

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
DOVER, DELAWARE

May 8, 1998

Staff Copy

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DOVER, DELAWARE

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Friday, May 8, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR**

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1998

98 MAY 7 PM 7:19

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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HOME: 202-332-5651

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EVENT COORDINATOR:

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WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cloudy with scattered rain showers and thunderstorms. Winds southeast at 7 to 15 knots. Low 56 to 61. High 66 to 71.

DOVER, DELAWARE

Mostly cloudy with scattered rain showers and thunderstorms by afternoon. Winds southeast at 7 to 15 knots. Low 55 to 60. High 64 to 69.

May 7, 1998 (6:37pm)

Friday, May 8, 1998

10:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route Dover Air Force Base Landing Zone
— [flight time: 50 minutes]

11:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Dover Air Force Landing Zone
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Colonel Felix Grieder, Wing Commander, 436 Airlift
Mrs. Donna Grieder
Governor Tom Carper
Lieutenant Governor Ruth Ann Minner
Secretary of State Edward Freel
James Hutchinson, Mayor, Dover, Delaware
Robin Christiansen, President, City Council
Robert McLeod, Kent County Administrator
Iris Metts, Secretary of Education, Office of the Governor

— **The President** proceeds to the motorcade through an honor guard.

11:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Dover Air Force Landing Zone via motorcade en route Legislative Hall
[drive time: 10 minutes]

12:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Legislative Hall

Greeters: Tom Sharp, Senate Pro-Tem
Terry Spence, House Speaker

12:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Governor's Ceremonial Office

12:10 pm- **PHOTO OPPORTUNITY**
12:20 pm **GOVERNOR'S CEREMONIAL OFFICE**
Legislative Hall

12:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT**, accompanied by Governor Carper, Senate Pro-Tem Tom Sharp and House Speaker Terry Spence, proceeds to Senate Chambers

May 7, 1998 (6:37pm)

Friday, May 8, 1998

12:30 pm-
1:20 pm

**REMARKS TO THE DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE CHAMBERS**

— Legislative Hall

Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra

Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

POOL PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 250 people in the audience.

- **The President**, escorted by Senate Pro-Tem Tom Sharp and House Speaker Terry Spence, is announced into Senate Chambers by the Sergeant at Arms.
- While remaining at the top of the aisle, Tom Sharp, Senate Pro-Tem, makes brief remarks.
- At the conclusion of the Senate Pro-Tem's remarks, **the President**, Senate Pro-Tem, and House Speaker proceed to their seats on the dias.
- Lieutenant Governor Minner introduces Governor Tom Carper.
- Governor Carper makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** departs the chamber.

1:30 pm-
1:50 pm

HOLD/LUNCH

1:55 pm-
2:00 pm

**POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
Legislative Hall**

2:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Legislative Hall through the South Entrance and works a rope line

2:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Legislative Hall via motorcade en route Dover Air Force Base
[drive time: 10 minutes]

May 7, 1998 (6:37pm)

Friday, May 8, 1998

2:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Dover Air Force Base

— Greeters: Colonel Felix Grieder, Wing Commander, 436 Airlift
Colonel Tom Keitel, Wing Commander, 512 Airlift

2:35 pm- **BRIEFING AND TOUR OF C-5**
3:00 pm **FLIGHT LINE**

Dover Air Force Base

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

- The President proceeds on board the C-5 and greets the group operation commanders and support personnel.
- The President receives a briefing from Colonel Grieder on Dover Air Force Base operations.
- The President will greet members of C-5 Air Crews prior to departure.

3:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Flight Line via motorcade en route
Hanger 706
[drive time: 5 minutes]

3:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Hanger 706

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Friday, May 8, 1998

3:15 pm-
4:00 pm

REMARKS TO DOVER AIR FORCE BASE PERSONNEL AND FAMILIES

— HANGER 706

Dover Air Force Base

Remarks: David Helprin

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 2000 people in audience.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Secretary William Cohen, Governor Tom Carper, Representative Michael Castle, Colonel Tom Keitel, and Colonel Felix Grieder, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Colonel Grieder makes welcoming remarks and introduces Secretary Cohen.
- Secretary Cohen makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and departs.

4:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Hanger 706 on foot en route Dover Air Force Base Landing Zone
[walk time: 5 minutes]

4:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Dover Air Force Base Landing Zone

4:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Dover, Delaware Landing Zone via Marine One en route The White House
[flight time: 50 minutes]

5:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives South Lawn

5:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to The White House

BC/HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

May 7, 1998 (6:37pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'98 MAY 7 PM9:42

May 7, 1998

REMARKS TO THE DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE

DATE: May 8, 1998
TIME: 12:30 - 2:10 p.m.
LOCATION: Legislative Hall, Senate Chambers
FROM: Mickey Ibarra
Bruce Reed
Fred DuVal

I. PURPOSE

To highlight your administration's education agenda in a speech to a joint session of the Delaware State Legislature. You will announce the transmission of your class size legislation, and discuss two Department of Education reports: one that demonstrates reduced class size leads to improved student achievement, and a second on your policy for enforcing zero tolerance for guns in school.

II. BACKGROUND

You will announce the transmission of your class-size legislation to Congress. The initiative will provide \$12.4 billion over seven years to ensure that every child receives personal attention, receives a solid foundation for further learning, and learns to read independently and well by the end of third grade. The initiative will also reduce class size in grades 1-3 to a nationwide average of 18 students by providing funds to help local school districts hire and pay the salaries of an additional 100,000 teachers. States will receive funds to boost teacher quality through teacher training, recruitment, and testing, and new teachers will be required to pass state competency tests.

Additionally, you will announce the findings of a new Education Department report showing that reducing class size - especially in the early grades - leads to improved student achievement. According to the report's analysis of research data and trends:

- **Reducing class size to below 20 students leads to higher student achievement.** The report shows that students in smaller classes would on average move from the 50th percentile to above the 60th percentile and they would outperform their peers in larger classes. A national analysis of data on 4th graders in 203 school districts, and 8th graders in 182 school districts shows that lower student/teacher ratios increases math achievement. In addition, follow-up studies show that students from smaller classes in Tennessee continued to outperform their peers in all academic subjects even after returning to larger classes in the 4th grade.

