

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
and
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

February 2, 1999

Staff Copy

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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99 FEB 1 4:15

Tuesday, February 2, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cloudy with scattered rain showers. Winds south to southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 33 to 38. High 47 to 52.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Cloudy with scattered rain showers. Winds south to southeast at 8 to 12 knots. Low 30 to 35. High 40 to 45.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Cloudy with scattered rain showers. Winds southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 33 to 38. High 42 to 47.

February 1, 1999 (8:10pm)

Tuesday, February 2, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, February 2, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:15 am-
9:30 am

MEETING
DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
Staff Contact: John Podesta

9:35 am

THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

Note: There will be approximately 45 high school students from the "Groundhog Day Job Shadow" program and their White House staff mentors at this departure.

9:45 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

10:00 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Logan International Airport
[flight time: 1 hour, 10 minutes]

11:10 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Logan International Airport

Greeters: Mayor Tom Menino
Representative Mike Capuano
Representative John Joseph Moakley
Representative Marty Meehan
Felicia Gervais
Chuck Gervais

February 1, 1999 (8:10pm)

Tuesday, February 2, 1999

11:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Logan International Airport via motorcade en route Boston Park Plaza Hotel
[drive time: 20 minutes]

11:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Boston Park Plaza Hotel

Greeters: Governor Roy Romer
 Steve Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee
 Joe Andrew, Chairman nominee
 Len Barrack, Finance Chair, Democratic National Committee
 Elaine Schuster, Event Chair
 Alan Solomont, Event Chair
 Donald Saunder, Owner, Boston Park Plaza Hotel
 Lisa Saunder, daughter
 Kathy Sheehan
 Bill Feather, General Manager, Boston Park Plaza Hotel
 Greg Hill, Corporate Human Resources Director, Boston Park Plaza Hotel

11:50 am- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
12:15 pm **BERKELEY/CLARENDON ROOM**
Boston Park Plaza Hotel
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 85 guests in attendance.

12:20 pm- **DNC LUNCHEON**
12:50 pm **ARLINGTON ROOM**
Boston Park Plaza Hotel
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President** proceeds to a seat at the head table.

-- Lunch is served.

-- Upon conclusion of lunch, **the President** departs.

12:50 pm- **POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS**
1:00 pm **GEORGIAN ROOM**

February 1, 1999 (8:10pm)

Tuesday, February 2, 1999

1:10 pm-
2:00 pm

DNC RECEPTION
IMPERIAL PLAZA BALLROOM
Boston Park Plaza Hotel
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 700 guests.

- Off-stage announcement of Senator Edward Kennedy, Senator John Kerry, Representative John Joseph Moakley, Mayor Tom Menino.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Steven Grossman, Governor Roy Romer, Elaine Schuster and Alan Solomont.
- Elaine Schuster makes brief remarks and introduces a video.
- Presentation of video.
- Alan Solomont makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Steven Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee, makes remarks.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

2:05 pm-

THE PRESIDENT departs Boston Park Plaza Hotel via motorcade en route Jackson Mann Elementary School
[drive time: 10 minutes]

2:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Jackson Mann Elementary School

Greeters: Secretary Richard Riley
Governor Paul Cellucci
Representative Kevin Honan
City Council Member Brian Honan
State Senator Steven Tolman
Thomas Payzant, Superintendent
Dr. Joanne Collins Russell, Principal, Jackson Mann Elementary School
Patrice Dinatale, Principal, Horace Mann School
Gail Zimmerman, teacher, Jackson Mann Elementary School

February 1, 1999 (8:10pm)

Tuesday, February 2, 1999

2:20 pm-
3:30 pm

EDUCATION EVENT
AUDITORIUM

Jackson Mann Elementary School

Remarks: Paul Glastris

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of Secretary Richard Riley, Governor Paul Cellucci, Senator Edward Kennedy, Senator John Kerry, and Mayor Tom Menino.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Dr. Joanne Collins Russell and Gail Zimmerman.
- Dr. Joanne Collins Russell, principal, Jackson Mann Elementary School, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Mayor Tom Menino.
- Mayor Tom Menino makes brief remarks and introduces Governor Paul Cellucci.
- Governor Paul Cellucci makes brief remarks and introduces Senator John Kerry.
- Senator John Kerry makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Edward Kennedy.
- Senator Edward Kennedy makes brief remarks and introduces Secretary Richard Riley.
- Secretary Richard Riley makes brief remarks and introduces Gail Zimmerman.
- Gail Zimmerman, teacher, Jackson Mann Elementary School, makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

February 1, 1999 (8:10pm)

Tuesday, February 2, 1999

3:40 pm-
3:50 pm

GREET AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAM STUDENTS
CLASSROOM
Jackson Mann Elementary School
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 50 students in attendance.

Note: The President will greet the Jackson Mann Elementary School chorus in the hallway upon departure.

4:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Jackson Mann Elementary School via motorcade en route Location TBD
[drive time: tbd]

4:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Location TBD

4:15 pm-
5:00 pm

DOWN

5:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Location TBD via motorcade en route Logan International Airport
[drive time: 15 minutes]

5:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Logan International Airport

5:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Logan International Airport via Air Force One en route John F. Kennedy International Airport
[flight time: 1 hour]

6:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport

6:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs John F. Kennedy International via Marine One en route Wall Street Landing Zone
[flight time: 15 minutes]

7:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Wall Street Landing Zone

February 1, 1999 (8:10pm)

Tuesday, February 2, 1999

7:10 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Wall Street Landing Zone via motorcade en route Le Cirque Restaurant
[drive time: 20 minutes]

7:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Le Cirque Restaurant

Note: The First Lady will arrive after the President.

Greeters: Governor Roy Romer
Steven Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee
Joe Andrew, Chairman nominee, Democratic National Committee
Beth Dozoretz, Finance Chair, Democratic National Committee
Alan Patricof, Event Chair
Sirio Maccioni, Owner, Le Cirque Restaurant
Egi Maccioni, wife
Mairo Maccioni, son
Marco Maccioni, son
Mario Maccioni, son
Lauren Maccioni, wife of Mario Maccioni
Olivia Maccioni, daughter of Mario Maccioni
Benito Sevarin, General Manager, Le Cirque Restaurant

7:35 pm-
8:10 pm **MIX AND MINGLE**
RED ROOM
Le Cirque Restaurant
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 125 guests in attendance.

February 1, 1999 (8:10pm)

Tuesday, February 2, 1999

8:20 pm-
9:10 pm

DNC DINNER
L'ORANGERIE
Le Cirque Restaurant
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

-- **The President** and the First Lady proceed to separate head tables.

-- Dinner is served.

8:50 pm

-- Steven Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee, makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- **The President** and the First Lady depart.

9:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Le Cirque Restaurant en route Wall Street Landing Zone
[drive time: 20 minutes]

9:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Wall Street Landing Zone

9:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Wall Street Landing Zone via Marine One en route John F. Kennedy International Airport
[flight time: 15 minutes]

10:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive John F. Kennedy International Airport

February 1, 1999 (8:10pm)

Tuesday, February 2, 1999

10:20 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart John F. Kennedy International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 1 hour]
11:20 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base
11:35 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route The White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
11:45 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive The White House
BC/HRC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC

February 1, 1999 (8:10pm)

A

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE LUNCHEON
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

93 FEB 14 7:15

DATE: Tuesday, February 2, 1999
SITE: Park Plaza Hotel
TIME: 1:10 pm
FROM: Fran Katz, National Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee. It is also an event honoring Steve Grossman as he prepares to leave his post as Chairman of the DNC.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is a fundraiser to engage new and renewing members of Democratic National Committee from the Boston area. The event is co-hosted by Alan Solomont and Elaine Schuster, and it has been billed as a tribute luncheon honoring Steve Grossman for all of his accomplishments as National Chair of the DNC.

