

**NLWJC - Kagan**

**DPC - Box 013 - Folder 010**

**DPC [Domestic Policy Council] -  
Accomplishments**

## A NATION TRANSFORMED

### *Clinton-Gore Administration Accomplishments: 1993 - 1999*

Over the last six years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have led America in preparing for the 21st Century. The President and Vice President have put our economic house in order while providing tax relief for middle income families, expanding critical investments in the future and continuing American leadership in the world. The accomplishments of the Clinton-Gore Administration are giving Americans the tools to realize their potential, providing opportunity while demanding responsibility and building One America in which all are challenged to serve.

#### **Economy: the Strongest Economy in a Generation**

**Closing The Book on A Generation of Deficits** -- in 1992, the deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the Administration expects the budget surplus to be at least \$76 billion, the largest budget surplus in history.

**Nearly 18 Million New Jobs** -- more than 90% of the new jobs have been created in the private sector, the highest percentage in 50 years.

**Fastest Real-Wage Growth In More Than Two Decades** -- after adjusting for inflation, wages have increased 2.5% in the past 12 months -- the fastest real wage growth in more than two decades.

**Lowest Unemployment in Nearly Thirty Years** -- down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.3% today -- staying below 5% for 18 months in a row.

**Highest Homeownership Rate in History** -- there are more than 7 million new homeowners since the President took office.

#### **Families and Communities: Strengthening America's Working Families**

**\$500 Per-Child Tax Credit** -- 26 million families with 40 million children will receive the \$500 per-child tax credit.

**Tax Cuts for Working Families** -- 15 million working families receive additional tax relief through the President's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit.

**Largest Four-Year Drop in Child Poverty Since 1960s** -- Under President Clinton, the child poverty rate has declined from 22.7% to 19.9% -- the biggest four-year drop in nearly 30.

**Increased the Minimum Wage** from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour -- increasing wages for 10 million workers.

**Protecting Families** -- Family and Medical Leave allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for family members without fear of losing their jobs. Millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment.

**Signed Landmark Adoption and Safe Families Act** -- this law will help thousands of children waiting in foster care move more quickly into safe and permanent homes.

**Putting Families First** -- put in place first-ever plan to protect our children from tobacco. Required the installation of V-chips in all new televisions. Encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies to deter school violence and promote discipline. Produced guidelines on religious expression in public schools.

**Building One America** -- established the President's Initiative on Race to lead the nation towards becoming One America in the 21st Century. In FY99 budget, won first real increase in the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in several years.

### **Education: Largest Investment in Education in 30 Years**

**Making 13th & 14th Grades as Universal As High School** -- making the first two years of college universally available with \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship credits.

**Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, Work Study and Increased Pell Grants** -- 20% tax credit helps offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. The expanded IRA allows penalty and tax-free withdrawals for education. This year, nearly one million students will be able to work their way through college because of the President's expansion of the Work Study Program. And in 1999, nearly four million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,125, the largest maximum award ever.

**Making College More Affordable** -- cut student fees and interest rates on all loans, expanded repayment options including income contingent repayment, and improved service through the Direct Loan Program.

**Paying for College Through Community Service** -- AmeriCorps has allowed more than 100,000 young people to serve their communities while earning money for college or skills training.

**More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Class Sizes** -- won a down payment on the President's new initiative to hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers, helping school districts reduce class size in the early grades.

**Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade** -- more than 1000 colleges have committed Work Study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. Won \$260 million for a new child literacy initiative, consistent with the President's America Reads proposal.

**Providing Safe After-School Opportunities for A Quarter of A Million Children Each Year --** expanded the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program to provide safe and educational after-school opportunities for up to 250,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities each year.

**Preparing for the 21st Century by Expanding Access to Education Technology --** created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help connect every school to the Internet by 2000, increase the number of multimedia computers in the classroom and provide technology training for teachers. Secured low-cost connections to the Internet for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals.

**Establishing the GEAR-UP Mentoring Program for Middle School Children --** created a new mentoring initiative to help up to 100,000 low income middle school children prepare for college.

**Expanding Choice and Accountability in Public School --** supported increase of public charter schools, from one charter school in the nation in 1993 to more than 1,000 charter schools in 1998, on track toward 3,000 quality charter schools early next century.

**Providing Early Education to 835,000 Children with Head Start --** now reaching more kids than at any time since its creation in 1965 and more than 200,000 additional children than in 1992.

### **Crime and Drugs: Lowest Crime Rates in 25 Years**

**Violent Crime at Lowest Level since 1973 --** violent crime fell 7% in 1997 and 21% since 1993. The murder rate is down more than 25% since 1993, its lowest point in 30 years.

**Putting 100,000 New Police on the Street --** in 1999, ahead of schedule and under budget, the Administration will meet its commitment of 100,000 police officers for our communities.

**Over 250,000 Felons, Fugitives and Stalkers Denied Handguns --** since the President signed the Brady Bill into law. And the historic 1994 Crime Bill banned 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies, keeping assault weapons off our streets.

**Developed Comprehensive Anti-Drug Strategy Including an Unprecedented \$2 Billion Anti-Drug Youth Media Campaign --** appointed four-star General Barry McCaffrey as the nation's Drug Czar.

**Fighting Hate Crimes --** enacted the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act in 1994. Announced sponsorship of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act during the historic White House Conference on Hate Crimes in 1997.

### **Health Care: Increasing Access for Millions of Americans**

**Protected Medicare --** protected, modernized and extended the Medicare trust fund for at least a decade while offering new options for patient choice and preventive care.

**Enacted Single Largest Investment in Health Care for Children since 1965** -- the \$24 billion Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) will provide health care coverage for up to five million children.

**Passed Meaningful Health Insurance Reform** -- signed the Kassebaum/Kennedy Health Care Bill which limits exclusions for pre-existing conditions, makes coverage portable and helps individuals who lose jobs maintain coverage.

**Raised Immunization Rates to All Time High** -- 90% of toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal.

**Ensuring Safe Food for America's Families** -- issued new standards to reduce and prevent contamination of meat, poultry, and seafood; signed the Food Quality Protection Act with special safeguards for kids; issued new regulations that improve the safety of fruit and vegetable juices; and created a President's Council on Food Safety to develop a comprehensive food safety strategic plan for federal agencies.

**Welfare Reform and Community Empowerment: Largest Drop in the Welfare Rolls in History**

**5.7 Million People Are Off Welfare Today Compared to 1992** -- a more than 40% decrease from 1992 and the largest decline in the welfare rolls in history. Signed the landmark welfare reform law to require work, impose time limits and dramatically expand child care spending. Between 1996 and 1998, the number of people who were on welfare in one year and working in the next year increased 28% to 1.5 million people.

**80% Increase in Child Support Collections** -- signed into law the toughest child support crackdown in history.

**Moving from Welfare to Work** -- the Balanced Budget included \$3 billion to move long-term welfare recipients into jobs and a tax credit for employers.

**Helping People Get to Work** -- the President's Access to Jobs initiative and reverse commute grants will help communities design innovative transportation solutions so that families who need to work can get to work.

**Helping Families Move from Welfare to Work with New Housing Vouchers** -- 50,000 new housing vouchers will help families get or keep a job.

**Expanded Investment in Urban and Rural Areas** -- by creating 31 Empowerment Zones and more than 100 Enterprise Communities that have created new jobs, new opportunities and stronger communities.

## **Environment: Protecting Natural Treasures and Public Health**

**Toughest New Air Quality Standards in a Generation** -- approved new clean air standards for smog and soot that will prevent up to 15,000 premature deaths a year and improve the lives of millions of Americans who suffer from respiratory illnesses.

**Accelerating Toxic Cleanups and Brownfields Redevelopment** -- cleaned up nearly three times as many Superfund sites in six years as the previous administrations did in twelve. Leveraged nearly \$1 billion in private sector investment for brownfields redevelopment.

**Keeping Our Drinking Water Safe** -- proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. Required America's 55,000 water utilities to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

**Reducing the Threat of Global Warming** -- negotiated an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in an environmentally strong and economically sound way. Secured \$1 billion in FY99 for research incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.

**Protecting Our Natural Treasures** -- protected or enhanced nearly 150 million acres of public and private lands, from the red rock canyons of Utah to the Florida Everglades. Reached agreements to protect Yellowstone from mining and save the ancient redwoods of California's Headwaters Forest.

## **Science and Technology: Leading America into the Next Millennium**

**Historic Investments in Biomedical Research** -- the FY99 budget contained the largest-ever dollar increase in funds for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), including a 14% increase in NIH research funding. This expansion will enable scientists to pursue a wide range of cutting edge research from cancer to AIDS to genetic discoveries.

**Supporting University Research, Training the Next Generation of Scientists and Engineers** -- the FY99 budget contained a 7% increase in the National Science Foundation research budget to support science and engineering research across all fields and disciplines.

**Strengthening the Economy and National Security with Information Technology** -- provided \$1 Billion investment to help ensure that America leads the world in information technologies that predict tornados, design life-saving drugs, and make air travel safer and more efficient, and maintain our nuclear weapons stockpile without nuclear testing.

**Ensuring U.S. Leadership in Space Science and Exploration**-- increased investments in space science that supported space exploration as well as new discoveries about the creation of the universe.

## Foreign Policy: World's Strongest Force for Peace, Freedom and Prosperity

### Promoting Peace and Strengthening Democracy

- **Restored momentum to the Middle East peace process**, brokering the Wye River Memorandum and visiting Israel and Gaza
- **Brokered peace agreement in Northern Ireland**, ending decades of bloodshed
- **Negotiated cease-fire in Kosovo**, preventing humanitarian catastrophe and new war in Europe
- **Building a self-sustaining peace in Bosnia** through implementation of the Dayton Peace accords
- **Restored democracy in Haiti**, ending military dictatorship and stopping refugee flows
- **Helped settle Peru-Ecuador border dispute and end civil war in Guatemala**
- **Pressing for human rights, religious freedom, and an elimination of child labor** worldwide

### Combating New Threats

- **Protecting Americans from Weapons of Mass Destruction** by reducing Russian nuclear arsenals, **ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention**, and **signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**
- **Combating terrorism** by developing a national counterterrorism strategy and striking terrorist targets in Afghanistan and Sudan. **Addressing threats to our infrastructure** like cyberterrorism and biological and chemical weapons
- **Containing Saddam Hussein** through diplomacy, economic sanctions and military force
- **Preventing North Korea from developing nuclear weapons** through deterrence, diplomacy and non-proliferation
- **Improving military readiness** through increased defense spending

### Strengthening Alliances and Building Partnerships

- **Built a stronger and larger NATO** to ensure a more stable, democratic Europe and a fully-integrated Russia
- **Deepening security alliances with Japan and South Korea**
- **Built more constructive relationship with China** through engagement and frank dialogue on human rights, security and trade
- **Expanding trade relations and strengthening democracy in Asia and Latin America**
- **Building partnerships with Africa** during historic Presidential trip

### Expanding Prosperity

- **Opening markets abroad** through NAFTA, GATT and more than 250 other free trade agreements
- **Addressing global economic crisis** by leading international relief efforts and stimulating worldwide growth
- **Sponsored creation of the World Trade Organization** to reduce tariffs and settle trade disputes

# THE CLINTON ECONOMIC RECORD

	BEFORE	AFTER 7 1/2 YEARS
<b>DEFICIT</b>	Highest dollar level in history — \$290 billion deficit in FY92	Deficit cut nearly in half to \$160 billion — down \$1 trillion over seven years
<b>OVERALL JOB GROWTH</b>	Previous Administration: worst record since the Great Depression	Over 7 million new jobs — better record than any Republican Administration since the 1920's
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	Over 7% (January 1993)	5.6% (August 1995)
<b>JOBS IN HIGH-WAGE INDUSTRIES</b>	268,000 lost during previous 4 years	More in 1994 than in previous 5 years combined
<b>CONSTRUCTION JOBS</b>	665,000 lost during previous 4 years	711,000 created
<b>MANUFACTURING JOBS</b>	2.2 million lost during previous 12 years	266,000 created
<b>NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (Average Annual Rate)</b>	Over 10% slower than during Clinton Administration	Highest since the Second World War (729,600)
<b>FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	Larger federal bureaucracy in January 1993 than four years earlier	Smallest since Kennedy was President — on course to reduce federal workforce by 272,800
<b>GDP GROWTH (Average Annual Rate)</b>	1.4% from 1989-1992	3.5% — over twice as fast as previous Administration
<b>PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH (Average Annual Rate)</b>	1.1% during previous Administration	1.8% — highest since Nixon was President
<b>INFLATION (Average Annual Rate)</b>	Over 4% during previous Administration	Lowest since Kennedy was President (2.7%)
<b>MISERY INDEX (Combined Measure of Unemployment and Inflation)</b>	In double-digits during entire previous Administration	Lowest in 25 years
<b>BUSINESS INVESTMENT (Producer's Durable Equipment Average Annual Growth Rate)</b>	2.1% from 1989-1992	Nearly 9 times higher than previous Administration (18.3%) — reaching a postwar high relative to GDP
<b>MORTGAGE RATES (Average Fixed Mortgage Rate)</b>	From 1989-1992: 9.5% From 1981-1988: 12.9%	Since January 1993: 7.9%



**Education: Largest Investment in Education in 30 Years**

**Making 13th & 14th Grades as Universal As High School** - making the first two years of college universally available with \$1500 HOPE Scholarship credits.

**Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years** -- 20% tax credit helps offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. The expanded IRA allows penalty and tax-free withdrawals for education. Nearly 4 million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,000, 30% larger than when the President took office.

**Making College More Affordable** -- cut student fees and interest rates on all loans, expanded repayment options including income contingent repayment, and improved service through the Direct Loan Program.

**Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade** -- the America Reads Initiative will provide tutors after school, improve teaching, and help parents help their children learn to read.

**Striving for Excellence with National Education Standards** -- on track for first-ever national test of 4th grade reading, 8th grade math.

**Expanding Choice and Accountability in Public School** -- supported increase of public charter schools, from only one charter school in the nation in 1993 to nearly 1,000 charter schools by the end of 1998.

**Paying for College Through Community Service** -- this year, nearly 50,000 young people will take advantage of the opportunity to pay for college (or repay student loans) by performing community service through AmeriCorps.

**Providing Early Education to More than 830,000 Children with Head Start** -- 200,000 more children enrolled in Head Start today than in 1992.

**Preparing for the 21st Century with Greater Education Technology** -- Created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help connect every classroom to the Internet by 2000, increase the number of multimedia computers in the classroom, provide teachers with technology training, and promote the development of high-quality educational software. Secured an e-rate (discounts worth over \$2.5 billion every year) for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals to connect to the Internet.

**Science and Technology: Leading America into the Next Millennium**

**Historic Investments in Biomedical Research** -- increased funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in critical research areas, such as cancer, the Human Genome Project, HIV/AIDS and heart disease.

**Building the Next Generation Internet** -- now connecting more than 100 universities at speeds that are 100 to 1,000 times faster than today's Internet and developing the next generation of applications, such as telemedicine.

**Ensuring U.S. Leadership in Space, Science and Technology** -- increasing investments in science and technology for five years in a row, while bringing down the deficit. Continuing to support exploration of space including the Mars Pathfinder mission.

**Ensuring the Nation's Security** -- Instituted a science-based program to maintain the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent without the need for nuclear testing, enabling the President to be the first world leader to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

*"Today, we do more than celebrate America; we rededicate ourselves to the very idea of America... An idea infused with the conviction that America's long heroic journey must go forever upward. And so, my fellow Americans, at the edge of the 21st century, let us begin with energy and hope, with faith and discipline, and let us work until our work is done."*

President Bill Clinton,  
Inaugural Address  
January 20, 1993

**President Clinton and Vice President Gore:  
A Vision for the 21st Century  
*Restoring the American Dream, Reinforcing  
American Leadership,  
Renewing the American Constitution***

In the last five years President Clinton and Vice President Gore have led America in preparing for the 21st Century with a new vision of government -- a government that does not attempt to do everything, nor a government that withdraws to the sidelines. The accomplishments of the Clinton-Gore Administration are giving Americans the tools to realize our potential; providing opportunity while demanding responsibility; and building One America in which all are challenged to serve.

**Economy: the Strongest Economy in a Generation**

**Balanced the Federal Budget** -- The President's FY99 budget will be *the first balanced budget in a generation*, after inheriting a record \$290 billion deficit in 1992.

**Over 14 Million New Jobs Created** -- in last two years, over two-thirds in high-paying job categories.

**Lowest Unemployment in a Quarter Century** -- down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.7% today.

**Typical Family Income Up \$2,169** -- as adjusted for inflation, median family income has increased three years in a row since 1993.

**Highest Home Ownership Rate in History** -- there are nearly 6 million new homeowners since the President took office.

**Crime and Drugs: Longest Period of Decline in Violent Crime in 25 Years**

**100,000 New Police on the Street** -- already more than 70,000 new officers have been funded.

**300,000 Felons, Fugitives and Stalkers Denied Guns** -- since the President signed the Brady Bill into law.

**Banned 19 of the Deadliest Assault Weapons and Their Copies** -- keeping assault weapons off our streets.

**Developed Comprehensive Anti-Drug Strategy Including \$195 Million Anti-Drug Youth Media Campaign** -- appointed four-star General Barry McCaffrey Drug Czar. Overall drug use is trending down.

### **Families: Strengthening America's Working Families**

**\$500 Per-Child Tax Credit** -- 27 million families with 45 million children will receive the \$500 per-child tax credit.

**Tax Cuts for Working Families** -- 15 million working families receive tax relief through the President's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit.

**Increased the Minimum Wage** from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour -- increasing wages for 10 million.

**Protecting Families** -- Family Medical Leave allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for family members without fear of losing their jobs. More than 12 million families have taken leave since its enactment.

**Signed Landmark Adoption and Safe Families Act** -- this law will help thousands of children waiting in foster care move more quickly into safe and permanent homes.

**Promoting Family Values** -- put in place first-ever plan to protect our children from tobacco. Required the installation of V-chips in all new TVS. Encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies to deter school violence and promote discipline. Produced guidelines on religious expression in public schools.

### **Welfare Reform and Community Empowerment: Largest Drop in the Welfare Rolls in History**

**More than 3.8 Million Fewer People Are on Welfare Today than 1992** -- a 26% decrease and the largest decline in the welfare rolls in history. The President signed the landmark welfare reform law to require work, impose time limits, and dramatically expand child care spending.

**More than 50% Increase in Child Support Collections** -- signed into law the toughest child support crackdown in history.

**New Incentives to Move People from Welfare to Work** -- the Balanced Budget includes a tax credit for employers and \$3 billion to move long-term welfare recipients into jobs.

**Expanded Investment in Urban and Rural Areas** -- by creating over 120 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities and expanding access to capital.

### **Health Care: Increasing Access for Millions of Americans**

**Protected Medicare** -- protected, modernized and extended the Medicare trust fund for at least a decade while offering new options for patient choice and preventive care.

**Enacted Single Largest Investment in Health Care for Children since 1965** -- the \$24 billion Children's Health Care Initiative will provide health care coverage for five million children.

**Passed Meaningful Health Insurance Reform** -- signed the Kassebaum/Kennedy Health Care Bill which limits exclusions for pre-existing conditions, makes coverage portable and helps individuals who lose jobs maintain coverage.

**Raised Immunization Rates to All Time High** -- 90% of toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal.

**Ensuring Safe Food for Our Families** -- issued new standards to prevent *E. coli* bacteria contamination in meat and signed the Food Quality Protection Act with special safeguards for kids.

### **Environment: New Standards to Protect Our Environment for the Future**

**Toughest New Air Quality Standards in a Generation** -- new air quality standards for smog and soot will provide new health protections for 125 million Americans including children and the elderly.

**Cleaning Up Toxic Waste Sites and Redeveloping Brownfields** -- cleaned up more toxic waste dumps in President Clinton's first four years than were completed in the previous twelve. The Brownfields tax incentive will help redevelop more than 10,000 industrial sites.

**Signed the Safe Drinking Water Act** -- ensuring clean drinking water for our families by protecting against contaminants.

**Negotiated an International Treaty to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions** -- the historic agreement establishes a realistic framework to reduce the threat of global warming in an environmentally strong and economically sound way.

**Protecting Our Natural Treasures** -- preserving millions of acres of scenic park land and defending precious natural areas such as Yellowstone and the Everglades.

### **Foreign Policy: World's Strongest Force for Peace, Freedom and Prosperity**

**Brokered Dayton Peace Accords** -- ending four years of bloodshed in Bosnia.

**Leading the Way on NATO Expansion and Russian Integration** -- helping to ensure a more stable, democratic Europe.

**Ended Military Dictatorship in Haiti** -- stopped the flow of refugees to the U.S. and restored democracy.

**Persuaded North Korea To Freeze its Dangerous Nuclear Program.**

**Leading Force for Peace** -- including continued efforts in the Middle East, Northern Ireland, and on the Korean Peninsula.

