

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *New Hampshire*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 2.9%:** The unemployment rate in New Hampshire has declined from 7.6% to 2.9% since 1993.
- **77,500 New Jobs:** 77,500 new jobs have been created in New Hampshire since 1993 -- an average of 13,099 per year. In contrast, an average of 10,275 jobs were *lost* each year under the previous administration.
- **71,600 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 71,600 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 12,101 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 11,000 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **7,400 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 7,400 manufacturing jobs have been created in New Hampshire since 1993 -- an average of 1,251 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 5,025 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **5,800 New Construction Jobs:** 5,800 construction jobs have been created in New Hampshire since 1993 -- an average of 980 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 4,175 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **25,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 12,000 New Hampshire workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 13,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 130,000 families in New Hampshire.**
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in New Hampshire:** Home ownership in New Hampshire has increased from 66.0% to 68.4% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 6.2%:** Home building has increased by an average of 6.2% per year since 1993, after falling over 23% per year during the previous administration.
- **Business Failures Down 12.2%:** Business failures have dropped an average of 12.2% per year since 1993, after increasing 44.6% per year during the previous four years. [Oct. 98 data]
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in New Hampshire this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 1,400 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 1,400 New Hampshire children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, New Hampshire will receive \$9.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$4.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for New Hampshire's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. New Hampshire will receive \$5.6 million in 1999 to hire about 145 new public school teachers.
- **Nearly \$1.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], New Hampshire receives nearly \$1.7 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic

achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$2.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], New Hampshire receives \$2.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$18.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** New Hampshire will receive \$18.3 million in Title I grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99].
- **\$23.2 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], New Hampshire will receive \$23.2 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$1.1 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 13,000 New Hampshire students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. New Hampshire will receive \$6 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help New Hampshire students work their way through college.
- **601 Have Served in New Hampshire through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 601 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New Hampshire's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **26,000 students in New Hampshire will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 32,000 students in New Hampshire will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to New Hampshire's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. New Hampshire will receive \$2.4 million in 1999 to help 1,400 of New Hampshire's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 10% in New Hampshire:** Since 1992, serious crime in New Hampshire has fallen 10%. Violent crime and property crime have also fallen 5% and 10% respectively.
- **371 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 371 new police officers to date in communities across New Hampshire. [through 2/99]
- **Over \$2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New Hampshire received \$2.2 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **400,000 in Grants for Battered Women:** In FY98, New Hampshire received \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.

- **\$2.2 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New Hampshire's Schools:** New Hampshire receives \$2.2 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **14,543 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 14,543 fewer people on welfare in New Hampshire now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 50% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 123%:** Child support collections have increased by \$34 million -- or 123% -- in New Hampshire since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in New Hampshire:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 8.6 percent in New Hampshire.**
- **\$5.1 Million for New Hampshire Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, New Hampshire received \$2.8 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$1.4 million in funding), helping New Hampshire welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$1.0 million in competitive grants were awarded to New Hampshire localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New Hampshire the balanced budget provided \$11.4 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 4,600 children in New Hampshire.
- **Helping Nearly 19,000 New Hampshire Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, New Hampshire received \$9.7 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 18,700 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In New Hampshire in

1997, 99% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 95% received the vaccine for polio; 95% received the vaccine for measles, and 97% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$2.9 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, New Hampshire communities received \$2.9 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 45% in New Hampshire:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 45% in New Hampshire by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 15,600 of New Hampshire's youth will be kept from smoking and 5,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **610,000 Americans in New Hampshire Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if New Hampshire enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 610,000 people in New Hampshire cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 290,000 New Hampshire women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **7 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 7 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New Hampshire. These sites are located in Barrington, Conway, Epping, Raymond, Peterborough, and Londonderry (2) [through FY98]. Only 2 sites were cleaned up in New Hampshire during the previous two administrations combined.
- **\$8.4 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, New Hampshire will receive \$7.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, New Hampshire will receive \$944,000 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in New Hampshire:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to the community of Concord, as well as communities encompassed by the State of New Hampshire Coastal Piscataqua -- Dover, Durham, Exeter, Newmarket, Rochester, and Somersworth, and the communities encompassed by the State of New Hampshire Watershed -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, EPA grant funds will be sent to the State of New Hampshire to help other small municipalities. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- ***Revitalizing New Hampshire's Communities:*** Manchester was designated an Enterprise Community in December, 1994 and was awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$24 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, New Hampshire has received \$24 million in disaster relief. This includes \$14 million in assistance for severe ice storms, rain and strong winds in 1998 and \$5.6 million in disaster relief aide to New Hampshire to recover from severe flooding that occurred in October of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$496 Million in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, New Hampshire has received over \$496 million in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$6.4 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$2.1 million for scenic byways. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$74 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 New Hampshire received over \$74 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Approximately \$24 Million in Transit Funds:*** Since 1993, the Federal Transit Administration has provided approximately \$24 million of funding to support mass transportation in New Hampshire. Many of the FTA funded projects in New Hampshire benefit the State's large rural population and elderly persons without cars who heavily rely on transit for their medical and shopping needs.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 13 lives and over \$5.4 million of property in New Hampshire.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *New Jersey*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.4%:** The unemployment rate in New Jersey has declined from 7.9% to 4.4% since 1993.
- **346,100 New Jobs:** 346,100 new jobs have been created in New Jersey since 1993 -- an average of 58,496 per year, compared to an average of 53,575 jobs *lost* per year during the previous administration.
- **348,500 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 348,500 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 58,901 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 56,875 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **23,300 New Construction Jobs:** 23,300 construction jobs have been created in New Jersey since 1993 -- an average of 3,938 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 12,775 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **24,000 to Receive a Raise:** Approximately 24,000 New Jersey workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997. In New Jersey, the poverty rate has fallen from 10.9% in 1993 to 9.3% in 1997--down 1.6% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 784,000 families in New Jersey.**
- **Home Building Up 7.0%:** Home building has increased by an average of 7.0% per year since 1993, after falling over 17.4% per year during the previous four years.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in New Jersey this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 14,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 14,000 New Jersey children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, New Jersey will receive \$94.3 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$30.4 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for New Jersey's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. New Jersey will receive \$27.4 million in 1999 to hire about 705 new public school teachers.
- **\$11.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], New Jersey receives \$11.2 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **Nearly \$9 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], New Jersey receives nearly \$9 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.

- **\$174.5 Million for Students Most in Need:** New Jersey will receive \$174.5 million in Title I grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$1.3 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$155.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], New Jersey will receive \$155.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$7.2 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 78,700 New Jersey students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. New Jersey will receive \$15.6 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help New Jersey students work their way through college.
- **Over 2,700 Have Served in New Jersey through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 2,740 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New Jersey's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **140,000 students in New Jersey will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 172,000 students in New Jersey will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to New Jersey's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. New Jersey will receive \$45 million in 1999 to help 26,670 of New Jersey's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 17% in New Jersey:** Since 1992, serious crime in New Jersey has fallen 17%. Violent crime and property crime have also fallen 19% and 17% respectively. In Newark, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 30%, with a 34% drop in murder and 36% drop in robbery. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in New Jersey --** New Jersey's juvenile arrests have decreased 19% between 1992 and 1997, (as measured by the crime index). [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **3,577 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 3,577 new police officers to date in communities across New Jersey. [through 2/99]
- **Camden Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Camden was selected as a pilot city for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. Camden will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of its community, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."

- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in New Jersey, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Newark and Jersey City. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of New Jersey communities including: Elizabeth, Middletown and Paterson. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$4.3 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New Jersey received \$4.3 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$1.7 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, New Jersey received \$1.7 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$299,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$10.5 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New Jersey's Schools:** New Jersey receives \$10.5 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW JERSEY RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **167,709 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 167,709 fewer people on welfare in New Jersey now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 48% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 56%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$209 million -- or 56% -- in New Jersey since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in New Jersey:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 9.7 percent in New Jersey.**
- **\$53.9 Million for New Jersey Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, New Jersey received \$23.3 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$11.6 million in funding), helping New Jersey welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$19.0 million in competitive grants were awarded to New Jersey localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN NEW JERSEY'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from

checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New Jersey the balanced budget provided \$88.4 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 142,500 children in New Jersey.

- **Helping Over 140,000 New Jersey Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, New Jersey received 76.2 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 140,600 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, over 3,000 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In New Jersey in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 93% received the vaccine for polio; 93% received the vaccine for measles, and 94% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae B*, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$229.7 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, New Jersey communities received \$229.7 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 46% in New Jersey:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 46% in New Jersey by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 91,700 of New Jersey's youth will be kept from smoking and 29,300 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **3,820,000 Americans in New Jersey Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if New Jersey enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 3,820,000 people in New Jersey cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,920,000 New Jersey women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **29 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 29 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in New Jersey -- more than in any state except Michigan. These cleanups have been in Dover Township, Florence Township, Franklin Township, Sayreville, Howell Township, Elizabeth, Mount Olive Township, Berkeley Township, Plumsted Township (5), Mantua Township, Jackson Township, Winslow Township, Pemberton Township, Lodi, Saddle Brook

Township, Freehold, Galloway Township, Monroe Township, Sparta Township, Edison Township, Ringwood, South Brunswick, Tabernacle Township, Upper Deerfield Township, and Swainton Middle [through FY98]. This is over 3 times the number of sites cleaned up in New Jersey during the previous two administrations combined (8).

- **\$20.1 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, New Jersey will receive \$18.1 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, New Jersey will receive \$1.9 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in New Jersey:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to counties and communities in New Jersey --Atlantic City, Long Branch, Paterson, Camden, Newark, Jersey City, Perth Amboy, Elizabeth, Trenton, Hudson County, Middlesex County, and Morris County -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing New Jersey's Communities:** Camden was designated an Empowerment Zone in December, 1994 and was awarded \$21 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. Additionally, Newark was designated an Enterprise Community, and was awarded \$3 million for similar efforts. In 1999, Bridgetown/Vineyard was designated a New Urban Empowerment Zone and Newark/Elizabeth was named a Strategic Planning Community.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 2,300 To 2,700 New Affordable Housing Units in New Jersey Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In New Jersey alone, this proposal would mean an additional 2,300 - 2,700 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$102 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, New Jersey has received \$102 million in disaster relief. This includes \$2.7 million for severe winter coastal storms, high winds, and flooding in 1998, and \$33 million in assistance to recover from the Blizzard of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$3 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, New Jersey has received over \$3 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$6.4 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters. These funds have helped generate 128,637 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$98 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 New Jersey received over \$98 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near

airports.

- **Over \$2 Billion in Transit Funds:** New Jersey has received \$2.1 billion in FTA funds since 1993.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard save 127 lives and over \$41.7 million of property in New Jersey.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *New Mexico*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 6.4%:** The unemployment rate in New Mexico has declined from 7.5% to 6.4% since 1993.
- **114,100 New Jobs:** 114,100 new jobs have been created in New Mexico since 1993 -- an average of 19,285 jobs per year -- compared to an average of just 14,500 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **93,200 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 93,200 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 15,752 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 10,675 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **10,600 New Construction Jobs:** 10,600 construction jobs have been created in New Mexico since 1993 -- an average of 1,792 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 425 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **83,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 35,000 New Mexico workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 48,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 177,000 families in New Mexico.**
- **Homeownership Has Increased in New Mexico:** Homeownership in New Mexico has increased from 67.4% to 72.9% percent since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 6.9%:** New home building has increased an average of 6.9% per year after falling an average of 1.5% per year for the previous two administrations.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will be \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in New Mexico this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 7,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 7,000 New Mexico children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, New Mexico will receive \$34.7 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$15.8 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for New Mexico's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. New Mexico will receive \$9.6 million in 1999 to hire about 247 new public school teachers.
- **\$3.5 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], New Mexico receives \$3.5 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **Nearly \$3.5 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], New Mexico receives nearly \$3.5 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the

computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.

- **\$63.1 Million for Students Most in Need:** New Mexico will receive \$63.1 million in Title I grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99].
- **\$63.9 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], New Mexico will receive \$63.9 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$3 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 32,500 New Mexico students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. New Mexico will receive \$6.6 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help New Mexico students work their way through college.
- **Over 900 Have Served in New Mexico through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 936 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New Mexico's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **40,000 students in New Mexico will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 49,000 students in New Mexico will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to New Mexico's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. New Mexico will receive \$12.7 million in 1999 to help 7,500 of New Mexico's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **610 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 610 new police officers to date in communities across New Mexico. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in New Mexico, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Las Cruces and Albuquerque. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of New Mexico communities including: Santa Fe, Aztec, Gallup, Mescalero, San Juan Pueblo, and Taos. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Over \$4.7 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New Mexico received \$4.78 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women:** In FY98, New Mexico received \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.

