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DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
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A VISION FOR AMERICA FOR THE 21st CENTURY

Background on President Clinton's Agenda for the Nation

Offer OPPORTUNITY
For All Americans

Demand RESPONSIBILITY
From All Americans

Come Together as One American
COMMUNITY

OPPORTUNITY

OPEN THE DOORS OF COLLEGE TO EVERY SINGLE AMERICAN WHO WANTS IT

- **Make At Least Two Years Of College As Universal As High School Education Is Today. And Use Targeted Tax Cuts To Do It.**
 - **\$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut.** Make at least 2 years of college education the new national norm with a \$1,500 tax cut for the first 2 years of higher education [B average required for second year]. The HOPE Scholarship tax cut will make the average community college free and help millions of families afford the cost of higher education.
 - **\$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction to Help Middle-Class Families Afford the Cost of Higher Education.**
 - **Major Pell Grant Expansion.** Increase maximum Pell Grant by 33% to help needy students afford college.
- **Expand College Work-Study to 1 Million Students** working their way through college.
- **Allow Penalty-free Withdrawals from IRAs for Education Expenses.**
- **\$1,000 College Honors Scholarships** for the top 5% of graduating students from every high school.
- **Expand National Service** so more youth can serve their communities while earning money for college.
- **GI Bill For America's Workers** -- a \$2,600 grant for dislocated workers who need one, to return to school or get the training they need to make the most of their lives.

PREPARE EVERY CHILD TO LEARN AND EQUIP THEM WITH THE SKILLS NEEDED FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

- **"America Reads" -- A New American Mission To Make Sure that Every Child Can Read Will by the End of the 3rd Grade.** Today, 40% of 4th graders cannot read as well as they should. President Clinton's new initiative will: (1) Offer "Parents as First Teachers Grants" to support effective and proven efforts that help parents help their children to learn to read; (2) Help mobilize 1 million tutors to provide individual attention to more than 3 million young children before and after school; and (3) Expand Head Start to reach 1 million pre-school children a year.
- **Higher Academic Standards and Accountability.** Insist that our students take tough tests as they move from school level to level, and reward good teachers and remove those who don't measure up.
- **Expand School Choice.** Work with states to expand public school choice & enact Charter School laws.
- **Community Schools.** Challenge localities to keep schools open late so young people can stay off the street.
- **Make Every Child Technologically Literate.** \$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge to leverage state, local, and private sector funds to connect every classroom to the internet, with modern computers, trained teachers, and exciting educational software.
- **School Construction Initiative.** \$5 billion initiative to spur \$20 billion in state, local, & federal funds for school construction & renovation to rebuild America's schools & ensure they are safe and technology-ready.
- **Fully Fund the Women, Infants, and Children [WIC] nutrition program** to provide nutrition, health education, and immunization referrals to at least 7.5 million women, infants, and children each year.
- **Expand School-To-Work To 50 States.** Help states ensure that high school students not immediately going on to college successfully make the transition from school to work.

BALANCE THE BUDGET WHILE PROTECTING AMERICA'S VALUES

- **Finish the Job and Balance the Budget.** During his first 4 years, President Clinton cut the deficit in half from a record high of \$290 billion when Bush left office in 1992 to \$116 billion in 1996, according to CBO. President Clinton will continue fighting for immediate adoption of a balanced budget agreement.
- **Balance the Budget While Strengthening Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment.**
 - **Protect Medicare.** President Clinton's balanced budget guarantees the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for a decade -- more than enough time to reach a bipartisan agreement on long-term Medicare solvency -- without extreme GOP cuts or damaging structural changes that are not necessary to balance the budget.
 - **Maintain Medicaid Guarantee.** President Clinton's balanced budget maintains the meaningful Medicaid guarantee for people with disabilities, pregnant women, nursing home residents, and children from low-income families.
 - **Major Investment in Education and Training.** President Clinton's balanced budget makes a major investment in education and training -- providing \$55 billion more over 6 years than the current Republican budget proposal.
 - **Protect the Environment.** Preserve and defend our commitment to environmental protections and safety. Eliminate needless regulations while strengthening key protections for clean air, clean water, & safe communities.
- **Cut Taxes For Working Families, But Only Within the Context of Balancing The Budget.** President Clinton calls for \$110 billion in targeted tax cuts for education, child-rearing, and home-buying, fully paid-for in his certified balanced budget. He opposes risky, irresponsible tax cuts that will blow a hole in the deficit and require huge cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, education, and the environment.

