

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. report	re: Review draft re: A Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House (20 pages)	04/28/1997	b(7)(E)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20059

FOLDER TITLE:

Women II [4]

2013-0534-S

rc1626

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 6, 1995

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 2491, the budget reconciliation bill adopted by the Republican majority, which seeks to make extreme cuts and other unacceptable changes in Medicare and Medicaid, and to raise taxes on millions of working Americans.

As I have repeatedly stressed, I want to find common ground with the Congress on a balanced budget plan that will best serve the American people. But, I have profound differences with the extreme approach that the Republican majority has adopted. It would hurt average Americans and help special interests.

My balanced budget plan reflects the values that Americans share -- work and family, opportunity and responsibility. It would protect Medicare and retain Medicaid's guarantee of coverage; invest in education and training and other priorities; protect public health and the environment; and provide for a targeted tax cut to help middle-income Americans raise their children, save for the future, and pay for postsecondary education. To reach balance, my plan would eliminate wasteful spending, streamline programs, and end unneeded subsidies; take the first, serious steps toward health care reform; and reform welfare to reward work.

By contrast, H.R. 2491 would cut deeply into Medicare, Medicaid, student loans, and nutrition programs; hurt the environment; raise taxes on millions of working men and women and their families by slashing the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC); and provide a huge tax cut whose benefits would flow disproportionately to those who are already the most well-off.

Moreover, this bill creates new fiscal pressures. Revenue losses from the tax cuts grow rapidly after 2002, with costs exploding for provisions that primarily benefit upper-income taxpayers. Taken together, the revenue losses for the 3 years after 2002 for the individual retirement account (IRA), capital gains, and estate tax provisions exceed the losses for the preceding 6 years.

Title VIII would cut Medicare by \$270 billion over 7 years -- by far the largest cut in Medicare's 30-year history. While we need to slow the rate of growth in Medicare spending, I believe Medicare must keep pace with anticipated increases in the costs of medical services and the growing number of elderly Americans. This bill would fall woefully short and would hurt beneficiaries, over half of whom are women. In addition, the bill introduces untested, and highly questionable, Medicare "choices" that could increase risks and costs for the most vulnerable beneficiaries.

Title VII would cut Federal Medicaid payments to States by \$163 billion over 7 years and convert the program into a block grant, eliminating guaranteed coverage to millions of Americans and putting States at risk during economic downturns. States would face untenable choices: cutting benefits, dropping coverage for millions of beneficiaries, or reducing provider payments to a level that would undermine quality service to children, people with disabilities, the elderly, pregnant women, and others who depend on Medicaid. I am also concerned that the

more

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bill has inadequate quality and income protections for nursing home residents, the developmentally disabled, and their families; and that it would eliminate a program that guarantees immunizations to many children.

Title IV would virtually eliminate the Direct Student Loan Program, reversing its significant progress and ending the participation of over 1,300 schools and hundreds of thousands of students. These actions would hurt middle- and low-income families, make student loan programs less efficient, perpetuate unnecessary red tape, and deny students and schools the free-market choice of guaranteed or direct loans.

Title V would open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil and gas drilling, threatening a unique, pristine ecosystem, in hopes of generating \$1.3 billion in Federal revenues -- a revenue estimate based on wishful thinking and outdated analysis. I want to protect this biologically rich wilderness permanently. I am also concerned that the Congress has chosen to use the reconciliation bill as a catch-all for various objectionable natural resource and environmental policies. One would retain the notorious patenting provision whereby the government transfers billions of dollars of publicly owned minerals at little or no charge to private interests; another would transfer Federal land for a low-level radioactive waste site in California without public safeguards.

While making such devastating cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, and other vital programs, this bill would provide huge tax cuts for those who are already the most well-off. Over 47 percent of the tax benefits would go to families with incomes over \$100,000 -- the top 12 percent. The bill would provide unwarranted benefits to corporations and new tax breaks for special interests. At the same time, it would raise taxes, on average, for the poorest one-fifth of all families.

The bill would make capital gains cuts retroactive to January 1, 1995, providing a windfall of \$13 billion in about the first 9 months of 1995 alone to taxpayers who already have sold their assets. While my Administration supports limited reform of the alternative minimum tax (AMT), this bill's cuts in the corporate AMT would not adequately ensure that profitable corporations pay at least some Federal tax. The bill also would encourage businesses to avoid taxes by stockpiling foreign earnings in tax havens. And the bill does not include my proposal to close a loophole that allows wealthy Americans to avoid taxes on the gains they accrue by giving up their U.S. citizenship. Instead, it substitutes a provision that would prove ineffective.

While cutting taxes for the well-off, this bill would cut the EITC for almost 13 million working families. It would repeal part of the scheduled 1996 increase for taxpayers with two or more children, and end the credit for workers who do not live with qualifying children. Even after accounting for other tax cuts in this bill, about eight million families would face a net tax increase.

The bill would threaten the retirement benefits of workers and increase the exposure of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation by making it easy for companies to withdraw tax-favored pension assets for nonpension purposes. It also would raise Federal employee retirement contributions, unduly burdening Federal workers. Moreover, the bill would eliminate the low-income housing tax credit and the community development corporation tax credit, which address critical housing needs and help rebuild communities. Finally, the bill would repeal the tax credit that encourages economic activity in Puerto Rico. We must not ignore the real needs of our citizens in Puerto Rico, and any legislation must contain effective mechanisms to promote job creation in the islands.

Title XII includes many welfare provisions. I strongly support real welfare reform that strengthens families and encourages work and responsibility. But the provisions in this bill, when added to the EITC cuts, would cut low-income programs too deeply. For welfare reform to succeed, savings should result from moving people from welfare to work, not from cutting people off and shifting costs to the States. The cost of excessive program cuts in human terms -- to working families, single mothers with small children, abused and neglected children, low-income legal immigrants, and disabled children -- would be grave. In addition, this bill threatens the national nutritional safety net by making unwarranted changes in child nutrition programs and the national food stamp program.

The agriculture provisions would eliminate the safety net that farm programs provide for U.S. agriculture. Title I would provide windfall payments to producers when prices are high, but not protect family farm income when prices are low. In addition, it would slash spending for agricultural export assistance and reduce the environmental benefits of the Conservation Reserve Program.

For all of these reasons, and for others detailed in the attachment, this bill is unacceptable.

Nevertheless, while I have major differences with the Congress, I want to work with Members to find a common path to balance the budget in a way that will honor our commitment to senior citizens, help working families, provide a better life for our children, and improve the standard of living of all Americans.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 6, 1995.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: Ellen McCulloch Lovell
CC: Melanne Verveer
SUBJECT: Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park

The Opportunity

Since 1992, the National Park Service has been developing the *Comprehensive Design Plan*, the most complete plan for the continued preservation and functioning of the White House and the President's Park area since 1791, when George Washington designated the site for the residence of the President. During this planning process, the Department of the Treasury closed Pennsylvania Avenue due to security concerns. So in September, 1995, the National Park Service began a separate planning process for the redesign of Pennsylvania Avenue. The *Comprehensive Design Plan* and the *Pennsylvania Avenue Design Project* are two different, but intertwined projects. Together they represent an historic opportunity to improve the setting, interpretation and aesthetics of the most important historic house and grounds in America.

Both plans are reaching critical times in their approval processes. If they move ahead, you have the opportunity to provide the leadership that is needed to gain the support of the many participants, the public and Congress, so that the comprehensive plan is well under way by the year 2000, and the momentum for this historic initiative is not lost. Since 2000 also marks the 200th anniversary of continuous residence of American Presidents and their families in the White House, the implementation of these plans may be the best way to both commemorate and conserve our nation's most important cultural icon and to enhance the beauty of our capital city.

This memo will describe the goals of the plans, the agencies and organizations involved, the timetable and the potential risks. It also proposes potential leadership roles for the First Lady.

Goals of the Proposed Plans

The *Comprehensive Design Plan* for the White House and President's Park has three main purposes: to identify the needs and functions for the site over the next 20 years; to determine the best ways to protect the resources on the site; and to solve the logistical and management problems that have developed.

Over the years the lack of a comprehensive plan has meant a piecemeal approach to solving problems. Urban pressures are encroaching on President's Park and threaten its dignity and character; traffic corridors surround and cut through the site, the needs of the Executive Residence and the Office of the

President are not being met, and visitors are not having the highest quality experience. The goals of the *Comprehensive Design Plan* are to: respect the historic elements and character of the site, continue its use as a “ceremonial landscape for state events,” reorient the Park areas as pedestrian spaces, improve the visitor experience and improve the efficiency of the offices and events. The Plan proposes to use existing buildings where possible; locate many new facilities and functions to underground structures. The design elements are to be integrated, so that through paving, planting, lighting, decorative elements and signage, any one entering the area realizes this is respected civic space. Safety, of course, must be a major consideration.

Among the major recommendations in the *Comprehensive Design Plan* are:

- Underground facilities for meetings, media facilities, staff corridors, parking and storage - all in or near the White House complex;
- Expanded Visitors’ Center beneath the Commerce Building, with theaters, a museum, and a staging area for a new below-ground corridor to the southeast White House fence where tours would begin;
- Roadways on the Ellipse closed, vendors moved, and present roadways used as pathways to gardens; E Street would remain open for one-way, two-lane traffic but be closed during mid-day to allow pedestrians easy and safe access.

(See Appendix 1 for detailed summary)

The *Pennsylvania Avenue Design Project* was to produce a pleasing design that restricted public vehicular traffic while keeping access for official government uses, such as motorcades and diplomatic arrivals; it also had to accommodate inaugural parades and pedestrian traffic. Although the closure was brought on by security concerns, it also posed several opportunities. The redesign can: remove the traffic that separated the people from the White House and reduce noise, air pollution and sidewalk congestion; upgrade the appearance of the site and reintegrate it with the city and Lafayette Park; protect the site’s historic character; provide a safer, more pleasing environment, with welcoming walkways.

Of the four design alternatives which were developed, the ‘Preferred Alternative’ contains the following elements:

- Narrows Pennsylvania Avenue, while keeping the elements of L’Enfant’s original plan - wide footpaths, tree plantings and a grand avenue approaching the White House;
- Curves the Avenue in front of the White House, echoing Thomas Jefferson’s design and the curvilinear features of the site;
- Enhances the connection between the White House and President’s Park and the area and the rest of the city; improves the sight lines to and around the White House;
- Addresses security, service and ceremonial functions in ways consistent with the dignity and significance of the site.

(See Appendix 2 for cost estimates for both plans.)

The Participants

The National Park Service is responsible for both design plans. The *Comprehensive Design Plan* is guided by the cooperating agencies that form the Executive Committee for the process: Executive Office of the President; Executive Residence at the White House; White House Military Office, U.S. Department of Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, General Services Administration, National Park Service, District of

Columbia, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Capital Planning Commission, Fine Arts Commission, and Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (until 1996.)

After Treasury recommended closing the Avenue, the Park Service also took on that design project. Both plans consulted numerous outside experts. The *Pennsylvania Avenue Design Project* included a design charrette in December, 1995 with thirteen nationally-known design, art, history and museum professionals. Both plans have been submitted to extensive public comment and have, or will, publish environmental assessments which explore their effects on the environment, economy and preservation. (See Timetable for specific steps.)

At this stage of the process the following players are **influential for the Comprehensive Design Plan:**

- The Executive Committee (see above) - it must comment on the plan by May 30, 1997. The cooperating agencies can object, but are also charged with helping to solve the problem.
- National Capital Planning Commission, (NCPC), Reginald W. Griffith, Executive Director and Harvey Gantt, Chairman - this Commission, created by Congress, has a complex oversight role for the District of Columbia and the Federal agencies on land-use and structural planning. NCPC has the authority to accept or reject the plan. In June of 1996, they tabled the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan and took no action on the Comprehensive Plan, pending an Environmental Assessment by the Treasury Department on its decision to close the Avenue.
- Congress - implementing the plan depends on appropriations to the Park Service, GSA and other agencies on the executive committee. The most important of the appropriations sub-committees that control the flow of support are: Interior; Treasury, Postal and General Government; and D.C.
- The Executive Office of the President - if the President or the First Lady object to elements of the plan, their ideas will not only be taken into consideration by the Executive Committee but could potentially influence the willingness of Congress to fund implementation.