REMARKS TO THE DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
PAGE TWO

- **Smaller classes make it easier for teachers to focus more on instruction and less on discipline.** In Burke County, North Carolina's class size reduction effort, the percentage of classroom time devoted to instruction increased from 80 percent to 86 percent, while the time devoted to discipline and other non-instructional activities decreased.
- **A focus on teacher quality and training makes a difference.** Smaller classes will only boost student achievement if teachers are prepared to teach well in these classes. A review of more than 100 research studies cautioned that positive effects of smaller classes were less likely if teachers did not change their instructional methods and classroom procedures in the smaller classes.
- **The benefits of smaller classes are clearest through the third grade.** The clearest evidence of positive effects of smaller classes on student performance are in the primary grades, particularly kindergarten through third grade. Research on class size reduction efforts in Tennessee, Indiana, Wisconsin, and North Carolina show clear academic gains for students in smaller classes through the third grade.

You will also be announcing the findings of a new Department of Education report on the Gun-Free Schools Act. This report indicates that all states have now passed legislation providing that students who bring firearms to school will be expelled for at least one year. Although most schools do not report serious crimes to law enforcement - and less than 1% of students report bringing a gun to school - this new report shows that more than 6,000 students were disciplined for bringing a firearm (i.e., handguns, rifles, bombs, etc.) to their schools during the 1996-1997 school year. Most of these cases involved handguns that were brought to high schools.

Governor Tom Carper (D-DE), who will be introducing you to the State Legislature, will become the Chair of the National Governors' Association in August, 1998. The Governor is considered a leader among the governors in welfare reform and has recently concluded his service on the AMTRAK Board, on which he played a pivotal role in successful labor negotiations.

You will be the first U.S. President to address the Delaware Legislature. The State Senate is comprised of 13 Democrats and 8 Republicans. The Delaware State House consists of 27 Republicans and 14 Democrats. Two state legislators said they will not be attending your speech for political reasons. Governor Carper's office assured us, however, that this is not a serious issue.

REMARKS TO DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
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Delaware was the first state to ratify the Constitution, the second smallest U.S. state in area, and fifth smallest in population. The job market has increased rapidly in Delaware since the 1980's when Governor Pete du Pont (R) liberalized Delaware's banking laws to encourage out-of-state banks to locate their operations in Delaware.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Governor Tom Carper (D)
Lieutenant Governor Ruth Ann Minner (D)
Senate Pro Tempore Tom Sharp (D)
House Speaker Terry Spence (R)
41 State Representatives
21 State Senators

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by Senate Pro Tempore Tom Sharp (D) and House Speaker Terry Spence (R)
- **YOU** proceed to Governor Tom Carper's ceremonial office for photo opportunity
- **YOU** proceed to Senate chamber with Senate Pro Tempore Sharp and House Speaker Spence
- **YOU** are announced by the Sergeant of Arms onto the Senate Floor and proceed up to dais
- Senate Pro Tempore Sharp delivers remarks and then **YOU**, House Speaker Terry Spence and Senate Pro Tempore Tom Sharp proceed to your seats
- Lieutenant Governor Ruth Ann Minner delivers remarks and introduces Governor Carper
- Governor Carper delivers remarks and introduces **YOU**

REMARKS TO DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
PAGE FOUR

- **YOU** deliver remarks
- **YOU** depart

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speech Writing

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Education in Delaware Fact Sheet

Summary of Class Size Legislation

Biographies of Governor Tom Carper, Lieutenant Governor Ruth Ann Minner, House Speaker Terry Spence and Senate Pro Tempore Tom Sharp

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
DOVER, DELAWARE
May 8, 1998**

Acknowledgments: Gov. Carper; Senate Pro Tem Thomas Sharpe; Speaker Terry Spence; Lt. Gov Ruth Ann Minner; Mayor Jim Hutchinson; Rep. Mike Castle; Sec. Cohen [*for dedication and leadership in education in Department of Defense schools all over the world.*]; Sec. Riley; Members of State Legislature.

This morning marks the first time a sitting President has addressed the Delaware State Legislature, and I want to thank you for the honor of speaking here today. They say Thomas Jefferson once observed that "Delaware is like a diamond -- small, but having within it inherent value." Well, if he were here today, I think he'd say that Delaware is more like a silicon chip -- small, but having within it the power to shape the future.

Delaware has always looked to the future, from the day you became the first state to ratify the Constitution in 1787. It was the beginning of many Delaware "firsts" that have helped to shape our nation -- from the first transatlantic iron steamship, to the first commercial telephone call between an airplane and a moving car one hundred years later, to the remarkable innovations dreamed up at the DuPont Labs.

We are living on the threshold of a hopeful new century -- a time of unprecedented peace and prosperity when more of our people can live out their dreams than ever before. America's economy is the strongest in a generation; our social fabric is mending; our leadership in the world is unrivaled. Here in Delaware, unemployment is at a remarkable 3.4%; there are tens of thousands of new jobs; and twice as many new businesses as there were five years ago.

This progress didn't happen by accident -- you worked hard to make it happen, and you have a lot to be proud of. But now is not a time to rest; now is a time to build the future we want for America in the 21st Century -- a future where every American has the opportunity to succeed. And if we are going to continue to expand opportunity in this new and changing time, then we must act to give our children the world's best education. The Information Age will be an education age. And we must be ready for it.

This imperative demands action from all of us -- in Washington, in state capitols, in communities across America. Many of our greatest challenges do not fall under the authority of Washington, nor should they. They do not fall under the authority of state capitals like Dover, nor should they. The power to solve our problems rests with all levels of government, and all sectors of society -- and that is where we must forge our solutions as well.

Yesterday, I talked to mayors from all over the country about what we must do to turn

around our public schools and create a world-class education system that embraces every child. Today, I would like to continue that conversation here with you.

Throughout my career in public life, I have worked harder on education than on any other issue, because I believe it is the key to our future. Nearly ten years ago, when I was Governor of Arkansas, I worked through the night with other governors to write our nation's education goals. It was clear to me then and it is just as clear to me today that if we are going to prepare our children for the challenges of the 21st Century, we need nothing less than a revolution of rising expectations in our schools. A revolution in quality -- in standards -- in accountability -- in excellence.

For more than five years, my administration has worked hard to bring about this revolution. We have already begun to open the doors to higher education wider than ever before. In fact, the historic balanced budget I signed last year represented the greatest expansion of college opportunity since the G.I. Bill 50 years ago. With tuition tax deductions, Education IRAs, expanded Pell Grants, Hope Scholarships, and lifetime learning tax credits, every American who is willing to work and study hard can now afford to go to college. I believe this is going to change the face and future of America.

And we are making progress at other levels as well. This week, the Senate passed the GI Bill for Workers by an overwhelming bipartisan margin that will give workers a simple skills grant to get the training they need to move forward. And I hope the House acts soon to give our American workers that opportunity.

