

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	From Michael Lufrano re: Final Baltimore-New York-Boston Manifest (6 pages)	10/27/1993	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Paul Richard
OA/Box Number: 2450

FOLDER TITLE:

[Briefing Books-Presidential Trip to Baltimore, Maryland and New York, New York,
October 28, 1993] [Book 2]

2019-0846-S

rs3279

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]

Paul Richard

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
and
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

Thursday, October 28, 1993

STAFF COPY

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1993

FINAL

SCHEDULER:

GRACE GARCIA

HOME: 202-244-4796

OFFICE: 202-456-7560

WHCA PAGER: 4076

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-7560

WHCA PAGER: 4208

PRINCIPAL EVENTS:

- * **Health Care event - Baltimore, MD**
- * **Interviews - Baltimore, MD**
- * **Event with Dinkins - New York, NY**
- * **Wall Street Journal event - New York, NY**

WEATHER:

Washington, DC

Partly cloudy, breezy, and cool; minimum temperature 42 to 47;
maximum temperature 56 to 61; wind northwest at 10 to 18 knots

New York, NY

Mostly cloudy becoming partly cloudy by afternoon; minimum
temperature 43 to 48; maximum temperature 53 to 58; wind northwest
to north at 8 to 15 knots

Baltimore Advance Team:

Team Member	Team Assignment	WHCA Pager	Cell #	SKYPAGE pin
Kathy Roth	lead	4431	202-494-9757	883-5772
Mike King	site			
Trevor Neilson	site			
Collier Andress	site			
Sam Myers	press	4430		

New York Advance Team:

Team Member	Team Assignment	WHCA Pager	Cell #	SKYPAGE pin
Kirk Hanlin	lead	4108	202-494-9939	
Stephanie Owens	site			
Stacey Locke	site			
Lee Gournades	site			
Kara McGuire	press	4429	202-494-9730	
Allegra Wilde	press			
Ashley Adams	motorcade			

New York Contact Numbers:

Contact Number	Direct Dial	From White House *96+
Staff Advance Phone	212-421-7541	31220
Staff Advance Fax	212-421-7540	
Staff Hotel Phone	212-355-3000	
Staff Hotel Fax		
Press Advance Phone	212-421-7620	31224
Press Advance Fax	212-421-7593	
Signal Operator	212-980-4477	31000
Meet Me Conference	202-757-2104	

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1993
FINAL**

tha

JOG

8:00 am-
9:00 am

PRIVATE MEETING
RESIDENCE
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

9:00 am-
9:15 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake

9:15 am-
9:30 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake

9:30 am-
9:45 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Roy Neel

10:00 am-
10:05 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Katie McGinty

10:15 am-
10:30 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Bob Rubin

10:30 am-
11:00 am

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

NOTE TO STAFF: Staff accompanying the President to Baltimore should walk to the Ellipse and arrive there no later than 11:00 am. Helicopters will depart at 11:20 am.

Vans will depart from the West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base at 2:30 pm for staff accompanying the President to New York. Please be assembled at 2:15 pm. Staff driving themselves to Andrews should arrive there no later than 3:00 pm.

Baggage call is at 12:00 noon outside of OEOB 89 1/2.

11:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart White House via motorcade en route Ellipse
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Ellipse via Marine 1 en route Johns Hopkins helipad
[flight time: 25 minutes]

11:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Johns Hopkins

12:00 pm-
12:55 pm **HEALTH CARE EVENT**
GYMNASIUM
Newton White, Jr., Athletic Center
Johns Hopkins University
Remarks: David Kusnet
Staff Contact: Julia Moffett
OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, the First Lady, and stage guests
- William Richardson, President, Johns Hopkins University, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Jim Block
- Jim Block, Chairman, Johns Hopkins University Hospital, makes brief remarks and introduces Robbye McNair
- Robbye McNair, medical student, makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces **the President**
- **The President** makes remarks, works ropeline, and departs

1:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady proceed to holding room

1:05 pm-
1:30 pm **LUNCH / MAKEUP AND BRIEFING** for interviews
HOLDING ROOM A
Johns Hopkins University
Staff Contacts: Melanne Verveer, Christine Heenan

1:35 pm-
2:40 pm **INTERVIEWS**
HOLDING ROOM B
Johns Hopkins University
Staff Contact: Kim Hopper
[see briefing book for details]

NOTE: The First Lady will be conducting interviews with media from Pittsburg, PA, Columbus, OH, and National Public Radio.

1:35 pm- San Antonio media
2:05 pm

2:10 pm- Miami media
2:40 pm

2:50 pm- PHOTO OP with local police
2:55 pm TARMAC

2:55 pm- PHOTO OP with volunteers and drivers
3:00 pm TARMAC

NOTE TO STAFF: Staff returning to White House should proceed to motorcade.

3:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Johns Hopkins via Marine 1 en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 30 minutes]

3:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

3:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force 1 en route John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, NY
[flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]

4:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, NY

5:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, via motorcade en route Electric Industries Center
[drive time: 20 minutes]

5:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Electric Industries Center and proceeds to hold

5:35 pm- **HOLD**
5:45 pm PRESIDENTIAL HOLDING ROOM

5:45 pm-
6:45 pm

DEMOCRATIC UNITY RALLY
AUDITORIUM
Electric Industries Center
6735 Parsons Boulevard
Remarks: David Kusnet
Staff Contact: Joe Velasquez
OPEN PRESS

- Gov. Cuomo (tba) makes welcoming remarks and introduces Mayor Dinkins
- Mayor Dinkins makes remarks and introduces **the President**
- **The President** makes remarks, works ropeline, and departs

7:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Electric Industries Center via motorcade en route Waldorf Astoria Hotel
[drive time: 25 minutes]

7:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Waldorf Astoria Hotel and proceeds to hold

7:25 pm-
7:30 pm

PHOTO OP with local police
HALLWAY, 19TH FLOOR

7:30 pm-
7:50 pm

HOLD
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE

NOTE: Amb. Albright will greet **the President** in the holding room.

8:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Wall Street Journal event site

8:00 pm-
8:45 pm

WALL STREET JOURNAL 2ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON THE AMERICAS
EMPIRE ROOM
Waldorf Astoria Hotel
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel
OPEN PRESS during remarks

- Peter Kann makes welcoming remarks and introduces **the President**
- **The President** makes remarks, works ropeline, and departs

8:50 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Waldorf Astoria Hotel via motorcade en route John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, NY [drive time: 30 minutes]
9:20 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, NY
9:20 pm- 9:25 pm	PHOTO OP with volunteers and drivers TARMAC
9:30 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, NY, via Air Force 1 en route Boston Logan International Airport, Boston, MA [flight time: 50 minutes]
10:20 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Boston Logan International Airport, Boston, MA
10:30 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Boston Logan International Airport, Boston, MA, via motorcade en route Park Plaza Hotel [drive time: 20 minutes]
10:50 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Park Plaza Hotel
BC RON	PARK PLAZA HOTEL 64 ARLINGTON STREET BOSTON, MA 02126 (617) 426-2000

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

**SPEECH TO THE MEDICAL COMMUNITY
AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY**

DATE: October 28, 1993
TIME: 12:00-1:00 pm
LOCATION: Newton White Jr. Athletic Center
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore
FROM: Julia Moffett

I. PURPOSE

This event is intended to continue the momentum from the delivery of The Health Security Act of 1993 to Congress yesterday. This speech, to an enthusiastic audience of over 1000 people, is the public counterpart of yesterday's event at which you will hold up a copy of the Report to America as opposed to delivering the actual bill. In addition to signifying a new phase of this debate, your remarks are intended to convey three things: 1) we have a plan; 2) our plan is both universal and comprehensive and we will not accept a final plan which is not; and 3) we have listened to and incorporated advice and experience from the medical community which we now challenge to get involved in the debate which will follow.

II. BACKGROUND

The medical community at Johns Hopkins provides an ideal group to speak to following the delivery of the health care legislation to Congress yesterday. Johns Hopkins is identified as providing and training ground for some of the best quality health care in the country. The audience, a mixture of students from the schools of Medicine, Nursing, and Hygiene and Public Health, and health professionals from the Johns Hopkins Hospital have thought about and worked hard for health care reform. The undergraduates, although not all pre-med, are more attuned to health care issues than most undergraduates you would find.

This event is being held on the main undergraduate campus of Johns Hopkins University so that the largest audience possible could be accommodated. The audience is still largely comprised of people from the medical community.

History--The University

Johns Hopkins University was founded in 1876 and was the first university in the Western Hemisphere modeled on the European research institution, where research and the advancement of knowledge were integrally linked to teaching. The university is named for its initial benefactor, Baltimore merchant Johns Hopkins, whose \$7 million bequest was evenly divided to finance the establishment of both the university and the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The university enrolls 15,865 full and part-time students on three campuses. About 27% of the undergraduate students from this campus go on to medical school. Johns Hopkins ranks first among U.S. universities in receipt of federal research and development funds.

History--The Medical Complex

The Johns Hopkins Medical Complex includes the schools of Medicine, Hygiene and Public Health and Nursing as well as the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The School of Medicine created the first modern medical curriculum, including bedside patient care and laboratory research. It was recently ranked #2 (behind Harvard) by the 1993 U.S. News and World Report's Annual rankings. The School of Medicine is also the largest recipient of National Institutes of Health research grants to medical schools.

The School of Hygiene and Public Health is renowned for contributions to preventive medicine worldwide and ranks first among all public health schools in research support from the federal government.

The School of Nursing was one of the first to develop community-based coursework which takes students to transitional housing sites, homeless shelters, and inner-city schools. Hopkins has the only Peace Corps Fellows Program in nursing in the country.

U.S. News & World Report has also rated the Johns Hopkins Hospital the best hospital in America. The hospital has grown from its original 220 beds to more than 1,000 and is now the centerpiece of a larger, comprehensive health care organization, The Johns Hopkins Health Care System. The system, formed in 1986, also includes the Francis Scott Key Medical Center, a Baltimore facility with 315 acute-care beds. A 420,000 square foot Johns Hopkins Outpatient Center opened in 1992 adjacent to Johns Hopkins Hospital to consolidate and enhance outpatient treatment. Other elements of the health system are the Johns Hopkins Geriatrics Center, a chronic hospital and nursing home of 255 beds; Johns Hopkins Medical Services Corporation; a 19-site ambulatory care practice; and Johns Hopkins Home Care Group, which provides home health services and equipment.

(Many faculty from the Medical School and health professionals from the Johns Hopkins Hospital have been involved in the work of the Health Care Task Force and subsequent drafting of the legislation. More detailed information is attached.)

III. PARTICIPANTS

Stage/Program

The President

The First Lady

Johns Hopkins University President William Richardson

Johns Hopkins Hospital President and CEO, Dr. James (Jim) Block

Johns Hopkins Medical Student Robbye McNair

The Audience

The audience is comprised of 1100 people. Over half of them are students, faculty and medical professionals from the schools of Medicine, Nursing, and Hygiene and Public Health and the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The remainder are undergraduate students. Political VIPs from the Baltimore area will also be present.

VIPs not in the program

Congressman Ben Cardin and Mrs. Myrna Cardin
Mayor Kurt Schmoke (greeting, but not staying for event)
Dr. Michael Johns, Dean of Johns Hopkins Medical School

(VIPs on attached lists. Bios of participants in the speaking program also attached).

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * You and the First Lady will arrive by helicopter and will be greeted at the arrival by **Mayor Kurt Schmoke** and **Dr. Michael Johns**, Dean of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.
- * You will proceed into the Athletic Center where you will be greeted by **Congressman Ben Cardin** and his wife, **Myrna**, Johns Hopkins Hospital President and CEO, **Dr. James (Jim) Block**, Johns Hopkins Medical student **Robbye McNair**, and Johns Hopkins University President **William Richardson**.
- * After a brief meet and greet, the platform party will be escorted to the stage.
- * You and Mrs. Clinton will then be announced and will proceed onto the stage for the following program:

William Richardson, President of Johns Hopkins University, welcomes
Dr. James Block, President of Johns Hopkins hospital delivers brief remarks
Robbye McNair, medical student, gives remarks and introduces Mrs. Clinton
Mrs. Clinton delivers brief remarks and introduces you
You deliver remarks
- * You may choose to work the rope line upon your departure.
- * You and Mrs. Clinton proceed to your holding room for lunch, make-up and briefing for the subsequent roundtable interviews on health care.