Alan Solomont is one of the DNC's most loyal supporters, and in 1997 he served as National Finance Chair of the DNC. Elaine Schuster is a member of the DNC's Jefferson Trust and very active with the Women's Leadership Forum. Last May, the President attended a DNC Major Supporters dinner in her home.

This event has two tiers: a smaller luncheon with approximately 90 guests, and a larger luncheon with close to 500 guests.

III. PRESS PLAN

The small luncheon is closed to the press. The large luncheon is open to the pool press for remarks only.

B

Acknowl: Reps. Moakley, Meehan, Capuano; Mayor Menino; State Treas Shannon O'Brien. Gov. Romer, Joe Andrew, Len Barrack, Joan Menard (MA Party) Alan Solomont & Elaine Schuster
Steve Grossman -- TY for serving. Inspiring leader, party builder, fundraiser, friend.

- **1992: New Dir, old values:** op,resp,com

- **Results:** \$290B def⇒\$70B surp. Longst peacetime exp, unempl lwst/1957. 30 yr crime, 30-Welf (cut in 1/2); 32-Infl; record home ownership. College opp: HOPE, Pell, work-study. Child health: 5M, highest immun

America working again. But can't let prosperity lull us into complacency. Meet responsibility to 21st Century.

- **Aging of 21st C America**

Save Social Security Now - 62% surplus/15 yrs (2055); work towards 75 yrs (2075)
Medicare 15%⇒2020. Reform/prescr drugs
USA Accounts 12% surpl for tax relief
Pay Down Debt - cut debt 2/3, lowest level publicly held debt since 1917
Targeted Tax Cuts - Long term, child care

- **21st Century Schools**

Class Size--100K new tchrs. School modernization. Computers in Classrooms. Now, Education Accountability Act: Social Promotion/after school (3x); turn round failing schools; trained teachers; discipline; parent accountability.

- **Strengthen Families**

Child care \$2B; PBOR; FMLA -- extend 10M; Equal Pay for Equal Work

- **21st Century Economy**

New Markets -- \$15B jobs in inner-cities
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

- **Crime Bill II**

Guns: Brady ⇒ juveniles; restore 5day wait
50K+ police; drug testing prisoners/parolees

- **Enviro** livability/lands legacy

- **One America** - AmeriCorps, CFR, ENDA

C

99-7771-718

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1999

EDUCATION EVENT IN BOSTON, MA

DATE:	February 2, 1999
LOCATION:	Jackson/Mann Elementary School Boston, MA
TIME:	2:20pm - 3:25pm (remarks) 3:30pm - 3:40pm (overflow room)
FROM:	Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To announce a \$200 million initiative in your FY 2000 budget to ensure that states and school districts take corrective actions to turn around low-performing schools.

II. BACKGROUND

You will address an audience of approximately 200 parents, teachers, students, community leaders, and educators from the Jackson/Mann Elementary School and Boston, MA community. The Jackson/Mann Elementary School serves students from K-5, and is attached to the Horace Mann School for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, the oldest public day school for the deaf in the United States, and to an Early Learning Center serving children from age 3 through 5. The school has a very diverse student and teacher population.

Boston has just begun implementing a school accountability policy that holds schools accountable for improvement and requires each school to implement an improvement plan. Next year, Boston will begin taking corrective action in low-performing schools in a manner consistent with the policy you are announcing today. The Jackson/Mann Elementary School was identified by Superintendent Tom Payzant as a typical Boston school that is beginning to make atypical gains. The school has shown improvement in its Stanford-9 test scores over the last four years, and has implemented a comprehensive school plan focusing on literacy. The literacy program includes individual tutoring for 1st graders by volunteers involved in the Boston Partners in Education program, and intensive help from trained reading teachers, an after-school program for 4th and 5th grade students assisted by America Reads tutors. Later this month, Jackson/Mann will launch a second after-school program, in conjunction with the Bell Foundation at Harvard University, to serve all grade levels. All teachers at the school are certified, and 75 percent have more

than five years of experience.

III. POLICY ANNOUNCEMENT

In your State of the Union Address, you called on all states and school districts to identify and turn around their worst-performing schools -- or shut them down. Today, in a visit to the Jackson/Mann Elementary School in Boston, you will announce a \$200 million initiative in the FY 2000 budget to ensure that states and school districts take the necessary corrective actions to improve low-performing schools.

\$200 Million to Turn Around Low Performing Schools. Your FY 2000 budget includes \$200 million in new funds for the Title 1 program, to be set aside for intervening in low-performing schools. Your proposal would require states and school districts to identify the schools with the lowest achievement levels and least improvement, assess each of their needs, and implement individual corrective action plans to turn these schools around. The corrective action plans could include such steps as intensive teacher training, disciplinary assistance, and implementation of proven school reforms. If these actions fail to improve student achievement within two years, your proposal would require states and school districts to take additional corrective actions, such as permitting all students to attend other public schools; reconstituting the school, by evaluating the staff (faculty and administration) and making appropriate changes; or closing the school and reopening it as a charter school or with an entirely new staff. The funds provided in your budget would support these interventions.

An approach that works. Experience demonstrates such interventions raise student achievement and improve schools when coupled with adequate resources to support change. After North Carolina sent assistance teams into its 15 worst-performing elementary and middle schools in 1997, 14 turned around within the year and met state standards in reading and math. Similar results have occurred in individual school districts across the country. The Miami-Dade School District identified 45 low-performing schools in 1995, implemented intensive three-year corrective action plans including schoolwide reading programs and improved technology, and determined last year that all of the schools had made progress. And in New York City, the Chancellor (superintendent) of the school system took direct control of the ten worst-performance schools in 1996 and determined just two years later that half the schools had made sufficient progress to be removed from his supervision.

Making Common Sense Common Practice -- Now. Holding every school accountable for results, providing extra help to schools that need it, and reconstituting or closing down schools that still fail to improve -- this is a common-sense approach to strengthening public education. Your proposal will dramatically accelerate efforts by states and school districts to turn around low-performing schools. In March 1996, you challenged every state and school district to take responsibility for intervening in low-performing schools. According to a recent Education Week study, 19 states currently have policies in place to help improve low-performing schools. A growing number of urban school systems,

including New York City, San Francisco, Dade County, Philadelphia, and Chicago, also are taking steps to intervene aggressively in schools with the lowest achievement levels and least improvement. The Boston Public Schools will begin next year to place their lowest-performing schools under intensive corrective action plans. Your proposal will speed and spread these efforts, ensuring that every state and school district takes responsibility to turn around low-performing schools and that more of our children get a quality education.

IV. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed

Doug Sosnik

Event Participants:

Secretary Richard Riley

Governor Paul Cellucci (R-MA)

Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA)

Senator John Kerry (D-MA)

Mayor Tom Menino (D-MA)

Dr. Joanne Collins-Russell, Principal, Jackson/Mann Elementary School

Gail Zimmerman, Teacher, Jackson/Mann Elementary School

Audience Participants:

Congressman Joseph Moakley (D-MA)

Superintendent Tom Payzant, Boston Public Schools

Also in attendance will be eight America Reads tutors from Boston University, and 10 students involved in the City Year program.

V. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

VI. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-You are announced on-stage, accompanied by Dr. Joanne Collins Russell and Gail Zimmerman.

-Dr. Joanne Collins-Russell, Principal, Jackson/Mann Elementary School, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Mayor Tom Menino.

-Mayor Tom Menino makes remarks and introduces Governor Paul Cellucci.

-Governor Paul Cellucci makes remarks and introduces Senator John Kerry.

-Senator John Kerry makes remarks and introduces Senator Edward Kennedy.

-Senator Edward Kennedy makes remarks and introduces Secretary Richard Riley.

-Secretary Richard Riley makes remarks and introduces Gail Zimmerman, teacher, Jackson/Mann Elementary School.

- Gail Zimmerman makes remarks and introduces you.
- You make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart the auditorium.
- You then greet a group of 50 after-school students in an overflow classroom.
- Upon departure, you will greet the Jackson/Mann Elementary School Choir.

