

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. schedule	Schedule for the President Wednesday, February 5, 1997 (partial) (1 page)	02/05/97	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Michael Cohen (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 13363

FOLDER TITLE:

Georgia Trip [2]

2012-0160-S

ry1214

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA**

February 5, 1997

Staff Copy

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Wednesday, February 5, 1997

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1997

FINAL

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

ANNE HAWLEY

HOME:

P6/(b)(6)

[001]

OFFICE:

202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER:

4039

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME:

P6/(b)(6)

OFFICE:

202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER:

4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:

NICOLE ELKON

HOME:

P6/(b)(6)

OFFICE:

202-456-6481

WHCA PAGER:

PRESS COORDINATOR:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME:

P6/(b)(6)

OFFICE:

202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER:

4208

WEATHER:

Washington, DC

Mostly cloudy and breezy with chance of rain.

Wind south at 12 to 20 knots. Low 38 to 45.

High 50 to 55.

Augusta, Georgia

Partly cloudy. Wind south at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 45 to 50. High 60 to 65.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1997
FINAL**

NOTE:	THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS VS. THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE NCAA COLLEGE BASKETBALL GAME WILL BE TELEVISED AT 8:05 PM EST ON CHANNEL 29.
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NOTE:	Staff vans depart from West Executive Basement at 9:15 am.
--------------	---

9:30 am-	MEETING
9:45 am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:55 am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the South Lawn
10:00 am	THE PRESIDENT departs the White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
10:10 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
10:25 am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia [flight time: 1 hour, 30 minutes]
12:00 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia OPEN PRESS CLOSED PUBLIC
	Greeters: Lt. Governor Pierre Howard Agriculture Commissioner Tom Irvin State Senator Don Cheeks State Senator Charles Walker State Representative Ben Allen State Representative Alberta Anderson State Representative Henry Howard Mayor Larry Sconyers Former Representative Don Johnson

12:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Bush Field via motorcade en route Augusta State University
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Augusta State University, Physical Education Building

Greeters: William Bloodworth, Jr., President, Augusta State University
Julia Bloodworth
Paul Bloodworth
Nicole Bloodworth
Tom Allgood, Sr., Chairman, Board of Regents, Augusta State University
David Neal, President, Student Government, Augusta State University
Wynsome Bryant, Vice President, Student Government, Augusta State University
John Flower, Vice President, University Advancement, Augusta State University
Fred Barnabei, Vice President for Business and Student Affairs, Augusta State University
Bill Bompart, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Augusta State University
Francis J. Tedesco, President, Medical College of Georgia

12:40 pm-
12:45 pm

POLICE PHOTOS
HALLWAY
Physical Education Building, Augusta State University
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

12:50 pm-
1:40 pm

**ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON K-12 EDUCATION
REFORMS**

DANCE STUDIO

Physical Education Building - Augusta State University

Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

POOL SPRAY (At the top)

- Governor Zell Miller makes brief opening remarks.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- A discussion begins.
- Upon conclusion of the discussion, **the President** departs.

1:45 pm-
1:50 pm

DRIVER/VOLUNTEER PHOTOS

HALLWAY

Physical Education Building - Augusta State University

WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

2:00 pm-
3:20 pm

REMARKS ON THE HOPE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

ARENA

Physical Education Building - Augusta State University

Remarks: Carolyn Curiel

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Secretary Richard Riley, Department of Education, Senator Paul Coverdell, Senator Max Cleland, Governor Zell Miller, William Bloodworth, President, Augusta State University and Tanya Davis, Chair, Student Senate, Augusta State University, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief".
- William Bloodworth makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Secretary Richard Riley, Department of Education.
- Secretary Richard Riley makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Max Cleland.
- Senator Max Cleland makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Paul Coverdell

- Senator Paul Coverdell makes brief remarks and introduces Governor Zell Miller.
- Governor Zell Miller makes brief remarks and introduces Tanya Davis
- Tanya Davis makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and departs.

3:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Augusta State University via motorcade en route Bush Field
[drive time: 20 minutes]

3:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Bush Field

4:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Bush Field via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 20 minutes]
OPEN PRESS
CLOSED PUBLIC

5:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

5:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

5:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the White House

6:00 pm-
6:15 pm **BRIEFING**
RESIDENCE
Staff Contact: John Hilley

6:15 pm-
7:00 pm **CONGRESSIONAL MEETING**
RESIDENCE
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

EVENING OFF

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1997

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF GEORGIA K-12 EDUCATION REFORMS

DATE: February 5, 1997
LOCATION: Dance Studio, Physical Education Building
Augusta State University
TIME: 12:50-1:40
STAFF CONTACT: Bruce Reed / Mike Cohen / Elizabeth Drye

I. PURPOSE

This meeting provides an opportunity for you to reinforce your K-12 education reforms announced in the State of the Union and to learn from Georgia education leaders, practitioners, and students.