V. PRESS PLAN

This event is open press.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks are on the attached cards.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION OF SPEAKERS

WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, M.D.

William Richardson has been the 11th President of the Johns Hopkins University since July 1990.

Nationally known as a health policy expert, Dr. Richardson has published extensively and is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and a Fellow of the American Public Health Association. He has been appointed by Governor William Donald Schaefer to head an important commission created by Maryland's health care reform law, the Health Care Access and Cost Commission. Dr. Richardson received his MBA and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago School of Business and then served on the faculty. He served for 13 years at the University of Washington as successively, a faculty member, chair of the Department of Health Services, Associate Dean of the School of Public Health, and Graduate Dean and Vice Provost for Research. In 1984, he became Executive Vice President and Provost of Pennsylvania State University.

JAMES A. BLOCK, M.D.

James Block has been President and CEO of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Johns Hopkins Health System since July 1992.

Dr. Block co-authored the Maryland health care legislation that recently passed the Maryland General Assembly, and served on the Clinton health care transition team. In 1979, he was named President of the Rochester Area Hospitals Corp., a nine hospital consortium formed to develop new reimbursement systems and coordinate hospital planning in Rochester, NY. During his presidency, the consortium's efforts to control costs resulted in a \$4.8 million Medicare surplus under an approach he calls "managed cooperation" which depends on collaboration between hospitals, physicians, insurers, corporations and labor. After medical school, Dr. Block served as associate director of the Community Health Service of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration of the U.S. Public Health Service, where he was responsible for developing programs for community, migrant, and rural health centers, group practices and the Appalachian Health Program.

ROBBYE McNAIR, Medical Student

Robbye McNair is a fourth year medical student pursuing a joint degree from the School of Medicine and the School of Hygiene and Public Health. She is from the Mississippi Delta and intends to return there to practice after earning her degree.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

**JOHNS HOPKINS PARTICIPANTS IN ADMINISTRATION'S
HEALTH-CARE REFORM EFFORTS**

James A. Block, M.D., President and CEO, The Johns Hopkins Hospital and Health System
Carol Gray, Ed.D., Dean, School of Nursing
Michael E. Johns, M.D., Dean, School of Medicine
William C. Richardson, PH.D., President, The Johns Hopkins University
Alfred Sommer, M.D., Dean, School of Public Health

Faculty

Gerard Anderson, Ph.D.
Claudia Baquet, M.P.H.
Nancy Baum, M.P.H.
Thomas Champan, M.P.H.
Karen Davis, Ph.D.
Judith Feder, Ph.D.
Richard Frank, Ph.D.
Howard Goldman, M.D.
James Hadley, M.H.S.
James Harris, M.D.
Marsha Lillie-Blanton, Sr. P.H.
Susan Mather, M.D., M.H.S.
Fitzhugh Mullan, M.D.
Vincente Navarro, M.D., Dr. P.H.
Tricia Neuman, M.H.S.
Thomas Plaut, Ph.D., M.P.H.
Dena Puskin, Sc.D.
John Saxton, J.D.S.
Nicole Simmons, M.H.S.
Walter Stark, M.D.
Jonathan Weiner, Dr. P.H.

Students

Marjorie Ross
Michele Manowitz
Felicia Bloom

**The President of the United States
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md.
October 28, 1993**

o Acknowledgements [Dr. Michael Johns, Dean of the School of Medicine, who was part of the Saturday Morning Working Group, consisting of leaders of academic health centers who advised our Health Care Task Force; others].

Introduction/Johns Hopkins

o I am proud to be here at Johns Hopkins. You set a national standard for medical education and research and service to your community, including treating needy people without regard to their ability to pay.

o America has the finest doctors in the world -- and part of the reason is our academic health centers. They are the guardians and guarantors of quality, training doctors and health care professionals and serving our communities. Our Health Security Act strengthens academic health centers and funds their research.

o And I am proud to be here with so many people who are, or soon will be, on the frontlines of health care. Doctors and nurses; professors of medicine and students of medicine -- you know as well as anyone what is at stake in the great health care debate.

Historic Moment/Need for Change

o Yesterday, I presented Congress with the Health Security Act, the most detailed and most comprehensive health care reform in history. The purpose behind everything we are doing -- our Health Security Act, our plan to fight crime and drugs, and our efforts to educate and train our workers -- is to give our people the security they need to meet the challenges of the future.

o We now begin a new phase in the national discussion about health care. Congress and the country have a plan to discuss and debate.

o When I presented this plan to Congress, I said: "Let us measure [this plan] against the current system and the cost of doing nothing." Those of you who are on the front lines of health care -- you know as well as anyone the human and economic costs of doing nothing:

-- You know as well as anyone that millions of Americans are just a pink slip away from losing their health insurance and one serious illness away from losing their savings.

-- You know as well as anyone that millions more are locked into their jobs, for fear of losing their health insurance, and hundreds of thousands more are locked into welfare, for fear of losing Medicaid.

-- You know as well as anyone that 37 million Americans -- most of them working people and their little children -- have no health insurance at all. You know as well as anyone that, every month, 100,000 people permanently lose their health insurance.

-- You know as well as anyone that those without health insurance often have to wait until small problems become big ones, and then they end up in hospital emergency rooms, with their costs paid by the rest of us.

-- You know as well as anyone that our medical bills are growing at twice the rate of inflation, that the United States spends over a third more of its income on health than any other nation on earth, and that causes many of our companies severe disadvantage in global competition.

o And you know as well as anyone that the system we have now is the most complex, the most bureaucratic, and the most costly on earth. You know the most expensive thing we can do is do nothing.

Preserve what is right/fix what is wrong

o I believe with all my heart and soul that, as I said when I took the oath of office, "There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America." Our plan preserves what is right with American health care. America is blessed with the world's finest doctors and nurses, the best hospitals, the most advanced medical technology, and the most promising research on the face of the earth.

o Our plan is a uniquely American solution. It builds on the existing private sector system of insurance based on the workplace. It uses market forces to improve quality and hold down costs. Of all the plans that have been offered, ours requires the least dramatic change in how most Americans get their care.

o Most of all, our plan protects the American people's cherished right to choose our own doctors. Under our plan, all workers would have more choices in the kind of health care they receive, without charging employers more for the workers having the option to make that choice.

o But, just as we must preserve what is right with our health care, we must fix what is wrong -- the pervasive insecurity, burdensome paperwork, wrongheaded incentives, and excessive costs.

Secure/Universal/Comprehensive

o [Holds up Report] The Health Security Act is detailed and comprehensive. We will discuss and debate many points. But let me be clear about this: The Health Security Act guarantees every American comprehensive health care benefits that can never be taken away. That is the bill I want to sign. That is my bottom line. I will not support or sign a bill that does not meet that standard. That is what the American people deserve and demand.

o We must guarantee true health care security. The Health Security Act means: if you lose your job, you're covered. If you move, you're covered. If you leave your job to start a small business, you're covered. If you get sick or a member of your family gets sick, you're covered. And, if an insurance company tries to drop you for any reason, you're still covered, because that will be illegal.

o That is what insurance was intended to be, not to exclude the sick or those who might become sick, but to protect all of us when we need it most. And that's why we must settle for nothing less than universal and comprehensive coverage. We will never fix what is wrong with our health care system until we cover every man, woman, and child in this country. And we must cover them with comprehensive benefits, not just a bare bones package.

o Our plan offers comprehensive benefits comparable to what most Fortune 500 companies provide their employees, including primary and preventive care. The Health Security Act will cover people for hospital care, doctor visits, emergency and lab services, and diagnostic services like Pap smears and mammogram and cholesterol tests. We will provide a broad range of preventive services, including regular checkups and well baby visits. We must keep our people well, not just treat them after they get sick.

o Universal coverage is not only an ethical imperative; it is a practical necessity. If we are ever going to get rid of the mountains of paperwork that are smothering American medicine, we need universal coverage, so that every American has a Health Security Card and every American can fill out the same simple health insurance form.

o If we are ever going to control the cost of health care, we need universal coverage. As long as tens of millions of Americans are uninsured; as long as some companies do not insure their employees, while their competitors do; as long as many are forced to wait until minor medical problems become serious problems; as long as many end up getting health care in the most expensive place of all, the emergency room -- the rest of us are going to keep paying higher hospital bills and higher insurance premiums. Cost shifting is a major problem, and our plan tackles it problem by covering everyone and demanding responsibility from everyone.

What It Means for Doctors

o To those of you who are doctors and medical professionals: you did not join this profession because you want to fill out forms. You joined this profession because you want to help people. And our plan makes sure you can help and heal.

o In recent years, it has become more difficult for you to help and to heal -- when care is discontinued because of the fine print on the insurance forms; when frivolous lawsuits are brought against qualified physicians; and when doctors spend more time doing paperwork than at the bedsides of their patients.

o Our plan restores what is best about American medicine. This plan will guarantee that every patient who walks in your door is covered. This plan means you will no longer worry about the fine print on insurance policies. This plan replaces multiple claims forms with simplified standard forms for all payers. This plan will make sure you are paid to keep your patients healthy as well as treat them when they're sick. This plan reforms the medical malpractice system to protect you against frivolous lawsuits.

o Most of all, we are all Americans. I ask you to take more responsibility as a citizen of your community and your country.

-- I ask you to join the great national debate about health care. You can be sure Congress will hear from the representatives of the narrow interests. It is up to each and every one of you to make sure Congress hears from ordinary Americans who care about the national interest.

-- And it is up to all of us to change some behaviors in this country that threaten our lives and our wellbeing and drive up our health care costs. We have higher rates of AIDS, of excessive smoking and drinking, of teen pregnancy, and low birthweight babies than almost any advanced nation. We have to take more responsibility for ourselves.

-- This is the only country in the world where teenagers walk the streets with semi-automatic weapons, better armed than the police. We have to stop that. And we have to stop the breakdown in our families and our communities, so that our young people have something to say "yes" to, as well as something to say "no" to.

o Together, we can take responsibility for our own lives, for our families, for our communities, and for our country. We can begin a new era of security for every American.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John Hart, Deputy Assistant to the President
for Intergovernmental Affairs

DATE: October 26, 1993

SUBJECT: Health Care Reform in Maryland and the Health
Security Plan

I. Background

Maryland's approach to health care reform is incremental. During the 1993 session, the Maryland General Assembly instituted small group reforms which are designed to guarantee access to health insurance coverage for small employers and stabilize their rates through the use of market forces. As well, the Assembly established a 7-member Health Care Access and Cost Commission. (See below) This Commission is charged with formulating a comprehensive standard health benefit plan, establishing a health care data base (effective July 1, 1993), developing a standardized system for processing claims, and performing other oversight functions that will aid in cost containment.

Maryland's reforms respond to the needs of the 3/4 of Maryland's uninsured population who work in small businesses or are the dependents of those who work in small business. These reforms do not guarantee universal coverage. (See attached materials for further information on Maryland's reforms.)

- * Dr. William C. Richardson, with whom you will be meeting, is the Chairman of the Maryland Health Care Access and Cost Commission. As you know, he is also the President of Johns Hopkins University.

II. Comparison to the Health Security Plan

Similarities:

Security

- * Like the Health Security Plan, the Maryland reforms of 1993 require insurers to offer a comprehensive standard benefits package to all insured.

Simplicity & Savings

- * Through the introduction of an electronic claims clearinghouses that will gather and process all claims and explanations of benefits, the Maryland reforms seek to reduce administrative costs and simplify the system.
- * The Health Care Cost Commission will help to reduce insurance rates by establishing a payment system that provides a framework for the determination of the ultimate price for health care services. (The market determines the final price.)
- * The state has a successful, longstanding all-payer hospital regulatory system that has been in place since 1977, and is also known for pioneering, aggressive regulation of managed care.

Differences:

Security

- * Maryland's reforms guarantee universal access, they do not guarantee universal coverage.