VII. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

D

Final 2/1/99 8:15 p.m.
Paul Glastris

WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT JACKSON MANN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Tuesday, February 2, 1999

Acknowledgments: Sec. Riley; Gov. Celucci; Sen. Edward Kennedy; Sen. John Kerry; Rep. Joseph Moakley; Rep. Tom Capuano; Boston Mayor Tom Menino; Boston School Super. Tom Peyzant (former member of the Administration... was an Assistant Secretary of Education); Jackson Mann Principal Dr. Joanne Collins Russell; Jackson Mann second grade teacher Gail Zimmerman; Jackson Mann Elementary School Chorus.

In my State of the Union address last month, I had the honor of reporting to the American people that our nation is stronger, healthier, and more prosperous than ever before. But I also said that we have an historic responsibility to use the prosperity we have created to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. There is no greater challenge than the need to give all our children first-class educations, and in my address I set out an ambitious plan to do just that. It is a plan that calls for more investment in our public schools, but also for changing the way we invest--to stop rewarding what doesn't work and to start investing more in what does work.

I have often said that every problem in education in America has been solved somewhere in America. The trick is transferring proven solutions to other public schools. We know what works. What works is what you are doing in this state, in this city, and in this school. Better-trained teachers. Reasonable discipline codes. Issuing report cards on all schools and turning around those that fail. Setting high academic standards for students and ending social promotion, but also giving students the support they need to meet those standards--with after school and early childhood learning programs, with reading tutors, with better trained teachers, and with outreach programs to get parents more involved. The rising test scores here at Jackson Mann elementary school show that you are on the right track.

We must make sure all schools are on that right track. These reform ideas are spreading. But they are spreading too slowly--especially in our inner cities, isolated rural areas, and on Indian reservations. That is where the need for improvement is greatest. That is where our largest federal investment in public schools, Title One, is targeted.

This year we will have a great debate in Congress about the next steps to improve education in America. There are some in Congress who believe the national government has no business investing more in public education. I believe they're wrong -- we should finish the job of hiring 100,000 teachers to reduce class size, and pass our tax credit to build or modernize 5,000 schools. But this debate is not just about money. Some of those same people argue that even though we spend \$15 billion a year on public education, the national government has no

business holding the system accountable for results. I disagree with that, too. I believe that as a nation, we should say once and for all that no child in America should be taught by an unprepared teacher. No child in America should be passed from grade to grade without having mastered the material. No child in America should be trapped in a failing school. The education of our children must be a national priority, and holding our schools accountable for results must be a national commitment.

From now on, we must say to states and school districts: Identify your worst-performing, least improving schools, and turn them around, or shut them down. Today I am pleased to announce that the balanced budget I submitted yesterday contains a new \$200 million pool of flexible Title I funds that states and schools districts can use to turn failing schools around. We must make sure all schools are on the right track. If we fail to do this, and do it quickly, we are going to lose another generation of children to low expectations, low educational achievement, and low prospects of moving ahead in life.

The education of our children must be a national priority. And we have changed the priorities of the national government. We have balanced the budget--moving from a deficit of \$290 billion when I took office to a surplus of \$70 billion last year. But as we shrank government and balanced the budget, we nearly doubled our investment in education and training.

We have helped every state adopt tougher academic standards. We've helped hundreds of school districts crack down on drugs, gangs, and violence, and the percentage of students who report being threatened or injured at school nationwide is down. We've cut regulations in our elementary and secondary education programs by two-thirds, and granted dozens of waivers so that states and school districts can have the flexibility to try new approaches. We've dramatically increased our investment in early childhood learning through the Head Start program. We've begun to organize an army of tutors to help elementary school children learn to read and middle school and high school students to prepare for college--and I know that some of our America Reads tutors here at Jackson Mann, as well as several AmeriCorps City Year members, and I want to thank them for their service.

All these efforts and others are beginning to pay off. SAT scores are up. Math scores have risen in nearly all grades nationwide--including in many of our big cities. But you know and I know that we still have a long way to go. Reading scores have hardly budged. And while our 4th graders outperform their peers in other developed countries in math and science, our 8th graders are around average, and our 12th graders rank near the bottom. Clearly, we must do better.

I believe the time to try is now, with our nation strong, our economy prosperous, our budget in surplus, and our people confident. Yesterday, I released our new balanced budget for the year 2000. It is a budget that is both prudent and progressive. It preserves the fiscal soundness that has been key to our prosperity. Yet it also calls for vital new investments in education--to build or fix 5000 schools; to hire 100,000 new, well-trained teachers over the next seven years to bring down class sizes; to connect every classroom and library to the Internet; and to help all schools put in place the kind of educational changes that work so well

here at Jackson Mann.

Every five years, the federal government revisits the terms on which it invests \$15 billion in our nation's schools. 1999 is such a year. This gives us a golden opportunity, and a solemn responsibility, not only to invest more in our schools, but to change the way we invest. In my State of the Union address, I announced that later this year, I will send to Congress a plan that, for the first time, holds states and school districts accountable for progress and rewards them for results.

My Education Accountability Act will require every state and school district receiving federal help to identify their worst-performing, least-improved schools and take responsibility for turning them around--as you have begun doing here in Boston. Let's remember: we talk about our nation's schools, but each school is different. Many suburban schools are doing quite well, and some urban ones are too. But on balance, the problems of public education in America are concentrated in schools in our more disadvantaged neighborhoods--the very schools where children need the boost from strong education the most. These schools are often out of sight but they can never be out of mind. We must insist that all schools regardless of where they are offer high quality education. We can't accept less for the children of the inner city than we expect as a matter of course for the children of the suburbs.

Under my plan, states and school districts must audit failing schools for educational weaknesses and provide resources that might help, such as reading tutors, training for teachers, or an outreach coordinator to get parents more involved. If these actions do not result in improved student achievement within two years, states and school districts must take stronger actions. That means permitting students to attend other public schools; reconstituting the school, by fairly evaluating the staff and making staff changes as appropriate; or closing the school and reopening it as a charter school or with an entirely new staff.

We know this approach can work. It is working in a number of urban school systems right now. Six years ago, Houston listed 68 of its schools as low performing. Today, after much intervention and hard work, the vast majority of those schools have improved to the point that they are now off the list. Dade County Florida took 45 critically low-performing schools and raised their math and reading scores. Now all 45 are off the list. Boston is now beginning to take these steps as well. Every community in America should do the same. It is simply wrong to consign children year after year to schools that fail to help them learn their way of poverty.

My Education Accountability Act calls for four other important steps. First, all schools must end social promotion--but end social promotion the right way. It is not fair to label students as failures when the schools are failing them. The goal of ending social promotion must be to boost more students up, not hold more students back. Under my plan, states and school districts will have to show how they will provide the help students need to meet higher standards. That means offering smaller classes and better-trained teachers, and my new balanced budget contains substantial new resources to recruit and train teachers and bring class sizes down. It means purchasing new instructional materials that are proven to

work, and there is new money in my balanced budget for that. It means offering after school and summer school classes to students who need help passing end-of-the-year performance exams. My balanced budget triples funding for after school and summer school. It means acting on the belief that every child can learn, and no child should fall through the cracks.

Second, all states and school districts must take responsible for the quality of their teachers, as the state of Massachusetts has done and Jackson Mann has done with its teacher development efforts. The great majority of our teachers do a fine job. But in too many schools, teachers don't have college majors--or even minors -- in the subjects they teach. New teachers should be required to pass performance exams, and all teachers should know the subjects they're teaching.

Third, all parents should be provided with report cards on their children's school, as the Boston schools now do. Picking a school is perhaps the most important choice a parent can make for a child. But in too many communities, it's easier to get information on the quality of the local restaurants than on the quality of the local schools. That must change.

Fourth, to assure that our classrooms are truly places of learning, and to respond to what teachers have been asking us to do for years, all states and school districts must both adopt and implement sensible discipline policies--like the kind you have in Boston schools.].

