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more bipartisanship—
Always— always ^{wished}
in a bipartisan way to
achieve goals—

Defense

12:30-Comprehensive

Let me be
Clear—any
while you're to
increase their
don't pay the
do across the
cut ~~it~~ it up.

needs -

gimmicks - budgets

Clear - spending SS

surplus - time will

show - ready to close that

Tobacco - polluters

Book of Daniel 3 —

Chap. 8-30

We are seeing encouraging
about real progress
ON COPS &
New Markets

essential things have to
be resolved

1st - Teachers - 100,000
Kane Legacy

same
deeps on
environment -

budget
main -
imp area -

negotiations up on the Hill

—

UN Warrens - & Wyer -
Foreign Ops - Wye good
but just one step
towards good bill

DC Veto Security SS - Medicare
social
Min Age school Construction
Patents - Kennedy Jeffords
appropriations process -
have just closed
labor HHS

COPS
across the pd -
passed all bills -
① Veteran labor this should be
② lot of other done
values

—
Labor & H/S - why we've had
teachers - across the board -
accountability -
ed - land defense -
Veterans programs -
other stuff - finish line

Finish line - end game -
teachers - cops - environment -
SS - month late -

—

What should
POTUS say
about this --
Foreign OTS - Wye?
refer bill

democracy building in Russia
debt relief -
Capacity to lead

Wye - but imperiling our
capacity to lead around
the world -

not only funds Wye
but strength our ability to
lead around the world

—
Goke up - Medicare
foreign OPS - yes
Guns -

Medicare -
We're doing teaching
hospitals -
Congress needs to
make what
is paid for -
full nursing faculty

~~We will stay here~~
Congress ought to
stay ^{not bargaining}
in good faith -
more wage
restoration done for credit
attend work off credit

1
Lays
Patients
1

Across the board

Republicans in Congress are proposing an across the board cut in spending that would cut spending from every government program by 1.4%.

52% support/oppose this spending cut.

52% support (20% strongly + 31% somewhat)

44% oppose (21% strongly + 22% somewhat)

D	R	I	<35 k	>35 k	< 35 years	> 35 years	65+
31/63	76/20	53/43	52/44	54/44	52/43	53/43	55/39

59% say that this will have a minimal impact, since all government agencies have a great deal of waste anyway, and this will just force them to operate more efficiently. **37%** say that the Republican budget cut is a reckless political ploy designed to cut the size of government without considering whether or not the cuts would hurt important programs.

D	R	I	<35 k	>35 k	< 35 years	> 35 years	65+
42/52	81/16	59/38	51/45	61/36	64/36	56/38	64/25

but three-quarters think that cuts targeting waste in specific programs makes more sense, . . .

18% think it makes more sense to cut all spending across the board.

77% think it makes more sense to find waste in specific programs and cut them.

D	R	I	<35 k	>35 k	< 35 years	> 35 years	65+
10/76	30/67	15/84	19/77	18/77	14/80	20/75	18/66

and they continue to think that other alternatives, including the cigarette tax, would be at least as good as an across the board cut.

46% would prefer cutting spending by 1.4 percent across the board to pass a balanced budget that did not raid the Social Security surplus.

48% would prefer raising taxes on cigarettes by 55 cents per pack.

D	R	I	<35 k	>35 k	< 35 years	> 35 years	65+
31/60	59/35	51/45	46/42	42/55	31/62	50/43	40/40

The strongest argument against the across the board cut is the one that mentions Republican pork in the budget. Arguments about the specific effects of the cuts also are very powerful.

