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RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

DATE: September 15, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAUL DIMOND

FROM: DENNIS LIEBERMAN
School-to-Work Team

SUBJECT: California Talking Points

Following are some suggested talking points. I am also attaching the press release which describes the two local community grants I mentioned to you on the phone. Hope this is what you are looking for.

o On April 20th of this year the House of Representatives passed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act with a bipartisan vote of 330-79. One day later, the Senate approved it by voice vote. Thirteen days later, it became law.

o The Act paves the way for a new approach to learning in America's high schools and serves as a companion piece to Goals 2000 Educate America.

o The School-to-Work Opportunities Act provides seed money to States and communities to bring together partnerships of employers, educators, organized labor and others. Through these grants, building upon their own leading edge activities States and localities will develop high quality school-to-work opportunity systems that prepare young people for further education and careers in high-skill, high wage jobs.

o School-to-Work Opportunity State Implementation Grants are competitive. Awards total in the multi-millions of dollars and last five years. They assist a State to:

-Train teachers, employers, mentors, counselors and others to participate in school-to-work system building.
-Assist localities to develop model curricula and innovative instructional methodologies.
-Improve career and academic counseling
-Integrate academic and vocational education
-Generate high-quality, paid work-based learning

experiences for all students.
-Provide subgrants to localities to become part of the statewide system-building effort and to experiment.

o Last February the first round of competition was announced for State Grants.

o 22 States applied. California was not one of them.

o In July $43 million dollars was awarded to the 8 winning States (Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, new York, Oregon and Wisconsin) each receiving grants ranging from $2 million to $10 million.

o A second competition will take place in January of next year.

o Perhaps the State leadership in January will see fit to apply.

o The School-to-Work Opportunities Act also allows Local Partnerships to apply for Implementation Grants. The strategic idea is to "go with leading edges" States and localities whoever and wherever they may be.

o Despite the fact that California did not apply for a State grant, local communities in the State did. On August 12 $10 million dollars in grants to local communities (also based upon a nationwide competition) were awarded. Two local communities in California were winners: The San Diego Partnership received close to $1 million. The Tulare County Business/Education Workforce Coalition in Visalia, California received over half a million dollars.

o The School-to-Work Opportunities Act provides a State with a unique chance to provide its youth with a new way of learning for the new global economy....To become a leading edge beacon and part of a nationwide school-to-work network.

o This requires commitment, innovation, and the desire to become design partners with business, labor, schools, parents, students and community-based organizations.

o The opportunity to compete for seed grant money was offered to all States last February. California did not apply.

o This opportunity will be offered again.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION USDL

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For Release: Immediate
August 12, 1994

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, EDUCATION ANNOUNCE $10 MILLION IN SCHOOL-TO-WORK GRANTS TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Fifteen communities across the country that have formed local partnerships to help young people make the transition from school to work will receive more than $10 million in federal grants, Secretary of Labor Robert B. Reich and Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley announced today.

The grants are being awarded through the School to Work Opportunities Act of 1994, signed into law by President Clinton May 4. The new law encourages the establishment of local partnerships of employers, secondary and post-secondary educators, students, workers and others to help students make the connection between what they learn in school and what will be required of them in the world of work.

"Partnerships between business and education build vital and successful school to work programs that fit the needs of local communities and have the flexibility to respond to changes in the local labor market and economy," Reich said.

"Too many high school graduates take off their caps and gowns and come to the realization that they have no idea what they are going to do next," Riley said. "These grants will help local partnerships change the way young people learn in high school by building bridges between academics and vocational skills, high school and college, and school and work. Our goal is to help all young people graduate from school prepared for both college and careers."

Grants announced today were awarded on a competitive basis to community partnerships that are prepared to implement school to work initiatives. They represent a wide range of approaches that prepare students to meet labor market demands in an increasingly competitive global economy. All share a commitment to help students meet high academic and occupational standards. Communities receiving grants are:

Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce -- Austin, Texas	$ 816,900
Education at Work -- Boston, Massachusetts	1,200,000

-- more --

Oregon South Coast Region School-to-Work Opportunities Program -- Coos Bay, Oregon	428,814
Dade County Public Schools -- Miami, Florida	675,000
Northeast Minnesota School-to-Work ProTech Program Cloquet, Minnesota	256,082
Fox Valley Education for Employment Consortium -- Appleton, Wisconsin	358,112
Work Start -- Marshalltown, Iowa	643,400
Tulare County Business/Education Workforce Coalition's Tulare County STW (Career) Transition Initiative -- Visalia, CA	655,549
Southern New Hampshire Regional STWO Partnership -- Nashua, New Hampshire	562,120
New Haven Area Initiative for STW Opportunities -- New Haven, Connecticut	494,773
Northwest Wisconsin STW Opportunities Partnership -- Ashland, Wisconsin	797,931
Omaha Job Clearinghouse -- Omaha, Nebraska	649,822
Rochester City School District -- Rochester, NY	950,608
MECA (Manufacturing, Engineering, Construction, Automotive) Partnership -- Saginaw, Michigan	577,472
San Diego Partnership -- San Diego, California	946,405

Last month, eight states were awarded a total of $43 million in grants to implement comprehensive statewide systems for moving students from school to work. The leading edge communities announced today will become, as they are implemented, part of their state system. Over the next three years, all states will receive five-year grants.

The School-to-Work Opportunities Act establishes a national framework designed to broaden the educational, economic and career opportunities for all U.S. students. The legislation was developed in consultation with businesses, schools, labor, states, community-based organizations and civil rights groups.

Detailed descriptions of each partnership follow.

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E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E

14-Sep-1994 11:52am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Margaret M. Suntum
Office of the Press Secretary

SUBJECT: 1994-09-14 RBTP AT REINVENTING GOVERNMENT EVENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release September 14, 1994

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND THE VICE PRESIDENT AT
REINVENTING GOVERNMENT ANNIVERSARY EVENT

The South Lawn

10:24 A.M. EDT

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for joining us on this occasion. I appreciate all the solicitude on my crutches and my cast. It's not true that I did this dancing with Tipper here in the front row. (Laughter.) The doctor said I'll have this cast for another five months, and I'll have to wear the old full-body cast for another two years. (Laughter and applause.)

I told somebody the other day that since I was under anesthesia for almost 90 minutes, I formally transferred the powers of my office as Vice President to the Speaker of the House; and when I regained consciousness, Speaker Foley was restored to full power. (Laughter.)

I want to welcome all of the heroes of reinvention who are here, all of our distinguished guests, members of the Cabinet, members of the administration, members -- heads of agencies and departments who have been implementing these recommendations, federal employees who have made all the difference in making all of this possible in giving us the ideas and then in helping us implement the ideas.

And I want to say, first of all, that one year ago here on the South Lawn, I presented the report of the National Performance Review to President Clinton. The report said that if we followed a few simple principles, such as putting customers first, empowering employees and cutting red tape, we could create a government that works better and costs less. We symbolically cut some red tape on the way in here, but we've been cutting the real thing over the past

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year at a remarkable rate. There is still a lot to go, just as there's still a lot of the symbolic red tape in these laundry baskets there. But we're making a lot of progress, and this is a status report at the one-year mark.

In the first year since we published the report, federal civil servants, members of President Clinton's administration, and the President himself have been cutting red tape and have been working extremely hard to turn the National Performance Review into reality.

As you can see, there is a lot left to do, and we're talking about that, too. Today, we're releasing a formal status report on the first year of the National Performance Review. Here's the report in CD-ROM version. It's also available on the Internet and, and for some of us, there is also a book. (Laughter.) I commend it to your reading, just as I commended to your reading the original report a year ago. And those who took me up on it got back and said they felt well-rewarded by the experience of reading it.

This is just as readable as the one a year ago, and it gives us the facts and figures of which we're very proud, that show how much progress we have been making.

But as we present the one-year status report on Reinventing Government to the American people today, I would like to emphasize that it is only the first in what we promise will be many installments toward the goal of a government that works better and costs less.

There are two ways to summarize the work that we have done in the past year. One way, the traditional way, is through statistics, some of which you see over here, right to the right. I said from the beginning this would be a seven- to eight-year project. Most of the figures have, in the tradition of the budget document, been calculated in five-year terms. But just in the first year, as you can see, we have already seen action taken on more than 90 percent of the recommendations in last year's report.

Money saved, personnel cuts accomplished, bills passed by Congress -- this is a record of great success. And while I'm talking about the actions taken by Congress, I want to single out the individuals in Congress who have been so remarkably supportive of this and have made it all possible.

First of all, the two committee chairs of the committees with jurisdiction over most of the recommendations in Reinventing Government, Senator John Glenn and Congressman John Conyers. (Applause.) Would the two of you stand, please. (Applause.) I'll tell you, these guys have been wonderful to work with. They and their colleagues have been extremely supportive. And I'm very, very grateful to them.