TARGETED TAX RELIEF FOR EDUCATION, CHILD-REARING, & HOMEBUYING -- PAID FOR WITHIN A CERTIFIED BALANCED BUDGET

- **\$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut.** Make at least 2 years of college education the new national norm with a \$1,500 tax cut that will make the average community college free and help families afford the cost of college.
- **\$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction to Help Middle-Class Families Afford the Cost of Higher Education.** Allow middle-class families to deduct up to \$10,000 a year for the cost of tuition and training.
- **\$500 Per Child Tax Credit.** Provide targeted tax credits of up to \$500 per child for middle-class families.
- **Expanded IRAs to Help Families Save for Education and Training, Purchase a First Home, and Cover Major Medical Expenses.** Expand IRA eligibility to 20 million more middle-class families and allow-penalty free IRA withdrawals for these major life expenses to encourage more families to save.
- **Homeownership Tax Cut.** Capital gains tax cut for middle-class homeowners so that they can sell their homes without having to worry about paying capital gains taxes -- ever.
- **Small Business Training.** Provide small businesses with a 10 percent tax credit to help them cover the costs of education and training for their employees.

RESPONS B L Y

MOVE PEOPLE FROM WELFARE TO JOBS

- **New Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge.**
 - **Targeted Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit.** Enable employers to claim a 50% credit on the first \$10,000 of wages for long-term welfare recipients. Expand the Work Opportunities Tax Credit (WOTC) signed into law by President Clinton on August 20, 1996, to include adults age 18 to 50 who are no longer eligible for food stamps under the welfare reform bill.
 - **Tax Incentives to Increase Investment in Distressed Areas.** A new tax credit to investors who invest in qualified community financial institutions and venture capital funds. This new credit will be accompanied by a tripling the current Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund, a second round of Empowerment Zones, and expansion of Brownfields tax incentives.
 - **Local Welfare-to-Work Job Creation Initiative.** Help communities put 1 million of the hardest-to-employ welfare recipients into jobs by the year 2000.
- **Empowerment Zones Round 2.** Build on the President's community empowerment efforts by creating greater opportunity and private-sector investment in additional distressed communities: 20 additional Empowerment Zones (15 urban, 5 rural or Indian nation) and 80 Enterprise Communities (50 urban, 30 rural or Indian nation).
- **Brownfields Empowerment Contracting.** Offer new purchasers and other businesses that redevelop brownfields a new targeted tax incentive to recover the cost of clean-up in distressed communities over a shorter period of time.