Ranked By Strongly Oppose

The following are reasons people gave given for opposing the Republican 1.4 percent across the board spending cut. After each, please tell me if you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the Republican 1.4 percent cut.	Strongly Oppose	Support/Oppose					
		All	D	R	I	M	F
This plan would allow Congress to fund its own pork-barrel projects, and at the same time make devastating across-the-board cuts in everything from education to child nutrition to the FBI.	47	23/71	10/87	43/53	20/74	27/66	20/76
This is an irresponsible plan that would discharge 39,000 members of the military, cut Head Start services to over 6,500 children, and cut food assistance to 103,000 needy women, children, and infants.	46	26/70	14/82	50/47	23/73	30/65	23/74
In order to truly protect the Social Security surplus, the Republicans will have to make cuts of closer to 9 percent across the board. These cuts would slash Head Start by 43,000 children, reduce the military by up to 250,000, and radically lower critical research on cancer and other diseases.	44	29/65	1/88	51/43	38/61	35/61	23/70
An across the board cut would take every priority and reduce it equally, without weighing which programs it makes sense to cut. Important health, education, public safety, and defense programs will all be cut. This plan simply avoids making choices.	43	34/64	14/83	61/37	36/64	41/59	28/69
Republicans first tried to pass an \$800 billion tax cut, and now they are saying that we have to cut spending to balance the budget without dipping into the Social Security surplus. The tax cut obviously was an irresponsible proposal. How can we trust them now on Social Security and budget issues?	33	44/51	24/68	63/33	50/48	47/47	42/55
This is simply not necessary. If both sides worked together, they would find a more sensible solution that did not drastically	17	62/35	45/48	72/25	72/28	63/34	61/36

cutting everything.						
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Budget Scenarios

- **Scenario 1: Holding Bills Until the End**

This strategy initially plays very well for the President. A stern message to the Republicans that they should do their job makes 72% more favorable to him.

Suppose that President Clinton does not sign the remaining budget bills until Congress sends all of them to him. At that point, he vetoes the budget bills, saying they do not add up, and that the Republicans are trying to force him to spend the Social Security surplus. He says they should go back to the drawing board, put away their gimmicks, cut out the pork, and send him a budget that funds the programs we value without cutting into Social Security.

Given this, **72/16%** are more/less favorable towards President Clinton.

72% more (31% much + 41% somewhat)

16% less (9% much + 7% somewhat)

D	R	I	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
90/8	45/31	74/15	79/22	73/16

Although there is a substantial drop in the President's numbers following a Republican counterattack, he nonetheless retains a small advantage.

Suppose in response, the Republicans say President Clinton is the one trying to use the Social Security surplus by insisting on funding for his big-government programs, and that if it were up to him, he'd raise taxes and spend even more. They say he should stop holding the budget hostage to his pet programs, and let the country get on with its business.

Given this, **47/42%** are more/less favorable towards President Clinton.

47% more (12% much + 35% somewhat)

42% less (19% much + 23% somewhat)

D	R	I	<35 k	>35 k
61/28	21/62	51/40	47/43	51/39

And he can regain his support simply by responding to the Republican attack – especially with a message calling for bipartisanship.

Suppose President Clinton says he wants to work with the Republicans to get a workable budget, and he has proposed ways to pay for the budget without raiding

the Social Security surplus, like a tax on tobacco companies tied to teen smoking levels and a tax on companies to pay for toxic waste cleanup.

Given this, **76/20%** are more/less favorable towards President Clinton.

76% more (36% much + 40% somewhat)

D	R	I
83/15	60/27	80/20

Given this, if the election for Congress were held tomorrow, **47/34%** would vote for a Democrat / Republican to represent them in Congress.

D	R	I	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
97/1	11/83	28/32	60/31	47/35

- **Scenario 2: Mutual Recriminations**

It has been so drilled into people that the measure of success for any budget agreement is whether it touches the Social Security surplus that a vague statement on the issue – even following a bipartisan agreement – will cause the agreement to receive only lukewarm support.

Suppose that President Clinton and the Republicans in Congress reach a budget agreement that both sides say meets their priorities. They say that they will not know until next year, when tax revenues come in, whether the budget will use any of the Social Security surplus.

Given this, **45/45%** are more/less favorable towards President Clinton.