Savings

- * The new payment system will set values for services and providers, but the actual price will depend on what individuals negotiate directly with insurers. The Maryland Assembly did not establish alliances to negotiate prices.

MARYLAND

I. STATE CHARACTERISTICS

DEMOGRAPHICS

(Source F)

4,781,468 -- 1990 Total state population
9.3% -- 1990 Population below poverty
11% -- 1990 Rural population

1991 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

(Source D)

7.7% -- Population covered by Medicaid
11.9% -- Population covered by Medicare
76.3% -- Population covered by Private Payers
13.1% -- Population uninsured

NONELDERLY POPULATION WITH SELECTED SOURCES OF HEALTH INSURANCE (Source G)

71.5% -- 1992 Population with employer coverage
5.1% -- 1992 Population with other private insurance
76.5% -- 1992 Total population with private insurance

MEDICAID

377,000 -- Medicaid Recipients in 1992 (source A)
\$ 1,612,000,000 -- Medicaid Payments in 1992 (source A)
\$ 4,276 -- Medicaid payment per recipient in 1992 (source A)
50 -- FY 1993 FMAP (source H)
15.6% -- FY 1992 Medicaid Expenditures as a percentage of State expenditures (Source J)

AFDC PAYMENT LEVELS BASED ON PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY

(source C)

39.1% -- Threshold for an AFDC family of three as a percentage of the 1992 national poverty level of \$11,570

185% -- Threshold for Pregnant Women family of three as a percentage of the 1992 national poverty level of \$11,500

MANAGED CARE

13 -- HMO's in 1992 (source B)
24.2% -- 1992 Percent of population in HMO's (source B)
23 -- 1990 Operational PPO's (source E) Legislation:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

LOCAL MEDIA INTERVIEWS; SAN ANTONIO AND MIAMI

DATE: Thursday, October 28, 1993
TIME: 1:35 - 2:40 pm
LOCATION: Johns Hopkins University
Hall of Fame Room
FROM: Kim Hopper
Jess Sarmiento
Office of Media Affairs

I. PURPOSE

You will be conducting interviews with reporters from the San Antonio and Miami media markets to discuss the importance of your Health Security Act to both areas.

II. BACKGROUND

Background on Participants:

Television, print and radio reporters from the San Antonio and Miami media markets are invited to Baltimore to talk to you about your Health Security Act.

You will be interviewed exclusively by reporters from the San Antonio media market for the first time during your Administration, although several reporters attending your budget briefing for the Texas press corps during reconciliation.

Miami television reporters also participated in a state press conference at the White House with you in March as part of your defense conversion plan announcement. You were interviewed by Tom Fiedler of the Miami Herald on Air Force One en route from Washington to Miami in August. The Miami Herald will be represented at this interview by Paul Anderson.

Background on Issues:

Please refer to attached memos for additional information on Texas and Florida, including:

Texas and Florida Economic Update
Texas and Florida Health Care Briefings
Texas and Florida NAFTA Briefings
NSC Briefing on Cuba and Haiti

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Dee Dee Myers, Press Office
Dave Anderson, Office of Media Affairs
Jess Sarmiento, Office of Media Affairs
Technical Crew

San Antonio Reporters:

Chris Marrou, Anchor, KENS-TV (CBS)
Gary Martin, San Antonio Express-News and Standard
George Jennings, WOAI Radio

Miami Reporters:

Michael Putney, WPLG-TV (ABC)
Mark Londner, WSVN-TV (FOX)
Jose Diaz Balarte, WTVJ (NBC)
Alina Mayo-Azze, WLTV-TV (Uni)
Stanley Miller, WCIX-TV (CBS)
Paul Anderson, Miami Herald
Oscar Haza, WQBA Radio (Spanish and English)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1:00 - 1:30 pm	Briefing and Makeup, Holding Room
1:30 pm	Proceed to Hall of Fame Room for Interviews
1:35 - 2:05 pm	Interview with San Antonio Media
2:10 - 2:40 pm	Interview with Miami Media

V. PRESS PLAN

Closed to press other than participants.

VI. REMARKS

None provided. Begin with brief introductory remarks and open to questions.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Paul Deegan
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background Information on the Texas Economy

This memorandum presents background information about current conditions and issues in Texas. It addresses (i) economic conditions in the state, (ii) issues of major concern in the state, and (iii) Administration programs that will help the state.

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN TEXAS

- During the latest recession, Texas fared better than the nation as a whole.
- The September 1993 unemployment rate was 6.6% — down from 7.7% a year ago.

II. PRESSING ISSUES IN TEXAS

- *NAFTA* -- Exports to Canada and Mexico reached \$22.3 billion in 1992, supporting over 200,000 jobs. From 1987–1992, Texas' exports to Mexico grew by 140%, while exports to Canada grew by nearly 75%. (Source: USTR)

Texas' Exports to Mexico, 1987–1992 -- Thousand \$ (Source: DoC)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total Exports to Mexico	6,465,000	18,839,000	190%
Electric & Electronic Equipment	2,113,000	4,112,000	95%
Transportation Equipment	484,000	2,704,000	459%
Industrial Machinery & Computers	832,000	1,988,000	139%
Primary Metal Industries	214,000	1,546,000	622%
Chemical Products	503,000	1,023,000	104%

- **Manufacturing Sector Fairly Stable** -- According to DoC, Texas lost 2,200 manufacturing jobs (net) from 1989-1992.

Net Change in total employment in manufacturing (Texas, 1989-1992):

- transportation equipment, excl. motor vehicles	(-15,000 jobs)
- motor vehicles and equipment	(-4,000 jobs)
- chemicals and allied products	(+6,000 jobs)
- fabricated metal products	(+5,000 jobs)
- machinery & computer equipment	(+3,000 jobs)

- **Oil & Gas Industry** -- According to DoC, total employment in oil and gas extraction fell from 412,000 in 1982 to 263,000 to 1991 -- a loss of 149,000 jobs
- **Base Closure** -- As a result of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendations, Texas will gain over 1,000 military jobs and nearly 800 civilian jobs.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
Largest Losses		
NAS, Dallas	-1,400 jobs	-250 jobs
Bergstrom AFB	-0 jobs	-625 jobs
Sheppard AFB	-135 jobs	-15 jobs
Largest Gains		
Carswell AFB	+1,700 jobs	+589 jobs
Red River Army Depot	+0 jobs	+737 jobs
Naval Station, Ingleside	+396 jobs	+7 jobs
NAS, Kingsville	+174 jobs	+73 jobs
Def. Distribution Depot, Red River	+2 jobs	+240 jobs
NAS Corpus Christi	+176 jobs	+19 jobs
Lackland AFB	+129 jobs	+22 jobs

- **Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP)** -- On October 22, you announced a number of early TRP award selections. The remainder of the winning projects will be announced in mid-November. Participants in Texas include:

Participant	City	Focus Area	Total Project Size*
Texas Instruments	Dallas	Electronics Design	\$40 million
Texas A&M	College St.	Mechanical Design	\$1.4 million
MC FLC	Brooks AFB	Technology Access	\$54 million
MCC	Austin	Manufacturing	\$19.1 million

* Federal share to be negotiated. Participants are partners in larger projects.

- **Construction Industry Starting to Coming Back** -- According to DoC, Texas gained over 25,000 construction jobs from 1989 to 1991 -- the state lost over 150,000 construction jobs between 1985 and 1989. Permit authorized nonresidential construction fell dramatically from over 35,000 buildings in 1985 to under 14,000 buildings in 1991.

III. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS THAT WILL BENEFIT TEXAS

According to Treasury estimates, based on a variety of demographic and economic data, your economic growth plan for Texas (1993-1998) includes the following:

- \$1,578 million investment in worker training and higher education;
- \$993 million investment in schools and children;
- \$1,123 million investment in housing and communities;
- \$967 million investment in health and AIDS research;
- \$1,477 million investment in highways, mass transit and environmental infrastructure;
- \$1,305 million in tax incentives for business investment; and
- \$2,528 million in tax credits for the working poor (EITC).

Expanded EITC (fully phased in)

Rep.	EITC Benefits	\$ (millions)	% Families	Higher Taxes
Andrews	46,100 families	80.9	31.6	3,000 families
Archer	28,700 families	50.4	19.1	11,300 families
Brooks	44,000 families	77.1	28.8	2,400 families
DeLay	27,700 families	48.5	18.5	5,100 families
Fields	36,700 families	64.4	24.6	4,800 families
Gonzalez	56,400 families	99.0	41.6	900 families
Green	58,200 families	102.1	44.6	470 families
Washington	60,900 families	106.9	46.0	1,700 families
STATE	1,441,100 families	2,527.6	32.9	90,100 families

- **Your Economic Growth Plan Will Create Jobs in Texas** -- Treasury estimates your economic growth plan will create nearly 880,000 new jobs from 1993-1996 -- almost 185% more than were created from 1989-1992.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John Hart, Deputy Assistant to the President for
Intergovernmental Affairs

DATE: October 27, 1993

Subject: Texas Health Care Reform and the Health Security
Plan

I. Background

Although Texas is not among the more progressive states in regard to health care reform, it has taken some steps toward expanding access to coverage.

The Governor's health Policy Task Force reported in 1992 that universal access reforms must take place on the national level. It pointed to the needs of pregnant women and children as a more appropriate focus for state-based reforms.

In 1993, Governor Anne Richards introduced three reforms: a child health initiative that expands existing school-based health services and guarantees immunization for all children in Texas; a hospital cooperative agreement act that makes it easier for hospitals to plan to share resources without running afoul of anti-trust laws; and small group market reform, regulating insurers to make it easier for small businesses to purchase insurance for their employees. The small group market reform introduced two approaches for pooling purchasing power. It creates a single (public) state insurance pool for employers to join, and it creates a second (private) mechanism for employers to form such associations independently, should they choose to do so.

A 1989 law specified expansion of family practice rotations in rural areas, and Texas was one of the first states to set goals (not a mandate) for the number of medical residency positions in family practice and primary care.

II. Comparison to the Health Security Plan

Similarities

Security

- * Like the Health Security Plan, the Texas reform recognize the importance of investing in the future and ensuring health care for its most vulnerable population: children.

Simplicity

- * Like the Health Security Plan, Texas' small group reforms seek to streamline the claims process by requiring insurance companies and health care providers to use standardized forms for claims billing.
 - (In Texas today, nearly 1,000 companies write over 30,000 different insurance plans in Texas. Each company and each plan can have a different form and procedure to process claims and billings. Eventually Texas plans to move to a single statewide electronic claims processing system.)

Choice & Cost

- * Like the alliances proposed in the Health Security Plan, Texas' purchasing pools are designed to increase consumer choice while controlling costs.

Differences:

Security

- * Texas does not introduce employer mandates, nor does it subsidize insurance for the unemployed. The Texas reforms do not provide universal coverage for all residents.

TEXAS

The Uninsured

- * Over 3.75 million Texans are without health insurance.
 - Nearly three fourths of those without insurance are workers or are in families of workers.
- * There are approximately 320,000 small employers in Texas, most of whom are unable to purchase health insurance for their workers.
 - A 1993 survey cited by the Governor's office shows that over half of these employers would like to offer health insurance if it were affordable or available.
 - Many small employers do not offer coverage because they cannot afford it, they cannot find it, or they are forced to drop it due to steep rate increases.

Reforms:

The Small Employer Health Insurance Availability Act

This act seeks to make health insurance more affordable and accessible to small employers, those with three to fifty employees. It establishes state wide purchasing coops with regional areas of operation through which small employers can band together to purchase health care coverage.

