as few others are, to be leaders in the new global community now taking shape.

You will be called upon to exercise that leadership in a world that still needs American leadership.

Our success in Kosovo was a victory for the principles of equality and liberty that our nation reveres. It was a victory for the vision of a world in which no people is persecuted because of their ethnicity or religious faith. And it was a victory for the tide of democracy that continues to rise across the globe.

Now we must consolidate that victory and build the peace. Today, Serb forces continue their rapid withdrawal from Kosovo.

American and allied forces are coming together, preparing to enter and begin the work of building peace. And the Kosovar civilians will soon return home, to live with their neighbors in safety and self-government.

The whole of Europe has the chance to emerge from its bloodiest century undivided, democratic and at peace for the first time in history. With our allies and partners, including Russia, we can make this happen for the new century.

This was a test for American leadership – a new kind of challenge, in a world still torn by ancient hatreds.] *[this section will need to be updated]*

The world economy demands American leadership as well. Today I want to talk to you about the opportunities that await you – and the profound responsibilities that come with them.

Diplomas in hand, you enter a new economy, in a new world – an economy in which wealth derives not only from the ore in the ground or the might of our factories but from the power of our minds – in which flexibility and teamwork are the watchword of success – in which nations are linked through luminous ties of commerce and communications. A world transformed: digital, democratic, interactive. A world in which a half million airline passengers, 1.4 Billion e-mails messages, and \$1.5 Trillion dollars cross national borders every single day.

The qualities prized by the new economy are at the core of the American character. That is no accident. America fought to create this new economy. America leads it. America prospers in it. Today our economy is the strongest in our nation's history.

But the very economic forces that make this a time of hope also carry the portent of risk, and division.

The very velocity of economic change and intensity of competition – the very pace with which new products, new companies, even new industries, can rise and fall – creates deep new insecurity in a time of plenty.

We revere the vision of free markets and free societies that undergirds this new economy. Well before it was conventional wisdom, here on this campus you proclaimed that freedom is indivisible – that free economies would lead to free societies. We are proud that American leadership has helped spread this vision across the globe. But just as your scholars taught the world about the power and logic of the market, they have taught us as well about the enduring importance of strong social norms – the vital institutions and values, rooted in families and communities and religious institutions, that give meaning to our lives. They are teaching us that effective laws and mutual responsibility are not opposed to thriving markets – they are the basis of thriving markets.

Here, then, is the challenge you face, and all Americans face: Whether we will seize the full potential of this new time, or simply let its often uncontrollable forces overwhelm us.

A century ago, the emerging Industrial Age offered brilliant prospects but posed brutal new challenges to our traditional notions of opportunity and individual liberty. Through the Progressive Era and the New Deal, we determined that a national economy demanded decisive action from a strong national government – to keep markets honest and competitive, to temper the cycles of boom and bust, to stretch a safety net beneath our families, to give workers the right to organize and a stake in our bounty. They built a platform for prosperity on which we stand to this day.

Now, our task is nothing less than this: to find a way to advance these same values and protect these same interests in the international economy. President Lincoln told us, “As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves,”

I say to you today: We can neither resist economic change – nor simply tell our people to fend for themselves. We must find a third way. We must build a global economy with a human face.

In this cause, we face three great challenges.

The first challenge is to forge a trading system that honors our values.

Make no mistake: open trade dramatically benefits the United States. Our cutting edge industries, from software to aerospace to biotech to movies, lead the world. Our surging exports create millions of new jobs. We benefit from imports as well: they drive competition, force our firms to innovate, help us grow with practically no inflation.

But we must acknowledge the reality that free trade can bring disruption and dislocation. We cannot simply tell families and communities: sorry, but economic theory says it's all for the best. We must recognize that working people in this country and every country will resist a system that they believe does not take their interests into account.

I believe we must forge a new consensus for trade.

I believe that the answer is to lift the lives of people everywhere. A strong economy in a foreign land is not a threat to American jobs; it is a market for American products; it is an economy that will pay its own workers higher wages; it is an economy that will respect the environment.

I believe that those who support free trade have an equal duty to support funding for education and job training, so that all our people can reap the rewards of economic change.

I believe we must ensure that trade agreements advance and not undermine labor rights and environmental standards. I continue to ask Congress for the authority to negotiate new trade agreements to open foreign markets to our goods and services and farm products. Presidents have used trade talks to protect interests from intellectual property rights to food safety; Congress should give me the ability to use trade talks, when effective and appropriate, to protect the environment and the rights of workers as well.

But the effort to honor our values extends well beyond trade agreements among nations.

I believe that we should seek high labor standards everywhere in the world. There is no economy on earth so in need of a competitive advantage that it cannot guarantee the right to organize and an end to forced labor.

Abusive child labor is an abomination, anywhere and everywhere. Yet in too many communities around the world, tens of millions of children work in conditions that shock the conscience. Last year we increased by tenfold our effort to stop child labor worldwide. Today I am directing all federal government agencies to make certain they are not buying products made

with forced child labor. Taxpayer dollars should not be used to purchase a single shirt, or brick, or foot of carpet that is the bitter fruit of forced child labor. Next week, I will go to Geneva, to seek an agreement banning the worst child labor everywhere in the world. In the first days of the 20th Century, we moved to end forced child labor here in America. In the first days of the 21st Century, we can move to end forced child labor everywhere in the world.

As we work to seize the possibilities of the international economy, our second great challenge is this: We must build a financial system that tames the savage cycles of boom and bust, just as we did here in America.