I want to thank a friend of mine who has been more than a majority leader in helping to put this stuff across. He's been a friend and ally in helping to remove obstacles, the Majority Leader in the House of Representatives, Congressman Dick Gephardt, who is here. We appreciate your work, Dick. Thank you. (Applause.)

I want to acknowledge two other members of Congress who have been extremely helpful on these matters and who are present, Congressman Bill Richardson and Congresswoman Jane Harmon. If the two of them could stand. (Applause.) We appreciate your work very much. (Applause.)

I'm leaving out a bunch of people. I hope I haven't overlooked someone who is also here. Forgive me, it's an oversight if I have.

I'd like to acknowledge the agency heads who are here and who have done such an outstanding job. Alice Rivlin, the Director of OMB who has been a real hero of this. (Applause.) And she's also been heading up the President's Management Council, and every week we work very hard on this. One of my strongest allies, Roger Johnson, head of the GSA -- Roger, thank you for your help and support. (Applause.)

I want to acknowledge several others. From FEMA, James Lee Witt; from SBA Erskine Bowles; from the Social Security Administration Shirley Chater; the acting Customs Director, Sam Banks; Jim King at OPM who's been a real hero and in the vanguard on this material. (Applause.) Peggy Richardson with IRS, whose been just outstanding. Ann Brown with the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Ann, thank you.

And the members of the President's Management Council, in addition to Alice -- Tom Collier at the Interior Department; Mort

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Downey at Transportation; Dave Barram at Commerce; Hershel Gober at the Veterans Administration; Madeleine Kunin at Education; Richard Moose at the State Department; and Tom Glynn at the Labor Department. We appreciate your work, ladies and gentlemen. (Applause.)

I also want to acknowledge some folks who have been key allies. And when they signed on to really help make this work, some people who didn't really understand what federal employees are all about were surprised. I wasn't surprised after spending a year talking with federal employees in every agency and department, because I already knew that most of these ideas in here are ones that federal employees at the grass-roots level, where the rubber meets the road, have for years been saying -- why don't they do this? Why don't they do it the right way? Don't they understand what makes sense? And so when the representatives of public employees in the public employee unions spoke up and to the surprise of some say, yes, we endorse this, we think this is greatly needed, I was not surprised. But I'm very grateful to them. I'm going to ask three of them to stand who are present -- John Sturdivant with the American Federation of Government Employees; Bob Tobias with the National Treasury Employees' Union; and John Leyden, Secretary Treasurer for Public Employment in the AFL-CIO. Would the three of you gentlemen stand. Thank you, thank you. (Applause.)

You talk about one big change in the prospects for all of this stuff -- it came when the employees and their representatives spoke up loudly and clearly.

So, Mr. President, we can talk about the people who made it possible; we can talk about the facts and figures which are summarized over here. But in the
public employee unions spoke up and to the surprise of some say, yes, we endorse this, we think this is greatly needed, I was not surprised. But I'm very grateful to them. I'm going to ask three of them to stand who are present -- John Sturdivant with the American Federation of Government Employees; Bob Tobias with the National Treasury Employees' Union; and John Leyden, Secretary Treasurer for Public Employment in the AFL-CIO. Would the three of you gentlemen stand. Thank you, thank you. (Applause.)

You talk about one big change in the prospects for all of this stuff -- it came when the employees and their representatives spoke up loudly and clearly.

So, Mr. President, we can talk about the people who made it possible; we can talk about the facts and figures which are summarized over here. But before we talk about the facts and figures that are usually in this kind of report, I'd like to shift gears and go about this in a different way. I'd like to introduce to you some people who have had firsthand experience on the receiving end with a reinvented government.

Now, I know that this phrase I'm about to use sounds like a contradiction in terms or an oxymoron, to use the fancy word, but I'm going to introduce you to three satisfied citizens.

(Laughter.) That may sound like a contradiction in terms, but I want to introduce all three of them and then ask the three of them to come and talk to you. First to the microphone will be Emilio Mendoza from San Antonio, Texas. And Dr. Mendoza is the chief executive of a small business called Galactic Technologies, a defense contractor in San Antonio, Texas. Last January, the company ran into cashflow problems and began to think about the cash flow problems and began to think about the SBA. And he's going to come up here in a minute and tell us his experience as a high-tech small business CEO.

Our next speaker will be from big business. Small businesses, like Dr. Mendoza's are not the only ones that are now having the chance to become satisfied customers of the government. Big businesses have been noticing the change, too. So the next person I'd like you to hear from is Mr. Art Torno, managing director of American Airlines, from Miami, Florida. And he'll be up here in a moment.

And our third speaker is from California. Disasters like last January's Northridge earthquake in Southern California can be the time when Americans need their government the most. In the past the government has not always been there when it was needed. Not because there weren't good intentions or hardworking employees, but because the systems were failing them and there were some things that were not enabling them to give the quality service they wanted to give.

But the Federal Emergency Management Agency has been reinvented. So third to speak will be Mrs. Alameda Holstein and her

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granddaughter Crystal. And we'll ask them to come up here. Mrs.

Holstein came from Sylmar, California, to tell us about her experience after last January's major earthquake. And then I'll come back to present the report, the status report to the President and to present the President to this gathering.

Would the three speakers come up here now and give us your presentation please.

* * * * *

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Mr. President, there are thousands of stories across our country just like these three stories. And in every case, federal employees who want to do an outstanding job and deliver the highest quality service, but have been trying in vain to unleash those energies in the face of systems that don't work, red tape that ties them in knots, burdens that they have to carry that don't make any sense, now are able to do what they want to do anyway.

For example, the "Low Doc" form -- SBA was able to do that because the leadership and the employees at SBA took a form that looked like that and put it down to one two-sided piece of paper. FEMA -- they were able to provide this quality service because they weren't having to spend hours upon hours filling out needless forms because the innovators at FEMA have now given them small hand-carried notebook computers where they can put the information in instantly and send it electronically overnight and cut the turn-around time to practically nothing -- the same in Customs. Even though the conversations between the regulators and the regulated, the government agencies and the effective business community have been going on for years, now with better systems, with a commitment from management, with a new reinvented government approach, they're able to implement the good ideas that have been there in the private sector and in the minds and hearts of federal employees for quite some time.

This is working. We have a long way to go, but we have made an outstanding start in the first year, and we are going to get this job done. And there's one simple reason why, when you get past all the rest of it. Last year, at this time, President Clinton took the initial report and held it up and said to the country --everywhere it says the President should, this President will. President Clinton has kept his word. He has delivered the full resources of his administration to the accomplishment of this goal.

And, incidentally, partly because of this, we were able to have the success announced yesterday with the crime bill. This week has illustrated President Clinton's leadership on many issues: national Service, which was just kicked off; the Crime Bill, which was just signed yesterday; and now, the one-year status report on Reinventing Government. It's been one of the most rewarding experiences of my life to be able to work with the federal employees who have made this report possible.

It is my pleasure to present this report to you, Mr.

President. And, ladies and gentlemen, it's my great honor to present to you the President of the United States. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. You know, when the Vice President opened this occasion by saying that he would have to wear his full body suit for two years and that the Speaker of the House had been restored to full powers after his surgery came out all right, I couldn't help thinking, it took Reinventing Government to get him on David Letterman -- (laughter) -- and now this terrible accident -- but he's actually become the funniest person in the administration as a result of these two projects. (Applause.)

There is no effort that he has spared to promote this

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project. You remember he even went on the Letterman show to smash an ashtray. And he has now been invited as part of our follow-up to show we're making progress to go on the show again, where he will read a top five list -- (laughter) -- showing that we can do more with less, he will make each one of them twice as funny as any top 10 list that was there. (Laughter.)

I want to thank Dr. Mendoza, Mr. Torno, Ms. Holstein for traveling here to tell your stories. For all the facts and figures and charts about the success of Reinventing Government, the thing that really counts is that the benefits are being felt the way they ought to be by the American people -- in a very personal and immediate way. And, of course, we hope as a result of this occasion today and the follow-up report, that the rest of the American people will see that we are changing the way the federal government works.

I want to thank the successful teams who made these particular stories possible: Erskine Bowles and the "Low Doc" team from the Small Business Administration who cut a 100-page application down to one page; Customs Commissioner George Weise; the Assistant Commissioner Samuel Banks and Lynn Gordon for their team in the Miami office, who realized that becoming partners with airlines and shippers is a win-win situation. My old friend, James Lee Witt and Bea Gonzalez and the team that completely reorganized FEMA so that all its resources are available to respond to any emergency.

When I took office, the National Academy of Public Administration said this about FEMA: "FEMA is like a patient in triage. The President and Congress must decide whether to treat it or let it die." There was even a bill pending in Congress to abolish FEMA. And in 1992, as I traveled the country, I never went a place that somebody didn't say something disparaging about it. Well, the bill is gone, and it may be the most popular agency in the entire federal government.