- **Nearly \$3.3 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New Mexico's Schools:** New Mexico receives \$3.3 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW MEXICO RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **16,660 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 16,660 fewer people on welfare in New Mexico now than there were when President Clinton took office -- an 18% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 89%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$17 million -- or 89% -- in New Mexico since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in New Mexico:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 12 percent in New Mexico.**
- **\$21.1 Million for New Mexico Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, New Mexico received \$9.7 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$4.9 million in funding), helping New Mexico welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$6.3 million in competitive grants were awarded to New Mexico localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in New Mexico received \$156,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN NEW MEXICO'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New Mexico the balanced budget provided \$57.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 6,800 children in New Mexico.
- **Helping 56,000 New Mexico Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, New Mexico received \$28.1 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 56,000 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 5,000 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each

of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In New Mexico in 1997, 93% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 88% received the vaccine for polio; 87% received the vaccine for measles, and 89% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$7.0 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, New Mexico communities received \$7.0 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 43% in New Mexico:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 43% in New Mexico by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 20,800 of New Mexico's youth will be kept from smoking and 6,700 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **540,000 Americans in New Mexico Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if New Mexico enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 540,000 people in New Mexico cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 260,000 New Mexico women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **5 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Church Rock, Lemitar, Grants, Prewitt, and Albuquerque, New Mexico [through FY98]. There were only two sites cleaned up in New Mexico during the previous twelve years combined.
- **\$8.4 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, New Mexico will receive \$7.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, New Mexico will receive \$953,100 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Project In New Mexico:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to Santa Fe and Bernalillo County for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, the State of New Mexico Environment Department and the Rio Grande Council of Governments, TX & NM, which includes a county in southern New Mexico, will benefit from Brownfields grants. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing New Mexico's Communities:** Albuquerque and Mora were designated as

Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. In 1999, Deming was named a Rural Enterprise Community.

- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 1,300 To 1,600 New Affordable Housing Units in New Mexico Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In New Mexico alone, this proposal would mean an additional 1,300 - 1,600 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$5 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, New Mexico has received \$5 million in disaster relief. This includes over \$2 million in assistance for severe winter storms and Osha Canyon complex and extreme fire hazards in 1998 and, to recover from floods that occurred in March of 1993. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$1 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, New Mexico has received over \$1 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$5.2 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 43,986 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$71 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 New Mexico received over \$71 million in Airport Improvement Project funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Approximately 60 Million in Transit Funds:** New Mexico has received approximately \$60 million in FTA funds from 1993-1997.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S
ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *New York***

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.5%:** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% to 5.5% since 1993.
- **504,300 New Jobs:** 504,300 new jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 85,234 per year, compared to an average of 129,850 jobs *lost* per year during the previous administration.
- **556,100 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 556,100 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 93,989 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 124,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **42,600 New Construction Jobs:** 42,600 construction jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 7,200 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 23,300 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **553,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 189,000 New York workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 364,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Building Up 4.1%:** Home building has increased by an average of 4.1% per year since 1993, after falling over 14.1% per year during the previous four years.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,727,000 families in New York.
- **Business Failures and Bankruptcy Filings Down:** Business failures have dropped 9.4% per year since 1993, after increasing 35.1% per year during the previous four years. Additionally, bankruptcy filings have declined 21.9% per year since 1993, after increasing 10.8% during the previous two administrations. [Oct. 98 data]
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in New York this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 45,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 45,000 New York children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, New York will receive \$304.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$122.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for New York's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. New York will receive \$104.5 million in 1999 to hire about 2,688 new public school teachers.
- **\$35.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], New York receives \$35.2 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **37.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], New York receives \$37.6

million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.

- **\$731 Million for Students Most in Need:** New York will receive \$731 million in Title I grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$52.8 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$749.9 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], New York will receive \$749.9 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$34.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 356,900 New York students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. New York will receive \$84.4 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help New York students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 8,400 Have Served in New York through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 8,345 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in New York's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **414,000 students in New York will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 503,000 students in New York will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to New York's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. New York will receive \$118.3 million in 1999 to help 70,090 of New York's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 33% in New York:** Since 1992, serious crime in New York has fallen 33%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 39% and 32% respectively. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In New York City, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 43%, with a 61% drop in murder, and a 51% drop in robbery. In addition, serious crime has also declined 28% in Rochester and 11% in Syracuse. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in New York --** New York's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 89% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **10,238 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill funded 10,238 new police officers in communities across New York. [through 2/99]
- **Buffalo Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Buffalo was selected as a pilot city for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. Buffalo will deploy new officers to help meet the

unique needs of its community, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."

- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in New York, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Amherst, Ithaca, Syracuse, Rensselaer County, Rockland County, and Suffolk County. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of New York communities including: Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, the Bronx, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Queens, Albany, Fulton, Lackawanna, Mayville, Mount Vernon, New City, New York City, and Tonawanda. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$15 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New York received \$15.1 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$3.9 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, New York received \$3.9 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$672,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$32.7 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New York's Schools:** New York receives \$32.7 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW YORKERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **317,360 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 290,797 fewer people on welfare in New York now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 27% decline. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 74%:** Child support collections have increased by \$359 million -- or 65% -- in New York since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in New York:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 7.7 percent in New York.**
- **\$170.1 Million for New York Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, New York received \$96.9 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$48.4 million in funding), helping New York welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$24.7 million in competitive grants were awarded to New York localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in New York received \$33,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN NEW YORK'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New York the balanced budget provided \$255.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 454,600 children in New York.
- **Helping Over 480,000 New York Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, New York received \$274.4 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 482,900 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 53,000 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In New York in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae B*, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$935.1 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, New York communities received \$935.1 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 35% in New York:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 35% in New York by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 195,200 of New York's youth will be kept from smoking and 62,500 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **7,570,000 Americans in New York Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if New York enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 7,570,000 people in New York cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 3,800,000 New York women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **27 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 27 Superfund toxic waste

cleanups in New York. The sites are located in Hauppauge, Glenwood Landing, Endicott, Shelby, Hyde Park, Johnstown, Oswego, Ramapo, Hamilton, Holbrook, Granby, Conklin, Farmingdale (3), Cold Spring, North Sea, Oyster Bay (2), Brewster, Deer Park, Hicksville, South Glen Falls, South Cairo, Vestal, Warwick, and Woodside, Queens [through FY98]. This is more than three times the number of sites cleaned up in New York during the previous twelve years combined (6).

- **\$51.3 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, New York will receive \$47.2 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, New York will receive \$4.1 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in New York:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in New York -- Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Utica, Yonkers, Elmira, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Glen Cove, and Rome --as well as Niagara and Ulster Counties, for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing New York's Communities:** Harlem and the South Bronx were designated as Urban Empowerment Zones in 1994 and were awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity. Already, Rite Aid, Blockbuster Video, the Gap and the Disney Company have either opened Harlem stores or announced plans to do so. An estimated \$1 billion will be invested in Harlem over the next 10 years as a result of this Empowerment Zone designation. In addition, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and Newburgh were designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each to pursue similar efforts. In 1999, Plattsburgh and New York City/Brooklyn were designated Strategic Planning Communities.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 9,200 To 11,000 New Affordable Housing Units in New York Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In New York alone, this proposal would mean an additional 9,200 - 11,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$347 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, New York has received \$347 million in disaster relief. This includes \$68 million for severe winter and ice storms, high winds, flooding, and tornadoes in 1998, and \$123 million in assistance to recover from severe flooding that occurred in January of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, New York has received over \$6 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$47.5 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$5.1 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 254,021 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$438 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 New York received over \$438

million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.

- **Over \$5 Billion in Transit Funds:** Since 1993, New York has received over \$5.1 billion in Federal Transit Funding. This has included \$2.3 million in Livable Communities funds.
- **Saving Lives and Properties:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 268 lives and over \$45.6 million of property in New York.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S
ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *North Carolina***

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.1%:** The unemployment rate in North Carolina has declined from 5.5% to 3.1% since 1993.
- **586,700 New Jobs:** 586,700 new jobs have been created in North Carolina since 1993 -- an average of 99,161 per year, compared to an average of just 38,625 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **507,500 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 507,500 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 85,775 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 25,125 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **65,200 New Construction Jobs:** 65,200 construction jobs have been created in North Carolina since 1993 -- an average of 11,020 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 4,000 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **342,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 106,000 North Carolina workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 236,000 others received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Business Failures Down 8.6% Per Year:** Business failures have dropped an average of 8.6% per year since 1993, after increasing 22.4% per year during the previous administration. [Oct. 98 data]
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997. In North Carolina, the poverty rate has fallen from 14.4% in 1993 to 11.4% in 1997--down 3.0% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 678,000 families in North Carolina.**
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in North Carolina:** Home ownership in North Carolina has increased from 68.7% to 70.3% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 8.8%:** Home building has increased by an average of 8.8% per year since 1993, after falling over 1.1% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in North Carolina this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 17,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 17,000 North Carolina children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, North Carolina will receive \$94.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$39.7 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for North Carolina's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. North Carolina will receive \$24.7 million in 1999 to hire about 635 new public school teachers.
- **\$10.1 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], North Carolina receives \$10.1 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by

raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$7.7 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], North Carolina receives \$7.7 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Over \$140.5 Million for Students Most in Need:** North Carolina will receive \$140.5 million in Title I grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99].
- **\$159.4 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], North Carolina will receive \$159.4 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$7.4 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 84,500 North Carolina students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. North Carolina will receive nearly \$20 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help North Carolina students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 2,000 Have Served in North Carolina through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,904 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in North Carolina's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **153,000 students in North Carolina will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 188,000 students in North Carolina will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to North Carolina's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. North Carolina will receive \$13.8 million in 1999 to help 8,210 of North Carolina's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Murder Down in Winston-Salem and Charlotte:** Since 1992, murder has declined 40% in Charlotte and 61% in Winston Salem. In addition, robberies have also declined 11% in Charlotte, 18% in Raleigh and 37% in Winston Salem. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in North Carolina** -- North Carolina's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 26% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **2,158 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 2,158 new police officers to date in communities across North Carolina. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in North Carolina, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Cherokee. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to

combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.

- **Nearly \$5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, North Carolina received \$4.8 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$1.5 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, North Carolina received approximately \$1.5 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$290,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$9.5 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of North Carolina Schools:** North Carolina receives \$9.5 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **169,351 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 169,351 fewer people on welfare in North Carolina now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 51% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 87%:** Child support collections have increased by \$146 million -- or 87% -- in North Carolina since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in North Carolina:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 8.8 percent in North Carolina.**
- **\$49.5 Million for North Carolina Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, North Carolina received \$25.3 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$12.7 million in funding), helping North Carolina welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$11.4 million in competitive grants were awarded to North Carolina localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in North Carolina received \$118,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN NORTH CAROLINA'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in North Carolina the balanced budget provided \$79.5 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 223,500 children in North Carolina.
- **Helping Nearly 200,000 North Carolina Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton

Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, North Carolina received \$96.2 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 197,700 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 22,700 more than in 1994.

- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In North Carolina in 1996, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 96% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$31.9 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, North Carolina communities received \$31.9 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 48% in North Carolina:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 48% in North Carolina by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 114,800 of North Carolina's youth will be kept from smoking and 36,700 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **3,470,000 Americans in North Carolina Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if North Carolina enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 3,470,000 people in North Carolina cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,730,000 North Carolina women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$16.5 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, North Carolina will receive \$13.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, North Carolina will receive \$3 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Six Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-ups in Shelby, Swannanoa, Aberdeen, Cordova, Morrisville and Belmont. [through FY98]
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in North Carolina:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in North Carolina --

Burlington, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Fayetteville, and High Point -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- ***Revitalizing North Carolina's Communities:*** Halifax/ Edgecombe, Robeson County, and Charlotte were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.
- ***Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 4,000 To 4,900 New Affordable Housing Units in North Carolina Over the Next 5 years:*** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In North Carolina alone, this proposal would mean an additional 4,000 - 4,900 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$574 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, North Carolina has received \$574 million in disaster relief. This includes \$29 million in assistance for severe storms, flooding, tornadoes, and Hurricane Bonnie. Additionally, FEMA has provided disaster relief assistance to North Carolina for Hurricane Fran, and Bertha which occurred in 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Nearly \$3 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, North Carolina has received over \$2.97 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$37.4 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$272,000 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 125,198 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$245 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 North Carolina received over \$245 million in Airport Improvement Project funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Over \$190 Million in Transit Funds:*** North Carolina has received over \$190 million in FTA funds since 1993.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 150 lives and over \$157 million of property in North Carolina.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *North Dakota*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 2.5%:** The unemployment rate in North Dakota has declined from 4.7% to 2.5% since 1993.
- **35,400 New Jobs:** 35,400 new jobs have been created in North Dakota since 1993 -- an average of 5,983 per year, compared to an average of just 6,025 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **32,200 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 32,200 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 5,442 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 5,450 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **44,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 19,000 North Dakota workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 25,000 others received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in North Dakota:** Home ownership in North Dakota has increased from 64.5% to 69.1% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 74,000 families in North Dakota.**
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in North Dakota this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 2,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 2,000 North Dakota children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, North Dakota will receive \$10.5 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$4.8 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for North Dakota's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. North Dakota will receive \$5.6 million in 1999 to hire about 145 new public school teachers.
- **Nearly \$1.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], North Dakota receives \$1.7 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$2.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], North Dakota receives \$2.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$18.5 Million for Students Most in Need:** North Dakota will receive \$18.5 million in Title I grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of