Over the past year and half, we saw the worst financial crisis in half a century. Due to strong efforts led by the United States, the world has pulled back from the brink. Even today, the free flow of capital is the surest route to prosperity for the greatest number. Even today, after all the economic shocks, citizens of Korea or Thailand are far better off than they were a decade ago. But the world has shown itself too prone to speculation and crowd psychology, as impatient capital first rushes in and then just as suddenly rushes out of emerging markets.

A half a century ago, after the devastation of World War II, we created the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to stabilize markets and spur growth. Now we need a financial architecture as modern as the 24 hour markets. Our watchwords must be openness and honest accounting; strong regulation of financial systems and more care by borrowers and investors. And we must ensure that all countries, creditor nations and debtor nations, are part of the dialogue.

Our third great challenge is both humanitarian and economic: to spread the benefits of global growth as widely as possible.

In our nation, we have learned that sustaining a strong middle class – with its mass purchasing power – was not just morally right, but economically necessary. The global community cannot survive as a tale of two cities: one modern and integrated, a cellphone in every hand and a McDonalds on every corner, the other mired in poverty and increasingly resentful of the world passing it by.

The answer is to widen the circle of prosperity. Even the poorest nations would benefit more from expanded trade and reduced tariffs than from foreign assistance alone. As the millennium approaches, with a rising awareness of the moral obligations of leadership, we must take steps to help lift the debt burden that are crushing the hopes the poorest countries. Today, Treasury Secretary Rubin meets with his counterparts from the other leading economies. We are working to forge a bold agreement to more than triple debt relief for the world's poorest nations, and to target those savings to education, health, child survival fighting poverty.

We must act wisely -- to ensure that savings are well used, to ensure that countries can attract investment, to ensure that countries that perform best are helped most – but we must act. I pledge to work to find the resources so we can do our part toward an expanded trust fund for debt relief.

A trading system that honors our values. A financial system that is stable and strong. A new effort to widen the circle of prosperity. A global economy with a human face. Like the Cold War of this century, building it will challenge the imaginations of leaders for generations to come. But if we act, wisely and boldly, we can lift billions of people into a global middle class. A rising tide of global prosperity can make it possible to cure disease, to avoid war, to end hatreds.

As the wealthiest and strongest nation, America has a responsibility to shape that world. That responsibility is your responsibility.

As the most promising members of the rising generation, your creativity and knowledge will be your strong tools. But more important by far is the spirit with which you greet this endeavor. Idealism is not a "phase," to be left behind at the college gates. It is a way of life. If you carry with you the dreams and drive that took you here, and that make your parents so proud, you will fulfill the finest traditions of this university and this nation.

For today, be proud of what you have done. Congratulations, and good luck.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

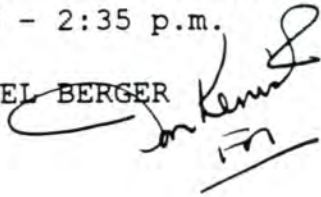
June 11, 1999

REMARKS TO ILLINOIS AIR NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL
AT O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

DATE: June 12, 1999

LOCATION: O'Hare International Airport

TIME: 2:00 - 2:35 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER I. PURPOSE

Make brief remarks and greet military personnel and their families prior to the formal closure ceremony for the 126th Air Refueling Wing at O'Hare International Airport.

II. BACKGROUND

The 126th Air Refueling Wing has a proud heritage dating back to World War I. Currently, the 126th provides air-to-air refueling by KC-135E Stratotankers to a variety of military aircraft.

The 126th has actively participated in operations in Iraq, Somalia, Panama, Bosnia and most recently Operation Allied Force. Since early April, the 126th has supported three 10-day deployments to Europe in support of Operation Allied Force with three aircraft and an average of 50 personnel deployed. The aircrews flew 72 sorties and offloaded over 1.5 million pounds of fuel. The special KK-135 E-Model supported missions for the F-117s flying from Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany.

The decision to close the 126th Air Refueling Wing's facilities at O'Hare and move the unit to Scott Air Force Base, Illinois was made by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission that completed its work in 1995. The decision was a win-win choice for both the City of Chicago and the Air Force. Chicago wanted the space at O'Hare for commercial purposes and the Air Force wanted to reduce its number of locations.

This event is taking place before the formal closure ceremony for the 126th Air Refueling Wing.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Major General Richard Austin, Adjutant General, State of
Illinois
Brigadier General Harold Keistler, Commander, 126th Air
Refueling Wing
Brigadier General Frank Rizak, Assistant Adjutant for Air,
State of Illinois

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press

V. SEQUENCE

Greeters upon arrival will be Major General Richard Austin, Adjutant General, State of Illinois; Brigadier General Harold Keistler, Commander, 126th Air Refueling Wing; and Brigadier General Frank Rizak, Assistant Adjutant for Air, State of Illinois.

General Keistler will make brief remarks and introduce you. You will then make brief remarks to an audience of approximately 800 people consisting of the military members of the 126th Air Refueling Wing, their families and guests. Following your remarks you will work a ropeline and depart.