**Renewed Bipartisan Consensus for Engagement with China** -- to advance U.S. interests and draw the world's most populous nation more fully into the international community.

**Led International Efforts Against Terrorism** -- including signing anti-terrorism legislation that ensures strong penalties for convicted terrorists.

**Secured Bipartisan Senate Ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Start II Treaty** -- the convention bans the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons. Start II, together with Start I, will reduce U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals two-thirds from their Cold War heights.

**Meeting Emerging Threat of Biological Weapons** -- by strengthening our ability to respond to an attack, vaccinating our troops and seeking tough inspection to enforce international treaty.

**Led Efforts to Rid the World of Land Mines** -- eliminating non self-destructing mines from our arsenals, seeking alternatives to self-destructing mines by 2006, and devoting more resources to removing existing mines than the rest of the world combined.

**Negotiated Over 220 Separate Trade Agreements** -- tearing down trade barriers to U.S. goods, helping to increase exports by nearly 50% over the past five years and creating 1.7 million export-related jobs.

## CLINTON ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION AGENDA: HELPING STUDENTS REACH HIGH STANDARDS

*[T]he struggle for excellence for all must be our great mission. We must demand high standards of every student; our schools and teachers must meet world-class standards. But we must demand that every child be given the opportunity to meet those standards. Every child must have a chance to succeed in this new economy.*

President Clinton, Speech to the NAACP National

Convention,

July 17, 1997

### High Expectations for All Students and Resources to Help Them Learn

A hallmark of President Clinton's efforts to improve American education has been that we should have high expectations for every student. He has urged states and school districts to adopt challenging academic standards in all core subjects, and to adopt high national standards in the basics of reading and mathematics. The President has strengthened existing federal programs and fought for new resources to improve local schools and help students reach these standards. President Clinton's Budget Agreement with Congress includes the largest increase in our investment in education in 30 years and the largest single boost in college aid since the G.I. Bill. But we still have much to do in order to meet the President's goal of insuring that all Americans have the best education in the world.

### Strengthening Existing Programs

- **Expanding Head Start to Reach 1 Million Children a Year.** President Clinton has made Head Start an Administration priority. For over 30 years, Head Start has helped low-income families create an environment where their children are ready to learn by taking a comprehensive approach to child development - improving children's learning skills, health, nutrition, and social competency. The Appropriations Act signed by the President provides nearly \$4.4 billion for Head Start, keeping on track to meet the President's goal of serving one million children. With this \$374 million increase, Head Start funding will have increased 57% since 1993. The program will serve an estimated 836,000 children in 1998..
- **Raising Standards for Over Ten Million Low Income Students.** The Clinton Administration's Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 overhauled Title I, which provides extra help with basic and advanced skills to disadvantaged students in elementary and secondary schools. As a result of this Act, states now hold more than ten million low income students to the same high standards set for all other students in the state, and hold schools accountable for the results. The new law also provides funds for teacher training, and strengthened requirements for parental involvement. The FY 98 Appropriations Act signed by the President provides nearly \$7.4 billion in

Title I to support extra help in basic and advanced skills for more than ten million disadvantaged students in elementary and secondary schools. Under the Clinton Administration, investment in Title I has grown by over \$ 1 billion.

- **Making Schools Safe, Disciplined and Drug Free.** The Clinton Administration passed the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and successfully fought Republican efforts to cut this program, which supports school security, drug prevention and education programs.
- **Expanding Opportunity for Disabled Children.** President Clinton signed legislation reauthorizing the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), strengthening and reaffirming our nation's 20-year commitment to disabled children and their parents. The Appropriations Act signed by the President provides \$3.8 billion for Special Education Grants to States, an increase of \$700 million.
- **Bilingual and Immigrant Education.** The FY 98 Appropriations Act includes a *35% increase* in bilingual and immigrant education secured by the President in the Balanced Budget Agreement. The bilingual education funding will help school districts teach English to more than a million limited English proficient children, as well as provide some 4,000 teachers with the training they need to do their jobs better. The Immigrant Education program will help more than a thousand school districts provide supplemental instructional services to 875,000 recent immigrant students.

#### **New Initiatives Already Working to Strengthen Local Schools**

- **America Reads.** The bill provides nearly \$300 million in new funding towards the President's comprehensive strategy for involving teachers, families and communities in ensuring that all children learn to read well and independently by the end of third grade. These resources will be used to build on current AmeriCorps and college work-study tutoring efforts (more than 800 colleges have already committed to use Federal work-study slots for reading tutors).
- **Goals 2000.** Goals 2000, President Clinton's education reform initiative enacted in 1994, helps States establish standards of excellence for all children, and plan and implement steps to raise achievement. Communities in every state are using Goals 2000 funds to upgrade curriculum, improve teaching, increase parental involvement in schools, and make greater use of computers in the classroom. The FY 98 Appropriations Act provides \$491 million for this program. Since 1994, over \$1.3 billion has been invested in this vital initiative.

- **Strengthening the Skills of Classroom Teachers.** Under the Clinton Administration, funding for the Eisenhower Professional Development has increased by over 25%, strengthening the ability of teachers to improve their teaching skills in math, science and other core subjects. In addition, the FY 98 Appropriations Act provides \$18.5 million in support of the President's plan to help 100,000 teachers nationwide -- at least one for every school -- seek certification as Master Teachers by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.
- **Expanding school choice and accountability in public education.** The President has challenged every state to let parents choose the right public school for their children. The Clinton Administration is helping teachers, parents and community groups start charter schools -- innovative public schools that stay open only as long as they produce results and meet the highest standards. In the FY 98 Appropriations Act, the Public Charter Schools Program received a *57 percent increase*, from \$51 million to \$80 million. This program provides start-up funding for public schools that parents, teachers, and communities create -- and that States free from most rules and regulations while holding them accountable for raising student achievement. By the end of next year, the Department of Education will be funding nearly 1,000 locally-designed charter schools, accelerating progress toward the President's goal of developing 3,000 new charter schools by early in the next century.
- **Expanding Access to Educational Technology**  
Bringing Computers to the Classroom. The President's 1997 Budget Agreement with Congress doubles the funding for America's Technology Literacy Challenge, catalyzing private-public sector partnerships to put the information age at our children's fingertips. The President is committed to helping communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. For 1998, the Appropriations Act provides \$425 million, more than twice as much as the \$200 million appropriated last year.

Linking Schools and Libraries to the Internet. The Clinton Administration is implementing a plan to create an "E-Rate," provided for in the Telecommunications Act, a discounted education rate for telecommunications services so schools and libraries will be able to bring technology into the classroom, set up phone lines and access the Internet at a fraction of the cost. The FCC has already approved a plan to make discounts worth \$2.25 billion annually available to our schools and libraries, with low-income schools eligible for discounts of up to 90%.

- **Expanding School-To-Work.** The Clinton Administration is providing

hundreds of thousands of students with school-to-career opportunities, where they experience work-based learning and gain access to pathways from high school to good jobs and post-secondary education. In 1994 and 1995, over 500,000 young people in 1,800 schools throughout the nation, as well as 135,000 employers, participated in school-to-work systems that integrate academic and vocational instruction and provide work-based learning.

- **Creating after-school safe havens in communities across the country.** The Appropriations Act signed by the President provides \$40 million to support hundreds of after-school centers in rural and urban schools across the country that will provide academic enrichment, tutoring, and other learning opportunities while giving students a safe haven during the often-dangerous after-school hours.

#### **New Proposals to Improve Student Learning**

- **Attracting and Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers.** President Clinton has proposed a 5-year initiative to attract nearly 35,000 talented people of all backgrounds into teaching at low-income urban and rural schools across the nation, and to dramatically improve the quality of training and preparation given to future teachers. The President's initiative will help recruit and prepare teachers nationwide to help our neediest students succeed in the 21st century.
- **School Construction.** The Administration will continue its push to help address the serious need for renovating and building schools nationwide.

#### **Widening Access to College and Lifelong Learning**

- **The largest Pell Grant increase in 20 years.** President Clinton increased Pell Grants from \$2,300 in 1993 to \$2,700 in 1997. These grants provide a total of 3.7 million low-income students the opportunity to attend college. And for FY 1998, Congress adopted President Clinton's proposal to increase the maximum Pell Grant to \$3,000 -- *the largest increase in two decades*. Approximately 3.7 million students will receive this year's \$300 increase, and an additional 220,000 low- and moderate-income families that were not previously eligible will receive Pell Grants.
- **Higher education tax cuts.** The balanced budget agreement calls for roughly \$35 billion in tax cuts to help families pay for college. Congress has enacted the President's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship tuition tax credit, to make the first two years of college universally available. Students beyond the first two

years, or part-time students seeking to improve or acquire job skills, can now receive a 20% lifelong learning tax credit for up to \$5,000 of tuition and required fees through 2002, and \$10,000 thereafter.

- **Expanding Educational Opportunity Through Service.** The Clinton Administration has enabled 70,000 volunteers to earn money for college by serving their communities and their country in the AmeriCorps program since the inception of the program.

**President Clinton  
A Five Year Record of Accomplishment**

**Economy: the Strongest Economy in a Generation**

**14 Million New Jobs Created** -- 93% in the private sector, a higher percentage than any Administration since Truman

**Lowest Unemployment In 24 Years** -- down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.6% today, the lowest it has been since 1973

**Typical Family Income Up \$2,169** -- since 1993 median family income has increased three years in a row

**Balancing the Budget** -- Under President Clinton's leadership, the deficit has been cut by more than 90%, from \$290 billion in 1992 to \$23 billion in 1997. And the President signed bipartisan legislation that will finish the job, balancing the budget for the first time since 1969

**Families: Strengthening America's Working Families**

**\$500 Per-Child Tax Credit** -- 27 million families with 45 million children will receive the \$500 per-child tax credit

**Tax Cuts for Working Families** -- 15 million working families receive tax relief through the President's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit

**Increased the Minimum Wage** from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour -- increasing wages for 10 million

**Protecting Families** -- Family Medical Leave allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for family members without fear of losing their jobs, more than 12 million families have taken leave since its enactment

**Signed Landmark Adoption and Safe Families Act** -- this law will help thousands of children waiting in foster care move more quickly into safe and permanent homes

**First-Ever Plan to Protect Our Children from the Dangers of Tobacco** -- the Food and Drug Administration has acted to stop the sale and marketing of tobacco to children

**Education: Largest Investment in Higher Education in 30 Years**



**Making 13th & 14th Grades As Universal As High School** -- making the first two years of college universally available with HOPE Scholarships

**Expanding College Opportunity with 20% Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase In Pell Grants In 20 Years** -- the tax credit is worth up to \$10,000 for college or lifetime learning. The expanded IRA will allow people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education. And this year, nearly 4 million low-and moderate-income students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,000, a 30% larger grant than when President Clinton came into office

**Making College More Affordable with Direct Lending** -- cut student fees and interest rates, expanded repayment options and improved service through the Direct Loan Program

**More School-to-Work Opportunities** -- providing students with work-based learning and giving them new pathways from high school to good jobs and post-secondary education

**Teaching Every Child Can Read by the 3rd Grade** -- with the America Reads Initiative

**Striving for Excellence with National Education Standards** -- on track for first-ever national test of 4th grade reading, 8th grade math

**Expanding Choice and Accountability in Public School** -- supported increase of public charter schools, from only one charter school in the nation in 1993 to nearly 1,000 charter schools by the end of 1998

**Paying for College by Doing Community Service** -- this year, 50,000 young people will take advantage of the opportunity to pay for college (or repay student loans) by performing community service through AmeriCorps

**Serving More than 830,00 Children with Head Start** -- 200,000 more children are enrolled in Head Start today than in 1992

**Preparing for the 21st Century with Greater Education Technology** -- more than doubled funding for America's Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. The e-rate will make discounts worth over \$2.5 billion available every year for schools, libraries, and rural health clinics and hospitals to connect to the Internet

**Health Care: Increasing Access for Millions of Americans**

**Protected Medicare** -- protected, modernized and extended Medicare trust fund at least a decade

**Extended Health Care to Five Million Children** -- \$24 billion to provide meaningful health care coverage to millions of children, the

*single largest investment in health care for children since 1965*

**Signed the Kassebaum/Kennedy Health Care Bill** -- limits exclusions for pre-existing conditions, made coverage portable and helps individuals who lose jobs maintain coverage

**Raised Immunization Rates to All Time High** -- 90% of toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal

**Ensuring Safe Food For Our Families** -- issued new standards to prevent *E. coli* bacteria contamination in meat, canceled dozens of hazardous pesticides, and signed the Food Quality Protection Act which has special safeguards for kids

**Crime and Drugs: Longest Period of Decline in Violent Crime in 25 Years**

**100,000 New Police on the Street** -- already more than two-thirds or nearly 67,000 new officers have been funded

**250,000 Felons, Fugitives And Stalkers Denied Guns** -- since the President signed the Brady Bill into law

**Banned 19 Of The Deadliest Assault Weapons and their Copies** -- keeping assault weapons off our streets

**Developed Comprehensive Anti-Drug Strategy Including \$195 Million Anti-Drug Youth Media Campaign** -- Appointed four-star General Barry McCaffrey Drug Czar.

**Welfare Reform: Largest Drop in the Welfare Rolls in History**

**More than 3.8 Million Fewer People Are Receiving Welfare Benefits Today than 1992** -- a 26% decrease and the largest decline in the welfare rolls in history

**Restored Basic Health And Disability Benefits To Legal, Law-Abiding Immigrants** -- in the Balanced Budget, included more than \$12 billion in SSI and Medicaid benefits for legal immigrants

**New Incentives to Move People from Welfare to Work** -- the Balanced Budget includes a tax credit for employers and creates a \$3 billion Welfare to Work Job Challenge Fund to move long-term welfare recipients into permanent jobs

**Environment: New Standards to Protect Our Environment for the Future**

**Toughest New Air Quality Standards in a Generation** -- new air quality standards for smog and soot providing new health protections for 125 million Americans including children and the elderly

**Cleaning Up Toxic Waste** -- the Clinton Administration has cleaned up more toxic waste dumps in its first four years than were completed in the previous twelve

**Signed the Safe Drinking Water Act** -- ensuring clean drinking water for our families by protecting against contaminants

**Foreign Policy: World's Strongest Force for Peace, Freedom and Prosperity**

**Brokered Dayton Peace Accords** -- ending four years of bloodshed in Bosnia

**Leading Force for Peace** -- including continued efforts in the Middle East and Northern Ireland

**Ended Military Dictatorship in Haiti** -- stopped the flow of refugees to the U.S. and enabled the first democratic transfer of power in Haitian history

**Secured Bipartisan Senate Ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Start II Treaty** -- the convention bans the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons. Start II is reducing the U.S. and Russian nuclear stockpiles by 25%

**Leading the Way on NATO Expansion** -- helping to ensure a more stable, democratic Europe

**Continuing to Support and Promote Russia's Transition to Democracy**

**Persuaded North Korea To Dismantle Its Nuclear Weapons Program**

**Negotiated Over 220 Separate Trade Agreements** -- including NAFTA and GATT to open more markets to U.S. goods helping to increase exports by nearly 50% over the past five years and to create 1.7 million export-related jobs

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Tom

**EXECUTIVE ACTIONS AND  
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION**  
DRAFT, January 9, 1998

The following data describes specific effects of some significant executive orders, memorandums, and actions. Each section briefly lists the relevant Administration program, its goals, and the results it has produced. The information is divided into the following topic areas: education; children and families; crime; welfare reform; environment; service and volunteerism; consumer protection; farming and the food supply; and aid to small businesses.

**I. Education**

Charter Schools

- *Advocating and Funding Charter Schools.* When President Clinton took office there was one charter school in existence, as of the 1997-1998 school year, there are more than 800 charter schools.
  - ▶ By the end of the 1997-98 academic year, there will be more than 900 charter schools in existence, with the Administration supporting more than 800 of these schools. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ The average size of charter schools is 200 students. With over 800 schools currently operating, there are over 160,000 students in charter schools. Source: Department of Education's National Study of Charter Schools.
  - ▶ The Administration has met approximately 70% of the estimated need for start-up funding for charter schools. These federal funds represent about 6% of the total operating costs for charter schools. Source: Department of Education.

School Uniforms

- *Memorandum on the School Uniforms Manual, Memorandum for the Secretary of Education* (February 23, 1996). Helped to deter school violence, promote discipline, and foster a better learning environment by promoting school uniforms. Disseminated *Manual on School Uniforms* to 15,000 school districts in 1996. In addition, 9,167 copies of the manual were distributed to persons who requested them.
  - ▶ In Miami, 196 out of 328 public schools now require school uniforms. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ In New York City, it is expected that 25% of all public schools will require school uniforms by the end of the 1997-98 school year. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ In Chicago, 4 out of 5 public schools require school uniforms. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ In Boston, out of 125 schools, 58 have voluntary school uniform policies

and 18 have mandatory policies. Source: Department of Education

### School to Work

- *Promoting School-to-Work Programs.* Helped prepare students to succeed in the new economy by promoting programs that connect what goes on in the classroom to future careers, real work situations, and opportunities for post-secondary education training.
  - ▶ Local Partnerships report that between December 1995 and June 1996, the number of businesses participating in school-to-work partnerships increased by 50% from 135,000 to 200,000. The number of work-based learning opportunities offered by businesses increased from 53,000 in December 1995 to 119,000 in June 1996. Source: Department of Labor.
  - ▶ Of the approximately 13 million secondary school students in the country, state data indicate that one million, or 8%, participated in one or more school-based school-to-work activities between January and June 1996. Based on the national evaluation study, 250,000 of these students could be described as having participated in comprehensive school-to-work activities, i.e., a career major with integrated curricula, and paid or unpaid work experience linked to school. Source: Department of Labor.
  - ▶ Of the 111,500 elementary and secondary schools in the U.S., state data indicate that 23 percent offer at least one component of school-to-work as of June 1996. Source: Department of Labor.

### Literacy

- *America Reads.* Recognizing the importance of involving all Americans in the lives of the nation's children, the President challenged colleges and universities to commit work-study students as reading tutors. Over 800 colleges and universities have already committed to provide tens of thousands of work-study students as reading tutors in the current school year as part of America Reads.
  - ▶ Americorps members are working in 94 programs across the country to tutor and mentor, set up after-school and summer programs, and recruit parents and community volunteers as tutors. In the District of Columbia, over 1,000 college students, volunteers, seniors, and parents will tutor first grade children in 16 of the neediest schools in the City. The Corporation for National Service is also launching a new "Seniors in Schools" initiative in nine cities using 700 senior volunteers as literacy tutors in some of the nation's poorest elementary schools.
- *Read\*Write\*Now! Summer Pilot Program*
  - ▶ The Department of Education distributed 1.5 million basic *Read\*Write\*Now!* Kits for grades K-6 as part of the program to have children read throughout the summer. In addition, 120,000 Spiderman workbooks, 63,022 Early Childhood Family Kits, and 23,121 Early Childhood Caregiver Kits were distributed. Thousands of black and white

versions of the above products were also distributed, and the kits were also available on the Internet.

- ▶ There were fourteen summer pilot sites throughout the country. These sites served 85,000 children with help from schools, colleges, churches, literacy organizations, and hundreds of other community organizations.

### Prayer in School

- *Memorandum on Religious Expression in Public Schools, Memorandum for the Secretary of Education and the Attorney General* (July 12, 1995). Protected the religious expression of students by distributing a statement of principles addressing religious activity and expression in public schools. This statement of principles, *Religious Expression in Public Schools*, was sent to every public school superintendent; the leadership of private elementary and secondary schools; national religious and school organization leadership; and all chief state school officers.
  - ▶ Following the development of *Religious Expression in Public Schools*, the National School Boards Association reported that inquiries regarding how Christmas celebrations can be accommodated in public schools decreased dramatically.

### Internet-Based Education Resources.

- *Promoting the Wiring of Schools*. Helping to connect every school and classroom in America to the information superhighway. A telecommunication survey in 1994 showed only 9% of schools and 3% of classrooms wired to the Internet.
  - ▶ 65% of schools and 14% of classrooms are now wired for the Internet. Source: National Center for Education Statistics.
  - ▶ 72% of schools and 29% of classrooms have access to the Internet. Source: Quality Education Data (QED).
- *Memorandum on Expanding Access to Internet-based Educational Resources for Children, Teachers, and Parents* (April 18, 1997).
  - ▶ The Department of Education is chairing an interagency effort to create a gateway to all federal educational resources that will debut in early 1998.
  - ▶ A segment of the Justice Department web page entitled *Hateful Acts Hurt Kids*, which promotes the discussion of prejudice and discrimination among children, parents, and teachers, was unveiled during the White House Conference on Hate Crimes on November 10, 1997. During its first week, the web page received nearly 10,000 hits.
- *Educational Technology: Ensuring Opportunity for all Children in the Next Century, Executive Order 12999* (April 17, 1996). Providing access to modern computers for all teachers and students. Launched the "Computers for Learning" program, which is a unique partnership between federal agencies, schools, and non-profits across the country to move more than 70,000 computers into the

nation's neediest classrooms.