II. BACKGROUND

Georgia has made a sustained commitment to primary and secondary education reform over the past decade. Under the leadership of former Governor Joe Frank Harris, the legislature unanimously passed reform legislation in 1985, the Quality Basic Education Act (QBE). The legislation established mandatory, state-financed full-day kindergarten, the development of a more rigorous and uniform curriculum across the state, annual state and national-referenced tests in grades 1-10, higher teacher standards and greater accountability for school systems. It also raised teacher pay.

Under Governor Miller's leadership, the state has built on these reforms. Voters approved a lottery in 1992 and earmarked the proceeds for education programs, including a pre-kindergarten program for at-risk children, technology upgrades for schools, and the HOPE Scholarships. Under Governor Miller, the state has provided high school students the option of enrolling in state-funded post-secondary courses; set aside \$50 million for a telecommunications network linking rural schools to colleges and universities; provided teachers financial incentives to seek national certification and meet teaching goals; and created school safety zones.

The private sector has also provided leadership. For example, business leaders from the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, the Georgia Economic Developers Association, and the Georgia Alliance for Public Education established the Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education after identifying education as a pressing economic concern. The Partnership's mission is to be "Georgia's foremost change agent and a significant leader in the journey to higher standards and increasing academic achievement for all students." The Georgia Partnership has worked to form "community based collaboratives" focused on meeting national and state educational goals, and

has worked to establish 30 "Next Generation Schools" that incorporate "best practices" in education. (Mr. Carl Swearingen, the current Chair of the Georgia Partnership, will moderate the roundtable discussion.)

Georgia's commitment to public education has produced results. Although Georgia students still score below the national average on both math and reading sections of the National Assessment of Educational Progress, they have shown significant progress. Between 1980 and 1990, SAT scores increased 26 points even as the percent of the population taking the exam increased by 20%, and the number of 16-19 year olds who had dropped out of school or not received a high school diploma declined from 17% to 14%. Overall, Georgia students do better than expected given their parents' education and other socioeconomic factors that influence school performance.

In his January 16 legislative budget address, Governor Miller stated his continued commitment to HOPE Scholarships, increasing teacher salaries, and other existing reforms, and advocated for new initiatives, including a pilot dropout prevention program, increasing funding to reduce class size from 23 to 20 students, and making InterNet access available to every K-12 school.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Governor Zell Miller

→ **Mr. Carl Swearingen** -- President, Georgia BellSouth Telecommunications (BST), and Chairman, Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education.

Benjamin Stalcup (Ben) -- Student, 18, A.R. Johnson Health, Science and Engineering High School, Augusta.

Dr. Barbara Christmas -- Vice Chair, Georgia School Improvement Panel (Goals²⁰⁰⁰Panel), and Executive VP of the Professional Association of Georgia Educators (PAGE), the largest teachers union in Georgia.

Ms. Janice Cox -- President, Georgia PTA.

Mr. Robert Cresswell -- Principal, Salem High School, Conyers, GA (metro Atlanta).

← **Kimberli T. Darden (Kim)** -- Student, 17, Westside High School, Augusta.

Ms. LeAngela ("LeeAngela") Lawton -- First Grade Teacher, Peter H. Craig Elementary, Augusta.

Secretary Richard Riley, Senator Max Cleland, Senator Paul Coverdell
(No speaking role)

Annotated list attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool press for your remarks.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o Governor Miller welcomes participants, makes brief remarks, and introduces you.
- o You make brief remarks.
- o The press depart.
- o Governor Miller introduces Carl Swearingen, the moderator.
- o Mr. Swearingen sets forth the format -- each participant will speak for a couple of minutes, followed by discussion -- and introduces the first speaker, Benjamin Stalcup.
- o Participants speak in the order listed above (clockwise around the table). You may want to ask the Senators and Secretary Riley if they have anything to add.
- o General discussion.
- o You depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriter.

Attachment: Participant list with short bios and topics for discussion.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS (clockwise around the table)
(with questions for participants, if needed)

Governor Zell Miller

Mr. Carl Swearingen -- President, Georgia BellSouth Telecommunications (BST), and Chairman, Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education. Mr. Swearingen will discuss the Partnership's activities.

Q. What has motivated the business community to make a sustained commitment in Georgia, and how can we encourage similar efforts in other states?

Benjamin Stalcup (Ben) -- Student, 18, A.R. Johnson Health, Science and Engineering High School, Augusta. Ben is a senior engineering student at this magnet school. He plans to attend a Florida naval academy next Fall. Since he is attending an out-of-state school, he will not benefit from Georgia's HOPE Scholarship program, but would from the President's plan. Ben plans to talk about the importance of high expectations for students, and the benefits of his magnet school. *Question: What helped you get motivated to work hard in school, and how can we inspire all students?*

Dr. Barbara Christmas -- Vice Chair, Georgia School Improvement Panel (Goals 2000 Panel), and Executive VP of the Professional Association of Georgia Educators (PAGE), the largest teachers union in Georgia (unaffiliated with NEA or AFT). She was formerly a teacher and elementary school principal in Tattnell County public schools. She plans to talk about how Goals 2000 school improvement grants have helped schools strengthen academic standards and about the importance of high academic standards. *Q. How have you accommodated and bridged differences as you have implemented Goals 2000?*