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6/11/99 4:30 pm
Halperin

'99 JUN 11 PM5:27

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO ILLINOIS AIR NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JUNE 12, 1999**

Illinois Air National Guard Adjutant General Major Gen. Richard Austin; Asst. Adjutant General Brig. Gen. Frank Rezac [REE-zak]; 126th Wing Commander] Brig. Gen. Harold Keistler [KEEST-lurr]; Chicago Aviation Commissioner Mary Rose Loney [LOW-knee]; distinguished guests:

I am honored to be with the men and women of the 126th Air Refueling Wing and its supporting units. With the 217th Engineering and Installation Squadron. The 264th Combat Communications Squadron. The 566th Air Force Band. With all the families and friends here.

I know this is an emotional day: your final coming together before the Wing goes to Scott Air Force Base and the other units head for Peoria and Springfield. I imagine someone has already made the joke about how the band will play in Peoria, so I won't. Many of you will retire, and I am very grateful for all your years of service. Friends will miss working together and being together. Families will miss each other. The people of Chicago will miss having you here -- their "Chicago Air Guard." You have been an important part of the life of this city.

I'm sure many of you are relieved that the transition is almost over, relieved not to have to make the umpteenth trip between here and Belleville, the home of Scott AFB. And this move is the right choice -- good for the enterprises that will quickly move in and continue to fuel America's amazing economic engine, good for Chicago's economy, good for the Air National Guard and the U.S. military as a whole, because we need to streamline infrastructure and free up funds for modernization, for keeping our forces ready to defend freedom.

I wanted to come here to help mark this turning point for you, to thank you all for what you have contributed to America's security. And especially to do so now, now that, with your vital participation and that of Air Guard members across America, we have gained the chance to bring a just peace to Kosovo. On behalf of all Americans, thank you for your courage, your skill, your determination, your selflessness. Thank you all for a job very well done.

We faced in Kosovo a challenge to our national interests and to our fundamental values. The Kosovar people are farmers and factory workers, lawyers and doctors, families raising young children. They had just as much right to a good life as anyone on this Earth. Yet they became the victims of a premeditated, systematic campaign of racial hatred, a campaign to drive them from their land, dead or alive, and erase them from history. It was the culmination of ten years of brutal recklessness by Slobodan Milosevic, who caused the terrible wars in Bosnia and Croatia, who has exploited ethnic and religious hatred in pursuit of his cynical ends.

Kosovo's conflict threatened to spill across borders, to incite ethnic tensions and instability in neighboring nations that have worked to build tolerance and democracy. In today's world of growing interdependence, we could not risk such a conflict in a Europe that we need more than

ever as our partner for freedom and economic progress, our partner against terrorism and crime and weapons of mass destruction.

We and our allies did everything possible to end Kosovo's crisis, to stop the atrocities and repression, through diplomacy. But Mr. Milosevic refused, massed his tanks, and launched his assault.

That was where you came in. Because our Air Guard is -- you are -- an essential component of our Total Force. America called on you, the fate of the Kosovars depended on you, and you rose to the challenge.

No one should be surprised that you did. Because the 126th has risen to security challenges for generations, answering the call, and delivering the goods. Your predecessor unit went to France in World War I and served with the American Expeditionary Force. You provided vital air defense in World War II. You were the first Air Guard unit in America to take up the challenge of air refueling. You took to the skies in Desert Shield and Desert Storm. You have supported our efforts for peace in Bosnia and contributed to humanitarian relief operations. Every single hour of every single day for more than two decades you have had aircraft on full alert, ready to go anytime, anywhere, to provide refueling and airlift support. The fighter jocks seem to get most of the glory, but every single one of them will admit that there's no better sight, day or night, than the "tanker at 12 o'clock."

In Operation Allied Force, you did the job once again, readying these KC-135 Stratotankers, flying sortie after sortie, fueling NATO's effort. In the end, there was one essential reason that Mr. Milosevic accepted our conditions for peace -- one essential reason that Serb forces, who brought so much cruelty on the people of Kosovo, are rapidly withdrawing, and an international security force is headed in to restore stability. It was because of units like yours and others across our alliance. You worked tirelessly, through long days and sleepless nights, enduring separations from your families, to put steel behind our diplomacy, to help make the world a safer and better place.

With our allied forces, you showed what is right with the world, just as surely as Mr. Milosevic's forces showed what is wrong. Troops from across our NATO nations -- speaking different languages, from different ethnic and religious backgrounds -- standing side-by-side for a world of justice and tolerance. In fact, in this Wing, you have ethnic Serbs. You have ethnic Albanians, some with relatives in Kosovo. You have people of Serbian and Albanian descent flying together, proving we can find strength in diversity and come together for the common good. That should make us all proud to be Americans. That is what America is all about.

The citizens of our nineteen allied democratic nations will never know just how hard you worked. But they were moved and inspired by your example. They supported what we did. They know, as you know, that it was the right thing to do.

Today, in the camps in Albania and Macedonia, in the villages and the hills of Kosovo, and among the Kosovar Albanians who have taken refuge elsewhere in Europe and here in America,

people are preparing to return home as soon as international forces establish security. They are preparing to rebuild their homes and their villages. To live in peace. To have self-government and protection for their fundamental rights. To walk down their streets, go to work and to school, without fear. Thanks to you. Thanks to you.

As you prepare to leave O'Hare, to retire or head for your new homes, the whole world is grateful to you. You have ended this chapter in the history of Wing and your units on a triumphant note. You have helped to end this century and this millennium with a ringing affirmation of common humanity. You have made us all very proud. God bless you, and God Bless America.