There's nothing that makes an ordinary taxpayer madder than to feel that those of us who work for the government don't value their hard-earned dollars. One single, simple example of the waste of taxpayers' money can erase in the public mind thousands and thousands and thousands of examples of devoted service to the same taxpayers.

That's especially true in these perplexing times when people have such conflicting feelings. We're going through a period of profound change. And by large margins, Americans say they want government to address our great national problems. But by equally large margins, they say they don't trust our ability to do it right; or as we say down home, most of our folks think that the government would mess up a two-car parade. (Laughter.)

Now, this Reinventing Government effort grew out of several sources -- first, out of my experience as a governor, where we tried to begin this effort; second, out of the encounters that the Vice President and I had with each other and with citizens all during the campaign -- with the literature we read and the things we learned that were going on in the private sector; thirdly, with the enormous energy and desire we got out of federal employees themselves; next, with the leadership that was already coming out of the Congress -- Senator Glenn and Congressman Conyers have already been acknowledged. And there were others who really thought that we ought to do it.

But finally we did it because it was necessary. Because without it, we could not fulfill the mission of the administration. The mission of this administration from day one has been to increase economic opportunity and maintain national security; to empower the individuals of this country to assume personal responsibility for their own futures; to strengthen the sense of community in America -- to make our diversity a cause of celebration and unity, not division;

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and to change the way government works for ordinary citizens.

Unless we can do the last thing, we cannot achieve the other three. Why is that? Well, one of the reasons we have so much economic opportunity today is that we reduced the budget deficit. You couldn't reduce the budget deficit and not hurt the public interest unless you're Reinventing Government.

We want to empower individuals. One of the things that we did with our empowerment program is, through the Department of Education, to completely reform the college loan program so that 20 million Americans now with outstanding loans are eligible to refinance them with longer repayment schedules at lower interest rates. And starting this year, large numbers of new students will be able to do the same thing. We couldn't afford to do that except we actually save money by doing it by converting the old expensive, cumbersome student loan program into at least largely a direct loan program and increasing our ability to recover delinquent loans, which is dramatically increasing.

If you want to strengthen the American community, people have to feel like we care about each other. If every place there is a disaster people think that FEMA has failed them, it's hard to say they're part of an American community. But from the people in California who suffered from the earthquakes and the fires, the people all up and down the Mississippi River that were flooded out last summer, to the people in the Southeast that suffered drought last year and floods this year, I think they will tell you that FEMA is on the job.

Yesterday the Vice President mentioned national service. It is not a government bureaucracy; it is a movement that the government has made possible. None of this would have happened if we hadn't had a serious approach to Reinventing Government. And none of that would have happened if we hadn't reinvented the relationship between the President and the Vice President. (Applause.)

Dome people take it as a sign of weakness that I try to get the most out of everybody that lives around here or works around here -- (laughter) -- and that I try to find people who do things better than I do. I thought that was my job. The Vice President --whether it is leading our efforts in the environment, to develop a clean car, or performing with such superb leadership to get a compromise at the very important Cairo Conference, dealing with Reinventing Government or difficult foreign policy issues -- is plainly the most active, productive, constructive Vice President in the history of this republic. And that is a very important thing. (Applause.)

Historically, this argument about government that politicians had was something designed to play into that feeling I just gave you when you all chuckled, when I said most folks think government would mess up a one-car parade. For example, when we had meetings on our health care reform initiative, people would come in opposition; and they would say, I don't want government getting into this -- I'm afraid government will mess up my Medicare. (Laughter.) We actually had people say this sort of visceral thing. So any politician worth a flip can figure out how to develop four or five one-liners that will make 90 percent of the voters shout hallelujah.

The problem is that this debate has normally stopped at the rhetorical level. Politicians garner the votes; government grows in a sort of piecemeal fashion; government employees and the citizens get more frustrated every year, and real problems aren't solved. We had an idea that we could make government smaller, but also different -- that we could do more and cost less; that we could have more responsibility with less bureaucracy if we empowered the people who work for this government and paid attention to the people who pay for it. We didn't see government as the savior of America, but we knew

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our government couldn't sit on the sidelines in a period of such profound change. So we tried to develop a partnership that makes sense.

This vision is at the heart of everything we're trying to do. It's at the heart of the National Service Program, it's at the heart of the Crime Bill that we signed yesterday where we made a pretty good swap -- we would take all the savings from reducing the size of the federal government and just give it to the American people to make themselves safer on their streets, in their homes, in their schools.

This has been a very important endeavor. (Applause.) A lot of people were very skeptical when we began. But if you just look at what's happened in the time we've been in office, as evidenced by those charts over there, since I became President, the size of the federal work force has been reduced by 71,000 positions; in three years we'll have the smallest federal work force since President Kennedy was here to go with three years of deficit reduction in a row for the first time since President Truman was here. (Applause.)

The savings already enacted by Congress or undertaken by the Executive Branch will amount to $47 billion in this budget cycle, and we're on the way to saving $108 billion. Most of these savings will pay for the Crime Bill and help to put 100,000 more police officers on the street, 100,000 serious criminals behind bars.

There were those who said that these things would never pass through the Congress. But Congress has already enacted more than 20 bills that will save money and improve services by Reinventing Government, and 50 percent of the items needing congressional action are already pending in Congress, many with real bipartisan support.

I'm proud to announce some more good news today. At the General Services Administration, Administrator Johnson saved $1.2 billion by carefully reviewing construction projects that had been approved and not yet built; in other words, buildings we really didn't need. (Applause.) And just today, the GSA is announcing it saved $23 million simply by managing the government's motor pools more efficiently.

Today, the Secretary of Defense set a goal to cut in half the time it takes to complete internal business processes from hiring workers to building new weapons systems. This is very important. Senator Glenn has worked for years on procurement reform. If we are going to maintain the national security at a time when we have to impose budget discipline, we must find ways to make these dollars go further; we can't simply abandon our technological lead, our readiness, our preparedness -- all the things that have been so carefully built up over the last 16 or 17 years.

At the Office of Management and Budget, Director-designate Rivlin tells me the federal government will offer buyouts to another 40,000 employees at the beginning of the new fiscal year next month. And next Tuesday the Vice President and I will release a report on the first-ever consumer service standards for the federal government. Over 100 agencies have prepared more than 1,700 specific pledges to the taxpayers of this country to improve the services that they provide. (Applause.)

I am more convinced now than ever that we have to keep doing this; that we have to make this Reinventing Government a permanent process; and that there are serious structural issues which still have to be addressed. Washington needs to work for ordinary, middle-class Americans. And in order to do that, we have got to find a way to open this process up so that the public interest can always

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overwhelm particular interest in matters of great importance.

That's why Congress must also finish the job it has begun -- passing a tough campaign finance reform bill, a lobbying reform bill, and the bill that requires Congress to live under the laws it imposes on the rest of Americans -- before the end of this session. (Applause.) All three of these actions have broad bipartisan support in both houses. Two of the bills have passed both houses and await conference resolution. The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly passed the third one. We need to move forward. These are actions that Americans deserve and demand, and they will help them to believe that the rest of these things are also occurring, as well.

Meanwhile, I assure you that we will be unrelenting in our efforts to continue Reinventing Government -- to give you a government that costs less, does more, empowers employees, and listens to the people who pay for it. We will measure our progress not only in terms of bills passed and money saved, but in terms of people better served.

You met some of those satisfied citizens today. We're committed to making a lot more satisfied citizens in the months and years to come. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr. President. I forgot to acknowledge the staff that's worked so hard at the NPR. And I won't acknowledge them all by name, but I want to acknowledge the leader of that organization -- Elaine Kamarck, who is right here. (Applause.)

Thank you all for coming.

END11:08 A.M. EDT

Distribution:

TO: Margaret M. Suntum
TO: Carolyn Curiel
TO: Gabrielle M. Bushman
TO: David M. Kusnet
TO: edowd@esusda.govzens today. We're
committed to making a lot more satisfied citizens in the months and years to come. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr. President. I forgot to acknowledge the staff that's worked so hard at the NPR. And I won't acknowledge them all by name, but I want to acknowledge the leader of that organization -- Elaine Kamarck, who is right here. (Applause.)

Thank you all for coming.