- *Directive on Federal Resources OnLine in Education.* More than 30 agencies are participating in the working group and the pilot site will be unveiled in early 1998. The Department of Education's web site receives over 6 million hits a month from over 300,000 computers.
- *Internet Summit.* Assisting parents in learning about the Internet. The *Parents Guide to the Internet* was released at the Internet Summit on December 2, 1997. Approximately 200,000 copies of the guide will be distributed by the Education Department's toll-free number request service, Family Partnership for Learning members, and the Consumer Information Center.

#### Student Loans and Grants

- *Direct Lending.* A total of 2.36 million borrowers have received Direct Loans. 1.86 million of these borrowers were students, 260,000 were parents, and 240,000 were borrowers consolidating their FFEL loans into Direct Consolidation Loans. Source: Department of Education Management Information Reports.
- *Reforming Student Loans.* Through the period fiscal years 1994-97, student borrowers have saved \$1.657 billion from changes in the Student Loan Reform Act. For the period fiscal years 1994 through 2002, the Department estimates total student borrower savings to be approximately \$5 billion. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ An estimated 374,000 borrowers have selected the income contingent repayment plan. Of those who consolidated into Direct Loans, more than one-third chose income contingent repayment. About 41 percent of consolidation loans made as of September 30, 1997, were for borrowers that had previously defaulted on a FFEL loan. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ During the period fiscal year 1996-98, the Department of Education will spend \$407 million for Direct Loan administration, out of a total post-secondary education management budget of \$1.8 billion. Source: Department of Education.
- *Pell Grants.* Under President Clinton's Administration, there has been the largest Pell Grant increase in 20 years. Pell Grants increased from \$2,300 in 1993 to \$2,700 in 1997. These grants provide a total of 3.7 million low-income students the opportunity to attend college. For Fiscal Year 1998, Congress adopted President Clinton's proposal to increase the maximum Pell Grant to \$3,000, which is the largest increase in two decades. Approximately 3.7 million students will receive this year's \$300 increase, and an additional 220,000 low- and moderate-income families that were not previously eligible will receive Pell Grants.

## Quality Education

- *Directive on Improved Teaching.* The Department of Education developed *Excellence and Accountability in Teaching: A Guide to U.S. Department of Education Programs and Resources*. This guide has been widely distributed, including to the Chief State School Officers and to approximately 600 individuals and organizations interested in teacher quality issues; and has been included in the Department of Education's web site.
  - ▶ *New Resources for Teachers.* Funded two new centers to improve the quality of teaching: a \$7.5 million Center for the Study of Teaching and Policy to serve as a resource to policy makers and a \$23 million Partnership for Excellence and Accountability in Teaching that will launch a comprehensive national effort to support and sustain long-term improvements in teaching and learning.
  
- *Keeping Schools Open Late.* Provided additional safe havens and extended learning opportunities for children and their families at schools around the country. The Department of Education has developed a guidebook of promising practices and ideas on how to start and organize after-school programs entitled *Keeping Schools Open as Community Learning Centers*. In fiscal year 1998, the Administration will be able to fund 300 after-school programs serving a total of 30,000 children.
  
- *Memorandum on Preparing Students to Meet National Standards of Excellence in Eighth Grade Math and Improving Math and Science Education, Memorandum to the Secretary of Education and the Director of the National Science Foundation* (March 6, 1997). Produced an action strategy for improving mathematics and science education. [The National Science Foundation and the Department of Education plan to formally submit the strategy to the White House in early 1998.]
  
- *Directive on Fixing Failing Schools* (October 28, 1997). By early next year, the Department of Education will make available in print and on the Department's web page, a guide for how to turn around low-performing schools.

## II. Children and Families

### Head Start

- *Head Start.* The Appropriations Act signed by the President provides nearly \$4.4 billion for Head Start, keeping on track to meet the President's goal of serving one million children. With this \$374 million increase, Head Start funding will have



increased 57% since 1993. The program will serve an estimated 836,000 children in 1998.

### Child Support

- *Tax Offset.* In 1997, over \$2.1 billion has been collected, of which over \$1.2 billion is child support debt and nearly \$950 million is federal debt. Source: Department of Treasury.
- *Memorandum on the Child Support Initiative, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services* (June 18, 1996). Strengthened child support operations by toughening paternity establishment requirements for applicants for welfare and by enabling states to locate, and withhold wages from, obligors who have taken a job in another state -- reforms that became law along with other tough new rules as part of welfare reform. The Clinton Administration collected a record \$12 billion in child support in 1996 through tougher enforcement, an increase of \$4 billion, or nearly 50%, since 1992. In 1996, the number of child support cases with collections also rose to 4 million, an increase of 43%, from 2.8 million in 1992. In 1996, the number of paternities established rose to nearly 1 million, almost double, from 516,000 in 1992.
- *Requiring HHS and the U.S. Postal Service to implement a policy of posting "Wanted Lists" in post offices of parents who owe child support* (1996). In 1997, the following 12 states displayed "Wanted Lists" for delinquent child support offenders: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Dakota.
- *Child Support Enforcement System Web Site* (1996). Used the Internet to help people access the child support enforcement system more easily and effectively -- and to help find those parents who are not paying the child support they owe. In 1997, the Child Support Enforcement web page received over 238,000 hits.
- *Supporting Families: Collecting Delinquent Child Support Obligations, Executive Order 13019* (September 28, 1996). Facilitated the collection of delinquent child support obligations from persons who may be entitled or eligible to receive certain federal payments or assistance. The first administrative offset was taken on June 10, 1997. To date, 843 payments have been offset, and \$186,581 has been collected through the Administrative Offset Program.

### Child Care

- *Memorandum on Improving the Quality of Child Care in the United States, Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense* (April 17, 1997). Directed the Department of Defense to share the expertise and lessons learned from the Military Child Development Programs with Federal, State, tribal, and local

agencies, as well as with private and nonprofit groups, that are responsible for providing child care. The October 15 Interim Report to the President on this initiative cited a variety of steps taken, including creation of a toll free number (1-888-CDP-3040) for civilian programs to order DOD training materials and training over 100 personnel to serve as speakers for the DOD Child Development Program Speakers' Bureau.

### Protecting Children

- *Memorandum on Child Safety Lock Devices for Handguns* (March 5, 1997). Required that a child safety lock device be issued to every Federal employee who carries a firearm on official duty. By October 1997, all federal agencies with law enforcement agents reported that they were in compliance with the President's directive, including approximately 30,000 Justice Department employees from the FBI, DEA, INS, and Marshals Service, and about 20,000 Treasury law enforcement personnel. Source: Department of the Treasury; Department of Justice.
  - ▶ Under the President's leadership, 8 major handgun manufacturers, who make the vast majority of handguns in the country, have agreed to provide child safety devices with each handgun sold.
- *Memorandum on the Development of a National Sexual Offender Registration System, Memorandum for the Attorney General* (July 25, 1996). Improved the safety and protection of children through creation of a national sex offender registry. As of December 1, 1997, 20 states, representing 44.2% of the U.S. population, have contributed to the national registry which now includes information on approximately 27,000 offenders.

### Balancing Work and Family

- *Memorandum on Expanded Family and Medical Leave Policies* (April 11, 1997). In April 1997, the President asked federal agencies to implement his expanded leave policy immediately for federal workers. Source: Department of Labor.
  - ▶ In years 1995 and 1996, a total of 226,554 employees took leave under FMLA at the Department of Defense, of which 134,768 (59.5%) were men and 91,786 (40.5%) were women. Source: Department of Defense.
  - ▶ In 1995, 33,218 Department of Treasury employees used 410,373 hours under FMLA for family care or bereavement purposes. In 1996, the number increased to 44,060 employees and 535,515 hours. Source: Department of Treasury.
- *Memorandum on Implementing Federal Family Friendly Work Arrangements* (June 21, 1996). Supported agencies in promoting family-friendly work arrangements including alternative work schedules, "flexiplace" (telecommuting), job sharing, career part-time employment, child care, leave sharing, transportation subsidies, and employee assistance programs.

- ▶ Approximately 46% of the Department of Commerce workforce are working under some form of alternative work schedule. Source: Department of Commerce.
- ▶ Over 50% of the Department of Defense workforce are working under some form of alternative work schedule. Over 300,000 Department of Defense employees are on flex time, and approximately 3,000 employees telecommute. Source: Department of Defense.
- ▶ Eighty-five percent of the Department of Labor's employees are on some form of alternative work schedule (flexitime or compressed schedule). In addition, 22% telecommute. Source: Department of Labor.
- ▶ Approximately 95% of the Department of Transportation's employees are eligible for some form of alternative work schedule (flexitime or compressed schedule). In addition, there are currently over 900 employees who telecommute at least once a week. Source: Department of Transportation.
- ▶ Over 70,000 employees at the Department of the Treasury use the various types of flex time. Source: Department of Treasury.

### Health Care

- *Immunization.* As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 childhood vaccination goal.
  - ▶ *Immunization-Child Care Initiative* (July 23, 1997). Continued to improve child immunization through beginning work on an integrated immunization registry system so that when children change doctors, the new doctor will have access to the child's immunization record. In 1997, the President also announced that all children in federally-subsidized child care centers are required to be immunized.
- *Ending Drive-Thru Deliveries* (1996). Advocated and passed reforms requiring insurance companies to cover at least 48 hour hospital stays following most normal deliveries and 96 hours after a Caesarean section.[For the most part, this is being implemented by the states, and HHS will have no direct program data.]
- *Expanded FDA Review and Approval of New Drug Products.* Under the reinventing government initiative, U.S. drug approvals are now as fast or faster than any other industrialized nation. Average drug approval times have dropped since the beginning of the Administration from almost three years to just over one year. In 1997, virtually all breakthrough drugs will be approved within six months without compromising safety standards.

- *Ensuring the Safety of Medications Used To Treat Children* (August 13, 1997). Unveiled a new FDA regulation that will protect children by requiring manufacturers to study the safety and appropriate dosage levels of drugs for pediatric populations and requiring proper labeling of drugs for use in children. Many drugs commonly given to children have not been tested on children including: Ritalin, and drugs for asthma, allergic reactions, HIV/AIDS, and ear infections. These drugs, taken together, are given to over five million children each year. The percentage of drugs being tested on children decreased by over one-third between 1991 and 1996.
- *Eliminated Gag-Rules in Medicare and Medicaid* (February 20, 1997). Ensured that Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries have the right to know all their treatment options by making it illegal for health plans to prohibit doctors from discussing options with their patients. Protected 13 million Medicaid beneficiaries in managed care plans -- children, people with disabilities and elderly Americans -- and Medicare beneficiaries in managed care plans.
- *Moratorium on Home Health Providers* (September 15, 1997). Placed moratorium on home health providers to allow HHS to enact strong new regulations to keep fly-by-night providers out of the system. Home health care is the most rapidly expanding part of Medicare, with nearly 100 new home health providers entering Medicare each month.
- *Covered Millions of Uninsured American Through Medicaid Waivers*. Approved 18 Medicaid waivers to cover more than two million previously uninsured Americans.
- *Memorandum on Importation of RU-486, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services* (January 22, 1993). Directed assessing initiatives by which the Department of Health and Human Services can promote the testing, licensing, and manufacturing in the United States of RU-486 or other antiprogestins.

#### Child Worker Labels

- *Child Worker Labels* (August 1996). Because the child labor labeling programs are relatively recent, and definitive data on costs and benefits as well as consumer demand are not available, the newest report does not attempt to make quantitative assessments of their effectiveness.

#### Adoption

- *Memorandum on Adoption and Alternative Placement of Children in the Public Child Welfare System, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of*

*Commerce, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management* (December 14, 1996). Bipartisan legislation, the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, was based largely on the recommendations of the Administration's Adoption 2002 report. The legislation will help thousands of children waiting in foster care move more quickly into safe and permanent homes. The Act makes clear that the health and safety of children must be the paramount concerns of state child welfare services.

- *Children With Special Needs.* Signed the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, which provides a \$5,000 tax credit to families adopting children, and \$6,000 tax credit for families adopting children with special needs. Since President Clinton took office, the number of children with special needs who have been adopted with federal adoption assistance has risen by 60%.

### Teen Pregnancy

- *National Strategy to Reduce Teen Pregnancy.* Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative teen pregnancy strategies. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, a private non-profit organization, was formed in response to the President's 1995 State of the Union. HHS-supported programs reach about 30% or 1,410 communities in the United States. Data shows that we are making progress in reducing teen pregnancy.
  - ▶ The U.S. birth rate for teenagers in 1996 was 54.7 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years, down 4% from 1995 (56.8). The teenage birth rate has declined by 12% since 1991 (62.1). Source: National Center for Health Statistics, preliminary 1996 statistics (September 1997).
  - ▶ Birth rates for teenagers 15-19 years declined between 1991 and 1995 in all states and the District of Columbia, echoing the national trends during this time. Rates fell by 12% or more in 12 states; declines in 5 states exceeded 16%. Source: National Center for Health Statistics, preliminary 1996 statistics (September 1997).

### Domestic Violence

- *Violence Against Women.* Legislation provides for hiring more prosecutors and improving domestic violence training among prosecutors, police officers, and health and social services professionals. Established a nationwide 24-hour domestic violence hotline providing immediate crisis intervention and local shelter referral to victims that has received over 140,000 calls since February 1996. The Clinton Administration has granted states, territories, and Native American tribes nearly \$300 million to support the system of 1,400 emergency shelters, safe homes, and related services nationwide.

### Housing Opportunity

- *FHA Fees.* The President has cut FHA home mortgage insurance premiums four times. One reduction, applying to all first-time home buyers, will save home

buyers \$200 in closing costs on the average FHA mortgage of \$85,000. Another will save first-time home buyers in central cities who participate in home ownership counseling an additional \$200. In all, cuts approved by President Clinton have lowered average FHA closing costs for first-time home buyers by \$1,200 around the country and will cut closing costs by \$1,400 in central cities. Last year, FHA provided financing for 800,000 homeowners, many of whom were first-time home buyers.

- ▶ *Making It Easier to Qualify for Mortgage Loans.* The FHA has eliminated unnecessary and overly strict requirements under its loan program that made it difficult for many families to qualify for mortgage loans.
- *Financing.* Provided financing to help 40,000 rural people buy single-family homes, including the construction of 14,000 homes under the Self-Help Housing program, in which low-income people gain “sweat equity” by participating in the construction of their own homes. USDA also financed the building of 7,900 units of multiple-family housing. In total, USDA’s Rural Housing Service invested more than \$2.6 billion either as loans, guaranteed loans, or grants in rural housing last year. More than 58,000 jobs were created as a result of housing construction generated by USDA programs. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Rental Assistance.* Provided \$540 million in rental assistance to help nearly 40,000 rural, low-income households obtain well-built, safe housing. Fifty percent of the rental program beneficiaries were elderly, with average annual income of less than \$7,300. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

### III. Welfare

- *Memorandum on Government Employment for Welfare Recipients* (March 8, 1997). In seven months, 2,229 employees have been hired off of public assistance by the federal government, about one-fifth of the goal of hiring 10,000 persons by the year 2000.

**Welfare-to-Work  
Commitments and Hires through November 22, 1997  
as Reported by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management**

AGENCY	Total Commitment Thru 2000	1997 Hires - Reported Thru 10-22-97	% of Total Year 2000 Commitment Hired Since 3-8-97
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	---	2	---
Department of Agriculture	375	127	34%

Department of Commerce	4180	80	2%
Department of Defense	1600	375	23%
Department of Education	21	7	33%
Department of Energy	55	12	22%
Department of Health & Human Services	300	148	49%
Department of Housing & Urban Development	200	41	21%
Department of the Interior	325	69	21%
Department of Justice	450	68	15%
Department of Labor	120	54	45%
Department of State	220	10	5%
Department of Transportation	400	106	27%
Department of the Treasury	405	57	14%
Department of Veterans Affairs	800	635	79%
Environmental Protection Agency	120	32	27%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	---	5	---
Executive Office of the President	6	6	100%
Federal Emergency Management Agency	125	27	22%
General Services Administration	121	50	41%
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	40	8	20%
National Credit Union Administration	---	4	---
National Labor Relations Board	---	1	---
Office of Personnel Management	25	31	124%
Railroad Retirement Board	---	1	---
Securities & Exchange Commission	10	6	60%
Small Business Administration	120	33	28%
Social Security Administration	600	218	36%
U.S. Information Agency	20	15	75%
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	---	1	---
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10638</b>	<b>2229</b>	<b>21%</b>

- *Coalition to Sustain Success.* Vice President has led a new partnership of civic

organizations that is working with state and local government to mentor families seeking to leave welfare for work.

- *The Welfare to Work Partnership.* Mobilized over 2500 businesses to hire welfare recipients.
- *Small Business and Welfare to Work.* SBA has received 800 pledges from small businesses willing to hire former welfare recipients through the work of Small Business Development Centers.

#### Food Stamp Fraud

- *Anti-Fraud Program.* Issuance error rates for food stamps have declined in each of the past three years, resulting in total savings of \$660 million. In June 1997, the 1996 error rate dropped to 9.2% from the previous year's 9.7%, resulting in a single-year savings of more than \$85 million for the program.
- *Pre-Authorization Screening of Retailers; Tougher Post-Authorization Controls; and Stiffer Penalties for Violators.* During fiscal year 1997, the Food Stamp Program conducted 4,627 investigations of stores, and fired or disqualified 1,584 retailers for program violations. Of those, 712 retailers, with redemptions of \$79.5 million, were identified as having engaged in trafficking, or having exchanged food stamps for cash.
- *Operation Talon.* Organized a nationwide sting to arrest more than 2,100 fugitives felons who were illegally receiving food stamps. This initiative will save millions of taxpayer dollars. "Operation Talon" was made possible by the welfare reform law which permits local food stamp offices to release the addresses of fugitive felons to law enforcement officers.

#### IV. Crime

##### Guns

- *Memorandum on Implementation of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative* (July 8, 1996). Traced approximately 93,477 guns from 27 communities (17 original sites and 10 new sites) through the use of an innovative computer software system that examines crime gun trace information and provides law enforcement officers with crucial investigative leads about the sources of these guns. Source: Department of Treasury. **Note: These numbers are updated from the numbers released in July 1997.**
- *Memorandum on Gun Dealer Licensing, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury* (August 11, 1993) This initiative strengthened the system of licensing gun dealers, and assured their compliance with applicable rules. The Brady law



and the Violent Crime Act of 1994 codified the directive and further reformed the gun dealer licensing system. As of December 10, 1997, the total number of federal firearms licensees (FFLs) is 106,997, down from 279,839 in April 1994, and the total number of FFL dealers is 88,590 down from 252,799. Source: Department of the Treasury.

- *Memorandum on Enforcing the Youth Handgun Safety Act, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury* (June 11, 1997). A notice of proposed rulemaking concerning warning signs on guns and juveniles to be posted by federally licensed gun dealers was published in the Federal Register on August 27, 1997. Final regulations are being drafted and are expected to be completed in early 1998.
- *Enforcing Zero Tolerance for Guns and Other Weapons in Schools.* In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, and issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce "zero tolerance" for guns in schools -- if a student brings a gun to school, that student will be expelled for a year. Under the President's Zero Tolerance gun policy, preliminary estimates show that approximately 6,000 students have been expelled for bringing weapons to schools, and the vast majority of those expulsions involved guns.
- *Presidential Initiative Requiring Greater Proof of State Residency Before Purchasing a Firearm* (March 5, 1997). Following the February 23 shooting at the Empire State Building, the President asked the Secretary of the Treasury to examine what might be done to prevent unlawful firearms purchases by aliens legally in the United States. ATF responded on April 21, 1997 by amending the firearms purchase form and related regulations to require purchasers to declare their citizenship status, and to require aliens to present photo identification and documentary evidence establishing their 90-day residence in the state of purchase. [Data, however, is not available on this initiative as gun dealers are not required to report information on denial rates.]
- *Ban on Chinese Assault Weapons and Ammunition.* In 1994, the President used his authority under the Arms Export Control Act to stop the potential importation of millions of assault-type rifles (SKS) and high-capacity magazines.