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June 11, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Orson Porter, Political Affairs

RE: Illinois Background

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992		1996	
Clinton/Gore	49%	Clinton/Gore	54%
Bush/Quayle	34%	Dole/Kemp	37%
Perot/Stockdale	17%	Perot/Choate	8%

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

You were last in Chicago on October 16, 1998 to attend a fundraising luncheon for Senator Carol Moseley-Braun at the Union League Club.

The **Vice President** was last in Illinois on May 1, 1999 to speak at the UAW Regional Conference in Ottawa.

The **Vice President** was in Chicago on April 19, 1999 to attend a Gore 2000 Dinner Gala with Mrs. Gore.

The **First Lady** was last in Chicago on January 13, 1999 to visit Rush Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital for a plaque unveiling for Dr. James Morrell and an Epilepsy Center inauguration.

1998 SENATE ELECTION RESULTS

On November 3, Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D) lost her re-election bid to state Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R), 51%-47%. Moseley-Braun announced the following day that she would never run for public office again. Fitzgerald defeated his Republican primary opponent, state Comptroller Lolita Didrickson (R), spending \$7 million of his personal fortune to saturate the state's media markets. Fitzgerald spent a total of \$9 million of his own money, dwarfing the several million spent by Moseley-Braun.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION RESULTS/CHICAGO AREA

First Congressional District - Bobby Rush (D): 4th term - 87%

The University of Chicago is located in Hyde Park part of Rush's' southside district. Rush overwhelmingly defeated Marlene Ahimaz (R) 87%-11%. Rush defeated Davis 89%-11%. On the Republican side, Marlene Ahimaz was unopposed. Rush was heavily favored in the south side Chicago district that has been solidly Democratic since 1934. In 1996, Rush received 85% of the vote, defeating his Republican challenger Noel Naughton. Rush was later defeated in the 1999 contest for Mayor

against Richard Daley (see mayoral results). Rush was a vocal opponent of the Daley sponsored anti-loitering measure recently struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court (see Hot Issues).

Second Congressional District - Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D): 2nd term - 89%

Rep. Jackson won reelection easily defeating Robert Gordan (R), 89%-10%. The district is solidly Democratic and includes parts of the old south side of Chicago and outlying suburban areas dominated by middle-class blacks. Jackson was first elected in a special election in 1995 when then Rep. Mel Reynolds (D) left office to serve a prison sentence. Jackson has recently gained momentum in his efforts to bring a third airport to his south suburban district in Peotone in direct conflict with the wishes of Daley (see Hot Issues).

Third Congressional District - William Lipinski (D): 9th term - 72%

Rep. William Lipinski will be returning to his seat after defeating Robert Marshall (R) 72%-28%. Robert Marshall (R) won the three-way Republican primary, taking in 49% of the vote. Arthur Jones (R) earned 12% and Karl Roth (R) earned 38%. Marshall faced Rep. William Lipinski, who ran unopposed in the Democratic primary.

Fourth Congressional District - Luis Gutierrez (D): 4th term - 82%

Incumbent Rep. Gutierrez handily defeated John Birch (R) 82%-16%. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic. Clinton/Gore won this district in 1996 with 80% of the vote; Gutierrez won reelection that year with 94%.

Fifth Congressional District - Rod Blagojevich (D): 2nd term - 74%

Rep. Blagojevich easily defeated Alan Spitz (R), 74%-26% in this Democratic district. Republicans were hoping to retaliate for the loss of this seat in 1996 when former Rep. Michael Flanagan (R) lost to Rep. Blagojevich. Flanagan had surprised the political world in 1994 when he defeated former Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D) in this traditionally Democratic district. Blagojevich along with Reverend Jackson was instrumental in securing the release of three captured soldiers during the war in Kosovo.

Sixth Congressional District - Henry Hyde (R): 12th term - 67%

Rep. Henry Hyde (R), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, easily defeated Thomas Cramer (D), 67%-30%.

Seventh Congressional District - Danny Davis (D): 2nd term - 93%

Rep. Danny Davis effortlessly defeated Dorn E. Van Cleave (R) by 93%-7%.

Eighth Congressional District - Philip Crane (R): 16th term - 68%

Rep. Crane will be returning to his seat after defeating Thomas Rothman 68%-32%. Rep. Philip Crane (R) won the Republican primary with 65% of the vote over David McSweeney (R).

Ninth Congressional District - Jan Schakowsky (D): 1st term - 75%

State Rep. Jan Schakowsky (D) won the race to replace the retiring Sidney Yates (D) defeating Herbert Sohn (R) 75%-23%. Schakowsky won the three-way Democratic primary defeating state Sen. Howard Carroll (D) and J.B. Pritzker (D), heir to the Hyatt hotel franchise.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Secretary of State George Ryan (R) defeated Rep. Glenn Poshard (D) in the race for Governor, 51%-47%. Ryan ran unopposed in the Republican primary and he stated that he was the right person to continue the work of retiring Governor Jim Edgar (R).

CHICAGO MAYORAL ELECTION

On February 23, Mayor Richard Daley (D) easily won reelection over Rep. Bobby Rush (D) 72%-28%. Turnout was 44%, up 8 percent from last November. Daley won 44% of the African-American vote and more than 85% of the Latino vote. He even carried Rush's home ward. When Daley's term ends in 2003, he will be the city's second-longest serving mayor, with 14 years in office. His father served 21 years.