END11:08 A.M. EDT

Distribution:

TO: Margaret M. Suntum
TO: Carolyn Curiel
TO: Gabrielle M. Bushman
TO: David M. Kusnet
TO: edowd@esusda.gov@INET
TO: ttate@esusda.gov@INET
TO: greg.gibson@pressroom.com@INET
TO: tpr.info@pressroom.com@INET
TO: 1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\MWOLFE(A)MH1.JS.MIL@
TO: Dawn A. Alexander
TO: Steven A. Cohen
TO: Jeremy M. Gaines
TO: Arthur L. Jones
TO: David Leavy
TO: Kathy McKiernan
TO: APRIL K. MELLODY
TO: A. Victoria Rivas-Vazquez
TO: Virginia M. Terzano
TO: Lorraine A. Voles
TO: Nancy L. Ward
TO: Natalie S. Wozniak
TO: David B. Anderson
TO: Kenneth R Chitester
TO: C. Patricia Cogdell
TO: Carolyn Curiel
TO: David Dreyer
TO: Ernest D. Gibble
TO: Jonathan P. Gill
TO: Lisa Mortman
TO: Rica F. Rodman
TO: Lawrence J. Sampas

MORE

TO: Jess Sarmiento
TO: Laura D. Schwartz
TO: Joshua Silverman
TO: Richard Strauss
TO: 1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\JFREITAS(A)PAGATE.PA
TO: Lori E. Abrams
TO: Walker, Angelina
TO: Heather Beckel
TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein
TO: Elizabeth C. Bowyer
TO: Gabrielle M. Bushman
TO: Lisa M. Caputo
TO: Helen H. Dickey
TO: Rahm Emanuel
TO: Alexis M. Herman
TO: G. N. Lattimore
TO: Cynthia J. Lizik
TO: Mike Lux
TO: Doris O. Matsui
TO: Paul Meyer
TO: Ricki Seidman
TO: Douglas S. Sheorn
TO: Barry J. Toiv
TO: Carter Wilkie
TO: 1=US@2=WESTERN UNION@3=@5=EASYLINK@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOP
TO: 1=US@2=COMPUSERVE@3=CSMAIL@*ID\73030,21@MRX@EOPMRX
TO: Manager Infomgt
TO: 1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\USNWIRE(A)ACCESS.DIG
TO: wh-outbox-distr@clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET
TO: backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET
TO: BULLETIN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX
TO: MATT GELMAN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX
TO: 1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\USIA01(A)ACCESS.DIGE

E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E N T

15-Sep-1994 09:07am

TO: David M. Kusnet

FROM: Paul A. Deegan
National Economic Council

CC: Sylvia M. Mathews

SUBJECT: California

David:

Labor will get us the California employment information shortly.

According to 1993 Treasury estimates, almost 2.147 million families in California benefit from the EITC (29.7% of families). 218,777 taxpayers face higher rates.

pd

TO: Tom Epstein, The White House
FROM: Ben Sherwood
DATE: September 15, 1994
RE: President Clinton Remarks

Objectives

We hope the President will help with three objectives:

1. *A New Partnership*: The President needs an innovative, energetic teammate in California to help turn the economy around.

2. *Focus on the Los Angeles Basin:* The Southland needs a Governor who cares about its economy and its schools as much as President Clinton does.

3. *Kathleen Brown Has a Plan*: Credential Kathleen Brown's strategy and plan to create at least one million new jobs and revitalize California's schools.

Talking Points for President Clinton

✓ During the first 19 months of my administration, we've created 4.2 million jobs nationwide and 2.1 million in the first eight months of this year.

✓ We've been working hard -- and there's a lot more work to do right here in California.

✓ To turn California's economy around, we need problem solvers -- not finger pointers. We need job creators -- not letter writers.

✓ Right now -- California's Governor is my biggest pen pal -- blaming every imaginable problem and every one of his failures on Washington.

✓ If Pete Wilson spent as much time fixing California's problems as he does writing me letters -- California would be in a lot better shape than it is today.

✓ Let's face it: California needs a Governor who fights for change and for California's families. And I need a California partner -- not a pen pal -- to help break the gridlock and solve the problems that matter most to our families.

✓ You know more than anyone -- Los Angeles needs a Governor who doesn't just show up to cut ribbons and open freeways.

✓ You know more than anyone -- Los Angeles needs a Governor with an action plan to revive the Basin's economy. And Los Angeles needs a Governor to turn its schools around and make them safe for kids to learn.

✓ I'm here to tell you that Kathleen Brown will be that Governor.

✓ I've read her plan -- and it's full of great ideas to create at least one million good new jobs. She has a specific strategy and plan for the Los Angeles Basin -- to create the jobs and industries of the future -- like advanced ground transportation and environmental technologies.

✓ Kathleen Brown understands the difference between McDonald's jobs and McDonnell-Douglas jobs. Pete Wilson -- who vetoes defense conversion bills and middle class college loan bills -- doesn't get it.

- ✓ Kathleen Brown understands investing in education is the key to the future. Pete Wilson -- who tries to cut billions from school budgets -- doesn't get it.

- ✓ Kathleen Brown understands that we've got to cut the size of government and give more value to taxpayers. Pete Wilson -- who runs chronic $3 billion deficits and gives tax breaks to the wealthiest 1 percent -- doesn't get it.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND

Kathleen Brown's Record

- During the California's worst economic times since the Great Depression, Kathleen Brown has earned a record $4 billion for California taxpayers through her smart management of the state's investment portfolio.

- Kathleen Brown has sold a record $12 billion in voter-approved bonds, building schools, hospitals and prisons, creating more than 200,000 jobs.

- Kathleen Brown has launched innovative new programs to give loans to small businesses, help first-time homebuyers, and assist businesses in complying with environmental regulations.

Key Kathleen Brown Economic Proposals

- Launch a "California Performance Review" to cut government waste, streamline bureaucracy and reorganize state government -- *modeled on Vice President Gore's reinventing government initiatives.*

- Launch a "Worldclass Workforce Development Program" in California by consolidating and streamlining the state's 23 different training programs that cost more than $3 billion. *Modeled on the Clinton Administration's Reemployment Act*.

- Promote "Green Economic Growth" with initiatives to create an advanced ground transportation manufacturing and labor training network across California; commit the state to purchase clean fuel vehicles; and create a market-based incentive program to stimulate the manufacture and purchase of cleaner, more fuel efficient cars that exceed minimum legal requirements.

- Offer a targeted "New Jobs Tax Credit" of up to 25 percent of new wages. *Modeled on the Clinton/Gore -- Mandate for Change proposal.*

California's Economy under Pete Wilson

- Since Pete Wilson took office in January 1991, California has lost 550,000 jobs -- one-third of all the jobs lost in the United States over the past three years.

- Since Pete Wilson took office, 62,000 businesses have failed in California -- equal to New York, Florida and Texas combined.

- California's August unemployment rate was 8.9 percent unemployment -- nearly 3 points above the national average. California's unemployment rate is the highest of the 11 big industrialized states.

- In LA County, the unemployment rate was 10.3 percent. 456,000 people in Los Angeles are jobless. More than 1.3 million Californians are unemployed.

- Over all, California has the second weakest economy in the nation -- ahead only of Oklahoma -- according to Kemper Securities' *Statewide Economic Trend Indicator Analysis*.

Other Facts about California Under Pete Wilson

- California's classrooms are the most crowded in the nation -- ranking 51st out of 51 (including the District of Columbia).

- California has the largest number of people without health insurance in the United States.

- California has the third highest murder rate in the nation -- behind only New York and Louisiana.

###

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Personal (Partial) (1 page)	09/07/1994	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting
OA/Box Number: 8169

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton]/Kathleen Brown 2 9/18/94 [2]

2012-1004-S
ms549

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- 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.

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

- 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]

[001]

September 7, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: TOM EPSTEIN

SUBJECT: BROWN CAMPAIGN

Brown's campaign began with great promise and a big lead over a year ago, and is now on the ropes from the determined and effective Wilson assault centered on the divisive issues of crime and illegal immigration. [redacted] P6/b(6) She performed well in her primary debates, however, giving hope for her October encounters with Wilson. At the moment, her message is too conservative to fire up base constituencies, but still not tough enough for many swing constituencies. She clearly needs a defining issue as well as a defining moment to break out of the box Wilson has built around her.

Brown's problems are both substantive and technical. [redacted] P6/b(6) Alarmingly, her favorability scores are as low as Wilson's. In addition, her paid media is mediocre, especially on positive themes. Her latest attempt to unite her disparate positions uses the theme, "fighting for the middle class." While that might work if there were meat on the bones, to date her advertising has not delivered the goods. Even more ominous, she has spent substantial amounts of money on television during the summer without gaining any ground. Wilson has held his fire and will undoubtedly outspend her in the fall. On the positive side, her free media team is good and she is assembling a strong and well targeted field operation that could put her over the top if she can solve her message problems.

Her principal issues are economic development, crime, education, and government reform. She stakes out conservative positions on most issues, but pledges to avoid fee increases on college students and opposes Proposition 187, the illegal immigration initiative.