U.S. Senator Paul Coverdell

Ms. Janice Cox -- President, Georgia PTA. Mrs. Cox is also on the National PTA Board, Early Childhood Education Committee. Mrs. Cox has worked as an accounting manager and bookkeeper. She has two children, ages 23 and 20, both at the University of Georgia. She plans to discuss the PTA's efforts to improve parents' and children's literacy skills -- a PTA priority for the past four years. *Q. What is the PTA doing to encourage parents to read to their children.*

Mr. Robert Cresswell -- Principal, Salem High School, Conyers, GA (suburb of Atlanta). Salem is a Next Generation School. Mr. Cresswell has received numerous awards in the state for his leadership at the school, including Georgia Association of Educational Leaders Principal of the Year (1990). He plans to discuss the school's emphasis on teaching problem solving, team work, and technology skills. *Q. How have you evaluated how well your program is working?*

U.S. Senator Max Cleland

Kimberli T. Darden (Kim) -- Student, 17, Westside High School, Augusta. Kimberli plans to use a HOPE Scholarship to attend a Georgia university next year. She plans to be a veterinarian. She will talk about a new technology class at her school and about the importance of the Georgia HOPE Scholarship program. *Q. How have your parents and teachers helped you do your best?*

Secretary Richard Riley

Ms. LeAngela (LeeAngela) Lawton -- First Grade Teacher, Peter H. Craig Elementary, Augusta. LeAngela has taught in Georgia for nine years, beginning in 1988 as a second grade teacher at College Park Elementary in College Park (near Atlanta), a year-round school that serves primarily at-risk kids. She will talk primarily about the many changes College Park Elementary made to improve student and teacher performance, including extensive and successful efforts to increase parent involvement. *Q. What strategies to involve parents in their children's schooling worked best?*

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR ROUNDTABLE MEETING
AUGUSTA STATE UNIVERSITY
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
FEBRUARY 5, 1997**

'97 FEB 4 PM 7:27

Acknowledgments: Gov. Miller; Sec. Riley; Sen. Max Cleland; Sen. Paul Coverdell; Moderator Carl Swearingen [sware-in-jen], Pres. Georgia Bellsouth Telecommunications & Chairman, Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education.

Last night, I issued a call to action to make our children's education my highest priority as President, and our highest priority as a nation. My balanced budget invests an unprecedented \$51 billion dollars to help us reach our national goals. Every 8 year old must be able to read, every 12 year old must be able to log onto the Internet, every 18 year old must be able to go to college, and every American must be able to keep on learning.

It will take more than money to meet our goal -- it takes action by all of us. That is why I am taking my call of action to the country, starting here today in Georgia. Thanks to your fine Governor, Zell Miller, Georgia has taken the lead on some of our most critical education reforms. I am looking forward to hearing about how you have improved your schools in Georgia, and how we can improve all of our nation's schools.

We must adopt national education standards and nationwide testing to lift our children up. I have proposed that by 1999, every state should test its 4th graders in reading and its 8th graders in math using national standards. I know that you already test your children to make sure that they are meeting educational standards. I hope that when our new tests are available, you will take advantage of them to measure your students' progress with sound national standards.

We must do everything we can to encourage our children to meet these educational standards. Reading is the first step. My America Reads Initiative will mobilize an army of literacy tutors to help all of our children to read. But all of us must do our part -- schools must develop new programs that challenge their students to read, and parents must take the time to read with their children. That is how we will make sure that every child in America has the first and most basic tool for a lifetime of learning.

We must make sure our children receive the best education in the world. That means making sure that our teachers are the best in the world, and encouraging them to seek national certification, as you have done here in Georgia. It means connecting our children to the world of knowledge by connecting our schools to the Internet -- something I know Governor Miller is deeply committed to achieving. And it means making sure that our children come to school ready to learn. Georgia's pre-kindergarten program for at-risk children is helping prepare your youngest children for a brighter future. And my new budget will expand Head Start to cover 1 million children by 2002.

We can only meet these challenges if we continue to work together. In Georgia, you have proved how much we can achieve when we work together in public-private partnerships. We must all be partners in this most important effort -- and we must act now to prepare our of our people for the 21st century.

And now, I would like to hear from all of you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1997

REMARKS ON THE HOPE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

DATE: February 5, 1997
LOCATION: Arena, Physical Education Building
Augusta State University
TIME: 2:00 - 3:20 pm
STAFF CONTACT: Bruce Reed / Mike Cohen / Elizabeth Drye

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the speech is to reinforce your commitment to HOPE Scholarships as part of your larger life-long learning agenda.

II. BACKGROUND

Augusta State University is the leading higher education institution in Augusta, Georgia's second largest city. The University grew out of the Academy of Richmond County, chartered in 1783. In 1925 it became the Junior College of Augusta, the first public junior college in the state. It changed its name to Augusta College in 1958 when it joined the University System of Georgia, and in June, 1996, became Augusta State University.