- \$744,450 over FY98 funding.
- **\$27.4 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], North Dakota will receive \$27.4 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$1.3 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 14,200 North Dakota students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. North Dakota will receive \$3.3 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help North Dakota students work their way through college.
- **Over 100 Have Served in North Dakota through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 123 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in North Dakota's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **16,000 students in North Dakota will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 19,000 students in North Dakota will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to North Dakota's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. North Dakota will receive \$846,000 in 1999 to help 500 of North Dakota's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 6% in North Dakota:** Since 1992, serious crime in North Dakota has fallen 6%. In addition, property crime has also fallen 6% statewide. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **200 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 200 new police officers to date in communities across North Dakota. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in North Dakota, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Belcourt and Fort Totton. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Nearly \$2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, North Dakota received \$1.7 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, North Dakota received \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$2.2 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of North Dakota Schools:** North Dakota receives \$2.2 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school

security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NORTH DAKOTA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- ***10,547 Fewer People on Welfare:*** There are 10,547 fewer people on welfare in North Dakota now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 56% decrease. [through 9/98]
- ***Child Support Collections Up 131%:*** Child support collections have increased by \$20 million -- or 131% -- in North Dakota since FY92. [through FY98]
- ***Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in North Dakota:*** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 13.4 percent in North Dakota.**
- ***\$4.6 Million for North Dakota Welfare-to-Work:*** In 1998, North Dakota received \$2.8 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$1.4 million in funding), helping North Dakota welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, Native American tribes in North Dakota received \$426,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN NORTH DAKOTA'S HEALTH

- ***Health Care for Uninsured Children:*** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in North Dakota the balanced budget provided \$5 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 10,600 children in North Dakota.
- ***Helping Nearly 16,000 North Dakota Women and Children with WIC:*** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, North Dakota received \$9.1 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 15,800 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance.
- ***More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:*** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In North Dakota in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 93% received the vaccine for polio; 91% received the vaccine for measles,

and 96% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$597,000:** Between 1993 and 1998, North Dakota communities received \$597,000 in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 40% in North Dakota:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 40% in North Dakota by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 7,100 of North Dakota's youth will be kept from smoking and 2,300 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **280,000 Americans in North Dakota Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if North Dakota enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 280,000 people in North Dakota cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 130,000 North Dakota women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$8.1 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, North Dakota will receive \$7.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, North Dakota will receive \$622,200 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Superfund Clean-up in Minot:** In September 1996, the EPA completed a toxic waste site clean-up in Minot, North Dakota. [through FY98]
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Project in North Dakota:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to North Dakota's Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing North Dakota's Communities:** Helping to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for North Dakota residents, Fargo was designated a New Rural Empowerment Zone in 1999.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$467 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, North Dakota has

received \$467 million in disaster relief. This includes \$15 million for flooding in 1998, and \$32.3 million in assistance to recover from the Midwest Floods of 1993. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$809 Million in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, North Dakota has received over \$809 million in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$110.3 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$166,880 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 34,101 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$50 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 North Dakota received over \$50 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Over \$17 Million in Transit Funds:*** North Dakota has received over \$17 million in FTA funds since 1993.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Ohio*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.9%:** The unemployment rate in Ohio has declined from 7.0% to 3.9% since 1993.
- **600,000 New Jobs:** 600,000 new jobs have been created in Ohio since 1993 -- an average of 101,408 per year, compared to an average of 27,025 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **567,400 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 567,400 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 95,899 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 18,175 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **35,100 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 35,100 manufacturing jobs have been created in Ohio since 1993 -- an average of 5,932 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 19,425 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **51,400 New Construction Jobs:** 51,400 construction jobs have been created in Ohio since 1993 -- an average of 8,687 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 1,750 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997. In Ohio, the poverty rate has fallen from 13.0% in 1993 to 11.0% in 1997--down 2.0% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **441,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 192,000 Ohio workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 249,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,148,000 families in Ohio.
- **Highest Home Ownership Ever for Ohio:** Home ownership in Ohio has increased from 67% to 71.4% since the fourth quarter of 1993 and is now the highest on record.
- **Home Building Up 2.5%:** Home building has increased by an average of 2.5% per year since 1993, after falling over 1.4% per year during the previous four years.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Ohio this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 36,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 36,000 Ohio children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Ohio will receive \$177.7 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$67.3 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Ohio's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Ohio will receive \$46 million in 1999 to hire about 1,186 new public school teachers.

- **Nearly \$18.5 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Ohio receives nearly \$18.5 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$16.6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Ohio receives \$16.6 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$304.6 Million for Students Most in Need:** Ohio will receive \$304.6 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$5.2 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$265.9 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Ohio will receive \$265.9 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$12.4 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 143,900 Ohio students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Ohio will receive \$36.5 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Ohio students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 4,000 Have Served in Ohio through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 3,878 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Ohio's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **222,000 students in Ohio will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 271,000 students in Ohio will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Ohio's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Ohio will receive \$31.4 million in 1999 to help 18,580 of Ohio's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Violent Crime Falls 16% in Ohio:** Since 1992, serious crime in Ohio has fallen 16%. In Ohio's cities, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 13% in Cleveland, 16% in Dayton and 6% in Toledo. In addition, murder has also declined 51% in Cleveland, 26% in Columbus, 40% in Dayton and 42% in Toledo. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Ohio --** Ohio's juvenile violent crime arrests have decreased 26% between 1992 and 1997, with Ohio's juvenile murder arrests dropping 51 %. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **3,151 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 3,151 new police officers to date in communities across Ohio. [through 2/99]
- **Cleveland Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Cleveland

was selected as a pilot city for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. Cleveland will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of its community, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."

- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Ohio, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Cleveland, Dayton, Lancaster, Mansfield, Toledo and Youngstown. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Ohio communities including: Akron, Chillicothe, St. Clairsville, Unrichville, Batavia, Canton, Columbus, Hamilton, Sandusky and Warren. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Nearly \$7 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Ohio received \$6.8 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$2.4 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Ohio received approximately \$2.4 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$412,000 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to over \$2.4 million.
- **\$17.1 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Ohio's Schools:** Ohio receives \$17.1 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING OHIOANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **400,564 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 400,564 fewer people on welfare in Ohio now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a decrease of 56 percent. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 73%:** Child support collections have increased by \$486 million -- or 73% -- in Ohio since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Ohio:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 13 percent in Ohio.**
- **\$11.0 Million for Ohio Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, \$11.0 million in competitive grants were awarded to Ohio localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN OHIO'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Ohio the balanced budget provided \$115.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 147,300 children in Ohio.
- **Helping Over 250,000 Ohio Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Ohio received \$121.8 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 250,550 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 2,600 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Ohio in 1997, 97% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$41.4 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Ohio communities received \$41.4 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 45% in Ohio:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 45% in Ohio by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 184,900 of Ohio's youth will be kept from smoking and 59,200 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **5,960,000 Americans in Ohio Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Ohio enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 5,960,000 people in Ohio cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 2,940,000 Ohio women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **13 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 13 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Ohio. The sites are located in Byesville, Hannibal, Gnadenhutten, Kingsville, Coshocton, Ironton, Jefferson, Dayton, Deerfield, Minerva, Reading, Zanesville, and Troy

- [through FY98]. Only 6 sites were cleaned up during the previous twelve years combined.
- **\$26.8 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Ohio will receive \$23.9 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Ohio will receive \$2.8 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
 - **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in Ohio:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Ohio -- Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Springfield, Toledo, Lima, Southern Ohio Port Authority, Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), and Youngstown, Campbell and Struthers -- for economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Ohio's Communities:** Cleveland was designated an Enterprise Community in December, 1994, and was awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. It was later declared a Supplemental Empowerment Zone, and was awarded \$177 million for similar efforts. Additionally, Akron, Columbus, and Greater Portsmouth were all designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million to create economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Ironton were designated New Urban Empowerment Zones.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 6,400 To 7,700 New Affordable Housing Units in Ohio Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Ohio alone, this proposal would mean an additional 6,400 - 7,700 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$128 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Ohio has received \$128 million in disaster relief. This includes \$41 million for severe storms, flooding, and tornadoes in 1998, and \$12.4 million in assistance to recover from severe flooding that occurred in January of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$3.8 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Ohio has received \$3.84 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$23.2 million for emergency relief in response to disasters and \$400,000 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 161,546 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$236 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Ohio received over \$236 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.

- **\$734 Million in Transit Funds:** The Federal Transit Administration has provided \$734 million in funding since 1993 to support mass transportation in Ohio. Special projects include: \$3.2 million and \$7.6 million, respectively, for Livable Communities projects in Cleveland and Columbus.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 198 lives and over \$15.7 million of property in Ohio.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S
ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Oklahoma***

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.5%:** The unemployment rate in Oklahoma declined from 5.8% to 4.5% since 1993.
- **211,400 New Jobs:** 211,400 new jobs have been created in Oklahoma since 1993 -- an average of 35,730 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 21,525 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **199,700 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 199,700 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 33,752 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 16,500 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **19,200 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 19,200 manufacturing jobs have been created in Oklahoma since 1993 -- an average of 3,245 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,075 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **13,100 New Construction Jobs:** 13,100 construction jobs have been created in Oklahoma since 1993 -- an average of 2,214 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,225 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **200,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 86,000 Oklahoma workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 114,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** In Oklahoma, the poverty rate has fallen from 19.9% in 1993 to 13.7% in 1997--down 6.2% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **Homebuilding Up 11.2%:** Homebuilding in Oklahoma has increased an average of 11.2% per year since 1993.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 326,000 families in Oklahoma.**
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Oklahoma this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 12,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 12,000 Oklahoma children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Oklahoma will receive \$54.4 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$22.2 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Oklahoma's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Oklahoma will receive \$13.5 million in 1999 to hire about 348 new public school teachers.
- **Nearly \$5.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Oklahoma receives nearly \$5.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community

involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$4.8 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Oklahoma receives \$4.8 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$88.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** Oklahoma will receive \$88.3 million in Title I grants (to Local Education Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$1.5 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$123 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Oklahoma will receive \$123 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$5.7 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 62,300 Oklahoma students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Oklahoma will receive \$10.4 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Oklahoma students work their way through college.
- **Over 700 Have Served in Oklahoma through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 746 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Oklahoma's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **72,000 students in Oklahoma will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 87,000 students in Oklahoma will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Oklahoma's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Oklahoma will receive \$5.7 million in 1999 to help 3,410 of Oklahoma's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Violent Crime Has Fallen 7%:** Since 1992, violent crime in Oklahoma has fallen 7%. In Tulsa, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 7%. In addition, robberies have declined 24% in Oklahoma City, with a 13% drop in rape, and a 3% drop in murder. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Oklahoma** -- Oklahoma's juvenile violent crime arrests have decreased 17% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **816 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 816 new police officers to date in communities across Oklahoma. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Oklahoma, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of

Sapulpa and Seminole County. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Oklahoma communities including: Stillwater, Claremore, Elk City, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Okmulgee, Enid, Perkins, Purcell and Tahlequah. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.

- **Nearly \$4 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Oklahoma received \$3.9 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Over \$700,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Oklahoma will receive over \$700,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$125,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$5.1 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Oklahoma's Schools:** Oklahoma has received \$5.1 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING OKLAHOMA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **88,410 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 88,410 fewer people on welfare in Oklahoma now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 60% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 85%:** Child support collections have been increased by \$40 million -- or 85% -- in Oklahoma since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Oklahoma:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 9.3 percent in Oklahoma.**
- **\$22.1 Million for California Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Oklahoma received \$11.5 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$5.7 million in funding), helping Oklahoma welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$2.8 million in competitive grants were awarded to Oklahoma localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in Oklahoma received \$2.0 million in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN OKLAHOMA'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single

investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Oklahoma the balanced budget provided \$81.2 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 69,300 children in Oklahoma.

- **Helping 108,000 Oklahoma Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Oklahoma received \$44.7 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 108,000 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 20,700 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Oklahoma in 1997, 95% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 88% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$12.1 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Oklahoma communities received \$12.1 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 44% in Oklahoma:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 44% in Oklahoma by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 40,400 of Oklahoma's youth will be kept from smoking and 12,900 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **1,240,000 Americans in Oklahoma Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Oklahoma enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,240,000 people in Oklahoma cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 630,000 Oklahoma women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$11.9 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Oklahoma will receive \$10.7 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Oklahoma will receive \$1.2 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Four Superfund Clean-up Sites in Oklahoma:** Since 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-ups in Oklahoma City (2), Criner and Sand Springs, Oklahoma.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Project in Oklahoma:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and the Comanche Nation for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Oklahoma's Communities:** Oklahoma City and Little Dixie were designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Ada was designated a Rural Enterprise Community.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 4,100 To 4,900 New Affordable Housing Units in Oklahoma Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Oklahoma alone, this proposal would mean an additional 4,100 - 4,900 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$71 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Oklahoma has received \$71 million in disaster relief. This includes \$730 thousand for extreme fire hazards in 1998, and \$4.7 million in crisis counseling assistance for those residents affected by the Federal Building Bombing in April of 1995. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$1.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Oklahoma has received over \$1.6 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$24.8 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters. These funds have helped generate 67,526 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$69 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Oklahoma received over \$69 million in Airport Improvement Project funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$78 Million in Transit Funds:** Oklahoma has received over \$78 million in FTA funds since 1993.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Oregon*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.5%:** The unemployment rate in Oregon has declined from 8.1% to 5.5% since 1993.
- **303,200 New Jobs:** 303,200 new jobs have been created in Oregon since 1993 -- an average of 51,245 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 23,200 jobs per year under the previous administration.
- **275,300 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 275,300 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 46,530 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 18,550 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **33,700 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 33,700 manufacturing jobs have been created in Oregon since 1993 -- an average of 5,696 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 1,850 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **36,200 New Construction Jobs:** 36,200 construction jobs have been created in Oregon since 1993 -- an average of 6,118 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of just 1,525 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **107,000 Have Received a Raise:** 107,000 Oregon workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 340,000 families in Oregon.**
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Oregon:** Home ownership in Oregon has increased from 64.3% to 65.5% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Homebuilding Up 7.2%:** Homebuilding in Oregon has increased 7.2% per year since 1993.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Oregon this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 6,500 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 6,500 Oregon children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Oregon will receive \$40.3 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$18.5 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Oregon's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Oregon will receive \$11.5 million in 1999 to hire about 297 new public school teachers.
- **\$4.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Oregon receives \$4.7 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **Nearly \$3.8 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Oregon receives