### Housing

- *Memorandum on the "One Strike and You're Out" Guidelines, Memorandum for the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development* (March 28, 1996). Denied admission to applicants and evicted tenants in public housing authorities (PHAs) who have engaged in illegal drug use or other criminal activities. The guidance permits PHAs to institute and enforce tough rules to protect the safety of families living in public housing.
  - ▶ Of the 1,859 out of 3,192 (58%) total PHAs responding to the Department

of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Public and Indian Housing March 1997 survey, 1,392 PHAs had implemented "One Strike" programs. These 1,859 PHAs completed 3,847 evictions in the six months after "One Strike" took effect. [It should be noted that these evictions did not necessarily result from PHAs' One Strike practices, and no eviction statistics for prior years are available for comparison purposes. The responding PHAs also reported that 19,589 people were denied admission to public housing for criminal or drug-related activity in the six months following enactment of One Strike. Again, these actions did not necessarily result from One Strike, and no figures for comparison are available.] Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Public and Indian Housing survey (March 1997).

- *Boosting Homeownership and Fighting Crime.* The "Officer Next Door" program provides incentives for police officers to live in the communities where they work by offering a 50% discount on the purchase of HUD-owned foreclosed properties in designated revitalization areas. HUD has accepted 261 sales contracts and closed 59 deals in HUD-held properties under this initiative.
- *Zero Tolerance for Waste, Fraud, and Abuse in Housing.* The "Get Tough" campaign has resulted in the debarment of nearly 90 bad landlords -- compared with only 15 in 1996; the debarment of 26 bad public housing officials -- a 100% increase over 1996; and more than 1,400 arrests for crime and drugs in public housing.
- *Memorandum on Federal Arrestee Drug Testing (December 18, 1995).* Increased drug testing of criminal defendants. In fiscal year 1997, data from 24 districts indicated that 9,308 defendants, or 56% of defendants, were tested, which is a dramatic increase over the 4,929 defendants, or 28% of defendants, tested in fiscal year 1996. 1,252 defendants received drug treatment, which is an 190% increase over the 431 defendants treated in fiscal year 1996. Source: Department of Justice.
- *National Community Policing Number of Non-Emergency Calls (311) (July 23, 1996).* Assisted in more efficient use of police resources by encouraging use of 311 for non-emergency calls. During its first year of operations in Baltimore, 911 calls for police services have declined 24.8% and 50,000 hours of police officer time has been saved. Dallas and San Jose, CA, have recently announced they are launching 311 systems.
- *Promoting Curfews.* Promoted increasing the number of curfews in American cities, by disseminating a bulletin entitled *Curfew: An Answer to Juvenile Delinquency and Victimization?* 71% of 1,649 respondents to the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's October

1997 survey of recipients of the curfew bulletin reported that they live in a jurisdiction with a curfew. Source: Justice Department Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention survey (October 1997).

- ▶ In 1997, 276 of 347 cities (80%) have a nighttime curfew, and 72 have a daytime curfew as well. In 1995, 272 of 387 cities (70%) had a nighttime curfew. Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors Survey (1997).
- ▶ 88 percent (263) of the cities reported that curfew enforcement helped make streets safer and 83% (222) reported that curfews helped curb gang violence. Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors Survey (1997).
  
- *Cracking Down on Truancy.* The Administration has provided a *Manual to Combat Truancy* to the 15,000 school districts in the country and to 51,000 other persons who requested copies. A copy of the manual has also been placed on the Safe and Drug Free Schools' web page.
  
- *Memorandum on Missing and Exploited Children* (January 19, 1996). The President's directed the heads of all Executive Branch agencies to post notices of missing children in public areas of federal buildings and facilities. To date, nearly 900 of GSA's federal buildings and 38 kiosks located in high-traffic areas now post photos of missing children. Each month, GSA downloads images of 10 missing children notices from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children via the Internet and circulates them to federal buildings across the country.
  
- *Prisons and Penalties for Violent Offenders.* The 1994 Clinton Crime Bill promotes penalty enhancements for serious criminals -- such as "three strikes" and "truth-in-sentencing" and provides over \$10 billion for 100,000 more state prison cells to help ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences and to incarcerate criminal aliens. Since enactment of this historic law, over \$2 billion has been provided in state prison funding; serious criminals are serving longer sentences; and state and federal prison capacity has substantially increased.
  
- *100,000 Community Police Officers.* President Clinton pledged an additional 100,000 community policing officers to reduce violence and prevent crime in America's neighborhoods. The President's plan, enacted in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, represents the federal government's biggest commitment ever to local law enforcement. To date, the Administration has provided funding for over 67,000 additional officers, who are now helping to keep our neighborhoods and communities safe. Funding for the President's goal of 100,000 officers is protected in the 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement.

## V. Environment

### Parks

- *Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.* On September 18, 1996, President Clinton created the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument in Utah, thereby protecting 1.7 million acres of spectacular red rock canyon lands, artifacts from three ancient cultures, and the most remote site in the lower 48 states.
- *Saving Yellowstone from Mining.* In August 1996, President Clinton announced an agreement to protect Yellowstone National Park from a proposed mine just outside the park which would have endangered the quality and quantity of waters flowing into the park.
- *Memorandum Ordering Planning (with DOI) for Demonstration Transportation Systems in 3 Parks* (April 22, 1996) On Earth Day 1996, President Clinton asked the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Transportation to develop a plan to enhance resource protection and the quality of the visitor experience in national parks through innovative transportation planning. Plans are in place for parks at Zion, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon.
- *Protection of the Old Growth California Redwoods.* The United States and State of California are acquiring the Headwaters Forest -- the largest privately held stand of old growth redwood trees. Together with buffer areas, the governments will preserve 7,500 acres of significant habitat for several endangered species, including the marbled murrelet and coho salmon. [Negotiations are continuing on the Habitat Conservation Plan.]
- *Everglades Restoration.* In February 1996, the Clinton Administration announced the \$1.5 billion Everglades Restoration Plan. In 1997, the Administration announced the acquisition of over 100,000 acres for restoration purposes, including the purchase of a 50,000 acre sugar plantation and 31,000 acres of prime Florida panther habitat.

### Toxics and Pesticides

- *Memorandum on Community Right-to-Know Initiatives, Memorandum for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies* (August 8, 1995). President Clinton directed EPA to consider whether to add to the list of industries covered under the Community Right-to-Know Toxic Release Inventory reporting program. EPA published a final rule on May 1, 1997 which added seven industries to the list of industries covered under the reporting program: metal mining; coal mining; electric generating facilities that combust coal and oil; hazardous waste treatment

facilities regulated under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C; wholesale chemical distributors; wholesale petroleum distributors; and solvent recovery facilities.

- *Restrictions on Pesticides.* In 1993, the Clinton Administration stated its commitment to safer biological and reduced-risk pesticides. In 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) which includes a consistent, health-based standard for pesticide residues, use of an additional safety factor to ensure protection of children, and revisions to the pesticide risk assessment process. Since FQPA was passed, EPA has registered 29 new pesticides, 20 of which were safer reduced-risk and biological pesticides.
- *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks, Executive Order 13045 (April 21, 1997).* The executive order directed EPA to ensure that the Agency's regulatory actions address the disproportionate risks to children from environmental threats. In May 1997, Administrator Browner created the Office of Children's Health Protection. In September 1997, EPA hosted the first-ever national conference on "Preventable Causes of Childhood Cancer." In September 1997, EPA and HHS announced \$10 million in joint funding for six research centers to examine children's environmental health issues. EPA has drafted regulatory guidance for the Agency to ensure adequate protection of children from environmental threats.

## VI. Service and Volunteerism

- *Presidents' Summit for America's Future.* The 1997 Summit brought together private sector, non-profits, and state and local government in a campaign to promote service. Over 150 cities and states are holding mini-summits.
  - ▶ 77 organizations answered the President's challenge and offered to sponsor 10,000 new AmeriCorps members. In June, the Corporation approved 8,900 of these scholarships, ahead of a first-year plan for 5,000 scholarships.
- *Cell Phones for Community Watch Groups.* The President helped launch Communities on Phone Patrol (COPP) with cell phones donated by the wireless technology industry. One year later, in October 1997, 7,850 watch patrols had received almost 9,000 phones -- allowing 300,000 volunteers to use COPP phones to help protect 50 million Americans.
- *National Service Scholarships.* Awarded to over 1,600 high school students with outstanding records of community service. Next year, the Administration hopes that 10,000 high schools in the nation will participate -- almost half of all high schools.

- *Memorandum on Public-Private Partnerships for Protection of the National Parks* (April 26, 1996). In the past five years, the 376 National Park units have benefitted from hundreds of new partnerships. The National Park Service is aided by 93,000 volunteers, 65 cooperating associations, over 150 Friends groups and numerous corporate and philanthropic supporters. Overall, gifts of time and money are worth over \$100 million to the National Parks every year.
- *AmeriCorps*. Created AmeriCorps, which offers young people the chance to serve our nation in exchange for increased access to higher education. Since 1993, more than 100,000 people have enrolled in AmeriCorps. All AmeriCorps members who complete a term of full-time service are eligible for an education award of \$4,725.

## VII. Consumer Protection

### Pensions and 401(K)

- *401(k) Enforcement Initiative*. Since the Department of Labor's Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration launched an enforcement initiative aimed at protecting employees' 401(k) contributions in 1995, the agency has recovered \$35 million nationwide and opened 2,693 investigations. PWBA has closed 1,446 investigations; 603 closed cases had violations or monetary recoveries. PWBA has opened 86 criminal cases; 33 cases have resulted in criminal prosecutions of 41 persons.
- *Pension Payback Program*. The Pension Payback Program, which allowed employers to restore delinquent employee 401(k) contributions plus lost earnings to their plans without penalty during the grace period, received 170 notifications from employers in 38 states. Participating employers reported \$4.8 million in delinquent contributions and restored earnings were returned to plans during the grace period.

### Food Safety

- *Comprehensive Food Safety*. The President has implemented a comprehensive initiative to improve the safety of nation's food supply and detailed a \$43 million food safety program, including measures to improve surveillance, outbreak response, education, and research. Other significant actions:
  - August, 1996 -- Signed Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996. The law requires drinking water systems to protect against dangerous contaminants like cryptosporidium, and gives people the right to know about contaminants in their tap water.
  - July, 1996 -- Announced new regulations that modernize the nation's meat and poultry inspection system for the first time in 90 years. New standards help prevent E.coli bacteria contamination in meat.

- ▶ December, 1995 – Issued new rules to ensure seafood safety. Utilizes HACCP regulatory programs to require food industries to design and implement preventive measures and increase the industries' responsibility for and control of their safety assurance actions.

### Consumer Health

- *Amendment to Executive Order 13017, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry, Executive Order 13040* (March 25, 1997). Established the President's Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry which promotes and assures consumer protection and health care quality.
  - ▶ *Report.* On November 20, 1997, the Commission issued its Interim Report outlining a proposed Consumer Bill of Rights and Responsibilities.
  - ▶ *Federal Compliance.* Directed the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veteran Affairs, and the Office of Personnel Management to review the programs they administer and the plans they oversee to ensure they are consistent with the consumer bill of rights recommended by the President's Health Care Quality Commission. These agencies will report back on the status of this directive by February 1998.

### Increasing Seatbelt Use

- *Memorandum on Increasing Seatbelt Use, Memorandum for the Secretary of Transportation* (January 23, 1997). Requires seat belt use by federal employees on-the-job.
  - ▶ The Department is developing a Report to Congress to reflect the activity to date on the Presidential Initiative for Increasing Seat Belt Usage Nationwide. The Report will include the progress made towards reaching the new national seat belt and child safety seat goals.
  - ▶ In 1997, three primary seatbelt laws went into affect (Maryland, Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia) bringing the total to 13 states and Puerto Rico that allow a driver to be stopped primarily because the seatbelt was not being used. Source: Department of Transportation.

## VIII. Food and Farming

### Nutrition and Hunger Programs

- *Goal for WIC Program to Reach Full Participation of 7.5 million.* Participation in WIC has expanded nearly 30%, from 5.7 million at the start of fiscal year 1993 to almost 7.4 million at the end of fiscal year 1997. Source: U.S. Department of

### Agriculture

- *Reducing WIC Costs.* WIC state agencies have contracted with infant formula manufacturers to obtain rebates on infant formula. These competitively-bid contracts have reduced food costs, increasing WIC participation without increasing WIC appropriations. In fiscal year 1997, this resulted in \$1.2 billion in savings, permitting service to 1.6 million additional participants. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Promoting Gleaning.* Helped to feed the hungry through the promotion of food recovery and gleaning.
  - ▶ A joint USDA-Department of Defense initiative, announced in September 1997, has recovered over \$1.4 million worth of food, and channeled it through 29 state agencies. An additional \$10 million of food is anticipated to be recovered over the next 18 months. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
  - ▶ Over 15,000 pounds of food have been recovered from USDA's farmers' markets for distribution to food banks. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

### Assisting Agricultural Communities

- *Promoting Alternative Products.* The Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization (AARC) Corporation works to expand rural development and job creation opportunities through increasing the use of agricultural materials in new industrial uses. In Fiscal Year 1997, the AARC Corporation invested \$6.9 million, matched by \$25.8 million from private partners, in 27 projects located in 15 states to promote new, innovative and environmentally friendly uses for farm and forestry materials or animal by-products. It is expected that this investment will immediately create 200 jobs with further job creation/retention in the future.
- *Loan Guarantees.* Provided loans and loan guarantees totaling \$2.3 billion to over 27,000 family-sized farmers. Direct operating loans totaling \$65 million were provided to over 1,900 socially-disadvantaged farmers (SDA), exceeding the initial targeted allocation for SDA farmers by 22%. Direct operating loans made to SDA farmers increased by 11% from fiscal year 1996. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Emergency Aid.* Provided \$3.5 million to nearly 4,000 farmers in North and South Dakota whose livestock were in danger of perishing due to severe winter storms. Provided over \$22 million in cost share assistance for emergency livestock feed to approximately 30,000 farmers in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Expanded Crop Insurance and Crop Revenue Coverage.*
  - ▶ Expanded the crops covered under the crop insurance program. For the



1997 (1998 citrus) crop year, 29 different crops with permanent programs established were added to the crop insurance program in 343 counties in 25 states. For the 1998 (1999 citrus) crop year, coverage will be expanded on 25 different crops in 144 additional counties in 16 states. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

- ▶ The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) Board of Directors approved the expansion of Crop Revenue Coverage (CRC) for the 1997 and 1998 crop years for corn, cotton, grain sorghum, and wheat. CRC is now available on almost 90% of the corn, wheat, cotton, soybeans, and grain sorghum acres in the U.S.

### Creating Rural Jobs

- *Rural Business-Cooperative Service.* Financed the start-up or expansion of 1,183 rural businesses or cooperatives, creating or preserving more than 53,000 jobs in the process. About \$936 million was extended by USDA's Rural Business-Cooperative Service as loans, guaranteed loans, or grants to rural businesses and cooperatives. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Rural Empowerment Zones.* Invested more than \$60 million in the nation's three rural Empowerment Zones and 33 rural Enterprise Communities. As a result of these efforts, over 7,000 jobs have been created or saved; 1,100 public service facilities have been built or renovated; and more than 700,000 rural citizens are now receiving additional services. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Telecommunications and Rural Americans.* Loaned \$380 million for 79 rural telecommunications projects that provided improved service to more than 211,000 rural households and businesses, including more than 43,000 new customers. These investments created over 8,700 new jobs. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

### **IX. Helping Small Business**

- *Increasing Small Business Access to Capital and Credit.* In 1997, SBA achieved the highest program level ever in its 7(a) business loan guarantee program. SBA guaranteed \$9.5 billion in loan guarantees. SBA's combined 7(a) business loan and 504 economic development loan approvals were also the highest ever at \$10.9 billion. A total of 49,419 small businesses received assistance in 1997.
- *Small Business Investment Companies.* SBICs invested a record \$2.4 billion in 1997. SBICs financed 2,733 small business, with more than 90% of the investments in the form of equity. Industry analysts estimate that the number of SBA supported investments is 28% more than those made by private venture capital firms.
- *SBA's One-Stop Capital Shops.* SBA now administers 15 One-Stop Capital Shops in low-income communities across the country. Small business owners and individuals hoping

to start a new business can walk in the door and have access to a range of governmental services, business information, counseling and assistance, and lending services.

- *Microloans.* SBA has provided over 6,300 microloans totaling \$65 million through 103 intermediary lenders and 22 non-lending technical assistance providers.
- *Regulatory Reform.* SBA revised all of its regulations, converting them to plain English and eliminating more than half of the pages. SBA has eliminated more than two-thirds of the total pages in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), from 25,000 pages to 8,000 pages.
- *Improving Customer Service.* SBA's PRO-Net system – an on-line service to link small businesses with federal procurement opportunities – has gone operational with more than 171,000 small businesses listed on the system. SBA has created ACE-Net – an on-line service that links investors with emerging small businesses seeking equity investments. Eight non-profit operators located throughout the country are now operating the system. The goals are to have an operator in each of the 50 states as issues of consistency with state securities laws are resolved.

## EXECUTIVE ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

DRAFT, December 19, 1997

The following data describes specific effects of significant executive orders, memorandums, and actions. Each section briefly lists the relevant Administration program, its goals, and the results it has produced. The information is divided into the following topic areas: education; children and families; crime; welfare reform; environment; service and volunteerism; consumer protection; farming and the food supply; and aid to small businesses.

### I. Education

#### Charter Schools

- *Advocating and Funding Charter Schools.* When President Clinton took office there was one charter school in existence, as of the 1997-1998 school year, there are more than 800 charter schools.
  - ▶ By the end of the 1997-98 academic year, there will be more than 900 charter schools in existence, with the Administration supporting more than 800 of these schools. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ The average size of charter schools is 200 students. With over 800 schools currently operating, there are over 160,000 students in charter schools. Source: Department of Education's National Study of Charter Schools.
  - ▶ The Administration has met approximately 70% of the estimated need for start-up funding for charter schools. These federal funds represent about 6% of the total operating costs for charter schools. Source: Department of Education.

#### School Uniforms

- *Memorandum on the School Uniforms Manual, Memorandum for the Secretary of Education* (February 23, 1996). Helped to deter school violence, promote discipline, and foster a better learning environment by promoting school uniforms. Disseminated *Manual on School Uniforms* to 15,000 school districts in 1996. In addition, 9,167 copies of the manual were distributed to persons who requested them.
  - ▶ In Miami, 196 out of 328 public schools now require school uniforms. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ In New York City, it is expected that 25% of all public schools will require school uniforms by the end of the 1997-98 school year. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ In Chicago, 4 out of 5 public schools require school uniforms. Source: Department of Education.

- ▶ In Boston, out of 125 schools, 58 have voluntary school uniform policies and 18 have mandatory policies. Source: Department of Education

### School to Work

- *School-to-Work Program.* Helped prepare students to succeed in the new economy by connecting what goes on in the classroom to future careers, real work situations, and opportunities for post-secondary education training.
  - ▶ Local Partnerships report that between December 1995 and June 1996, the number of businesses participating in school-to-work partnerships increased by 50% from 135,000 to 200,000. The number of work-based learning opportunities offered by businesses increased from 53,000 in December 1995 to 119,000 in June 1996. Source: Department of Labor.
  - ▶ Of the approximately 13 million secondary school students in the country, state data indicate that one million, or 8%, participated in one or more school-based school-to-work activities between January and June 1996. Based on the national evaluation study, 250,000 of these students could be described as having participated in comprehensive school-to-work activities, i.e., a career major with integrated curricula, and paid or unpaid work experience linked to school. Source: Department of Labor.
  - ▶ Of the 111,500 elementary and secondary schools in the U.S., state data indicate that 23 percent offer at least one component of school-to-work as of June 1996. Source: Department of Labor.

### Literacy

- *America Reads.* Recognizing the importance of involving all Americans in the lives of the nation's children, the President challenged colleges and universities to commit work-study students as reading tutors. Over 800 colleges and universities have already committed to provide tens of thousands of work-study students as reading tutors in the current school year as part of America Reads.
  - ▶ Americorps members are working in 94 programs across the country to tutor and mentor, set up after-school and summer programs, and recruit parents and community volunteers as tutors. In the District of Columbia, over 1,000 college students, volunteers, seniors, and parents will tutor first grade children in 16 of the neediest schools in the City. The Corporation for National Service is also launching a new "Seniors in Schools" initiative in nine cities using 700 senior volunteers as literacy tutors in some of the nation's poorest elementary schools.
- *Read\*Write\*Now! Summer Pilot Program*
  - ▶ The Department of Education distributed 1.5 million basic *Read\*Write\*Now!* Kits for grades K-6 as part of the program to have children read throughout the summer. In addition, 120,000 Spiderman workbooks, 63,022 Early Childhood Family Kits, and 23,121 Early Childhood Caregiver Kits were distributed. Thousands of black and white

versions of the above products were also distributed, and the kits were also available on the Internet.