The College offers more than 50 associate, bachelor, master, and specialist degree programs. Its students are diverse in age, race, and nationality. The school has 5,561 students, 3,583 of whom are female. The median undergraduate age is 22. Over 900 students receive HOPE Scholarships.

As you probably remember, Georgia's HOPE scholarship program is funded by state lottery funds, is available for four years, and provides full tuition at public institutions or \$3,000 toward tuition at private schools. Students must achieve a B average in high school to qualify for the first year and maintain a B average to qualify for successive years.

III. PARTICIPANTS

William Bloodsworth, President, Augusta State University
Secretary Richard Riley
Governor Zell Miller
U.S. Senator Paul Coverdell
U.S. Senator Max Cleland
Tanya Davis, Chair, Student Senate

The audience is drawn from a broad cross-section of the four-county area. About half the

audience is from one of four schools -- Augusta State University, Augusta-Technical Institute, the Medical College of Georgia, and Payne College (a black Methodist school). The remaining audience is made up of high school seniors from Richmond, Columbia, McDuffy, and Burke Counties; county, city, and state officials, and the general public (10 %).

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o The speech will be preceded by a preprogram event where the following individuals will speak: the President of the University, the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Board of Regents, the State Superintendent Linda Schrenko, and the Mayor of Augusta.
- o William Bloodworth makes welcoming remarks and introduces Secretary Riley.
- o Secretary Riley makes remarks and introduces Senator Max Cleland.
- o Senator Cleland makes remarks and introduces Senator Coverdell.
- o Senator Coverdell makes remarks and introduces Governor Zell Miller.
- o Governor Miller makes remarks and introduces Tanya Davis..
- o Tanya Davis makes remarks and introduces the President.
- o You make remarks.
- o You work a rope line and depart.

You should be aware of two people seated in the front row of the audience: (1) Mr. Jamie Turner, a policeman who received the Top Cop award from a national police organization in 1995 (he was shot in the face and chest in the line of duty in 1993); and (2) David Martin, a 14 year old student at Langford Middle School who wrote to you and asked you to visit his school recently. A local television station just ran a story about him and your pending visit.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriter.

**President William J. Clinton
Prepared Remarks
HOPE Scholarships
Augusta, Georgia
February 5, 1997**

[Following Dr. Bloodworth, President of Augusta State; Secretary Riley; Governor Miller; and student who introduces you. Other acknowledgments: Students of Augusta Technical Institute, and it's President, Terry Elam (*not a Dr.*); Dr. Francis J. Tedesco and the students of the Medical College of Georgia; and Dr. Shirley A.R. Lewis (*she may not be present*) and the students of Payne College. And the students and faculty of Augusta State University.]

I am not the first President to come here. George Washington visited a precursor of your school, the Richmond Academy, in 1791. Then, as now, it was education that brought a President here. In fact, President Washington sat through oral exams. I came to Georgia to listen, too, but I'm happy that you're letting me do some of the talking today.

As I was flying down here on Air Force One with your Governor, my friend Zell Miller; with your Senator, Max Cleland; with my chief of staff, Erskine Bowles, who is from North Carolina; and with Dick Riley, our Education Secretary, from South Carolina, I couldn't help but think that I love coming to a place where people don't speak with an accent.

But I know this: you speak the language of excellence here in Georgia. You speak the language of the future. You speak the language of education.

In his visits here as he sought comfort and convalescence in Warm Springs, Franklin Roosevelt was moved by the plight of good people, strong families, struggling through tough times. And from those Georgia families, he drew the inspiration of rural electrification.

Again, in our time, as we prepare for a new century, we seek a new way to bring light to places that, for too long, have been in darkness. And once again, we have taken inspiration from Georgia. The visionary education reforms and the revolutionary increase in educational opportunities you have pioneered are a model for the nation. The Hope Scholarship that Zell Miller created is changing the face of your state. And it is improving the future of our country.

Just as with rural electrification, expanding education is a big job. But once the wire is laid, and the lines connected, you only need to flick a switch. And then watch the light go on. I've been watching the HOPE Scholarships turn on lights for years now. And even from as far away as Washington, we saw the light. You did the hard work -- setting standards, sticking to them, and challenging students and teachers, administrators and parents to reach them. Now, you have unleashed the power of an idea whose time has come.

And the idea came from Zell Miller. It is no wonder: He is the son of a teacher, who

became a teacher himself, and who has devoted his public life to bringing education to every child of Georgia.

There are many here, in this auditorium, who would not be in school except for the HOPE scholarships.

I am here to thank Governor Miller, the teachers and administrators of Georgia's state schools for higher education and all the students who work so hard at those schools. You have given America a living laboratory on how to make the opportunity of a college education available and affordable for students who are responsible and willing to work for it. We are learning from your great success.

Last year, at Princeton University, I proposed a national version of the HOPE Scholarships, which would put college within reach of more Americans. It would provide for a tax credit of \$1,500 for each of two years of college tuition, enough to pay for the typical community college. I also proposed a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 a year for all tuition after high school; an expanded IRA you can withdraw from tax-free for education; and the largest increase in Pell Grant scholarships in 20 years. This plan will give most families the ability to pay no taxes on money saved for college tuition.