But as far as we have come in building a world class educational system second to none, we know that our public schools are not the best in the world. That is why my balanced budget makes the largest commitment in history to K-12 education, with a comprehensive plan to raise standards, raise expectations, and raise accountability in our schools.

To renew our public schools, I believe we need a comprehensive agenda that embraces four key elements: High standards. Real accountability from our students, our teachers, and our schools. More choice in public education. And finally, safe schools. I'd like to address each of them in turn, and talk about what we must do, and what I hope you will do, to make them real.

First, there is no substitute for standards.

Our children will never have the skills they need to thrive in the 21st Century unless they learn the basics first. That is why we must redouble our efforts to establish high national standards.

Here in Delaware, you are already ahead of the curve, and I applaud your efforts. This week, 3rd, 5th, 8th, and 10th graders all over the state are taking new tests to see how well they are doing in statewide standards in reading, writing, and math. I believe we need national standards, so every state can measure their own students' progress in 4th grade

reading and 8th grade math against. And the independent non-partisan board we appointed last year is already working around the clock to develop those standards.

Second, we need a revolution of accountability at every level.

For high standards to be meaningful, there must be real accountability -- from teachers, from schools, and from students themselves. Here's what I mean.

We must start by demanding accountability from our students. That means setting high expectations -- and putting an end to the destructive practice of social promotion. We don't do our children any favors when we move them from grade to grade before they've mastered the material. And ending social promotion doesn't put our children down -- it can lift them up. Chicago abolished social promotion, and along with more attentive teaching, mandatory summer school for children in need, and afterschool programs, it has literally turned its schools -- and its students -- around.

I have asked the Congress to pass legislation to create educational opportunity zones that hinge on accountability in poor urban and rural communities around the country. We will say to those communities: if you end social promotion, insist on high standards from students and teachers, and demand performance from your schools, we will help give you the resources to do it.

Here in Delaware, you've put politics aside, and are putting in place an accountability system that is a model for the nation, with high standards, improved teacher training, and smaller classes. And I am confident that Governor Carper's plan to put an end to social promotion will soon be the law of the land.

We must also demand accountability and performance from our teachers. This week, I hosted the fifty "Teachers of the Year" at the White House. These teachers are passionate about their work, dedicated to their students, and absolutely committed to quality. I wish every child in America had a teacher like this. That's why we need to reward teachers who strive for excellence, and do everything we can to encourage more teachers to seek national certification as Master Teachers.

And when teachers are given all the support they need, but still don't measure up, they shouldn't get a pay check, they should get a pink slip.

We must demand accountability not only from our students and teachers, but from our schools.

First, we must reduce class size. We cannot expect students to learn in classrooms so crowded that discipline is more important than math and reading -- classrooms where teachers barely get to know their students' names, let alone their special needs. In classrooms like this, teachers are forced to teach to the middle, leaving the children who need the most encouragement behind.

Today, the Department of Education is releasing a report on class size and learning which proves what many teachers and parents -- including Hillary and I -- have long believed: when class size goes down enough, learning goes up, especially in the critically important early school years. And when children come from disadvantaged backgrounds, small classes can make an even greater difference.

Let me give you just a few examples. In Tennessee, test scores were consistently higher among students who were placed in classes of fewer than 20 students -- and these children kept that edge even as they moved on to larger classes in later years. New studies from Texas, Wisconsin, and North Carolina confirm Tennessee's experience. You're already taking steps to reduce class size here in Delaware -- now we must make sure that every school in America can do the same.

Today, I am sending legislation to Congress, introduced by Sen. Patty Murray [ck], that will make class reduction a national goal. It will help local school districts around the country to hire 100,000 new teachers to reduce class size to an average of 18 students in the first, second, and third grade.

And because we know that any class, no matter how small, is only as good as the teacher at the front of the room, it will require that each of these new teachers pass a competency test.

And our schools must be modern and ready to teach the record number of school age children -- a number that will only grow in the 21st Century. I know that here in Delaware and across the country, you are working to modernize, repair and rebuild schools. This is a national priority, and the national government must help.

That is why I have proposed new tax incentives to help communities modernize and build more than 5,000 new schools. And I urge Congress once again to do the right thing, and pass this important legislation soon.

We must also make sure that all classrooms are equipped with state of the art equipment that puts the future at our children's fingertips, connecting every classroom and library to the Internet, developing new educational software, and training teachers so they are as comfortable with a computer as they are with the chalkboard.

The third thing we must do to renew our public schools is give parents greater choice.

Letting families choose which public schools their children attend encourages healthy competition in our school systems, and spurs the innovation that makes the difference between an average school and a great one. And letting communities start charter schools gives families an even greater range of choices.

Charter schools tailor their programs to better meet student needs -- and they only stay

open as long as they set and meet high standards. The Charter School of Wilmington, a school that specializes in math, science, and technology, is a perfect example.

When I was elected President in 1992, there was only one charter school in the entire country, and only two states permitted them. Since then, I have championed charter schools, and called on every state to pass laws that authorize them. Today, there are 800 charter schools, and 32 states support them. Just last week, California's legislature authorized the greatest single increase in the number of charter schools anywhere in the nation.

To help more communities take advantage of charter school laws -- and to reach our goal of creating 3,000 charter schools by the next century -- Congress should pass my proposal to increase start-up funding for charter schools.

Fourth, we must not rest until our children's schools are safe.

Our duty to see to our children's education -- and their safety -- doesn't end when the school bell rings at 3pm, or when school lets out in June. To give our children teachers and team leaders -- not drug dealers and gang leaders -- as role models after school and in the summer, I have proposed expanding after-school initiatives all over the country to reach a half a million more children. And I ask the Congress to fully fund this important program to keep our children learning ... and to keep them safe.

To make sure that our schools are places of learning, not places of fear, we must do even more. Today the Department of Education is releasing a report which shows that we are detecting more of the guns students bring to school. That's the good news. The bad news is that we are finding so many. In fact, in 1997, more than 6,000 students were expelled for bringing firearms to school. That is why we must continue to enforce Zero Tolerance laws. The Superintendent of the Alexandria, Virginia Public Schools recently told me that by enforcing zero tolerance over the past few years, they have cut suspendable offenses by more than 40%. And there is no reason that we can't see results like that all over the country.

Standards, accountability, public school choice, safe schools -- with better teachers, smaller classes, higher expectations, and an end to social promotion. That is our agenda. It is a full agenda, one that will take all of our determination, all of our commitment, and all of our co-operation to realize. But it is a challenge worth meeting.