- ▶ There were fourteen summer pilot sites throughout the country. These sites served 85,000 children with help from schools, colleges, churches, literacy organizations, and hundreds of other community organizations.

### Prayer in School

- *Memorandum on Religious Expression in Public Schools, Memorandum for the Secretary of Education and the Attorney General* (July 12, 1995). Protected the religious expression of students by distributing a statement of principles addressing religious activity and expression in public schools. This statement of principles, *Religious Expression in Public Schools*, was sent to every public school superintendent; the leadership of private elementary and secondary schools; national religious and school organization leadership; and all chief state school officers.
  - ▶ Following the development of *Religious Expression in Public Schools*, the National School Boards Association reported that inquiries regarding how Christmas celebrations can be accommodated in public schools decreased dramatically.

### Internet-Based Education Resources.

- *Promoting the Wiring of Schools*. Helping to connect every school and classroom in America to the information superhighway. A telecommunication survey in 1994 showed only 9% of schools and 3% of classrooms wired to the Internet.
  - ▶ 65% of schools and 14% of classrooms are now wired for the Internet. Source: National Center for Education Statistics.
  - ▶ 72% of schools and 29% of classrooms have access to the Internet. Source: Quality Education Data (QED).
- *Memorandum on Expanding Access to Internet-based Educational Resources for Children, Teachers, and Parents* (April 18, 1997).
  - ▶ The Department of Education is chairing an interagency effort to create a gateway to all federal educational resources that will debut in early 1998.
  - ▶ A segment of the Justice Department web page entitled *Hateful Acts Hurt Kids*, which promotes the discussion of prejudice and discrimination among children, parents, and teachers, was unveiled during the White House Conference on Hate Crimes on November 10, 1997. During its first week, the web page received nearly 10,000 hits.
- *Educational Technology: Ensuring Opportunity for all Children in the Next Century, Executive Order 12999* (April 17, 1996). Providing access to modern computers for all teachers and students. Launched the “Computers for Learning” program, which is a unique partnership between federal agencies, schools, and

non-profits across the country to move more than 70,000 computers into the nation's neediest classrooms.

- *Directive on Federal Resources OnLine in Education.* More than 30 agencies are participating in the working group and the pilot site will be unveiled in early 1998. The Department of Education's web site receives over 6 million hits a month from over 300,000 computers.
- *Internet Summit.* Assisting parents in learning about the Internet. The *Parents Guide to the Internet* was released at the Internet Summit on December 2, 1997. Approximately 200,000 copies of the guide will be distributed by the Education Department's toll-free number request service, Family Partnership for Learning members, and the Consumer Information Center.

### Student Loans

- *Direct Lending.* A total of 2.36 million borrowers have received Direct Loans. 1.86 million of these borrowers were students, 260,000 were parents, and 240,000 were borrowers consolidating their FFEL loans into Direct Consolidation Loans. Source: Department of Education Management Information Reports.
- *Reforming Student Loans.* Through the period fiscal years 1994-97, student borrowers have saved \$1.657 billion from changes in the Student Loan Reform Act. For the period fiscal years 1994 through 2002, the Department estimates total student borrower savings to be approximately \$5 billion. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ An estimated 374,000 borrowers have selected the income contingent repayment plan. Of those who consolidated into Direct Loans, more than one-third chose income contingent repayment. About 41 percent of consolidation loans made as of September 30, 1997, were for borrowers that had previously defaulted on a FFEL loan. Source: Department of Education.
  - ▶ During the period fiscal year 1996-98, the Department of Education will spend \$407 million for Direct Loan administration, out of a total post-secondary education management budget of \$1.8 billion. Source: Department of Education.

### Quality Education

- *Directive on Improved Teaching.* The Department of Education developed *Excellence and Accountability in Teaching: A Guide to U.S. Department of Education Programs and Resources.* This guide has been widely distributed, including to the Chief State School Officers and to approximately 600 individuals and organizations interested in teacher quality issues; and has been included in the Department of Education's web site. [The Department of Education will soon release a publication that describes the most promising practices in teacher

recruitment, preparation, initial licensing, ongoing professional development, teacher recognition, and accountability measures in teaching. In addition, the Department will issue a biennial report on teacher quality beginning next year to report on the nation's progress.]

- ▶ *New Resources for Teachers*. Funded two new centers to improve the quality of teaching: a \$7.5 million Center for the Study of Teaching and Policy to serve as a resource to policy makers and a \$23 million Partnership for Excellence and Accountability in Teaching that will launch a comprehensive national effort to support and sustain long-term improvements in teaching and learning.
  
- *Keeping Schools Open Late*. Provided additional safe havens and extended learning opportunities for children and their families at schools around the country. The Department of Education has developed a guidebook of promising practices and ideas on how to start and organize after-school programs entitled *Keeping Schools Open as Community Learning Centers*. In fiscal year 1998, the Administration will be able to fund 300 after-school programs serving a total of 30,000 children.
  
- *Memorandum on Preparing Students to Meet National Standards of Excellence in Eighth Grade Math and Improving Math and Science Education, Memorandum to the Secretary of Education and the Director of the National Science Foundation* (March 6, 1997). Produced an action strategy for improving mathematics and science education. [The National Science Foundation and the Department of Education plan to formally submit the strategy to the White House in early 1998 and to publicly release it shortly thereafter.] NSF and the Department of Education have each requested an additional \$40 million for fiscal year 1999 to support the initiatives laid out in the action strategy.
  
- *Directive on Fixing Failing Schools* (October 28, 1997). By early next year, the Department of Education will make available in print and on the Department's web page, a guide for how to turn around low-performing schools.

## II. Children and Families

### Child Support

- *Tax Offset*. In 1997, over \$2.1 billion has been collected, of which over \$1.2 billion is child support debt and nearly \$950 million is federal debt. Source: Department of Treasury.
  
- *Memorandum on the Child Support Initiative, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services* (June 18, 1996). Strengthened child support

operations by toughening paternity establishment requirements for applicants for welfare and by enabling states to locate, and withhold wages from, obligors who have taken a job in another state -- reforms that became law along with other tough new rules as part of welfare reform. The Clinton Administration collected a record \$12 billion in child support in 1996 through tougher enforcement, an increase of \$4 billion, or nearly 50%, since 1992. In 1996, the number of child support cases with collections also rose to 4 million, an increase of 43%, from 2.8 million in 1992. In 1996, the number of paternities established rose to nearly 1 million, almost double, from 516,000 in 1992.

- *Requiring HHS and the U.S. Postal Service to implement a policy of posting "Wanted Lists" in post offices of parents who owe child support (1996).* In 1997, the following 12 states displayed "Wanted Lists" for delinquent child support offenders: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Dakota.
- *Child Support Enforcement System Web Site (1996).* Used the Internet to help people access the child support enforcement system more easily and effectively -- and to help find those parents who are not paying the child support they owe. In 1997, the Child Support Enforcement web page received over 238,000 hits.
- *Supporting Families: Collecting Delinquent Child Support Obligations, Executive Order 13019 (September 28, 1996).* Facilitated the collection of delinquent child support obligations from persons who may be entitled or eligible to receive certain federal payments or assistance. The first administrative offset was taken on June 10, 1997. To date, 843 payments have been offset, and \$186,581 has been collected through the Administrative Offset Program.

### Child Care

- *Memorandum on Improving the Quality of Child Care in the United States, Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense (April 17, 1997).* Directed the Department of Defense to share the expertise and lessons learned from the Military Child Development Programs with Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies, as well as with private and nonprofit groups, that are responsible for providing child care. The October 15 Interim Report to the President on this initiative cited a variety of steps taken, including creation of a toll free number (1-888-CDP-3040) for civilian programs to order DOD training materials and training over 100 personnel to serve as speakers for the DOD Child Development Program Speakers' Bureau.

### Protecting Children

- *Memorandum on Child Safety Lock Devices for Handguns (March 5, 1997).*



Required that a child safety lock device be issued to every Federal employee who carries a firearm on official duty. By October 1997, all federal agencies with law enforcement agents reported that they were in compliance with the President's directive, including approximately 30,000 Justice Department employees from the FBI, DEA, INS, and Marshals Service, and about 20,000 Treasury law enforcement personnel. Source: Department of the Treasury; Department of Justice.

- ▶ Under the President's leadership, 8 major handgun manufacturers who make the vast majority of handguns in the country, have agreed to provide child safety devices with each handgun sold.
- *Memorandum on the Development of a National Sexual Offender Registration System, Memorandum for the Attorney General* (July 25, 1996). Improved the safety and protection of children through creation of a national sex offender registry. As of December 1, 1997, 20 states, representing 44.2% of the U.S. population, have contributed to the national registry which now includes information on approximately 27,000 offenders.

#### Balancing Work and Family

- *Memorandum on Expanded Family and Medical Leave Policies* (April 11, 1997). In April 1997, the President asked federal agencies to implement his expanded leave policy immediately for federal workers. Source: Department of Labor.
  - ▶ In years 1995 and 1996, a total of 226,554 employees took leave under FMLA at the Department of Defense, of which 134,768 (59.5%) were men and 91,786 (40.5%) were female. Source: Department of Defense.
  - ▶ In 1995, 33,218 Department of Treasury employees used 410,373 hours under FMLA for family care or bereavement purposes. In 1996, the number increased to 44,060 employees and 535,515 hours. Source: Department of Treasury.
- *Memorandum on Implementing Federal Family Friendly Work Arrangements* (June 21, 1996). Supported agencies in promoting family-friendly work arrangements including alternative work schedules, "flexiplace" (telecommuting), job sharing, career part-time employment, child care, leave sharing, transportation subsidies, and employee assistance programs.
  - ▶ Approximately 46% of the Department of Commerce workforce are working under some form of alternative work schedule. Source: Department of Commerce.
  - ▶ Over 50% of the Department of Defense workforce are working under some form of alternative work schedule. Over 300,000 Department of Defense employees are on flex time, and approximately 3,000 employees telecommute. Source: Department of Defense.
  - ▶ Eighty-five% of the Department of Labor's employees are on some form of alternative work schedule (flexitime or compressed schedule). In

addition, 22% telecommute. Source: Department of Labor.

- ▶ Approximately 95% of the Department of Transportation's employees are eligible for some form of alternative work schedule (flexitime or compressed schedule). In addition, there are currently over 900 employees who telecommute at least once a week. Source: Department of Transportation.
- ▶ Over 70,000 employees at the Department of the Treasury use the various types of flex time. Source: Department of Treasury.

## Health Care

- *Immunization.* As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 childhood vaccination goal.
  - ▶ *Immunization-Child Care Initiative* (July 23, 1997). Continued to improve child immunization through beginning work on an integrated immunization registry system so that when children change doctors, the new doctor will have access to the child's immunization record. In 1997, the President also announced that all children in federally-subsidized child care centers are required to be immunized.
- *Ending Drive-Thru Deliveries* (1996). Spearheaded legislation requiring insurance companies to cover at least 48 hour hospital stays following most normal deliveries and 96 hours after a Caesarean section. [For the most part, this is being implemented by the states, and HHS will have no direct program data.]
- *Expanded FDA Review and Approval of New Drug Products.* Under the reinventing government initiative, U.S. drug approvals are now as fast or faster than any other industrialized nation. Average drug approval times have dropped since the beginning of the Administration from almost three years to just over one year. In 1997, virtually all breakthrough drugs will be approved within six months without compromising safety standards.
- *Ensuring the Safety of Medications Used To Treat Children* (August 13, 1997). Unveiled a new FDA regulation that will protect children by requiring manufacturers to study the safety and appropriate dosage levels of drugs for pediatric populations and requiring proper labeling of drugs for use in children. Even though many drugs affect children differently than adults, most drugs have not been tested on pediatric populations. Many drugs commonly given to children have not been tested on children including: Ritalin, and drugs for asthma, allergic reactions, HIV/AIDS, and ear infections. These drugs, taken together, are given to over five million children each year. The percentage of drugs being tested on

children decreased by over one-third between 1991 and 1996.

- *Eliminated Gag-Rules in Medicare and Medicaid* (February 20, 1997). Ensured that Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries have the right to know all their treatment options by making it illegal for health plans to prohibit doctors from discussing options with their patients. Protected 13 million Medicaid beneficiaries in managed care plans -- children, people with disabilities and elderly Americans -- and Medicare beneficiaries in managed care plans.
- *Moratorium on Home Health Providers* (September 15, 1997). Placed moratorium on home health providers to allow HHS to enact strong new regulations to keep fly-by-night providers out of the system. This action was consistent with strong evidence that the best way to stop fraud and abuse in Medicare program is to prevent bad providers from entering the program. Home health care is the most rapidly expanding part of Medicare, with nearly 100 new home health providers entering Medicare each month.
- *Covered Millions of Uninsured American Through Medicaid Waivers*. Approved 18 Medicaid waivers to cover more than two million previously uninsured Americans.
- *Memorandum on Importation of RU-486, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services* (January 22, 1993). Directed assessing initiatives by which the Department of Health and Human Services can promote the testing, licensing, and manufacturing in the United States of RU-486 or other antiprogestins. On September 18, 1996, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued an approval letter to the Population Council for mifepristone (commonly referred to as RU-486), when used in combination with misoprostol, for the termination of early pregnancy. The Population Council has not yet submitted the manufacturing control or chemistry information identified as required in the approval letter. When the FDA receives all the information identified in the approval letter, it will have up to six months to make a decision on the application.

#### Child Worker Labels

- *Child Worker Labels* (August 1996). Because the child labor labeling programs are relatively recent, and definitive data on costs and benefits as well as consumer demand are not available, the newest report does not attempt to make quantitative assessments of their effectiveness.

#### Adoption

- *Memorandum on Adoption and Alternative Placement of Children in the Public Child Welfare System, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human*

*Services, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management* (December 14, 1996). Bipartisan legislation, the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, was based largely on the recommendations of the Administration's Adoption 2002 report. The legislation will help thousands of children waiting in foster care move more quickly into safe and permanent homes. The Act makes clear that the health and safety of children must be the paramount concerns of state child welfare services.

- *Children With Special Needs.* Signed the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, which provides a \$5,000 tax credit to families adopting children, and \$6,000 tax credit for families adopting children with special needs. Since President Clinton took office, the number of children with special needs who have been adopted with federal adoption assistance has risen by 60%.

### Teen Pregnancy

- *National Strategy to Reduce Teen Pregnancy.* Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative teen pregnancy strategies. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, a private non-profit organization, was formed in response to the President's 1995 State of the Union. HHS-supported programs reach about 30% or 1,410 communities in the United States. Data shows that we are making progress in reducing teen pregnancy.
  - ▶ The U.S. birth rate for teenagers in 1996 was 54.7 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years, down 4% from 1995 (56.8). The teenage birth rate has declined by 12% since 1991 (62.1). Source: National Center for Health Statistics, preliminary 1996 statistics (September 1997).
  - ▶ Birth rates for teenagers 15-19 years declined between 1991 and 1995 in all states and the District of Columbia, echoing the national trends during this time. Rates fell by 12% or more in 12 states; declines in 5 states exceeded 16%. Source: National Center for Health Statistics, preliminary 1996 statistics (September 1997).

### Domestic Violence

- *Violence Against Women.* Legislation provides for hiring more prosecutors and improving domestic violence training among prosecutors, police officers, and health and social services professionals. Established a nationwide 24-hour domestic violence hotline providing immediate crisis intervention and local shelter referral to victims that has received over 140,000 calls since February 1996. The Clinton Administration has granted states, territories, and Native American tribes nearly \$300 million to support the system of 1,400 emergency shelters, safe homes, and related services nationwide.

### Housing Opportunity

- *FHA Fees.* The President has cut FHA home mortgage insurance premiums four times. One reduction, applying to all first-time home buyers, will save home buyers \$200 in closing costs on the average FHA mortgage of \$85,000. Another will save first-time home buyers in central cities who participate in home ownership counseling an additional \$200. In all, cuts approved by President Clinton have lowered average FHA closing costs for first-time home buyers by \$1,200 around the country and will cut closing costs by \$1,400 in central cities. Last year, FHA provided financing for 800,000 homeowners, many of whom were first-time home buyers.
  - *Making It Easier to Qualify for Mortgage Loans.* The FHA has eliminated unnecessary and overly strict requirements under its loan program that made it difficult for many families to qualify for mortgage loans.
- *Financing.* Provided financing to help 40,000 rural people buy single-family homes, including the construction of 14,000 homes under the Self-Help Housing program, in which low-income people gain “sweat equity” by participating in the construction of their own homes. USDA also financed the building of 7,900 units of multiple-family housing. In total, USDA’s Rural Housing Service invested more than \$2.6 billion either as loans, guaranteed loans, or grants in rural housing last year. More than 58,000 jobs were created as a result of housing construction generated by USDA programs. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Rental Assistance.* Provided \$540 million in rental assistance to help nearly 40,000 rural, low-income households obtain well-built, safe housing. Fifty percent of the rental program beneficiaries were elderly, with average annual income of less than \$7,300. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

### III. Welfare

- *Memorandum on Government Employment for Welfare Recipients* (March 8, 1997). In seven months, 2,229 employees have been hired off of public assistance by the federal government, about one-fifth of the goal of hiring 10,000 persons by the year 2000. **These numbers have not been released yet.**

**Welfare-to-Work  
Commitments and Hires through November 22, 1997  
as Reported by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management**

AGENCY	Total Commitment Thru 2000	1997 Hires Reported Thru 10-22-97	% of Total Year 2000 Commitment Hired Since 3-8-97

Commodity Futures Trading Commission	---	2	---
Department of Agriculture	375	127	34%
Department of Commerce	4180	80	2%
Department of Defense	1600	375	23%
Department of Education	21	7	33%
Department of Energy	55	12	22%
Department of Health & Human Services	300	148	49%
Department of Housing & Urban Development	200	41	21%
Department of the Interior	325	69	21%
Department of Justice	450	68	15%
Department of Labor	120	54	45%
Department of State	220	10	5%
Department of Transportation	400	106	27%
Department of the Treasury	405	57	14%
Department of Veterans Affairs	800	635	79%
Environmental Protection Agency	120	32	27%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	---	5	---
Executive Office of the President	6	6	100%
Federal Emergency Management Agency	125	27	22%
General Services Administration	121	50	41%
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	40	8	20%
National Credit Union Administration	---	4	---
National Labor Relations Board	---	1	---
Office of Personnel Management	25	31	124%
Railroad Retirement Board	---	1	---
Securities & Exchange Commission	10	6	60%
Small Business Administration	120	33	28%
Social Security Administration	600	218	36%
U.S. Information Agency	20	15	75%
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	---	1	---
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10638</b>	<b>2229</b>	<b>21%</b>

- *Coalition to Sustain Success.* Vice President has led a new partnership of civic organizations that is working with state and local government to mentor families seeking to leave welfare for work.
- *The Welfare to Work Partnership.* Mobilized over 2500 businesses to hire welfare recipients.
- *Small Business and Welfare to Work.* SBA has received 800 pledges from small businesses willing to hire former welfare recipients through the work of Small Business Development Centers.

#### Food Stamp Fraud

- *Anti-Fraud Program.* Issuance error rates for food stamps have declined in each of the past three years, resulting in total savings of \$660 million. In June 1997, the 1996 error rate dropped to 9.2% from the previous year's 9.7%, resulting in a single-year savings of more than \$85 million for the program.
- *Pre-Authorization Screening of Retailers; Tougher Post-Authorization Controls; and Stiffer Penalties for Violators.* During fiscal year 1997, the Food Stamp Program conducted 4,627 investigations of stores, and fired or disqualified 1,584 retailers for program violations. Of those, 712 retailers, with redemptions of \$79.5 million, were identified as having engaged in trafficking, or having exchanged food stamps for cash.
- *Operation Talon.* Organized a nationwide sting to arrest more than 2,100 fugitive felons who were illegally receiving food stamps. This initiative will save millions of taxpayer dollars. "Operation Talon" was made possible by the welfare reform law which permits local food stamp offices to release the addresses of fugitive felons to law enforcement officers.