Last night, I asked Congress to pass our national HOPE Scholarship, as part of a plan to make American education the envy of the world -- improving it, innovating it, and making it the path to a better life for more and more of our people as we prepare for the 21st Century. America needs the HOPE Scholarship, and we need it now.

Make no mistake: Education is my Number One priority as President for the next four years. I want Americans to have the best education in the world. I want an America in which every 8 year old is able to read; every 12 year old is able to log on to the Internet; every 18 year old is able to go to college, and every adult American is able to keep on learning.

This is the lesson plan I am taking to the American people: [show the book?] It's a "Call to Action for American Education," based on these 10 principles.

First, I want us to set national standards for what every student must know to succeed in the 21st Century. I want every state and every school to design their courses of study to reflect these standards. Teachers would be trained to help students meet them. And to chart our students' progress, we would develop national tests of student achievement. By 1999, I want every state to test every 4th grader in reading and every 8th grader in math to make sure these standards are met. Every child should master the basics, and then be able to build on them.

You may not like tests. But I believe that we will all like the ultimate results of testing -- a better quality education. We will need to work harder to lift some students to meet higher standards. We may find we must change teaching methods or schools. But we will know that

when students move from grade school to junior high and then to high school -- they earned it.

Now, I will tell you: I would not be where I am without the help of great teachers in the schools I attended. And to get to where you want to go, you need the best teachers, too. So, our second principle is just that: Let's work to produce the best teachers. Many of our finest educators have seen this need and have worked to establish national credentials for excellence in teaching. 400 master teachers have been certified since 1995. My budget will allow 100,000 more to try for this certification. That will be a big boost for education.

Third: Let's do more to help children read. I congratulate all those here who are part of the Literacy in Action Program here. It is important work, and we need everyone to help. 40 percent of 8 year olds cannot read on their own. That's why I have called for an army of one million volunteers to tutors to help these children, through an initiative I call "America Reads." Many of these tutors will be college students, many of them AmeriCorps volunteers. I know many of you work full-time or part-time while you are taking classes, but you can still do your part, especially if you have children at home. Read with your child every night.

Fourth: We cannot start teaching children too soon. We will reach more children of pre-school age with Head Start, which my budget expands to one million children by 2002. And now, we need to also focus on even younger children. Scientists are discovering amazing things about the intellectual and emotional development of very young children. This Spring the First Lady and I will convene a White House Conference on Early Learning and the Brain, to explore how parents and educators can best use these findings. And in June, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore will hold a family conference to discuss ways parents can help children to learn.

Now, here in Georgia, you have moved to empower parents by adopting legislation that allows the creation of charter schools without restricting their numbers. These schools set and meet the highest standards; in fact, they only survive so long as they do. That's our fifth principle: Every state should give parents the power to choose the right public school for their children. The competition and innovation that are part of charter schools helps all schools. Our plan helps to create 3,000 charter schools by the next century. That means more choice for parents and better schools for kids.

Sixth: We cannot do enough to teach children good character. It should be part of every curriculum. Parents must teach a child right from wrong, but schools need to help, by teaching good citizenship, promoting order and discipline, using school uniforms if that helps, enforcing truancy laws, removing disruptive students from classrooms. And very important, by having zero tolerance for guns and drugs. Together these steps teach an important lesson.

Seventh: We must act to repair crumbling classrooms and keep our schools in good repair. I am asking for \$5 billion in my budget to help communities finance \$20 billion in school construction in the next four years.

Eighth: Let's make the 13th and 14th years of education -- at least two years of college -- just as universal as a high school education is today. That's where the HOPE scholarship comes in. More than 230,000 students have attended college in Georgia with your HOPE scholarship. And while enrollment has gone down elsewhere, it is up here in Georgia.

That's the kind of progress we want to see across America with a national HOPE scholarship.

Ninth: People of all ages must have the chance to learn new skills. Most Americans live near a community college. Let's make that work for us. My G.I. Bill for Workers will take the confusing tangle of federal training programs and turn them into a simple skill grant that goes directly into an eligible workers hands. Congress should pass it, so all our workers will have the chance to learn and earn a better life.

Tenth: We must harness the power of the Information age for our schools. Last year, I challenged America to connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000. And when we do that, every child -- whether in the suburbs, or in a rural town or in a poor inner-city school -- will have the same access to the same universe of knowledge. That is education as an equalizer. We need to do it.

That's our plan -- a Call to Action for American Education.

Education has been at the heart of America's progress for more than 200 years. We have the chance now to make it our best vehicle to prepare our nation for the 21st Century. We have the strongest economy in the world. We have the strongest democracy. But to keep these blessings, to remain the global leader into the next century, we need to act now.

The students here today can say they were the first generation to benefit from the vision of more opportunity in higher education. And that is a good thing. But we cannot stop there.

I want your success to be repeated all across America. I want us to work together as a nation to make sure we have the best system of education in the world for all our people. Every American should have the chance to make the most of their God-given abilities. It's in our power to give every American the tools, beginning with an education that can be the envy of the world. Let's get to work, and do it.