Horace Mann once said that "[i]f we do not prepare children to become good citizens; if we do not develop their capacities, if we do not enrich their minds with knowledge, imbue their hearts with love of truth and duty . . . then our republic must go down to destruction."

I believe that by working together -- in our Congress and our communities, our state capitols and our schools -- to renew our public schools and help our children reach their dreams, we will build our great Republic up and strengthen our nation up for the 21st Century. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America.

EDUCATION REFORM IN DELAWARE

With bipartisan leadership and strong support from the business community, Delaware has undertaken a broad array of education reforms quite consistent with your education agenda. Delaware is moving ahead with efforts to set standards for students, teachers, and schools. The state is also supporting teachers who seek and gain certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, and Governor Carper has proposed an accountability plan including curbs against social promotion.

Student Academic Standards and Assessments. This week, the state is administering its first-ever statewide assessment of how students are doing according to Delaware's new academic standards, with testing in math and language arts (reading, and writing) for grades three, five, eight, and ten. Next year, similar tests will be given in science and social studies. There was extremely broad public involvement in the development of these standards, with State Board approval in 1995 coming after a three-year process of development and public review led by commissions representing school districts, business and institutions of higher education.

According to Delaware, the standards 'promote methods that require students to participate in learning activities that are relevant to them and that address real-world problems and issues...rather than encourage instructional methods that allow students to passively receive information from the teacher.' The assessments include multiple choice, as well as questions involving short answers and essays. Delaware's standards were rated favorably by the American Federation of Teachers and the Council for Basic Education and received mixed reviews from Fordham Foundation (Checker Finn's group). Each of these groups has rated standards from states across the nation.

Teacher And Administrator Standards and Assessments. In January 1998, the State Board of Education approved standards for what Delaware teachers and administrators ought to know and be able to do in their subject area and related to student learning styles, instructional practices, and assessment strategies. Delaware is considering the use of these standards as a basis for teacher certification, performance appraisal, and possibly even recertification.

All Delaware teachers are currently required to take and pass a basic teacher competency test by the end of their first year of teaching, and Governor Carper has proposed requiring teachers to pass this test before getting a license to begin teaching. Carper is also proposing that Delaware develop higher-level performance-based assessments for teachers that could become the basis for gaining licensure and certification.

Meanwhile, the state is helping teachers gain certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, with ten Delaware teachers already board-certified. The legislature appropriated funds to cover the assessment fees for another 15 teachers seeking Board certification, and Delaware teachers who gain board certification will receive an additional \$1500

in pay per year.

Ending Social Promotion and Accountability. Governor Carper has proposed to the legislature a plan for greater accountability for Delaware students and schools. The plan would curb social promotion, requiring children to read at or near grade level before leaving third and fifth grades, and perform at or near grade level in both reading and math before leaving the 8th grade. The plan would also take actions to turn around consistently low-performing schools and school districts, including accreditation and cash bonuses for schools that show real improvements over two years and calling for school district interventions in lower-performing schools.

The legislature is currently considering the plan and it is supported by the PTA, the business community, and the NAACP. But many of the state's education organizations -- including the state organizations representing superintendents, local school boards, and teachers -- have offered alternative accountability plans and are negotiating changes in the Governor's plan. While these groups are not opposing the concepts of social promotion and accountability, they have concerns about certain details. For example, the Delaware superintendents' association is wary of any state involvement at all in school accountability, and the Delaware education association is working to include measures for school performance beyond just student test scores. The Governor's office is hopeful that agreement can be reached on most of these issues.

Reducing Class Size. Carper is negotiating with legislative leaders over a plan to reduce class size from kindergarten through the third grade. Carper's \$7.5 million plan would cap class size in these grades to 22, and Senator Thomas Sharp, President Pro Tem of the Delaware Senate, is pushing for additional funding to reduce class size even further. There seems to be extremely broad support in the Delaware legislature for these efforts to reduce class size in the early grades.

Educational Technology. Delaware has been moving forward with efforts on educational technology and next year plans to become the first state in the nation to wire every public school classroom with fiber optic cable. With strong support from the private sector, Delaware is also providing technology training for teachers and high-quality software.

Charter Schools, Public School Choice, and School Report Cards. Bipartisan support for public school choice and charter schools have produced laws and authorization for charter schools, intra-district, and inter-district public school choice in the state. 9,000 (out of 110,000) students are in public schools chosen by them and their families. Six charter schools have opened in the state including the state's first charter school -- the Charter School of Wilmington. Visited by Mrs. Clinton in 1996, this school was opened with very active support from the corporate community and focuses on math, science, and technology. The student population mirrors the diversity of the state, and the school had the highest writing scores in the state in 1997. The State Department of Education also publishes "consumer guides" to every public school in the state, including test scores, student-teacher ratios, drop-out rates, and other data.

SUMMARY OF CLASS SIZE LEGISLATION

To master the basics and learn to read well, students need teachers who are prepared to teach well in smaller classes. Your class size reduction initiative will help do this in grades 1-3 by:

Requiring State Teacher Competency Testing for New Teachers: States would be required to implement competency testing for new teachers. Each state would select the tests it determines is most appropriate for this purpose. Most states have such tests. Participating school districts would be required to hire teachers who are fully certified or working towards full certification. School districts could use funds to provide teachers with the additional training needed to meet certification requirements.

Providing Funds for Teacher Training and Testing: At least 10% of the funds in this initiative would be used to promote high quality teaching by (1) training teachers in proven practices for teaching reading and in effective practices in small classes; (2) providing mentors or other support for newly hired teachers; (3) providing incentives to recruit qualified teachers to high poverty schools; and (4) testing new teachers before they are hired and developing rigorous tests for beginning teachers.

Encouraging States to Adopt Rigorous Professional Tests and Upgrade Teacher Certification Requirements: Teachers should be able to demonstrate that they know the subject to be taught and have the necessary knowledge and skills to help their students reach challenging state academic standards. States would be encouraged to use a portion of their funds to toughen teacher certification requirements and to require new teachers to demonstrate competence. For example, states could use these funds to develop rigorous tests of subject matter expertise and professional knowledge that prospective teachers would be required to pass before they start teaching.

Holding Schools Accountable for Results --Helping Every Child to Read Well and Independently By the End of the Third Grade: School districts receiving these funds would be required to show that each school is making measurable progress in improving reading achievement within 3 years, or take necessary corrective actions --such as providing additional teacher training, revising the curriculum, or implementing proven practices for teaching reading. School districts could lose funding if there is no subsequent improvement in reading achievement in those schools. School districts would also be required to publish an annual school report card with clear information on student achievement, class size, and teacher qualifications.