The influential participants in the Pennsylvania Avenue Design Project are:

- Executive Committee - formed by the Park Service to develop a planning process and review its results. It included Federal representatives: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (a federal body,) Commission of Fine Arts, Executive Office of the President, Executive Residence at the White House, White House Military Office, General Services Administration, National Capital Planning Commission, Pennsylvania Avenue Corporation, and the U.S. Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Interior - National Park Service, Transportation - Federal Highway Administration, Treasury - U.S. Secret Service; also Washington, D.C. representatives: Department of Public Works and Office of Planning; and Congressional Representatives: U.S. Senator Patrick Moynihan, Representatives Ralph Regula and Tom Davis and U.S. Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton.
- U.S. Department of Treasury - its security concerns must be met by the plan. Also, by June 2, 1997, it will issue an environmental assessment. If Treasury finds there are "major impacts" then that finding will necessitate a full environmental impact statement. If not - as is expected - then the study triggers another review by the National Capital Planning Commission.
- National Capital Planning Commission - will review the Pennsylvania Avenue plan again, once the Treasury Department's environmental assessment is out. It could then approve the project, or ask for a full environmental impact statement. This could be a high-profile event, providing a forum for D.C. representatives to air their concerns. Eleanor Holmes Norton has recently reiterated her concerns about access to the Avenue by tourists and the disabled and about the economic impact of the closure.

- Fine Arts Commission - serves on the executive committee and has an active role in advising on design elements. Carter Brown strongly supports the curve in the Avenue and the entire Comprehensive Plan.
- D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board - is advisory only but according to Park Service guidelines, the Park Service must enter into an agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer, Hampton Cross, who is advised by the Board and at present objects to the curve on Pennsylvania Avenue in the Preferred Plan. The Park Service is now exploring what authority this body has, and whether it could hold up the plan. The Review Board's opinions could affect the National Capital Planning Commission.
- Congress - as with the Comprehensive Plan, Congress holds the purse strings.

Timetable

The Fine Arts Commission had long been concerned that improvements to the White House and President's Park were being conceived and presented in piecemeal fashion; it pushed for a comprehensive approach. In 1989, the National Park Service proposed a planning process and in 1992 Congress provided funding to begin the *Comprehensive Design Plan*. During 1993, the Park Service conducted workshops with experts and agency representatives to develop guiding principles for a 20-year vision for the site. By 1995 the Park Service released planning alternatives to the public for an extensive review and comment phase. But on May 20, 1995, Treasury closed Pennsylvania Avenue and the Park Service began studying design alternatives. In May of 1996, the Park Service released an environmental assessment and four different design plans for public comment, including the 'Preferred Plan.' In June, the NCPC tabled the *Pennsylvania Avenue Design Project*, although aesthetic improvements continued under an interim plan. Meanwhile the U.S. Department of Treasury, as the agency which took the initial action, was required by NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) to document its decision-making process and assess the impact on the environment, economy and historic preservation. This environmental assessment is expected to be released on June 2, 1997.

The most important dates pending in the timetable for the *Comprehensive Design Plan* are:

- May 30 - Executive Committee agencies' comments due.
- June 16 - Executive Committee meets to discuss implementation strategy.
- September, 1997 - Plan released for public review for 45 to 90 day period; Executive Committee addresses comments. During or after review, the Comprehensive Design Plan goes before the National Capital Planning Commission again for approval.
- Early 1998 - the Final Plan is released for a 30-day comment period. After this, and approval by NCPC, the plan can be implemented if funding is provided.

Key dates for the *Pennsylvania Avenue Design Project* are:

- June 2 - Treasury environmental assessment is expected, and released for public comment.
- July (tentative) - final Treasury environmental assessment ready.
- Fall - the National Capital Planning Commission reacts to the plan and either approves it or asks for more study.
- Fall - the D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board Advises the State Historic Preservation Officer whether or not to enter into an agreement with the National Park Service to approve the design. Its opinion does not have the force of law but is still influential. What authority it has and whether the District of Columbia needs to be a party to the agreement is being studied.
- January, 1998 - National Park Service requests funding for *Pennsylvania Avenue Design Project*

in FY1999 budget. NPS completes construction design and detailed planning in 1998 and, if funding is approved, begins construction in 1999.

Potential Role of the First Lady

You have begun to influence the *Comprehensive Design Plan* by raising some questions during the March, 1996 briefing with the National Park Service. The Executive Committee is already discussing your concerns about park safety, the timed closing of E Street, the proposed family recreation center and the relocation of the press and briefing rooms. Other concerns may be raised, but would need to be done fairly quickly, ideally before the September public review.

If you agree with the major design and improvement proposals and see this as an historic opportunity to preserve and enhance the site, you could provide leadership in the following ways:

- Raise public awareness about the needs of the site and the ways the plan addresses them by a high-visibility tour of the site, speech, and convening of interested parties.
- Emphasize the bipartisan nature of the planning by meeting with involved members of both parties and by visiting the Capitol to show interest in its historic preservation and improvement needs. (In 1981 Congress developed a master plan for the Capitol that included underground delivery and service facilities and a three-level visitors' center. Mindful of the fiscal climate, Congress has not approved funding for its own plan. Perhaps both the White House and Capitol plans could be advocated as a Millennium project and legacy the government leaves to the American people.)
- Discuss the importance of preserving and improving the White House, President's Park and Pennsylvania Avenue in your column, press interviews, op-eds and appearances.
- Hold a White House event on the plan, including a White House lecture, to build bipartisan support.

There will be many opportunities for leadership as these plans develop. First we must thoroughly understand the procedures, the risks and the possibilities of actively supporting the plans for leaving a lasting legacy.

The alternative would be to let the Park Service take the lead, offer quiet support and take an incremental approach to Congressional funding. Which actions to pursue will depend on our analysis over the next month and our assessment of whether it is possible to marshall public and Congressional support for a far-reaching plan at a time of fiscal austerity and some disillusionment about government.

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*file WH
women's
office*

**The White House
Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach**

STRATEGIC PLAN

December 12, 1996

file

The White House
Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach

Strategic Plan

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Strategic Plan

Appendices

- First Term Outreach on Women's Issues
- First Term Special Events
- President Clinton's Accomplishments for
Women and Families Packet

Strategic Plan

The White House
Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach

Strategic Plan
December 12, 1996

I. Introduction

To support the President's mission and legacy, the White House Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach (Office) will serve as a point of contact and a coordinator for the women's community, Federal agencies, and the White House staff. The Office will integrate the views of women, who are 52 percent of the population and cut across the constituencies, on relevant issues and programs.

The Office currently operates under the auspices of the White House Office of Public Liaison. It is staffed by a director (Deputy Assistant to the President) and a deputy director and utilizes collateral help from Federal program offices, interns, and volunteers.

II. First Term: Phase I

A. Mission

The White House Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach was organized in June 1995, in order to serve three primary functions:

- (1) Deliver the President's message to women throughout the country;
- (2) Mobilize women political appointees on behalf of the President; and
- (3) Provide background, input, and policy ideas to the President and the Administration which reflect the perspective of women.

B. Accomplishments

During the past 19 months, the Office has met each of these challenges:

Issues Management and Development: Initiated and drafted briefing papers and Presidential proclamations, mobilized grassroots support for the President's agenda, and represented the women's community on such issues as: choice (H.R. 1833), domestic violence, working women, women business owners, welfare reform, women's health, minimum wage, and affirmative action.

Event Planning and Implementation: Planned and held 76 special events amplifying the President's message and accomplishments for a combined audience of 13,000 attendees as well as millions of additional constituents through organizational newsletters, magazines and member updates.

Communications/Media: (1) Developed and distributed: first-ever comprehensive women's accomplishments piece (25,000), "pink card" of Administration accomplishments (6,000), *At the Table* kits (1,000), resource guides for Cabinet secretaries and speech writers, homepage (up to 200 hits daily), monthly Women's Office newsletter, issue updates. (2) Placed more than 200 newspaper articles and more than 100 radio interviews on: President's agenda on women and families, *At the Table*, and the Women's Office. (3) Trained and mobilized more than 200 women political appointees for radio interviews and public speaking. (4) Provided talking points, speeches, and other briefing material to the staffs of the four Principals.

At the Table: Conceived, implemented, monitored, and publicized *At the Table*, an innovative outreach initiative using women political appointees. The initiative has reached more than 17,000 women nationwide through 1,400 sessions including 94 national online sessions reaching 1,300 participants. Initiated President's *At the Table* covered exclusively by Family Circle magazine which reaches 26 million readers.

Appointee Outreach: Mobilized women political appointees (approximately 2,000) to educate public about President's accomplishments through monthly briefings with White House senior staff, monthly evening forums, regular distribution of White House talking points and Office newsletter, meetings at each agency and the creation of a network of agency women's liaisons.

III. Second Term: Phase II

A. Mission

The Office will continue its outreach mission from Clinton/Gore I but will have an expanded issues role in bringing the women's perspective and support to the President's key priorities: achieving educational excellence, finishing welfare reform, helping families succeed at home and at work, fighting crime, balancing the budget, passing campaign finance reform and modernizing government operations.

B. Strategy

The Office will accomplish this mission by accelerating its efforts within the Federal government, the women's community and the public at large, to identify:

- (1) Opportunities to create or support innovations that serve the President's agenda.
- (2) Obstacles that prevent or hinder the President's ability to implement his agenda.

"creating the
President's
legacy" -
"policy direction
legislative
initiatives...
policy priorities"

The Office's tools for creating the President's legacy will include identifying policy directives, legislative initiatives, and executive orders, as well as events and announcements that will enhance and fulfill the President's policy priorities and reflect the perspectives of women. The following are two examples of issues the Office has identified:

Health Care: Many major health care providers cover mastectomies only on an out-patient basis. There is a movement in the women's community and in the United States Congress to pass legislation on this issue, similar to legislation signed by the President in October preventing drive-through deliveries. The new legislation would mandate insurance coverage of at least 48 hours for a mastectomy and 24 hours for a lymph node dissection. This is a major opportunity for the President to take another step in addressing egregious problems for women in the current health care system. The Office plans to propose that the President support this legislation with a letter to Congress, a radio address, an event, and in the State of the Union Address, the Inaugural Address and other public speeches.

Welfare Reform and Literacy: Statistics show that the women who are on welfare for five or more years are likely to have substantial literacy problems. Literacy programs reach only a fraction of women in need of these services because of inadequate funding. For instance, tens of thousands of women, including teenage mothers, are on waiting lists all over the country to participate in adult education programs. Many young mothers decide to enter a literacy or Graduate Equivalency Diploma (GED) program when they recognize that literacy is the key to economic self-sufficiency through either employment or entrepreneurship. In order to ensure that literacy programs, like other welfare support systems, can be effectively used by recipients, the Office will work with the National Institute for Literacy to identify solutions to problems such as transportation and child care. The Office could support a Health and Human Services initiative to urge states to include literacy in their statutory definitions of "vocational educational training" through briefings, an event, and an interagency public education effort.

C. Structure and Implementation

The organization for the White House Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach will be structured around the three issue areas most critical to women and families.

- (1) Economic equity and empowerment
- (2) Health security
- (3) Personal and public safety

Melanne Verveer

Potential
complex w

DPC
Women's Council
OFL

- What is this council idea?
within the WH? How does it work?
- Issue people - coordinators -
why would someone go there to
work on these policies?
- Task forces sound like
an open-ended over-reaching
way to grab + confuse issues

These three issue areas provide a context through which the Office can both effectively address the President's second term priorities and serve women constituents in a consistent, bipartisan, and effective manner.

Staffing: The Administration will be served best by the following Office structure (see accompanying chart):

- Director, White House Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach
- Deputy Director
- Constituency Outreach and Issues Coordinators for:
 - (1) Economic Equity and Empowerment,
 - (2) Health Security,
 - (3) Personal and Public Safety. (Duties of coordinators would include serving as liaisons to the relevant agencies, constituency development and outreach, issue development, and program implementation and monitoring).
- Base Operations includes staff persons for:
 - (1) Communications/Media
 - (2) Events
 - (3) At the Table
 - (4) Office Manager
- Executive Assistant/Scheduler to the Director

White House Collaboration: The Office will establish a council within the Executive Office of the President to facilitate communication among the White House staff regarding the perspective and priorities of women.

Public-Private Partnerships: The Office will gather input from women leaders and citizens through task forces and *At the Tables* which will address each of the three critical issue areas above.