While she ridicules Wilson's economic record, her proposals are not that dissimilar from his. Her policy is heavy on tax credits and capital formation. Her proposals are compiled in a book she will mail to one million households soon. She also has developed regional economic plans tailored to each media market, an innovative and potentially effective way to distinguish herself as a hands-on economic manager. She has promised to convene a Clinton-style economic summit in Los Angeles soon after the election.

She engaged in a summer-long battle with Wilson over the death penalty and crime, and did reasonably well under the circumstances. She explained her opposition to the death penalty

But, we believed that introducing a skeleton bill that did not give the public and the experts an explanation of how these reforms would work would be irresponsible. In any event, if we had laid out a skeleton bill, we would undoubtedly have been attacked for being too superficial and not well-grounded.

<u>Where are the Radical Social Engineers?</u>

Critics of the President's initiative painted his bill as a radical document. In fact, its employer mandates were borrowed from Richard Nixon and a host of mainstream groups; its premium caps came from a bill sponsored by moderates such as Senators Danforth and Kassebaum and Congressmen such as Representatives McCurdy and Glickman and its large mandatory alliances came from the bill sponsored in 1992 by Senators Breaux and Boren and Representatives Cooper and Andrews.

Those elements and the central focus of universal coverage remain popular with the public to this day. In a recent Washington Post/ABC poll, universal coverage is favored by 77 percent of people and employer mandates by 72 percent. Government cost controls are favored by 75 percent of the public.

So why then, did Members who had themselves introduced these proposals later come to denounce them and press for different solutions? Why did a plan with moderate foundations and widely supported elements become viewed by many as a politically unworkable albatross?

we made some mistakes

Several reasons..... some of them within our control, many of them outside of it. Timing and unforeseen congressional events led to missed opportunities and a hardened political environment. The length of the bill and misperceptions about the process fueled people's fears about government intrusiveness and complexity. And perhaps most importantly, deep-pocketed opponents and their endless negative ads, heaped upon a President beleaguered by orchestrated personal attacks and other divisive legislative battles, created a poisoned atmosphere with an already ambivalent public. Though support for the core elements of the plan remained high, the public came to distrust any reform with the label "Clinton plan".

DELAY AND THE LOSS OF MOMENTUM

The first problem we encountered was the loss of momentum occasioned by the need to delay the release of the President's health plan. When the President took office, he appointed a health care task force with a 100-day deadline to produce a health plan which the President could take to Congress by the end of May. Initially, the President, with advice from Congressional leaders contemplated including the health plan in his first budget along with his economic plan. This had a number of advantages. It would not be subject to a filibuster in the Senate, thus requiring only 51 votes to pass. Tying it to his economic plan would allow the President to ask for just one vote, albeit a big and difficult one from allied Democrats. It would ensure that the program moved quickly and did not bog down in

for Governor
KATHLEEN BROWN
Restore the California Promise

1

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tom Epstein
FROM: Ben Sherwood
DATE: September 7, 1994
RE: First Lady Remarks

Here are some bullet points for the First Lady's remarks. Please let me know if you need more.

Of course, the campaign theme is "Restore the Promise for Middle Class Families." Under this umbrella, Kathleen is a "fighter for middle class families" and will be "a governor on your side." She pledges to give middle class families "the fair share they deserve."

By contrast, Wilson breaks his promises to middle class families and keeps his promises to the wealthy and big business. He raised taxes a record $7 billion, borrowed a record $7 billion dollars, gave $800 million in tax breaks to the wealthiest 1 percent -- and <u>still</u> has a $3 billion deficit.

Our objectives for the First Lady's remarks are (1) to establish the President's need for a partner in California to bring about much needed change; and (2) to credential Kathleen Brown on education and the economy as a fighter and leader for California's middle class families.

Kathleen Brown's Record

- During the California's worst economic times since the Great Depression, Kathleen Brown has earned a record $4 billion for California taxpayers through her smart management of the state's investment portfolio.

- Kathleen Brown has sold a record $12 billion in voter-approved bonds, building schools, hospitals and prisons, creating more than 200,000 jobs.

- Kathleen Brown has launched innovative new programs to give loans to small businesses, help first-time homebuyers, and assist businesses in complying with environmental regulations.

12233 W. Olympic Blvd. Suite 180
Los Angeles, CA 90064
tel: 310/207-7600 *fax:* 310/207-7612
INTERNET: katbrown@netcom.com

Key Kathleen Brown Economic Proposals

- Launch a "Worldclass Workforce Development Program" in California by consolidating and streamlining the state's 23 different training programs that cost more than $3 billion.
- Offer a targeted "New Jobs Tax Credit" of up to 25 percent of new wages -- modeled on President Clinton's *Mandate for Change* proposal.
- Launch a "California Performance Review" to cut government waste, streamline bureaucracy and reorganize state government. Obviously, this is similar to Vice President Gore's National Performance Review.

Key Kathleen Brown Education Proposals

- Launch a "JobReady" Program in *every* California high school to offer juniors and seniors the opportunity to take job training classes that will get them ready for the workplace.
- Put computers and new learning technology in California classrooms with a School Safety and Classroom Technology Bond Act.
- Send youths who bring weapons to class to tough, new bootcamp schools to learn discipline.
- Cut administrative spending by 13 percent and redirect $411 in savings to the classroom.

California Economy

- Since Pete Wilson took office in January 1991, California has lost 550,000 jobs and 62,000 businesses have failed.
- California has lost one job every three minutes that Pete Wilson has been in office. At the current rate of growth, it would take 91 years for California to recover the jobs lost since Wilson took office.
- The headline in the August 29 issue of *Business Week* sums it up: "Big Fizzle in California? What Economists Thought was a Recovery in the Golden State May Have Been Only A Mirage."
- California's August unemployment rate was 8.9 percent unemployment. In LA County, the rate was 10.3 percent. Some 1.4 million Californians are unemployed.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
LUNCHEON FOR KATHLEEN BROWN
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
SEPTEMBER 8, 1994

TALKING POINTS

[Joke: I was expecting to see Dan Quayle show up here at any moment. As you know, he's in town. And he's also talking about a woman named Brown].

[More jokes to come]

INTRODUCTION

Seldom have the stakes for Californians been as high as they are in the upcoming gubernatorial election. This state was once viewed as the Golden State, a land of settlers and pioneers who ventured West to take advantage of the opportunities California offered. For years -- even decades -- it was the envy of the nation. But today, with 1.4 million Californians unemployed, with 62,000 failed businesses in less than four years, with citizens losing jobs at the rate of one every three minutes, with a state deficit that now totals $3 billion, the Golden State has lost its lustre.

The economic stagnation in this state is not just a problem for those of you who live here. It's a problem for all Americans when the governor of the largest state in the union turns his back on hard-working families and runs the economy into the ground.

Our future prosperity as a nation depends on the future health and prosperity of this state. And that's why we need leaders here in California -- from the governor's mansion on down to the local councils -- who believe in progress, who believe in a partnership with the federal government to bring real change that will give Americans the security they deserve.

Fortunately for Californians and the nation, Kathleen Brown can and will be the next governor of this great state. And she can and will put California back in its rightful place on the map again.

IN WASHINGTON AND IN CALIFORNIA, THE IMMEDIATE TASK IS TO TURN AROUND TWELVE YEARS OF FAILED REPUBLICAN POLICIES

When the President came to Washington, he had to clean up the mess that resulted from 12 years of failed Republican policies. Some people said the President's goals were too ambitious, too difficult to achieve. But in just 20 months, his Administration has begun to put the nation's economic house in order and empower hard-working Americans once again to take control of their lives and their futures.

-- Under this Democratic President, we have cut spending by $255 billion dollars and are shrinking the workforce to its smallest size in 30 years.

-- This Democratic President already has won tax cuts for 15 million working families of modest incomes and made more than 90 percent of small businesses eligible for tax breaks. And he has pushed for flexible refinancing of college loans that will make a college education a realistic goal of countless Americans.

-- This Democratic President has made sure that Congress passed Goals 2000 legislation -- an historic measure that will help local school systems meet the test of educating children for the 21st century.

-- This Democratic President continues to fight for job retraining and school-to-work initiatives that will give all Americans a chance to fulfill their God-given potential in the workplace.

-- This Democratic President has won passage of the toughest, most comprehensive crime bill in the history of our nation.

-- This Democratic President signed the Family and Medical Leave Act that enables family members to meet their family obligations.

-- And this Democratic President has gotten us further along the path to health care reform than we have been in 60 years.

<u>WE NEED INSPIRING, COMMITTED LEADERS TO HELP RENEW THE AMERICAN DREAM FOR ALL OUR CITIZENS</u>

As the world gets more complicated and more competitive, we don't need leaders who are obstructionists. We don't need leaders who are willing to neglect the education of children -- the backbone of our future. We don't need leaders who are willing to jeopardize our future prosperity because they are more interested in protecting the very wealthy instead of ordinary working people.