45% more (7% much + 38% somewhat)

45% less (13% much + 32% somewhat)

D	R	I	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
55/28	44/45	35/60	43/44	46/45

And the vague statement will leave the President vulnerable to attacks.

Suppose that major newspapers and some members of Congress say that this budget agreement spends 25 billion dollars of the budget surplus.

Given this, **31/60%** are more/less favorable towards President Clinton.

31% more (5% much + 26% somewhat)

60% less (18% much + 42% somewhat)

D	R	I	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
49/44	26/59	18/74	32/58	30/64

Indeed, at that point, the President's credibility will have been so compromised that even a responsive statement laying the blame on the Republicans will be ineffective.

Suppose that President Clinton then said that he paid for his spending priorities with offsets in the budget and that it was Republican pork projects that ended up eating into the Social Security surplus.

Given this, **39/49%** are more/less favorable towards President Clinton.

34% more (12% much + 27% somewhat)

49% less (17% much + 32% somewhat)

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
64/25	24/60	25/65	51/39	33/60

Suppose that the Republicans in Congress said it was President Clinton's new big-spending programs that raided the Social Security surplus, and that their budget proposal would have protected the surplus.

Given this, **32/54%** are more/less favorable towards President Clinton.

32% more (9% much + 23% somewhat)

54% less (22% much + 32% somewhat)

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
51/31	25/67	23/65	34/50	34/58

If this happened, **36/37%** would blame President Clinton / the Republicans in Congress for spending the Social Security surplus.

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
28/53	50/18	34/35	36/45	35/40

In this scenario, only the Democrats in Congress – not the Republicans or the President – may gain any advantage.

Given this, if the election for Congress were held tomorrow, **46/36%** would vote for a Democrat/Republican to represent them in Congress.

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
97/1	11/83	26/37	60/34	46/38

- **Scenario 3: Across-the-Board Cut**

If the Republicans pass an across the board cut after the rest of the budget is done, and describe the cut as the only way to protect the Social Security

surplus, the President would have to risk a noticeable favorability hit to veto the bill.

Suppose that President Clinton and the Republicans in Congress reach a budget agreement that both sides say meets their priorities, and that the Republicans then send President Clinton a bill to cut all spending by 1.4% in order to protect the Social Security surplus.

66/25% think President Clinton should sign/veto this bill.

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
58/28	71/26	71/21	68/25	68/31

Suppose that President Clinton vetoed the 1.4% cut, saying it was an irresponsible cut that would force the discharge of 39,000 members of the military, cut Head Start services for over 6,500 children, and cut food assistance to 103,000 needy women, children, and infants.

Given this, **46/46%** are more/less favorable towards President Clinton.

46% more (16% much + 30% somewhat)

46% less (25% much + 21% somewhat)

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
54/42	45/38	38/57	46/53	44/47

Suppose that the Republicans say that by signing the veto on this bill, President Clinton is signing away the Social Security surplus.

Given this, **26/62%** are more/less favorable towards President Clinton.

26% more (10% much + 16% somewhat)

62% less (25% much + 38% somewhat)

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
39/49	9/82	25/63	31/58	18/72

At that point, the best response would be a counterproposal that protects the Social Security surplus in some other way.

Suppose that President Clinton says the Republicans should have come up with a responsible budget in the first place that did not dip into the Social Security surplus and force irresponsible spending cuts. He says he had a plan to protect the Social Security surplus by raising the tobacco tax, and he will not allow across-the-board cuts to critical programs for our children, seniors, and national defense.

Given this, **69/25%** are more/less favorable towards President Clinton.

69% more (34% much + 35% somewhat)
25% less (18% much + 7% somewhat)

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<35 k	>35 k
89/9	49/35	63/34	71/25	75/21

With such a counterproposal, the President can keep the blame on the Republicans for raiding the Social Security surplus.

If this happened, **26/49%** would blame President Clinton/the Republicans in Congress.