FIGHTING CRIME AND DRUGS

- **Disarm Domestic Violence Offenders.** Build on the successful Brady Law, which has prevented over 60,000 felons, fugitives and others from buying handguns, with legislation that would prohibit those convicted of any offense involving domestic violence -- misdemeanor or felony -- from owning or possessing a firearm.
- **Ban Cop-Killer Bullets.** Current law bans some cop-killer bullets but manufacturers can easily get around the current standard. President Clinton's legislation will save police officers' lives by directing the Secretary of Treasury to promulgate regulations that will prohibit the manufacture, importation, and distribution of handgun ammunition that can pierce standard bullet proof vests.
- **Taking Drugs Off Our Streets.** Break the cycle of crime and drugs by ensuring that prisons are drug-free so that criminals do not leave prison still hooked on drugs destined to commit more crimes and parolees who dare do drugs, go right back in. President Clinton also believes that gun-toting drug traffickers and gang members should receive the toughest sentence possible. His legislation would overrule a Supreme Court decision by enhancing drug dealers sentences for possessing a firearm in the course of a violent or serious drug felony and provide a mandatory ten-year penalty if the firearm is discharged or is otherwise employed to inflict serious bodily injury.
- **Victims' Rights Constitution Amendment.** President Clinton calls for a Constitutional Amendment that will provide rights for the victims of crime, guaranteeing the right to have notice of, and not to be excluded from, public court proceedings; to be heard by the trial court on release of the accused, the sentence, and acceptance of any plea, if present at the proceedings; to have notice and to attend and be heard in relation to parole hearings; to be given notice of any release or escape from custody of the defendant; to restitution from the defendant; to reasonable measures to protect the victim from violence and intimidation by the defendant; and to notice of these rights.
- **Gun-Free Schools Zones.** President Clinton's legislation would return a badly needed 1000-foot gun-free safety zone around schools throughout the country.

COMMUNITY

INCREASE FAMILIES' PERSONAL SECURITY

- **Expand Family and Medical Leave.** Allow workers to take up to 24 hours a year of unpaid time-off for child education, elderly care, and routine family medical purposes.
- **New Employee-Choice Flex-Time.** Change the law so that workers can choose to use their earned overtime hours to spend extra time with their families.
- **Protect the Working Families Tax Cut -- the Earned Income Tax Credit.** The EITC encourages families to move from welfare to work by making work pay. In 1997, President Clinton's expansion of the EITC will mean a tax cut for more than 15 million working families.
- **Make Health Insurance More Affordable for the Unemployed.** Help millions of temporarily unemployed families make transitions between jobs by providing premium subsidies to pay for private health insurance for up to six months.
- **Expand Medicare Benefits.** New preventive benefits such as annual mamograms, flu shots, and diabetes screenings, and provide a respite benefit for families of beneficiaries with Alzheimer's disease. Expand plan choices for beneficiaries to include HMOs with a point-of-service option, Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs) and Provider Service Networks.
- **Reform Television To Better Serve Families.** Make sure that parents have the V-Chip, that TV shows are rated for content, and that there will be 3 hours of quality children's programming every week on every network.
- **48-Hour Hospital Stays For All Birth-Mothers.** Require insurance companies to pay for mothers to stay at least 48 hours in the hospital after giving birth.

ENVIRONMENT

PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Accelerate Toxic Waste Cleanup in our Communities.** President Clinton is announcing a new national commitment to toxic waste cleanup: nearly doubling the pace of cleanup. Approximately two-thirds of the 1387 toxic sites now on Superfund's national priorities list (NPL) will be cleaned up by the year 2000. As part of the commitment, President Clinton is signing an executive order to provide agencies that protect our lands and waters with new authority to make polluters clean up the toxic waste sites they created.
- **Expand Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative.** President Clinton is expanding the Brownfields initiative, which promotes local cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated and abandoned urban properties. The President will expand EPA grants to communities for site assessment and redevelopment planning, and support for revolving loans to finance brownfields cleanup efforts at the local level. This will result in cleanup at approximately 5,000 sites by 2000. The President's proposal includes expansion of HUD Economic Development Initiative (EDI) grants to leverage private, State, and local funds in support of efforts to redevelop the cleaned-up sites and create jobs for the surrounding communities. The HUD EDI grants are expected to leverage up to \$400 million in additional guaranteed loan financing through HUD's Section 108 loan guarantee program. President Clinton is renewing his commitment to offer new purchasers and other businesses that redevelop brownfields a new targeted tax incentive to recover the cost of cleanup in distressed communities over a shorter period of time.
- **Get Tough on Criminal Polluters.** President Clinton is announcing a new Environmental Crimes Bill to strengthen community protection against environmental criminals. This bill will ensure that the assets of environmental criminals can be secured quickly, and can be used to clean up the communities they victimize. The bill will also require stronger penalties for the worst environmental crimes, such as those that cause serious injury to law enforcement officers or the public. The bill will also outlaw attempted environmental crimes, making it possible to conduct "sting" operations and otherwise to arrest a midnight dumper before the dumper has a chance to release toxics into the community. Current law does not allow prosecutors to stop environmental crime until the damage is done.
- **Expand Americans' Right-to-Know About Toxics in Their Community.** All Americans have a right to know about toxic pollution in their neighborhood, and President Clinton is announcing steps to expand the information available -- without imposing more reporting or paperwork requirements. President Clinton is committing to put in place a national right to know network of environmental health indicators and make that information available to the public with a one-stop access point. By the year 2000, families will have an easy way to answer questions like "Is the air too polluted today to play outside?" or "Is the beach at my favorite lake clean enough for swimming this weekend?" This information will be available for at least the 75 largest metropolitan areas in the country through a comprehensive monitoring system with computer links to schools, libraries, community centers and home computers.
- **Make Water Safe and Clean for All Americans.** President Clinton is challenging Congress to deliver the drinking water protection promised when Congress enacted his proposals in the recent Safe Drinking Water Act, by fully restoring his requested funds for drinking water. President Clinton is also challenging Congress to protect rural threats to drinking water, by fully funding his programs for collecting data about pesticide use and runoff and assistance for protecting rural drinking water. President Clinton is also redoubling his effort to protect the Great Lakes from toxic runoff, by expanding grants and technical assistance to states.