COOK COUNTY BOARD PRESIDENT

In November 1998, Cook County Board President John Stroger (D) won re-election beating Aurelia Pucinski (R), 62%-38%. Political insiders predicted a tough race between Stroger, the highest-ranking African-American elected official in the metro area, and Pucinski, Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court and daughter of prominent Democratic political figure, Roman Pucinski. With the help of Mayor Daley, Reverend Jesse Jackson, and the National Organization for Women actively campaigning on Stroger's behalf, Pucinski faced difficult hurdles, which she did not overcome. Mayor Daley appeared in Stroger's campaign commercials and marshaled more than 2,000 campaign workers to work phone banks and campaign door-to-door on his behalf.

Stroger has balanced the Cook County budget in each of the three years that he has served as board president, and he has an accomplished record on women's issues, crime prevention, and tobacco regulation.

HOT ISSUES

University of Chicago President

On June 3, 1999 University of Chicago President Hugo Sonnenschein announced he was leaving his post to return to the classroom next year. The surprise announcement, came amid criticism by alumni that the Sonneschein was diminishing the university'

lauded core curriculum in an effort to increase diversity and enlarge enrollment. Sonneshcien denied that his decision had anything to do with the criticism, saying he had considered the resignation for months and had disclosed it to the executive committee of trustees last month. The announcement was timed to coincide with a board of trustees meeting last week.

U.S. Supreme Court Strikes down Anti-Loitering Law

On Thursday, the U.S. Supreme Court in a 6-to-3 ruling struck down a Chicago anti-loitering ordinance initiated to get gangs off streets, because it gave police too much discretion in enforcing the law. The law had authorized police to arrest suspected gang members and their associates if they were loitering on street corners or other public places with "no apparent purpose" and also refused orders to disperse. The justices said that the 1992 ordinance, which resulted in the arrests of more than 40,000 people during the three years it was enforced, was too vague and affected too many innocent people.

Observers say that the court's ruling in this nationally watched case, may ultimately disappoint those groups that opposed the law. The court sidestepped sweeping civil liberties concerns in its majority decision, which fell far short of declaring all anti-gang loitering laws illegal. The court did not object to the policy rationale behind the legislation only the method of implementation. This narrow ruling simply requires a tighter means/end nexus. Cities hoping to follow Chicago's lead may well use this ruling as a guide to drafting future legislation. Some justices even suggested ways Chicago could rework the ordinance to make it constitutional. Mayor Daley (D) said, "We will go back and correct it, and then move forward." Brian Crowe of the city's corporation counsel, said he expects to have a new ordinance ready in draft form in the next 30 days.

Chicago Police Department under Fire after Two Fatal Shootings

On June 4, computer analyst LaTanya Haggerty was shot and killed when police suspected that she was holding a weapon that turned out to be a cell phone. The shots occurred when the car where Haggerty was a passenger was pulled over for an expired license plate. The driver attempted to speed off and the two responding officers fired shots at the car. The officers began pursuit and were instructed to terminate the pursuit because of a police policy limiting pursuits to those involving felonies and not misdemeanors. The two officers disregarded the orders and the car was stopped a second time and a third officer, who was at the scene of the original stop, shot Haggerty.

On June 5, former Northwestern football player Robert Russ, 22 was shot and killed on the Dan Ryan Expressway. Russ was shot after grabbing an officer's gun following a pursuit. Russ was unarmed during the encounter. Tests showed his blood-alcohol level was within legal limits, but police are waiting for toxicology reports from the Cook County Medical Examiner's office.

The shootings have sparked protests at City hall and prompted the U.S. Justice Department to open a preliminary inquiry into the Russ matter. The victims of both weekend shootings refused to get out of their cars and police said they had to smash in the windows of Russ' car because they couldn't see through the tinted glass.

Firearms

On June 7, Governor Ryan approved a bill that is designed to keep firearms from falling into the hands of children. At Carl Sandburg High School in Orland Park, Governor Ryan signed a bill requiring that, firearms be fitted with a locking system, placed in a locked container, and or stored in a secure location in homes with children under the age of 14. The new law, effective Jan. 1, 2000 carries a fine of least \$1,000. Illinois is the 17th state to require trigger-locks or other safe storage measures for guns. Illinois ranks second highest in the nation for homicides committed by children with guns.

Charter Schools

On June 7, 1999, Chicago Public Schools chief Paul Vallas said that test results at Chicago charter schools are "mediocre" and that three charter schools are "on the bubble" because of poor performance. Charter schools have gained momentum as a tool for creating new models of academic and financial efficiency. Charter schools are given taxpayer funds and freedom from many state and union rules in exchange for a "charter" promising certain results. Preliminary results from the Iowa Test of Basic Skills, given to third-to eighth graders, and the Tests of Achievement and Proficiency, which are given to ninth-and the 11th graders, showed, only three of the ten charter schools beat the citywide average in both math and reading. Two of the ten charters had fewer than 15 % of students reading at national norms. One of the twelve Chicago charter schools thus far has closed its doors before its five-year contract expired.

State budget

On June 3, Governor Ryan (R) signed into law the state budget fulfilling his 1998 campaign promise that 51 percent of new state revenues be used to improve state schools. An additional \$503 million will be allocated towards improving schools. The budget provides about \$8 billion overall for education, including \$10 million to hire 10,000 more teachers, which was another promise Ryan made during last year campaign. Chicago will receive about \$65 million, up nearly \$41 million from what they would have received without the new state revenues. Ryan's \$12 billion "Public Works Plan" using new state revenues is partially funded by higher license sticker fees and increased taxes on beer, wine and hard liquor. The new revenues will fund several road projects throughout the state. The budget for the fiscal year that starts July 1, 1999 is expected to total about \$41 billion.