#### IV. Crime

##### Guns

- *Memorandum on Implementation of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative* (July 8, 1996). Traced approximately 93,477 guns from 27 communities (17 original sites and 10 new sites) through the use of an innovative computer software system that examines crime gun trace information and provides law enforcement officers with crucial investigative leads about the sources of these guns. Source: Department of Treasury. **Note: These numbers are updated from the numbers released in July 1997.**

- *Memorandum on Gun Dealer Licensing, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury* (August 11, 1993) This initiative strengthened the system of licensing gun dealers, and assured their compliance with applicable rules. The Brady law and the Violent Crime Act of 1994 codified the directive and further reformed the gun dealer licensing system. As of December 10, 1997, the total number of federal firearms licensees (FFLs) is 106,997, down from 279,839 in April 1994, and the total number of FFL dealers is 88,590 down from 252,799. Source: Department of the Treasury.  
**Note: We don't think these numbers have been released.**
- *Memorandum on Enforcing the Youth Handgun Safety Act, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury* (June 11, 1997). A notice of proposed rulemaking concerning warning signs on guns and juveniles to be posted by federally licensed gun dealers was published in the Federal Register on August 27, 1997. Final regulations are being drafted and are expected to be completed in early 1998.
- *Enforcing Zero Tolerance for Guns and Other Weapons in Schools.* In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, and issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce "zero tolerance" for guns in schools -- if a student brings a gun to school, that student will be expelled for a year. Under the President's Zero Tolerance gun policy, preliminary estimates show that approximately 6,000 students have been expelled for bringing weapons to schools, and the vast majority of those expulsions involved guns.
- *Presidential Initiative Requiring Greater Proof of State Residency Before Purchasing a Firearm* (March 5, 1997). Following the February 23 shooting at the Empire State Building, the President asked the Secretary of the Treasury to examine what might be done to prevent unlawful firearms purchases by aliens legally in the United States. ATF responded on April 21, 1997 by amending the firearms purchase form and related regulations to require purchasers to declare their citizenship status, and to require aliens to present photo identification and documentary evidence establishing their 90-day residence in the state of purchase. [Data, however, is not available on this initiative as gun dealers are not required to report information on denial rates.]
- *Ban on Chinese Assault Weapons and Ammunition.* In 1994, the President used his authority under the Arms Export Control Act to stop the potential importation of millions of assault-type rifles (SKS) and high-capacity magazines.

### Housing

- *Memorandum on the "One Strike and You're Out" Guidelines, Memorandum for the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development* (March 28, 1996). Denied admission to applicants and evicted tenants in public housing authorities (PHAs)



who have engaged in illegal drug use or other criminal activities. The guidance permits PHAs to institute and enforce tough rules to protect the safety of families living in public housing.

- ▶ Of the 1,859 out of 3,192 (58%) total PHAs responding to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Public and Indian Housing March 1997 survey, 1,392 PHAs had implemented "One Strike" programs. These 1,859 PHAs completed 3,847 evictions in the six months after "One Strike" took effect. [It should be noted that these evictions did not necessarily result from PHAs' One Strike practices, and no eviction statistics for prior years are available for comparison purposes. The responding PHAs also reported that 19,589 people were denied admission to public housing for criminal or drug-related activity in the six months following enactment of One Strike. Again, these actions did not necessarily result from One Strike, and no figures for comparison are available.] Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Public and Indian Housing survey (March 1997).
- *Boosting Homeownership and Fighting Crime.* The "Officer Next Door" program provides incentives for police officers to live in the communities where they work by offering a 50% discount on the purchase of HUD-owned foreclosed properties in designated revitalization areas. HUD has accepted 261 sales contracts and closed 59 deals in HUD-held properties under this initiative.
- *Zero Tolerance for Waste, Fraud, and Abuse in Housing.* The "Get Tough" campaign has resulted in the debarment of nearly 90 bad landlords -- compared with only 15 in 1996; the debarment of 26 bad public housing officials -- a 100% increase over 1996; and more than 1,400 arrests for crime and drugs in public housing.
- *Memorandum on Federal Arrestee Drug Testing* (December 18, 1995). Increased drug testing of criminal defendants. In fiscal year 1997, data from 24 districts indicated that 9,308 defendants, or 56% of defendants, were tested, which is a dramatic increase over the 4,929 defendants, or 28% of defendants, tested in fiscal year 1996. 1,252 defendants received drug treatment, which is an 190% increase over the 431 defendants treated in fiscal year 1996. Source: Department of Justice.
- *National Community Policing Number of Non-Emergency Calls (311)* (July 23, 1996). Assisted in more efficient use of police resources by encouraging use of 311 for non-emergency calls. During its first year of operations in Baltimore, 911 calls for police services have declined 24.8% and 50,000 hours of police officer time has been saved. Dallas and San Jose, CA, have recently announced they are launching 311 systems.

- *Promoting Curfews.* Promoted increasing the number of curfews in American cities, by disseminating a bulletin entitled *Curfew: An Answer to Juvenile Delinquency and Victimization?* 71% of 1,649 respondents to the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's October 1997 survey of recipients of the curfew bulletin reported that they live in a jurisdiction with a curfew. Source: Justice Department Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention survey (October 1997).
  - ▶ In 1997, 276 of 347 cities (80%) have a nighttime curfew, and 72 have a daytime curfew as well. In 1995, 272 of 387 cities (70%) had a nighttime curfew. Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors Survey (1997).
  - ▶ 88 percent (263) of the cities reported that curfew enforcement helped make streets safer and 83% (222) reported that curfews helped curb gang violence. Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors Survey (1997).
- *Cracking Down on Truancy.* The Administration has provided a *Manual to Combat Truancy* to the 15,000 school districts in the country and to 51,000 other persons who requested copies. A copy of the manual has also been placed on the Safe and Drug Free Schools' web page.

## V. Environment

### Parks

- *Saving Yellowstone from Mining.* In August 1996, President Clinton announced an agreement to protect Yellowstone National Park from a proposed mine just outside the park which would have endangered the quality and quantity of waters flowing into the park.
- *Memorandum Ordering Planning (with DOI) for Demonstration Transportation Systems in 3 Parks* (April 22, 1996) On Earth Day 1996, President Clinton asked the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Transportation to develop a plan to enhance resource protection and the quality of the visitor experience in national parks through innovative transportation planning. Plans are in place for parks at Zion, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon.
- *Protection of the Old Growth California Redwoods.* The United States and State of California are acquiring the Headwaters Forest -- the largest privately held stand of old growth redwood trees. Together with buffer areas, the governments will preserve 7,500 acres of significant habitat for several endangered species, including the marbled murrelet and coho salmon. [Negotiations are continuing on the Habitat Conservation Plan.]

### Toxics and Pesticides

- *Memorandum on Community Right-to-Know Initiatives, Memorandum for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies* (August 8, 1995). President Clinton directed EPA to consider whether to add to the list of industries covered under the Community Right-to-Know Toxic Release Inventory reporting program. EPA published a final rule on May 1, 1997 which added seven industries to the list of industries covered under the reporting program: metal mining; coal mining; electric generating facilities that combust coal and oil; hazardous waste treatment facilities regulated under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C; wholesale chemical distributors; wholesale petroleum distributors; and solvent recovery facilities.
- *Restrictions on Pesticides*. In 1993, the Clinton Administration stated its commitment to safer biological and reduced-risk pesticides. In 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) which includes a consistent, health-based standard for pesticide residues, use of an additional safety factor to ensure protection of children, and revisions to the pesticide risk assessment process. Since FQPA was passed, EPA has registered 29 new pesticides, 20 of which were safer reduced-risk and biological pesticides.
- *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks, Executive Order 13045* (April 21, 1997). The executive order directed EPA to ensure that the Agency's regulatory actions address the disproportionate risks to children from environmental threats. In May 1997, Administrator Browner created the Office of Children's Health Protection. In September 1997, EPA hosted the first-ever national conference on "Preventable Causes of Childhood Cancer." In September 1997, EPA and HHS announced \$10 million in joint funding for six research centers to examine children's environmental health issues. EPA has drafted regulatory guidance for the Agency to ensure adequate protection of children from environmental threats.

## **VI. Service and Volunteerism**

- *Presidents' Summit for America's Future*. The 1997 Summit brought together private sector, non-profits, and state and local government in a campaign to promote service. Over 150 cities and states are holding mini-summits.
  - ▶ 77 organizations answered the President's challenge and offered to sponsor 10,000 new AmeriCorps members. In June, the Corporation approved 8,900 of these scholarships, ahead of a first-year plan for 5,000 scholarships.
- *Cell Phones for Community Watch Groups*. The President helped launch Communities on Phone Patrol (COPP) with cell phones donated by the wireless

technology industry. One year later, in October 1997, 7,850 watch patrols had received almost 9,000 phones -- allowing 300,000 volunteers to use COPP phones to help protect 50 million Americans.

- *National Service Scholarships*. Awarded to over 1,600 high school students with outstanding records of community service. Next year, the Administration hopes that 10,000 high schools in the nation will participate -- almost half of all high schools.
- *Memorandum on Public-Private Partnerships for Protection of the National Parks* (April 26, 1996). In the past five years, the 376 National Park units have benefitted from hundreds of new partnerships. The National Park Service is aided by 93,000 volunteers, 65 cooperating associations, over 150 Friends groups and numerous corporate and philanthropic supporters. Overall, gifts of time and money are worth over \$100 million to the National Parks every year.

## VII. Consumer Protection

### Food Safety

- *Comprehensive Food Safety*. The President has implemented a comprehensive initiative to improve the safety of nation's food supply and detailed a \$43 million food safety program, including measures to improve surveillance, outbreak response, education, and research. Other significant actions:
  - ▶ August, 1996 -- Signed Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996. The law requires drinking water systems to protect against dangerous contaminants like cryptosporidium, and gives people the right to know about contaminants in their tap water.
  - ▶ July, 1996 -- Announced new regulations that modernize the nation's meat and poultry inspection system for the first time in 90 years. New standards help prevent E.coli bacteria contamination in meat.
  - ▶ December, 1995 -- Issued new rules to ensure seafood safety. Utilizes HACCP regulatory programs to require food industries to design and implement preventive measures and increase the industries' responsibility for and control of their safety assurance actions.

### Consumer Health

- *Amendment to Executive Order 13017, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry, Executive Order 13040* (March 25, 1997). Established the President's Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry which promotes and assures consumer protection and health care quality.

- ▶ *Report.* On November 20, 1997, the Commission issued its Interim Report outlining a proposed Consumer Bill of Rights and Responsibilities.
- ▶ *Federal Compliance.* Directed the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veteran Affairs, and the Office of Personnel Management to review the programs they administer and the plans they oversee to ensure they are consistent with the consumer bill of rights recommended by the President's Health Care Quality Commission. These agencies will report back on the status of this directive by February 1998.

### Increasing Seatbelt Use

- *Memorandum on Increasing Seatbelt Use, Memorandum for the Secretary of Transportation* (January 23, 1997). Requires seat belt use by federal employees on-the-job.
  - ▶ The Department is developing a Report to Congress to reflect the activity to date on the Presidential Initiative for Increasing Seat Belt Usage Nationwide. The Report will include the progress made towards reaching the new national seat belt and child safety seat goals.
  - ▶ In 1997, three primary seatbelt laws went into affect (Maryland, Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia) bringing the total to 13 states and Puerto Rico that allow a driver to be stopped primarily because the seatbelt was not being used. Source: Department of Transportation.
  - ▶ [There are no new data at this time to reflect a change in safety belt usage as a result of the Presidential Initiative for Increasing Seat Belt Usage Nationwide. Safety belt usage data will not be available until early 1998.]

## **VIII. Food and Farming**

### Nutrition and Hunger Programs

- *Goal for WIC Program to Reach Full Participation of 7.5 million.* Participation in WIC has expanded nearly 30%, from 5.7 million at the start of fiscal year 1993 to almost 7.4 million at the end of fiscal year 1997. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture
- *Reducing WIC Costs.* WIC state agencies have contracted with infant formula manufacturers to obtain rebates on infant formula. These competitively-bid contracts have reduced food costs, increasing WIC participation without increasing WIC appropriations. In fiscal year 1997, this resulted in \$1.2 billion in

savings, permitting service to 1.6 million additional participants. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

- *Gleaning.* Helped to feed the hungry through the promotion of food recovery and gleaning.
  - ▶ A joint USDA-Department of Defense initiative, announced in September 1997, has recovered over \$1.4 million worth of food, and channeled it through 29 state agencies. An additional \$10 million of food is anticipated to be recovered over the next 18 months. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
  - ▶ Over 15,000 pounds of food have been recovered from USDA's farmers' markets for distribution to food banks. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

#### Assisting Agricultural Communities

- *Loan Guarantees.* Provided loans and loan guarantees totaling \$2.3 billion to over 27,000 family-sized farmers. Direct operating loans totaling \$65 million were provided to over 1,900 socially-disadvantaged farmers (SDA), exceeding the initial targeted allocation for SDA farmers by 22%. Direct operating loans made to SDA farmers increased by 11% from fiscal year 1996. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Emergency Aid.* Provided \$3.5 million to nearly 4,000 farmers in North and South Dakota whose livestock were in danger of perishing due to severe winter storms. Provided over \$22 million in cost share assistance for emergency livestock feed to approximately 30,000 farmers in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Expanded Crop Insurance and Crop Revenue Coverage.*
  - ▶ Expanded the crops covered under the crop insurance program. For the 1997 (1998 citrus) crop year, 29 different crops with permanent programs established were added to the crop insurance program in 343 counties in 25 states. For the 1998 (1999 citrus) crop year, coverage will be expanded on 25 different crops in 144 additional counties in 16 states. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
  - ▶ The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) Board of Directors approved the expansion of Crop Revenue Coverage (CRC) for the 1997 and 1998 crop years for corn, cotton, grain sorghum, and wheat. CRC is now available on almost 90% of the corn, wheat, cotton, soybeans, and grain sorghum acres in the U.S.

#### Creating Rural Jobs

- *Rural Business-Cooperative Service.* Financed the start-up or expansion of 1,183 rural businesses or cooperatives, creating or preserving more than 53,000 jobs in the process. About \$936 million was extended by USDA's Rural Business-Cooperative Service as loans, guaranteed loans, or grants to rural businesses and

cooperatives. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

- *Rural Empowerment Zones.* Invested more than \$60 million in the nation's three rural Empowerment Zones and 33 rural Enterprise Communities. As a result of these efforts, over 7,000 jobs have been created or saved; 1,100 public service facilities have been built or renovated; and more than 700,000 rural citizens are now receiving additional services. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Telecommunications and Rural Americans.* Loaned \$380 million for 79 rural telecommunications projects that provided improved service to more than 211,000 rural households and businesses, including more than 43,000 new customers. These investments created over 8,700 new jobs. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

## **IX. Helping Small Business**

- *Increasing Small Business Access to Capital and Credit.* In 1997, SBA achieved the highest program level ever in its 7(a) business loan guarantee program. SBA guaranteed \$9.5 billion in loan guarantees. SBA's combined 7(a) business loan and 504 economic development loan approvals were also the highest ever at \$10.9 billion. A total of 49,419 small businesses received assistance in 1997.
- *Small Business Investment Companies.* SBICs invested a record \$2.4 billion in 1997. SBICs financed 2,733 small business, with more than 90% of the investments in the form of equity. Industry analysts estimate that the number of SBA supported investments is 28% more than those made by private venture capital firms.
- *SBA's One-Stop Capital Shops.* SBA now administers 15 One-Stop Capital Shops in low-income communities across the country. Small business owners and individuals hoping to start a new business can walk in the door and have access to a range of governmental services, business information, counseling and assistance, and lending services.
- *Microloans.* SBA has provided over 6,300 microloans totaling \$65 million through 103 intermediary lenders and 22 non-lending technical assistance providers.
- *Regulatory Reform.* SBA revised all of its regulations, converting them to plain English and eliminating more than half of the pages. SBA has eliminated more than two-thirds of the total pages in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), from 25,000 pages to 8,000 pages.
- *Improving Customer Service.* SBA's PRO-Net system – an on-line service to link small businesses with federal procurement opportunities – has gone operational with more than 171,000 small businesses listed on the system. SBA has created ACE-Net – an on-line service that links investors with emerging small businesses seeking equity investments. Eight non-profit operators located throughout the country are now operating the system.

The goals are to have an operator in each of the 50 states as issues of consistency with state securities laws are resolved.



MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA  
SYLVIA MATHEWS  
SID BLUMENTHAL  
RAHM EMANUEL  
ANN LEWIS  
STACIE SPECTOR  
MIKE MCCURRY  
BRUCE REED  
GENE SPERLING  
ELENA KAGAN  
DOUG SOSNICK  
MICHAEL WALDMAN  
BARRY TOIV  
JOE LOCKHART

FROM: PAUL BEGALA  
DATE: DECEMBER 12, 1997  
RE: END-OF-YEAR TALKING POINTS

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Please find attached our End-of-Year Talking Points.

## End of Year Storyline

The President's accomplishments of 1997, and his agenda for 1998, all revolve around one goal: **preparing America for the 21st Century**. That is his mission, his mandate and his message.

Every Presidency is ultimately judged by how it responds to the great challenges of its time. In our time, when President Clinton took office, the challenges were indeed great. Our **economy** was flat on its back, our **deficit** was spiraling out of control; **crime** was up, **welfare** rolls were exploding and our **economic competitors** around the world were laughing at us.

President Clinton took an economic policy that was failing us and a social policy that was dividing us, and turned them around. Today our economy is the strongest in a generation -- the lowest unemployment in a quarter-century, interest rates low, inflation low, growth strong and steady, and 14 million new American jobs have been created. This did not happen by accident. President Clinton outlined and executed a three-part strategy to revive our economy -- reduce the deficit, invest in people, and expand markets. And around the world, the American economy is the envy of our global competitors.

The Clinton strategy on America's other great issues is working too. The President's commitment to restoring fiscal discipline to Washington has reduced the deficit by more than 90% -- and we're on our way to the first balanced budget in decades. His tough-smart crime bill is helping communities hire more police, and the crime rates are down. Welfare reform has caused the biggest drop in welfare rolls in history -- moving people off welfare and into jobs, not onto the streets.

1997 was a year of historic accomplishments. The President's agenda for 1998 is designed to continue to lead us on the journey into the 21st Century -- to give our children a future even brighter than the good times we enjoy today. That means entering the next century with our **budget balanced**, with programs to help keep Americans ahead in the **new economy**, with improvements in public **education**, a **health care** policy that protects kids from tobacco and patients from unfair practices, a **crime** policy that focuses on guns, gangs and punishing violent offenders, an **environmental** policy that punishes polluters and cleans up the air and water, policies that make it easier to **balance work and family** -- from **child care** to securing **retirement** -- and policies to make the most of our diversity, and truly make our nation **One America** in the 21st Century.

## The Specifics:

### 1997 Retrospective: A Year of Historic Accomplishments

- **Balanced Budget:** Cannot overstate its importance, economically, politically and psychologically. The culmination of the President's multi-year economic plan that has simultaneously strengthened the economy, expanded the private sector and reduced government even as it has vastly increased investments in those things that make us smarter, stronger, safer. It includes:
  - \* Health insurance for 5 million poor children. Think about the significance of Bill Clinton forcing a Republican Congress to pass the greatest expansion of health care since LBJ and a Democratic Congress created Medicaid;
  - \* The greatest increase in the nation's commitment to public education in 30 years. Including HOPE Scholarships, lifetime learning, increased Pell Grants, K-12 support, and policies that make community college or junior college virtually free for any American who wants to attend one;
  - \* Funding of the President's Brownfields Initiative to reclaim blighted urban pollution zones;
- Amazingly, the political class in Washington has already discounted an accomplishment they'd earlier dismissed as impossible. In the most astonishing case of "what have you done for me lately?", some pundits are looking for more. They needn't look far. The President spent the balance of 1997 taking on the toughest issues of our time:
- **Global Climate Change:** Technically complex, politically dangerous, and with a time-line far beyond the scope of the political system. Still the President and the VP insisted that the US must lead, and we are leading the way;
- **NATO Expansion:** Skillfully guided history's most successful military alliance through its most challenging year of change;
- **Chemical Weapons Treaty:** Won Senate ratification of this important treaty;
- **Tobacco:** Rather than simply rubber-stamp the proposed state settlement, or micromanage the legislative process with a thousand-page proposal, the President outlined his principles, focusing on teen smoking, and will press the Congress to enact them into law;
- **Race:** The President's Initiative on Race is the first attempt by a President to summon the nation to confront the issue of race at a time when there are no riots and there is no civil

war. The Initiative is advancing policy proposals on education (Education Opportunity Zones), the economy, and the role of youth. It has produced PSA's, identified scores of "Promising Practices" across America, and engaged thousands of Americans in both dialogue and action;

- **Education:** Preserved his national standards proposal, adopting common-sense changes like expanding the role of the non-partisan and respected NAGB;
- **Campaign Finance Reform:** Boldly threatened to keep the Congress in session over this; forced a showdown and won a commitment to a vote by March 11;
- **Moved to end abuses of child labor and sweatshops** with the cooperation of industry and labor groups;
- **IRS Reform:** Won bipartisan consensus in the House for reforms that professionalize, not politicize, the IRS;
- **Census:** Advanced the goal of having the most accurate possible count by securing support for sampling, which will be part of the "dress rehearsal" of 1998;
- **Land Mines:** Showed real political courage in the face of massive pressure by making the US a leader in removing "dumb" antipersonnel land mines, while preserving our right to defend our troops with self-destructing "smart" mines, that pose no threat to civilians;

### **1998: The Best Is Yet to Come**

- The crowd that says the President is now coasting is the same crowd who said he'd never survive the New Hampshire primary of 1992; that he'd never pass his economic plan in '93; that he'd never recover from the Congressional defeat of '94; that he'd back down to the Republican government shutdown in '95, and that he'd lose re-election in '96. So if you want to count him out in '97...take a number.
- The President is immersed in the details of the budget process and the policy review that drives the State of the Union Address. Without trumping our boss, there are a few things that we can disclose, or that have been reported already that reveal his intention to propose a bold agenda for change in 1998:
- **Education:** The President will propose new initiatives to strengthen public education, and stand firm against attempts to undermine it. He has already proposed creating Educational Opportunity Zones, which reward poor inner-city and rural school districts for agreeing to adopt the President's reform agenda which includes ending social promotion, removing bad teachers, reconstituting failing schools, and adopting public school choice policies. He has expressed strong interest in proposals to reduce class size, test new teachers,

rebuild and repair decaying schools, expand public school choice and charter schools.