Resources needed:

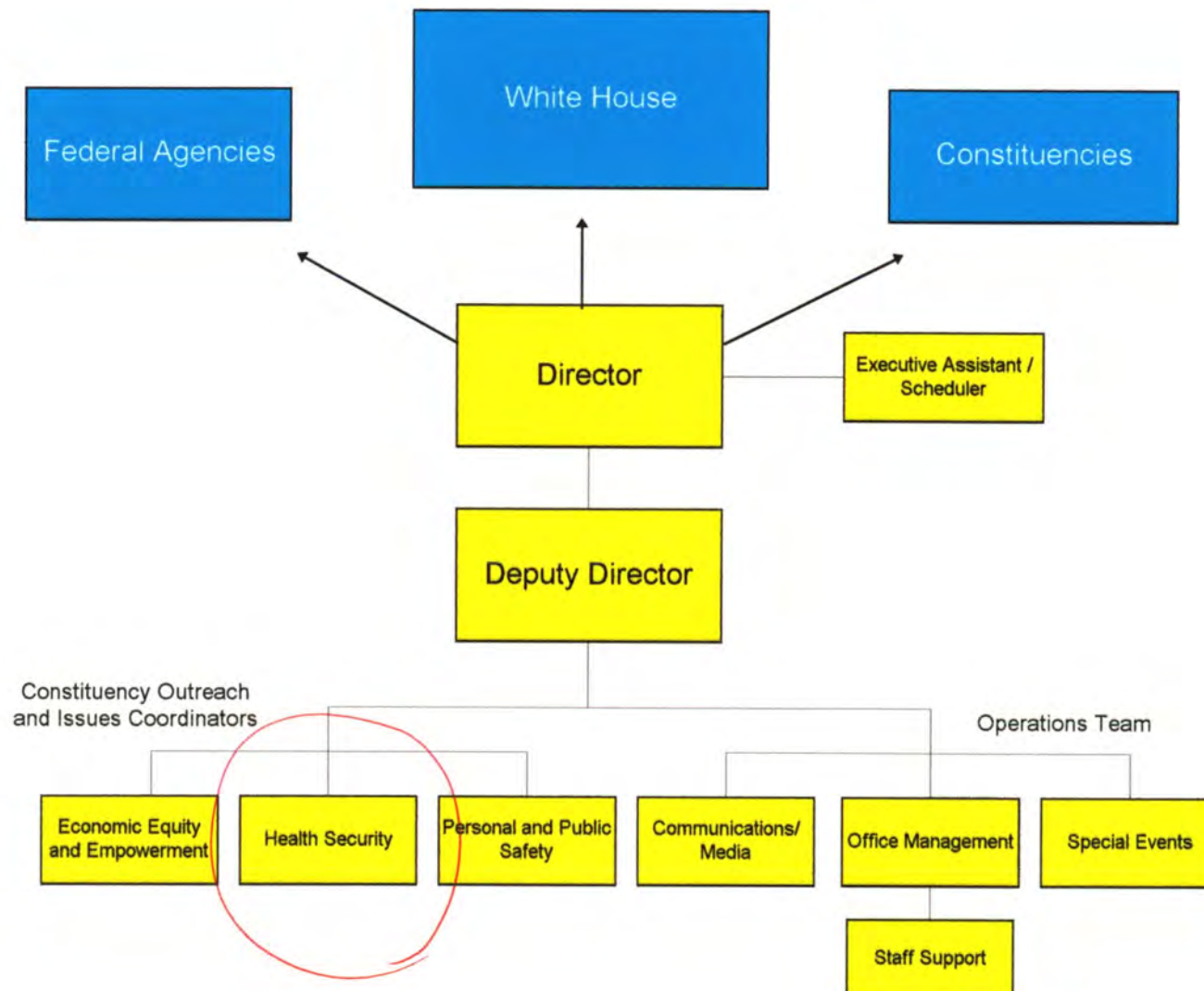
- o Five additional White House positions
- o Three interagency representatives
- o Sufficient technology resources

IV. Conclusion

The next 50 months will shape the next 50 years and beyond. As President Clinton's first term demonstrated, when women thrive, families and communities thrive, and the entire nation benefits. As our contribution to the President's second term and legacy, we hope this strategic plan will take our democracy one step farther. This is a historic opportunity to give women a stronger voice and greater representation in their government as our nation enters the 21st Century.

The White House Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach

Second Term Structural Proposal



First Term Outreach on Women's Issues

FIRST TERM OUTREACH ON WOMEN'S ISSUES

The Women's Office has played a central role in promoting, expanding, and strengthening the President's agenda on women and families.

- o Choice**
 - Organized strategy for President's veto signing on late term abortion (HR 1833)
 - Gathered hundreds of letters of support and positive op-eds for the President's veto
 - Garnered support for the President's position on omnibus budget items that negatively impacted reproductive choice (e.g., Foreign Ops - Mexico City)
- o Domestic Violence**
 - Announced National Domestic Violence Hotline with Presidential event (2/96)
 - Spearheaded President's directive on Domestic Violence & Welfare (see welfare reform) (9/96)
 - Identified issue and collaborated with White House on Brady Bill extension on domestic violence (8/96)
 - Organized President's 1995 Domestic Violence Awareness Month event (10/95)
 - Organized President's signing of anti-stalking bill (9/96)
 - Tracked legislation and increased awareness on Carjacking (to redefine rape as a serious crime) on Rohypnol (the date rape drug) and on battered immigrant women
- o Welfare Reform**
 - Mitigated women's community's objections to the entire bill and worked closely with Secretary Shalala to address conference version of Wellstone domestic violence amendment by drafting Presidential directive on domestic violence
 - Created opportunities for women leaders to express their concerns on reform to Vice President and Chief of Staff
 - Communicated President's position to women leaders
- o Women Business Owners**
 - Released comprehensive report on women business owners with Oval Office event (1/96) and luncheon address by the First Lady
 - Collaborated with National Women's Business Council and SBA to hold first-ever national women's economic summit and coordinated White House participation (5/96)
 - Initiated and contributed to major women's business rally in Ypsilanti, Michigan, featuring two access to capital announcements that the Office had identified and advocated for (10/96)

- o **Working Women**
 - Proposed and wrote the first-ever Presidential Proclamation on pay equity and organized the first White House celebration of pay equity with Vice President for women, labor union and civil rights leaders (4/96)
 - Worked on Education Department's sexual harassment guidelines for university employees
 - Organized a series of press opportunities/roundtable discussions with working women for the First Lady and Mrs. Gore
- o **Women's Health**
 - Tracked legislation impacting women and families
 - Gathered support from women leaders for announcements on Kennedy-Kassebaum, 48-hour hospital stay for new mothers, health advisory commission, FMLA expansion
 - Represented women's concerns in pushing forward RU486, the abortion drug in the President's policy and FDA process
 - Spearheaded and organized Rose Garden event announcing increased funding for breast cancer and other cancer initiatives
- o **Minimum Wage**
 - Coordinated grassroots support among women's groups for President's proposal
 - Assisted in bill signing event
- o **Affirmative Action**
 - Represented women's concerns with political and policy staff
 - Garnered support among women leaders for President's announcement (9/95)

← "gathered support
for" 70ms-sponsored
legislation is no
launchpad for an
issues-focused staff

First Term Special Events

These events are all fine
but go nowhere - but maybe
that's OK. The trouble is, at
some point someone is going to ask
where all the At The Table info
goes to. ~~Instructed~~

There is value in giving
appointees + NGOs facetime
w/ WH folks. Leave it at
that.

First Term Special Events
Sponsored by
The Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach

TOTAL EVENTS: 76
TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDEES: 12,964
FROM JUNE, 1995 TO DECEMBER, 1996

Revised: 12/12/96 (SS)

<u>EVENT DATE</u>	<u>EVENT DESCRIPTION/ATTENDEES</u>	<u># ATTENDED</u>
6-9/95	First Lady's series of 4 roundtables with working women (open press).	48 (12 each)
8/1/95	FMLA Anniversary roundtables with working women and Janet Reno and Maria Echaveste (open press).	12
9/6/95	Policy meeting with women leaders and Carol Rasco and Alexis Herman (open press).	15
9/20/95	Vice President's roundtable with women leaders in Albuquerque, NM.	50
9/21/95	Vice President's roundtable with women leaders in San Francisco, CA.	50
10/2/95	President's Domestic Violence event (open press), and follow-up discussion with battered women in the Oval Office.	150
10/5/95	Budget Briefing for senior women appointees with Laura Tyson.	25
10/13/95	Mrs. Gore's roundtable with women national labor union leaders.	50
10/23/95	Roundtable with working women and Cong. Barney Frank (open press).	20
10/24/95	Briefing for women leaders on the Republican budget cuts.	50

12/13/95	Communications Briefing for women appointees with Don Baer, Evelyn S. Lieberman and Tony Lake.	150
12/13/95	President's meeting with women leaders.	17
12/15/95	Women's Office Open House and Holiday Party for women leaders and appointees.	200
1/7/95	Briefing on Post-Beijing for women leaders with Secretary Donna Shalala, Madeleine Kunin and Geraldine Ferraro.	??
1/22/96	The President's State of the Union "Watch Party" at the Dept. of the Treasury for women appointees and advocates.	250
1/29/96	Release of Women's Business Owner's Report with the President in the Oval Office (open press); Women Business owners.	20
1/29/96	Women Business Owners Luncheon with the First Lady ; Women Business Owners nationwide, SBA and Administration officials, and other invited guests.	90
2/96	Meeting with Marion Wright Edelman and women leaders and appointees on welfare reform.	150
2/9/96	Celebration of African American History Month Luncheon with Secretary Ron Brown and Alexis Herman; African American women civil and political leaders and senior women in the Administration.	90
3/8/96	Meeting with women leaders and the Vice President in Los Angeles.	40
3/13/96	Leadership America breakfast, At the Tables and panel discussion for women leaders and senior appointees.	120

3/18/96	Signing of the Women's History Month Proclamation with the President, the Vice President , Supreme Court Justices O'Connor and Ginsburg, and other distinguished guests.	50
3/15/96	Gloria Steinem Event at the Dept. of Commerce; Political appointees, representatives from women's groups, and other guests.	900
3/26/96	Women Making History Luncheon; Senior Women Appointees and invited guests.	84
4/10/96	The President's signing of the HR.1833 veto in the Oval Office.	30
4/17/96	Mrs. Gore's roundtable discussion with working women (open press).	20
4/18/96	Pay Equity Day Celebration -- first-ever Proclamation -- with the Vice President ; Representatives from appropriate outside groups and the private sector interested in this issue.	90
4/25/96	Take Our Daughters to Work Day "At the Tables" with Doris Matsui and Carolyn Curiel (and a surprise visit from "Socks" the First Cat); Daughters of White House employees.	50
5/2/96	Deborah Tannen Event at the Dept. of Commerce; Political appointees, representatives from women's groups and the private sector, and other guests.	400
5/6/96	Mrs. Gore's roundtable discussion with working women (open press).	15
5/7/96	National Breast Cancer Coalition's Board member's Photo Op with the President , and Panel Discussion with the First Lady and Susan Blumenthal, Robert Black, Clara Caldwell, Bettye Green and Fran Visco; NBCC Board members, Political appointees, representatives from women's groups, industry, the private sector, and other guests.	180

5/20/96	9 to 5, National Working Women Association, Briefing and Panel Presentation with the Vice President , Maria Echaveste and Ida Castro; Association members and invited guests.	150
5/21/96	At the Table Briefing for African American Women Appointees with Mayor Bill Campbell, Alexis Herman and Cheryl Mills.	252
5/22/96	Women in Science and Technology event at the Dept. of Energy with Dr. Mae Jemison and Secretary Hazel O'Leary; Political appointees, representatives from women's groups and the private sector, and other guests.	280
5/22/96	Briefing for Edward Jones with Ellen Seidman and John D. Hawke, Jr.; Associates from Edward Jones (investment and brokerage services).	24
5/28/96	National Summit of Women Business Owners in Chicago (the first-ever) sponsored by the National Women's Business Council, Inc, with Laura Tyson, Carol Rasco and Alexis Herman; Women entrepreneurs nationwide.	250
5/31/96	Celebrating the Empowerment of Women Luncheon with Alexis Herman and Secretary Donna Shalala; Ethnic women from European and Mediterranean heritage, and senior women appointees.	80
6/3/96	Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of USDA's School Lunch program with children with Mrs. Gore , and a White House tour; Children and parent representatives from the program.	30
6/4/96	Reception honoring SBA's Women Small Business Week Winners and Advocates with Evelyn S. Lieberman; Women business owners nationwide, senior women appointees (especially representing SBA), and other invited guests.	70