Land Based Casino Gambling in Cook County

On May 25, state Senators approved a comprehensive package that will bring a casino to Rosemont (a northwest suburb bordering Chicago), return horseracing to Arlington

International Racecourse, and allow nonstop gambling at permanently docked riverboats. The Senate approved the House-passed measure 31-27. This marks the biggest change in state gambling law since riverboat gambling was authorized in 1990. Governor George Ryan(R) has signed the bill into law.

Several Chicago-area African-American legislators initially opposed the package but agreed to support the measure after gentle prodding by Cook County Board President John Stroger (D). Governor Ryan (R) also weighed in agreeing to give \$30 million in Department of Commerce and Community Affairs grants over five years to poor communities, and require the Illinois Gaming Board to study minority and female casino ownership.

Cook County Sues Gun Manufacturers

Cook County has filed a \$433 million lawsuit against gun makers, gun distributors and 12 suburban gun dealers. The suit differs from those forthcoming from other cities, in that Chicago is seeking damages for people 18 and under who have been injured or killed by negligent use of firearms. Chicago is arguing that the gun industry markets their products in such a way that it creates a public nuisance and as a result, the city has a right to compensation for the incurred costs.

The first victory against the gun industry was won on April 13 as a southwest suburban gun shop agreed to strict guidelines for its firearm sales, particularly to Chicago residents. As part of the settlement the president of Bob's Sports Headquarters also agreed to testify on the city and county's behalf. Bob's Sports was one of the 38 businesses named in the lawsuit. Under the agreement, Bob's Sports will either stop selling guns within 90 days or operate under rules designed to stop "irresponsible firearms marketing."

Third Airport

Until recently, Mayor Daley has been successful at preventing a proposal creating a third airport in Peotone (50 miles south of Chicago) from moving forward. The city of Chicago controls the other two local airports and there is concern that a third airport would siphon revenues from O'Hare and Midway. Mayor Daley's allies were successful at keeping Peotone off of the National Plan for Integrated Airport Systems list in 1997. Being on the list is crucial to winning federal planning money.

On the other side, Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D) has consistently promoted the Peotone site as a way to serve airline travelers and stimulate economic development in his south suburban district. Rep. Jackson ran on this pledge and is not shy about using this issue for political purposes. Rep. Jackson has said Peotone while, "not a litmus test," would be a strong factor," in making his endorsement for the 2000 Democratic Presidential primary. He wants to know where the Vice President and former Senator Bradley stand on this issue.

Rep. Jackson has been pressuring Secretary Slater to place Peotone back on the national list and to expedite an environmental review of the project. In addition, Rep Jackson has Republican support for the south suburban Peotone site from Governor Ryan, Senator Fitzgerald and has met with Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) and former Senator turned lobbyist Alan J. Dixon to move the project forward.

Santos Convicted of Extortion

On May 3, a federal jury convicted Chicago City Treasurer Miriam Santos (D) on five counts of mail fraud and one count of attempted extortion. She was acquitted of two counts of wire fraud and four other counts of attempted extortion. Santos, who is free on bond until she is sentenced on July 27, could receive between 27 and 33 months in prison. Illinois Municipal law permits Mayor Daley (D), with the consent of the city counsel, to appoint a replacement for Santos, whose term ends in 2003.

Santos, who carved out a public image as a fierce independent unafraid to knock heads with City Hall, was the first Hispanic elected to a citywide office.

On May 26, Daley nominated Barbara Lumpkin, Daley's former budget director and first female comptroller, to replace Santos as the new treasurer. Lumpkin, who if approved by the City Council will, become the first African-American woman to hold citywide executive office. Under pressure, many insiders believe that his selection of an African American was in response to statements made by Reverend Jesse Jackson. Last month, Reverend Jackson warned that there would be "negative consequences" for Mayor Daley if he fails to appoint African-American Dorothy Brown to replace convicted City Treasurer Miriam Santos. Dorothy Brown was the runner up to Treasurer Santos in the recently concluded election. Brown garnered 276,566 votes (48.6%) in the February 23 election and came within 16,241 votes of defeating incumbent Santos. Lumpkin still needs to be approved by the city council and is expected to be easily approved later this month.

Heavy Turnover Plagues Mayor Daley's New Administration

After waging a successful re-election campaign, Mayor Daley has suffered from some high-level staff turnover. A least four other city department heads and possibly a few other administration officials are expected to leave the Daley administration or take new government jobs this summer. The Mayor has or will have to fill department head openings in the: (1) Department of Law; (2) Department of Housing; (3) Department of Budget; (4) Public Building Commission; (5) Chicago City Colleges Board, and (6) Chicago Housing Authority.

Most striking is the number of Hispanics that are leaving the Daley administration. Five Hispanics--Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez, Fire Commissioner Ray Orozco, General Services Commissioner Carlos Ponce, Maritza Marrero, and Ben Reyes Public Building Commissioner-- have either left the cabinet or are about to leave. Daniel Alvarez commissioner of Human Services and Intergovernmental

Affairs and Victor Reyes Commissioner of Intergovernmental affairs are the only two Hispanic Cabinet officials remaining.