- **Health Care:** The Consumer Bill of Rights the President will propose will empower doctors and protect patients. It is the result of a remarkable consensus the President assembled on his Commission on Managed Care -- representing providers, patients and businesses. And yet the House Majority Leader has promised to fight this proposal, thinking the President won't want a fight on health care after what happened in 1994. He's wrong.
- **Child Care:** The White House Conference on Child Care demonstrated the President's strong commitment on this important issue. While we're not ready to trump our boss, it's safe to say you'll be seeing serious policy proposals on this issue in the State of the Union.
- **Crime:** The President wants to focus on juvenile crime, and will propose ideas to control guns, gangs and violent youthful offenders, and crack down on drunk driving.
- **Environment:** In addition to the massive effort on global climate change, you can look for new proposals on clean water, toxic clean-up, national parks and making polluters pay.
- **Equal Opportunity:** Bill Lann Lee is the fight of today, and the President is fully committed to that fight. And he has additional plans to bolster EEOC enforcement of the current laws, as Sec. Cuomo has done so successfully at HUD.
- **Entitlements:** The President has appointed a commission on Medicare, and there have been press accounts that he is considering a proposal to allow under-65-year-olds to buy into Medicare, to provide access to health insurance for those who retire early or lose their job late in life. The President has also expressed a deep interest in ensuring the solvency of the Social Security Trust Fund well into the 21st Century.
- **Balancing the Budget:** The President is committed to standing firm for the principle that we cannot spend money we do not have. While some on the Left want to spend more on social programs and some on the right want to give more away in tax cuts, the President will not allow them to spend money we don't have. We don't actually have a surplus -- just better-than-forecast reductions in the deficit -- and the President will continue to stand for fiscal responsibility so we can actually have a surplus to fight over.
- **And Always, Always, The Economy:** The President is committed to policies that continue to boost our thriving economy, while ensuring that every American is fully prepared to compete and win in the new economy. That means continuing to invest in our people -- giving them new ways to find security in a changing world -- and open foreign markets to create American jobs.

DPC - accomplishments

ERC -

Here's the <sup>draft</sup> list of questions we were going to ask agencies for --DRAFT-- status on for an accomplishments document the President asked for from Rahm. <sup>you</sup>

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MEMORANDUM

TO: COS Justice  
FR: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  
RE: Updating Information on Impact of Presidential Initiatives

Friday, November 21, 1997

As we come to the end of the year and look ahead to 1998, the White House is undertaking an Administration-wide effort to quantify and evaluate progress made on Presidential policy initiatives.

Listed below are the five Presidential Executive Orders, issued over the past 18 months, for which follow-up or enforcement actions fall within the purview of the Justice Department.

Please follow-up with appropriate Department staff and submit responsive materials to (the DPC) no later than (Friday, December 5, 1997). Any additional information regarding quantifiable progress on Administration initiatives is welcome. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Presidential Policy Initiatives: Department of Justice

- 1. Initiative: *Memorandum on the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General (July 8, 1997)*

Progress:

- How many cities is this plan being implemented in?
- How many guns have been traced in all?

- 2. Initiative: *Memorandum on Child Safety Lock Devices for Handguns, Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Department and Agencies (March 5, 1997)*

Progress:

- How many DOJ-affiliated offices have signed on now? (All affected?)
- How many guns are covered?
- What percentage of federal guns have locks on them now?

- 3. Initiative: *Memorandum on the Development of a National Sexual Offender Registration System, Memorandum for the Attorney General (July 25, 1996)*

Progress:

- How many states have signed on to this?
- What percentage of the population is covered?

4. Initiative: *Memorandum on Federal Arrestee Drug Testing* (December 18, 1995)

Progress:

- How many people have been drug-tested thus far?
- What percentage of arrestees are drug-tested?

5. Initiative: *Memorandum on Crime Victims' Rights, Memorandum for the Attorney General* (June 27, 1996)

Progress:

- What has been done on this initiative?

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MEMORANDUM

TO: (COS ~~Justice, Treasury~~; HHS; ~~EPA, etc~~)  
FR: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  
RE: Updating Information on Impact of Presidential Initiatives

Friday, November 21, 1997

As we come to the end of the year and look ahead to 1998, the White House is undertaking an Administration-wide effort to quantify and evaluate progress made on Presidential policy initiatives.

Listed below are the XX Presidential Executive Orders, issued over the past 18 months, for which follow-up or enforcement actions fall within the purview of the XXX Department.

Please follow-up with appropriate Department staff and submit responsive materials to (the DPC) no later than (Friday, December 5, 1997). Any additional information regarding quantifiable progress on Administration initiatives is welcome. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Presidential Policy Initiatives: Department of Health and Human Services

1. Initiative: *Amendment to Executive Order 13017, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry, Executive Order 13040 (March 25, 1997)*

Progress:

- [The President is doing an event on the Consumer Bill of Rights this week. Materials yet to be released should have the progress report.]

2. Initiative: *Memorandum on Adoption and Alternative Placement of Children in the Public Child Welfare System, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (December 14, 1996)*

Progress:

- [New adoption law signed 11/19 should address some of these.] On December 14, 1996, President Clinton announced a comprehensive initiative to reduce barriers to adoption and double the number of children adopted or permanently placed each year, from 27,000 in 1996 to 54,000 in 2002. The initiative, Adoption 2002, recognizes that foster care is a temporary solution and not an appropriate place for children to grow up. To help states meet ambitious new adoption targets,



the President's FY 1998 budget proposes a new adoption bonus for states and \$21 million for technical assistance, grants, innovative demonstrations, and a national public awareness campaign. Are there better "kids" adoption numbers?

- Per the Memo, the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and the Treasury in consultation with State, civic, and private sector leaders are to develop and disseminate information about the new adoption tax credits and other adoption benefits. How was this carried out?
- How many families have benefited from the tax credits?

3. Initiative: *Supporting Families: Collecting Delinquent Child Support Obligations, Executive Order 13019* (September 28, 1996)

Progress:

- Do we have any more current data than this: The Clinton Administration collected a record \$12 billion in child support in 1996 through tougher enforcement, an increase of \$4 billion, or nearly 50 percent, since 1992. Not only are collections up, but the number of families that are actually receiving child support has also increased. In 1996, the number of child support cases with collections rose to 4 million, an increase of 43 percent, from 2.8 million in 1992. And paternity establishment, often the first crucial step in child support cases, has dramatically increased. In 1996, the number of paternities established rose to nearly 1 million, almost double, from 516,000 in 1992? Are there any numbers on seizures from tax refunds, etc?

4. Initiative: *Memorandum on the Child Support initiative, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services* (June 18, 1996)

Progress:

- The new welfare law appears to implement the directives in this memorandum. Are there any new figures on paternity establishment? Is this still current: paternity establishment, often the first crucial step in child support cases, has dramatically increased. In 1996, the number of paternities established rose to nearly 1 million, almost double, from 516,000 in 1992?

5. Initiative: *Memorandum on the Welfare Initiatives for Teen Parents, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services* (May 10, 1996)

Progress:

- The new welfare law appears to implement the directives in this memorandum. Are there any new figures on teen mothers staying at home?

6. Initiative: Memorandum on Importation of RU-486, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services (January 22, 1993)

Progress:

- Per the memo, the President directed the Department of Health and Human Services to “assess initiatives by which Department of Health and Human Services can promote the testing, licensing, and manufacturing in the United States of RU-486 or other antiprogestins.” How far along are we in the process?

7. Initiative: Increasing Child Care Funding

Progress:

- We have said the following: Because of President Clinton’s leadership, federal funding for direct child care subsidies has increased by nearly 70 percent since he took office, providing child care services for over one million children. The 1996 welfare law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years, providing child care assistance to low-income working families and parents moving from welfare to work. Do we know beyond the 70% funding increase, how many more children we are serving? From (ex.) 500,000 in 1993 to over a million?

7. Initiative: Immunization

Progress:

- We have said the following: As a result of the President’s 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 90% or more of America’s toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President’s 1993 childhood vaccination goal. Do we know the actual kids number for how many children (25 million, 3 million?) immunized re: this bullet.

7. Initiative: Protecting Mothers and Their Newborns by ending drive-thru deliveries.

Progress:

- We have said the following: The President spearheaded legislation requiring insurance companies to cover at least 48 hour hospital stays following most normal deliveries and 96 hours after a Caesarean section. In 1970, the average length of stay for an uncomplicated delivery was four days, but by 1992 it had declined to two days. This legislation ensures that mothers and babies do not leave the hospital before they and their doctors decide they are ready. Before the President acted, some health plans refused to pay for anything more than a 24-

hour hospital stay, and some recommended releasing mothers as few as 8 hours after delivery. Are there any numbers on women we have protected with our new legislation?

7. Initiative: *Reducing teen pregnancy*

Progress:

- We have said the following: Data shows we are making progress in reducing teen pregnancy -- teen births have fallen four years in a row, by 8.5 percent from 1991 to 1995. Beyond percentages, do we have Clinton Administration numbers?

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MEMORANDUM

TO: COS Education Department Friday, November 21, 1997  
FR: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  
RE: Updating Information on Impact of Presidential Initiatives

As we come to the end of the year and look ahead to 1998, the White House is undertaking an Administration-wide effort to quantify and evaluate progress made on Presidential policy initiatives.

Listed below are the three Presidential Executive Orders, issued over the past 18 months, for which follow-up or enforcement actions fall within the purview of the Education Department.

Please follow-up with appropriate Department staff and submit responsive materials to (the DPC) no later than (Friday, December 5, 1997). Any additional information regarding quantifiable progress on Administration initiatives is welcome. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Presidential Policy Initiatives: Department of Education

1. Initiative: *Memorandum on the School Uniforms Manual, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Education* (February 23, 1996)

Progress:

- How many schools have received the manual? What percentage of all (public) schools? Any examples where schools are using them?

2. Initiative: *Memorandum on Religious Expression in Public Schools, Memorandum for the Secretary of Education, Attorney General* (July 12, 1996)

Progress:

- How many schools has this booklet been sent to? What is the percentage?

3. Initiative: *Keeping schools open late.*

Progress:

- How many after-school programs are we funding?
- How many children are in these programs?

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MEMORANDUM

TO: COS Environmental Protection Agency Friday, November 21, 1997  
FR: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  
RE: Updating Information on Impact of Presidential Initiatives

As we come to the end of the year and look ahead to 1998, the White House is undertaking an Administration-wide effort to quantify and evaluate progress made on Presidential policy initiatives.

Listed below are the two Presidential Executive Orders, issued over the past 18 months, for which follow-up or enforcement actions fall within the purview of the EPA.

Please follow-up with appropriate Department staff and submit responsive materials to (the DPC) no later than (Friday, December 5, 1997). Any additional information regarding quantifiable progress on Administration initiatives is welcome. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Presidential Policy Initiatives: Environmental Protection Agency

1. Initiative: *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks, Executive Order 13045 (April 21, 1997)*

Progress:

- What has been done to implement this initiative?

2. Initiative: *Memorandum on Community Right-to-Know Initiatives, Memorandum for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies (August 8, 1995)*

Progress:

- How many communities have been affected thus far?

3. Initiative: *Restrictions on pesticides.*

Progress:

- Where are we on restricting pesticides? What is our progress?
- How many pesticides have we restricted?
- How many people have been positively affected by these restrictions?

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## MEMORANDUM

TO: COS Treasury Friday, November 21, 1997  
FR: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  
RE: Updating Information on Impact of Presidential Initiatives

As we come to the end of the year and look ahead to 1998, the White House is undertaking an Administration-wide effort to quantify and evaluate progress made on Presidential policy initiatives.

Listed below are the four Presidential Executive Orders, issued over the past 18 months, for which follow-up or enforcement actions fall within the purview of the Treasury Department.

Please follow-up with appropriate Department staff and submit responsive materials to (the DPC) no later than (Friday, December 5, 1997). Any additional information regarding quantifiable progress on Administration initiatives is welcome. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

### Presidential Policy Initiatives: Department of Treasury

1. Initiative: *Memorandum on the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General (July 8, 1997)*

Progress:

- How many cities is this plan being implemented in?
- How many guns have been traced in all?
- How many people have been arrested because of this?

2. Initiative: *Memorandum on Child Safety Lock Devices for Handguns, Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Department and Agencies (March 5, 1997)*

Progress:

- How many DOJ-affiliated offices have signed on now? (All affected?)
- How many guns are covered?
- What percentage of federal guns have locks on them now?

3. Initiative: *Memorandum on Importation of Assault Pistols, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury (August 11, 1993)*

Progress:

- How many guns, projected, to be kept out by this regulation?

4. Initiative: *Memorandum on Enforcing the Youth Handgun Safety Act, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury* (June 11, 1997)

Progress:

- Are these regulations in place in every federally-licensed firearm dealership?

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Chief of Staff, Housing and Urban Development Friday, November 21, 1997  
FR: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  
RE: Updating Information on Impact of Presidential Initiatives

As we come to the end of the year and look ahead to 1998, the White House is undertaking an Administration-wide effort to quantify and evaluate progress made on Presidential policy initiatives.

Listed below are the XX Presidential Executive Orders, issued over the past 18 months, for which follow-up or enforcement actions fall within the purview of the XXX Department.

Please follow-up with appropriate Department staff and submit responsive materials to (the DPC) no later than (Friday, December 5, 1997). Any additional information regarding quantifiable progress on Administration initiatives is welcome. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Presidential Policy Initiatives: Department of Housing and Urban Development

1. Initiative: *Memorandum on the "One Strike and You're Out" Guidelines, Memorandum for the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (March 28, 1996)*

Progress:

- How many housing authorities are operating under this rule? (is it all?)
- How many people have been booted because of the one-strike rule?

3. Initiative: *FHA Fees*

Progress:

- We have said the following: Lowered Closing Costs By \$1,200 for Qualified First-Time Home Buyers. The Clinton Administration has cut FHA home mortgage insurance premiums four times. One reduction, applying to all first-time homebuyers with FHA-insured mortgages, will save homebuyers \$200 in closing costs on the average FHA mortgage of \$85,000. Another will save first-time homebuyers in central cities an additional \$200. *In all, cuts approved by President Clinton have cut average FHA closing costs for first-time homebuyers by \$1,200 around the country and will cut closing costs by \$1,400 in central cities. Last year, FHA provided financing for 800,000 homeowners, many of whom were first-time homebuyers --and many of these families would not be homeowners if it were not for the actions taken by the Clinton Administration.*



Making It Easier to Qualify for Mortgage Loans. The FHA has eliminated unnecessary and overly strict requirements under its loan program that made it difficult for many families to qualify for mortgage loans. It has also given lenders greater flexibility to make homeownership possible for more nontraditional borrowers, and has clarified certain underwriting requirements so they are not applied in a discriminatory manner. With these improvements, thousands more families are eligible for FHA-insured home loans. It also streamlined its underwriting criteria, consolidated operations, and improved its performance. *The cost savings from these improvements have resulted in cost savings to consumers.*

Is this current?

2. Initiative: *Permanently Extended the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit*

Progress:

- We have said the following: In 1993, President Clinton fulfilled his promise to permanently extend the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), spurring the private development of low-income housing. This tax credit generates \$1.8 billion in private low income apartment investment annually.

Is this current?

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MEMORANDUM

TO: COS Department of the Interior Friday, November 21, 1997  
FR: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  
RE: Updating Information on Impact of Presidential Initiatives

As we come to the end of the year and look ahead to 1998, the White House is undertaking an Administration-wide effort to quantify and evaluate progress made on Presidential policy initiatives.

Listed below are the two Presidential Executive Orders, issued over the past 18 months, for which follow-up or enforcement actions fall within the purview of the Interior Department.

Please follow-up with appropriate Department staff and submit responsive materials to (the DPC) no later than (Friday, December 5, 1997). Any additional information regarding quantifiable progress on Administration initiatives is welcome. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Presidential Policy Initiatives: Interior Department

1. Initiative: *Memorandum on Public-Private Partnerships for Protection of the National Parks* (April 26, 1996)

Progress:

- How many partnerships have been created?
- How many parks have been affected?

2. Initiative: *Saving Yellowstone from mining.*

Progress:

- What is our progress on this initiative? Has all mining been stopped

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MEMORANDUM

TO: COS Transportation  
FR: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  
RE: Updating Information on Impact of Presidential Initiatives

Friday, November 21, 1997

As we come to the end of the year and look ahead to 1998, the White House is undertaking an Administration-wide effort to quantify and evaluate progress made on Presidential policy initiatives.

Listed below are the one Presidential Executive Orders, issued over the past 18 months, for which follow-up or enforcement actions fall within the purview of the Transportation Department.

Please follow-up with appropriate Department staff and submit responsive materials to (the DPC) no later than (Friday, December 5, 1997). Any additional information regarding quantifiable progress on Administration initiatives is welcome. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Presidential Policy Initiatives: Department of Transportation

1. Initiative: *Memorandum on Reduced Teenage Driving Under the Influence of Illicit Drugs, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Transportation* (July 8, 1997)

Progress:

- Where are we on this?

2. Initiative: *Memorandum on Increasing Seatbelt Use, Memorandum for the Secretary of the Transportation* (January 23, 1997)

Progress:

- Where are we on this?
- How many more people are using seatbelts because of this initiative?

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MEMORANDUM

TO: (COS Justice; Treasury; HHS; EPA; etc) Friday, November 21, 1997  
FR: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  
RE: Updating Information on Impact of Presidential Initiatives

As we come to the end of the year and look ahead to 1998, the White House is undertaking an Administration-wide effort to quantify and evaluate progress made on Presidential policy initiatives.

Listed below are the XX Presidential Executive Orders, issued over the past 18 months, for which follow-up or enforcement actions fall within the purview of the XXX Department.

Please follow-up with appropriate Department staff and submit responsive materials to (the DPC) no later than (Friday, December 5, 1997). Any additional information regarding quantifiable progress on Administration initiatives is welcome. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Presidential Policy Initiatives: Department of Defense

1. Initiative: Memorandum on Improving the Quality of Child Care in the United States, Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense (April 17, 1997)

Progress:

- We have said the following: Because of the DoD's high quality, comprehensive child care programs, in April 1997, President Clinton directed the Secretary of Defense to share the expertise and lessons learned from the Military Child Development Programs with Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies, as well as with private and nonprofit groups, that are responsible for providing child care. In his Directive the President stated, "The Military Child Development Programs have attained a reputation for an abiding commitment to quality in the delivery of child care. The Department of Defense's dedication to adequate funding, strict oversight, improved training and wage packages, strong family child care networks, and commitment to meeting national accreditation standards is laudatory. I believe that the military has important lessons to share with the rest of the Nation on how to improve the quality of child care for all of our Nation's children." In response to the President's directive, the Pentagon is implementing a plan to reach out to states and civilian child care centers to share its expertise.

How has the DoD shared its expertise? How many nonprofits has it reached out to?

2. Initiative: Opening up more military jobs to women

Progress:

- We have said the following: We have opened nearly 260,000 positions previously not open to women who wish to serve in the military. Is this true? Are there better numbers? Any drawbacks to using this number?

3. Initiative: *Memorandum on National Testing in Defense Department Schools, Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense (3/13/97)*

Progress:

- How many students does this cover?
- How many have signed on? (All?)
- When will testing begin?

--DRAFT--

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## MEMORANDUM

TO: (COS Justice; Treasury; HHS; EPA; etc) Friday, November 21, 1997  
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### Presidential Policy Initiatives: Department of Commerce

1. Initiative: *Memorandum on Adoption and Alternative Placement of Children in the Public Child Welfare System, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (December 14, 1996)*

#### Progress:

- [New adoption law signed 11/19 should address some of these.]
- Per the Memo, the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce, in consultation with State and civic leaders, are to identify and recognize companies in the private sector with model policies to encourage and ease adoption among employees. What progress was made on this?