In short, we don't need Pete Wilson as governor of California -- a governor who in less than four years has presided over 550,000 lost jobs, 1,600 fewer police officers, higher taxes on the middle class, higher tuitions, and a decline in academic progress among California public school students that is an embarrassment to the state.

We don't need any more Pete Wilsons. We need leaders who believe in the capacity of Americans to lead the world now and into the future. We need leaders who are not cynics, but visionaries.

Leaders like Kathleen Brown. Leaders who knows the meaning of partnership. Who know how to get the state's fiscal house in order. Who care about hard-working, middle class Americans who play by rules and deserve a fair shake. Who believe in investing in education and job training because those are investments in our future.

[TALK ABOUT EDUCATION REFORM IN ARKANSAS AND THE IMPACT IT HAD ON INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS AS WELL AS ON THE STATE'S ECONOMY]

KATHLEEN BROWN IS A VISIONARY WITH A PROVEN TRACK RECORD

During the worst economic times since the Great Depression, Kathleen Brown earned a record $4 billion for California taxpayers through her intelligent management of the state's investment portfolio.

She sold a record $12 billion in voter-approved bonds to build schools, hospitals, and prisons, and create more than 200,000 jobs.

She launched innovative new programs to give loans to small businesses, help first-time homebuyers, and assist businesses in complying with environmental regulations.

Kathleen Brown cares about people who work hard, take responsibility, and want to make something of the opportunities they receive.

Kathleen Brown is fighter -- for economic progress, for education, and for safe and secure communities.

###

SEPT. 7, 1994

TO: HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FROM: LISSA MUSCATINE
RE: JOKES FOR CALIFORNIA TRIP

Mark Katz, Alan Mandel (a good friend of Mary Steenburgen in LA), and I have come up with the following California jokes to go along with one about Quayle I wrote at the beginning of your remarks for the Kathleen Brown lunch. These may or may not work, but hopefully one or two will appeal to you.

QUAYLE (variation on the one in your remarks)

I fully expected to see Dan Quayle show up here at any moment. He is scheduled to give a speech in San Francisco today and it seems he still hasn't stopped talking about a woman named Brown. At least we Democrats are talking about a real person.

CALIFORNIA

-- Californians have a reputation for being a little weird and crazy . . . as opposed to those level-headed Republicans back East who think Oliver North ought to be in the Senate.

-- California is a like a second home to this Administration. In fact, we've been more visible here than your own governor.

REPUBLICANS

-- If Tony Bennett left his heart in San Francisco, I hope whoever finds it sends it to Bob Dole [Pete Wilson].

-- It's time to retrofit Republican governors and senators for new careers

-- Republicans are after the hearts, minds, and wallets of hard-working Americans

-- Republicans have become masters of the disinformation superhighway

PETE WILSON

-- Someone once said Pete Wilson was the best governor California ever had. But who cares what Pete Wilson thinks.

-- Californians can weigh Pete Wilson's broken promises on the Richter scale.

-- Three strikes and you're out has new meaning when it comes to Pete Wilson -- mayor, senator, and governor.

-- This state has had it's share of fires, floods and earthquakes. You don't need a second term of Pete Wilson as governor to add to the list of disasters.

###

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDE

16-Sep-1994 04:33pm

TO: David M. Kusnet

FROM: Michael Waldman
Office of Communications

SUBJECT: hrc on cfr

* We have seen, in the battle over health care, that our governm work for the middle class if narrow, well-funded interests continue to national interest. Newsweek estimated that special interests spent $3 block or gut health reform. We will never get the change we need if w change our political system itself. That's why we are pushing to finis enact tough campaign finance reform legislation, legislation to requir disclosure of lobbying activities, and legislation to require Congress the laws they pass for everyone else.

for Governor
KATHLEEN BROWN
Restore the California Promise

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tom Epstein

FROM: Ann Hollister

DATE: September 15, 1994

RE: Kathleen's dinner on Sunday, September 18th

BACKGROUND

Kathleen's dinner on Sunday evening at Twentieth Century Fox is officially sold-out! But, don't worry we're still taking reservations! We expect to raise $1,500,000 and plan to seat as many people as the fire marshall will allow -- approximately 1500 people.

WHAT'S HAPPENING BEFORE THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES

The evening will begin at 6:00 p.m. with a cocktail reception (open to all guests) on "Mulberry Street". You may recognize this -- it's the "NYPD Blue" set. Kathleen will attend the entire pre-reception and work the room until shortly before the President arrives.

We will begin escorting people to Sound Stage 8 (the site of the dinner) at 6:30 p.m. It's about a five-minute walk. We hope to have them all seated by 7:20 p.m. In an attempt to seat this large crowd we have asked saxophonist Tom Scott to play the national anthem at 7:15 p.m.

John Garamendi has agreed to serve as the master of ceremonies. He will introduce elected officials prior to President Clinton arriving and announce the entrance of the President and Kathleen. We expect quite a few elected officials including Senator Dianne Feinstein, Willie Brown, Bill Lockyer, Gray Davis, Tom Umberg, Kathleen Connell and Tony Miller. I've attached a complete list.

12233 W. Olympic Blvd. Suite 180
Los Angeles, CA 90064
tel: 310/207-7600 fax: 310/207-7612

THE HEAD TABLE

Upon arrival President Clinton and Kathleen will proceed directly to the head table. The following guests are seated at the head table:

Governor and Mrs. Evan Bayh
John Garamendi
Bill Press
Barbra Streisand and guest
John and Rebecca Moores -- Live in Texas and Carmel. John created the software used by all the major oil companies. He is currently negotiating to buy the San Diego Padres.
David Geffen
Herb and Diane Simon and their guest, Marion Williamson
Bruce and Judi Stern -- Garment industry. Own LA-headquartered company, SWAT/FAME.
Bill and Star Lerach -- Trial lawyer
Gary and Kathi Cypres -- Owns several businesses including Central Store chain in Southern California.
Chase Mishkin -- Writer. Feminist.

THE PROGRAM

Attached is a summary copy of the latest timeline prepared by the White House and Brown advance staffs. Our goal is to begin the program by 8:05 p.m. and conclude by 9:10 p.m.

VIP RECEPTION

We have invited Kathleen's major donors ($25,000 and up) to a "dessert" with President Clinton in the Commissary immediately following the dinner. The Commissary is adjacent to Sound Stage 8. Members of the Brown staff will direct them to the Commissary entrance.

We are desperately trying to limit this reception to around 100 guests. I've attached a list of expected attendees. The Commissary will be set-up receiving line style and a photographer will be present.

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Dianne Feinstein
Speaker Willie Brown
Senate President Pro Tem Bill Lockyer
Statewide Candidates:
- Gray Davis
- Tom Umberg
- Kathleen Connell
- Tony Miller

Congresswoman Lucille Roybal Allard
State Senator Tom Hayden
State Senator Teresa Hughes
State Senator Herschel Rosenthal
Assemblywoman Dede Alpert
Assemblywoman Marguerite Archie-Hudson
Assemblywoman Debra Bowen
Assemblywoman Denise Moreno Ducheny
Assemblywoman Martha Escutia
Assemblywoman Barbara Freidman
Assemblyman Terry Friedman
Assemblyman Mike Gotch
Assemblyman Burt Margolin
Assemblywoman Diane Martinez
Assemblywoman Juanita McDonald
Assemblyman Willard Murray
Assemblywoman Grace Napolitano
Assemblywoman Hilda Solis
Assemblyman Richard Polanco
LA City Councilman Richard Alarcon
LA City Councilwoman Laura Chick
LA City Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky

KATHLEEN BROWN DINNER
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1994
PROGRAM

6:00 p.m.	Cocktails on "Mulberry Street" (all guests invited).
6:50 p.m.	Kathleen proceeds to Sound Stage 8 (site of dinner). Works room until President arrives.
7:40 p.m.	State Insurance Commissioner John Garamendi welcomes guests and introduces elected officials.
7:45 p.m.	President Clinton scheduled arrival time. Kathleen and President Clinton enter room together and proceed to head table.
8:10 p.m.	John Garamendi speaks briefly and introduces Governor Evan Bayh.
8:15 p.m.	Governor Evan Bayh introduces Kathleen.
8:20 p.m.	Kathleen speaks and introduces President Clinton.
8:40 p.m.	President Clinton speaks.
9:10 p.m.	Program concludes. President Clinton and Kathleen Brown work rope line and proceed to Commissary for VIP reception.
9:20 p.m.	VIP guest photo opportunity with President Clinton and Kathleen.
9:50 p.m.	President Clinton departs.

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR CALIFORNIA, 1995 - 2000
(Revised 8/22/94)

Source: Senate Judiciary Committee

LAW ENFORCEMENT

* 100,000 POLICE -- Guaranteed minimum of $44 million -- more than 500 police officers at $75,000 per officer.