Other Small Group Reforms

- Guaranteed Renewal
- Portability
- Limits on Pre-Existing Conditions Waiting Periods
- Rating Bands
- Creation of a Re-insurance Pool
- Three Standard Plans

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL PUNKE
ERIC SENUNAS

DATE: OCTOBER 27, 1993

RE: TEXAS AND NAFTA

HOW TEXAS BENEFITS FROM TRADE WITH MEXICO

- Texas exports to Mexico almost **tripled** from 1987 to 1992, rising from more than **\$6 billion** to nearly **\$19 billion**. In 1992, **170,600** Texas jobs were supported by exports to Mexico.
- Top Texas exports to Mexico in 1992 were electric & electronic equipment (\$4 billion), transportation equipment (\$3 billion), industrial machines & computers (\$2 billion), primary metal industries (\$2 billion), and chemical products (\$1 billion).
- In El Paso, **Age Industries**, a small manufacturer of industrial products, has had to increase their work force by **40 percent** as a result of the demand in Mexico for their products. More than \$3 million of their total sales are exports to Mexico.
- Sectors showing strong growth in the last five years were oil & gas, lumber & wood products, and furniture & fixtures.

POLITICAL BACKDROP

- Of Texas' 30 members we show **15 yes, 3 leaning yes, 7 undecided, 4 no, and 1 leaning no**.
- In the Senate, both Hutchinson and Gramm are yes. Governor Richards is also yes.
- Border cleanup and immigration are some of the sensitive issues in Texas. Rep. John Bryant (D-5th) wants to be with us on NAFTA, but is undecided because his district is against it. He has asked if we could give him some cover on immigration, which is important to his district.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK GIBBONS, T.J. GLAUTHIER, MARCIA HALE, AND SYLVIA MATHEWS

SUBJECT: **Attached Briefing Memos on SSC**

Today, you, Mack and Secretary O'Leary will all meet with Governor Richards, at separate times, to discuss the Supercollider. In Mack's conversation he will focus on her political concerns. Secretary O'Leary will discuss Governor Richards' suggestions on what to do in Texas.

During your conversation you will inform the Governor of the good news we have:

- all the SSC funds for FY '94 are going to termination, Congress will complete that action today or tomorrow (see attached memo)
- DoE is sending representatives to Texas today to work with Texans to assess how best to proceed
- the White House will have a team to work with DoE to coordinate and cut red tape on issues surrounding the SSC
- DoE and OSTP will work with outside experts to examine the future direction of high energy physics.

Because the termination process involves 47 other states where 50% of the money and jobs go and there are legal issues involved in what contracts can be terminated, **at this time you will be unable to tell Governor Richards how much money Texas will get or the specifics of what will happen.**

Please see the first attached memo for further background and talking points. The second memo, from Secretary O'Leary adds some of her thoughts and reflects the state of play as of last week. Since then the B-factory problem with California has been solved.

Before your meeting at 4:00 we will brief you on the other two meetings.

cc: Vice President, Secretary O'Leary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MACK MCLARTY

FROM: T.J. GLAUTHIER, KEITH MASON, AND SYLVIA MATHEWS

SUBJECT: Summary of Richards/O'Leary Meeting

Governor Richards wants to go back to Texas and say that she accomplished three things:

- **Told the Administration that the Federal Government should make Texas whole** (High end Texas estimates \$600 million -- Administration estimates could be much lower). She wants to say that they listened and "are inclined to do that." We should be careful not to indicate any commitment.
- **Discussed the viability of a number of projects that could continue in Texas.** (see attached) She also wants a guarantee that no projects will move from Texas. There may be some projects that would stay, however, we should not preclude the possibility that some projects should be moved.
- **Told the President that, even though the bill does have other things in it that are important to Texas, he should threaten to veto the bill over the SSC.** (Secretary O'Leary said she would not recommend that action and the Governor said that she understood, but still needed to deliver the message.) Richards says that Bush threatened a veto in 1990, but not in 1992.

Other points Governor Richards made:

- She does not want a fight with the Administration and does not want to sue -- just wants the Federal Government to hold up its end of the bargain.
- She would like to say that at some time the federal government will reexamine the completion of the project.
- The Administration needs to work quickly to determine what will happen to the people working on the SSC. Secretary O'Leary agreed and said we will get answers to those questions quickly.

- She mentioned that she will not push to fill up the hole and that she helped prevent Texas Congress people from giving the Administration explicit instructions about how to use the funds.

Secretary O'Leary's response:

- DoE set up a team to handle critical issues
- Sending people from DoE to Texas right now to start the process of working out what to do
- Secretary O'Leary will go to Texas on November 11th to spend a day with Governor Richards and others on the SSC
- O'Leary said she would be "the Administration point person" on this issue. She will be a "soldier for Texas" (Note: Jack Gibbons will also be involved)
- O'Leary promised a telephone call a week from today with the names of all those involved in the SSC project.
- O'Leary also mentioned tactfully that current DoE estimates of making Texas whole were \$300 million instead of the \$600 million that Richards will mention to you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
October 27, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Paul Deegan
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background Information on the Florida Economy

This memorandum presents background information about current conditions and issues in Florida. It addresses (i) economic conditions in the state, (ii) pressing issues in the state, and (iii) Administration programs that will benefit the state.

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN FLORIDA

- The state has fared worse than the rest of the nation in the latest recession. Unemployment hit 8.8% in 1992 -- well above the national average.
- The September 1993 unemployment rate was 6.4% -- down from 8.7% a year ago.

II. PRESSING ISSUES IN FLORIDA

- *Base Closure* -- As a result of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's (BRAC) recommendations, Florida will lose nearly 10,000 military jobs and over 2,600 civilian jobs. (Source: BRAC)

Largest Losses

Facility	Military	Civilian
Naval Training Center Orlando	-8,700 jobs	-750 jobs
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field	-6,800 jobs	-1,000 jobs
Homestead Air Force Base	-3,700 jobs	-140 jobs
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola	-300 jobs	-3,400 jobs
Naval Hospital Orlando	-750 jobs	-350 jobs

Largest Gains

Naval Air Station, Pensacola	+7,800 jobs	+500 jobs
Naval Station, Mayport	+2,100 jobs	+10 jobs

- **Homestead Air Force Base** -- On July 7, Dr. Perry and a team of federal officials went to Homestead. He pledged support through the President's Economic Adjustment Committee. BRAC recommended that the Air Force Reserve Wing return to Homestead -- a \$120 million construction project. The U.S. Customs drug surveillance unit is also returning to Homestead -- a \$20 million construction project. (Source: DoD)
- **Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP)** -- On October 22, you announced a number of early TRP award selections. The remainder of the winning projects will be announced in mid-November. Participants in Florida include:

Participant	City	Focus Area	Total Project Size*
Southeast RTTC	Alachua	Technology Access	\$54 million
Am. Welding Soc.	Miami	Materials Joining	\$4.6 million

* Federal share to be negotiated. Participants are partners in larger projects.

- **Senator Bob Graham on Your Health Care Package** -- "Almost one out of five Floridians is over the age of 65, and this plan includes some extremely important provisions for elderly Floridians. Among those are long-term care and Medicare expansions, including coverage for prescription drugs." (Source: press release 10/27/93)
- **Construction Industry Has Been Hit Hard** -- Employment in the construction industry fell from 462,000 in 1989 to 400,000 in 1991 -- a net loss of 62,000 jobs. Permit authorized new residential construction fell from 165,000 units in 1989 to 102,000 units in 1992 -- a decline of 63,000 units. (Source: DoC)
- **NAFTA** -- 32,600 jobs in Florida are supported by exports of manufactured goods to Canada and Mexico. Exports to Canada and Mexico reached \$2.3 billion in 1992. Exports to Mexico grew over 200% from 1987-1992 -- nearly 125% points faster than the state's export growth to the rest of the world. (Source: USTR)

Florida's Exports to Mexico, 1987-1992 -- Thousand \$ (Source: DoC)

	1987	1992	% Change
Total Exports to Mexico	219,000	664,000	203%
Industrial Machinery & Computers	71,000	144,000	103%
Electric and Electronic Equipment	14,000	74,000	425%
Rubber and Plastic Products	1,300	16,000	1168%

- **Erosion of the Manufacturing Base** -- Employment in manufacturing fell from 557,000 in 1989 to 508,000 in 1992 -- a net loss of 49,000 jobs. (Source: DoC)
 - transportation equipment, excl. motor vehicles (-12,000 jobs)
 - fabricated metal products (-6,000 jobs)
 - stone, clay and glass products (-3,000 jobs)
 - electronic equipment, excl. computer equipment (-3,200 jobs)

III. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS THAT WILL BENEFIT FLORIDA

According to Treasury estimates, based on a variety of demographic and economic data, your economic growth plan for Florida (1993-1998) includes the following:

- \$1,041 million investment in worker training and higher education;
- \$740 million investment in health and AIDS research;
- \$659 million investment in highways, mass transit and environmental infrastructure;
- \$624 million investment in schools and children;
- \$550 million investment in technology (including defense conversion);
- \$778 million investment in housing and communities;
- \$465 million in tax incentives for business investment; and
- \$1,561.4 million in tax credits for the working poor (EITC).

Expanded EITC (fully phased in)

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Deutsch	26,000 families	45.3	16.7	6,300 families
Hastings	50,000 families	87.2	37.4	851 families
Johnston	21,200 families	36.9	12.6	7,000 families
Meek	48, 300 families	84.2	36.8	900 families
STATE TOTAL	895,400	1,561.4	25.3	87,800 families

- ***Your Economic Growth Plan Will Create Jobs in Florida*** -- Treasury estimates your economic growth plan will create over 1,000,000 new jobs from 1993-1996 -- almost 300% more jobs than were created from 1989-1992.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: John Hart, Deputy Assistant to the President for
Intergovernmental Affairs

Date: October 27, 1993

Subject: Florida Health Reform and the Health Security
Plan

I. Summary

Florida is a "progressive" state, on the cutting edge of health care reform. Florida is in the process of implementing a system of regional alliances which have many structural similarities to our plan, but significant political differences.

With the first two stages of a major reform effort enacted in 1992 and 1993, Florida is one of the states jostling for the lead in health reform. Florida's objective is universal access to a basic package of health care, with a target date for universal coverage of December, 1994. Instead of mandates, it has taken a VOLUNTARY approach to expanding access that involved minimal state funding.

The 1993 law puts into place an entirely voluntary market-based version of managed competition with 11 Community Health Purchasing Alliances (CHPAs or "chippas") to work with businesses and Accountable Health Plans (AHPs). Without being able to insure or contract, the CHPAs are to offer businesses (not individual employees) a menu of plans, individualized advice about the best plan for each CHPA member, and data measuring the efficiency and quality of each AHP. Critics of this weakened version of managed competition hold Florida out as an example of the need for strong Federal legislation.

Attached is more detailed background information on the Florida reforms.

II. Comparison to the Health Security Plan Similarities

Savings & Quality

- * Like the Health Security Plan, Florida's reform program is dedicated to achieving savings through managed competition. This enables Florida to reduce the growth in health care costs while maintaining high quality care.

Choice

- * By pooling purchaser leverage through the CHPAs the Florida reform attracts providers to the pool, and increases the consumers' choice of plans.

Differences

Security

- * Florida's reforms do not provide universal coverage to all Floridians. Unlike the Clinton plan, there are no insurance mandates.

FLORIDA

Background

The Uninsured

- * 18% of Floridians, approximately 2.5 million residents, are uninsured.
 - Many of these people are young, unskilled workers, retired persons, or migrant farmers.
 - Almost 75% of this 2.5 million are workers and their dependents. Nearly 23% are children.
 - There are 2 million Floridians who work, but whose earnings place them below the Federal poverty level. Accordingly, about 1/2 of the uninsured are below poverty and cannot afford the rising cost of health care.
- * 95% of Florida's small businesses employ 25 or fewer people. The vast majority of Florida's businesses are small businesses (50 or fewer employees).
 - 32.3% of those employed in businesses with 5-9 employees are without insurance.
 - Firms with fewer than 5 employees, generally leave 60% uninsured.
- * 49% of Florida's work force is in service industries and retail. These industries have a disproportionately high tendency to be uninsured.

Medicare

- * Florida ranks second only to CA in Medicare spending, with total expenditures reaching 32 billion in 1990. It is projected that spending will hit 90 billion by the year 2000 without a comprehensive plan for health care reform.

Reforms

* Medicaid

- The 1993 law created Med-Access, a premium-paid low cost health insurance plan for individuals below 250% of the federal poverty index.
- The 1993 law also enacted pioneering legislation requiring all licensed HMOs to take part in the state's Medicaid program, unless they already enrolled a specified number of Medicaid or Medicare recipients.
- 23 Optional Services
- Instituted broad based provider taxes to generate funds for the Medicaid program.