These four steps, plus the fifth step of turning around or closing failing schools, can spark a revolution of rising expectations in our nation's schools. The federal government must not try to micro-manage our public schools. But we must work in partnership with states and school districts, to invest more in our public schools, but to invest in a way that states and school districts have shown works. In this day and age, when what you learn depends more than ever before on what you learn, it is simply wrong as a nation to sit back, do nothing, and let another generation of disadvantaged kids languish in failing schools. We must not be complacent. We must act, this year, for our children, and for the future of our beloved country.

Thank you and God bless you.

E

February 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Chris Lavery

RE: Massachusetts Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS**1992**

Clinton/Gore	1,318,639	48%
Bush/Quayle	805,039	29%
Perot/Stockdale	630,731	22%

1996

Clinton/Gore	1,567,223	62%
Dole/Kemp	717,622	28%
Perot/Choate	225,594	9%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady was in Boston on December 5, 1998. She attended a millennium event at the Longfellow National Historic site, visited the African-meeting house, visited the Franciscan Children's Hospital, and attended the Massachusetts College of Arts dinner.

The Vice President was in Peabody and Boston on October 9. He attended a fundraiser and GOTV event for Rep. John Tierney(D-06). He participated in a discussion about teacher training for the 21st Century, held a Leadership '98 event at Michael Dukakis' residence, and attended a Massachusetts Democratic fundraiser.

You and the Vice President attended a Unity fundraiser in Boston on September 17.

You were in Worcester, Massachusetts for a COPS event on August 28.

POLITICAL DATA

U.S. Senate:	Edward Kennedy (D)	(58% in 1994)
	John Kerry (D)	(52% in 1996)
U.S. House:	10 Democrats	
	Rep. John Olver (D-01)	(72%)
	Rep. Richard Neal (D-02)	No Opponent
	Rep. Jim McGovern (D-03)	(57%)
	Rep. Barney Frank (D-04)	No Opponent
	Rep. Marty Meehan (D-05)	(71%)
	Rep. John Tierney (D-06)	(55%)
	Rep. Ed Markey (D-07)	(71%)
	Rep. Michael Capuano (D-08)	(82%)
	Rep. Joe Moakley (D-09)	No Opponent
	Rep. William Delahunt (D-10)	(70%)

State House: 130 Democrats/ 27 Republicans/ 1Independent/ 2 Vacancies
State Senate: 32 Democrats/ 7 Republicans/ 1 Vacancy
Electoral Votes: 12

State Constitutional Officers and Legislative Leaders

Governor: Paul Cellucci (R)
Lt. Governor: Jane Swift (R)
Attorney General: Tom Reilly (D)
Secretary of State: William Francis Galvin (D)
State Treasurer: Shannon O'Brien (D)
State Auditor: A. Joseph DeNucci (D)
Speaker of the House: Thomas Finneran (D)
President of the Senate: Thomas Birmingham (D)

Massachusetts At A Glance

- In 1994, the estimated population of the state of Massachusetts was 6.04 million.
- 82.2% of Massachusetts residents are White; 14.5% are African-American; 3.3% are Asian.
- The median age in Massachusetts is 33.6 years, 13.5% of the population is 65 or older.
- The per capita income of Massachusetts is \$17,224 and the median income is \$36,952.
- 79.9% of Massachusetts residents have a high school degree or above and 42.9% have a college degree.
- 56% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) in Massachusetts voted in the 1996 elections, compared to 61% of the VAP in 1992.
- 52% of the registered voters in Massachusetts voted in the 1998 elections

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

GOP incumbent Paul Cellucci narrowly won reelection last fall after a strong challenge from Attorney General Scott Harshbarger (D), 51%-48%. Both candidates are seasoned politicians and undecided voters may have had a hard time finding any deciding difference between the two men. Cellucci pointed to low unemployment, shrinking welfare rolls, new tax cuts and said, "Times are good; why change?"

Harshbarger told voters, "We can do better." He promised to harness the state's economic boom and use it to improve schools, provide health care for the uninsured and child care for the poor, and retrain workers.

The race became competitive for a number of reasons. Massachusetts is full of partisan Democrats, who should have quickly lined up behind Harshbarger. But the state Attorney General had angered some party members with his prosecutions of political corruption that had brushed some popular Democrats.

Analysts said Cellucci's moderation and Harshbarger's lack of strong party ties could

have left local Democratic activists either sitting on their hands or quietly voting for Governor Cellucci.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

Third Congressional District

Incumbent Rep. Jim McGovern (D) defeated his opponent, state Senator Matt Amorello (R), dashing Republican hopes of breaking into the all-Democratic congressional delegation.

Sixth Congressional District

In 1994, Peter G. Torkildsen (R) narrowly defeated John F. Tierney (D) to win this seat. In 1996, Tierney defeated then incumbent Representative Torkildsen by just 372 votes (48.3% to 48.1%). In the 1998 election emerged as the most closely watched congressional fight in the state, Rep. Tierney defeated former Republican Representative Torkildsen. Rep. Tierney ran strongly across the district, both in traditional blue-collar cities such as Peabody and Lynn and in suburbs such as Marblehead, where Torkildsen had previously ran well.

Tierney had a number of advantages in his favor, including greater finances and a more seasoned organization than he had two years ago. He also had the strong support of all but one of the region's six Democratic mayors, including Peter Torigian of Peabody, who had been neutral the last two elections.

Eighth Congressional District

Somerville Mayor Michael Capuano (D) is the fourth representative from Massachusetts's storied 8th Congressional District in the last 50 years. The race in this heavily Democratic district was actually decided by the September primary. Capuano emerged from a field of 10 candidates to finish first with 23 percent of the vote using grassroots, get-out-the-vote efforts that outperformed even the expensive campaigns of businessman John O'Conner (D) and venture capitalist Chris Gabrieli (D).

Capuano has pledged to make education and affordable housing and health care his top priorities. He is especially interested in reducing class sizes and bringing classrooms. Capuano now joins an elite group of men who have represented this district over the past 50 years: John F. Kennedy, former Speaker Thomas O'Neill and Joe Kennedy.

Hot Issues

The New England Patriots and The Hartford Stadium

On November 19, 1998, the New England Patriots announced tentative plans to relocate to Hartford, Connecticut, in time for the 2001 season, ending a four-decade stay in Massachusetts as well as a lengthy quest for a first-rate stadium. Patriots owner Robert Kraft struck a deal with the Connecticut officials to leave Foxboro Stadium and move the team to a \$350 million facility that will be part of the Adrian's Landing Project, a billion-dollar stadium development plan. The deal is part of a 30-year lease that was approved by the Connecticut legislature. Terms of the landmark deal prohibit Kraft from negotiating with officials from Massachusetts or Rhode Island

until December 31, 1998. The reluctance of Massachusetts officials to come to the aid of Kraft encouraged his decision to move to Connecticut.

While all sides contend the original timetable to move the team to Connecticut by the fall of 2001 can be met, language in the plan expected to be signed Friday by Governor John Rowland (R) and team owner Robert Kraft allows that deadline to slip to 2002.

Central Artery (The Big Dig)

The Central Artery is an elevated, north-south freeway (I-93) through the heart of downtown Boston that is undergoing reconstruction. The overall project entails four parts: building or reconstructing about 7.5 miles of interstate in Boston, routing I-93 traffic through tunnels under the city, replacing the I-93 bridge over the Charles River, and extending I-90 under the Boston Harbor through the new Ted Williams Tunnel to Boston Logan Airport. Construction began in 1991 and is scheduled to be completed in 2004. The project has been controversial, due largely to concerns over the cost, project scheduling, state financing ability, and project oversight.