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
12/81	37/38	31/27	19/64	27/52

In this scenario as well, the Democrats in Congress come out the big winners – stretching their 4% lead to 19%.

Given this, if the election for Congress were held tomorrow, **52/33%** would vote for a Democrat/Republican to represent them in Congress.

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<\$35 k	>\$35 k
97/1	19/75	37/34	66/28	48/35

Assisted Suicide

People do not favor a federal solution for the issue of assisted suicide and medication for the terminally ill. They are concerned in particular that it will inhibit doctors' choices about the proper level of pain control and that it will undo Oregon's assisted suicide law.

92% think that doctors should make decisions about what kind of drugs can be administered to terminally ill patients. **2%** think that law enforcement officials should make decisions about what kind of drugs can be administered to terminally ill patients.

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	Male	Female	Woman w/kids
93/0	93/5	90/3	91/2	92/3	89/2

25% think the federal government should have the right to pass laws governing physician assisted suicide. **64%** think it should be the right of individual states.

<i>D</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	Male	Female	Woman w/kids
27/64	22/75	27/57	20/70	30/58	36/51

We call on Cafareo
to WTT tomorrow
sit down w/ COST
members

Juvenile Justice

Yes



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GOP minimum wage bill draws veto threat

By TOM RAUM
Associated Press Writer

November 2, 1999

Web posted at: 9:43 a.m. EST (1443 GMT)

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Another major piece of Republican-supported legislation is drawing a veto threat, this one a bill headed for House action to raise the hourly minimum wage by \$1 over the next three years while cushioning the impact on businesses with \$35 billion in selected tax cuts.

Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers and Labor Secretary Alexis Herman told House Speaker Dennis Hastert, R-Ill., in a letter late Monday that they and other senior advisers to President Clinton would recommend a veto if the legislation isn't modified drastically.

The House is to take up the measure in coming days.

The two Cabinet members made it clear they prefer Clinton's version of the measure, which would raise the \$5.15 an hour minimum wage by the same \$1 an hour, but do it over two instead of three years. And it wouldn't include the tax breaks for businesses.

Summers and Herman complained that the \$35 billion in tax cuts sought by House Republicans were not supported by offsets in other programs.

"The president has stated repeatedly that, before we consider using projected surpluses to provide a tax cut or for new spending, we must put first things first and address the long-term solvency of Social Security and Medicare," Summers and Herman wrote.

The principal version headed for expected House consideration is sponsored by Rep. Rick Lazio, R-N.Y., and is co-sponsored by nine others, including five Democrats.

It would raise the minimum wage by 33 cents in April 2000, another 33 cents in April 2001 and by 34 cents on April 1, 2002.

The tax cuts and regulatory relief would start in 2001, using projected

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non-Social Security budget surpluses. That package includes a five-year reduction in the estate tax, an increase in the business meal deduction from 50 percent to 60 percent, expanded pensions, making self-employed health insurance premiums 100 percent deductible in 2001 instead of 2003 and extensions of welfare-to-work and other hiring-incentive business credits.

Summers and Herman said the estate-tax relief "is expensive and provides no benefit to average working Americans."

"Moreover, the relief is poorly targeted to its purpose of providing relief for small business owners and family farms," they wrote.

They called the pension plan provisions "regressive."

The bill also would make it harder for some groups of workers to earn overtime pay, including those in computer-related occupations, sales employees and those who work in funeral homes.

There is strong support among Democrats and many Republicans to increase the minimum wage, but the GOP wants to give businesses some tax relief, too.

Votes were also nearing in the Senate on minimum-wage legislation.

Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., and Minority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., reached agreement Monday on a schedule that would permit debate on increasing the minimum wage later this week. The measure will be debated in conjunction with an unrelated bankruptcy overhaul bill.

Before the Senate will be both a measure by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., which is similar to the administration proposal, and a yet-to-be drafted Republican alternative.