6/12/96	NAFE Briefing; Board members of the National Association of Female Executives nationwide.	12
6/18/96	Celebrating Women in Health Luncheon with Susan Blumenthal and CBS' Paula Zahn; Women's health professionals inside and outside the Federal government, senior women appointees, and other invited guests.	96
6/19/96	Women Political Appointees Briefing with Alexis Herman, Carol Rasco and Nancy Ann Min.	202
6/19/96	Welfare Reform Meeting with women leaders and Leon Panetta, Carol Rasco, and Alexis Herman; Representatives from appropriate outside groups and inside the government affected by this issue.	17
6/20/96	EMILY'S List Briefing with the President , Doug Sosnick and Evelyn S. Lieberman; Board members and major donors nationwide.	11
6/24/96	New Majority Briefing; Leadership of the New Majority.	6
6/25/96	Breakfast Briefing for the American Association of University Women with the Vice President , AAUW's Anne Bryant and Secretary Donna Shalala; AAUW's leadership and Board members, senior women in the Administration, and other invited guests.	103
6/27/96	Women in Government Briefing with Susan Blumenthal and Chris Jennings, and White House Tour; Women legislators nationwide and other invited guests.	62

6/28/96	Panel Presentation for the National Women's Political Caucus with Evelyn S. Lieberman, Lucia Wyman, Madeleine Kunin Carol Rasco, Elaine Kamarck, Lauri Fitz-Pegado and Frankee Greenberg; NWPC leadership, Board members, political appointees, and other invited guests.	209
7/18/96	Women's Transportation Seminar Reception with Jolene Molitoris, Liucija Garliauskas, Klaus Helmut Schreiter, Elaine Kamarck and Janet Murguia; Representatives from the WTS, senior women appointees (especially from the Dept. of Transportation), and other invited guests.	94
7/19/96	Hispanic Women Appointees Briefing with Cheryl Mills, Suzanna Valdez, Carmen Lomellin, Janet Murguia, Marqarita Roque, Ida Castro and Girls Incorporated's Regina Montoya.	75
7/21/96	At The Table with the President in Denver, CO; Local civic and political women leaders (open press).	16
7/29/96	Eddie Bernice Johnson and Texas Women Leaders Reception with the Vice President , Cong. Eddie Bernice Johnson, Alexis Herman, Janet Murguia and Alice Rivlin, and White House tour; Congresswoman Johnson's key women leaders from Texas and senior women in the White House.	37
7/30/96	National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Club Briefing with Ben Johnson, Isabelle Pinzler, Rene Redwood and Jacqueline Woods; Leadership of the club.	31
8/7/96	Disabled People International Briefing with Lynn Hogan, Diana Fortuna and Nancy Dunham; Leadership of international organization.	8

8/14/96	USIA's International Visitor's Briefing; Representatives from South Africa and White House women appointees.	30
8/19/96	Welfare Reform discussion with women leaders and Alexis Herman.	25
8/27/96	Welfare Reform Meeting with women leaders and Secretary Donna Shalala in Chicago.	10
9/5/96	General Federation of Women's Clubs Panel Presentation with GFWC's Faye Dissinger, Susan Blumenthal, Ginger Lew, Ann Stock, Carolyn Staley, Jacqueline Woods and Janet Murguia; Leadership and members of the GFWC, senior women in the Administration, representatives from outside women's groups, and other invited groups.	220
9/10/96	Women's Business Network Reception with WBN's Edie Fraser, Evelyn S. Lieberman and Cheri Carter; Top 12 women's organizations selected from the top 200 nationwide, senior women in the Administration (especially SBA and White House), other invited guests.	125
9/17/96	Women's College Coalition Breakfast and At the Tables with Evelyn S. Lieberman, Carolyn Curiel, Ann Stock, Elaine Kamarck and Maggie Williams; Women's college presidents, student leaders, and senior women in the Administration.	100
9/20/96	Agency Liaisons and Kitchen Cabinet Briefing.	57
9/23/96	Signing of the Anti-Stalking Bill by the President in the Oval Office (open press).	5
9/26/96	Women Political Appointees Briefing with Alexis Herman, Linda Tarr-Whalen, Gene Sperling, Evelyn S. Lieberman and Secretary Donna Shalala.	85

10/3/96	Release of Executive Order and Proclamation on Domestic Violence and Welfare Reform.	15
10/3/96	Announcement of the Gun Ban on Domestic Violence Offenders by the President in the Rose Garden (open press); Variety of constituents affected by domestic violence.	200
10/8/96	Forum of Executive Women Reception with the Forum's Emma Chappell, Alexis Herman, Joan Parrott-Fonseca, and Secretary's Hazel O'Leary and Donna Shalala, and White House Tour; Philadelphia's leading women in business, senior women in the Administration, other invited guests.	98
10/9/96	Lancaster, PA Bar Association Women Lawyer's Section White House Tour.	35
10/23/96	American Physical Therapy Association's Luncheon Celebrating Women and Young Girls in Physical Fitness and Sports with APTA's Marilyn Moffat, Dr. Audrey Manley, Tom McMillen and Joyce Luncher; APTA's leadership and members, representatives from health organizations in the private sector, senior women in the Administration (especially the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports), and other guests.	80
10/27/96	Breast Cancer and Cancer Survivorship Event with the President , Susan Blumenthal, Richard Klausner and Stephan Joseph (open press); Key women leaders from the private sector and inside government, and other special guests.	100

10/30/96	Women's Business Owners event with the President in Ypsylanti, MI (open press); Women entrepreneurs and supporters of the President, along with Sen. Carl Levin and Cong. Lynn Rivers.	6,000
11/11/96	Women Leaders Meeting with the Vice President .	8
11/25/96	Strategic Planning Session with Women Leaders and Senior Women Appointees with the Vice President and Bob Nash; Key women leaders representing women's organizations and senior women in the Administration.	120
12/5/96	Event Celebrating Women World Leaders with Ambassador Swanee Hunt, Laura Liswood and Theresa Loar; Political appointees, representatives from women's groups, and other guests interested in international issues.	120

President Clinton's Accomplishments
for Women and Families Packet



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 1996

This book was a mess before
heavy editing & re-editing
outside of the Womens Office

It is time for us to recognize a simple but profound truth: by improving the lives of American women, we are making a vital investment in America's future. By investing in women, we enable them to reach their fullest potential as individuals and as members of our society. When women thrive, their families thrive. When families thrive, communities flourish, and our nation reaps the benefits.

We must value the contributions women make in every aspect of life: in the home, on the job, in their communities, as mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, learners, caregivers, workers, citizens, and leaders. Today, 58 million American women are in the work force, comprising half of all workers. Almost every woman will work for pay sometime during her life. It isn't easy. Women still make only 72 percent of what men make in comparable jobs. Each day, women working outside the home must balance job responsibilities with family responsibilities. They struggle to arrange and pay for quality child care. They must be effective on the job and still find time to help their children with homework, to attend parent-teacher meetings, to take their children to doctors' appointments and school events. We must pursue policies that help women to be successful in the workplace and in the home.

My Administration is committed to helping women achieve that success, and the proof of our commitment is found on the following pages. We have initiated strong, practical measures to improve women's economic and educational opportunities, to provide quality health and child care, to prevent violence on the streets and at home, and to make sure that women's voices are heard at every level of our government. The unprecedented number of women I have appointed to my Cabinet and to positions of leadership throughout the federal government reflects my belief that women should be full partners in decisionmaking.

But we must do more. We have a historic opportunity -- and a solemn responsibility -- to lead the world in our efforts to better the lives of women. At the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, the First Lady joined tens of thousands of women from around the globe in addressing issues vital to American women and families -- personal and economic security, access to education, health care, jobs, and credit, and the chance for every boy and girl to live up to his or her potential. My Administration is working hard to address these concerns.

I ask you to join me in our work to improve the lives of women and families in our nation and around the world. The challenges are great, but the rewards are even greater for us all.

Rita Clinton

Helpful Clinton Administration Resource Numbers for Women and Families

Business

- (202)-205-6673 President's Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise (Call for information and assistance on women entrepreneurial issues).
- 1-800-827-5335 Department of Labor Women's Bureau Clearinghouse (Call for information on women's legal rights in the workplace).
- (202) 219-6611 Department of Labor Women's Bureau, general office (Call for information concerning economic and international issues).
- (202) 205-6673 U.S. Small Business Administration Office of Women's Business Ownership (specifically created to help women entrepreneurs).
- 1-800-8-ASK-SBA U. S. Small Business Administration (Call for information on managing and financing a woman-owned small business).
- 1-800-532-1169 Department of Transportation Short-Term Lending Program (Call for an application for a short-term loan, favorable to women in small businesses).
- (202) 512-1800 Working Women Count! A Report to the Nation, Government Printing Office, Publication #029-002-0082 (Call for a copy of the survey results).
- 1-800-669-4000 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Call to report sexual discrimination or harassment).
- (202) 219-9475 Office of Federal Contract Compliance (Call to report sexual discrimination in any company which contracts with the federal government).
- 1-800-616-2242 Department of Health and Human Services, National Child Care Information Center (Call for information concerning child care and other work and family issues).
- (202) 616-8894 Violence Against Women Office in the Justice Department (Call for help and information concerning domestic violence).

Education

- 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243) Department of Education, Federal Student Loan Aid Information Center (Call regarding information about and Applications for student loans).
- 1-800-251-7236 National School to Work Program, Learning and Information Center (Call for information about implementing a School-to-Work program in your area). Help students make the connection between schoolwork and career.
- (202) 606-5000 Corporation for National Service, AmeriCorps Program (Call for information about AmeriCorps, a program which loans money to students in return for community service).
- (202) 260-1856 Department of Education, Office for Safe and Drug-Free Schools (Call for information regarding federal programs addressing violence and drugs in public schools).
- 1-800-USA-LEARN (1-800-872-5327), Department of Education, Information Resource Center (Call for information about and referral to any Department of Education Program, including Goals 2000: Educate America Program).
- (202) 205-5463 Department of Education Bilingual Education and Minority Affairs (Call for information about bilingual education programs).
- (202) 205-8572 Department of Health and Human Services, Head Start (Call for information about Head Start, a pre-school program for underprivileged children).
- (202) 260-2670 Department of Education, Women's Educational Equity Act Program (Call for funding for agencies and organizations which implement programs to promote educational equality for women and girls).
- (202) 514-4092 Department of Justice, Educational Opportunity Section (Call for information about federal statutes concerning discrimination in schools).

Health

- 1-800-799-SAFE National Domestic Violence Hotline (Call for information on domestic violence, emergency shelters, legal advocacy, assistance programs, social services, and batterers' programs).
- (202) 690-7650 Public Health Service, Office on Women's Health (Call for general information on resources, services and education on women's health programs in the federal government).
- (301) 594-4000 Public Health Service, Office of Population Affairs (Call for referral to regional federally funded family planning clinics).
- (301) 402-1770 Office of Research on Women's Health, National Institutes of Health (Call for information about women's health research at the National Institutes of Health).
- (301) 827-0350 Office of Women's Health, Food and Drug Administration (Call for FDA policies and regulations concerning women's inclusion in clinical trials and research).
- 1-800-677-1116 Eldercare Locator, Funded by the Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Aging (Call for assistance for elder persons and caregivers).
- 1-800-729-6686 National Clearinghouse on Alcohol and Drug Information, Department of Health and Human Services, Center on Substance Abuse Prevention (Call for information on drug and alcohol abuse).
- 1-800-421-4211 National Institute of Mental Health Depression (Call for information on depression).
- 1-800-54-WOMEN Women's Health Initiative, National Institutes of Health (Call to sign up for a study on preventing heart and lung disease in women ages 50-79).
- 1-800-4-CANCER Cancer Information Service, National Cancer Institute (Call for information about cancer and for referral to an FDA approved mammography center in your area).
- 1-800-458-5231 AIDS Clearinghouse, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Call for information about AIDS and referral to research and medical services).