FOREIGN POLICY

PROMOTE AMERICAN LEADERSHIP ABROAD

- **Building on the Progress Of the Past Four Years.** The United States will continue to serve as a key promoter of a lasting and just peace in Northern Ireland, to work tirelessly for peace in the Middle East, to restore peace and stability to the former Yugoslavia, and to pressure Cuba towards democracy. We will continue our strong partnership with Russia and will bring some of Europe's new democracies into NATO. We will continue to stand firm against reckless rogue states like Iran, Iraq and Libya.
- **Put START II into Force to Cut Nuclear Stockpiles Even More.** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton successfully urged Congress to ratify START II. Now, President Clinton is working with Russia to assure that the Duma ratifies START I and thus bring the Treaty into force. In combination with the START I Treaty, START II will eliminate launchers that carried over 14,000 of the 21,000 warheads deployed at the height of the Cold War -- a two-thirds reduction. START II also will eliminate the most destabilizing strategic nuclear arms -- heavy ICBMs and multiple warhead ICBMs.
- **Sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.** President Clinton will work to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty that will greatly enhance the security of the United States and nations throughout the world. In August, 1995, the President announced his decision to ban nuclear testing for all time by negotiating a true zero yield Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. This decision was a historic milestone in our efforts to reduce the nuclear threat and to strengthen U.S. and global security that will stop an entire generation of new nuclear weapons.
- **Ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention.** The President calls upon the Senate to outlaw poison gas forever by ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention immediately. The need is all the more urgent because of the risk that terrorists will acquire chemical weapons -- as those who poisoned thousands of commuters with Sarin gas in the Tokyo subway were able to do.
- **New Counter Terrorism Tools.** The President urges Congress to give American law enforcement the tools they have asked for -- and they need -- to most effectively fight terrorism. First, he will again ask Congress to add chemical markers called taggants to the most common explosives. And he will again request broader wiretap authorities for the police, so they can tap terrorists who use pay phones to plot their attacks. Second, he will introduce the International Crime Control Act of 1996 which cracks down on money laundering, gives our law enforcement broader power to extradite international criminals, and lengthens our reach in prosecuting and punishing those who commit violent crimes against Americans abroad. Finally, we will enhance aviation security with new detection technologies and more intense searches and screenings.