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DRAFT

November xx, 1999

Dear xx,

I am writing this letter to encourage you to pass a straightforward minimum wage bill that gives working Americans the pay raise they deserve. If we value work and family, we should raise the value of the minimum wage.

In 1996 the Congress and I worked together to raise the minimum wage by 90 cents over 2 years. Since then, the American economy has created nearly 9 million new jobs – with more than 1 million of them in retailing. The unemployment rate has fallen from the already low rate of 5.2 percent to 4.2 percent – the lowest in 29 years. We have enjoyed the fastest and longest real wage growth in more than two decades, while inflation is the lowest it has been in more than three decades. The minimum wage increase has contributed to the [tk] percent decline in the welfare caseload since the last minimum wage increase. And the minimum wage increase has meant that all income groups have been lifted by the rising economy. This experience clearly demonstrates that what is good for America's working families is good for the America's economy.

But as our economy continues to break records, we must do more to ensure that all Americans continue to benefit from it. It is time to build on the steps we have taken to honor the dignity of work. The expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit in 1993 and the increase in the minimum wage have ensured that no full-time working parent with two children should have to raise their family in poverty. It is important that we continue to keep this promise. That is why I have proposed to raise the minimum wage by \$1 an hour over the next two years – raising it from \$5.15 to \$6.15. This modest increase would simply restore the real value of the minimum wage to what it was in 1982. More than 11 million workers would benefit under this proposal. A full-time, year-round worker at the minimum wage would get a \$2,000 raise – enough for a family of four to buy groceries for 7 months or pay rent for 5 months.

All Americans should share in our historic prosperity. This is why Congress should not let politics get in the way of raising the minimum wage. If you send me a clean bill that increases the minimum wage by \$1 over the next two years, I will sign it.

Unfortunately, some in Congress have been playing politics with the minimum wage bill, using it as a vehicle for costly and unnecessary tax cuts that would threaten our fiscal discipline. As I have stated repeatedly, before we consider using projected surpluses to provide for a tax cut, we must put first things first and address the solvency of Social Security and Medicare. If Congress sends me a bill that threatens our fiscal discipline, I will veto it.

If paid for tax cuts are attached to the minimum wage bill, they should reflect our priorities and address urgent national needs like deteriorating schools and the communities that have been left behind during this time of prosperity. The bulk of the provisions attached to the minimum wage bill in the House are geared away from working families. Some of these provisions could even *reduce* the retirement benefits enjoyed by millions of working Americans.

America's workers show up to work every day and get the job done. Congress should do the same and pass an increase in the minimum wage this year that does not include poison pills that bypass the priorities of working families. I urge Congress to pass a minimum wage bill that does not at the same time bypass the priorities of working families.

Sincerely,

WJC

Revised Final 11/3/99 3:30 p.m.
Glastris/Edmonds

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

REMARKS ON BUDGET

AND VETO OF LABOR/HHS APPROPRIATION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, DC

November 3, 1999

Before I begin, I want to join with all Americans in expressing my shock and profound sorrow at the shootings that have occurred over the last two days in Honolulu and Seattle. I have been briefed on the situation, and the federal government has offered all appropriate assistance to local authorities. Our thoughts and prayers are with the victims and their families.

Yesterday, I returned from Oslo, Norway, where, with American support, leaders of the Israeli and Palestinian people entered a critical new phase in the resolution of an ancient conflict, which once seemed intractable.

Tomorrow, I begin a journey to places here in America that have are only just beginning to feel the benefits of our current economic expansion—an expansion which, this February, will be the longest in U.S. history. I will highlight new ideas and efforts that can bring more of these kinds of communities into the winner's circle.

This is truly a moment of great promise for America. But to truly fulfill that promise, Congress must produce the right kind of budget. A budget that reflects the values of the American people, respects the need for government to live within its means, and looks towards the future.