Children and Youth

- (202) 219-8412 Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, Family and Medical Leave Team (Call to find out your rights under the Family and Medical Leave Act).
- (202) 690-6782 Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau (Call for referrals to local, federally funded child care centers, along with information about national child care policy).
- (202) 205-8821 Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau (Call for information about federally funded youth programs).
- (202) 606-5000 Corporation for National Service, Learn and Serve America (Call to apply for grants given to community and school-based programs which enable children K-12 to help alleviate local social problems).
- (301) 496-3454 Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (Call for biomedical information on children's disorders and health, as well as preventative medicine).
- (703) 385-7565 National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect (Call for information about child abuse and neglect).
- (202) 647-2688 Department of State, Office of Children's Issues (Call for information about international child adoption).
- (202) 401-9373 Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement (Call for information on child support enforcement).

Supporting Women and Families

President Clinton's Accomplishments and Agenda

"...Until all women have an equal opportunity to develop their full potential and to make contributions that are accepted and welcomed by our society, our freedom as a nation will be incomplete."

President Clinton

Women's Equality Day, 1995, Proclamation

WHAT'S INSIDE

Message From President Clinton

Fact Sheets:

- I. Expanding Economic Opportunities for America's Families
- II. Making Our Homes and Communities Safer
- III. Investing in Education and Training for Our Families
- IV. Expanding Access to Quality Health Care
- V. Promoting Reproductive Health Services for Women
- VI. Caring for Our Children
- VII. Generating Business and Economic Opportunities for Women
- VIII. Supporting Women as Partners in Decision Making

And Other Resource Materials

"The United States is now a leader in the battle for the rights of women and we intend to see, in this Administration, that in that battle, there is no going back. We intend to win that battle."

*Vice President Gore
June 22, 1995*

"We are here to find common ground so that we may help bring new dignity and respect to women and girls all over the world and in so doing, bring new strength and stability to families as well."

*First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
United Nations Fourth World
Conference on Women
Beijing, September 5, 1995*

Fact Sheet I

Expanding Economic Opportunities for America's Families

"...We need a united front for treating women all over the world with dignity and respect and giving them opportunities in the family and education and in the workplace."

President Clinton

Jackson, Wyoming, August 26, 1995

More than half of low-wage workers are mothers.

Delivered the Family and Medical Leave Act

The first bill President Clinton signed after taking office, the Family and Medical Leave Act, allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for an infant, spouse, or ailing loved one without losing their jobs. Women and men are no longer forced to choose between their families and jobs.

Expanded Earned Income Tax Credit Making Work Pay

The President has expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit as a first step toward ensuring that no child of full-time working parents will have to live in poverty. The expansion gives a tax cut to more than 15 million working families.

Committed to Increasing the Minimum Wage

The President has proposed increasing the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 over two years, through two 45-cent increases. For a full-time, year-round worker at minimum wage, a 90-cent increase would raise yearly income by \$1,800 as much as the average family spends on groceries over seven months. Two-thirds of minimum wage workers are women.

Improved Access to Child Care

The Clinton Administration has launched initiatives to make child care more affordable and accessible and has encouraged employers to address this need. The Administration has increased investments in child care and established a Child Care Bureau to streamline federal child care programs. (The Child Care Information Center: 1-800-616-2242.) The Clinton Administration has also initiated a Healthy Child Care Campaign to increase access to preventative health services for children in child care and to ensure safe child care environments. In addition, the Administration has increased child care availability for military families by providing additional funds for before and after school programs and to expand family child care.

Strengthened Equal Opportunity for All

After an extensive review of laws and regulations, the President reaffirmed his Administration's support for affirmative action as a tool to expand economic and educational opportunity. He believes that affirmative action must be designed to sustain and support our ideals of personal responsibility and merit.

Strengthened Enforcement of Child Support

Many families—particularly those headed by women—are forced into economic crisis and poverty when a non-custodial parent fails to pay child support. From 1992 to 1994, there has been an increase in child support collec-

tions of more than 20 percent—from \$8 billion to a record of nearly \$10 billion. The President's child support plan, a part of his welfare reform legislation, would double child support collections by the year 2000. By executive order, federal agencies have been directed to cooperate with state efforts to identify and locate absent parents.

Promoting Work for Low-Income Families

The Clinton Administration has approved 49 welfare reform demonstrations in 35 states, more than the two previous administrations combined. The Clinton Administration waivers are based on the President's vision for welfare reform: work responsibility and a steadfast commitment to the well-being of children and families.

Fact Sheet II

Making Our Homes and Communities Safer

"If children aren't safe in their homes, if college women aren't safe in their dorms, if mothers can't raise their children in safety, then the American Dream will never be real for them..."

President Clinton
March 21, 1995

In a typical year, more than 4.5 million American women 12 years or older are victims of a threatened or attempted violent crime.

Initiated Programs to Combat Violence Against Women

The Violence Against Women Act, part of the President's crime bill, takes a comprehensive approach to combating violence against women. The law will help improve the responses by the police and the courts to domestic violence crimes, enhance lighting in public places, force sex offenders to pay restitution, increase funding to battered women's shelters and ensure that a "stay away" order obtained against an abuser will no longer stop at the state line. In addition, the Administration has: created the Violence Against Women Office in the Department of Justice to lead a national effort to combine tough new federal laws with help for states and localities; created a national domestic violence hotline to help ensure that battered women and their families have access to help at all times; and funded projects linking organizations working to combat domestic violence with aging agencies, an effort aimed specifically at protecting older women against domestic violence.

Signed the Brady Bill and Assault Weapons Ban

The Brady law works to keep handguns out of the reach of criminals including individuals under restraining orders for domestic threats. The law: A five-day waiting period and background check. The assault weapons ban outlaws the 19 deadliest assault weapons and their copies.

Signed Three-Strikes-and-Out Law

This law puts criminals behind bars for good if they commit three violent crimes.

Supported Notifying Communities about Release of Sex Offenders

This new law requires appropriate community notification when serious sex offenders have been released.

Introduced Operation Safe Home to Fight Crime in Public Housing

To combat crime in public and assisted housing, the Administration launched an aggressive interagency effort for a more effective Operation Safe Home Program. In one year, more than 3,000 criminals were arrested and \$1.5 million in drugs were seized.

Supported the Family Preservation and Support Act

The Clinton Administration won bipartisan support for this act—the first federal investment in child welfare protection in more than a decade. With federal help and support, states have been able to use these resources flexibly and creatively to strengthen families and reduce child abuse.

Fact Sheet III

Investing in Education and Training for Our Families

"Let's give our children a future. Let us take away their guns and give them books."

*President Clinton
January 24, 1995*

The typical college graduate earns 74 percent more than a worker with a high school degree.

Expanded Student Loans

The Student Loan Reform Act, which includes the President's Direct Lending Program, lowers interest rates for students and allows for flexible income contingent repayment plans. The act also saves taxpayers billions of dollars.

Promoted National Service and Educational Opportunity

President Clinton created AmeriCorps so young people can serve their communities—teaching, caring for the sick, making the streets safer—while earning money toward their education. Already, 20,000 American women and men serve in AmeriCorps.

Enhanced School-to-Work Opportunities

With bipartisan support, President Clinton signed into law the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, the most important national program ever to provide apprenticeships for students who don't go on to college. School-to-Work helps all young people—including the 70 percent who don't get four-year degrees—to get the education they need to obtain good jobs.

Advanced Improved Standards for Education

This legislation sets world class education standards in areas of math and science and provides voluntary assistance to states and communities to implement education reform. In addition, the President supported the Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act which helps to improve basic and advanced skills for low-income students.

Expanded Head Start

President Clinton has expanded Head Start services while improving the program's quality and making it more responsive to the needs of local communities. The President's increase in funding for Head Start will allow 50,000 more children to take advantage of the program by the year 2002. The Administration has also launched an innovative program to give infants and toddlers an Early Head Start.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools

This President-supported program expands security and violence prevention in schools across the nation by teaching students the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse and teaching them alternatives to violence.

Expanding Lifelong Learning

The President has proposed a "G.I. Bill of Rights for Workers" to reform job training programs and put resources and information directly into workers' hands. Lifelong Learning is critical for our workers to compete successfully in the new global marketplace.

Fact Sheet IV

Expanding Access to Quality Health Care

Our families will never be secure, our businesses will never be strong, and our government will never again be fully solvent until we tackle the health care crisis."

*President Clinton
February 17, 1995*

*Every three minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer.
Every 12 minutes another woman dies from the disease.*

Leading the Fight for Health Care Security for All Americans

President Clinton believes that every American should have access to quality health care and is committed to achieving this important goal.

Strengthening Medicare and Medicaid

President Clinton believes that health care for women, children and older citizens must not be diminished. He is fighting massive congressional cuts of Medicare and Medicaid, which serve approximately 20 million women. For older women, Medicaid is the largest insurer of long-term care, covering more than two-thirds of nursing home residents, the vast majority of them women. President Clinton is also a strong supporter of Medicaid nursing home quality standards, helping to assure nursing home residents a safe and healthy environment.

Redressing Inadequacies in Clinical Research

Historically, clinical research has concentrated primarily on men. Under President Clinton, this inequity has been corrected. The largest clinical study ever conducted—a study of diseases affecting older women is now underway. The President signed legislation requiring that women and minorities be included in all clinical research supported by the National Institutes of Health, and the Food and Drug Administration has issued guidelines to encourage the participation of women in all phases of clinical drug development.

Focusing on Breast Cancer Research

The lifetime risk of developing breast cancer has risen from 1 in 20 to 1 in 8 in just 20 years. Funding for breast cancer research and programs has increased from approximately \$90 million in 1990 to \$600 million today. The funds span Health and Human Services and other federal agencies, including the Department of Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency. A project has begun to explore how our national investment in defense, space and other imaging-related fields may provide new technological approaches to improve the early detection of breast cancer. In 1993, the Clinton Administration convened a conference to formulate a comprehensive and coherent action plan to improve detection and treatment of breast cancer. By implementing the Mammography Quality Standards Act, the Administration has put into place comprehensive standards that ensure the quality of mammograms and the more than 10,000 mammography facilities in the U.S.

Offering Free or Low-Cost Mammography Screening to Those in Need

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program offers free or low-cost mammography screening to uninsured, low-income, elderly, minority and Native American women in 35 individual states and nine tribal organizations. More than 700,000 have been screened through May, 1995.

Researching Environmental Factors and Breast Cancer

The National Cancer Institute has funded several grants to investigate the effect of environmental and other risks contributing to the high incidence of breast cancer. The Public Health Service's Office on Women's Health has established a federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Environment and Women's Health that is focusing on how home, work and atmospheric pollutants, exogenous hormones and other environmental factors may contribute to the risk of breast cancer and other disorders.

Substantially Increasing Our Commitment to AIDS Funding

AIDS cases are increasing at a faster rate among women than men, and the Clinton Administration has increased resources to reach women affected by HIV/AIDS. The National Institutes of Health, which created a Women's Interagency HIV Study to identify the nature and rate of HIV disease progression in women, is requiring that women and members of minority groups be included in all National Institutes of Health-supported biomedical and behavioral research involving human subjects and has initiated a major research effort to develop female-controlled barrier methods, including vaginal compounds, to prevent HIV transmission.

Caring for Women Veterans

A series of Veterans Administration health-care initiatives has been implemented under President Clinton. The Veterans Administration has established four comprehensive health centers, four stress-disorder treatment teams, and hired many counselors to treat the after-effects of sexual harassment and assault.

Established Key New Positions and Offices for Women's Health

In addition to establishing the office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health in the Department of Health and Human Services, the President has signed legislation to mandate the establishment of the Office of Research on Women's Health at the National Institutes of Health, the Office for Women's Services at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and has established other offices of women's health throughout Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Food and Drug Administration.

Researching Health of Older Women

Under President Clinton, the National Institutes of Health is implementing the Women's Health Initiative, a 15-year prevention study of the health of post menopausal women. With three study components that will involve 160,000 women, the Women's Health Initiative is the largest clinical study ever undertaken in the U.S. The initiative is examining the major causes of death, disability and impaired quality of life: heart disease, cancer—especially breast and colorectal cancer—and osteoporosis. Within the next 10 years, the initiative will provide guidance on the role of diet, the risks and benefits of hormone replacement therapy, Vitamin D and calcium replacements, and changing unhealthy habits to prevent these diseases.

Responding to the Needs of Older Women

President Clinton established an initiative at the Department of Health and Human Services, spearheaded by the Assistant Secretary for Aging, to bring focus to issues affecting older women and their families at the grassroots level through education, technical assistance and advocacy. The major areas of focus for this effort include income security, health, care giving, housing and prevention of crime violence. The centerpiece of the initiative is the National Policy and Resource Center on Women and Aging, designed to serve as a focal point for coordinating efforts to facilitate the initiative's goals.