- nearly \$3.8 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Over \$69.5 Million for Students Most in Need:** Oregon will receive over \$69.5 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$1.38 million over FY98 funding.
 - **\$71.6 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Oregon will receive \$71.6 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$3.3 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 37,800 Oregon students will benefit.
 - **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Oregon will receive \$12.4 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Oregon students work their way through college.
 - **Nearly 2,000 Have Served in Oregon through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,798 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Oregon's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
 - **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **68,000 students in Oregon will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 83,000 students in Oregon will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
 - **Expanded Job Training to Oregon's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Oregon will receive \$15.7 million in 1999 to help 9,310 of Oregon's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Violent Crime Has Fallen 5%:** Since 1992, violent crime in Oregon has fallen 5%. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Oregon** -- Oregon's juvenile arrests have decreased 18% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **1,082 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,082 new police officers to date in communities across Oregon. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Oregon, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Prineville. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Oregon communities including: Grants Pass, Portland, Roseburg, Unatilla, Eugene and Oregon City. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$4.2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Oregon received \$4.2 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more

- women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$685,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Oregon received approximately \$685,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$128,000 increase over FY98.
- **\$4.4 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Oregon's Schools:** Oregon receives \$4.4 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING OREGON RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **73,421 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 73,421 fewer people on welfare in Oregon now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 62% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 95%:** Child support collections have increased by \$102 million -- or 95% -- in Oregon since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Oregon:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 4.5 percent in Oregon.**
- **\$13.1 Million for Oregon Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Oregon received \$8.6 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$4.3 million in funding), helping Oregon welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, Native American tribes in Oregon received \$181,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN OREGON'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Oregon the balanced budget provided \$39.1 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 12,900 children in Oregon.
- **Helping Over 91,000 Oregon Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Oregon received \$47.7 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 91,200 women, infants and children in need receive

- health and food assistance, 16,500 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Oregon in 1997, 94% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 88% received the vaccine for polio; 88% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$25.9 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Oregon communities received \$25.9 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 44% in Oregon:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 44% in Oregon by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 19,400 of Oregon's youth will be kept from smoking and 12,700 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **1,520,000 Americans in Oregon Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Oregon enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,520,000 people in Oregon cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 750,000 Oregon women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$12.4 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Oregon will receive \$11 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Oregon will receive \$1.4 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Three Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-ups in Portland, Joseph, and The Dalles, Oregon [through FY98]. Only one site was cleaned up in the previous 12 years combined.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in Oregon:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to Oregon communities Portland and Oregon Mills, as well as the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- ***Revitalizing Oregon's Communities:*** Portland and Josephine County were designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.
- ***Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 1,400 To 1,700 New Affordable Housing Units in Oregon Over the Next 5 years:*** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Oregon alone, this proposal would mean an additional 1,400 - 1,700 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$140 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Oregon has received \$140 million in disaster relief. This includes \$2 million in assistance for flooding in 1998, and \$84 million to recover from severe flooding that occurred in February of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$1.4 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Oregon has received over \$1.4 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$109.3 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$714,171 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate nearly 61,457 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$92 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 Oregon received over \$92 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Over \$862 Million in Transit Funds:*** The Federal Transit Administration has provided over \$862 million since 1993 to support mass transportation in Oregon.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 137 lives and over \$55.8 million in property in Oregon.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Pennsylvania*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.4%:** The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania has declined from 7.3% to 4.4% since 1993.
- **384,500 New Jobs:** 384,500 new jobs have been created in Pennsylvania since 1993 -- an average of 64,986 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 500 jobs were *lost* each year under the previous administration.
- **363,500 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 363,500 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 61,437 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 2,325 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **27,000 New Construction Jobs:** 27,000 construction jobs have been created in Pennsylvania since 1993 -- an average of 4,563 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 8,775 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997.

In Pennsylvania, the poverty rate has fallen from 13.2% in 1993 to 11.2% in 1997--down 2.0% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]

- **450,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 193,000 Pennsylvania workers have benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 257,000 received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,185,000 families in Pennsylvania.
- **Homeownership Has Increased in Pennsylvania:** Homeownership in Pennsylvania increased from 71.2% to 73.6% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Business Failures Down 7.0% Per Year:** Business failures have dropped an average of 7.0% per year since 1993, after increasing 30.8% per year during the previous four years. [Oct 98 data]
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Pennsylvania this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 29,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 29,000 Pennsylvania children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Pennsylvania will receive \$163.6 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$63.9 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Pennsylvania's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Pennsylvania will receive \$51 million in 1999 to hire about 1,311 new public school teachers.
- **\$19.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Pennsylvania receives \$19.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by

raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$18.3 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Pennsylvania receives \$18.3 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$346 Million for Students Most in Need:** Pennsylvania receives \$346 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$15.3 million over FY98 funding
- **\$299.6 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Pennsylvania will receive \$299.6 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$13.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 155,200 Pennsylvania students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Pennsylvania will receive \$47.6 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Pennsylvania students work their way through college.
- **Over 5,000 Have Served in Pennsylvania through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 5,242 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Pennsylvania's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **251,000 students in Pennsylvania will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 307,000 students in Pennsylvania will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Pennsylvania's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Pennsylvania will receive \$46.8 million in 1999 to help 27,740 of Pennsylvania's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls in Pittsburgh:** Between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 33% in Pittsburgh, with robberies declining 48%. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Pennsylvania** -- Pennsylvania's juvenile arrests have decreased 51% between 1992 and 1997, (as measured by the crime index), with Pennsylvania's juvenile murder arrests dropping 79%. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **3,100 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 3,100 new police officers to date in communities across Pennsylvania. [through 2/99]

- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Pennsylvania, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Philadelphia and West Chester. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Pennsylvania communities including: Williamsport, Erie and York. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$6.3 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Pennsylvania received \$6.3 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$2.6 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Pennsylvania received approximately \$2.6 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$437,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$18.1 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Pennsylvania's Schools:** Pennsylvania will receive \$18.1 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING PENNSYLVANIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **258,749 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 258,749 fewer people on welfare in Pennsylvania now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 43% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 27%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$213 million -- or 27% -- in Pennsylvania since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Pennsylvania:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 13 percent in Pennsylvania.**
- **\$77.1 Million for Pennsylvania Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Pennsylvania received \$44.3 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$22.1 million in funding), helping Pennsylvania welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$10.7 million in competitive grants were awarded to Pennsylvania localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN PENNSYLVANIA'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures

that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Pennsylvania the Balanced Budget provided \$117 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 82,000 children in Pennsylvania.

- **Helping Nearly 250,000 Pennsylvania Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Pennsylvania received \$135 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 247,600 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Pennsylvania in 1997, 95% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 91% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$138.9 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Pennsylvania communities received \$138.9 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 43% in Pennsylvania:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 43% in Pennsylvania by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 170,500 of Pennsylvania's youth will be kept from smoking and 54,600 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **6,160,000 Americans in Pennsylvania Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Pennsylvania enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 6,160,000 people in Pennsylvania cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 3,120,000 Pennsylvania women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **31 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 31 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Pennsylvania. The sites are located in Frackville, Gettysburg, Grove City, Souderton, Warminster, West Caln Township, Upper Merion Township, Stroudsburg, Philadelphia, Clarks Summit, Ambler, Glen Rock, South Montrose, Longswamp Township, Parker, Upper Macungie Township, Hellertown, Buffalo Township, the Borough of Kimberton, Old Forge, Girard, McAdoo, Middletown, Seven Valleys, Hatboro, Sharpville, Hopewell

Township, Jefferson Boro, Antis and Logan Townships, Croydon & Bristol, and Worman Township in Boyertown [through FY98]. Only 12 sites were cleaned up in Pennsylvania during the previous twelve years combined (12).

- **\$27.4 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Pennsylvania will receive \$23.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Pennsylvania will receive \$3.9 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in Pennsylvania:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to counties and communities in Pennsylvania -- Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Phoenixville, Ford City, Johnstown, Reading, and Northampton and Bucks Counties -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Pennsylvania's Communities:** Philadelphia was designated an Urban Empowerment Zone in 1994 and was awarded \$79 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for its residents. As part of this designation, Sea Change Environmental Services, a north Philadelphia asbestos and lead removal company, was given a \$100,000 loan in July, 1996 which it will use to buy equipment and hire workers to remove lead and asbestos at city-owned homes, Independence Mall and the Philadelphia Naval Base. Lock Haven, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg were awarded \$3 million each to pursue similar job creation efforts. In 1999, Uniontown was designated a Rural Enterprise Community.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 5,500 To 6,600 New Affordable Housing Units in Pennsylvania Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice-President pushed for a 40-percent expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Pennsylvania alone, this proposal would mean an additional 5,500 - 6,600 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Pennsylvania during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$352 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Pennsylvania has received \$352 million in disaster relief. This includes \$3.7 million for severe storms and tornadoes in 1998, and \$164 million in assistance to recover from severe flooding that occurred in January of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$5 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Pennsylvania has received over \$5 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$71.1 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$2.7 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate over 212,109 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$330 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Pennsylvania received over \$330 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.

- **Approximately \$1.7 Billion in Transit Funds:** Pennsylvania has received approximately \$1.7 billion in FTA funds since 1993.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 10 lives and \$5.8 million of property in Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Rhode Island*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.0%:** The unemployment rate in Rhode Island has declined from 8.2% to 4.0% since 1993.
- **29,400 New Jobs:** 29,400 new jobs have been created in Rhode Island since 1993 -- an average of 4,969 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 9,225 private sector jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **27,100 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 27,100 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 4,580 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 9,925 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **25,000 Have Received a Raise:** 25,000 Rhode Island workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 94,000 families in Rhode Island.**
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Rhode Island:** Home ownership in Rhode Island has increased from 58.7% to 64.4% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Business Failures Down 18.7% Per Year:** Business failures have dropped 18.7% per year since 1993, after increasing 86.9% per year during the previous administration. [Oct 98 data]
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Rhode Island this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 2,700 Children in Head Start:** Over 2,700 Rhode Island children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Rhode Island will receive \$15.3 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$7.0 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Rhode Island's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Rhode Island will receive \$5.6 million in 1999 to hire about 145 new public school teachers.
- **\$1.9 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Rhode Island receives \$1.9 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$2.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Rhode Island receives \$2.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$27 Million for Students Most in Need:** Rhode Island receives \$27 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families

[FY99]. This is an increase of \$2.5 million over FY98 funding.

- **\$32.5 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Rhode Island will receive \$32.5 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$1.5 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 17,800 Rhode Island students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Rhode Island will receive \$7.1 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Rhode Island students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 1,000 Have Served in Rhode Island through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 991 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Rhode Island's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **31,000 students in Rhode Island will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 38,000 students in Rhode Island will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Rhode Island's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Rhode Island will receive \$3.7 million in 1999 to help 2,210 of Rhode Island's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 22% in Rhode Island:** Since 1992, serious crime in Rhode Island has fallen 22%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 17% and 22% respectively. In Providence, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 27%, with a 37% drop in murder and 31% drop in robbery. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Rhode Island** -- Rhode Island's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 25% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **322 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 322 new police officers to date in communities across Rhode Island. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Rhode Island, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Providence. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Over \$2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Rhode Island received \$2.2 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Rhode Island received \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.