Moments ago, I vetoed a bill that does not meet these criteria—a labor, health, and education spending bill that Congress sent me yesterday. This bill is a catalogue of missed opportunities, misguided priorities, and mindless cuts in everything from education to national defense to the environment. It forces school children to pay for Congress' failure to make responsible choices. And it fails to reflect our deepest values.

We value education, yet this bill fails to invest the right way in education. It reneges on last year's bipartisan commitment to fund 100,000 new, highly-trained teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. It fails to include my initiative to demand accountability by helping turn around or shut down failing schools.

And it shortchanges other priorities, from enhancing worker safety, to expanding child-care, to protecting Americans from the threat of bio-terrorism.

We value fiscal responsibility, yet this bill abdicates that responsibility. It demands mindless, across-the-board cuts that will damage vital priorities, even as the Republican majority has larded the budget with wasteful spending.

Congress would spend hundreds of millions of dollars for a ship the Pentagon didn't ask for. Yet this bill would force the military to cut jobs for tens of thousands of soldiers and other military personnel.

It would mean fewer FBI agents to fight crime; no food assistance to tens of thousands of low-income women, infants, and children; and no extra help to almost 10,000 children learning to read.

We value a clean environment, but the budget Congress has passed would roll back important environmental protections.

We value the safety of our families, but their budget fails to put 50,00 new community police officers in our neighborhoods to keep the crime rate going down.

We value peace, freedom, and the security of our nation, but their budget would undermine America's ability to lead the world in pursuit of those goals. Some members of Congress have said they are willing to restore funding for one critical effort they left out of the bill they passed: our commitment to the Middle East peace process. That is good, but not good enough. We need a budget that will enable America to advance all its critical interests around the world.

Congress is now more than a month behind schedule and I know many members want to leave town. But the American people want Congress to lead, and there are a lot of important matters that remain unfinished.

Our nation continues to be reminded of the horrors of gun violence. Congress needs to send me common-sense gun safety legislation.

To ensure that every American in every health plan has the protections they need, Congress needs to send me a strong, enforceable Patients Bill of Rights.

To meet the challenge of an aging America, Congress should act on my plan to extend the life of Social Security until 2050. And it should act on my plan to strengthen Medicare and add a prescription drug benefit.

To ensure the financial health of our hospitals, nursing homes and other health care providers, Congress must moderate the cuts that resulted from the balanced budget act of 1997.

To give millions of people with disabilities a chance to experience the dignity of work without losing their health care, Congress must send me the Work Incentives Improvement Act.

To give hard working families a chance to share in our growing prosperity, Congress must raise the minimum wage.

To keep our economy on the cutting edge of scientific and technological change, Congress must extend the research and development tax credit, and it should extend other vital tax credits, such as our Welfare-to-Work tax credit.

To provide all of our children with the schools they need, Congress must pass tax credits to build or fix 6,000 schools.

To shine the light of prosperity on communities in the economic shadows, Congress must pass our new markets tax credits, that would give investors the same incentives to invest in new markets here at home that we give them to invest in new markets overseas.

The budget that I sent Congress shows that we can do all of this in way that is paid for, that does not spend the Social Security surplus, and that allows us to pay down the debt over the next 15 years so that America can be debt free for the first time since 1835. So, I urge the Congress to put partisanship aside and work with me to complete the work of the American people. If we do that, we can make this a season of progress and begin a new century of promise for America.

Thank you.

Draft 11/3/99 3:05 p.m.
Glastris/Edmonds

99 NOV 3 PM 3:26

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON BUDGET
AND VETO OF LABOR/HHS APPROPRIATION
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC
November 3, 1999**

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Congress is now more than a month behind schedule and I know many members want to leave town. But the American people want Congress to lead, and there are a lot of important matters that remain unfinished. Our nation continues to be reminded of the horrors of gun violence. Congress needs to send me common-sense gun safety legislation. To ensure that every American in every health plan has the protections they need, Congress needs to send me a strong, enforceable Patients Bill of Rights. To meet the challenge of an aging America, Congress should act on my plan to extend the life of Social Security until 2050. And it should act on my plan to strengthen Medicare and add a prescription drug benefit. To ensure the financial health of our hospitals, nursing homes and other health care providers, Congress must moderate the cuts that resulted from the balanced budget act of 1997. To give millions of people with disabilities a chance to experience the dignity of work without losing their health care, Congress must send me the Work Incentives Improvement Act. To give hard working families a chance to share in our growing prosperity, Congress must raise the minimum wage.