- * Children's Health Insurance Programs -- Florida
"Healthy Kids": MedAccess is a premium paid, low cost health plan for individuals below 250% of poverty.
- * Growth Limits on Facilities
 - Certificate of Need Program
 - Rate Setting
 - Hospital Budget Review: hospitals are required to get approval if their budgets exceed a specified inflation factor.
- * Scholarship and/or Loan Forgiveness/Replacement Program

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL PUNKE
ERIC SENUNAS

DATE: OCTOBER 27, 1993

RE: FLORIDA AND NAFTA

HOW FLORIDA BENEFITS FROM TRADE WITH MEXICO

- Florida exports to Mexico **tripled** from 1987 to 1992. In 1992, some **9,400** Florida jobs were supported by exports to Mexico.
- Florida's exports to Mexico in 1992 were diverse. Top exports include industrial machinery & computers (\$144 million), chemical products (\$76 million), electric & electric equipment (\$74 million), paper products (\$69 million), and scientific & measuring instruments (\$50 million).
- Florida companies will be big winners under NAFTA. For example, **Pulsair, Inc.**, a manufacturer of medical equipment for respiratory care located in Fort Pierce, Florida had \$5.3 million in exports in 1992, **75 percent** of which went to Mexico. Profits from this Mexican business have allowed Pulsair to expand its R&D efforts.
- Since Mexico opened its markets in 1986, Florida sectors recording significant gains were food products, printing and publishing, and primary metal industries.

POLITICAL BACKDROP

- Of Florida's 23 House members we show **6 no, 5 leaning no, 2 yes, 1 leaning yes,** and **9 undecided.**
- Pulsair, Inc. is located in Rep. Alcee Hastings' (D-23) district. We show him to be undecided on NAFTA.
- In the Senate, Graham is leaning yes and Mack is yes. Governor Chiles is supportive of NAFTA.

- Citrus is one of the most sensitive issues in Florida. If you get any questions on the issue **USTR suggests** you respond: "I am committed to working with the citrus industry to make sure it remains competitive under NAFTA. Ambassador Kantor has several times raised and underscored your concerns with his counterpart in Mexico. The two are working to minimize any dislocation or adverse impact there might be with the implementation of NAFTA."

U.S. Policy on Cuba

Background

The Cuban government has recently taken tentative steps to reform its economy by allowing dollar holdings and private employment in some trades and crafts. Additional reforms may follow. Taken together, these measures could potentially become significant.

However, there has been no liberalization on the political side. In fact, the regime has recently toughened its stance against human rights activists and political dissidents. While the Cuban Democracy Act maintains the economic embargo, it allows for increased flows of private humanitarian assistance, improved telecommunications links and increased flow of ideas to Cuba.

Points

- We will not normalize diplomatic relations or lift the economic embargo against Cuba until the Castro regime ends human rights abuses and adopts internal democratic reforms. Most important would be the holding of free and fair elections under international observation. The onus to accomplish this is on Cuba, not on the United States.
- Our Cuba policy is consistent with our worldwide policy of support for democracy and human rights, and with the objectives of the Cuban Democracy Act which I support.
- We are helping alleviate some of the suffering of the Cuban people through implementation of the Cuban Democracy Act.
- The flow of private humanitarian assistance to Cuba is growing; new opportunities have been created for upgrading telephone links which would make it easier for Cuban-Americans to maintain contact with their loved-ones in Cuba; and we are pursuing ways of increasing flows of free news and ideas to Cuba, including through Radio and TV Marti.
- The United States is not an aggressive threat to Cuba. Our desire is for the Cuban people to be given the opportunity to freely determine their future and their government.

If asked about reports that the USG is reviewing Cuba immigration contingencies

- We are naturally always concerned about any scenarios involving large uncontrolled flows of Cuban or other immigrants into the United States. We regularly review how the U.S. might best respond to such scenarios.

Haiti

Background

As October 30 nears, prospects for a return of President Aristide to Haiti as scheduled under the Governor's Island accord are dimming. There are diplomatic and political maneuvers to break the impasse: parliamentarians are considering a multi-step proposal to end the crisis, including simultaneous approval of an amnesty law and separation of the police and army. These efforts are hampered by an inability to form a quorum, complicated by the security concerns of pro-Aristide members.

President Aristide is scheduled to speak before the UN on Thursday tomorrow. The UN is considering enhanced sanctions, either in the form of a world-wide freeze on assets and/or visas or a total embargo for all commerce except basic foodstuffs and humanitarian shipments.

The U.S. Coast Guard picked up 15 people off-shore. They were repatriated without incident to Haiti. There is at least one more incident underway.

The question of Aristide's mental state and competency has resurfaced following a briefing by a CIA analyst on the Hill on Thursday, which painted a distorted picture based on a CIA profile of Aristide from 1992. DCI Woolsey and others have made clear that this report needs to be viewed in context, and the President has spoken out in support of Aristide's return.

Points

- We are firmly committed to the restoration of democracy and the return of President Aristide to Haiti. We have important national interests there.
 - o We must ensure the safety of American citizens in Haiti.
 - o We seek to promote democracy, respect for human rights and stability on our doorstep in the Caribbean.
 - o We must limit the potential for a new flow of illegal immigration, which also runs the risk of a disastrous humanitarian situation from the loss of life at sea.
- For these reasons, we've taken a firm stand in Haiti. We pressed the U.N. to reimpose sanctions with tough enforcement measures and reimposed our unilateral sanctions. I've moved into place six ships to enforce the sanctions, accompanied by vessels from other countries. There are clear signs these sanctions are already having an effect.
- We are engaged with the Malval government in diplomatic and political efforts to get the Governor's Island Agreement back on track. We have urged Haitian parties to consider seriously means of pushing the process ahead, including legislation to separate the military and police forces. I can't go into further details of what is being discussed.

If asked whether the Administration has a view as to whether Aristide should return to Haiti on October 30:

- It is not impossible, but it is increasingly unlikely given the delays and the current state of affairs in Haiti.
- The Governors Island accord anticipated a series of steps culminating in President Aristide's return to Haiti on October 30. The military and police leadership in Haiti have failed to live up to their commitments under the accord.
- President Aristide may have more to say on this issue when he speaks at the United Nations.

If asked about President Carter's possible participation, as requested by Dante Caputo:

- President Carter has said his Center would be prepared to support efforts to facilitate the restoration of democracy to Haiti, but he wants to ensure that the military in Haiti live up to their commitments under the Governors Island accord. I refer you to his office for further comment.

If asked about possible U.S. military involvement:

- We have adopted measures at this time which we believe are appropriate to the situation. I'm not going to rule in or rule out next steps.

If pressed on Aristide's competency:

- It is not for us to choose the leaders of Haiti; that is something only the Haitian people can decide. They elected President Aristide with more than two-thirds of the vote.
- In our dealings with President Aristide, he has been rational and responsible. He has had the best interest of his people at heart and he has lived up to the commitments he has made, including difficult measures like providing amnesty to the leaders of the coup that overthrew his democratic government.
- During his time in office, the human rights situation in Haiti improved dramatically.

Haitian Immigration Issues

Q: Will the developments in Haiti change your policy on direct return of Haitian boat people?

- A: -- The only way to relieve the pressures which lead to such migration is to address Haiti's pressing social and economic problems. This is why I have given such a high priority to restoring democracy to Haiti and returning President Aristide to office.
- I have great sympathy for individuals involved in these cases. In March, after careful review, I decided to maintain the practice of direct return of Haitian migrants interdicted on the high seas. I took this action because I thought and continue to think it was necessary to avert the humanitarian tragedy that would result from a potential large-scale boat exodus.
- The Supreme Court upheld in June our legal authority to carry out the practice of direct return.
- At the same time, we have taken a number of steps to address concerns about possibly turning away individuals who may have a legitimate claim to refugee status. We have procedures to identify possible legitimate claimants on-board Coast Guard cutters before they are returned so they can be placed into refugee processing.
- In addition, we have acted to enhance our ability to process requests from potential refugees in Haiti. These include increased numbers of personnel working on these issues, streamlining the procedures for high priority cases, and expanded links with human rights groups to maximize access to vulnerable individuals.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

POLITICAL RALLY FOR MAYOR DAVID DINKINS

DATE: October 28, 1993
LOCATION: Electric Industries Center
Auditorium
6735 Parsons Boulevard
Flushing, New York
TIME: 5:45 to 6:45 p.m.
FROM: Joe Velasquez

I. PURPOSE

Mayor Dinkins faces Republican Rudolph Giuliani in New York City's mayoral election Tuesday, November 2, 1993. This rally in Queens is to generate enthusiasm among the Mayor's supporters going into the campaign's final weekend. The theme is "Bring Democrats Home."

II. BACKGROUND

You last visited New York Sunday, September 26, for a health care event in Queens at the Future Diner and a Dinkins fundraiser in Manhattan. Queens is one of Dinkins' most difficult boroughs; mostly white and largely Jewish or Catholic, this area of the city is populated by Giuliani's strongest constituencies. To win on Tuesday, Dinkins must perform better than expected here. The rally will be held in an IBEW union hall in Representative Gary Ackerman's congressional district. Representative Ackerman will accompany you on Air Force One to New York and to the rally.

III. PARTICIPANTS

In addition to Mayor Dinkins and Governor Cuomo, you will be joined on stage by many of New York's political leaders: All federal, state-wide, city-wide, and Queens borough-wide elected officials who attend will be invited on stage. Several labor leaders and key clergy (ministers from large African-American churches) will be on stage as well. There will be approximately 30 people on stage and 1,500 audience members.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Mayor Dinkins and Governor Cuomo (tentative) greet you at JFK airport and join you in the limousine to the Electric Industries Center.
- You, the Mayor and the Governor (tentative) are introduced onto the stage.
- Governor Cuomo (tentative) is introduced by Queens Borough President Claire Shulman for brief remarks and introduces Mayor Dinkins.
- Mayor Dinkins makes brief remarks and introduces you.
- You make approximately 15 minutes of remarks, briefly work rope line, then begin to exit.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriters.

A Second Term for Mayor Dinkins

At this point in the mayoral election, the clichés of disappointment are getting a real workout: *Something must be badly wrong with a system that can't produce candidates better than David Dinkins and Rudolph Giuliani. The real issues are being oversimplified. It doesn't really matter who wins.*

The first two statements may apply in this campaign, as they do in most. But it emphatically does matter that voters choose correctly between Mr. Dinkins and Mr. Giuliani.

It is not an easy choice, particularly for the swing voters who will determine which of these imperfect candidates will win. Either choice requires a leap of faith — faith that Mr. Dinkins can govern more effectively, faith that Mr. Giuliani can think more judiciously about the city's problems.

We fully understand why some former Dinkins supporters have drifted to Mr. Giuliani and why others are wavering. His legal background appeals to those who believe Mr. Dinkins has been too relaxed about street crime and government corruption. Mr. Giuliani has made "quality of life" his central campaign theme. New Yorkers always hunger for candidates with a reasoned, coherent program to bring a higher degree of safety, civility and tolerance to everyday life.

But for reasons outlined below, we have concluded that Mr. Giuliani has not made the case for a change at the top. Indeed, he has convinced us that the risks of change are greater than the risks of staying with Mr. Dinkins and pushing him toward a higher standard of governance.

The Mayor is a person of humane intentions, calm temperament and sound judgment. Mr. Giuliani has presented himself as a man of hard attitudes, volatile temperament and variable judgment. He offers to take the city in hand and shake it. After four years on the job, Mr. Dinkins still has the capacity to take the city in hand and heal it.

Whether the Mayor can achieve his potential as a healer depends heavily on whether he understands why this election is so close. The voters are warning him that they want to see more discipline and diligence from him, that they want not only care but a higher order of competence as well.

We believe Mr. Dinkins can meet a loftier standard. His first two years were bumpy, in part because he was overwhelmed by the weight and complexity of the job. He is more at home now, both with the nitty-gritty of budget-making and with important decisions like the appointment of Raymond Kelly as Police Commissioner.