Targeting Funding to Areas of Greatest Need: The Administration's initiative would distribute funds to states on the basis of the Title 1 formula. Within the state, each high-poverty school district would receive the same share of these funds as it received under Title 1, and the remaining funds would be distributed within the state based on class size. Matching funds would be required from participating school districts, on a sliding scale ranging from 0-50%, with high-poverty districts contributing the least. Once a state has reached an average class size of 18 in grades 1-3, it could use these funds to further reduce class size in the early grades, or it could extend its efforts to other grades.

Providing Facilities for Additional Classrooms: In order to help school systems meet the need for additional classroom space, you are (1) proposing a \$10 billion school modernization initiative over 10 years, that will provide incentives for communities to invest in local school facilities by leveraging \$22 billion in bonds during 1999-2000; (2) ensuring that changes to facilities in order to accommodate class size reductions is an allowable use of school modernization funds; (3) allowing for phased-in implementation of class size initiative to enhance state/local planning.

Building on Successful Reforms in Arkansas: As part of his comprehensive education reforms while Governor of Arkansas, you reduced class size in Arkansas to 20 in kindergarten and 23 in grades 1 through 3. Your 1983 education reform plan also included a statewide intensive training program for elementary teachers and principals to improve teaching of reading, as well as basic skills testing for new teachers and basic skills and subject matter testing for experienced teachers.

BIOGRAPHIES OF LEADING ELECTED OFFICIALS

Hon. Tom Carper Governor of Delaware

Born in Beckley, West Virginia, Carper grew up in Danville, Virginia. He attended Ohio State University, graduating in 1968 with a bachelor's degree in economics. He completed five years of service as a Naval flight officer, serving in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War. In 1973, following his active military service, Carper moved to Delaware to earn an MBA at the University of Delaware. He worked in Delaware's economic development office from 1975 to 1976, and then was elected State Treasurer at age 29 -- serving three consecutive terms.

Carper was elected in 1982 to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served five terms.

Carper was then elected governor in 1992. As Governor, he has focused on job creation; overhauling both the state's education and welfare systems; strengthening families and reducing teenage pregnancy; and improving the state's credit rating while lowering taxes and preventing crime. In July of 1997, Carper was tapped as vice-chair of the National Governors' Association. When he assumes the NGA chairmanship next year, he will become the first Delaware governor ever to hold the top post in that organization. He is also the only governor on the nation's nine-member Amtrak Board of Directors.

Hon. Ruth Ann Minner Lieutenant Governor of Delaware

In 1974, Ruth Ann became a rising star in the Democratic Party when she was the first woman elected to the House of Representatives from her Milford district. Rep. Minner spent four terms on the Bond Bill Committee, mastering the art of responsible capital spending. In 1982, she was elected to the state Senate where she eventually served three terms.

Lt. Governor Minner was born and raised on a farm and left high school at age 16 to help out. She married her first husband, Frank Ingram, a year later. Widowed at age 32 when Frank died of a heart attack, she was suddenly a single parent with no education and three sons to raise. While working to support her family, she earned her general equivalency degree from Delaware Technical and Community College and took University of Delaware parallel program courses in education. She married Roger Minner in 1969 and together they built the family business. Roger succumbed to cancer in 1992.

She was honored as Mother of the Year in 1993 and Woman of the Year in 1985. In 1995, she was inducted into the Delaware Women's Hall of Fame. Ruth Ann still lives on a farm near Milford where she enjoys gardening, fishing and spending time with her family, especially her seven grandchildren.

Hon. Terry R. Spence
Speaker of the Delaware House of Representatives

He attended Goldey Beacom College where he received an A.S. and Wilmington College, where he received a B.S. The Speaker served in the Delaware Air National Guard, is retired from the DuPont Company and worked for the Brooks Courier.

First elected to the House in 1980, Spence has been the Speaker of the House for nine years, where he has served on the Administration, Desegregation, Ethics, and Legislative Council Committees.

Spence and his wife, Nancy, have four children.

Hon. Tom Sharp
Senate Pro Tempore

Sharp served in the Army National Guard for eight years and worked as a sheet metal apprentice for four years at tech school.

He has served over 20 years in the Senate, and for all but a few years, was the Senate Majority Leader. Currently, Sharp works for the Newcastle County Vocational School District as the Supervisor of Building and Grounds.

He attended Henry C. Conrad High School where he met his wife, Judy; they wed after high school. Sharp has been married for 38 years and they have three children and two grandchildren who are twins.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1998

MEETING WITH436th AIRLIFT WING COMMANDER AT DOVER AFB, DELAWARE

DATE: May 8, 1998

LOCATION: Dover AFB, Delaware

TIME: 2:45 - 3:15 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER (K) FM

I. PURPOSE

To meet with and thank the Commander, staff and personnel of the 436th Airlift Wing for their operational support of the U.S. national security strategy of global engagement.

II. BACKGROUND

Your visit to Dover will commence with a helicopter arrival at the AFB, where you will be greeted by Governor Tom Carper and Colonel Felix **Grieder**, Commander of the 436th Airlift Wing and an Air Force honor cordon. After a brief greeting, you will proceed by motorcade to the Delaware State House and Armory for your domestic events and speech on education. Upon return to Dover AFB, Secretary Cohen, Colonel Grieder and his Reserve Counterpart, Colonel Tom **Keitel**, Commander 512th Airlift Wing, will greet you and escort you into the cargo bay of a C-5A Galaxy Aircraft parked on the flight line. Inside the C-5, Colonel Grieder will brief you on the current operations of the Active and Reserve Airlift Wings operating these aircraft from Dover AFB. Also present for the briefing will be a small number of Air Force personnel, representing the aircrews, load masters, logistics and support personnel who make these airlift operations possible. While there, you will have the opportunity to ask Colonels Grieder and Keitel questions on Airlift Wing operations and readiness indicators.

Upon completion of this brief discussion, you and Secretary Cohen will walk to the opposite end of the C-5 cargo bay. There you will privately meet with and thank the crews of the two aircraft from the 436th Airlift Wing involved in the recent operation in which the Georgian Republic turned over

Soviet-era weapons-grade HEU material to the United States and United Kingdom for removal and disposal in the United Kingdom.