Mayor Daley garnered 85% of the Hispanic vote during his re-election and there is immense pressure from the Hispanic community to replace these departed officials with another Hispanics. The African-American community also wants its share of these positions particularly since African Americans represent over 40% of the City's population. Mayor Daley appointed African American Phillip Jackson to replace Joseph Shuldiner as the director of the Chicago Housing Authority. Jackson is a former Chicago Housing Authority Resident who recently served as the Chief of Staff to Chicago Public Schools CEO Paul Vallas.

Illinois Democrats for Effective Action (IDEA)

On Thursday, 1998 Democratic gubernatorial primary candidate, John Schmidt announced the formation of a new Democratic organization; Illinois Democrats for Effective Action (IDEA). To some the announcement sounded like the beginnings of 2002 campaign. Schmidt said that, "What we need is a politics that is about more than just power and patronage.... We need a government that's about more than just taxing and spending."

Schmidt personally loaned the organization \$20,000 in startup money and Secretary of State Jesse White (D) is honorary chair. David Wilhelm is a board member.

Makeover for Loop

With 152,000 people predicted to be living in downtown Chicago by 2010, Mayor Daley is proposing a plan that would reshape the Loop with shopping, restaurants, and small businesses. The effort officially began April 23 when Mayor Daley and other administration officials pitched the concept to hundreds of restranteurs and retailers at the Crown Plaza silver Smith Hotel.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	George Ryan (R)	51% in 1998
U.S. Senate:	Dick Durbin (D)	54% in 1996
	Peter Fitzgerald (R)	51% in 1998
U.S. House:	10D / 10R	
State Senate:	27D/32R	
State House:	62D/56R	
Electoral Votes:	22	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Dick Durbin (D)
Rep. Bobby Rush (D-1)
Rep. Bill Lipinski (D-3)
Rep. Rod Blagojevich (D-5)
Rep. Danny Davis (D-7)
Rep. Jan Schakowsky (D-9)
Rep. Jerry Weller (R-11)
Rep. Harris Falwell (R-13)
Rep. Thomas Ewing (R-15)
Rep. Lane Evans (D-17)
Rep. David Phelps (D-19)

Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R)
Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-2)
Rep. Luiz Gutierrez (D-4)
Rep. Henry Hyde (R-6)
Rep. Phillip Crane (R-8)
Rep. John Edward Porter (R-10)
Rep. Jerry Costello (D-12)
Rep. Dennis Hastert (R-14)
Rep. Donald Manzullo (R-16)
Rep. Ray LaHood (R-18)
Rep. John Shimkus (R-20)

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Governor:	George Ryan (R)
Lt. Governor:	Corrine Wood (R)
Attorney General:	Jim Ryan (R)
Secretary of State:	Jesse White (D)
State Comptroller:	Daniel Hynes (D)
Senate President:	James "Pate" Philip (R-23)
Senate Democratic Leader:	Senator Emil Jones (D-14)
Speaker of the House:	Michael Madigan (D-22)
House Republican Leader:	Lee A. Daniels (R-46)

ILLINOIS AT A GLANCE

- * The current unemployment rate in Illinois is 4.2%.
- * The most recent estimate of Illinois' population is just less than 12 million, making Illinois the 6th most populous state in the nation.
- * 74.8% of Illinois residents are White, 14.6% are African-American, 7.9% are Hispanic and, 2.4% are Asian/Pacific Islander.
- * 13% of Illinois residents are 65 years of age or over.
- * Median household income was \$32,252 in 1996.
- * 46% of Illinois residents have a bachelor's degree.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
IRMA MARTINEZ

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): Illinois implemented its CHIP plan on January 5, 1998. Prior to implementation of CHIP, the state insured 767,000 children under its Medicaid program. The state's new CHIP plan is a Medicaid expansion, which extends coverage to children up to age 19 in families with incomes at or below 133 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. As of December 30, 1998, 30,300 children were enrolled in CHIP. The state could receive as much as \$121 million in new funds in FY99. (HHS)

Brightfields Renewable Energy and Job Creation Program: Secretary Richardson is scheduled to travel to Chicago, IL on June 30 to kick off the Brightfields Program. DOE has been working with the City of Chicago and other Federal agencies, cities, utilities, corporations, schools, and environmental groups on a DOE-led "Brightfields" Initiative to bring renewable energy systems and high-tech solar manufacturing jobs to abandoned or underused industrial and commercial sites. Mayor Daley and Administrator Browner will participate in the event. You have also been invited to participate. (DOE)

Chicago Economy: The economy in the Chicago region is the strongest it's been in recent years. However, the tight labor market is pressuring local manufacturers to increase wages while customers are demanding lower prices. So far, companies have balanced these demands by increasing productivity. (Nationwide, labor productivity has increased 3 percent in the past year, three times the rate of productivity increases in the early 1990s.) Unemployment in the region hit a new low, dropping to 3.8 percent in March, the lowest in a decade. In the City of Chicago, unemployment has fallen to 4.7 percent, the lowest rate since 1974. Economic growth for the region is expected to be 1.2 percent this quarter and 2.7 percent overall in 1999. (DOC)