Fact Sheet V

Promoting Reproductive Health Services for Women

"Certain choices are too personal for politics."

President Clinton and Vice President Gore

The President is committed to ensuring that all women have access to reproductive health and family planning services, that all women are able to determine the number and spacing of their children, and that abortion is safe, legal and rare.

Reversed the Gag Rule

During his first week in office, President Clinton reversed the previous administration's attempts to prevent federally funded family planning clinics from providing full information on options for resolving unintended pregnancies.

Supports Reproductive Health and Family Planning

Under President Clinton, the annual budget for the Title X Family Planning Program has increased from \$173.4 million to \$193.3 million. This program is the primary federal mechanism for direct provision of reproductive health and family planning services to low-income women. It is estimated that subsidized family planning services, such as those provided through Title X, prevent more than 1 million unintended pregnancies and 500,000 abortions each year. In 1994, at the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, the United States agreed with more than 150 nations to promote reproductive health for all women and to address the threat to women's health from unsafe abortions.

Establishing Clinic Safety

President Clinton signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act to fight the escalating violence against women and doctors at women's health clinics.

Moved Forward with Reproductive Research

President Clinton ordered that the ban on mifepristone, a drug that terminates pregnancy without surgery, be revisited. Currently, the drug is undergoing clinical trials in the U.S.

Establishing Services for Victims of Rape and Incest

Under President Clinton, the Department of Health and Human Services implemented a congressionally ordered change to Medicaid to include abortion services for women whose pregnancies result from rape or incest, in addition to saving the life of the woman.

Fact Sheet VI

Caring for our Children

"There are certain fundamental national needs that should be addressed in every state, north and south, east and west—school lunches in all our schools, nutrition for pregnant women and infants—All these things are in the national interest."

President Clinton
1995 State of the Union

*More than 5 million children are hungry each month in the U.S.
Committed to Protecting Medicaid—The Health Safety Net
for Our Children*

Committed to Protecting Medicaid—The Health Safety Net for Our Children

President Clinton is fighting to maintain the health care protection that Medicaid provides. Medicaid is the social safety net that makes health care possible for millions of our nation's children, children who are disabled or who suffer from chronic illness. Some in Congress are proposing to cut \$165 billion in Medicaid benefits to millions of low-income mothers and children and elderly and disabled Americans. The President is working to ensure that Medicaid is there to provide vital health care for those who cannot afford it.

Developed the Childhood Immunization Plan

President Clinton signed the Comprehensive Childhood Immunization Initiative so that children will be vaccinated against disease. The initiative makes vaccines affordable for families and improves immunization outreach. The goal is simple: 90 percent of all two year olds should be fully vaccinated by the year 2000.

Expanded Nutrition Services for Women, Infants and Children

The Clinton Administration has increased funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) each year since fiscal year 1993 by a total of 18 percent. The Administration has also aggressively pursued cost containment initiatives such as infant formula rebates that have provided additional funds to handle more eligible participants. WIC works: Every \$1 invested in WIC saves up to \$4.25 in health care costs.

Launched Strategies to Reduce Teen Pregnancy

Under President Clinton's leadership, the Administration is developing new strategies to address the high rate of teen pregnancy in this country. The efforts are designed to encourage communities to build partnerships and to discover what strategies work. The Administration has supported innovative demonstration programs and expanded existing programs in communities all across the U.S.

Implementing the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children

The Clinton Administration's School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children, an integrated comprehensive plan, improves the nutrition standards for school meals by requiring that they meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. This initiative also provides administrative streamlining and offers schools the implementation flexibility that best suits their program.

Protecting Women's Health by Preventing Teen Smoking

Smoking rates are alarmingly high for teenage girls. Tobacco raises a woman's risk of having cancer, heart disease, low birth weight babies, lung disease, and osteoporosis. Almost all smoking begins during the teen years, and preventing addiction during this period almost guarantees women will not smoke as adults. The Administration has launched a major, multi-pronged campaign to prevent teenagers from smoking and then becoming addicted to nicotine.

Fact Sheet VII

Generating Business and Economic Opportunities for Women

"Women entrepreneurs are a dynamic force in our nation's current economic expansion. My Administration will continue to aggressively pursue forward-looking initiatives that will foster the success of these women-owned businesses, which contribute well over \$1 trillion in receipts to our nation's economy."

*President Clinton
January 29, 1996*

Women-owned businesses contribute more than \$1 trillion in sales to the U.S. economy annually.

Supporting the Family-Friendly Workplace

Under President Clinton's leadership, the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau launched a nationwide initiative to improve the lives of working Americans by encouraging employers to improve working conditions for working women and families. Under the Honor Roll program, the bureau is encouraging commitments from employers to improve pay and benefits, create a family-friendly workplace and value women's work through training and advancement.

Making Working Women Count

The Department of Labor's Women's Bureau surveyed over 250,000 working women to learn more about their workplace experiences. The bureau is working to address the concerns expressed by survey participants: better pay and benefits, balancing work and family, and workplace recognition.

Increased Small Business Administration Lending to Women by 86 Percent

A significant number of women business owners must use credit cards and personal resources to maintain or finance their businesses. The Small Business Administration under President Clinton has increased the volume of loans to women by 86 percent from 1993 to 1994 alone.

Increasing Federal Procurement Contracts for Women

Supported by President Clinton, in 1994 the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act for the first time explicitly opened up federal procurement contracts and subcontracts to women-owned businesses.

Expanding Small Business Administration's Women's Demonstration Program

Under President Clinton, the Small Business Administration added 19 centers nationwide to its Women's Demonstration Program. The women's business sites offer financial management, marketing, procurement, technical and other assistance to women to launch a business or to run one more successfully. Each site is tailored to meet the needs of the community.

Created a Forum to Address Women's Economic Issues

The President's Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise comprises senior officials from 10 federal agencies, ensuring that women's economic issues are addressed at the highest policy-making levels. The committee released a report showing clearly the dramatic economic impact women-owned businesses have on our nation's economy and highlighted the Clinton Administration's many pro-woman entrepreneur initiatives.

Fact Sheet VIII

Supporting Women as Partners in Decision Making

"Women are beginning to participate more fully throughout this country in the life of America. As far as I know, the sky is not falling anywhere."

President Clinton
August 26, 1995

The Baltimore Sun noted that President Clinton has delivered on his promise to make diverse appointments: "No Administration has ever produced such diversity."

Appointing Women throughout the Administration

More than 40 percent of the President's appointees are women, by far the highest percentage of any Administration.

- Six women hold Cabinet-level posts, the highest ever.
- The President has appointed the first woman to serve as deputy chief of staff.
- The President has appointed women for the first time to such positions as: Attorney General, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors, Secretary of Energy and Office of Management and Budget Director.
- The President has appointed women to positions held traditionally by men: Chief Scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Deputy Director at the National Science Foundation.
- Nearly 60 percent of the President's judicial nominees are women and minorities, the highest proportion ever.
- The President nominated a woman to the Supreme Court, only the second president to have done so.
- Two out of the three policy-making councils in the White House are headed by women.

Providing Expanded Opportunities for Women in the Military

The Clinton Administration has opened nearly 260,000 positions previously not open to women who wish to serve in the military.

Convened White House Conference on Aging

President Clinton convened a White House Conference on Aging which provided specific recommendations for improving the lives of older women. These recommendations will be incorporated into the final report of the Conference which will be presented to the President and Congress for legislative and administrative action.

Created Interagency Council on Women

The President established an intragovernmental body to bring home the agreements reached at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women to benefit American women and their families. Housed at the White House, the President's Interagency Council is charged with coordinating the implementation of the Conference Platform for Action and reaching out to America's non-governmental organizations to work for successful implementation.

Making Sure Women Are Heard

The White House Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach was created by the President to ensure that his Administration better serves and listens to women. It serves as the primary liaison between the White House and women's organizations, listening to women's concerns and proposals and bringing these ideas to the President and others in the Administration. The office's main initiative, At the Table, is bringing hundreds of women to discussion tables, enabling them to get their thoughts and opinions heard by the President and others in the Administration.

Free Women



1999

Women's Economic Summit of the Americas
Buenos Aires, Argentina
November 11-13, 1999

TO: FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE

FR: MS. IRENE NATIVIDAD
SUMMIT DIRECTOR

DT: DECEMBER 9, 1999

ATTN: MELANNE VERVEER, CHIEF OF STAFF

Dear Hillary:

I wanted to tell you that another follow-up project to the *Vital Voices in Democracy* series that you've spearheaded has just completed and was deemed a success by all. I am referring to the 1999 *Women's Economic Summit of the Americas*, which took place in Buenos Aires last Nov. 11-13th. After "Vital Voices" in Montevideo, I heard from the business and entrepreneurial women in my sessions that they wanted to link up along the lines of economic development. This plea combined with my past experience in organizing five prior Summits, in which Latin American and Caribbean women were conspicuously absent, moved me to organize the Buenos Aires conference.

Well, as difficult as it was to assemble this Women's Economic Summit, I must say that it was worth all the effort. About 400+ business, entrepreneurial and professional women participated in the Summit. USAID, USIA, SBA and the Dept. of Commerce provided support, with Commerce organizing a trade mission of American women entrepreneurs, which joined the Summit. Canada also organized its own trade mission. There was great electricity and excitement among the women, many of whom remarked on the high caliber of the speakers and the presentations. We provided a strong overlay of technology, as well as showcased women who head up world trade centers, women ministers, women heads of major enterprises and major microenterprise organizations. Amb. Ashby even led one of the sessions on E-commerce, along with a Nortel vice president. The publisher of *Latin Trade* magazine (who is a woman), a Belize microentrepreneur who now exports to the U.S. and Japan, the CEO of Cybergrrl, who designs web sites for women 18-35 years old, are some of the interesting speakers who were part of this exciting conference.

I am sending along a copy of the program and some press clips to give you a sense of what transpired, so you can see what wonderful energy and regional linkages you have wrought. More than the new strategies, ideas and contacts, the women revelled in the sense of the possible. I know you're busy with the New York Senate race, but I wanted you to see that your international work continues to flourish.

Supporting Women and Families



President Clinton's Accomplishments and Agenda

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 1996

It is time for us to recognize a simple but profound truth: by improving the lives of American women, we are making a vital investment in America's future. By investing in women, we enable them to reach their fullest potential as individuals and as members of our society. When women thrive, their families thrive. When families thrive, communities flourish, and our nation reaps the benefits.

We must value the contributions women make in every aspect of life: in the home, on the job, in their communities, as mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, learners, caregivers, workers, citizens, and leaders. Today, 58 million American women are in the work force, comprising half of all workers. Almost every woman will work for pay sometime during her life. It isn't easy. Women still make only 72 percent of what men make in comparable jobs. Each day, women working outside the home must balance job responsibilities with family responsibilities. They struggle to arrange and pay for quality child care. They must be effective on the job and still find time to help their children with homework, to attend parent-teacher meetings, to take their children to doctors' appointments and school events. We must pursue policies that help women to be successful in the workplace and in the home.

My Administration is committed to helping women achieve that success, and the proof of our commitment is found on the following pages. We have initiated strong, practical measures to improve women's economic and educational opportunities, to provide quality health and child care, to prevent violence on the streets and at home, and to make sure that women's voices are heard at every level of our government. The unprecedented number of women I have appointed to my Cabinet and to positions of leadership throughout the federal government reflects my belief that women should be full partners in decisionmaking.

But we must do more. We have a historic opportunity -- and a solemn responsibility -- to lead the world in our efforts to better the lives of women. At the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, the First Lady joined tens of thousands of women from around the globe in addressing issues vital to American women and families -- personal and economic security, access to education, health care, jobs, and credit, and the chance for every boy and girl to live up to his or her potential. My Administration is working hard to address these concerns.

I ask you to join me in our work to improve the lives of women and families in our nation and around the world. The challenges are great, but the rewards are even greater for us all.