Thank you and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

157 FEB 8 PM 6:05

February 3, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Doug Sosnik and Jay Dunn

SUBJECT: Georgia Political Briefing

OVERVIEW

You are traveling to Augusta State University in Augusta, Georgia to promote America's HOPE scholarship program and the Administration's proposals on K-12 educational reform. You will participate in a round table discussion with students, faculty, community and business leaders and then speak to a 3,000 person rally assembled on campus.

Although Clinton/Gore lost Georgia by 30,000 votes, you and the Vice President carried Richmond County (Augusta) by a 52% - 48% margin.

PRESIDENTIAL RESULTS

1996			1992		
Dole/Kemp	1,080,843	47%	Clinton/Gore	1,008,966	43%
Clinton/Gore	1,053,849	46%	Bush/Quayle	995,252	43%
Perot/Choate	146,337	6%	Perot/Stockdale	309,657	13%

Electoral Votes: 13

POLITICAL CLIMATE

As anticipated, Georgia was a battleground state in the 1996 election. In the one of the closest races in the South, you and the Vice President lost Georgia by less than one percentage point. Internal and external polls had shown the Clinton/Gore lead as high as two points two weeks out from the election but the Dole campaign pulled closer and ultimately won the state 47% to 46%. Clinton/Gore performed strongest among women and African-Americans, but performed below the national average with seniors. The Christian Coalition was strong and well organized in Georgia, which contributed to high voter turnout among the self-described religious right. The Democratic party failed to gain any seats in its U.S. Congressional delegation, but succeeded in holding on to its U.S. Senate seat by electing Max Cleland and defending the seats of U.S. Representatives Cynthia McKinney and Sanford Bishop, which were considered vulnerable after last year's redistricting.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Zell Miller (D) Won with 51% in 1994
U.S. Senate: Paul Coverdell (R) Won with 51% in 1992 runoff*
Max Cleland (D) Won with 49% in 1996**
U.S. House: 8 Republicans and 3 Democrats

* Coverdell actually lost the general election 48% to 49% to then-incumbent Wyche Fowler (D), but a runoff was required because no candidate won 50% of the vote.

** After Democrats lost the Fowler race in a runoff, the Georgia State Legislature changed the law to allow the candidate with a simple plurality of votes cast to be declared the winner.

Cleland, therefore, was elected to the Senate with less than 50%.

1997/1998 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

The members of the 1997/1998 U.S. Congressional delegation are:

Senator Paul Coverdell (R)	Senator Max Cleland (D)
Representative Jack Kingston (R)	Representative Sanford Bishop (D)
Representative Mac Collins (R)	Representative Cynthia McKinney (D)
Representative John Lewis (D)	Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R)
Representative Bob Barr (R)	Representative Saxby Chambliss (R)
Representative Nathan Deal (R)	Representative Charlie Norwood (R)
Representative John Linder (R)	

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor Zell Miller (D)	Lieutenant Governor Pierre Howard (D)
Secretary of State Lewis Massey (D)	Attorney General Mike Bowers (R)
Insurance Commissioner John Oxendine (R)	Labor Commissioner David Poythress (D)
Education Superintendent Linda Schrenko (R)	Agriculture Commissioner Tommy Irvin (D)

The Speaker of the House is Tom Murphy (D), the longest sitting speaker in the country. The Senate Pro Tem is Sonny Perdue. The state House of Representatives consists of 108 Democrat seats and 72 Republican seats. The state Senate consists of 34 Democrats and 22 Republicans. In the 1996 elections, the Democrats lost five seats in the state house and one seat in the state senate.

1998 RACES

Political observers have begun to focus on the 1998 races, in which both a U.S. Senate seat and the governor's mansion will be contested. Senator Paul Coverdell (R) squeaked by Senator Wyche Fowler (D) in the 1992 run-off and is considered vulnerable in 1998. Encouraged by Senator Cleland's (D) victory over conservative Guy Millner, Democrats think Coverdell can be defeated by a well-financed conservative Democrat. However, there has been little discussion of

possible Democratic candidates. The strongest Democrats are running for governor. Zell Miller announced late last year he would not be a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

In the gubernatorial race, Governor Zell Miller (D) is term-limited. The Democratic primary for governor will be a dogfight with several major office holders running for the nomination. Lieutenant Governor Pierre Howard, state Representative Roy Barnes and state Secretary of Labor David Poythress are all planning to run. Howard and Barnes are considered the favorites. Barnes has raised \$220,000 in the last few months. Howard also has been raising money aggressively. On the Republican side, Attorney General Mike Bowers is expected to run. It is also possible that 1996 Republican U.S. Senate nominee Guy Millner might elect to run for governor.

In the state's capital, Bill Campbell (D) is seeking reelection as mayor of Atlanta in 1997. His chief rival will be Democratic city councilman Marvin Arrington, a wealthy, African American attorney. This race is expected to be tight and very bitter as Arrington has already begun to attack the mayor. Arrington has great support in the liberal African American community and is challenging Campbell from the left.