Increased Education Spending: On June 2, Governor Ryan signed into law a state budget that provides \$8 billion for education, up \$503 million from last year's budget. The budget, which had broad bipartisan support in the legislature and was welcomed by Chicago's superintendent of schools, allowed the Governor to keep his campaign promise to increase money for schools. Even though the budget raised taxes on beer, wine, and hard liquor, the Governor denies that he broke his pledge not to raise taxes, saying he considers the increase a "user fee." (DOEd)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.2%:** The unemployment rate in Illinois has declined from 7.2% to 4.2% since 1993.
- **589,300 New Jobs:** 589,300 new jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 105,546 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 26,800 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **558,300 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 558,300 new private sector jobs have been created in Illinois -- an average of 99,994 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 18,700 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **45,500 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 45,500 new manufacturing jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 8,149 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 12,900 jobs that were *lost* each year under the previous administration.
- **39,600 New Construction Jobs:** 39,600 construction jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 7,093 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 2,725 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **430,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 158,000 Illinois workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 272,000 more, received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 2.8%:** New business incorporations in Illinois have increased at an average rate of 2.8% per year since 1993. In contrast, new business incorporations increased at an average rate of 1.9% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Illinois:** Home ownership in Illinois has increased from 60.8% to 67.4% since the first quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 2.4%:** Home building in Illinois has increased by an average of 2.4% per year since 1993, after falling over 4.8% per 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 Illinois, the poverty rate has fallen from 13.6% in 1993 to 11.2% in 1997--down 2.4% 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 includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,163,000 families in Illinois.**
- **2.9% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Illinois has risen at an annual rate of 2.9% since 1993, compared to an average growth of just 1.5% per year during the previous administration.
- **5% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Illinois has seen a 5% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993, after falling over 3.1% per year during the previous administration.
- **5.4% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, Illinois has experienced a 5.4% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 7% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Illinois next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- ***Over \$185 Million in Head Start Funding:*** In FY97, Illinois received \$170 million in Head Start funding benefitting 33,900 children. This year, Illinois will receive over \$185 million, an increase of \$15.4 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Illinois's children by an additional \$12.5 million.
- ***\$19.8 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:*** This year [FY98], Illinois receives \$19.8 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$850,000. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- ***Nearly \$18 Million for Technology Literacy:*** This year [FY98], Illinois receives nearly \$18 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. That's almost twice the \$9.1 million Illinois received last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by \$320,000 over FY98.
- ***\$325.3 Million for Students Most in Need:*** Illinois receives \$325.3 million in Title I Grants (to Local Education Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by nearly \$1 million to aid Illinois's students.
- ***\$259.6 Million in Pell Grants:*** This year [FY98], Illinois will receive \$259.6 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$50.3 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 144,100 Illinois students will benefit, 8,300 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$268.3 million.
- ***Nearly 2,900 Have Served in Illinois through AmeriCorps:*** Since the National Service program began in 1993, nearly 2,900 AmeriCorps participants, working in 227 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Illinois's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 3/98]
- ***Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:*** The balanced budget includes both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **308,000 students in Illinois will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 379,000 students in Illinois will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- ***4,297 More Police:*** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 4,266 new police officers to date in communities across Illinois. [through 9/98]
- ***Chicago Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:*** Chicago was recently selected as a pilot city for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. Chicago will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of its community, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- ***Crime Falls 6% in Illinois:*** Since 1992, serious crime has decreased **6% statewide**. Between 1992 and 1997, murder has declined 19% in Chicago. [1996 and 1997 preliminary UCR data, FBI]

- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Illinois, the Clinton Administration has recently awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Night, Kankakee, Peoria, Rockford, Chicago, and Cook County. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Illinois communities including: Decatur, Joliet, Wheaton, Bloomington, St. Charles, Markham and Woodstock. 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 \$5.2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Illinois receives \$5,267,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Over \$2.5 Million in Grants for Battered Women:** This year [FY98], Illinois will receive over \$2.5 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$435,200 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$2.6 million.
- **Over \$22.4 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Illinois Schools:** Illinois receives \$22.4 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING ILLINOIS RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **202,858 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 202,858 fewer people on welfare in Illinois now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 30% decrease. [through 6/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 33%:** Child support collections have been increased by over \$60 million -- or nearly 33% -- in Illinois since FY92. [through FY96]
- **Illinois Receives \$48.7 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Illinois is eligible to receive \$48.7 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Illinois prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN ILLINOIS'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Illinois the balanced budget provides \$123 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 92,300 children in Illinois.
- **Helping Illinois Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Last year in Illinois, 9,378 more women and children in need received health and food assistance than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of

the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Illinois in 1996, 94% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 89% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 91% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 127%:** In FY97, Illinois communities received \$32.9 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 127% increase over FY93 levels. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 4/98]
- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 41% in Illinois:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Illinois will see a 41% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 139,000 youth of Illinois will be kept from smoking and 46,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **6,220,000 Americans in Illinois Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Illinois enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 6,220,000 people in Illinois cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 3,120,000 Illinois women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **6 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 6 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Illinois: in Taylorville, Pembroke Township, Winnebago, LaSalle, Marshall, and Wauconda [through 8/98]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Illinois during the previous twelve years combined (4).
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Illinois:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to counties and communities in Illinois -- Chicago, East St. Louis, Calumet City, Canton, East Moline, Waukegan, and Cook County -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, Brownfields grants will go to West Central Municipal Conference and the State of Illinois, which will select sites for further action. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

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

- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 5,800 To 7,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Illinois Over the Next 5 years:** In January, the Vice-President announced the Clinton-Gore Administration's proposed 40-percent expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. If enacted, it will mean an additional 5,800 - 7,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Illinois during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **\$3.5 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Illinois has received \$3.5 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 149,000 jobs. [through FY97]
- **Over \$610 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 Illinois received \$610,240,000 in AIP funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **\$1.5 Billion in Transit Funds:** Illinois has received a total of \$1.5 billion in FTA funds since 1993.