- **\$2.2 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Rhode Island's Schools:** Rhode Island will receive \$2.2 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING RHODE ISLANDERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **6,991 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 6,991 fewer people on welfare in Rhode Island now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a decrease of 11%. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 68%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$17 million -- or 68% -- in Rhode Island since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Rhode Island:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 10.5 percent in Rhode Island.**
- **\$10.5 Million for Rhode Island Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Rhode Island received \$4.4 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$2.2 million in funding), helping Rhode Island welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$3.9 million in competitive grants were awarded to Rhode Island localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN RHODE ISLAND'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Rhode Island the Balanced Budget provided \$11 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 33,600 children in Rhode Island.
- **Helping Nearly 23,000 Rhode Island Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Rhode Island's WIC grant funding will help 22,600 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 2,400 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Rhode

Island in 1997, 99% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 95% received the vaccine for polio; 95% received the vaccine for measles, and 96% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$9.0 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Rhode Island communities received \$9.0 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 38% in Rhode Island:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 38% in Rhode Island by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 13,000 of Rhode Island's youth will be kept from smoking and 4,200 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **460,000 Americans in Rhode Island Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections:** Even if Rhode Island enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 460,000 people in Rhode Island cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 230,000 Rhode Island women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **2 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Glocester and North Smithfield, Rhode Island [through FY98].
- **\$7.9 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Rhode Island will receive \$7.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Rhode Island will receive \$462,000 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Project in Rhode Island:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to the State of Rhode Island and the State of Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation to identify and prioritize Brownfields sites for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Rhode Island's Communities:** Providence was designated an Enterprise Community in 1994 and was awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity. In 1999, Providence was named a Strategic Planning

Community.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***Over \$4 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Rhode Island has received \$4.4 million in disaster relief. This includes assistance to recover from the Blizzard of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$667 Million in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Rhode Island has received over \$667 million in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$342,100 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 28,087 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$62 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 Rhode Island received over \$62 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Approximately \$105 Million in Transit Funds:*** Rhode Island has received approximately \$105 million in FTA funds since 1993.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 36 lives and over \$8 million of property in Rhode Island.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *South Carolina*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.9%:** The unemployment rate in South Carolina declined from 7% to 3.9% since 1993.
- **271,800 New Jobs:** 271,800 new jobs have been created in South Carolina since 1993 --an average of 45,938 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 16,650 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **260,600 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 260,600 new private sector jobs have been created in South Carolina -- an average of 44,045 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 9,775 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **33,300 New Construction Jobs:** 33,300 construction jobs have been created in South Carolina since 1993 -- an average of 5,628 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 3,125 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **Business Failures Down 4.3% Per Year:** Business failures in South Carolina have dropped an average of 4.3% per year since 1993, after increasing 25.1% per year during the previous 12 years. [Oct 98 data]
- **145,000 Have Received a Raise:** 56,000 South Carolina workers benefited from the increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 89,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997. In South Carolina, the poverty rate has fallen from 18.7% in 1993 to 13.1% in 1997--down 5.6% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 402,000 families in South Carolina.**
- **Highest Home Ownership Ever for South Carolina:** Home ownership in South Carolina has increased from 72.6% to 78.8% since the fourth quarter of 1993 and is now the highest on record.
- **Home Building Up 8.0% Per Year:** Home building in South Carolina has increased 8.0% per year since 1993, after decreasing by 3.3% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in South Carolina this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 11,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 11,000 South Carolina children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, South Carolina will receive \$55.4 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$22.4 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for South Carolina's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. South Carolina will receive \$14.5 million in 1999 to hire about 373 new public school teachers.
- **\$5.9 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], South Carolina receives \$5.9

million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$5.2 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], South Carolina receives \$5.2 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Over \$94.6 Million for Students Most in Need:** South Carolina receives over \$94.6 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$590,000 over FY98 funding.
- **\$96.4 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], South Carolina will receive \$96.4 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$4.5 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 52,600 South Carolina students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. South Carolina will receive \$11.3 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help South Carolina students work their way through college.
- **Over 1,000 Have Served in South Carolina through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,266 AmeriCorps participants, working in 108 different programs, have earned money for college while working in South Carolina's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **69,000 students in South Carolina will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 84,000 students in South Carolina will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to South Carolina's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. South Carolina will receive \$17.4 million in 1999 to help 10,310 of South Carolina's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Has Fallen in Columbia:** In Columbia, between 1992 and 1997, murder has fallen 20%. In addition, rape and robbery have also declined 39% and 15% respectively. [92&97 UCR]
- **859 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 859 new police officers to date in communities across South Carolina. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in South Carolina, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Charleston. The Administration had previously awarded grants to the South Carolina communities of Lexington and Manning. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and

treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.

- **Over \$2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, South Carolina received \$2.09 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$800,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, South Carolina received approximately \$800,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$140,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$5.5 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of South Carolina's Schools:** South Carolina receives \$5.5 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING SOUTH CAROLINA RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **98,746 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 98,746 fewer people on welfare in South Carolina now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 65% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 125%:** Child support collections have increased by \$86 million -- or 125% -- in South Carolina since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in South Carolina:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 10.5 percent in South Carolina.**
- **\$18.0 Million for South Carolina Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, South Carolina received \$12.0 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$6.0 million in funding), helping South Carolina welfare recipients get and keep jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in South Carolina the Balanced Budget provided \$64 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 45,500 children in South Carolina.
- **Helping Nearly 120,000 South Carolina Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton

Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, South Carolina received \$59.9 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 118,000 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance.

- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In South Carolina in 1997, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 91% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$27.6 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, South Carolina communities received \$27.6 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 48% in South Carolina:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 48% in South Carolina by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 45,600 of South Carolina's youth will be kept from smoking and 14,600 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **1,690,000 Americans in South Carolina Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if South Carolina enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 1,690,000 people in South Carolina cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 840,000 South Carolina women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$9.1 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, South Carolina will receive \$8 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, South Carolina will receive \$1 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Eleven Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA has completed toxic waste site clean-ups in Fort Lawn, Cayce, Columbia, Fountain Inn, Greer, Rantowles, Burton, Gaffney, Traveler's Rest, Simpsonville, and Rock Hill, South Carolina [through FY98]. This is more than twice the number of site clean-ups that were completed in the previous 12 years combined.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Communities in South Carolina:** As part of the Clinton-Gore

Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded the South Carolina communities of Cowpens, Columbia, and Charleston pilot projects to spur environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- ***Revitalizing South Carolina's Communities:*** Charleston and Williamsburg County were designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Columbia/Sumter was designated a New Urban Empowerment Zone, Charleston/North Charleston was named a Strategic Planning Community, and Hallandale was declared a Rural Enterprise Community.
- ***Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 2,600 To 3,100 New Affordable Housing Units in South Carolina Over the Next 5 years:*** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In South Carolina alone, this proposal would mean an additional 2,600 - 3,100 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$5 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, South Carolina has received \$5 million in disaster relief. This includes over \$1 million for Hurricane Bonnie in 1998, and assistance to recover from Hurricane Fran which occurred in 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$1.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, South Carolina has received over \$1.6 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$5.4 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$608,417 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 67,990 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$143 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 South Carolina received over \$143 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Over \$68 Million in Transit Funds:*** South Carolina has received over \$68 million in FTA funds since 1993.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 35 lives and over \$4.7 million of property in South Carolina.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *South Dakota*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 2.6%:** The unemployment rate in South Dakota declined from 3.5% to 2.6% since 1993.
- **50,000 New Jobs:** 50,000 new jobs have been created in South Dakota since 1993 -- an average of 8,451 jobs per year.
- **44,700 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 44,700 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 7,555 jobs per year.
- **12,500 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 12,500 new manufacturing jobs have been created in South Dakota since 1993 -- an average of 2,113 per year.
- **38,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 13,000 South Dakota workers benefited from the increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 25,000 more received a raise on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Building Up 1.7% Per Year:** New home building in South Dakota has increased 1.7% per year since 1993.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 73,000 families in South Dakota.**
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in South Dakota this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 2,300 Children in Head Start:** Over 2,300 South Dakota children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, South Dakota will receive \$12.2 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$5.5 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for South Dakota's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. South Dakota will receive \$5.6 in 1999 to hire about 145 new public school teachers.
- **\$1.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], South Dakota receives \$1.7 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$2.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], South Dakota receives \$2.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$19.4 Million for Students Most in Need:** South Dakota receives \$19.4 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families. [FY99]

- **\$28.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], South Dakota will receive \$28.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$1.3 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 14,800 South Dakota students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. South Dakota will receive \$4.2 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help South Dakota students work their way through college.
- **Nearly 200 Have Served in South Dakota through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 181 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in South Dakota's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks [through 11/98].
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **14,000 students in South Dakota will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 17,000 students in South Dakota will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to South Dakota's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. South Dakota will receive \$926,965 million in 1999 to help 550 of South Dakota's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Juvenile Arrests Down in South Dakota** -- South Dakota's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 100% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **269 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 269 new police officers to date in communities across South Dakota. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in South Dakota, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Agency Village. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of South Dakota communities including: Flandreau Sioux, Lower Brute, Ogala Sioux, Yankton Sioux, and Rosebud Sioux. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$3.1 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, South Dakota received \$3.1 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, South Dakota received \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$2.2 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of South Dakota's Schools:** South Dakota received \$2.2 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program,

which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING SOUTH DAKOTANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- ***11,134 Fewer People on Welfare:*** There are 11,134 fewer people on welfare in South Dakota now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 55% decrease. [through 9/98]
- ***Child Support Collections Up 117%:*** Child support collections have increased by \$19 million -- or 117% -- in South Dakota since FY92. [through FY98]
- ***Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in South Dakota:*** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 18.2 percent in South Dakota.**
- ***\$2.8 Million for South Dakota Welfare-to-Work:*** In 1998, \$2.3 million in competitive grants were awarded to South Dakota localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in South Dakota received \$504,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN SOUTH DAKOTA'S HEALTH

- ***Health Care for Uninsured Children:*** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in South Dakota the Balanced Budget provided \$8 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 6,300 children in South Dakota.
- ***Helping Over 20,000 South Dakota Women and Children with WIC:*** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, South Dakota received \$10.9 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 20,500 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance.
- ***More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:*** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993

- goal. In South Dakota in 1997, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 92% received the vaccine for polio; 91% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$713,000:** Between 1993 and 1998, South Dakota communities received \$713,000 in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
 - **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 42% in South Dakota:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 42% in South Dakota by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 8,800 of Alaska's youth will be kept from smoking and 2,800 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
 - **300,000 Americans in South Dakota Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if South Dakota enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 300,000 people in South Dakota cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 150,000 South Dakota women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- **Toxic Waste Site Cleaned Up in Sioux Falls:** The EPA cleaned up a Superfund toxic waste site in Sioux Falls, South Dakota in September, 1994. [through FY98]
- **\$8.1 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, South Dakota will receive \$7.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, South Dakota will receive \$690,300 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Sioux Falls:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded Sioux Falls, North Dakota, a pilot project to spur environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- **Revitalizing South Dakota's Communities:** Beadle and Spink Counties were designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were jointly awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.

In 1999, Ogala Sioux Reservation in Pine Ridge was designated a New Rural Empowerment Zone

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$165 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, South Dakota has received \$165 million in disaster relief. This includes \$11 million for severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding in 1998, and \$36 million in assistance to recover from the Midwest Floods of 1993 .[FEMA]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$773 Million in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, South Dakota has received over \$773 million in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$47 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$5.8 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 32,560 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$64 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 South Dakota received over \$64 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Over \$17 Million in Transit Funds:*** South Dakota has received over \$17 million in FTA funds since 1993.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Texas*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.8%:** The unemployment rate in Texas has declined from 7.6% to 4.8% since 1993.
- **1,608,300 New Jobs:** 1,608,300 new jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 271,825 per year, compared to an average of only 153,075 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **1,434,000 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 1,434,000 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 242,366 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 113,000 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **114,500 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 114,500 manufacturing jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 19,352 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,950 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **144,100 New Construction Jobs:** 144,100 construction jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 24,355 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 6,300 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **Bankruptcy Filings Down 14.5%:** Bankruptcy filings in Texas have declined 14.5% per year since 1993, after increasing 14.2% during the previous two administrations.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Texas:** Home ownership in Texas has increased from 58.9% to 62.7% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Homebuilding Up 15.5%:** Home building in Texas has increased 15.5% per year since 1993.
- **1.1 Million Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 446,000 Texas workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 697,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 2,040,000 families in Texas.**
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Texas this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 57,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 57,000 Texas children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Texas will receive \$300.3 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$127.8 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Texas' Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Texas will receive \$97.2 million in 1999 to hire about 2,500 new public school teachers.

- **\$36.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Texas receives \$36.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **Nearly \$35 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Texas receives \$35 million, for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$649 Million for Students Most in Need:** Texas receives \$649 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$18.2 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$532.4 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Texas will receive \$532.4 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$24.9 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 276,100 Texas students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Texas will receive \$45.5 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Texas students work their way through college.
- **Over 8,000 Have Served in Texas through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 8,055 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Texas' schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **387,000 students in Texas will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 473,000 students in Texas will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Texas' Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Texas will receive \$84.3 million in 1999 to help 49,940 of Texas' dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 15% in Texas:** Since 1992, serious crime in Texas has fallen 15%. Violent crime and property crime have also declined 18% and 14% respectively.
- **Crime Has Dropped Sharply in Major Cities:** In Dallas, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 23%, with a 46% drop in murder and a 51% drop in robbery. In addition, serious crime has also declined 47% in Fort Worth, 32% in Beaumont, 46% in Odessa and 31% in Wichita Falls. The murder rate has fallen 52% in Beaumont, 47% in Brownsville, 46% in Dallas, 45% in El Paso, 57% in San Antonio and 91% in Wichita Falls. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]

- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Texas** -- Texas's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 61%. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **4,208 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 4,208 new police officers in communities across Texas. [through 2/99]
- **McAllen and El Paso Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** McAllen and El Paso were selected as pilot cities for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. McAllen and El Paso will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of their communities, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Texas, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Dallas. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Texas communities including: Conroe, Houston, Austin and Laredo. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$10.3 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Texas received \$10.3 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Over \$4 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Texas received approximately \$4 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$769,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$34.3 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Texas Schools:** Texas received \$34.3 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING TEXANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **439,039 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 439,039 fewer people on welfare in Texas now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 56% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 178%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$448 million -- or 178% -- in Texas since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Texas:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 6.8 percent in Texas.**
- **\$138.6 Million for Texas Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Texas received \$76.1 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$38.0 million in

funding), helping Texas welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$24.6 million in competitive grants were awarded to Texas localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN TEXAS'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Texas the Balanced Budget provided \$561 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 204,300 children in Texas.
- **Helping 690,000 Texas Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Texas received \$332.1 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 690,000 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 87,000 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Texas in 1997, 92% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 88% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 90% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$276.2 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Texas communities received \$276.2 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 40% in Texas:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 40% in Texas by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 218,100 of Alaska's youth will be kept from smoking and 69,800 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **8,060,000 Americans in Texas Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Texas enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 8,060,000 people in Texas cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted

protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 3,900,000 Texas women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **10 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 10 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Texas: Grand Prairie, Bridge City, Texas City, Friendswood, Crosby (2), Houston (2), and Odessa (2) [through FY98]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Texas during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **\$62 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Texas will receive \$56.6 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Texas will receive \$5.4 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in Texas:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Texas -- Dallas, Houston, Austin, Brownsville, Galveston, Grand Prairie and Laredo -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, the Rio Grande Council of Governments, TX & NM, which includes six counties in western Texas, will benefit from a Brownfields grant. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Texas' Communities:** The Rio Grande Valley was designated an Urban Empowerment Zone in 1994 and was awarded \$40 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. Houston was designated an Enterprise Community in December 1994 and was awarded \$3 for similar job-creation efforts. It was later declared an Enhanced Enterprise Community and was awarded an additional \$25 million. In addition, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, and Waco were each designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for urban renewal efforts. In 1999, El Paso was designated a New Urban Empowerment Zone, San Antonio was named a Strategic Planning Community, and Uvalde was declared a Rural Enterprise Community.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 11,700 To 14,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Texas Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Texas alone, this proposal would mean an additional 11,700 - 14,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$212 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Texas has received \$212 million in disaster relief. This includes \$21 million for Tropical Storm Charley, Tropical Storm