Bill Clinton

Helpful Clinton Administration Resource Numbers for Women and Families

Business

- (202)-205-6673 President's Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise (Call for information and assistance on women entrepreneurial issues).
- 1-800-827-5335 Department of Labor Women's Bureau Clearinghouse (Call for information on women's legal rights in the workplace).
- (202) 219-6611 Department of Labor Women's Bureau, general office (Call for information concerning economic and international issues).
- (202) 205-6673 U.S. Small Business Administration Office of Women's Business Ownership (specifically created to help women entrepreneurs).
- 1-800-8-ASK-SBA U. S. Small Business Administration (Call for information on managing and financing a woman-owned small business).
- 1-800-532-1169 Department of Transportation Short-Term Lending Program (Call for an application for a short-term loan, favorable to women in small businesses).
- (202) 512-1800 Working Women Count! A Report to the Nation, Government Printing Office, Publication #029-002-0082 (Call for a copy of the survey results).
- 1-800-669-4000 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Call to report sexual discrimination or harassment).
- (202) 219-9475 Office of Federal Contract Compliance (Call to report sexual discrimination in any company which contracts with the federal government).
- 1-800-616-2242 Department of Health and Human Services, National Child Care Information Center (Call for information concerning child care and other work and family issues).
- (202) 616-8894 Violence Against Women Office in the Justice Department (Call for help and information concerning domestic violence).

Education

- 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243) Department of Education, Federal Student Loan Aid Information Center (Call regarding information about and Applications for student loans).
- 1-800-251-7236 National School to Work Program, Learning and Information Center (Call for information about implementing a School-to-Work program in your area). Help students make the connection between schoolwork and career.
- (202) 606-5000 Corporation for National Service, AmeriCorps Program (Call for information about AmeriCorps, a program which loans money to students in return for community service).
- (202) 260-1856 Department of Education, Office for Safe and Drug-Free Schools (Call for information regarding federal programs addressing violence and drugs in public schools).
- 1-800-USA-LEARN (1-800-872-5327), Department of Education, Information Resource Center (Call for information about and referral to any Department of Education Program, including Goals 2000: Educate America Program).
- (202) 205-5463 Department of Education Bilingual Education and Minority Affairs (Call for information about bilingual education programs).
- (202) 205-8572 Department of Health and Human Services, Head Start (Call for information about Head Start, a pre-school program for underprivileged children).
- (202) 260-2670 Department of Education, Women's Educational Equity Act Program (Call for funding for agencies and organizations which implement programs to promote educational equality for women and girls).
- (202) 514-4092 Department of Justice, Educational Opportunity Section (Call for information about federal statutes concerning discrimination in schools).

Health

- 1-800-799-SAFE National Domestic Violence Hotline (Call for information on domestic violence, emergency shelters, legal advocacy, assistance programs, social services, and batterers' programs).
- (202) 690-7650 Public Health Service, Office on Women's Health (Call for general information on resources, services and education on women's health programs in the federal government).
- (301) 594-4000 Public Health Service, Office of Population Affairs (Call for referral to regional federally funded family planning clinics).
- (301) 402-1770 Office of Research on Women's Health, National Institutes of Health (Call for information about women's health research at the National Institutes of Health).
- (301) 827-0350 Office of Women's Health, Food and Drug Administration (Call for FDA policies and regulations concerning women's inclusion in clinical trials and research).
- 1-800-677-1116 Eldercare Locator, Funded by the Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Aging (Call for assistance for elder persons and caregivers).
- 1-800-729-6686 National Clearinghouse on Alcohol and Drug Information, Department of Health and Human Services, Center on Substance Abuse Prevention (Call for information on drug and alcohol abuse).
- 1-800-421-4211 National Institute of Mental Health Depression (Call for information on depression).
- 1-800-54-WOMEN Women's Health Initiative, National Institutes of Health (Call to sign up for a study on preventing heart and lung disease in women ages 50-79).
- 1-800-4-CANCER Cancer Information Service, National Cancer Institute (Call for information about cancer and for referral to an FDA approved mammography center in your area).
- 1-800-458-5231 AIDS Clearinghouse, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Call for information about AIDS and referral to research and medical services).

Children and Youth

- (202) 219-8412 Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, Family and Medical Leave Team (Call to find out your rights under the Family and Medical Leave Act).
- (202) 690-6782 Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau (Call for referrals to local, federally funded child care centers, along with information about national child care policy).
- (202) 205-8821 Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau (Call for information about federally funded youth programs).
- (202) 606-5000 Corporation for National Service, Learn and Serve America (Call to apply for grants given to community and school-based programs which enable children K-12 to help alleviate local social problems).
- (301) 496-3454 Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (Call for biomedical information on children's disorders and health, as well as preventative medicine).
- (703) 385-7565 National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect (Call for information about child abuse and neglect).
- (202) 647-2688 Department of State, Office of Children's Issues (Call for information about international child adoption).
- (202) 401-9373 Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement (Call for information on child support enforcement).

Your Hotline to The White House

Please let us know how the White House Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach can help you by answering the following questions:

This postcard is addressed to the White House. We look forward to hearing from you.

Would you like to receive more information on a regular basis? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Let us know how to reach you:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

E-Mail Address: _____

President Clinton's Administration — Supporting Women and Families

Place
Stamp
Here

The White House Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach
708 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503

Supporting Women and Families President Clinton's Accomplishments and Agenda

"...Until all women have an equal opportunity to develop their full potential and to make contributions that are accepted and welcomed by our society, our freedom as a nation will be incomplete."

President Clinton

Women's Equality Day, 1995, Proclamation

WHAT'S INSIDE

Message From President Clinton

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- V. Promoting Reproductive Health Services for Women
- VI. Caring for Our Children
- VII. Generating Business and Economic Opportunities for Women
- VIII. Supporting Women as Partners in Decision Making

And Other Resource Materials

"The United States is now a leader in the battle for the rights of women and we intend to see, in this Administration, that in that battle, there is no going back. We intend to win that battle."

*Vice President Gore
June 22, 1995*

"We are here to find common ground so that we may help bring new dignity and respect to women and girls all over the world and in so doing, bring new strength and stability to families as well."

*First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
United Nations Fourth World
Conference on Women
Beijing, September 5, 1995*

Fact Sheet I

Expanding Economic Opportunities for America's Families

"...We need a united front for treating women all over the world with dignity and respect and giving them opportunities in the family and education and in the workplace."

President Clinton

Jackson, Wyoming, August 26, 1995

More than half of low-wage workers are mothers.

Delivered the Family and Medical Leave Act

The first bill President Clinton signed after taking office, the Family and Medical Leave Act, allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for an infant, spouse, or ailing loved one without losing their jobs. Women and men are no longer forced to choose between their families and jobs.

Expanded Earned Income Tax Credit Making Work Pay

The President has expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit as a first step toward ensuring that no child of full-time working parents will have to live in poverty. The expansion gives a tax cut to more than 15 million working families.

Committed to Increasing the Minimum Wage

The President has proposed increasing the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 over two years, through two 45-cent increases. For a full-time, year-round worker at minimum wage, a 90-cent increase would raise yearly income by \$1,800 as much as the average family spends on groceries over seven months. Two-thirds of minimum wage workers are women.

Improved Access to Child Care

The Clinton Administration has launched initiatives to make child care more affordable and accessible and has encouraged employers to address this need. The Administration has increased investments in child care and established a Child Care Bureau to streamline federal child care programs. (The Child Care Information Center: 1-800-616-2242.) The Clinton Administration has also initiated a Healthy Child Care Campaign to increase access to preventative health services for children in child care and to ensure safe child care environments. In addition, the Administration has increased child care availability for military families by providing additional funds for before and after school programs and to expand family child care.

Strengthened Equal Opportunity for All

After an extensive review of laws and regulations, the President reaffirmed his Administration's support for affirmative action as a tool to expand economic and educational opportunity. He believes that affirmative action must be designed to sustain and support our ideals of personal responsibility and merit.

Strengthened Enforcement of Child Support

Many families—particularly those headed by women—are forced into economic crisis and poverty when a non-custodial parent fails to pay child support. From 1992 to 1994, there has been an increase in child support collec-

tions of more than 20 percent—from \$8 billion to a record of nearly \$10 billion. The President's child support plan, a part of his welfare reform legislation, would double child support collections by the year 2000. By executive order, federal agencies have been directed to cooperate with state efforts to identify and locate absent parents.

Promoting Work for Low-Income Families

The Clinton Administration has approved 49 welfare reform demonstrations in 35 states, more than the two previous administrations combined. The Clinton Administration waivers are based on the President's vision for welfare reform: work responsibility and a steadfast commitment to the well-being of children and families.

Fact Sheet II

Making Our Homes and Communities Safer

"If children aren't safe in their homes, if college women aren't safe in their dorms, if mothers can't raise their children in safety, then the American Dream will never be real for them..."

*President Clinton
March 21, 1995*

In a typical year, more than 4.5 million American women 12 years or older are victims of a threatened or attempted violent crime.

Initiated Programs to Combat Violence Against Women

The Violence Against Women Act, part of the President's crime bill, takes a comprehensive approach to combatting violence against women. The law will help improve the responses by the police and the courts to domestic violence crimes, enhance lighting in public places, force sex offenders to pay restitution, increase funding to battered women's shelters and ensure that a "stay away" order obtained against an abuser will no longer stop at the state line. In addition, the Administration has: created the Violence Against Women Office in the Department of Justice to lead a national effort to combine tough new federal laws with help for states and localities; created a national domestic violence hotline to help ensure that battered women and their families have access to help at all times; and funded projects linking organizations working to combat domestic violence with aging agencies, an effort aimed specifically at protecting older women against domestic violence.

Signed the Brady Bill and Assault Weapons Ban

The Brady law works to keep handguns out of the reach of criminals including individuals under restraining orders for domestic threats. The law: A five-day waiting period and background check. The assault weapons ban outlaws the 19 deadliest assault weapons and their copies.

Signed Three-Strikes-and-Out Law

This law puts criminals behind bars for good if they commit three violent crimes.

Supported Notifying Communities about Release of Sex Offenders

This new law requires appropriate community notification when serious sex offenders have been released.

Introduced Operation Safe Home to Fight Crime in Public Housing

To combat crime in public and assisted housing, the Administration launched an aggressive interagency effort for a more effective Operation Safe Home Program. In one year, more than 3,000 criminals were arrested and \$1.5 million in drugs were seized.

Supported the Family Preservation and Support Act

The Clinton Administration won bipartisan support for this act—the first federal investment in child welfare protection in more than a decade. With federal help and support, states have been able to use these resources flexibly and creatively to strengthen families and reduce child abuse.

Fact Sheet III

Investing in Education and Training for Our Families

"Let's give our children a future. Let us take away their guns and give them books." President Clinton
January 24, 1995

The typical college graduate earns 74 percent more than a worker with a high school degree.

Expanded Student Loans

The Student Loan Reform Act, which includes the President's Direct Lending Program, lowers interest rates for students and allows for flexible income contingent repayment plans. The act also saves taxpayers billions of dollars.

Promoted National Service and Educational Opportunity

President Clinton created AmeriCorps so young people can serve their communities—teaching, caring for the sick, making the streets safer—while earning money toward their education. Already, 20,000 American women and men serve in AmeriCorps.

Enhanced School-to-Work Opportunities

With bipartisan support, President Clinton signed into law the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, the most important national program ever to provide apprenticeships for students who don't go on to college. School-to-Work helps all young people—including the 70 percent who don't get four-year degrees—to get the education they need to obtain good jobs.

Advanced Improved Standards for Education

This legislation sets world class education standards in areas of math and science and provides voluntary assistance to states and communities to implement education reform. In addition, the President supported the Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act which helps to improve basic and advanced skills for low-income students.

Expanded Head Start

President Clinton has expanded Head Start services while improving the program's quality and making it more responsive to the needs of local communities. The President's increase in funding for Head Start will allow 50,000 more children to take advantage of the program by the year 2002. The Administration has also launched an innovative program to give infants and toddlers an Early Head Start.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools

This President-supported program expands security and violence prevention in schools across the nation by teaching students the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse and teaching them alternatives to violence.

Expanding Lifelong Learning

The President has proposed a "G.I. Bill of Rights for Workers" to reform job training programs and put resources and information directly into workers' hands. Lifelong Learning is critical for our workers to compete successfully in the new global marketplace.

Fact Sheet IV

Expanding Access to Quality Health Care

Our families will never be secure, our businesses will never be strong, and our government will never again be fully solvent until we tackle the health care crisis."

*President Clinton
February 17, 1995*

*Every three minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer.
Every 12 minutes another woman dies from the disease.*

Leading the Fight for Health Care Security for All Americans

President Clinton believes that every American should have access to quality health care and is committed to achieving this important goal.