We know Mr. Dinkins's shortcomings. They have been recited so often as to have the feel of folklore. He is disengaged. He is more devoted to the costumes of office — his tuxedos and dashing tennis togs — than to the tasks of governing. He caved to the unions and let favoritism toward blacks cripple law enforcement in Crown Heights and at the Korean grocery store.

The real Dinkins record is not perfect, but it is better than this ossified caricature from the discontented. Contrary to his image of disengagement, Mr. Dinkins is among the handful of New Yorkers who understand the city budget. He has complied with the state budget-balancing law in four difficult years, and he has finally started wrestling with the built-in spending increases that produce deficits year after year.

A favorite charge against Mr. Dinkins — that he failed to deliver as a racial healer — has been parroted by the tabloids and by former Mayor Ed Koch in his grudge-nursing commentaries. It is an ingenious line of attack because Mr. Dinkins's skill in preventing localized racial flare-ups from becoming citywide conflagrations can be demonstrated only by noting that New York did not become Los Angeles.

What happened in Crown Heights was bad. The police gave the Mayor flawed information. He was

far too slow to react. But he did not plunge in and make a bad situation worse, and when he did act, it was in the right direction.

In urban conflicts, damage controllers are appreciated only when they have been replaced by damage creators. The fear about Mr. Giuliani is that he might be such a person. Even the private assurances of Mr. Giuliani's friends that he is not as hot-headed as he used to be are disturbing.

Political leaders need an internal guidance system that allows them to dial down their own emotional temperature when people around them are dialing up theirs. Mr. Dinkins can be maddeningly phlegmatic. But Mr. Giuliani is prone to lurching behavior — his barnyard language at the 1992 police demonstration, his strong-arm tactics during the insider-trading scandals of the 1980's — that has to be explained away if we are to preserve faith in his leadership temperament.

After the 1989 election, it was possible to see Mr. Giuliani as a leader for the future. This campaign provided an opportunity for him to show that he had developed a balanced tough-love approach to civic problems. Instead, the vision that emerges is that of a civic Reaganism.

Faced with the most complex urban economy in America, he recommends David Stockman's silver-bullet cure-all of tax cuts that the city cannot afford and, in some cases, cannot even legislate. Louis Farrakhan wants to rent Yankee Stadium? Just say no and never mind the First Amendment. Homelessness? Ninety days and out. Authoritarianism and neglect do not add up to a social policy. There is plenty of tough in Mr. Giuliani's attitude toward the city, but where is the love?

While Mr. Giuliani has failed to offer any enlargement in his politics, there is enough in Mr. Dinkins's record to suggest that he has begun to grasp the breadth and complexity of his task. His economic development plan, while not entirely to our taste, does call for public-private partnerships in areas that can produce new jobs. His community policing initiative has added 6,070 police to the force, and the yearly number of major crimes against people and property has declined from 712,419 to 626,182 since Mr. Dinkins took office.

He has continued to build bridges to religious and ethnic communities even when he knew he would reap a scanty return in votes. He was slow to adopt Andrew Cuomo's creative proposals on homelessness, but he made a good-faith effort to meet an onerous court order demanding overnight housing for everyone. His promising effort to create a network of neighborhood-based health clinics and to expand primary health care coverage for poor New Yorkers is a model of mayoral responsibility.

On this last point, Mr. Dinkins deserves special credit. For over a decade now, there has been a sinister impulse afoot in this society to demonize the homeless, the sick and the poor. It is making itself felt in local politics in the person of candidates who want a coarser, meaner social contract. Under its hard surface, New York has a special place in American history as a citadel of humanitarian concern. Mr. Dinkins's political behavior has honored that history.

Mr. Giuliani has been stalled in the polls for several weeks now, while his strategists have tried one hot-button issue after another. Why has Mr. Giuliani stalled? Why has Mr. Dinkins confounded predictions that he would be 10 points or more out of contention by now?

Our answer is that slowly but surely New Yorkers have realized that this is an election about values. By that standard, one conclusion leaps out: In a choice between two imperfect candidates, Mr. Dinkins is clearly the more worthy.

The President of the United States
Democratic Unity Rally for Mayor Dinkins
Electric Industries Center
Queens, N.Y.
October 28, 1993

o Acknowledgements:

-- Governor Mario Cuomo, who gave the best speech at the 1992 Democratic National Convention, nominating me for President;

-- Mayor David Dinkins, the great Mayor of a great city; a man of great decency, quiet strength, and an abiding love for this city;

-- Mark Green, a fighter for consumers and ordinary citizens who has spent a lifetime preparing for the job he's going to win on Election Day -- Public Advocate of New York City;

-- Assemblyman Alan Hevesi of Queens, a fighter for improving and expanding health care services and the next New York City Comptroller;

-- Thomas Van Arsdale, a great leader of working men and women. [He is president of the New York City Central Labor Council and business manager of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which is hosting this event. His father, Harry Van Arsdale, held both positions and was a legendary figure in the union movement for many years.] This building reminds us all of how much the labor movement has done to provide security and opportunity for working men and women.

-- Others.

o I am proud to be here in Queens, the home of people who work hard and play by the rules. At the proudest moments in our history, our party and our country have built a foundation of opportunity and security for people who are willing to work for a better life.

o With your help, last November, America voted for change. And, with your help, in just nine months, we are making the changes our people deserve and our times demand:

-- After twelve years of trickle-down economics, we passed an economic plan that pays down the deficit, restores fairness, and invests in our people, their jobs, and their skills.

-- Lowest interest rates in 30 years; our economy has created more jobs in the past nine months than in the past

eight years. But we still have a long way to go -- we need more jobs that pay good wages.

-- Family and Medical Leave Act/ anecdote about family with seriously ill child visiting the White House.

-- Reformed student loans/National Service.

-- Earned Income Tax Credit/helps 15 million workers earning \$27,000 a year or less.

o But we still have a big job to do, providing health security and personal security for every American.

o Yesterday, I presented our Health Security Act to Congress. There is room for discussion and debate. But I ask Congress to pass -- and I want to sign -- a law that guarantees every American a comprehensive package of health care benefits that can never be taken away.

-- It's time we did right by hardworking people like the people I met at the Future Diner here in Queens. I will never forget: the woman who was afraid she would lose her insurance because she had just been diagnosed with multiple sclerosis; the woman who lost her health insurance because her company cut back her hours; and the woman whose salary has been frozen because the cost of her health coverage has increased to over \$12,000 a year.

o And we have to protect our people's safety in the streets, in the schools, and in their homes. Our plan can be summed up in four words: More cops, less guns.

-- Crime Bill: Put at least 50,000 more police on the streets.

-- Pass the Brady Bill: five day background check before a person buys a gun.

-- Ban assault weapons.

-- Keep guns out of the hands of children.

o I need David Dinkins as Mayor because I need a Mayor of New York who is working for the same changes we're working for.

-- Fighting crime:

* Mayor Dinkins began the community policing program, putting 6,000 more police on the streets, working with the neighborhoods, so they could stop crime, as well as arrest criminals.

* For the past two years, in the seven major categories the FBI keeps, New York is one of the few cities in America that has had a decline in the crime rate.

-- **Health Care:** Mayor Dinkins has created a network of neighborhood-based health care centers that provide patients with 24-hour care and preventive medicine. That's much better than expensive emergency care when people are already sick. And that's what we're trying to do with our Health Security bill.

-- **Education:**

* Just as we are doing, Mayor Dinkins is calling for higher standards in the schools in subjects like science and mathematics.

* And, for the first time in decades, he's keeping public libraries open six days a week -- and that's what government should be all about.

-- **Jobs:** After twelve years of neglect, we want to bring new public and private investment -- and new jobs -- into our cities, through new ideas like Empowerment Zones, investments in new technologies, and converting from a defense economy to a peacetime economy. Mayor Dinkins' jobs program fits our plans to bring new jobs to New York. And, together, we can make it happen.

o As a symbol of our commitment to this City, I want to help you rebuild Pennsylvania Station. On this day, thirty years ago, work began on leveling the original Penn Station. Today, I ask Congress to act on the vision of Senator Moynihan and Mayor Dinkins, so that the federal government can work with New York State and New York City to build a beautiful new railroad station inside the old post office on 33rd Street. For more than a half million commuters each day, Penn Station is their gateway to New York City. We can build a beautiful new station, worthy of a great city with a great future.

o I need your help: to provide health security for every American; to take assault weapons off the streets and take guns out of the hands of teenagers; and to bring new jobs and new hope to every community in this country.

o Think what we can do together with Mayor Dinkins in City Hall, with Governor Cuomo in Albany, with a friend of New York in the White House, and with a new spirit of change in America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Paul Carey
SUBJECT: Penn Station Restoration Project

A topic of considerable interest to Mayor Dinkins and Senator Moynihan is the proposal to move Penn Station from its current location underneath Madison Square Garden across the street to what is now the old post office (the James A. Farley Building). The post office will be moving to a new building several blocks south.

The original Penn Station went under the wrecking ball exactly 30 years ago, on October 28, 1963. The building, a Beaux Arts masterpiece designed by McKim, Mead & White, had opened in 1910. Its destruction triggered the creation of the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

In an effort similar to the restoration of Washington's Union Station and others in Philadelphia and Boston, a proposal has been developed to move Penn Station into the old post office, another Beaux Arts building designed by McKim, Mead & White eight years after the original Penn Station. This would be a \$315 million project, with two thirds of the money coming from the private sector and local government.

Senator Moynihan has asked that you express support for this venture, which would be a major boost to New York. It is a project that Dinkins and Moynihan have worked on together and moving it forward in Washington would demonstrate that Dinkins is an effective advocate for New York.

Remarks supportive of this project have been worked into your speech. OMB expects to propose funding for the project in next year's Transportation budget. George Stephanopoulos spoke with Senator Moynihan today and told him that every effort will be made to work this into your remarks. Howard Paster, Leon Panetta and Marcia Hale have all signed off on this.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

**SPEECH BEFORE WALL ST. JOURNAL/DOW JONES COMPANY CONFERENCE
"AN AGENDA FOR THE AMERICAS: COMPETING IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY"**

DATE: Thursday, October 28, 1993
TIME: 8:00-8:40 PM
LOCATION: Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
New York City
FROM: Michael Waldman *MW*
Special Assistant to the President
for Policy Coordination
(NAFTA war room)

I. PURPOSE

You will speak on NAFTA and Latin American trade. The speech should be aimed not only at the businesspeople in the audience, but to the larger business community.

II. BACKGROUND

The conference brings together business leaders and government officials from the U.S., Canada and Latin America. Panels and speakers focused on NAFTA and on the creation of a hemispheric trading bloc.

III. PARTICIPANTS

300 business leaders (and some government officials) from the U.S., Latin America and Canada will attend. Among the attendees:

Dr. Domingo Felipe Cavallo, Minister of Economy, Argentina
Mr. Alejandro Foxley, Minister of Finance, Chile
Mr. Rudolph Hommes, Minister of Finance, Colombia
Mr. Enrique Iglesias, President, Inter-American Development Bank
Dr. Jaime Serra Puche, Secretary of Commerce, Mexico

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

* Arrive backstage. You will be greeted by:

Al Hunt, Executive Washington Editor, Wall Street Journal

William Rhodes, Vice President, Citicorp

Karen Elliot House, Vice-President, International Dow Jones

* You will be accompanied to the stage and introduced by **Peter Kahn**, Publisher of the Wall Street Journal and Chairman of Dow Jones.

* You will speak.

* You will greet the attendees in the buffer area.

V. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points to be provided by Michael Waldman.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Paul Deegan
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background Information for Visit to New York

This memorandum presents background information about current conditions and issues in New York. It addresses (i) economic conditions in the state, (ii) pressing issues in the state, and (iii) Administration programs that will benefit the state.

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK

- The September 1993 unemployment rate was 7.1% -- down from 8.8% a year ago.