Among the Massachusetts congressional delegation, members with close ties to Boston, such as Senator Ted Kennedy (D), are strong supporters. Members from western Massachusetts at times express concern that the Central Artery diverts funds from other important transportation needs, though they tend "to understand the need" for the Central Artery. [Please see Cabinet Affairs' briefing for an update]

Massachusetts House Speaker Thomas Finneran

Massachusetts House Speaker Thomas Finneran (D), speaking to some of Boston's most prominent civic, business and labor leaders, offered a bitter assessment of his fellow Democrats in the Massachusetts congressional delegation. GOP activist Harold Hestnes, who attended this meeting, "found Finneran's bluntness refreshing," in part because it bolsters the GOP argument that Massachusetts needs some GOP representation on Capitol Hill. Finneran was quoted as saying that redistricting "might be a way to shake up the state's under performing congressmen." Many who listened in shocked silence felt as if the House Speaker implied some sort payback for this unbalanced representation. Later, Finneran "laughed off" comments about redistricting, saying they "were offered tongue in cheek."

Massachusetts Senate: The Supreme Court Rules in Favor of Senator Edward Kennedy

The Supreme Court of the United States rejected a lawsuit brought by Operation Rescue that accused Senator Edward Kennedy (D) of libeling the anti-abortion organization by linking it to murder and other acts of violence. Senator Kennedy was sued by Operation Rescue and three of its members in 1994 for allegedly making derogatory comments about the group in November of 1993, while he discussed legislation that would provide federal protection to abortion clinics. Senator Kennedy stated in 1993: "People can have differences on public policy issues, but when we have a national organization like Operation Rescue that has a matter of national policy firebombing and even murder, that's unacceptable." In its decision, the Supreme Court agreed with lower court rulings that found Senator Kennedy was acting as a government employee when

he made the remark about the abortion group and thus, could not be sued. Operation Rescue appealed the lower court rulings, maintaining they wrongly concluded that a federal law giving government employees such legal protection was intended to include members of Congress. Senator Kennedy's response to this ordeal: "It was a frivolous case and I had no doubt it would be rejected."

1996 State Election Results

Even in a state known for its powerful Democrats, 1996 was an exceptionally good year for the party. Clinton/Gore easily carried this state with 62% of the vote. The state's highest profile race was the U.S. Senator contest between incumbent Senator John Kerry (D) and Governor Bill Weld (R). This often-bitter race remained a dead heat throughout most of 1996. When the dust settled, Kerry emerged the victor with over 52% of the vote. In aggregate, more money was spent in the Kerry-Weld bout than in any other '96 Senate race.

At the Congressional level, Massachusetts Democrats swept all 10 U.S. House seats, defeating the state's only two incumbent Republicans and retaining the seat vacated by retiring Rep. Gerry Studds (D-10). Jim McGovern's (D) defeat of Rep. Peter Blute (R) 53% to 46%, in the 3rd Congressional District, a region that includes Worcester and Falls River, provided the biggest upset of the House races. John Tierney (D) defeated Rep. Peter Torkildsen (R) by a much closer margin in the North Shore's 6th Congressional District, winning 48.3% to 48.1%. Democrat William Delahunt carried the open 10th Congressional District (55% to 42%), which includes Cape Cod and the South Shore.

Democrats increased their significant majorities in both chambers of the State Legislature, gaining three in the State House and two in the State Senate.

F



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

February 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *MT for*

SUBJECT: MASSACHUSETTS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Livable Communities

On Tuesday, EPA Region 1 is hosting a Smart Growth conference in Boston to showcase local efforts to manage growth in a manner consistent with economic competitiveness and a high quality of life. The conference will also highlight the Administration's Livable Communities and Lands Legacy initiatives. Close to 1,000 participants are expected to attend, including a representative from CEQ, who will address the conference concerning the Administration's Livability initiative.

American Heritage Rivers

Last July you designated the Blackstone-Woonasquatucket River as an American Heritage River. As you recall, the river was not recommended by the Advisory Committee, but you chose to add it to the recommendation list because of the tremendous accomplishments of its river community, which will serve as a model for others. Senator Chafee and a local community development organization spearheaded the nomination and Governor Cellucci, Senators Kennedy and Kerry, and Representatives McGovern and Neil all supported its designation. The focus of the designation will be on improving water quality, restoring historic districts, and revitalizing local economies.

G

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. TM
JON P. JENNINGS
MAYA SEIDEN

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--BOSTON, MASSACHUSSETTS

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA): On 2/12/98, the Department of Justice filed suit on behalf of EPA to force Massachusetts to build a filtration plant for Greater Boston's drinking water system. The MWRA, which supplies water to two million Greater Boston residents, opposes construction of the filtration plant because it will cost \$200 million. In spite of the DOJ/EPA lawsuit, on 10/22, the MWRA board voted to build a new treatment plant without filtration, and Massachusetts's Department of Environmental Protection approved the action. Negotiations failed to produce an agreement, so EPA and DOJ went ahead with the suit. The court has scheduled oral arguments for March. (EPA)

Massachusetts Inspection and Maintenance (I&M): Because of its nonattainment status and its location in the Ozone Transport Region, Massachusetts is required to implement a statewide enhanced automobile inspection and maintenance (I/M) program by 5/15/99 (these sanctions would entail emissions restrictions for new businesses in Massachusetts as well as limitations on highway funds). Massachusetts' legislature has authorized an enhanced I/M program and the Cellucci Administration has stated that it will start up an I/M program by mid-1999. However, the State delayed signing a contract with a contractor to implement the program until 1/28. EPA has not yet reviewed the contract sufficiently, but is optimistic that it will meet all requirements, making sanctions unnecessary. (EPA)

Central Artery Project (CA/T): On Monday, January 25, 1999, NBC News broadcast a Fleecing of America report on the CA/T, reporting on the high cost of the project and its affect on the statewide program. The report did not include new information.

The project is approximately 50% complete, and is scheduled for completion in 2004. The project has been controversial, due largely to concerns over the cost, project scheduling, State financing ability, and project oversight. FHWA accepted the State's October 1998 update of the Finance Plan which reported a current cost trend of \$10.8 billion, on November 5, 1998, thus allowing FHWA to continue advance construction authorizations required to keep the project on schedule. The plan assumes a Massachusetts funding level as contained in TEA-21. The Department's General Accounting Office and Office of Inspector General have raised concerns about potential future cost increases, management consultant staffing levels, and the viability of future insurance program refunds. (DOT)

Caldor closing: Caldor Corp., which operates 145 discount department stores in nine Northeastern states -- including 22 stores in Massachusetts -- announces it is going out of business, leaving 20,000 employees without jobs by the end of May. In Massachusetts, an estimated 2,400 employees work in Caldor stores in Brighton, Braintree, Framingham, Saugus, Malden, Brockton and several other communities. (DOL)

Governor Cellucci's welfare proposal: Advocates for the jobless, including Mass. AFL-CIO president Robert Haynes, criticized Governor Paul Cellucci's planned welfare overhaul, saying its' emphasis on forcing more recipients into the labor market for longer hours will deprive those recipients of the chance to learn new skills that are crucial to obtaining better-paying jobs. As part of his proposed FY 2000 budget, Cellucci will unveil tough measures that could push 11,000 recipients off the rolls sooner or altogether. These include requiring recipients to enter a job search program within 60 days, 30 hours of work per week (up from 20) for able-bodied single parents whose youngest child is older than 2, and a 35 hour minimum work week for two-parent families with children over 2. The plan will include an additional \$53 million for child care funding and \$10 million to pay for mandatory job search sessions. Cellucci, who notes that the drop in the state's welfare rolls saved taxpayers \$357 million since 1995, says his plan is in line with the President's national welfare policies aimed at getting recipients back to work. (DOL)