Finally, you will motorcade to a hangar bay assembly area where you will deliver brief, prepared remarks to an assembled crowd of service members and their families in expression of your appreciation for their contribution to global engagement.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
William Cohen, Secretary of Defense
Richard Riley, Secretary of Education

Senator Joseph Biden, Jr.
Senator William Roth, Jr.
Representative Michael Castle

Governor Thomas M. Carper
Mayor James Hutchison

Colonel Felix Grieder, USAF, Commander 436th Airlift Wing
Colonel Tom Keitel, USAFR, Acting Cdr 512th Airlift Wing

Robert Bell (NSC Rep)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press (Open Press for Remarks at Hanger)

V. SEQUENCE

At the completion of your events at the Delaware State House and National Guard Armory, you will proceed by motorcade to Dover AFB, where you will receive a 10-minute briefing on current strategic airlift operations and have the opportunity to talk about operations and readiness with members of the 436th Airlift Wing. After the briefing and a short discussion, you will meet the aircrews from the recent AUBURN ENDEAVOR HEU removal operation in the Georgia Republic. Prior to departure, you will deliver prepared remarks to an open crowd of servicemen and families.

Attachment

Suggested Talking Points/Questions

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
MEMBERS OF THE 436TH AIRLIFT WING

Questions for Colonels Grieder and Keitel

- Always look forward to meeting with members of the Armed Forces in the field. I and the American people very much appreciate your service to our country.
- You and your wings are doing a magnificent job -- from relief efforts at Grand Forks last year, to Guam during the holidays, to the build-up of forces in Southwest Asia -- you are clearly making an important contribution to our national security.
- Know you are busier today than ever. Very interested in how your equipment and especially your people are holding up. What are the most important things we can do for your people?
- Understand the 436th Airlift Wing is the only all C-5 Airlift Wing in the Air Force. How many more years will the C-5 stay in the inventory? When do you expect to be outfitted with the new Terrain and Collision Avoidance System?
- Know you were all saddened by the loss of the C-141 out of McGuire AFB last year. I have tried to impress upon the American public the risks our military personnel assume, even in routine peacetime operations. What impact did this accident have on the airlift community?

AUBURN ENDEAVOR Crews

- Appreciate the work you did to support AUBURN ENDEAVOR; that operation assured that nuclear weapons materials were properly safeguarded and disposed of. Your efforts directly contributed to a reduction in threat from nuclear terrorism.
- Know that it was just another mission to you and appreciate your professionalism. But wanted you to know that your contribution is truly appreciated.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT DOVER AIR FORCE BASE
DOVER, DELAWARE
MAY 8, 1998**

Thank you, Secretary Cohen -- you are doing so much to make our nation stronger. Thank you to the Dover High School Band -- you did a great job. Senator Roth, Senator Biden, Colonel Grieder [GREE-der], Colonel Keitel [KY-tul]. It's great to be at Dover Air Force Base -- home of the United States Air Force 436th Military Airlift Wing and the 512th reserve wing -- home to men and women who work around the clock to defend freedom. I've had the chance today to speak with some of you individually. But now let me say a few words to all of you.

I'm glad to be in this state. Delaware calls itself "Small Wonder." But it's not too small to have two leading Senators, Bill Roth and Joe Biden, who have played such important roles in our nation's security -- most recently in making Europe a safer place by guiding NATO and helping bring Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into our Alliance.

Delaware is not too small to house these mammoth C-5 Galaxy airplanes, which do so much of the heavy lifting when America's armed forces are called to duty around the world.

And it's not too small for the new 60,000 pound Tunner loader, which moves heavy cargo on and off these giant planes. I know it is backbreaking work for the logistics people here to wrestle the pallets. But hopefully this new loader makes things a little easier and helps speed aircraft on their way.

Your efforts are essential, because we live in a time of tremendous promise, but also tremendous responsibility for the United States. From Guatemala to Mozambique, to Bosnia and now to Ireland, peace is taking hold in countries and regions that once saw terrible violence. And revolutions in technology and communications are spurring enterprise and opportunity.

In March, I was in Africa. I visited Uganda, not so long ago run by a brutal dictator, now a country with strong economic growth and a commitment to educating all its children. I was in Senegal, where American soldiers are working with African soldiers to establish new peacekeeping units to promote Africa's security. I was in South Africa, where citizens are building a strong multiracial democracy.

Last month I was in Chile, also once ruled by terror, and now a thriving open society. In fact, 34 of the 35 nations of the Americas -- many previously governed by dictators -- are now democracies.

In a few days, I will leave for Europe, where the powerful yearning of the people for liberty has provided the chance to build an undivided, peaceful continent for the first time in history.

Freedom is on the march. If we all work together -- our whole national security team, from the White House to the Pentagon to our bases to our troops in the field -- the 21st century can be a century of democracy, a century of prosperity, and a century of peace.

But while we welcome this time of hope, we know -- and you know better than anyone -- that the world is not free of dangers -- not by a long shot. The openness that creates so much possibility also increases our vulnerability to a range of threats -- terrorism, international crime, drugs, the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Religious, ethnic, and regional conflicts persist in many places. Some democracies remain fragile, and many of the world's people remain impoverished. Natural disasters, environmental destruction, and the spread of disease threaten our health and our lives.

In this environment, America's engagement in the world is more important than ever. By exercising leadership abroad, we make the American people safer at home.

Here at Dover, you are leading the way.

You lead the way because strategic airlift is a crucial element of our strategy of global engagement, and Dover is responsible for a full 25 percent of America's strategic airlift.

You lead the way by supplying our troops in the Persian Gulf. Saddam Hussein knows we are serious because our diplomacy is backed by the finest military in the world.

You lead the way by helping prevent the spread of mass destruction weapons. Just three weeks ago, two of your C-5s and their crews secured dangerous nuclear material in the Republic of Georgia and transported it for safekeeping in the United Kingdom. This material could have posed a tremendous risk if it came into the wrong hands. You made sure it did not.

You lead the way by supplying our troops in Bosnia. Peace there is possible because peacekeepers have bravely stood on treacherous terrain -- creating a secure climate in which a lasting peace can take hold. Your airlift operations have made that happen.

You lead the way by providing humanitarian relief. When people in the states of the former Soviet Union needed aid, Dover's C-5s took to the air. When a ferocious typhoon struck Guam, you brought food and water, blankets and electricity, to see the people there through the storm. When flooding destroyed or damaged 90 percent of the homes around Grand Forks, South Dakota, you brought relief and comfort to the victims.

For all that you do, for the many sacrifices you make, I thank you. America thanks you.

As most of you know, your Tunner loader is not called the Tunner because it lifts many tons. It's named after the late General William Tunner, who commanded three historic airlifts in the middle of this century: the airlift of supplies and personnel over the Himalayan Hump from India to China in World War II; the massive Berlin airlift of 1948 to '49 -- 277,000 flights that supplied essential food and fuel to the people of West Berlin during Stalin's blockade; and the

Korean War Combat Cargo Command, which air-dropped supplies to American troops trapped in North Korea.