II. PRESSING ISSUES IN NEW YORK

- *Mayor Dinkins' Strong Economy, Strong City Program* -- On September 21, the Mayor unveiled his plan that, according to his office, will create 110,000 jobs over four years. It targets high-growth industries, and offers a number of cross-cutting investment and growth strategies. Three major sources of federal support are anticipated:
 - SBA matching funds for new venture capital funds;
 - DoT monies for renovating Penn Station; and
 - TRP monies (first round announced on October 22).

FYI: In a congratulatory letter to the Mayor, you said your economic team would review the plan, and advise you on existing federal programs and other initiatives under development that may be of assistance in carrying out the plan.

- *NAFTA* -- New York's exports to Canada and Mexico stood at almost \$8 billion in 1992 (roughly \$7 billion to Canada and \$1 billion to Mexico). Over 130,000 jobs in New York are supported by exports of manufactured goods to Canada and Mexico. (Source: USTR)

New York's Exports to Mexico, 1987-1992 -- Thousand \$ (Source: DoC)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total Exports to Mexico	512,000	934,000	82%
Primary Metal Industries	35,000	162,000	365%
Industrial Machinery & Computers	68,000	144,000	110%
Scientific Instruments	55,000	121,000	120%
Electric & Electronic Equipment	45,000	104,000	135%

- ***Job Losses in Manufacturing*** -- Employment in manufacturing fell from 1,233,000 in 1989 to 1,059,000 in 1992 -- a net loss of 174,000 jobs. (Source: DoC)

Sectors Hit Hardest (1989-1992):

- instruments and related products	(-27,000 jobs)
- printing and publishing	(-21,000 jobs)
- electronic equipment, excl. computer equipment	(-20,000 jobs)
- machinery and computer equipment	(-19,000 jobs)
- apparel & textile products	(-18,000 jobs)

- ***Health Care Jobs Important to New York City*** -- From 1990-1992, over 30,000 health care jobs were created in New York City, an increase of 11%. This is in sharp contrast with the 12% decline in the rest of the city's private sector jobs. Over 280,000 workers were employed in the private and voluntary health care industry in 1992. This growth underscores the need for workers to have the skills and education these jobs demand. (Sources: Department of Labor and NY Times)

- ***Base Closure*** -- As a result of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's 1993 recommendations, New York will lose 6,800 military jobs and 2,500 civilian jobs. (Source: BRAC)

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
<u>Job Losses</u>		
Griffiss AFB	-3,300 jobs	-1,200 jobs
Naval Station, Staten Island	-1,800 jobs	-1,000 jobs
Plattsburgh AFB	-2,100 jobs	-350 jobs
<u>Job Gains</u>		
Stewart Annex	+400 jobs	+0 jobs

- ***Support for Rome Labs*** -- Members of the New York delegation want Rome Labs (the Air Force's principal communications laboratory) to play a key role in technology transfer and economic development. This is consistent with our emphasis on defense conversion and dual-use technologies. Rome is increasing partnerships with industry in areas such as high-speed networking and software. Recently, Secretary Aspin sent a letter to Moynihan saying there were no plans to close Rome labs at this time. (Source: Air Force)

- **Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP)** -- New York State ranked 3rd in the number of TRP proposals. On October 22, you announced a number of early TRP award selections. The remainder of the winning projects will be announced in mid-November. Lead participants in New York include:

Participant	City	Focus Area	Total Project Size*
AIL Systems	Deer Park	Environment	\$1.8 million
Grumman Data	Bethpage	Mechanical Design	\$1.4 million
NY St. Sci. & Tech.	Albany	Indstrl. Technology	\$3.6 million
SUNY	Farmingdale	Work Force Ed.	\$2.6 million

* Federal share to be negotiated. Lead participants have smaller partners

III. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS THAT WILL BENEFIT NEW YORK

According to Treasury estimates, based on a variety of demographic and economic data, your economic growth plan for New York (1993-1998) includes the following:

- \$1,495 million investment in worker training and higher education;
- \$1,007 million investment in health and AIDS research;
- \$841 million investment in highways, mass transit and environmental infrastructure;
- \$913 million investment in schools and children;
- \$660 million investment in technology (including defense conversion);
- \$1,051 million investment in housing and communities;
- \$1,335 million in tax incentives for business investment; and
- \$1,450 million in tax credits for the working poor (EITC).

Expanded EITC (fully phased in)

Rep.	EITC Benefits	\$ (millions)	% Families	Higher Taxes
Ackerman	9,600 families	15.6	6.0	12,200 families
Flake	19,300 families	31.5	13.8	1,100 families
Lowey	15,300 families	24.9	9.9	13,400 families
Manton	33,600 families	54.7	22.5	1,300 families
Schumer	25,900 families	42.1	16.8	4,100 families
STATE	891,000 families	1,450.5	19.7	149,000 families

- **Your Economic Growth Plan Will Create Jobs in New York** -- Treasury estimates your economic growth plan will create almost 175,000 new jobs from 1993-1996 -- over 345,000 jobs were lost from 1989-1992.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Joe Velasquez
Deputy Director of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Political Briefing --
New York Politics, New York City Mayoral Race

NOTE: Much of the following information was included in your briefing of September 24, 1993.

CURRENT SITUATION

Mayor David Dinkins is in a close race with former U.S. Attorney and 1989 mayoral opponent Rudolph Giuliani; polls place them in a statistical tie going into the final weekend of the campaign. Your visit will contribute significantly to a Dinkins victory.

Four new public polls came out this week:

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS/WNBC POLL

Conducted 10/20-24, surveyed 851 registered voters, +/-3.4%. Those polled were asked "who do you trust more?":

WHO DO YOU TRUST MORE?	WHITE							
	<u>ALL</u>	<u>WHT</u>	<u>BLK</u>	<u>HISP</u>	<u>JEW</u>	<u>CATH</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOM</u>
Dinkins	48%	24%	88%	55%	28%	17%	48%	48%
Giuliani	34	53	4	29	47	60	35	34

NEW YORK TIMES/WCBS POLL

Conducted 10/20-24, surveyed 970 likely voters, +/-3%:

	<u>LIKELY</u> <u>VOTERS</u>	AMONG REGISTERED VOTERS:					
		<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOM</u>	<u>WHT</u>	<u>BLK</u>	<u>HISP</u>	<u>JEW</u>
Dinkins	49%	42%	49%	25%	88%	51%	24%
Giuliani	45	48	34	60	03	31	60

NY NEWSDAY/WABC POLL

Conducted 10/21-24, surveyed 1,112 registered voters, +/-3%:

	<u>ALL</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOM</u>	<u>HISP</u>	<u>JEW</u>
Dinkins	44%	42%	46%	47%	28%
Giuliani	47	50	45	40	63

NY DAILY NEWS/WNBC POLL

Conducted 10/20-24, surveyed 576 "certain voters", +/-4.1%, included George Marlin, Conservative Party candidate:

	<u>CERTAIN VOTERS</u>
Dinkins	46%
Giuliani	45
Marlin	3

Internal Dinkins polls show a larger lead for the Mayor. 600 likely voters surveyed October 20:

	<u>Tot</u>	<u>Hisp</u>	<u>Jew</u>	<u>Lib</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Wom</u>
Dinkins:	46%	43%	28%	60%	45%	47%
Giuliani:	35	31	45	25	38	33

12% of blacks were undecided. If they vote for Dinkins, they will add 3% to the Mayor's vote total.

CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

The campaign in recent days has turned negative on both sides, and has begun to focus on the issue of race. During your last visit to New York you expressed the concern that "too many of us are still unwilling to vote for people who are different than we are," even though the candidate may share our political philosophy. The effect of your remarks has been to focus the campaign where Dinkins needs it focused -- on motivating African-Americans and influencing wavering liberal white voters to vote for Dinkins.

The Dinkins campaign benefitted from your remarks, and the Mayor and his staff were extremely pleased with your last visit. It would not be profitable, however, to raise this issue again. Your remarks drew mixed reactions from New Yorkers; some were delighted to hear you express something they have felt for a long time; a few, though, found them off the mark.

In order to win, Dinkins must attract the bulk of the Hispanic and white liberal vote. An analysis of Hispanic projections reaffirm that this is still the area where Dinkins needs to move his numbers most. With the Hispanic percentage of the total vote at 16%, Dinkins needs to win 60% of the Hispanic vote. Recent polls show Dinkins ahead among Hispanics, but not by enough. If Giuliani wins next Tuesday, it will be in large part due to

Hispanic support. This is why a strong Democratic message to Hispanics is critical.

The Mayor's base in the African American community is strong (polls consistently show 86-95% support here), so another key is turnout.

Black-Jewish conflict in the city, especially the Crown Heights episode, has eroded his support in the Jewish community and it now appears that Dinkins will perform below his 35% showing among Jewish voters in 1989.

Dinkins Message. The Dinkins campaign message is about contrasting Democrats and Republicans and is dominated by three themes:

- 1) Bringing Democrats back home. Dinkins is the Democratic standard-bearer in this race, standing for Democratic principles of compassion, racial harmony, and social progress. Giuliani is being portrayed as a Bush, Quayle, Nixon Republican in contrast.
- 2) Dinkins is emphasizing the great potential of New York. While Giuliani portends gloom and doom, Dinkins talks about the grand mosaic of The City and projects better times ahead. The crime rate is down from four years ago, and many of the Mayor's social programs are beginning to reap dividends.
- 3) Demonstrating that Dinkins is both compassionate and tough, while Giuliani is mean-spirited. The Mayor's Marine record is touted, as are his programs to get more police on the street and his creative efforts to give kids a safe and productive alternative to crime.

The Dinkins campaign is hitting Giuliani hard on the Republican's proposed austerity measures for the City. Giuliani has said he will cut city aid to the poor, specifically by limiting homeless citizens to a maximum of 90 days in city shelters. Giuliani also promises to lay off 35,000 city workers.

Giuliani Strategy. Giuliani, who will also be running as the nominee of the New York Liberal Party, has been wooing Jewish and Hispanic voters aggressively by building a multi-party, multi-ethnic "fusion ticket" for this year's election. He has softened his prosecutor image, and managed to convince two Democrats, Susan Alter and Herman Badillo, to run on his ticket for Public Advocate and City Comptroller. Alter is an orthodox Jew who formerly supported Mayor Dinkins and raised a great deal of money for his 1989 campaign. She has criticized Giuliani recently for not being a strong enough supporter of women's rights, despite being his running mate. Badillo is a pillar of the Latino political community in New York.

Endorsements. The New York Times and New York Newsday recently endorsed Mayor Dinkins for a second term. The New Yorker, the Amsterdam News (African-American newspaper), and El Diario (Hispanic paper) also endorsed Dinkins. The New York Daily News and the New York Post have endorsed Giuliani.

Recent visits. Vice President Gore was in New York for three events last Wednesday, October 20. While there, he announced the Administration's recycling initiative.

The First Lady visited New York on October 14th. She was the keynoter at a Women for Dinkins fundraiser.

Mrs. Gore was in New York Wednesday for an education event with the Mayor. They visited Representative Jose Serrano's old junior high school in the South Bronx.

Campaign Issues.

a) Debates

Giuliani and Dinkins have not met in a formal debate this election cycle. Giuliani refuses to engage in a three way debate with Dinkins and Conservative Party candidate George Marlin (who consistently polls below 3%), and Dinkins refuses to debate without Marlin. Every vote Marlin gets is a vote from Giuliani, and the Republican does not want to share the same stage. Most voters (by more than a three to one margin) blame Giuliani for the lack of debates.

On Thursday night (while you are in New York), Giuliani will appear on WCBS-TV to debate an empty chair in protest of Dinkins' position. WCBS clearly sided with Giuliani's position by inviting only Dinkins and Giuliani, and the Dinkins campaign has refused to participate.

b) Crown Heights

Mayor Dinkins has been the target of intense criticism for his handling of the Crown Heights riot in August, 1991. As you know, four days of violence erupted in the Brooklyn neighborhood after a car driven by a member of the local Hasidic community veered out of control and killed an African American child.

In late July, a report issued by Richard Girgenti (the state's director of criminal justice) severely criticized Dinkins and then-Police Commissioner Lee Brown (the President's new drug czar) for their inaction during the riots. It was not until the fourth day of violence that the Mayor and Brown took more aggressive action to stem the tide. The report judged the city's response a "collective failure," and depicted Dinkins as remote and detached from the planning of the response.