H

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: MASSACHUSETTS

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 2.9%:** The unemployment rate in Massachusetts has declined from 7.5% to 2.9% since 1993.
- **401,300 New Jobs:** 401,300 new jobs have been created in Massachusetts since 1993 -- an average of 68,794 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 81,775 jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **91,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 91,000 Massachusetts workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 580,000 families in Massachusetts.**
- **3.3% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Massachusetts has risen at an annual rate of 3.3% since 1993, compared to an average *decrease* of 1.1% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Illinois next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 12,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 12,000 Massachusetts children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Massachusetts will receive \$78.2 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$28.6 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Massachusetts' Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Massachusetts will receive \$22.4 million in 1999 to hire about 577 new public school teachers.
- **\$8.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Massachusetts receives \$8.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$147.9 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Massachusetts will receive \$147.9 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$6.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 77,800 Massachusetts students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Massachusetts will receive \$45.9 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Massachusetts students work their way through college.
- **Over 4,000 Have Served in Massachusetts through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 4,156 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Massachusetts's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **176,000 students in Massachusetts will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 217,000 students in Massachusetts will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Massachusetts' Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Massachusetts will receive \$14.6 million in 1999 to help 8,660 of Massachusetts' dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 25% in Massachusetts:** In 1992, Massachusetts crime rate has fallen 25%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 16% and 27% respectively. In Boston, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 33%, in addition to a 41% drop in murder and 43% decline in robbery. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]

- **2,703 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 2,703 new police officers to date in communities across Massachusetts. [through 1/99]
- **\$8.5 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Massachusetts' Schools:** Massachusetts receives approximately \$8.5 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING MASSACHUSETTS RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **166,982 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 166,982 fewer people on welfare in Massachusetts now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 50% decrease. [through 6/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 40%:** Child support collections have increased by \$73 million -- or 40% -- in Massachusetts since FY92. [through FY97]
- **Massachusetts Receives \$20.7 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Massachusetts received \$20.7 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Massachusetts prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN MASSACHUSETTS' HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Massachusetts the Balanced Budget provides \$43 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 104,700 children in Massachusetts.
- **Helping Over 118,000 Massachusetts Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Massachusetts received \$56.5 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 118,500 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 10,000 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Massachusetts in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 94% received the vaccine for polio; 95% received the vaccine for measles, and 96% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$29.7 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Massachusetts will receive \$28.7 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Massachusetts will receive \$1 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Four Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** The EPA completed a Superfund toxic waste clean-up in Dartmouth, Lanesboro, Palmer, and Tyngsborough, Massachusetts. [through FY98]
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Massachusetts:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Massachusetts -- Chicopee, Greenfield, Lawrence, Lowell, Worcester, Boston, Westfield, Somerville, New Bedford, Brockton, Chelsea, Colrain, Mansfield, Methuen, Pioneer Valley, Springfield, Lynn, and Malden, Medford, and Everett -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, the Montachusett Regional Planning Commission, encompassing 22 communities in north-central Massachusetts, and the State of Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection will also receive Brownfields grants. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER
NEW YORK, NY**

SS-FEB 1 1999

DATE: Tuesday, February 2, 1999
SITE: Le Cirque 2000 Restaurant
TIME: 7:30 pm
FROM: Fran Katz, National Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is a fundraiser to engage new and renewing members of Democratic National Committee from the New York area. The list of Event Co-Chairs is a lengthy one, and you will recognize many of the names on it as loyal DNC supporters and friends. (list attached)

Approximately 120 guests are expected this evening. The event begins with about a half hour of mix and mingle, followed by a seated dinner and remarks.

This is the last event Steve Grossman will attend as National Chair of the DNC. Also in attendance this evening are National Chair Designate Joe Andrew, outgoing National Finance Chair Len Barrack, and National Finance Chair Designate Beth Dozoretz.

III. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to the pool press for remarks only.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 7:30 pm and **YOU** are greeted by DNC National Chair Steve Grossman, DNC National Chair Designate Joe Andrew, DNC General Chair Roy Romer, outgoing National Finance Chair Len Barrack, and National Finance Chair Designate Beth Dozoretz..
- **YOU** informally mix and mingle with approximately 120 guests. Candid photos will be taken.
- **YOU** are seated at the head table.
- Dinner is served.
- After dessert is set, Steve Grossman will open the program and introduce the First Lady..
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks.
- **YOU** and the First Lady depart.

V. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

J

99 FEB 1 PM 7:55

DNC Dinner 2/2

Ack: Reps. Nadler, Maloney, Lowe, Rangel; Attn Gen Spitzer; Assem Spkr Silverman; Gov. Romer, Bill Lynch, Lenn Barrack (final event as chair), Joe Andrew, Len Barrack, Beth Dozoretz. Hosts: All of the fabulous co-chairs

Steve Grossman -- TY for serving. Inspiring leader, party builder, fundraiser, friend.

- **1992: New Dir, old values:** op,resp,com

- **Results:** \$290B def⇒\$70B surp. Longst peacetime exp, unempl lwst/1957. 30 yr crime, 30-Welf (cut in ½); 32-Infl; record home ownership. College opp: HOPE, Pell, work-study. Child health: 5M, highest immun

America working again. But can't let prosperity lull us into complacency. Meet responsibility to 21st Century.

- **Aging of 21st C America**

Save Social Security Now - 62% surplus/15 yrs (2055); work towards 75 yrs (2075)
Medicare 15%⇒2020. Reform/prescr drugs
USA Accounts 12% surpl for tax relief
Pay Down Debt - cut debt 2/3, lowest level publicly held debt since 1917
Targeted Tax Cuts - Long term, child care

- **21st Century Schools**

Class Size--100K new tchrs. School modernization. Computers in Classrooms. Now, Education Accountability Act: Social Promotion/after school (3x); turn round failing schools; trained teachers; discipline; parent accountability.

- **Strengthen Families**

Child care \$2B; PBOR; FMLA -- extend 10M; Equal Pay for Equal Work

- **21st Century Economy**

New Markets -- \$15B jobs in inner-cities
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

- **Crime Bill II**

Guns: Brady ⇒ juveniles; restore 5day wait
50K+ police; drug testing prisoners/parolees

- **Enviro livability/lands legacy**

- **One America** - AmeriCorps, CFR, ENDA

K

February 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Minyon Moore and Craig Hughes

RE: New York Political Briefing

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

You, the Vice President, the First Lady and Mrs. Gore were in Buffalo on January 20, 1999, to deliver a post State of the Union address to the people of Buffalo. 22,000 guests packed the Marine Midlands Arena for the event.

You were in New York City on Friday, January 15, 1999, to address Reverend Jesse Jackson's Wall Street Project.

The Vice President was in New York City on Wednesday, January 13, 1999, to give the keynote speech to the Israel Policy Forum Dinner.

The Vice President was in New York City on Sunday, January 10, 1999, to keynote the New York celebratory swearing in of Senator Chuck Schumer (D-NY).

The Vice President was in New York on December 3, 1998. He spoke at an education round table, toured a hurricane relief center, participated in an outreach meeting with Rep. Charlie Rangel (D-15), spoke at the grand opening of the UNITE Union Health Care Center, dropped by the UJA-New York reception, attended a Leadership '98 reception and dinner, and spoke at the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Dinner.

The First Lady was in Queens on December 3, 1998, where she dedicated the Louis Armstrong House as one of America's Treasures.

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President will be in Albany on February 12, 1999, to address the Black, Hispanic and Puerto Rican Caucus of the New York State Assembly.

You are currently scheduled to be in New York City on March 3, 1999, for a dinner on behalf of the Presidential Library after attending an event in Newark, New Jersey for Senator Bob Torricelli (D).

The First Lady is scheduled to be in New York City on March 3 for a Women's Leadership Forum lunch and round table discussion. She will then attend the Library dinner.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	3,444,450	50%
Bush/Quayle	2,346,649	34%
Perot/Stockdale	1,090,721	16%

1996

Clinton/Gore	3,756,177	58%
Dole/Kemp	1,933,492	30%
Perot/Choate	503,458	8%

New York gave the **Clinton/Gore** ticket the largest margin of victory in the country (a plurality of 1.8 million votes). **You and the Vice President** won 52 of 62 counties statewide.