To keep our economy on the cutting edge of scientific and technological change, Congress must extend the research and development tax credit, and it should extend other vital tax credits, such as our Welfare-to-Work tax credit. To provide all of our children with the schools they need, Congress must pass new tax credits to build or fix 6,000 schools. To shine the light of prosperity on communities in the economic shadows, Congress must pass our new markets tax credits, that would give investors the same incentives to invest in new markets here at home that we give them to invest in new markets overseas.

The budget that I sent Congress shows that we can do all of this in way that is paid for, that does not spend the Social Security Trust Fund, and that allows us to pay down the debt over the next 15 years so that America can be debt free for the first time since 1835. So, I urge the Congress to put partisanship aside and stay here as long as it takes to complete the work of the American people. If we do that, we can make this a season of progress and begin a new century of promise for America.

Thank you.give

Revised Final 11/3/99 3:30 p.m.
Glastris/Edmonds

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

REMARKS ON BUDGET

AND VETO OF LABOR/HHS APPROPRIATION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, DC

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Before I begin, I want to join with all Americans in expressing my shock and profound sorrow at the shootings that have occurred over the last two days in Honolulu and Seattle. I have been briefed on the situation, and the federal government has offered all appropriate assistance to local authorities. Our thoughts and prayers are with the victims and their families.

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Draft 11/3/99 3:05 p.m.
Glastris/Edmonds

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Jason H. Schechter
11/02/99 03:26:36 PM

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To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

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Subject: Statement by the President: Labor/Health and Human Services/Education Appropriations

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Oslo, Norway)

For Immediate Release

November 2, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, by a narrow margin, Congress completed action on a deeply flawed spending bill that I will veto. This bill is a catalog of missed opportunities, misguided priorities, and mindless cuts. It forces America's schoolchildren to pay the price for Congress's failure to make responsible choices. I will not let it become law.

The bill -- which includes the Labor/Health and Human Services/Education appropriations measure -- makes a blind, across-the-board cut that will hurt everything from national defense to veterans' programs, from education to the environment. It reneges on last year's bipartisan commitment to fund 100,000 teachers and reduce class size in the early grades, replacing this proven approach with a risky block grant that opens the door to private school vouchers. It fails to include a key accountability initiative to help turn around failing schools. And it shortchanges many other priorities, including efforts to enhance worker safety, expand child care, detect emerging infectious diseases, and protect Americans from the threat of bioterrorism.

This debate is not just about how much we spend but also how wisely we spend. I sent Congress a budget for education, health care, and other programs that invests in results and is fully paid for. But Congress continues to pursue an agenda of irresponsible cuts and ill-conceived allocations. The patience of the American public is wearing thin. It is time for Congress to put aside partisanship and make the targeted investments our nation's future demands.

Draft 11/3/99 1:35 am
Glastris/Edmonds

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
DEPARTURE REMARKS
ON BUDGET AND VETO OF LABOR/HHS APPROPRIATION
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC
November 3, 1999**

Acknowledgements:

I speak to you today at a moment of great promise for America. Yesterday, I returned from Oslo, Norway, where, with vital American support, leaders of the Israeli and Palestinian people took important new steps towards resolving an ancient conflict, which once seemed insoluble. Tomorrow, I begin a journey to several places here in the America that have not fully felt the benefits of our current economic expansion—an expansion which, this February, will be the longest in U.S. history. I will highlight new ideas and efforts that can bring these communities—and the people who live there—into the winner’s circle.

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