** Given California's share of the population and the additional $6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, California should expect a total of about $900 million over the next 6 years.

** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 10,200 police officers. At least 15% -- $135 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in California.

* PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS -- $629 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated $629 million is possible if California meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.

* BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS -- $1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including California's $44 million annual share.

* RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS -- $8.7 million for drug and crime enforcement in California's rural areas.

* DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- California's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:

** $1,000,000,000 -- Drug Cou[illegible] programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated $119 million for California -- enough for about 59,500 offenders over six years.

** $320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and

** $200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated $24 million for California).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

* LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT -- $216 million in direct grants to cities and towns in California. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.

* VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT -- $89 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; $39 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and California can apply for a share of $500 million in several discretionary programs.

* AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN -- $96 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in California.

* DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS -- $31 million to treat up to an estimated 28,100 drug-addicted prisoners in California prisons over the next 6 years.

* LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT -- $57 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:

  ** ANTI-GANG GRANTS -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.

  ** MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.

  ** BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

  ** TRIAD -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.

  ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.

  ** VISITATION CENTERS -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.

** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.

** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.

* DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:

** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- $626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.

** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- $270 million to extend lines of credit of up to $2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.

** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- $45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.

** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- $4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

California has been hit especially hard by the recent recession in which the state lost over 600,000 jobs, many related to reductions in federal defense spending. The Clinton Administration has aggressively worked to cushion these losses:

- **From January 1993 to April 1994, the Administration directed $7.2 billion in discretionary spending to California, to areas such as mass transit, housing, defense conversion, worker retraining, and small business loan guarantees.**

- **The Administration responded with speed, flexibility, and creativity to meet the demands of earthquake victims, and has identified $11.9 billion for earthquake recovery efforts--more federal aid than for any other recent disaster.**

In addition, Congressional passage of the President's economic plan in the summer of 1993 dramatically cut the deficit and helped lay a foundation for economic renewal. Evidence is mounting that the State of California is showing signs of recovery:

DURING THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1994, EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN CALIFORNIA HAVE STABILIZED, CONFIRMING THE IMPRESSION OF MANY ECONOMISTS THAT THE CALIFORNIA ECONOMY IS POISED TO TURN AROUND-- IN FACT, CALIFORNIA GAINED ALMOST 30,000 JOBS IN JULY

THE HELP WANTED INDEX IS UP BY 19 PERCENT UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: A leading indicator of employment demand, the help wanted index has increased by 18.8 percent in the Pacific Region, which includes California, since President Clinton took office. This follows a 50 percent decline in the help wanted index between 1989 and 1992.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE UP 51 PERCENT SINCE PASSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN: Consumer confidence in the past three months is 50.9 percent higher in the Pacific Region than during the same period one year ago.

NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS UP 10 PERCENT IN CALIFORNIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: The rate of new business incorporations in California is 10 percent higher under President Clinton than in 1992, following average declines of 11 percent per year over the previous four years.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CALIFORNIA HAVE DROPPED BY 5 PERCENT UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: Conditions for existing businesses are improving as well. The rate of business failures in California fell by 5 percent under Clinton compared to 1992, after average increases of 22 percent per year over the previous 12 years.

BANKRUPTCY FILINGS IN CALIFORNIA ARE ALSO DOWN UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: Likewise, the number of bankruptcy filings fell by 3.4 percent in 1993, following average increases of 11.2 percent per year from 1981 to 1992.

August 30, 1994

HOME SALES IN CALIFORNIA ARE UP 6 PERCENT UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: Sales of existing homes are up 6 percent under President Clinton compared to 1992, following average declines of 6.6 percent per year during the previous four years.

AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATIONS ARE UP 4 PERCENT IN CALIFORNIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: New motor vehicle registrations were up by 3.7 percent in 1993, compared to average annual declines of 6.5 percent during the previous four years.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA: PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ECONOMIC PLAN

- **$10,800 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN CALIFORNIA:** By 1998, the national debt will be **$691.7 billion** lower than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's $10,800 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in California.

- **10 TIMES MORE CALIFORNIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE:** As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 2,146,915 working families in California will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 218,777 wealthiest taxpayers in California.

- **TAX CUT FOR 178,917 SMALL BUSINESSES IN CALIFORNIA:** The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. About 178,917 small businesses in California are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the next five years.*

- **4,959,000 CALIFORNIA 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 approximately 4,959,089 workers in California, and protects the jobs of 297,914 workers in California who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

- **1.65 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS:** Approximately 1.65 million California borrowers -- 1.16 million current borrowers and 490,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- will be able to take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating their guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some of these borrowers will benefit from lower interest rates, and they will all benefit from a greater range of repayment options, including income contingent repayment. In addition, the new student loan program will save U. S. taxpayers $4.3 billion over five years.

September 7, 1994

AMERICA'S IMMIGRATION POLICY: STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S BORDERS
ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO
September 17, 1994

I have come to talk to you about an important issue that is on the minds of many Californians today. That issue is immigration. Illegal immigration is a very serious problem, and no region of this country has been harder hit by the influx of illegal immigrants than California.

We are a generous nation and welcome legal immigrants from around the world. But many Americans, and in particular those in California, are now worried that illegal immigrants may threaten our peace and prosperity. Immigration policy -- long left to a small circle of policy-makers in Washington -- is now the subject du jour in city council meetings, partisan political debates, and radio talk shows. However, demagoguery and hyperbole have often replaced rational discussion. It is time to refocus the debate in California and in the nation and talk about an immigration policy that makes sense.

Today, on Citizenship Day, I have come to talk to you about the Clinton Administration's immigration policy - a policy that is firmly rooted in this nation's historic traditions but based on the realities of today. I want to tell you about the Clinton Administration's immigration priorities to shut the door on illegal immigration and keep the door open to legal immigration; I want to tell you about the early results of our efforts to intensify our presence on the border, the new initiatives we are launching in California and our broader strategy to reduce incentives for illegal immigration.

We are pushing harder and working faster to address this problem than any administration in history. California and its industries profited from an open-door policy to immigration for decades. The problem of illegal immigration in this state was created over the course of the last thirty years and it simply will not be solved in one.

But I will tell you this: In the last 18 months, this administration has laid out a long-term and short-term strategy for cracking down on illegal immigration at our borders. Our strategy is designed to work now <u>and</u> to have staying power over the course of years. It is not a quick fix that will provide photo opportunities for November and backfire in December. I can't describe it in a 30-second soundbite, but what I will describe is an aggressive and sensible approach to cracking down on illegal immigration.

I was in San Diego a year ago. I saw thousands of people amassed on the South side of the border waiting unabashedly to cross illegally into the United States; a Border Patrol that was so thin that the agents already knew as they started their shifts that they faced a losing battle; and equipment that was so outdated that one would have thought we had traveled back to the 1950's. The border and our Immigration and Naturalization Service was suffering from decades of neglect. Few elected officials perceived this as a major problem. Together with President Clinton, and the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Doris Meissner, we immediately determined to take action. When I got back from California we launched a serious multi-year plan to strengthen enforcement on the border.

In the past, our limited border enforcement and the lure of jobs in the U.S. sent a mixed message to those who considered coming to this country illegally. Now, our message is clear: it is wrong to come to this country illegally. It is wrong to tear and climb through a hole in our border fence, to hide in a truck and try to sneak across the border, to use a fake passport or visa to gain entry, or to run across the border and try to evade the Border Patrol.

Last year, agents who should have been on the line were sitting behind desks. Today, support personnel and automation has freed up agents to catch illegal immigrants and smugglers.

Last year, agents filled out forms by hand. Today, we have an automated case processing system-called ENFORCE.

Last year, agents were sidelined due to broken-down vehicles. Today, our agents are equipped with 174 new all-terrain vehicles.

Last year, agents could not communicate with each other or with law enforcement about the location of illegal aliens. Today, they are outfitted with advanced radio equipment.

Last year, the border was dark, making it easy for aliens and smugglers to hide. Today, miles of lighting have increased agents' effectiveness.

Last year, criminals assaulted and robbed innocent people regularly on the border. Today, border violence is down over 50 percent and we have taken back the night from the smugglers and criminals.

Last year, our own Border Patrol agents and the people of California wondered whether we would provide the resources for an effective border control strategy. Today, we have a strategy in place that has begun to produce results. The number of apprehensions along the San Diego border has gone down 20 percent compared to August last year.

This was just a start. When the President signed the Crime Bill last week he delivered to the INS the tools it has needed for decades to do the job we have been expecting it do. He delivered monies to buy new equipment. He delivered funding to hire new agents. And he delivered tough new immigration and criminal laws.