1998 ELECTION RESULTS

Gubernatorial Race

Governor George E. Pataki (R) breezed to a second term as New York's governor, defeating Democratic opponent New York City Council Speaker Peter F. Vallone, 55% to 32%. Independent candidates Tom Golisano and Betsy McCaughey-Ross received 8% and 2% of the vote respectively.

U.S. Senate

In one of the most closely watched Senate races in the country, Senator Al D'Amato (R) was defeated by Rep. Charles Schumer (D), 54% to 45%. Schumer was the recipient of a tremendous amount of Administration travel, including four separate visits by the First Lady.

In the unusually bitter and costly campaign, D'Amato may have sown the seeds of his own defeat after his highly publicized labeling of Schumer as a "putzhead" and his imitation of Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D-08) as "Jerry Waddler." After being slammed for missing votes while campaigning, Schumer effectively snatched the momentum in the final weeks and portrayed D'Amato as unethical and as a liar.

State Comptroller

State Comptroller Carl H. McCall (D) defeated Republican challenger Bruce Blakeman 64% to 33% to win a second term. In the final week, McCall's campaign spent \$3.8 million on advertising to ensure victory and set the stage for a possible gubernatorial bid in 2002.

Attorney General

In a race that was not officially decided until December 15, former Assistant Manhattan District Attorney Eliot Spitzer (D) defeated incumbent Attorney General Dennis Vacco (R) by approximately 26,000 votes out of more than 4 million cast. Vacco delayed conceding to Spitzer until all legal avenues were exhausted, including calling on Mayor Giuliani (R) to have the police go door-to-door to verify voter's residency claims. The Mayor declined.

Congressional Races

The status quo prevailed among New York's congressional races, with every incumbent Member being easily reelected. The closest race among incumbents was Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (D), who defeated state Assemblyman Gregory Becker (R) 52%-47%. In the open seat races, the party in power won every race.

New York State Assemblyman Joseph Crowley (D) easily defeated Republican challenger James Dillon, 68% to 28% in the seventh Congressional district. Crowley replaces his patron, former Rep. Tom Manton (D), who, as Queens County Democratic Chairman, hand-picked Crowley as the Democratic nominee.

In the ninth Congressional district, New York City Councilman Anthony Weiner (D) effortlessly defeated Leslie Telano (R) for the seat vacated by Senator Chuck Schumer (D). Weiner received 66% compared to Telano's 24%.

In the 22nd district, Republican John Sweeney defeated Jean Parvin Bordewich (D), 56%-43% to retain Rep. Gerald Solomon's (R) seat.

Former state Assembly Minority Leader Tom Reynolds (R) defeated Bill Cook (D) 58%-42% to keep the 27th Congressional district in Republican hands, where it was formerly held by Rep. Bill Paxon (R). The 27th district is suburban Buffalo and Rochester, and is a solid Republican district.

2000 SENATE RACE

The early announcement by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) that he will not seek reelection in the year 2000 has moved up the calendar for possible candidates. On the Republican side, New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) is almost certain to run. Other possible candidates include Rep. Rick Lazio (R-02), Rep. Peter King (R-03), Nassau County Executive Tom Gulotta (R), Westchester County District Attorney Jeanine Pirro (R), and former Senator Al D'Amato. The Democratic field has already thinned out, as environmental lawyer Bobby Kennedy, Jr., Comptroller Carl H. McCall and HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo have all announced they will not run. Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-14) became the latest high profile Democrat to decide not to run for the Senate, instead announcing her support for possible candidate Rep. Nita Lowey (D-18). Other potential Democratic candidates include the Rev. Al Sharpton, New York City Public Advocate Mark Green and House Majority Leader Michael Bragman.

New York has been caught up in "Hillary for Senate" fever ever since Senator Bob Torricelli (D-NJ), the new chairman of the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee, publicly said that the First Lady would be a formidable candidate for Senate. The Rev. Al Sharpton (D) immediately announced that if the First Lady ran she would clear the Democratic field. Rep. Charlie Rangel (D-15) made calls throughout New York encouraging Democrats to support the idea of a Hillary Rodham Clinton candidacy, and the Nassau County Democratic Party went so far as to pass a resolution recommending that she run.

HOT ISSUES -- New York City

New York City Budget

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) released his long term budget for the City of New York on Thursday, January 28. The Mayor chose a cautious budget, which calls for hiring up to 1,500 more police officers, increased funding for schools, and a sprinkling of tax cuts. The Mayor used the unveiling of his long term budget to emphasize his successes as Mayor, including lower welfare rolls, reduced crime, and increased employment.

Mayor Giuliani's Stadium Plans

Mayor Giuliani, who has proposed building five different sports arenas in recent months, announced the price tag for taxpayers would amount to approximately \$961 million. The Mayor is proposing a new Shea Stadium, new Yankees Stadium, two minor league ballparks in Brooklyn and Staten Island, and a Stadium for the New York Jets on the West Side. In his long term budget, Mayor Giuliani called for an extension of the unpopular Commercial Rent Tax through the year 2003 to fund the stadiums.

Mayor Giuliani has encountered strong opposition from Rep. Charlie Rangel (D-15), City Council Speaker Peter F. Vallone (D), and Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer (D) for his plan to move the Yankees out of the Bronx.

Giuliani/Pataki Feud Over Schools

Governor George Pataki (R) and Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) have been engaging in an increasingly heated battle over New York City's public schools. The war started when Governor Pataki announced a major probe of the School Construction Authority and the Board of Education. Giuliani charged that the investigation would do nothing to improve reading scores or make up for a lack of education funding, and attacked Pataki for failing to authorize \$730 million in delinquent education payments from the state. Pataki included only \$16 million in his fiscal year 1999-2000 budget, a mere 2% of what Giuliani called for. The Board of Education is counting on the \$730 million to help pay for a five-year, \$11 billion school construction and repair program. Giuliani continued to attack Pataki, noting that the city has 37 percent of the state's students but received only 34% of the total state school funds.

State Comptroller Carl H. McCall (D), City Comptroller Alan Hevesi (D) and Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D) also called on Pataki to authorize more funds for the city's schools. Pataki claims that he has increased spending on education, but in this year's budget is seeking to hold the overall growth in spending to no more than the rate of inflation, or less than three percent, and therefore cannot afford to meet the Mayor's request.

State of the State

On Wednesday, January 6, Governor George Pataki (R) gave the State of the State address. Pataki focused mainly on crime and taxes, and also offered up new funds for education. The *New York Times* assailed Gov. Pataki for being too cautious and avoiding the difficult subjects of health care, allocation of the tobacco settlement, and cleaning up the state's campaign finance system. The Governor did make two relatively bold proposals: (1) A New York State constitutional amendment that would require a two-thirds vote of both legislative houses to raise taxes. (2) An end to parole for all felons. Under Pataki's plan, parole would be phased out by requiring that all new violent or non-violent felony convictions carry definite sentences -- such as eight years instead of five-to-ten years -- with no chance of parole.

Brooklyn Teen Murder

14 year old Michael Bennett was murdered in Brooklyn on Wednesday, January 27, in a brawl that followed a league basketball game. Yasser Ashburn, 15, confessed to the killing, saying he didn't mean to do it, and apologized to Bennett's distraught family. Ashburn said members of the two teams got into a fight after the game at Jackie Robinson Junior High in Crown Heights.