\$1,500 HOPE SCHOLARSHIP COLLEGE TAX CREDIT

Overview. Currently, millions of Americans have access to college through Pell Grants and the federal student loan program, including the President's Direct Student Loan program, but the average student with loans now graduates \$10,000 in debt and many more may not go on to college because they are reluctant to borrow so much money. The annual cost of a public college increased from 9% of the typical family's income in 1979 to 14% in 1994. [Education Department, 1996] *President Clinton's HOPE Scholarship Plan makes it clear that two years of college should be as universal as high school, and builds on his comprehensive program to guarantee that a college education is both accessible and affordable to all Americans at any time in their life.*

- **Guaranteed Average Tuition For Two Years of Community College:** The HOPE Scholarship Plan will ensure that students can get up to a \$1,500 refundable tax credit, a Pell Grant, or a combination for tuition in their first year after high school, and another \$1,500 in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs, and earn at least a "B" average. This \$1,500 credit is \$300 above the national average community college tuition and would make tuition free for 67% of all community college students. It would enable states that set tuition within \$300 of the national average *to make community college tuition free for every student.* The credit would be indexed to inflation each year to protect its value.
- **\$1,500 For The First Two Years At Any College For Students Who Earn At Least a B Average:** While the HOPE Scholarship tax credit is priced to pay for the full cost of two years of community college tuition for students who earn at least a "B" average in their freshman year, the \$1,500 credit can be applied to tuition at any college, from a two-year public community college to a four-year private college. This \$1500 tax credit will be a substantial downpayment for parents sending their children to colleges with higher tuition.
- **\$750 for Half-Time Students:** The HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut is designed to assist parents and current workers who want to further their education. Those who can only go to school half-time because of their job or parenting obligations, are eligible for a \$750 refundable credit per year until they have completed two full years of college. The "B" average requirement also applies to half-time students.
- **Includes 1-Year Certificate Programs:** Students at training and technical programs eligible for Pell Grants under Title IV of the HEA are also eligible HOPE Scholarships.
- **Interaction with the \$10,000 Education Tax Deduction:** Students would receive either the HOPE scholarship or the \$10,000 tax deduction in any year. Eligible students in their first two years or their parents can choose between either the Hope Scholarship or the deduction. The deduction is up to \$10,000 a year per family. The credit is \$1,500 per student.

- **Costs:** The HOPE Scholarship Plan is fully paid for within the President's balanced budget plan. The President's initial proposal for a \$10,000 deduction cost \$35 billion over six years. The new proposal, with the \$1,500 tax credit, costs \$42.9 billion over 6 years. To offset this increase, the Administration proposes to reduce sales source rule benefits, apply an international departure fee, and auction radio DARS spectrum.

In addition, the \$10,000 deduction is also more targeted by conforming the income limits to match the income limits for the proposed expanded IRAs. The deduction had been phased out for joint filers with income between \$100,000 and \$120,000, and for single filers with income between \$70,000 and \$90,000. It will now be phased out for joint filers with income between \$80,000 and \$100,000, and for single filers with incomes between \$50,000 and \$70,000. These income limits would apply to the \$1,500 tax credit as well as the \$10,000 deduction.

- **"B" Average:** To remain eligible for the credit, students must earn at least a "B" average or a 2.75 grade point average in their first year of college or post-secondary school. Based on the National Post-Secondary Student Aid study, more than half of students earn a 2.75 average or better.
- **Students Must Stay Drug-Free:** A student is ineligible if, in accordance with the Drug-Free Post-Secondary Education Act of 1990, he or she has been convicted of committing certain felony offenses involving marijuana, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs.
- **Administration:** Administrative issues such as the timing and delivery of the tax credit will require consultation with colleges to ensure that the plan provides maximum flexibility and efficiency rather than top-down administration. The Treasury Department and Department of Education will work with Members of Congress, Governors, and college presidents and financial aid administrators to design the most flexible and efficient system, and to ensure against excessive and abusive tuition increases.
- **Challenge to States.** The President is challenging states to build on the HOPE Scholarship Plan by following Georgia's lead and making scholarships available for four years of college for students who maintain a "B" average. The President is also challenging the 17 States that set tuition above \$1,500 to reduce costs so that with the HOPE Scholarship tax cut, community college will be free for every student.