General Tunner was a cool customer. He had no doubts about our capabilities. He said, "We can carry anything, anywhere, anytime."

Next week I will be in Germany to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Berlin airlift. Like you, the people involved in that effort used airlift to protect freedom. When the Soviet leaders finally abandoned the blockade, it may have been because they had witnessed our staggering capabilities in action. Or perhaps it was because they read what General Tunner had said about his supply line: "We can keep pouring it on for 20 years if we have to."

I know that kind of confidence invigorates the work you do here. And I know you are ready for any challenge, any time -- whenever America needs your help. So let me say in closing: When your joints ache from muscling pallets, when you've stared at one load plan too many, when you fly all night through turbulent skies, when you're far from home -- when you wonder what you're doing it for -- please remember: You make a huge difference in making the world a better place. Children all over the world have food to eat, clothes to wear, safe streets to walk because all of you at Dover make it happen. You deliver. You are essential to America's security. Never, ever forget how important your work is -- to all of us.

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May 7, 1998

'98 MAY 7 PM 6:12

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Craig Hughes

RE: Delaware Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	44%	126,054
Bush/Quayle	36%	102,313
Perot/Stockdale	20%	59,213

1996

Clinton/Gore	52%	140,355
Dole/Kemp	37%	99,062
Perot/Choate	11%	28,719

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President and the First Lady traveled to Delaware on behalf of the Clinton/Gore 1996 reelection campaign. There has been no travel since then.

1998 ELECTIONS

With no U.S. Senate or gubernatorial race at the top of the ticket, this is a very slow electoral year in Delaware.

Congressional Race

Rep. Michael Castle (R), the only Member of Congress for the state, is a strong favorite for re-election. He has a rematch with 1996 foe Dennis Williams (D), whom he defeated 70%-27%. Despite that, Castle has been very aggressively raising money, with \$712,860 on hand as of the March, 1998 FEC report. This has further fueled the general impression that he will run for U.S. Senate in 2000.

State Treasurer

With no Senate or gubernatorial race, the Delaware Democratic Party is targeting incumbent State Treasurer Janet Rzewinski (R) for defeat. She is being challenged by Jack Markell (D), who is Vice President of COMCAST, a Philadelphia based cell phone company. Rzewinski is perceived as vulnerable because she ran an extremely poor campaign for governor in 1996, losing to Carper (D) by a margin of 70%-30%.

Attorney General

Incumbent Attorney General Jane Brady (R) is a strong bet to win re-election. Two attorneys, David Finger and John Dorsey, are competing for the Democratic nomination.

2000 ELECTIONS

In stark contrast to 1998, 2000 promises to be the most important electoral year in Delaware politics this decade, with races for president, U.S. Senate, U.S. House, and governor. It is

widely expected that William Roth (R), who is 76 years old, will retire, setting the stage for a "battle of the titans" for his Senate seat. Governor Carper (D) is term-limited, and has told close friends that he is seriously considering the race. Carper formerly served as the Member of Congress for Delaware and consistently has high approval ratings.

Rep. Michael Castle (R) is also said to be considering the Senate race. Castle's popularity matches Carper's, and a race between the two of them would pit two very popular and experienced politicians against each other. Even if Roth does not retire, both Castle and Carper have hinted that they would consider challenging him.

Presidential Primary

In the continuing battle over which state will host the first presidential primary, Delaware will hold its primary four days after the New Hampshire primary, citing that Delaware is the best place for presidential candidates to test their mettle. New Hampshire has dropped its plan to move the date of its primary and has instead opted to ask Republican candidates to pledge that they will support a suspension of party rules at the 2000 Republican Convention to seat the New Hampshire delegation. Republican candidates had been reluctant to boycott Delaware after it moved its primary within New Hampshire's 7-day "window." Steve Forbes (R) and Lamar Alexander (R) continue to travel to the state.

HOT ISSUES

Thomas Capano/Anne Marie Fahey Case

Lawyers for Thomas Capano, who is accused of killing his mistress, Anne Marie Fahey, filed 12 motions last week, asking a judge to rule out the death penalty and supply background material on Capano's two brothers, who are prosecution witnesses. Capano is accused of murdering Fahey, Governor Carper's scheduling secretary, in June 1996 when she disappeared after having dinner with him in a Philadelphia restaurant. Fahey's body and the murder weapon have never been found. The case relies on the testimony of Capano's two brothers, who were both under suspicion of illegal activity at the time they cooperated with prosecutors and demanded any information about the potential charges against them, which have since been dropped. Many of the motions requested that evidence be suppressed, including a time line of events written by Capano, material from his home and car, and DNA test results indicating a one-in-11,000 probability that blood collected from spots in Capano's home matched that of Fahey. Capano is being held without bail at Gander Hill Prison, where he has been since his November 12, 1997, arrest.

Amy Grossberg and Brian Peterson

On April 22, 19-year old Amy Grossberg pleaded guilty to manslaughter after her boyfriend, Brian Peterson, also 19, entered the same plea a month ago and agreed to testify against Grossberg. They are both charged with murdering their newborn son at a Newark motel in November 1996. Manslaughter carries a maximum of 10 years in prison, although the sentencing guideline is 212 years. Both remain free on \$300,000 bail each until their sentencing July 9. At the time of the newborn's death, Grossberg was a freshman art student at the

University of Delaware, while Peterson was attending Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania. They contended that they believed their baby was stillborn and that any injuries occurred when the newborn's body was put in the motel dumpster.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Thomas R. Carper (D)	(70% in 1996)
U.S. Senate:	William V. Roth, Jr. (R)	(56% in 1994)
	Joseph R. Biden (D)	(60% in 1996)
U.S. House:	Michael N. Castle (R)	(70% in 1996)
State Senate:	13D/8R	
State House:	27R/14D	
Electoral Votes:	3	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator William V. Roth, Jr. (R)	Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D)
Rep. Michael N. Castle (R)	

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor:	Thomas R. Carper (D)
Lt. Governor:	Ruth Ann Miner (D)
Secretary of State:	Edward J. Freel (D)
Attorney General:	M. Jane Brady (R)
Treasurer:	Janet C. Rzewnicki (R)
Auditor:	R. Thomas Wagner, Jr. (R)
Comptroller General:	Russell Larson
State Senate:	13D/8R
State House:	27R/14D