Apparently Bennett made inappropriate comments to a young girl who was in charge of score keeping for the game, which caused members of the opposing team to single him out for attack. During the fight, Ashburn pulled out a knife and stabbed Bennett twice in the chest.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	George E. Pataki (R) 55% in 1998
U.S. Senate:	Charles Schumer (D) 54% in 1998 Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) 55% in 1994
U.S. House:	18D/13R
State Senate:	26D/35R
State Assembly:	98D/52R
Electoral Votes:	33

The 1998 elections in the State Assembly saw Democrats picking up one seat, making the ratio 98 Democrats to 52 Republicans. This result defied most predictions, which called for them to lose as many as ten seats. Democrats in the state Senate broke even, defying pre-election gloom and doom predictions.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)	Sen. Charles Schumer (D)
Representative Michael P. Forbes (R-01)	Representative Rick Lazio (R-02)
Representative Peter King (R-03)	Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-04)
Representative Gary Ackerman (D-05)	Representative Gregory W. Meeks (D-06)
Representative Joseph Crowley (D-07)	Representative Jerrold Nadler (D-08)
Representative Anthony David Weiner (D-09)	Representative Edolphus Towns (D-10)
Representative Major Owens (D-11)	Representative Nydia Velazquez (D-12)
Representative Vito Fossella (R-13)	Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-14)
Representative Charles Rangel (D-15)	Representative Jose Serrano (D-16)
Representative Eliot Engel (D-17)	Representative Nita Lowey (D-18)
Representative Sue Kelly (R-19)	Representative Benjamin Gilman (R-20)
Representative Michael McNulty (D-21)	Representative John E. Sweeney (R-22)
Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-23)	Representative John McHugh (R-24)
Representative James Walsh (R-25)	Representative Maurice Hinchey (D-26)
Representative Thomas Reynolds (R-27)	Representative Louise Slaughter (D-28)
Representative John LaFalce (D-29)	Representative Jack Quinn (R-30)
Representative Amory Houghton Jr. (R-31)	

In 1997, Rep. Vito Fossella (R) defeated Eric Vitaliano (D) in the race to fill the seat left open by the retirement of Rep. Susan Molinari (R).

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor	George E. Pataki (R)
Lt. Governor	Mary Donohue (R)
Secretary of State	Alexander Treadwell (R)
Attorney General	Eliot Spitzer (D)
State Comptroller	H. Carl McCall (D)

Speaker of the Assembly	Sheldon Silver (D)
Majority Leader of the Assembly	Michael Bragman (D)
Minority Leader of the Assembly	Tom Reynolds (R)
Senate Majority Leader	Joe Bruno (R)
Senate Minority Leader	Martin Connor (D)

NEW YORK STATE AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population was 18,185,000.
- 69.3% of New Yorkers are White; 14.3% are African American; and 12.3% are Hispanic American.
- 13.1% of New York residents are age 65 or older.
- 49.9% of New York households are married couples, and 23% are married with children.
- Median household income is \$32,965.
- 25% of New Yorkers have a college degree. 74.8% have a high school diploma.
- Turnout in 1998 was 41% of the voting age population, compared with 47% in 1996, 38% in 1994 and 52% in 1992.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. TM
JON P. JENNINGS
MAYA SEIDEN

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--NEW YORK CITY

New York City Cited for Food Stamp Problems: A recently completed USDA review of two NYC job centers (formerly "welfare offices,") has determined that Mayor Giuliani's new welfare policies are improperly impeding low-income households' access to food stamp benefits. The final USDA report, which will address corrective action plans, will be released the week of February 1, however, due to a class action lawsuit and ruling by a Federal District judge, the preliminary findings are already in the public domain. A temporary injunction is already in place barring New York from further implementing welfare policies that deny access to food stamps, or from opening two new Job Centers. (USDA)

Light Rail to JFK: On February 9, 1998, the FAA partially approved the application submitted by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to impose and use Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) revenue to construct an automated Light Rail System (LRS) to connect JFK to two major rail transportation systems. The funding source would be a PFC collected at the 3 airports (JFK, LaGuardia, and Newark) controlled by the Port Authority and other Port Authority revenues. The major U.S. airlines opposed using PFC money to fund the LRS. The Air Transport Association of America (ATA) is suing the FAA, requesting that the FAA's decision approving the project be vacated. Most of the New York delegation is in support of this proposal. (DOT)

LaGuardia Safety: The City has contracted with Flight Safety for an audit of procedures at LaGuardia. This is a result of near misses and planes skidding off runways. According to the Mayors office, the FAA has been very cooperative, but the Port Authority has not been forthcoming in terms of granting access to flight safety staff. (DOT)

High Density Rule: The Mayors office has indicated it is concerned about Congressional efforts to amend the high density rule and the affects at LaGuardia. The city's concerns focus on quality of life noise and safety issues. Details on the high density rule - slot issue - have been provided separately by International Aviation X for this New York trip. (DOT)

Waste Transfer Stations in New York City: As a result of the required closing of the Fresh Kills Landfill in 2001, New York City is developing plans to export its waste. A key element of the City's strategy involves consolidating the waste at existing or new, privately-operated waste transfer stations before it is exported. Most of the existing and proposed stations are clustered in several low

income, predominantly minority communities in the South Bronx and Brooklyn. Community members from these areas have argued that these facilities will disproportionately burden their neighborhoods with adverse environmental and health impacts. These community members have asked EPA to help block the placement or expansion of these facilities. Representative José Serrano of the Bronx and Representative Nydia Velázquez of Brooklyn and Manhattan have met with Administrator Browner and asked EPA to conduct a study of the environmental and health impacts of these waste transfer stations, and Congress placed \$400,000 in EPA's FY99 budget to conduct such a study. In addition, Representative Serrano and a coalition of community groups have filed a Title VI (of the Civil Rights Act) environmental justice complaint with EPA; alleging that pollution is disproportionately burdening minority communities. (EPA)

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PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *NEW YORK*

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.5%:** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% to 5.5% since 1993.
- **486,600 New Jobs:** 486,600 new jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 83,417 per year, compared to an average of 129,850 jobs *lost* per year during the previous administration.
- **553,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 189,000 New York workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 364,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,727,000 families in New York.**
- **Personal Income Has Risen 2.3% Annually:** Personal income in New York has risen at an annual rate of 2.3% since 1993 compared to an average growth of just 0.5% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in New York next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 45,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 45,000 New York children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, New York will receive \$304.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$122.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for New York's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. New York will receive \$104.5 million in 1999 to hire about 2,688 new public school teachers.
- **\$37.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], New York receives \$37.6 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$749.9 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], New York will receive \$749.9 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$34.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 356,900 New York students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. New York will receive \$84.4 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help New York students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 8,400 Have Served in New York through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 8,345 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New York's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **414,000 students in New York will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 503,000 students in New York will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to New York's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. New York will receive \$118.3 million in 1999 to help 70,090 of New York's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 33% in New York:** Since 1992, New York's crime rate has fallen 33%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 39% and 32% respectively. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In New York City, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 43%, with a 61% drop in murder, and a 51% drop in robbery. In addition, serious crime has also declined 28% in Rochester and 11% in Syracuse. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]

- **10,233 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill funded 10,233 new police officers in communities across New York. [through 1/99]
- **\$32.7 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New York's Schools:** New York receives \$32.7 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW YORKERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **290,797 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 290,797 fewer people on welfare in New York now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 25% decline. [through 6/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 65%:** Child support collections have increased by \$316 million -- or 65% -- in New York since FY92. [through FY97]
- **New York Receives \$96.9 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, New York received \$96.9 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping New York prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN NEW YORK'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New York the balanced budget provides \$255.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 454,600 children in New York.
- **Helping Over 480,000 New York Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, New York received \$274.4 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 482,900 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 53,000 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In New York in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **27 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 27 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New York. The sites are located in Hauppauge, Glenwood Landing, Endicott, Shelby, Hyde Park, Johnstown, Oswego, Ramapo, Hamilton, Holbrook, Granby, Conklin, Farmingdale (3), Cold Spring, North Sea, Oyster Bay (2), Brewster, Deer Park, Hicksville, South Glen Falls, South Cairo, Vestal, Warwick, and Woodside, Queens [through FY98]. This is more than three times the number of sites cleaned up in New York during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **\$51.3 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, New York will receive \$47.2 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, New York will receive \$4.1 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in New York:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in New York -- Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Utica, Yonkers, Elmira, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Glen Cove, and Rome --as well as Niagara and Ulster Counties, for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.