GEORGIA AND THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

- 1994 estimated population in Georgia is 7,055,000 which is up 8.9% from 1990.
- 10.1% of Georgia residents are 65 years and over.
- 71.0% of Georgians are White; 27% African-American; 1.7% Hispanic; and 1.2% Asian.
- The average annual income in Georgia is \$17,364.

The 10th U.S. Congressional district is represented by U.S. Representative Charlie Norwood (R), who narrowly defeated Augusta attorney David Bell 52% to 48% despite spending \$1 million more than his Democratic opponent in this moderate-to-liberal district. Redistricting increased the number of Democratic voters in the 10th Congressional district by expanding the district south to include predominantly African American precincts. Democrats had hoped they could reclaim the seat. Despite the loss, Democrats were encouraged by Bell's campaign and are asking Bell to consider another bid in 1998.

KEY ISSUES

Release of Sex Offenders List

Fulton County became the first county in Georgia to publicize the names of convicted sex offenders. Fulton County Commission chairman Mitch Skandalakis (R) began to distribute the list from his office, which was later picked up and broadcast over radio stations in the Atlanta area. Some of the sex offenders listed have lost their jobs as a result, and the Skandalakis' actions have received mixed reaction from his fellow politicians, the press and the public.

Under Georgia law, lists of sex offenders must be open to public inspection and provided by the sheriff's department upon request. This year, Governor Miller is sponsoring legislation that would shift the burden of finding out about dangerous sex offenders from private citizens to the sheriff's department and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. If the bill passes, officials would be required to notify citizens whenever sex offenders move into their community. The proposal is patterned after "Megan's Law", the bill which you signed in 1996. The Georgia bill has growing public support but there is some opposition, mainly from the state's civil liberties groups.

Olympic Park Bombing Investigation

Local news accounts report there are no significant leads in this summer's Olympic Park bombing, which killed one person and left scores injured. Richard Jewell, earlier identified as the prime suspect in the ongoing investigation, continues to make news as he collects settlements from major news organizations like NBC and CNN in lawsuits he has filed against them. In January, the Georgia Legislature passed an proclamation honoring Jewell for his heroic action in the moments before the blast.

Sandy Springs Abortion Clinic bombing

Officials feel they have a major breakthrough in the investigation of the January 16 dual bombings of a Sandy Springs abortion clinic. Witnesses have described a "suspicious" White or Hispanic man digging near the bushes where the second bomb exploded. The first bomb exploded an hour before the second blast. While officials believe the first bomb was intended to do only structural damage to the clinic, they believe the second was intended to injure law enforcement officials. Seven people were injured by the bombing in the Atlanta suburbs.

SCLC President to step down

The Reverend Joseph Lowery announced Thursday that he will step down as the head of the Atlanta-based Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He had served as the president since 1977. A new president will be chosen by the time the SCLC has its annual meeting in Atlanta in July 1997. A search committee has been formed, and is expected to launch a national search for Lowery's replacement.

Governor Miller's Legislative Agenda

The Georgia legislature is currently in session. The Governor has outlined his legislative agenda for 1997. In addition to his annual push for tougher criminal sentencing, more prisons and more funds for education, the Governor is also promoting stricter laws on DUIs, enacting graduated driving licenses for those younger than 18 and harsher punishment for domestic violence offenders, including mandatory five-day jail sentences for first-time offenders.

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN GEORGIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON
February 3, 1997

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 Georgia after the first 4 years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Georgia:

- The unemployment rate fell from 6.2 percent in January 1993 to 4.5 percent in November 1996 (the most recently available data).
- Since the beginning of 1993, employment in Georgia has grown by 4.3 percent **per year**, for a total of 529,700 new jobs. During the previous 4 years, Georgia added only 126,300 jobs -- so that employment grew 4 times faster under the first Clinton Administration than it did under President Bush.
- 5 percent growth in private-sector jobs **per year** -- for a total of 482,300 new private-sector jobs. That's more than 5 times the 87,600 new jobs in the private sector during the previous 4 years.
- 41,000 new manufacturing jobs -- after falling by 19,000 during the previous 4 years.
- Income per person is up by \$1,400 -- or 2.2 percent **per year**. That's more than twice the growth rate during the previous 4 years.
- 80,000 new business incorporations -- up 9 percent **per year**. That's three times the rate of new business incorporation from the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 19 percent **per year**, after rising 20 percent a year during the previous 4 years.
- Consumer confidence is up 62 percent, after falling 49 percent during the previous 4 years.

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

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN GEORGIA: 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 Georgia.

ALMOST 100,000 WORKERS IN GEORGIA ALREADY RECEIVED A RAISE FROM THE MINIMUM WAGE: 96,000 workers in Georgia are already earning higher wages because of the increased minimum wage signed into law by President Clinton. These workers, along with 143,000 others, will earn even higher wages after next year's scheduled increase.