DELAWARE AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population was 725,000, making Delaware the 46th largest state.
- Median age is 35, 13% are 65 years and over.
- 79.3% of Delaware residents are White; 16.7% are African American; 1.3% are Asian, 2.4% are Hispanic.
- 55.8% of Delaware households are married couples; 26% are married couple families with children.
- 45% have a college education.
- Median household income in 1996 was \$34,875.
- 5.2% unemployment.
- 1996 voting age population was 548,000, with turnout of 270,810; 49% of VAP.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN DELAWARE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Delaware after the first 62 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Delaware during the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 5.0% to 3.4%.
- Delaware has added 52,800 new jobs, or 10,219 **per year** -- compared to 775 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Delaware has added 48,100 new private-sector jobs, or 9,310 **per year** -- compared to 500 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Delaware has added 4,200 new construction jobs, or 813 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 850 **per year** during the previous administration.
- New business incorporations have increased 16.6% **per year**.
- Bank lending has increased 7.4% **per year**.
- Home sales has increased 0.7% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** 5.1% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 92%.
- The New Help Wanted Index has increased 36.4%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Delaware:

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN DELAWARE: The national debt will be **more than \$1 trillion** lower over 7 years than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Delaware.

9 TIMES MORE DELAWARE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 36,050 working families in Delaware will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 3,801 wealthiest taxpayers in Delaware.

TAX CUT FOR 2,887 SMALL BUSINESSES IN DELAWARE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 2,887 small businesses in Delaware are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

147,000 DELAWARE WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 147,236 workers in Delaware, and protects the jobs of 8,845 workers in Delaware who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

41,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN DELAWARE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 41,700 Delaware borrowers -- 29,200 current borrowers and 12,500 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.



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

'98 MAY 7 PM 5:03

May 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY *upw for KAM*

SUBJECT: DELAWARE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

We have received 126 American Heritage River nominations from communities across the country. In Delaware, the Delaware River and Broad Creek have been nominated. Senators Roth and Biden and Representative-at-Large Michael Castle have all written in support of both nominations.

The American Heritage Rivers Initiative Advisory Committee, composed of nonfederal experts in economic development, environmental restoration and historic and cultural preservation, will meet on May 11 and 12 to review 117 of the 126 nominations received (nine nominations were eliminated because of Congressional opposition). The Advisory Committee will recommend up to 20 rivers for your designation, and you will select a total of 10 American Heritage Rivers soon thereafter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1998

98 MAY 7 AM 11:59

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. *JPS for TM*
JON P. JENNINGS *JPS*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- DOVER, DELAWARE

Pfiesteria Pisticida: Concerned about the threat of Pfiesteria piscicida, EPA is working with USDA, NOAA, the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Naval Research to develop a strategy for controlling future outbreaks. It is believed that runoff from poultry operations on the Delmarva peninsula (Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia) was a contributing factor to Pfiesteria breakouts during the summer of 1997. EPA has \$1.5 million in FY98 to research Pfiesteria and is coordinating with NOAA to ensure timely assistance to the states in case of outbreaks this summer. In contrast to Maryland, where Governor Glendening has proposed controls on the poultry industry, Governor Carper has not proposed any restrictions on Delaware's poultry industry. Governor Carper recently announced the creation of a panel to examine voluntary steps that can be taken by the state's farms. (EPA)

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

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.5%:** The unemployment rate in Delaware has declined from 5% to 3.5% since 1993.
- **51,300 New Jobs:** 51,300 new jobs have been created in Delaware since 1993 -- an average of 10,092 per year, compared to an average of just 775 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **46,600 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 46,600 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 9,167 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 500 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **4,800 New Construction Jobs:** 4,800 construction jobs have been created in Delaware since 1993 -- an average of 944 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 850 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **17,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 10,000 Delaware workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 7,000 more, received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Building Up 2.1%:** Home building has increased by an average of 2.1% per year since 1993, after falling over 11.1% per year during the previous administration.
- **Business Failures Down 29% Per Year:** Business failures have dropped an average of 29% per year since 1993, after increasing 30.9% per year during the previous administration.
- **The Poverty Rate Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.7% in 1996. Since the President signed his 1993 Economic Plan into law, the nation has seen the largest three year drop in poverty in a decade. In Delaware, the poverty rate has fallen 1.6% since 1993. [1996 data]
- **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 77,000 families in Delaware.**
- **Over \$40,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will be more than \$2.5 trillion lower in 2002 than was projected before the passage of President Clinton's economic plan. That's over \$40,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Delaware.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly \$9 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Delaware received \$8.3 million in Head Start funding benefitting over 2,000 children. This year [FY98], Delaware receives \$8.9 million, an increase of more than \$500,000 over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Delaware's children by an additional \$480,000.
- **\$1.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Delaware receives \$1.7 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$33,000. 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.
- **Over \$2 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Delaware receives over \$2 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 \$250,000 over FY98.
- **\$18.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** Delaware receives \$18.3 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by nearly \$1 million to aid Delaware's students.

- **\$11.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Delaware will receive \$11.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$2.1 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 6,500 Delaware students will benefit, 300 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$11.5 million.
- **Over 500 Have Served in Delaware through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 500 AmeriCorps participants, working in 38 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Delaware'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. 19,000 students in Delaware will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 24,000 students in Delaware will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **347 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 347 new police officers to date in communities across Delaware.[through 4/98]
- **\$792,000 to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Delaware receives \$792,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Delaware will receive \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$409,200.
- **\$2.6 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Delaware's Schools:** Connecticut has received \$2.6 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING DELAWARE RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **7,102 Fewer People on Welfare:** Since 1993, there are 7,102 fewer people on welfare in Delaware -- a 26% decrease [through 9/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 39%:** Child support collections have increased by \$10 million -- or 39% -- in Delaware since FY92 [through FY96].
- **Delaware Receives \$2.8 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Delaware will receive \$2.8 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Delaware 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 DELAWARE'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 Delaware the balanced budget provides \$8 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 1,700 children in Delaware.

- **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 Delaware in 1996, 97% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 93% 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.
- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 45% in Delaware:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Delaware will see a 45% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 10,000 youth of Delaware will be kept from smoking and 3,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Eight Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-up in Cheswold, New Castle (2), Kirkwood, Laurel, Wilmington, Smyrna, and Millsboro, Delaware [through 1/98]. In contrast, only 4 sites were completed in the previous 12 years combined.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Project in Wilmington:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated Wilmington, Delaware for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL PROJECTS

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

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **\$383 Million in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Delaware has received \$383 million in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate over 16,000 jobs (through FY97).
- **Over \$29 Million in Transit Funds:** Delaware has received a total of \$29.6 million in FTA funds since 1997.