\$10,000 EDUCATION DEDUCTION

As part of his proposed Middle Class Bill of Right, in 1994, President Clinton proposed a \$10,000 tax deduction for education and training tuition at any time in one's life. This deduction would significantly reform the tax code to provide incentives not just to invest in physical capital but also to invest in education and skills.

- **Breadth of Application:** The \$10,000 Education Deduction would be for tuition at any education or training program that is at least half-time or related to a worker's career.
- **Supplements HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut:** In any year, students in the 13th and 14th grades could receive either the HOPE Scholarship or the \$10,000 tax deduction. Eligible students in their first two years or their parents can choose between either the HOPE Scholarship or the deduction. Students that relied on the \$1,500 tax credit in the first two years of college would still be eligible for the \$10,000 deduction in the remaining years of college or graduate school or for qualified lifelong learning. Students not eligible for the tax credit would still be eligible for the \$10,000 deduction. The deduction is up to \$10,000 a year per family. The credit is \$1,500 per student.
- **Income Limits:** For joint filers, the deduction would be phased out at incomes between \$80,000 and \$100,000. For single filers, the deduction would be phased out between \$50,000 and \$70,000.
- **Unlimited Number of Years:** While the HOPE Scholarship is for the first two years of college, the \$10,000 tax deduction is available any year a family had education expenses. For example, a family of four with an income of \$40,000 and five years of annual tuition expenses totaling \$10,000 would receive a \$7,500 tax cut over that five-year period.

Family Earning \$40,000 1 college freshman and 1 college senior \$2,250 TAX CUT (\$1,500 HOPE Scholarship tax cut and tuition tax deduction assuming \$5,000 in tuition)	Family Earning \$40,000 1 parent in training and 1 college junior \$900 TAX CUT (tuition deduction for \$2,000 in training tuition and \$4,000 college tuition)	Family Earning \$40,000 Annual tuition expenses of \$10,000 over 5 years \$7,500 TAX CUT (\$1,500 per year)
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\$500 PER CHILD TAX CREDIT

A \$500 per child tax credit was a central component of the President's Middle Class Bill of Rights, first proposed in 1994 and contained in every Administration budget since then.

- **Middle Class Tax-Relief for Child-Rearing.** The President's balanced budget provides up to a \$500 non-refundable tax credit for each child under age 13, benefiting about 19 million families with 37 million children. The President's proposed \$1,500 college tax credit and education deduction would benefit families with older children. The credit would be phased in, starting at \$300 per child in tax years 1996, 1997, and 1998, and rising to \$500 per child in 1999 and beyond.
- **Income Eligibility and Indexing.** The child tax credit would be phased out for taxpayers with AGI between \$60,000 and \$75,000. The credit and phase-out range would be indexed for inflation starting in 2000.
- **Interaction with the Earned Income Tax Credit.** To make it easier for working families to get the benefit of both the \$500 child tax credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit that the President expanded in 1993, families would first deduct the child credit from their income taxes before deducting the refundable EITC. This means that a family with two children and a \$1,000 tax liability and a \$1,000 EITC, would still get \$1,000 from the child tax credit and another \$1,000 refunded from the EITC.

Family Earning \$35,000 Two children age 10 and 12 \$1,000 TAX CUT 37% tax cut (assumes standard deduction)	Family Earning \$48,600 Two children age 5 and 7 \$1,000 TAX CUT 22% tax cut (assumes itemized deductions equal 18% of income)
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EXPANDED IRAs

The President first proposed expanding IRAs in 1994 as part of the Middle Class Bill of Rights, and has included it in every Administration budget since then. The President's proposal doubles the income limits for IRAs to make 20 million more families eligible for tax-deductible IRA contributions and would allow penalty-free withdrawals for education, first-time home ownership, major medical expenses, and during long-term unemployment.