Strengthening Medicare and Medicaid

President Clinton believes that health care for women, children and older citizens must not be diminished. He is fighting massive congressional cuts of Medicare and Medicaid, which serve approximately 20 million women. For older women, Medicaid is the largest insurer of long-term care, covering more than two-thirds of nursing home residents, the vast majority of them women. President Clinton is also a strong supporter of Medicaid nursing home quality standards, helping to assure nursing home residents a safe and healthy environment.

Redressing Inadequacies in Clinical Research

Historically, clinical research has concentrated primarily on men. Under President Clinton, this inequity has been corrected. The largest clinical study ever conducted—a study of diseases affecting older women is now underway. The President signed legislation requiring that women and minorities be included in all clinical research supported by the National Institutes of Health, and the Food and Drug Administration has issued guidelines to encourage the participation of women in all phases of clinical drug development.

Focusing on Breast Cancer Research

The lifetime risk of developing breast cancer has risen from 1 in 20 to 1 in 8 in just 20 years. Funding for breast cancer research and programs has increased from approximately \$90 million in 1990 to \$600 million today. The funds span Health and Human Services and other federal agencies, including the Department of Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency. A project has begun to explore how our national investment in defense, space and other imaging-related fields may provide new technological approaches to improve the early detection of breast cancer. In 1993, the Clinton Administration convened a conference to formulate a comprehensive and coherent action plan to improve detection and treatment of breast cancer. By implementing the Mammography Quality Standards Act, the Administration has put into place comprehensive standards that ensure the quality of mammograms and the more than 10,000 mammography facilities in the U.S.

Offering Free or Low-Cost Mammography Screening to Those in Need

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program offers free or low-cost mammography screening to uninsured, low-income, elderly, minority and Native American women in 35 individual states and nine tribal organizations. More than 700,000 have been screened through May, 1995.

Researching Environmental Factors and Breast Cancer

The National Cancer Institute has funded several grants to investigate the effect of environmental and other risks contributing to the high incidence of breast cancer. The Public Health Service's Office on Women's Health has established a federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Environment and Women's Health that is focusing on how home, work and atmospheric pollutants, exogenous hormones and other environmental factors may contribute to the risk of breast cancer and other disorders.

Substantially Increasing Our Commitment to AIDS Funding

AIDS cases are increasing at a faster rate among women than men, and the Clinton Administration has increased resources to reach women affected by HIV/AIDS. The National Institutes of Health, which created a Women's Interagency HIV Study to identify the nature and rate of HIV disease progression in women, is requiring that women and members of minority groups be included in all National Institutes of Health-supported biomedical and behavioral research involving human subjects and has initiated a major research effort to develop female-controlled barrier methods, including vaginal compounds, to prevent HIV transmission.

Caring for Women Veterans

A series of Veterans Administration health-care initiatives has been implemented under President Clinton. The Veterans Administration has established four comprehensive health centers, four stress-disorder treatment teams, and hired many counselors to treat the after-effects of sexual harassment and assault.

Established Key New Positions and Offices for Women's Health

In addition to establishing the office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health in the Department of Health and Human Services, the President has signed legislation to mandate the establishment of the Office of Research on Women's Health at the National Institutes of Health, the Office for Women's Services at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and has established other offices of women's health throughout Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Food and Drug Administration.

Researching Health of Older Women

Under President Clinton, the National Institutes of Health is implementing the Women's Health Initiative, a 15-year prevention study of the health of post menopausal women. With three study components that will involve 160,000 women, the Women's Health Initiative is the largest clinical study ever undertaken in the U.S. The initiative is examining the major causes of death, disability and impaired quality of life: heart disease, cancer—especially breast and colorectal cancer—and osteoporosis. Within the next 10 years, the initiative will provide guidance on the role of diet, the risks and benefits of hormone replacement therapy, Vitamin D and calcium replacements, and changing unhealthy habits to prevent these diseases.

Responding to the Needs of Older Women

President Clinton established an initiative at the Department of Health and Human Services, spearheaded by the Assistant Secretary for Aging, to bring focus to issues affecting older women and their families at the grassroots level through education, technical assistance and advocacy. The major areas of focus for this effort include income security, health, care giving, housing and prevention of crime violence. The centerpiece of the initiative is the National Policy and Resource Center on Women and Aging, designed to serve as a focal point for coordinating efforts to facilitate the initiative's goals.

Fact Sheet V

Promoting Reproductive Health Services for Women

"Certain choices are too personal for politics."

President Clinton and Vice President Gore

The President is committed to ensuring that all women have access to reproductive health and family planning services, that all women are able to determine the number and spacing of their children, and that abortion is safe, legal and rare.

Reversed the Gag Rule

During his first week in office, President Clinton reversed the previous administration's attempts to prevent federally funded family planning clinics from providing full information on options for resolving unintended pregnancies.

Supports Reproductive Health and Family Planning

Under President Clinton, the annual budget for the Title X Family Planning Program has increased from \$173.4 million to \$193.3 million. This program is the primary federal mechanism for direct provision of reproductive health and family planning services to low-income women. It is estimated that subsidized family planning services, such as those provided through Title X, prevent more than 1 million unintended pregnancies and 500,000 abortions each year. In 1994, at the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, the United States agreed with more than 150 nations to promote reproductive health for all women and to address the threat to women's health from unsafe abortions.

Establishing Clinic Safety

President Clinton signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act to fight the escalating violence against women and doctors at women's health clinics.

Moved Forward with Reproductive Research

President Clinton ordered that the ban on mifepristone, a drug that terminates pregnancy without surgery, be revisited. Currently, the drug is undergoing clinical trials in the U.S.

Establishing Services for Victims of Rape and Incest

Under President Clinton, the Department of Health and Human Services implemented a congressionally ordered change to Medicaid to include abortion services for women whose pregnancies result from rape or incest, in addition to saving the life of the woman.

Fact Sheet VI

Caring for our Children

"There are certain fundamental national needs that should be addressed in every state, north and south, east and west—school lunches in all our schools, nutrition for pregnant women and infants—All these things are in the national interest."

President Clinton
1995 State of the Union

*More than 5 million children are hungry each month in the U.S.
Committed to Protecting Medicaid—The Health Safety Net
for Our Children*

Committed to Protecting Medicaid—The Health Safety Net for Our Children

President Clinton is fighting to maintain the health care protection that Medicaid provides. Medicaid is the social safety net that makes health care possible for millions of our nation's children, children who are disabled or who suffer from chronic illness. Some in Congress are proposing to cut \$165 billion in Medicaid benefits to millions of low-income mothers and children and elderly and disabled Americans. The President is working to ensure that Medicaid is there to provide vital health care for those who cannot afford it.

Developed the Childhood Immunization Plan

President Clinton signed the Comprehensive Childhood Immunization Initiative so that children will be vaccinated against disease. The initiative makes vaccines affordable for families and improves immunization outreach. The goal is simple: 90 percent of all two year olds should be fully vaccinated by the year 2000.

Expanded Nutrition Services for Women, Infants and Children

The Clinton Administration has increased funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) each year since fiscal year 1993 by a total of 18 percent. The Administration has also aggressively pursued cost containment initiatives such as infant formula rebates that have provided additional funds to handle more eligible participants. WIC works: Every \$1 invested in WIC saves up to \$4.25 in health care costs.

Launched Strategies to Reduce Teen Pregnancy

Under President Clinton's leadership, the Administration is developing new strategies to address the high rate of teen pregnancy in this country. The efforts are designed to encourage communities to build partnerships and to discover what strategies work. The Administration has supported innovative demonstration programs and expanded existing programs in communities all across the U.S.

Implementing the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children

The Clinton Administration's School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children, an integrated comprehensive plan, improves the nutrition standards for school meals by requiring that they meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. This initiative also provides administrative streamlining and offers schools the implementation flexibility that best suits their program.

Protecting Women's Health by Preventing Teen Smoking

Smoking rates are alarmingly high for teenage girls. Tobacco raises a woman's risk of having cancer, heart disease, low birth weight babies, lung disease, and osteoporosis. Almost all smoking begins during the teen years, and preventing addiction during this period almost guarantees women will not smoke as adults. The Administration has launched a major, multi-pronged campaign to prevent teenagers from smoking and then becoming addicted to nicotine.

Fact Sheet VII

Generating Business and Economic Opportunities for Women

"Women entrepreneurs are a dynamic force in our nation's current economic expansion. My Administration will continue to aggressively pursue forward-looking initiatives that will foster the success of these women-owned businesses, which contribute well over \$1 trillion in receipts to our nation's economy."

President Clinton
January 29, 1996

Women-owned businesses contribute more than \$1 trillion in sales to the U.S. economy annually.

Supporting the Family-Friendly Workplace

Under President Clinton's leadership, the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau launched a nationwide initiative to improve the lives of working Americans by encouraging employers to improve working conditions for working women and families. Under the Honor Roll program, the bureau is encouraging commitments from employers to improve pay and benefits, create a family-friendly workplace and value women's work through training and advancement.

Making Working Women Count

The Department of Labor's Women's Bureau surveyed over 250,000 working women to learn more about their workplace experiences. The bureau is working to address the concerns expressed by survey participants: better pay and benefits, balancing work and family, and workplace recognition.

Increased Small Business Administration Lending to Women by 86 Percent

A significant number of women business owners must use credit cards and personal resources to maintain or finance their businesses. The Small Business Administration under President Clinton has increased the volume of loans to women by 86 percent from 1993 to 1994 alone.

Increasing Federal Procurement Contracts for Women

Supported by President Clinton, in 1994 the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act for the first time explicitly opened up federal procurement contracts and subcontracts to women-owned businesses.

Expanding Small Business Administration's Women's Demonstration Program

Under President Clinton, the Small Business Administration added 19 centers nationwide to its Women's Demonstration Program. The women's business sites offer financial management, marketing, procurement, technical and other assistance to women to launch a business or to run one more successfully. Each site is tailored to meet the needs of the community.

Created a Forum to Address Women's Economic Issues

The President's Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise comprises senior officials from 10 federal agencies, ensuring that women's economic issues are addressed at the highest policy-making levels. The committee released a report showing clearly the dramatic economic impact women-owned businesses have on our nation's economy and highlighted the Clinton Administration's many pro-woman entrepreneur initiatives.

Fact Sheet VIII

Supporting Women as Partners in Decision Making

"Women are beginning to participate more fully throughout this country in the life of America. As far as I know, the sky is not falling anywhere."

President Clinton
August 26, 1995

The Baltimore Sun noted that President Clinton has delivered on his promise to make diverse appointments: "No Administration has ever produced such diversity."

Appointing Women throughout the Administration

More than 40 percent of the President's appointees are women, by far the highest percentage of any Administration.

- Six women hold Cabinet-level posts, the highest ever.
- The President has appointed the first woman to serve as deputy chief of staff.
- The President has appointed women for the first time to such positions as: Attorney General, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors, Secretary of Energy and Office of Management and Budget Director.
- The President has appointed women to positions held traditionally by men: Chief Scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Deputy Director at the National Science Foundation.
- Nearly 60 percent of the President's judicial nominees are women and minorities, the highest proportion ever.
- The President nominated a woman to the Supreme Court, only the second president to have done so.
- Two out of the three policy-making councils in the White House are headed by women.

Providing Expanded Opportunities for Women in the Military

The Clinton Administration has opened nearly 260,000 positions previously not open to women who wish to serve in the military.

Convened White House Conference on Aging

President Clinton convened a White House Conference on Aging which provided specific recommendations for improving the lives of older women. These recommendations will be incorporated into the final report of the Conference which will be presented to the President and Congress for legislative and administrative action.

Created Interagency Council on Women

The President established an intragovernmental body to bring home the agreements reached at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women to benefit American women and their families. Housed at the White House, the President's Interagency Council is charged with coordinating the implementation of the Conference Platform for Action and reaching out to America's non-governmental organizations to work for successful implementation.

Making Sure Women Are Heard

The White House Office for Women's Initiatives and Outreach was created by the President to ensure that his Administration better serves and listens to women. It serves as the primary liaison between the White House and women's organizations, listening to women's concerns and proposals and bringing these ideas to the President and others in the Administration. The office's main initiative, At the Table, is bringing hundreds of women to discussion tables, enabling them to get their thoughts and opinions heard by the President and others in the Administration.