Frances and fires in 1998, and \$166 million in assistance to recover from devastating floods that affected the Houston area in October of 1994. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$7 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Texas has received over \$7 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$22.1 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$160,000 for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate nearly 297,573 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$824 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 Texas received over \$824 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Over \$1.3 Billion in Transit Funds:*** Texas has received over \$1.3 billion in FTA funds since 1993.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 212 lives and over \$64 million of property in Texas.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Tennessee*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.3%:** The unemployment rate in Tennessee has declined from 6% to 4.3% since 1993.
- **347,800 New Jobs:** 347,800 new jobs have been created in Tennessee since 1993 -- an average of 58,783 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 39,675 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **305,000 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 305,000 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 51,549 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 34,825 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **32,300 New Construction Jobs:** 32,300 construction jobs have been created in Tennessee since 1993 -- an average of 5,459 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 825 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **319,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 121,000 Tennessee workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 198,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997.

In Tennessee, the poverty rate has fallen from 19.6% in 1993 to 14.3% in 1997--down 5.3% under

President Clinton. [Census Bureau]

- **Home Ownership Has Increased In Tennessee:** Home ownership in Tennessee has increased from 64.2% to 73.5% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 8.3%:** Home building has increased by an average of 8.3% per year since 1993, after falling over 4.3% per year during the previous four years.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 593,000 families in Tennessee.**
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Tennessee this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 15,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 15,000 Tennessee children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Tennessee will receive \$82.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$34.0 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Tennessee's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Tennessee will receive \$20 million in 1999 to hire about 516 new public school teachers.
- **\$8.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Tennessee receives \$8.2 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education,

expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$7.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Tennessee receives \$7.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$131 Million for Students Most in Need:** Tennessee receives \$131 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99].
- **\$137.2 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Tennessee will receive \$137.2 million in Pell Grant funding, helping 71,100 low-income Tennessee students going to college, an additional \$6.4 million over last year.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Tennessee will receive \$15.7 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Tennessee students work their way through college.
- **Over 1,300 Have Served in Tennessee through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,342 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Tennessee's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **98,000 students in Tennessee will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 119,000 students in Tennessee will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Tennessee's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Tennessee will receive \$19.3 million in 1999 to help 11,450 of Tennessee's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Has Dropped in Memphis:** In Memphis, between 1992 and 1997, murder has declined 22%. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **1,777 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,777 new police officers to date in communities across Tennessee. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Tennessee, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Memphis and Nashville. The Administration had previously awarded grants to Clarksville, Decaturville, Knoxville, Maryville and Murfreesboro. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Over \$4.7 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women

Act, Tennessee received \$4.71 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.

- **Over \$1.1 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Tennessee received approximately \$1.1 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$205,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$7.6 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Tennessee's Schools:** Tennessee will receive \$7.6 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING TENNESSEANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **172,177 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 172,177 fewer people on welfare in Tennessee now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 54% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 145%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$123 million -- or 145% -- in Tennessee since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Tennessee:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 7.4 percent in Tennessee.**
- **\$41.5 Million for Tennessee Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Tennessee received \$21.6 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$10.8 million in funding), helping Tennessee welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$9.0 million in competitive grants were awarded to Tennessee localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN TENNESSEE'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Tennessee the Balanced Budget provided \$66 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 85,700 children in Tennessee.
- **Helping Nearly 150,000 Tennessee Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for

Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Tennessee received \$80.5 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 148,600 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 18,200 more than in 1994.

- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Tennessee in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 94% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$21.7 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Tennessee communities received \$21.7 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 46% in Tennessee:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 46% in Tennessee by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 69,900 of Tennessee's youth will be kept from smoking and 22,400 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **2,300,000 Americans in Tennessee Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Tennessee enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 2,300,000 people in Tennessee cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,180,000 Tennessee women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **10 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 10 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Tennessee, in Arlington, Lawrenceburg, Toone, Memphis, Chattanooga, Collierville, Moscow, Gallaway, Lewisburg, and Waynesboro [through FY98]. There were no Superfund sites cleaned up in Tennessee during the previous twelve years combined.
- **\$10.9 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Tennessee will receive \$10 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Tennessee will receive \$922,100 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.

- **Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in Knoxville and Memphis:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to two communities in Tennessee -- Knoxville and Memphis -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Tennessee's Communities:** Memphis, Nashville, and the counties of Fayette, Haywood, and Scott were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded a total of over \$10 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Knoxville was designated an Urban Empowerment Zone.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 3,700 To 4,500 New Affordable Housing Units in Tennessee Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Tennessee alone, this proposal would mean an additional 3,700 - 4,500 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$156 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Tennessee has received \$156 million in disaster relief. This includes \$56 million for severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding in 1998, and \$60 million in assistance to recover from a severe winter ice storm that occurred in February of 1994. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$2 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Tennessee has received over \$2 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$2.4 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters. These funds have helped generate nearly 91,743 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$222 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Tennessee received over \$222 million in Airport Improvement Plan funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$194 Million in Transit Funds:** Tennessee has received over \$194 million in FTA funds since 1993.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 13 lives and over \$261 million of property in Tennessee.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Utah*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 3.3%:** The unemployment rate in Utah has declined from 4.4% to 3.3% since 1993.
- **248,000 New Jobs:** 248,000 new jobs have been created in Utah since 1993 -- an average of 41,915 jobs per year compared to the average of just 28,150 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **227,600 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 227,600 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 38,468 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 24,575 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **27,500 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 27,500 manufacturing jobs have been created in Utah since 1993 -- an average of 4,648 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,650 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **32,200 New Construction Jobs:** 32,200 construction jobs have been created in Utah since 1993 -- an average of 5,442 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of just 3,025 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **77,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 33,000 Utah workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 44,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Utah:** Home ownership in Utah has increased from 70.2% to 73.9% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Home Building Up 7.0% Per Year:** New home building in Utah has increased 7.0% per year since 1993.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997. In Utah, the poverty rate has fallen from 10.7% in 1993 to 8.9% in 1997--down 1.8% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 257,000 families in Utah.**
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Utah this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 4,500 Children in Head Start:** Over 4,500 Utah children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Utah will receive \$23.3 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$10.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Utah's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Utah will receive \$7.7 million in 1999 to hire about 198 new public school teachers.

- **Nearly \$3.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Utah receives nearly \$3.2 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$2.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Utah receives \$2.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Over \$33 Million for Students Most in Need:** Utah receives over \$33 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families. [FY99]
- **\$73.8 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Utah will receive \$73.8 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$3.5 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 41,300 Utah students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Utah will receive \$4.7 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Utah students work their way through college.
- **Over 500 Have Served in Utah through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 522 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Utah's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **58,000 students in Utah will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 71,000 students in Utah will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Utah's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Utah will receive \$2.5 million in 1999 to help 1,510 of Utah's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Utah** -- Utah's juvenile arrests have decreased 27% between 1992 and 1997, (as measured by the crime index). [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **739 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 739 new police officers to date in communities across Utah. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Utah, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Salt

Lake City, Provo, and Vernal. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.

- **\$1.8 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Utah received \$1.8 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Utah received \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$27,000 increase over FY97.
- **Nearly \$3.0 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Utah Schools:** Utah received \$3.0 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING UTAH RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **25,180 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 25,180 fewer people on welfare in Utah now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 47% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 84%:** Child support collections have increased by \$44 million -- or 84% -- in Utah since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Utah:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 7.6 percent in Utah.**
- **\$3.0 Million for Utah Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, \$3.0 million in competitive grants were awarded to Utah localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN UTAH'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Utah the Balanced Budget provided \$24 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 25,900 children in Utah.
- **Helping 57,000 Utah Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and

- Children (WIC). In FY98, Utah received \$30.2 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 57,000 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 1,700 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Utah in 1997, 93% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 86% received the vaccine for measles, and 90% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
 - **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$6.6 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Utah communities received \$6.6 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
 - **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 46% in Utah:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 46% in Utah by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 23,000 of Utah's youth will be kept from smoking and 7,400 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
 - **950,000 Americans in Utah Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Utah enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 950,000 people in Utah cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 470,000 Utah women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$8.2 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Utah will receive \$7.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Utah will receive \$771,300 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Four Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA has completed a toxic waste site clean-up in Ogden and three in Salt Lake City, Utah. [through FY98]
- **Brownfields -- Revitalizing Communities in Utah:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Utah -- Murray City, Ogden City, Provo, West Jordan, and Salt Lake City -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated

urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- ***Revitalizing Utah's Communities:*** Ogden was designated an Enterprise Community and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.
- ***Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 1,000 To 1,200 New Affordable Housing Units in Utah Over the Next 5 years:*** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Utah alone, this proposal would mean an additional 1,000 - 1,200 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$157 Thousand in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Utah has received \$157 million in disaster relief. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$788 Million in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Utah has received over \$788 million in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$600,000 for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$2.72 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 33,214 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$142 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 Utah received over \$142 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Approximately \$248 Million in Transit Funds:*** Utah has received approximately \$248 million in FTA funds since 1993.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Vermont*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 2.9%:** The unemployment rate in Vermont has declined from 5.8% to 2.9% since 1993.
- **30,900 New Jobs:** 30,900 new jobs have been created in Vermont since 1993 -- an average of 5,223 per year. In contrast, an average of 1,700 jobs were *lost* each year under the previous administration.
- **29,300 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 29,300 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 4,952 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 2,325 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **2,000 to Receive a Raise:** 2,000 Vermont workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 71,000 families in Vermont.**
- **Business Failures Down 20.4%:** Business failures have dropped an average of 20.4% per year since 1993, after increasing 48.3% per year during the previous administration. [Oct 98 data]
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Vermont this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 1,400 Children in Head Start:** Over 1,400 Vermont children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Vermont will receive \$9.6 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$4.2 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Vermont's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Vermont will receive \$19 million in 1999 to hire about 499 new public school teachers.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Vermont's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Vermont will receive \$5.6 million in 1999 to hire about 145 new public school teachers.
- **\$1.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Vermont receives \$1.7 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$2.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Vermont receives an increase \$2.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.

- **\$18.1 Million for Students Most in Need:** Vermont receives \$18.1 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$724,000 over FY98 funding.
- **\$16.4 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Vermont will receive \$16.4 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$800,000 over last year. With this increase, a total of 9,200 Vermont students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Vermont will receive \$5.7 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Vermont students work their way through college.
- **Over 600 Have Served in Vermont through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 627 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Vermont's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **14,000 students in Vermont will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 18,000 students in Vermont will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Vermont's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Vermont will receive \$1.4 million in 1999 to help 800 of Vermont's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 14% in Vermont:** Since 1992, serious crime in Vermont has fallen 14%. Property crime has also fallen 15%. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **175 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 175 new police officers to date in communities across Vermont. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Vermont, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grants to the community of Montpelier. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$3 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Vermont received \$3 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Vermont received \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$2.2 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Vermont's Schools:** Vermont has

received \$2.2 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING VERMONT RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- ***10,157 Fewer People on Welfare:*** There are 10,157 fewer people on welfare in Vermont now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 35% decrease. [through 9/98]
- ***Child Support Collections Up 137%:*** Child support collections have increased by \$18 million -- or 137% -- in Vermont since FY92. [through FY98]
- ***Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Vermont:*** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 15.5 percent in Vermont.**
- ***\$10.4 Million for Vermont Welfare-to-Work:*** In 1998, Vermont received \$2.8 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$1.4 million in funding), helping Vermont welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$6.3 million in competitive grants were awarded to Vermont localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN VERMONT'S HEALTH

- ***Health Care for Uninsured Children:*** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Vermont the Balanced Budget provided \$4 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 4,000 children in Vermont.
- ***Helping Over 16,000 Vermont Women and Children with WIC:*** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Vermont received \$9.2 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 16,300 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance.
- ***More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:*** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993

goal. In Vermont in 1997, 99% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 95% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 96% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$1.6 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Vermont communities received \$1.6 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 38% in Vermont:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 38% in Vermont by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 6,900 of Vermont's youth will be kept from smoking and 2,200 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **290,000 Americans in Vermont Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Vermont enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 290,000 people in Vermont cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 140,000 Vermont women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$8.1 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Vermont will receive \$7.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Vermont will receive \$679,200 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Three Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-up in Springfield, Rockingham, and Bennington, Vermont [through FY98]. Only 1 site was cleaned up in the previous 12 years combined.
- **Brownfields -- Revitalizing Burlington:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to Burlington for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Vermont's Communities:** Burlington was designated an Enterprise Community in December, 1994 and was awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Burlington was

named a Strategic Planning Community.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$39 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Vermont has received \$39 million in disaster relief. This includes \$20 million for severe ice storms, rain, high winds and flooding in 1998, and \$3 million in assistance to recover from severe floods that occurred in January of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$491 Million in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Vermont has received over \$491 million in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$11.8 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$2.2 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 20,685 jobs. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$17 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 Vermont received over \$17 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Approximately \$52 Million in Transit Funds:*** Vermont has received approximately \$52 million in FTA funds since 1993.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast guard saved 6 lives and over \$2 million of property in Vermont.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Virginia*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3%:** The unemployment rate in Virginia has declined from 5.4% to 3% since 1993.
- **468,500 New Jobs:** 468,500 new jobs have been created in Virginia since 1993 -- an average of 79,183 per year, compared to an average of 15,175 per year during the previous administration.
- **460,800 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 460,800 new private sector jobs have been created in Virginia -- an average of 77,882 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 3,900 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **49,100 New Construction Jobs:** 49,100 construction jobs have been created in Virginia since 1993 -- an average of 8,299 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 11,525 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **Business Failures Down 16.0% Per Year:** Business failures in Virginia have dropped an average of 16.0% per year since 1993, after increasing 23.8% per year during the previous administration. [Oct 98 data]
- **162,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 79,000 Virginia workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 83,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 636,000 families in Virginia.**
- **Home Building Up 3.6%:** Home building in Virginia has increased by an average of 3.6% per year since 1993, after falling over 11.8% per year during the previous four years.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Virginia this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over 12,000 Children in Head Start:** Over 12,000 Virginia children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Virginia will receive \$66.2 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$26.8 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Virginia's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Virginia will receive \$21 million in 1999 to hire about 504 new public school teachers.
- **\$8.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Virginia receives \$8.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Virginia receives \$6 million for

the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.