It is with this groundwork laid, with these new resources at our disposal, that I am pleased to announce that we are now ready to launch a new initiative: Operation Gatekeeper. Gatekeeper is the strategic piece we need to plug the holes at the border and make the border impenetrable to illegal crossing.

Operation Gatekeeper is designed to be as fully effective in California as our highly successful "Hold the Line" operation has been in El Paso. And we expect to achieve the same results: a secure border that stops illegal entry. It is a plan that is specifically tailored to California.

Unlike El Paso, San Diego poses challenges beyond just deploying more agents on the line. The illegal traffic in El Paso is largely made up of daytime commuters and casual crossers; the terrain is flat and bound by a river -- which is why our strategy of simply bringing agents forward to the line has been so effective.

By contrast, in San Diego we must battle smugglers and long distance travelers at night who are crossing canyons and mountains. Here we must strategically use fencing, lighting and agents to channel aliens to key crossing areas that we will now close. In Operation Gatekeeper, we will deploy new agents in tiers to stop illegal traffic through these corridors. This plan will achieve the goal we have for the entire Southwest border -- demonstrated so effectively in El Paso: prevention through deterrence.

Here's how Operation Gatekeeper will work:

First, we are going to move the necessary personnel into place to effectively block the crossing areas by hiring and redeploying agents.

In the next 100 days, we will add 220 newly trained and redeployed Border Patrol agents to the line in San Diego. With these new forces and the new agents added to the line since we started our efforts, the San Diego border will be fortified with nearly 400 more agents than it had just a year ago.

And even more are on the way. The Crime Bill and the October 1 Fiscal Year budget will pay for 700 more Border Patrol agents in the next fiscal year. We will place these new agents in the areas of greatest need all along the Southwest border -- California, as well as Arizona and Texas -- which many smugglers and border crossers have come to view as side doors into the State of California.

Within one year, we will have augmented the number of agents on the line in San Diego by over 60 percent.

We will further increase our agent force on the line by testing the use of agents who are currently assigned to the San Clemente or Temecula checkpoints.

Second, we will complete the lighting on every single sector of the border that needs to be lit. This will cover 1.5 miles to what is known as the "soccer field". Illumination along key areas of the border will further deter crossers, help our new agents detect more aliens trying to cross illicitly, and continue to reduce border violence.

Third, the days when the border can serve as a revolving door for illegal immigrants are over. Beginning October 1, in San Diego, we will fingerprint every illegal alien we apprehend. This new fingerprinting policy will help us crack down on criminal aliens, track those who repeatedly break our immigration and criminal laws, and help us measure the effectiveness of Operation Gatekeeper. In December, we will activate new technology to implement fingerprint data with our computerized tracking system.

Fourth, we will crack down on alien smugglers who make a profit in the trafficking of human misery. In the next 50 days, we will be using new authorities under the Crime Bill to prosecute alien smugglers in Southern California. Anyone who tries to smuggle an alien into the United States for commercial gain can now be sent to prison for up to 10 years. If anyone dies in the smuggling attempt, we now have the authority to seek the death penalty against the alien smuggler.

Fifth, we are moving forward with a plan to implement a dedicated commuter lane at the Otay Mesa Port-of-Entry similar to what is already in place in the Pacific Northwest. This new commuter lane will expedite the smooth flow of legitimate, legal traffic across the San Diego border, and under NAFTA this flow becomes even more critical for the state. This Administration, together with the state's congressional delegation, successfully pushed for congressional authority to open a commuter lane.

Finally, the Federal Government will begin, for the first time ever, to help pay the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens who have committed crimes in California. Congress appropriated $130 million in FY 1995 and the Crime Bill authorizes $1.8 billion over six years to underwrite the cost of criminal alien incarceration. By December 31, we will send California the first down payment on its share of this money. According to a recent study, California incurs over 70 percent of the total costs expended by numerous states to incarcerate criminal aliens. The State will receive a sizeable portion of the $130 million available in the coming fiscal year, and we expect California to receive even greater funds in coming years.

We will further reduce the costs associated with criminal aliens with an expanded program to deport criminal aliens from California's prisons. Over the course of the next year, we will expedite the deportation of 6,000 criminal aliens -- almost double the 3,600 aliens removed from the State a year ago.

This funding will augment unprecedented levels of federal aid that California will be receiving to defray the costs associated with immigration. President Clinton requested an increase in his FY 1995 budget of over $2.5 billion in the resources going to reimburse California for educational, health, and other programs servicing immigrants -- compared with that requested by President Bush in his FY 1993 budget request.

Let me assure those of you here today, the residents of California, and the entire nation, that we are committed to the success of the Operation Gatekeeper I have just detailed, and to the success of our strategies along the entire Southwest border. We <u>are</u> securing our nation's borders, we are aggressively enforcing our immigration laws, and we are doing it <u>now</u>. We will not rest until the flow of illegal immigrants across our Southwest border has stopped.

I will return to California next year to observe first-hand the successes that will result from the newly invigorated and professionally equipped Border Patrol, the deployment of our fingerprinting program, updated equipment and new technologies, and the vigorous enforcement of our criminal and immigration laws to crack down on smugglers and criminal aliens.

I plan to follow the progress of our strategies along the entire Southwest border very carefully. To assure their success, I have asked Commissioner Meissner to visit the border monthly during this key period of implementation. We will also convene a series of community forums with local, state, and federal officials, representatives of law enforcement, and community leaders from across the Southwest border region to discuss the progress of our border enforcement operations.

In addition, we are seriously considering implementing a land border crossing fee similar to fees already collected at all airports. Later this month, the Commission on Immigration Reform, headed by former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, plans to recommend the initiation of such a fee, with all funds to be used <u>at the border</u>: for additional enforcement tools and to facilitate and promote legal crossing.

Border enforcement is, however, only one dimension of our immigration policy. We must also reduce the incentives for illegal immigration. We are working to aggressively enforce our employer sanctions laws. It is incumbent on state and local governments to do their share to reduce incentives that draw illegal aliens to our land -- most particularly by enforcing labor standards and working with the private sector to eliminate job opportunities for undocumented workers.

We recognize that the root causes of illegal immigration are international in scope and require foreign policy answers. Therefore, we are working to restore democracy in countries that abuse human rights. We are also striving to improve economic conditions in neighboring states. For example, we are working closely with the Government of Mexico to implement the North-American Free Trade Agreement and to otherwise address the problem of illegal immigration.

We will be unwavering in our commitment to fighting illegal immigration. At the same time we will stand firm in support of legal immigration. Ours is a land of immigrants. As George Washington said in 1783: the "bosom of America is open to receive not only the opulent and respectful stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and religions, whom we shall welcome to a participation of all our rights and privileges. . ."

Whether your ancestors came from Sicily or Saigon, Vilma or

Vienna, the Yucutan or Uruguay, or Dakar or Denmark, as mine did, they most likely struggled for many years before becoming settled in this country. It is easy today to look back, at browning photographs of grandparents and great grandparents, or in the museum at Ellis Island, and romanticize about the early immigrant experience. But every group of immigrants -- the Irish in the 1840s, the Russians and Poles in the 1890s, the Chinese and Japanese in the 1920s -- were met with anxiety, and even hostility, from those who were already here. Yet, throughout every generation in our nation's history, immigrants arriving from all parts of the world continue to contribute to the greatness of this land.

This year, we worked hard to secure funding in Congress to educate the immigrant community about how to become naturalized citizens and the benefits of citizenship. On the occasion of Citizenship Day, we are honored to have with us four individuals who have ended their long journey to this country this week by becoming American citizens. I would like to acknowledge the following new American citizens:

Sylvie Catherine Vizard, a native of France who settled in California in 1983. Ms. Vizard has two children and is a psychologist. She counsels families at the Early Childhood Center;

Hilarion Torres Lambaren, a native of Mexico who immigrated to California at the age of 20 to seek opportunity and build a life in America. After 15 years of hard work, he and his brother have built a successful engineering business;

Chukwuma Paul Mbagwu, a native of Nigeria who came to the United States as a student and is now an accountant for St. Mary's Medical Group; and

Chief Petty Officer Pete Ganguangco, a native of the Philippines, who has served in the United States Navy for the past 14 years. Now as a United States Citizen, Chief Ganguangco will be eligible to earn a commission as a Naval Officer.

We welcome you as citizens and are grateful for the contributions you have made and will continue to make in your communities, professions and families. America promises you the opportunity, justice, and freedom upon which this nation was founded.

In closing, let us reaffirm today that our immigration policy is not about hate or fear of those from other countries. It is not about the color of anyone's skin, cultural traditions, native tongue, or accumulated wealth. It is about protecting law and order; protecting those who are living here legally, working hard and playing by the rules. It is about the American dream and making it a reality for as many people as possible. Please join us in our effort to fight illegal immigration and with equal zeal to fight the bigotry and prejudice that fear of immigrants can breed.

Thank you.