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Presidential Policy Initiatives: Department of Labor

1. Initiative: Passed Family and Medical Leave

Progress:

- We have said the following: The President fought for the passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) that allows workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a newborn or adopted child, to attend to their own serious health needs, or to care for a seriously ill parent, child or spouse. Twelve million families have already benefited from Family and Medical Leave since its enactment. In June 1996, President Clinton proposed to expand FMLA to allow workers to take up to 24 unpaid hours off each year for school and early childhood education activities, routine family medical care, and additional activities related to caring for an elderly relative. In April 1997, the President asked Federal agencies to implement his expanded leave policy immediately for Federal workers.

We have these numbers in our current documents. Are they the latest? Do we have Federal worker numbers?

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Presidential Policy Initiatives: Department of Agriculture

1. Initiatives: Ensuring Safe Food For Our Children and Families

Including:

October, 1997 -- Announced new initiative to enhance FDA oversight over imported foods and develop guidance on good agricultural and manufacturing practices for fruits and vegetables.

May, 1997 --Announced comprehensive new initiative to improve the safety of nation's food supply --"Food Safety from Farm to Table" --detailing a \$43 million food safety program, including measures to improve surveillance, outbreak response, education, and research.

August, 1996 -- Signed Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996. The law requires drinking water systems to protect against dangerous contaminants like cryptosporidium, and gives people the right to know about contaminants in their tap water.

August, 1996 -- Signed Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, which streamlines regulation of pesticides by FDA and EPA and puts important new public-health protections in place, especially for children.

July, 1996 -- Announced new regulations that modernize the nation's meat and poultry inspection system for the first time in 90 years. New standards help prevent E.coli bacteria contamination in meat.



December, 1995 -- Issued new rules to ensure seafood safety. Utilizes HACCP regulatory programs to require food industries to design and implement preventive measures and increase the industries' responsibility for and control of their safety assurance actions.

Progress:

- Are there any numbers to amplify the achievements or progress? I.e. Pounds of meat inspected? Number of children than may be saved because of the Clinton Administration's increased efforts?

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Presidential Policy Initiatives: Office of Personnel Management

1. Initiative: *Memorandum on Adoption and Alternative Placement of Children in the Public Child Welfare System, Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (December 14, 1996)*

Progress:

- The Director of the Office of Personnel Management was directed to provide information and support to all Federal agencies for Federal employees who are prospective adoptive parents. How was this carried out? How many employees were informed?

THIS, OR A VERSION, WOULD BE ATTACHED AS AN ADDENDUM TO  
ALL DEPARTMENT MEMOS.

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--DRAFT--

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Presidential Policy Initiatives: All Departments

1. Initiative: *Memorandum on Expanded Family and Medical Leave Policies, Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies* (April 11, 1997)

Progress:

- How has this been implemented?

2. Initiative: *Memorandum on Government Employment for Welfare Recipients, Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies* (March 8, 1997)

Progress:

- We have used this language: Federal Government Hires Nearly 2,000 Welfare Recipients In First Six Months of Welfare to Work Initiative: In April 1997, the President asked the Vice President to oversee the Federal government's hiring initiative in which Federal agencies have committed to directly hire at least 10,000 welfare recipients in the next four years. Today, Vice President Al Gore announced that the federal government has hired nearly 2,000 welfare recipients, achieving in six months nearly 20 percent of the President's goal. The Vice President is heading the effort to ensure that the federal government -- as the nation's largest employer -- does its fair share to help those on welfare go to work. Since April, federal agencies -- including the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the

General Services Administration, the Office of Personnel Management, the Social Security Administration, and the U.S. Information Agency -- have hired 1,901 welfare recipients at locations all around the country. The Executive Office of the President has attained 100 percent of its goal, hiring six workers from the welfare rolls.

Is it current?

3. Initiative: *Memorandum on Family Friendly Work Arrangements, Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies* (June 21,1996)

Progress:

- What are examples of family-friendlier Federal arrangements?

DPC - Accomplishments

**The First Year Of President Clinton's Second Term:  
A Strong Record Of Accomplishment  
Friday, November 14, 1997**

On February 4, 1997, President Clinton laid out an ambitious "call to action" in the first State of the Union of his second term. As Congress adjourns this November, the record is clear. President Clinton drove the Congressional agenda this year, accomplishing most everything he set out to do ten months ago.

**BALANCED BUDGET & TAX CUTS:**

- ✓ **First Balanced Budget In A Generation**
- ✓ **Middle Class Tax Cut For 27 Million Families With Children**

**EDUCATION:**

- ✓ **Largest Investment In Education In 30 Years**
- ✓ **HOPE Scholarship Makes 13th & 14th Grades As Universal As A High School Diploma**
- ✓ **20% Tuition Tax Credit Worth Up To \$10,000 For Juniors, Seniors, Grad Students & Working Americans Trying To Upgrade Their Skills**
- ✓ **Largest Increase In Pell Grants In 20 Years**
- ✓ **America Reads Initiative To Ensure Every Child Can Read By The 3rd Grade**
- ✓ **On Track For First-Ever National Test Of 4th Grade Reading, 8th Grade Math**
- ✓ **57% Increase For Public Charter Schools**
- ✓ **Head Start Expanded Toward Goal Of 1 Million Children By 2002**

**HEALTH CARE:**

- ✓ **Single Largest Investment In Children's Health Care Since 1965**
- ✓ **Medicare Protected, Modernized And Trust Fund Extended At Least A Decade**

**WELFARE:**

- ✓ **Restored Basic Health And Disability Benefits To Legal, Law-Abiding Immigrants**
- ✓ **New Incentives And Community Efforts To Move 2 Million More People Off Welfare**

**URBAN AGENDA:**

- ✓ **Tripled The Number Of Empowerment Zones**
- ✓ **63% Expansion of Community Development Banks**
- ✓ **Brownfields Tax Incentive Will Redevelop 14,000 Contaminated Sites**

**FOREIGN POLICY:**

- ✓ **Ratified The Chemical Weapons Convention**
- ✓ **Secured Passage Of China MFN, Hosted First US--Sino Summit In 8 Years**
- ✓ **NATO Expansion**

**WHERE WE CAME UP SHORT:**

- Renewal Of Fast Track Authority**
- Passage Of Campaign Finance Reform**
- Enactment Of The Juvenile Justice Proposal**
- Enactment Of School Construction Proposal**

## The First Year Of President Clinton's Second Term: A Strong Record Of Accomplishment

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### **BALANCED BUDGET & TAX CUTS:**

- ✓ **First Balanced Budget In A Generation:** After cutting the deficit by 63 percent in his first term, from \$290 billion to \$107 billion, President Clinton promised in his 1997 State of the Union speech to *"propose a detailed plan to balance the budget by 2002."* On August 5, 1997, the President signed an historic, bipartisan bill to balance the budget for the first time since 1969.
- ✓ **Middle Class Tax Cuts For 27 Million Families With Children:** In addition to balancing the budget, President Clinton promised in his State of the Union speech to *"provide middle class tax relief...to help raise a child."* On August 5, 1997, the President signed into law a \$500 per-child tax credit that will benefit approximately 27 million families with 45 million children under 17. For the typical American family with two kids, this child tax credit will mean \$1,000 more per year in take-home pay.

### **EDUCATION:**

- ✓ **Largest Investment In Education In 30 Years:** In his February State of the Union speech, the President said his *"number one priority"* was to ensure that *"all Americans have the best education in the world."* The President said his balanced budget would reflect this commitment. Now, that commitment is the law. The Balanced Budget Act the President signed on August 5, 1997 includes the largest investment in education in 30 years -- and the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill.
- ✓ **HOPE Scholarship Makes 13th & 14th Grades As Universal As A High School Diploma:** In his February 1997 State of the Union, President Clinton called for passage of his America's HOPE Scholarship proposal in order to *"make the 13th and 14th years of education...just as universal in America by the 21st century as a high school education is today."* Today, the HOPE Scholarship is law, providing a 100 percent tax credit on the first \$1,000 of tuition and fees and 50 percent on the second \$1,000 -- enough to pay for the typical community college.
- ✓ **20% Tuition Tax Credit for College Juniors, Seniors, Graduate Students And**

**Working Americans Pursuing Lifelong Learning To Upgrade Their Skills:** The President's State of the Union address included a proposed *"tax deduction of up to \$10,000 a year"* for post high school tuition. The President's proposal is now law. The 20 percent tuition tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of qualified education expenses through 2002, and to the first \$10,000 thereafter.

- ✓ **Largest Increase In Pell Grants In 20 Years:** President Clinton pledged during the State of the Union that his balanced budget would include *"the largest increase in Pell Grant Scholarship in 20 years."* Now, that commitment is the law. On November 13, 1997, the President signed the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill which included his proposal to increase the maximum Pell Grant to \$3,000 -- the largest increase in two decades. Approximately 3.7 million students will receive the \$300 increase, and an additional 220,000 low- and moderate-income families that were not previously eligible will receive Pell Grants.



- ✓ **America Reads Initiative To Ensure Every Child Can Read By The 3rd Grade:** Noting that *"we must do more to help all our children read"* during his 1997 State of the Union, President Clinton called on Congress to pass his America Reads Initiative. The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997, included nearly \$300 million in new funding towards the President's comprehensive literacy strategy. As a result: 3000 new Americorps members and thousands of senior volunteers will recruit more than 100,000 volunteer reading tutors; state teacher training and family literacy efforts receive an additional \$41 million; and an advance appropriation of \$210 million is provided for pending legislation based on the President's America Reads Initiative.

In addition, more than 800 colleges have answered the President's State of the Union call, pledging to have thousands of their work-study students *"serve for one year as reading tutors."*

- ✓ **On Track For First-Ever National Test Of 4th Grade Reading, 8th Grade Math:** President Clinton issued a "challenge to the nation" during his State of the Union speech, calling on every state to *"adopt high national standards"* and *"test every fourth grader in reading and every eighth grader in math to make sure these standards are met."* The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997, fully funds (\$16 million) the Administration's voluntary national testing program and allows for development and pilot testing of the first-ever national 4th grade reading and 8th grade math tests.
- ✓ **57% Increase For Public Charter Schools:** Continuing his lifelong commitment to improving and reforming America's public schools, President Clinton called for a dramatic increase in the number of public charter schools in his 1997 State of the Union *"so that parents will have even more choices in sending their children to the best schools."* The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997, increases funding for charter schools by 57 percent, from \$51 million to \$80 million. And while there was only one charter school in the nation when President Clinton took office, there will be nearly 1,000 locally-designed charter schools supported by the Department of Education by the end of 1998 -- accelerating progress towards the President's goal of 3,000 by early next century.
- ✓ **Head Start Expanded Toward Goal Of 1 Million Children By 2002:** Stating that *"we already know we should start teaching children before they start school,"* President Clinton proposed a balanced budget that *"expands Head Start to one million children by 2002"* in his 1997 State of the Union address. The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed

on November 13, 1997 includes \$4.4 billion for Head Start, a \$374 million increase -- and a 57 percent increase since 1993. Head Start will serve 836,000 children and their families in 1998 and is on track meeting the President's goal of reaching one million by 2002.

#### **HEALTH CARE:**

- ✓ **Single Largest Investment In Children's Health Care Since 1965:** President Clinton pledged in his 1997 State of the Union that his balanced budget would *"extend health coverage to up to five million...children."* Now, that commitment is law. The Balanced Budget that President Clinton signed into law on August 5, 1997 included \$24 billion for the President's Children's Health Initiative -- the single largest investment in health care for children since passage of Medicaid in 1965. The \$24 billion will provide meaningful health care coverage to up to five million currently uninsured children -- including prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health services.

- ✓ **Medicare Protected, Modernized And Trust Fund Extended At Least A Decade:**  
*President Clinton promised during his 1997 State of the Union that his balanced budget plan would modernize Medicare and increase the life of the Medicare Trust Fund to ten years. These promises are now law. The bipartisan Balanced Budget extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund at least a decade -- saving \$115 billion over five years and \$400-\$450 billion over ten years. The President fought to prevent any damaging changes that would have undermined Medicare, and instead worked to enact structural reforms to prepare it for the 21st century. These reforms included more choices among health care plans, changes to the annual Medigap enrollment and restructuring specific payment systems so that rates are set in advance. Also included is \$4 billion over five years for new Medicare preventive benefits -- expanded coverage for mammograms, colorectal screening, and improved self management of diseases like diabetes.*

#### **WELFARE:**

- ✓ **Restored Basic Health And Disability Benefits To Legal, Law-Abiding Immigrants:** When the President signed the 1996 Welfare Reform Law, *he pledged to go back and change provisions he opposed regarding the cutting off of benefits to legal, law abiding immigrants. Many criticized the President and said changes would never be made to the bill. However, in 1997, the President followed through on his pledge -- and won most of the changes he sought in the 1996 law. The President fought for and won \$11.5 billion in SSI and Medicaid benefits for legal immigrants. He fought for and won changes that protect those immigrants now receiving assistance, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left destitute. And immigrants in this country as of August 22, 1996 but not receiving benefits who subsequently become disabled will be eligible for SSI and Medicaid.*
  
- ✓ **New Incentives And Community Efforts To Move 2 Million More People Off Welfare:** During his first term, President Clinton's lifetime of experience and innovative approach to welfare reform lead to the largest decline in welfare rolls in history. In his 1997 State of the Union, the President set out a plan including government incentives and private sector challenges to reach another goal: *"two million more people off the welfare rolls by the year 2000."*

**Expanded Work Opportunity Tax Credit and Created the \$3 Billion Welfare To Work Job Challenge Fund:** The Balanced Budget Law includes a tax credit for employers who hire long-term welfare recipients equal to 35 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in the second year to encourage retention. The President also

succeeded in including \$3 billion to create his Welfare to Work Job Challenge Fund -- to assist states and communities in moving long-term welfare recipients into lasting, unsubsidized jobs.

***Challenging Communities to Move People from Welfare to Work:*** The President challenged "every religious congregation, every community nonprofit, every business to hire someone off welfare." Responding to the President's challenge, the *Welfare to Work Partnership* was launched to lead a private sector effort to move people from welfare to work. Begun with 100 businesses, the Partnership is aiming for 1,000 businesses within six months. Vice President Gore also reached out, creating the *Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success* -- a coalition of civic groups committed to helping former welfare recipients stay in the workforce and succeed.

#### **URBAN AGENDA:**

- ✓ **Tripled The Number Of Empowerment Zones:** *President Clinton called for doubling the number of empowerment zones and enterprise communities in his 1998 budget.* The Balanced Budget Law the President Clinton signed actually triples the number of EZs, adding 20 new EZs (15 urban and 5 rural second round zones and 2 more first-round zones) -- bringing the total number created to 31.
  
- ✓ **63% Expansion of Community Development Banks:** *President Clinton called for an expansion of Community Development Banks in his State of the Union speech.* The Balanced Budget Law the President signed in August included \$80 million for Community Development Financial Institutions in FY 1998 -- a 63% increase over FY 1997. These entities make investment capital and other financial products and services available in low- and moderate-income communities.
  
- ✓ **Brownfields Tax Incentive Will Redevelop 14,000 Contaminated Sites:** The President called for restoring "*contaminated urban land and buildings to constructive use*" through his Brownfields tax incentive program. Brownfields were part of the Balanced Budget Law the President signed. The tax incentives will leverage more than \$6 billion for private sector cleanups nationwide according to the Treasury Department -- and allow for the redevelopment of 14,000 contaminated, abandoned sites in economically distressed urban areas.

**FOREIGN POLICY:**

- ✓ **Ratification Of The Chemical Weapons Convention:** President Clinton challenged Congress during his State of the Union speech to *"rise to a new test of leadership"* and *"pass the Chemical Weapons Convention."* And after an intense lobbying effort by the President, the Senate ratified the Convention on April 24, 1997.
  
- ✓ **Secured Passage Of China MFN, Hosted First US--Sino Summit In 8 Years:** President Clinton challenged the country to *"pursue a deeper dialogue with China for the sake of our interests and our ideals."* The President successfully lobbied Congress to extend normal trading relations with China on June 24, 1997. And the first U.S.-- Sino State Visit in eight years, hosted by President Clinton at the White House in October, resulted in agreements on a broad range of security, economic, environmental and law enforcement issues.
  
- ✓ **NATO Expansion:** President Clinton called for expanding NATO membership by 1999 *"so that countries that were once our adversaries can become our allies."* On July 8, 1997, at the Madrid NATO Summit, three nations -- Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary -- were offered membership in NATO. President Clinton has pledged to lobby the Senate to ratify these changes *"so that we can bring in the new members by the 50th anniversary of NATO in 1999."*

**WHERE WE CAME UP SHORT:**

- **Renewal Of Fast Track Authority:** President Clinton's lobbying efforts on behalf of renewed "fast track" trade authority resulted in majority support in the United States Senate. A clear majority of Democratic governors and mayors supported the President's position. In the House of Representatives, however, the vote had to be postponed when it became clear that opposition by Democratic lawmakers -- and the linking of the trade vote to international family planning by House Republicans -- would derail the legislation.
  
- **Passage Of Campaign Finance Reform:** Despite intense lobbying efforts by President Clinton, Republican Congressional leaders killed the McCain-Feingold/Meehan-Shays campaign finance reform legislation this year. Campaign finance reform enjoyed universal Democratic support in the Senate and strong Democratic support in the House. The President continues to support passage of the bill and is encouraged that Senate Democratic Leader Tom Daschle was able to extract a pledge from Majority Leader Trent Lott to have a clean up-or-down vote on the measure before March 6, 1998. Speaker Gingrich has also promised to hold a March campaign finance reform vote.
  
- **Enactment Of The Juvenile Justice Proposal:** The President's Juvenile Justice legislation did not get far on Capitol Hill this year. However, the President used his executive power to make progress on some of the central initiatives in his legislation. For example, the President's legislation called for handguns to be sold with a child safety lock. President Clinton signed a directive to all Federal agencies requiring child safety locks be issued with every handgun. And the Administration reached an agreement with 8 major handgun manufacturers who agreed to provide child safety locks with each handgun sold.
  
- **Enactment Of School Construction Proposal:** President Clinton proposed an initiative to invest \$5 billion over four years to finance \$20 billion in school construction projects. The initiative was not included in the Balanced Budget the President signed.

**PRESIDENTIAL ACTION SINCE STATE OF THE UNION**

Friday, April 4, 1997

**In State of the Union, the President outlined his concrete action plan to prepare America for the 21st Century. In the two months since then, he has worked to take action on major national challenges:**

**Balancing the Budget:**

- Balanced budget submitted to Congress, reaching balance under both OMB and CBO assumptions;
- President initiated serious budget talks with Congressional leadership and budget chairmen.

**Welfare-to-Work:**

- Federal government will hire people off welfare.

**Campaign Finance Reform:**

- President makes major free-TV proposal, asking FCC to require digital broadcasters to provide free time to candidates;
- Walter Mondale and Nancy Kassebaum appointed to head bipartisan Presidential Awareness and Education Project on campaign finance reform.

**Education:**

- Speeches to state legislatures urging adoption of national standards; Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, California and the nation's military schools all endorsed President's plan -- covering nearly 20% of America's children;
- HOPE Scholarships/higher education legislation released, endorsed by over 250 college presidents;
- School Construction legislation unveiled -- will leverage \$20 billion to help communities and states rebuild America's schools.

**Crime/drugs:**

- Comprehensive Juvenile Justice legislation released;
- National Drug Strategy aimed toward youth, includes biggest anti-drug budget ever;
- New package of gun restrictions unveiled, including child safety locks.

**Health care:**

- New actions and legislation to crack down on Medicare fraud;
- Appointed new Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry;
- New actions and legislation to fight breast cancer by giving women in their 40's more access to regular mammograms;
- Banned use of federal funds for human cloning, Bioethics Commission will study impact of cloning breakthrough.

**Protecting children:**

- Toughest-ever measures to cut-off children's access to tobacco took effect;

- Asked FCC to study and propose actions to curb liquor advertising on TV.

**Renewing Washington, DC:**

- Comprehensive plan to renew nation's capital is released, includes major economic development initiatives;  
DC Reads program created, using AmeriCorps to help DC children learn to read.

**American Leadership in the World:**

- Historic Helsinki Summit with President Yeltsin where two Presidents took major steps forward for European security (NATO enlargement), arms control (START II and III; ABM Treaty) and greater trade and investment;
- Meetings with Middle East leaders (Netanyahu, Hussein, Arafat, Mubarak) to keep peace process on track;
- Decision to certify Mexico's cooperation in fight against drugs so cooperation grows stronger.