1,180,000 GEORGIA 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 1,180,079 workers in Georgia, and protects the jobs of 70,892 workers in Georgia who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

234,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN GEORGIA BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 234,600 Georgian borrowers -- 164,200 current borrowers and 70,400 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 FEB 8 PM 5:37

February 4, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Amfor*
SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Civil Rights: Georgia minority farmers are concerned about a number of issues, especially credit and lack of minority farmers on county committees. On December 31, Secretary Glickman announced that USDA would hold 13 listening sessions around the country to hear from the public, especially socially disadvantaged and minority farmers and USDA employees, concerning civil rights issues in both employment and program delivery. The Secretary attended a session in Albany on January 6. Information from the forums is being used by the Secretary's Civil Rights Action Team to make recommendations by mid-February. (USDA)

Welfare Reform: Georgia's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) plan was certified complete on January 21. The Georgia General Assembly is expected to begin deliberations soon on Governor Miller's proposed welfare reform plan. Although 7 public hearings were held throughout the state prior to submission of the governor's proposal, advocacy groups have voiced concerns about passage of the proposal in its current form. The major issue in contention is the limit of 48 months of assistance rather than 60 months. (HHS)

New State School Board: The newly reconstituted state school board held its first meeting January 16. Governor Miller requested the resignations of all members of the school board in the fall of 1996, due to the contentious relationship between the board and the elected state schools superintendent, Linda Schrenko, a prominent opponent of federal education programs. All but two of the members resigned, and Governor Miller recently appointed a bipartisan group headed by his 1990 election opponent, Johnny Isakson, to replace them. (EDUC)

Augusta, Georgia

'97 FEB 8 PM 6:49

Relevant Crime Rates:

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Murder -	13	7	- 46%
Forcible Rape-	14	17	+ 21%
Robbery-	189	175	- 7.4%
Total Crime-	3,994	4,233	+ 5%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports

COPS:

The State of Georgia has received a total of \$62,157,000 for the hiring or redeployment of 1,116 officers and deputies. Augusta has not received a COPS grant.

1997 FEB 4 PM 6:40

Savannah River Site

The Savannah River Site (SRS) is a key U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) facility, focusing on national security work, non-proliferation, nuclear materials stabilization and disposition, environmental cleanup, waste management, and economic development and technology transfer initiatives. There has been long-standing community support for the Site's national defense mission, and there is keen interest in potential non-proliferation initiatives.

The site is owned by DOE and operated by an integrated team led by Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC). The team also includes Bechtel Savannah River Inc. (parent company: Bechtel National Inc); B&W Savannah River Company (parent company: Babcock & Wilcox Government Group; and BNFL Savannah River Corporation (parent company: BNFL Inc.). The complex covers 310 square miles encompassing parts of Aiken, Barnwell and Allendale counties in South Carolina, bordering the Savannah River. There are approximately 15,000 employees at SRS (550 Federal employees). The annual operating budget is approximately \$1.3 billion.

Background

SRS was constructed during the early 1950s to produce basic materials used in nuclear weapons, primarily tritium and plutonium-239. Five reactors were built to produce nuclear materials by irradiating target materials with neutrons. Irradiated materials were moved from the reactors to the next step in the production process. After refinement in one of the two chemical separations facilities, known as canyons, nuclear materials were shipped to other DOE sites for final use. SRS produced about 36 metric tons of plutonium from 1953 to 1988.

Today, all five production reactors are permanently shut down, a reflection of the end of the Cold War. Until fresh supplies of tritium are available, recycling and reloading of tritium to keep the nation's supply of nuclear weapons ready is a continuing site mission.

ISSUES:**Workforce Restructuring at SRS**

Because of the end of the Cold War, the SRS employee population has been reduced by approximately 10,000 over the past 4 years. The FY 1998 DOE budget that will be announced on Thursday is expected to result in a further reduction of 1,500 to 2,000 SRS employees later this spring. However, new initiatives, especially in the area of non-proliferation activities, could help mitigate the effect of these reductions.

New Initiatives: Non-Proliferation

SRS has the long-standing expertise, facilities, and infrastructure to support any non-proliferation option DOE might choose. The Administration's recent Record of Decision on plutonium disposition is likely to result in 2 new important missions at SRS: immobilization of surplus plutonium using an already operating facility and fabrication of mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel to burn surplus plutonium in existing reactors. These new mission opportunities could result in approximately 1,200 new construction jobs and approximately 850 full-time operating jobs over the next 5 to 15 years. Decision time-frame by the Secretary of Energy: early to mid-1998.

Tritium Production

DOE is currently evaluating a dual track strategy to commence tritium production by 2005. These dual tracks are accelerator production of tritium and the use of a commercial light water reactor. In addition, Secretary O'Leary recently announced that the Fast Flux Test Facility in Richland, Washington would be maintained in "hot" standby as "an insurance policy" until technical and institutional issues and technical factors affecting the accelerator and reactor option are resolved. Savannah River has been identified as the preferred site should an accelerator be built. It would cost about \$4B and result in about 2000 construction jobs and about 600 permanent positions for operations. Regardless of the selected technology, a new tritium extraction facility will be constructed at SRS.

Decision time-frame by the Secretary: late 1998