- **\$116.7 Million for Students Most in Need:** Virginia receives nearly \$116.7 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$15.5 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$157.9 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Virginia will receive \$157.9 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$7.4 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 83,200 Virginia students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Virginia will receive \$18.6 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Virginia students work their way through college.
- **Over 1600 Have Served in Virginia through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1654 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Virginia's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **148,000 students in Virginia will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 181,000 students in Virginia will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Virginia's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Virginia will receive \$15.1 million in 1999 to help 8,960 of Virginia's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 5% in Virginia:** Since 1992, serious crime in Virginia has fallen 5% statewide. Property crime has also declined 5%. In Virginia's cities, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has declined 19% in Newport News, 17% in Norfolk, and 13% in Richmond. In addition, murders have also declined 48% in Newport News, 30% in Norfolk and 17% in Virginia Beach. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Virginia** -- Virginia's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 21% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **1,863 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,863 new police officers to date in communities across Virginia. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Virginia, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Charlottesville and Richmond. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Virginia communities including: Fredericksburg, Newport News and

Roanoke. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.

- **Nearly \$4 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Virginia received \$3.9 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Over \$1.4 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Virginia received approximately \$1.4 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$254,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$8 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Virginia's Schools:** Virginia received \$8 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING VIRGINIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **959,781 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 99,781 fewer people on welfare in Virginia now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 51% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 84%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$122 million -- or 84% -- in Virginia since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Virginia:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 12 percent in Virginia.**
- **\$35.5 Million for Virginia Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Virginia received \$16.5 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$8.3 million in funding), helping Virginia welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$10.7 million in competitive grants were awarded to Virginia localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN VIRGINIA'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage**

to more uninsured children in Virginia the Balanced Budget provided \$68 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 122,500 children in Virginia.

- **Helping Over 130,000 Virginia Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Virginia received \$72.6 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 132,800 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 7,600 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Virginia in 1997, 94% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 90% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$38.3 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Virginia communities received \$38.3 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 46% in Virginia:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 46% in Virginia by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 90,800 of Virginia's youth will be kept from smoking and 29,100 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **3,060,000 Americans in Virginia Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Virginia enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 3,060,000 people in Virginia cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,540,000 Virginia women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **5 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 5 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Virginia. The sites are located in Richmond, Chatham, Dillwyn, Salem and Piney River. [through FY98]
- **\$16.7 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Virginia will receive \$14.5 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Virginia will receive \$2.1 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.

- **Brownfields -- Revitalizing Communities in Virginia:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Shenandoah, Richmond, and Cape Charles-Northampton County for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Virginia's Communities:** Accomac and Norfolk were both designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Norfolk/Portsmouth was named a New Urban Empowerment Zone.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 4,000 To 4,800 New Affordable Housing Units in Virginia Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Virginia alone, this proposal would mean an additional 4,000 - 4,800 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$110 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Virginia has received \$110 million in disaster relief. This includes \$2 million for Hurricane Bonnie in 1998, and \$30 million in assistance to recover from Hurricane Fran, which occurred in September of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$2.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Virginia has received over \$2.6 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$15.8 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$2.1 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 110,404 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$268 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Virginia received over \$268 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$266 Million in Transit Funds:** Virginia has received over \$266 million in FTA funds since 1993.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 100 lives and over \$34 million of property in Virginia.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Washington*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.7%:** The unemployment rate in Washington has declined from 8.3% to 4.7% since 1993.
- **392,600 New Jobs:** 392,600 new jobs have been created in Washington since 1993 -- an average of 66,355 jobs per year.
- **360,900 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 360,900 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 60,997 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 45,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **27,000 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 27,000 new manufacturing jobs have been created in Washington since 1993 -- an average of 4,563 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 1,500 jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **28,200 New Construction Jobs:** Since 1993, 28,200 new construction jobs have been created in Washington, an average of 4,766 jobs per year.
- **61,000 to Receive a Raise:** 61,000 Washington workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997. In Washington, the poverty rate has fallen from 12.1% in 1993 to 9.2% in 1997--down 2.9% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **Home Building Up 2.5%:** Home building has increased by an average of 2.5% per year since 1993, after falling over 3.1% per year during the previous four years.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 586,000 families in Washington.**
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Washington this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 10,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 10,000 Washington children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Washington will receive \$69.2 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$31.7 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Washington's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Washington will receive \$19.6 million in 1999 to hire about 504 new public school teachers.
- **Nearly \$8 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Washington receives nearly \$8 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$6 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Washington receives \$6.0

million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.

- **\$111 Million for Students Most in Need:** Washington receives \$111 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$2.8 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$141.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Washington will receive \$141.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$6.6 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 71,700 Washington students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Washington will receive \$15.5 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Washington students work their way through college.
- **Over 4,300 Have Served in Washington through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 4,327 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Washington's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **117,000 students in Washington will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 144,000 students in Washington will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Washington's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Washington will receive \$25.7 million in 1999 to help 15,240 of Washington's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Violent Crime Has Fallen 10%:** Since 1992, violent crime in Washington has fallen 10% statewide. In Seattle, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 13%, with a 18% decrease in the murder rate and a 19% drop in robbery. In addition, murders and rapes have both declined 32% and 43% respectively in Tacoma. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Washington** -- Washington's juvenile violent crime arrests have decreased 18% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **1,596 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,596 new police officers to date in communities across Washington. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Washington, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Olympia and Port Angeles. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of Washington communities including: Clallam, Mt.

Vernon, Macaw, Bellingham, Everett, Neah Bay, Port Orchard, Spokane, Tacoma and Yakima. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.

- **\$4 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Washington received \$4 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$1.2 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Washington received approximately \$1.2 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$220,000 increase over FY98.
- **Over \$7.4 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Washington's Schools:** Washington received over \$7.4 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING WASHINGTON FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **101,674 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 78,611 fewer people on welfare in Washington now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 36% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 77%:** Child support collections have increased by \$207 million -- or 77% -- in Washington since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Washington:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 12 percent in Washington.**
- **\$44.6 Million for Washington Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Washington received \$22.7 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$11.3 million in funding), helping Washington welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$9.6 million in competitive grants were awarded to Washington localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in Washington received \$926,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN WASHINGTON'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the

state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Washington the Balanced Budget provided \$68 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 129,500 children in Washington.

- **Helping Nearly 145,000 Washington Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Washington received \$82.2 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 144,800 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 47,000 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Washington in 1996, 97% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 93% received the vaccine for polio; 91% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$58.2 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Washington communities received \$58.2 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 30% in Washington:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 30% in Washington by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 48,300 of Washington's youth will be kept from smoking and 15,500 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **2,550,000 Americans in Washington Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Washington enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 2,550,000 people in Washington cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,240,000 Washington women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$22.4 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Washington will receive \$20.1 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Washington will receive \$2.3 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and

enforce health standards.

- **21 Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA has completed 21 toxic waste site clean-ups in Washington. The sites are located in Colbert, Indian Island, Maple Valley, Yakima, Spokane (2), Fort Lewis, North Bonneville, Oak Harbor (2), Kent, Richland, Renton, Chehalis, three in Vancouver, two in Everson and two in Tacoma, Washington [through FY98]. Only 6 sites were cleaned up in the previous 12 years combined.
- **Brownfields -- Revitalizing Communities in Washington:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in Washington -- King County/Seattle, Bellingham, Puyallup Tribe of Tacoma, Duwamish Coalition, Tacoma, Everett and Port of Seattle -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing Washington's Communities:** Lower Yakima, Tacoma and Seattle were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Tacoma/Lakewood was designated a Strategic Planning Community and Collie was named a Rural Enterprise Community.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 2,300 To 2,800 New Affordable Housing Units in Washington Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Washington alone, this proposal would mean an additional 2,300 - 2,800 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$317 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Washington has received \$317 million in disaster relief. This includes \$107 million in assistance to recover from severe floods that occurred in January of 1996, and \$30 million in assistance to recover from severe floods that occurred in 1997. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$2.4 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Washington has received over \$2.4 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$204.2 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$2.8 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate 105,108 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$49 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Washington received over \$49 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$529 Million in Transit Funds:** Washington has received over \$529 million in FTA funds since 1993.
- **Saving Lives and Property:** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 124 lives and over \$61

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *West Virginia*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 6.0%:** The unemployment rate in West Virginia has declined from 11.1% to 6.0% since 1993.
- **81,400 New Jobs:** 81,400 new jobs have been created in West Virginia since 1993 -- an average rate of 13,758 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 8,175 in the previous administration.
- **72,700 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 72,700 new private sector jobs have been created
an average of 12,287 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 6,725 private sector jobs per
year in the previous administration.
- **119,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 49,000 West Virginia workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 70,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** In West Virginia, the poverty rate has fallen from 22.2% in 1993 to 16.4% in 1997--down 5.8% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **Home Building Up 9.5%:** Home building has increased by an average of 9.5% per year since 1993, after falling over 3.2% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in West Virginia:** Home ownership in West Virginia has increased from 73.2% to 75.1% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 175,000 families in West Virginia.**
- **Business Failures and Bankruptcy Filings Down:** Business failures have dropped 4.0% per year since 1993, after increasing 22.3% per year during the previous twelve years. Additionally, bankruptcy filings have declined 8.4% per year since 1993, after increasing 9.3% during the previous two administrations. [Oct 98 data]
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in West Virginia this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 7,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 7,000 West Virginia children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, West Virginia will receive \$35.4 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$13.1 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for West Virginia's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. West Virginia will receive \$11.3 million in 1999 to hire about 291 new public school teachers.
- **\$3.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], West Virginia receives \$3.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in

education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$4.0 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], West Virginia receives \$4.0 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$74.5 Million for Students Most in Need:** West Virginia receives \$74.5 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$1.1 million over FY98 funding.
- **\$60.8 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], West Virginia will receive \$60.8 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$2.8 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 29,300 West Virginia students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. West Virginia will receive \$6.4 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help West Virginia students work their way through college.
- **Over 1300 Have Served in West Virginia through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1323 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in West Virginia's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks [through 11/98].
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **35,000 students in West Virginia will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 42,000 students in West Virginia will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to West Virginia's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. West Virginia will receive \$13.6 million in 1999 to help 8,040 of West Virginia's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 5% in West Virginia:** Since 1992, serious crime in West Virginia has fallen 5%. Property crime has also declined 6%. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in West Virginia** -- West Virginia's juvenile murder arrests have decreased 43% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **563 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 563 new police officers to date in communities across West Virginia. [through 2/99]
- **Nearly \$2 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, West Virginia received \$1.9 million in federal funds in FY98 to

- establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, West Virginia received \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **Over \$3.3 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of West Virginia's Schools:** West Virginia has received over \$3.3 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING WEST VIRGINIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **84,921 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 84,921 fewer people on welfare in West Virginia now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 71% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 207%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$73 million -- or 207% -- in West Virginia since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in West Virginia:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 10 percent in West Virginia.**
- **\$19.6 Million for West Virginia Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, West Virginia received \$9.8 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$4.9 million in funding), helping West Virginia welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$4.9 million in competitive grants were awarded to West Virginia localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN WEST VIRGINIA'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in West Virginia the Balanced Budget provided \$24 million in 1998.** In contrast, the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton would have denied health care coverage to 72,800 children in West Virginia.
- **Helping Nearly 54,000 West Virginia Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, West Virginia received \$29.1 million

- in total WIC grant funding, helping 53,600 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 2,400 more than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In West Virginia in 1997, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 95% received the vaccine for polio; 91% received the vaccine for measles, and 97% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
 - **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$2.6 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, West Virginia communities received \$2.6 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
 - **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 46% in West Virginia:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 46% in West Virginia by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 25,700 of West Virginia's youth will be kept from smoking and 8,200 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
 - **670,000 Americans in West Virginia Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if West Virginia enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 670,000 people in West Virginia cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 350,000 West Virginia women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Revitalizing Brownfields Project in Wheeling:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to Wheeling, West Virginia for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **Revitalizing West Virginia's Communities:** Central Appalachia, McDowell, and Huntington were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents. In 1999, Huntington was named a New Urban Empowerment Zone and Charleston was declared a Rural Enterprise Community.

- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 1,100 To 1,300 New Affordable Housing Units in West Virginia Over the Next 5 years:** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In West Virginia alone, this proposal would mean an additional 1,100 - 1,300 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$129 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, West Virginia has received \$129 million in disaster relief. This includes \$18 million for severe storms, flooding and tornadoes in 1998, and \$40 million in assistance to recover from severe floods that occurred in January of 1996. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$1.1 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, West Virginia has received over \$1.1 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$20.6 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$1.93 million for scenic byways. [through FY98]
- **Over \$72 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 West Virginia received over \$72 million in Airport Improvement Program funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Approximatley \$56 Million in Transit Funds:** Since 1993, W. Virginia has received approximately \$56 million in Federal Transit Funding. Major projects include: FTA Section 5311 Nonurbanized Area Formula funds are being utilized to support Welfare to Work pilot programs in Harrison and Greenbrier counties.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Wisconsin*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 3.5%:** The unemployment rate in Wisconsin has declined from 4.4% to 3.5% since 1993.
- **339,500 New Jobs:** 339,500 new jobs have been created in Wisconsin since 1993 -- an average of 57,380 jobs per year, compared to just 44,675 per year during the previous administration.
- **306,900 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 306,900 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 51,870 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 36,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **62,300 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 62,300 new manufacturing jobs have been created since 1993 -- an average of 10,530 per year. In contrast, an average of 1,150 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **24,700 New Construction Jobs:** Since 1993, 24,700 new construction jobs have been created in Wisconsin, an average of 4,175 jobs per year.
- **179,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 88,000 Wisconsin workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 91,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Poverty Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.3% in 1997. In Wisconsin, the poverty rate has fallen from 12.6% in 1993 to 8.2% in 1997--down 4.4% under President Clinton. [Census Bureau]
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Wisconsin:** Home ownership in Wisconsin has increased from 68.0% to 70.7% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 579,000 families in Wisconsin.**
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Wisconsin this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 13,000 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 13,000 Wisconsin children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Wisconsin will receive \$66.9 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$25.9 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Wisconsin's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Wisconsin will receive \$20 million in 1999 to hire about 517 new public school teachers.
- **\$8.3 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Wisconsin receives \$8.3 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$6.9 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Wisconsin receives \$6.9 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Over \$125.6 Million for Students Most in Need:** Wisconsin receives over \$125.6 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY99]. This is an increase of \$500,000 over FY98 funding.
- **\$100.3 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Wisconsin will receive \$100.3 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$4.7 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 55,700 Wisconsin students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Wisconsin will receive \$17.2 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Wisconsin students work their way through college.
- **Over 1,600 Have Served in Wisconsin through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 1,672 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Wisconsin's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **127,000 students in Wisconsin will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 157,000 students in Wisconsin will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Wisconsin's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Wisconsin will receive \$9.4 million in 1999 to help 5,570 of Wisconsin's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 12% in Wisconsin:** Since 1992, serious crime in Wisconsin has fallen 12% statewide. Property crime has also fallen 13%. In Wisconsin's cities, serious crime, as indicated by the crime index, has fallen 23% in Madison and 14% in Milwaukee. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **Juvenile Arrests Down in Wisconsin** -- Wisconsin's juvenile violent arrests have decreased 24% between 1992 and 1997. [FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 1992 and 1997]
- **1030 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1030 new police officers to date in communities across Wisconsin. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Wisconsin, the Clinton Administration has awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Madison, Milwaukee, Bowler and Keshena. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Nearly \$4.8 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against

Women Act, Wisconsin received \$4.79 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.

- **Over \$1.1 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Wisconsin received approximately \$1.1 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$195,000 increase over FY97.
- **\$7.7 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Wisconsin's Schools:** Wisconsin receives \$7.7 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING WISCONSIN RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **207,067 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 207,067 fewer people on welfare in Wisconsin now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 86% decrease. [through 9/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 70%:** Child support collections have increased by more than \$206 million -- or 70% -- in Wisconsin since FY92. [through FY98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Wisconsin:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 12.6 percent in Wisconsin.**
- **\$23.6 Million for Wisconsin Welfare-to-Work:** In 1998, Wisconsin received \$12.9 million in Federal welfare-to-work state formula grants (the state matched \$6.4 million in funding), helping Wisconsin welfare recipients get and keep jobs. In addition, \$4.3 million in competitive grants were awarded to Wisconsin localities to support innovative welfare-to-work strategies and Native American tribes in Wisconsin received \$373,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN WISCONSIN'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Wisconsin the Balanced Budget provided \$38 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 35,400 children in Wisconsin.
- **Helping 106,000 Wisconsin Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration

is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Wisconsin received \$55.7 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 106,000 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance, 650 more than in 1994.

- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Wisconsin in 1997, 95% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 92% received the vaccine for polio; 91% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$14.3 Million:** Between 1993 and 1998, Wisconsin communities received \$14.3 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]
- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 41% in Wisconsin:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 41% in Wisconsin by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 70,200 of Wisconsin's youth will be kept from smoking and 22,400 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **2,900,000 Americans in Wisconsin Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Wisconsin enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 2,900,000 people in Wisconsin cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,440,000 Wisconsin women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **\$13.1 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Wisconsin will receive \$10 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Wisconsin will receive \$3 million in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **24 Superfund Sites Cleaned Up:** Since the President took office in 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-ups in Williamstown, Kohler, Middleton, Spencer, Janesville (2), Brookfield, Muskego, Wausau, Onalaska, Harrison, Algoma, Cleveland Twp., Franklin, Excelsior, Stoughton, Whitelaw, Ashippun, Ripon, Tomah (2), Franklin Twp., Appleton, and Caledonia, Wisconsin [through FY98]. This is 7 times as many sites as were cleaned up in the previous 12 years combined.
- **Brownfields -- Revitalizing Communities in Wisconsin:** As part of the Clinton-Gore

Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to counties and communities in Wisconsin -- Glendale, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Milwaukee County -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. In addition, The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Northwest Regional Planning Commission, who have targeted six contaminated sites and are considering six more, will also benefit from Brownfields grants. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- ***Revitalizing Wisconsin's Communities:*** Milwaukee was designated an Enterprise Communities and was awarded \$3 million for similar job-creation efforts. In 1999, Keshena was designated a Rural Enterprise Community.
- ***Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 3,400 To 4,100 New Affordable Housing Units in Wisconsin Over the Next 5 years:*** Last year, the President and Vice President pushed for a 40-percent expansion in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This year, the President and Vice President will try again to enact tax incentives to develop affordable housing. In Wisconsin alone, this proposal would mean an additional 3,400 - 4,100 quality rental housing units for low-income American families during the next five years.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$129 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Wisconsin has received \$129 million in disaster relief. This includes \$22 million for severe storms and flooding in 1998, and \$68 million in assistance to recover from the Midwest Floods of 1993. [FEMA, 12/98]

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$2.1 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Wisconsin has received over \$2.1 billion in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is 42.9 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters. [through FY98]
- ***Over \$135 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY98 Wisconsin received over \$135 million in Airport Improvement Plan funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- ***Approximately \$258 Million in Transit Funds:*** Wisconsin has received approximately \$258 million in FTA funds from 1993-1998.
- ***Saving Lives and Property:*** In 1997 the United States Coast Guard saved 20 lives and over \$11.5 million of property in Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Wyoming*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.5%:** The unemployment rate in Wyoming declined from 5.2% to 4.5% since 1993.
- **20,200 New Jobs:** 20,200 new jobs have been created in Wyoming since 1993 -- an average of 3,414 jobs per year.
- **19,600 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 19,600 new private sector jobs have been created in Wyoming -- an average of 3,313 jobs per year.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget included a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 55,000 families in Wyoming.**
- **28,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 12,000 Wyoming workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 16,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Ownership Has Increased in Wyoming:** Home ownership in Wyoming has increased from 66.3% to 68.6% since the fourth quarter of 1993.
- **Homebuilding Up 9.9%:** Homebuilding has increased an average of 9.9% per year since 1993 -- compared to an annual increase of just 9% during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Wyoming this year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly 1,500 Children in Head Start:** Nearly 1,500 Wyoming children were enrolled in Head Start in 1998. In FY99, Wyoming will receive \$7.0 million in Head Start funding, an increase of \$2.8 million over 1993.
- **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Classes for Wyoming's Schools:** Thanks to President Clinton, the final FY99 budget provides for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. Wyoming will receive \$5.6 million in 1999 to hire about 145 new public school teachers.
- **\$1.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY99], Wyoming receives \$1.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$2.1 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY99], Wyoming receives \$2.1 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **Nearly \$16.5 Million for Students Most in Need:** Wyoming receives nearly \$16.5 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families. [FY99]

- **\$15.1 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY99], Wyoming will receive \$15.1 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$700,000 over last year. With this increase, a total of 7,800 Wyoming students will benefit.
- **Expanded Work-Study To Help More Students Work Their Way Through College:** The FY99 budget includes a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. Wyoming will receive \$1.0 million in Work-Study funding in 1999 to help Wyoming students work their way through college.
- **Over 400 Have Served in Wyoming through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, 454 AmeriCorps participants have earned money for college while working in Wyoming's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 11/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget included both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **12,000 students in Wyoming will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 15,000 students in Wyoming will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**
- **Expanded Job Training to Wyoming's Dislocated Workers:** Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget includes a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. Wyoming will receive \$1.3 million in 1999 to help 800 of Wyoming's dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 6% in Wyoming:** Since 1992, serious crime in Wyoming has fallen 6%. Violent crime and property crime have also fallen 18% and 5% respectively. [1992 and 1997 Uniform Crime Reports]
- **65 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 65 new police officers to date in communities across Wyoming. [through 2/99]
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in Wyoming, the Clinton Administration has awarded a Drug Court grant to the community of Evanston. The Administration had previously awarded a grant to the Wyoming community of Sheridan. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **Nearly \$1.5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Wyoming received \$1.48 million in federal funds in FY98 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
- **\$400,000 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In FY98, Wyoming received \$400,000 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$2.2 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Wyoming's Schools:** Wyoming has received \$2.2 million in FY99 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in

school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING WYOMING RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- ***16,450 Fewer People on Welfare:*** There are 16,450 fewer people on welfare in Wyoming now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 90% decrease. [through 9/98]
- ***Child Support Collections Up 206%:*** Child support collections have increased by \$22 million -- or 206% -- in Wyoming since FY92. [through FY98]
- ***Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Wyoming:*** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1996, teen birth rates declined 11.3 percent in Wyoming.**
- ***\$139,000 for Wyoming Welfare-to-Work:*** In 1998, Native American tribes in Wyoming received \$139,000 in Federal funding. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding was included in the \$3 billion welfare to work fund in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

INVESTING IN WYOMING'S HEALTH

- ***Health Care for Uninsured Children:*** The balanced budget included the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Wyoming the Balanced Budget provided \$8 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 6,200 children in Wyoming.
- ***Helping Nearly 12,000 Wyoming Women and Children with WIC:*** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). In FY98, Wyoming received \$6 million in total WIC grant funding, helping 11,800 women, infants and children in need receive health and food assistance.
- ***More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:*** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, by 1996, 90% or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Wyoming in 1997, 93% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 89% received the vaccine for polio; 84% received the vaccine for measles, and 91% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- ***Increased Funding for Ryan White by \$665,000:*** Between 1993 and 1998, Wyoming communities received \$665,000 in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds.

This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 12/98]

- **Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 45% in Wyoming:** The Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal, combined with the recently enacted state tobacco settlements, will cut youth smoking and resulting premature deaths 45% in Wyoming by 2004. Between 2000 and 2004, 6,600 of Wyoming's youth will be kept from smoking and 2,100 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 2/99]
- **190,000 Americans in Wyoming Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Wyoming enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 190,000 people in Wyoming cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 100,000 Wyoming women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Toxic Waste Site Cleaned Up:** In December 1993, the EPA completed a Superfund toxic waste clean-up in Evansville. [through FY98]
- **\$8.1 Million in Safe Drinking Water Funding:** This year [FY99], thanks to President Clinton, Wyoming will receive \$7.4 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities to build, improve, and prevent pollution of drinking water systems. In addition, Wyoming will receive \$665,800 in Public Water Supply Supervision grants to help monitor drinking water quality and enforce health standards.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields Project in Wyoming:** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to Wyoming communities Evanston and Kemmerer for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Over \$698 Million in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Wyoming has received over \$698 million in federal highway aid. Included in this funding is \$4.6 million for emergency relief in response to natural disasters and \$1.7 million for scenic byways. These funds have helped generate approximately 29,423 jobs. [through FY98]
- **Over \$57 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY98 Wyoming received over \$57 million in Airport Improvement Project funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$11 Million in Transit Funds:** Wyoming has received over \$11 million in FTA funds since 1993.