Dinkins has responded to the report by accepting responsibility for the delayed response. This has largely deflected criticism away from the Mayor.

Many in the Jewish community believe the civil rights of several Hasidic Jews were violated during the Crown Heights riots. The African American community has made a similar claim. The Attorney General will decide in the coming days whether or not to prosecute on federal civil rights statutes.

c) Farrakhan Rally

Added to the racial mix of the campaign was to be a huge rally just three days before the election led by Minister Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam. The Dinkins campaign negotiated the rescheduling of this rally for after the election.

d) Other Troubles

Mayor Dinkins has experienced a series of other embarrassments including a city contract scandal that ended in the forced resignation of Dinkins' friend and Budget Director Philip Michael, and the surprise resignation of the NYC Fire Commissioner amidst accusations of anti-Hispanic bias in the Dinkins Administration. The Fire Commissioner, Carlos Rivera, has since endorsed Giuliani.

In addition, the NYC Board of Education approved the appointment of former San Francisco schools chief and former Assistant Secretary of Education Ramon Cortines to be Chancellor of the New York school system. The vote is viewed as a defeat for Mayor Dinkins, who supported Cortines' chief rival, Gerald Tirozzi, for the job. None of these problems has been a major issue.

OTHER NEW YORK CITY ELECTIONS

Public Advocate. Public Advocate is the new name for the City Council President. Former Consumer Affairs Commissioner Mark Green defeated several candidates to gain the Democratic nomination and will face Republican Susan Alter in the general election. Green has a wide lead and is expected to win easily.

Comptroller. Assemblyman Alan Hevesi will square off against former U.S. Rep. Herman Badillo (R) for the position of City Comptroller. Incumbent Liz Holtzman lost a primary election to Hevesi. Badillo will be a candidate in the general election despite finishing third in the Democratic primary; he is also running on the Republican and Liberal Giuliani tickets. Latest polls show Hevesi up by a comfortable margin.

1994 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION

Governor Mario Cuomo (D) is talking of running for a fourth term and has no real challenger to date. Governor Cuomo's most recent poll numbers are somewhat below par, though he continues to lead the most prominent New York Republicans in general election match-ups.

Republicans: On the Republican side, Senator D'Amato has said that the chances were "50-50 or better" that he will run for Governor and has set up an exploratory committee. Many observers believe that D'Amato's main goal is to raise money to retire his \$200,000 Senate campaign debt from 1992. D'Amato insists that he is serious about the race.

Other possible Republicans include First Boston CEO John Hennessy, millionaire and former GOP State Party Chair Patrick Barrett and former Representative Bill Green.

1994 U.S. SENATE ELECTION

Senator Pat Moynihan (D) is in his third term and will make a bid for his fourth. To date there are no challengers and the Senator is in a very strong position to win re-election. Moynihan scored over 60% in all hypothetical match-ups against prominent New York Republicans in recent polls.

1992 ELECTION RESULTS

	<u>New York</u>	<u>New York City</u>
Clinton	49%	66%
Bush	33%	23%
Perot	15%	7%

New York gave you your largest margin of victory in the country. While a strong Democratic turnout in New York City guaranteed the victory, there were also pockets of support in the traditionally conservative, Republican upstate areas.

Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R) was re-elected to his third term after a hard fought and sometimes nasty campaign. He defeated Attorney General Democrat Robert Abrams (D) 51%-49%. Defeats of two incumbent Congressmen, Tom Downey (D) and Bill Green (R), were major surprises.

STATEWIDE OFFICIALS

Governor Mario Cuomo (D)
Lt. Governor Stan Lundine (D)
Sec. of State Gail S. Shaffer (D)
Attorney General Bob Abrams (D)
Comptroller Carl McCall (D)

STATE LEGISLATURE

New York's House is controlled by the Democrats 101-49 and is led by Speaker Saul Weprin. The Republicans control the Senate 35-26. The technical President of the Senate is Lt. Governor Stan Lundine (D), but the real power rests with the President Pro Tem/Majority Leader Ralph Marino (R).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN HART

DATE: OCTOBER 27, 1993

SUBJECT: NEW YORK HEALTH CARE REFORMS AND THE HEALTH
SECURITY PLAN

I. Overview

New York City

New York City shares the problems of other U.S. cities: growing poverty, medical indigence, and illness. New York City is very different from the rest of the country in its population, the health problems encountered, and the role played by the City. The problems New York City faces are often forerunners of problems that will affect other cities around the country. These problems include a heavy demand for costly emergency room care; large numbers of uninsured; and increasing health problems.

In 1992, New York City spent \$2.2 billion on Medicaid out of its \$30 billion budget. It operates a leading public health department, with programs in AIDS, TB, lead poisoning, sexually transmitted diseases and infant mortality. The City also operates the largest municipal health and hospital system in the country.

New York City stands to benefit from reduction in the number of uninsured, attention to preventive care, as well as increased simplicity proposed by the Health Security Plan.

New York State

New York state's health care reforms are best described as incremental. Earlier this year, Governor Cuomo introduced a plan designed to overhaul New York State's health care system. The plan seeks to cut up to \$800 million from hospital spending over the next three years, while encouraging preventive and family medicine. The plan would shift health care responsibility away from hospitals, which currently receive about \$20 billion a year from payers, to family practitioners and clinics.

Legislation enacted in 1992 compels the state to

enroll half of its Medicaid recipients in managed care (HMOs) and preferred provider organizations (PPOs). Commercial HMOs are required to enroll Medicaid members if their plans are to be offered to state employees. These reforms will allow for an almost seven-fold increase over current Medicaid-HMO enrollment.
(See attached materials for further information on New York's health care reforms.)

II. Comparison to the Health Security Plan

Similarities: Savings

- * Both plans seek to incur savings by encouraging medicine and preventive care, and discouraging unnecessary and expensive hospital stays.

Differences: Security & Savings

- * The New York reforms do not guarantee universal coverage, nor do they introduce broad-based cost-containment mechanisms.

NEW YORK CITY

Background: New York City

- * NYC comprises 41% of the overall population of New York State, but contains 62% of the uninsured.
- * Last year NYC invested \$4.2 billion of its \$30 billion budget in health care including:
 - \$710 million for the direct delivery of health, public health, and mental health services.
 - \$1.3 billion for employee health benefits; and
 - \$2.2 billion in the City's share of Medicaid costs.
- * New York City provides benefits to over 1.1 million employees, retirees and dependents at a cost of some \$1.3 billion per year through a health alliance-type Employee Health Benefit Plan.
- * A series of public health crises has besieged New York's communities over the last decade, including the following incidence:

Tuberculosis	3,673
AIDS	47,195
Mental Illness	94,522
Substance Abuse	487,200
Alcoholism	491,229

Medicaid

- * In FY '92, New York City contributed \$2.2 billion to its Medicaid costs. Federal Medicaid payments cover only half of NYC's Medicaid costs.
- * Unlike virtually any other large city, New York City pays 25% of the non-federal share of Medicaid, at a cost of \$2.2 billion last year.

Background: New York State

- * 11.8% of New York State's population, or 2.1 million residents, were uninsured in 1990. This is slightly better than the national average of 13.6%.
- * Of the 1.6 million uninsured adults in New York State, 61% are employed.
 - 81% of the uninsured are employed or their dependents.
 - 22% of the self-employed are uninsured, compared to nearly 16% of the privately employed and nearly 6% of those employed by local government.

- Occupations with the greatest proportion of uninsured workers include: private household service 53%; farming, forestry, and fishing 39%.
- Minorities, single parents, the unemployed, separated or divorced individuals, and the near poor are hardest hit by gaps in coverage during job transition or change.
- * 48% of the uninsured work in small businesses.
 - 23%, or nearly 1/4 of all individuals in small businesses are uninsured, compared to 12% of those in businesses with 100-499 employees, and 6% of those with 1,000 or more employees.
 - 3/4 of those employed in small businesses are insured, only 1/4 of these people are covered under employer based insurance.
 - Over 35% of the uninsured are 18-29 years of age. Therefore 22% of all New Yorkers aged 18-29 are uninsured, as compared to 13% of those 30-49 years, and 10% of those 50-64 years.
- * 20% of the uninsured, or 421,000 of New York's uninsured, are children aged 17 and under.
- * 1,051,000 or 50% of the uninsured live in single parent households, as compared to 30% of the insured. 64% of these people, or 673,000, are female headed households.

MEDICAID

- * New York State Medicaid spending has increased over 15% in the last year, and Medicaid program expenditures have on the average increased just below 13% per year over the last decade.
- * For FY 92, State Medicaid spending in New York accounted for 22.6% of the state budget.
- * For FY 93-94 New York State Medicaid spending is projected at \$7.5 billion, with an additional \$11.5 billion in federal funds, \$3.2 billion in local monies, and \$600 million in provider taxes.

Existing Health Care Programs: New York State

- * Medicaid
 - Expanded eligibility for women and children.
 - 27 Optional Services.
 - Medicaid managed care program
 - Provider taxes
- * Regulation of Small Group Insurance
 - Portability
 - Guaranteed Issue

-- **Community Rating:** In 1992 New York passed one of the strongest community rating laws in the country, barring insurers from discriminating between individuals or groups because of their health status or other factors. Insurers may not refuse to sell insurance nor can they charge higher prices for different groups.

* Coverage for Targeted Populations

- State-funded Indigent Care Program
- Children's health insurance programs.
- Other coverage for low-income uninsured.

* Growth Limits on Facilities

- Certificate of Need Program since 1966
- Rate Setting, a state authority must approve hospital budget or rate structure.

* Scholarship and/or Loan Forgiveness/Replacement Program

* EACH/RPCH (Essential Access Community Hospital/Rural Primary Care Hospital):

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL PUNKE
ERIC SENUNAS

DATE: OCTOBER 27, 1993

RE: NEW YORK AND NAFTA

HOW NEW YORK BENEFITS FROM TRADE WITH MEXICO

- New York is the sixth largest exporter to Mexico among the fifty states. An estimated 15,500 New York jobs are supported by exports to Mexico.
- Key New York export industries were broad based. Top exports include primary metal industries (\$162 million), industrial machinery and computers (\$144 million), scientific and measuring instruments (\$122 million) and electric and electronic equipment (\$105 million).
- These New York industries have succeeded despite high Mexican tariffs:

<u>New York Export</u>	<u>Mexican Tariff</u>
scientific instruments	12.5%
computer equipment	16%
electrical machinery	14.2%
iron and steel products	13.9%
electronic components	15%

By the time it is implemented fully, NAFTA will eliminate all Mexican tariffs on U.S. exports. Elimination of tariffs will make already competitive U.S. exports even more competitive.

- NAFTA also opens the door to New York's ultra competitive **financial service industries, including banking and securities.**
- The last five years of Mexican market liberalization demonstrate NAFTA's potential for New York. From 1987 to 1992, New York's exports grew over eighty percent -- from \$512 million to \$934 million. Significant areas of growth include furniture, apparel and textile mill products.

POLITICAL BACKDROP

Of New York's 31 House members, we estimate that more than half oppose the agreement (16 no and 3 leaning no). However, a sizeable group -- approximately 9 members -- are undecided. We count only 3 members as firm NAFTA supporters. In the Senate, D'Amato is leaning yes and Moynihan is undecided.

New York members opposing NAFTA cite labor issues, including worker adjustment, job loss and wages. New York members also cite environmental issues and drugs. A few members have expressed concerns about NAFTA's effect on CBI countries.

Senator Moynihan has been particularly critical of Mexico's human rights and democratic record ("How can you have free trade with a country that's not free?"). Moynihan also is a longtime champion of worker adjustment programs, and has pressed hard for a meaningful program in connection with NAFTA.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	From Michael Lufrano re: Final Baltimore-New York-Boston Manifest (6 pages)	10/27/1993	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Paul Richard
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FOLDER TITLE:

[Briefing Books-Presidential Trip to Baltimore, Maryland and New York, New York,
October 28, 1993] [Book 2]

2019-0846-S

rs3279

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]
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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
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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]
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b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]