- **Doubles Income Limits -- Making 20 Million More Families Eligible:** Deductible IRAs are currently available only to families with incomes under \$50,000 or who are not covered by an employer-provided pension plan. Eligibility for deductible IRAs is currently phased-out for single taxpayers with incomes between \$25,000 and \$35,000, and for married couples with incomes between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

The President's proposal doubles the income limits, making more middle class families -- especially those with two incomes -- eligible for this expanded IRA. It doubles the income limits for making tax-deductible IRA contributions from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for married couples, and from \$35,000 to \$70,000 for single taxpayers. It indexes these thresholds as well as the \$2,000 maximum annual contribution amount, for inflation.

- **Allows Early Withdrawals for Education, First Home Purchases, Major Medical Expenses and During Long-Term Unemployment.** The current penalties for early withdrawals may discourage many from saving. Under current law, IRA savings can be withdrawn penalty-free only after age 59 1/2. Before age 59 1/2, withdrawals generally are subject to a 10% penalty tax.

The President's proposal would allow penalty-free withdrawals for major life expenses, such as education and training, first-time home purchases, and financially devastating medical expenses such as nursing home care for a parent. To promote the education needed in the new economy, the President's proposal would allow penalty-free withdrawals for the education of workers and their families and would permit investment of IRA funds in State pre-paid tuition programs.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S NEW TARGETED HOME OWNERSHIP TAX CUT

Current Law:

- Home sales are subject to the capital gains tax, but the gain can be deferred through the purchase of a new home of equal or greater value.
- Taxpayers over 55 can take a 1-time exclusion of up to \$125,000 of gain from the sale of their home.
- Thus, under current law, home owners must maintain records of the cost of their home and any improvements they make in order to compute their gain when the home is sold. In addition, they generally must buy more expensive homes to avoid incurring income tax liability on the sale.

President's Proposal:

- **Excludes up to \$500,000 in gain from the sale of a home from the capital gains tax.** (Single taxpayers could exclude up to \$250,000.) The \$500,000/\$250,000 exclusion would replace both the exclusion for taxpayers over 55 and the deferral for purchasing a more expensive home, and would be available once every two years. The change would be effective January 1, 1997.
- **Exempts over 99% of home sales from capital gains tax, dramatically simplifying taxes and record keeping for more than 60 million home owners.** Among those who will benefit are:
 - Older couples selling their home for retirement income or to move to a smaller apartment with a gain exceeding the current \$125,000 1-time exclusion because they owned their home for years.
 - Middle class families changing jobs and moving to communities with lower housing costs.
 - Inner city and rural communities with low housing costs, which will now be more attractive.
- **Costs \$1.4 billion from FY96-2002, and is completely paid for within the President's CBO-certified balanced budget plan with savings from the specific new offsets proposed on 8/27/96.**

Examples of Families Benefiting from the President's Proposal

	Family Moving to Lower Cost Area	Older Couple Moving to an Apartment
House Sale Price	\$180,000	\$220,000
Cost of House & Improvements	\$150,000	\$45,000
Gain Realized	\$30,000	\$175,000
Cost of Replacement House	\$140,000	NA
1-Time Exclusion for Over Age 55	NA	\$125,000
Gain Recognized	\$30,000	\$50,000
Capital Gains Tax Owed Under Current Law (at 28% rate)	\$8,400	\$14,000
President's Proposal: Capital Gains Tax Owed	\$0	\$0

1992 CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

As of May 1996

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ABORTION: Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.	PROPOSED	The Freedom of Choice Act was reintroduced in 1995, after it failed to achieve passage in the 103rd Congress.
ABORTION: Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Supported permitting Medicaid coverage for abortion services for poor women who are the victims of rape or incest, in addition to those whose life is endangered. These services had been banned during the Reagan and Bush Administrations by the "Hyde Amendment" to the appropriations bill that funds Medicaid. Now federal law requires Medicaid to pay for abortions in cases of rape, incest or life endangerment.
ABORTION: Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Repealed by Presidential Memorandum January 22, 1993.
ABORTION: Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from antiabortion protesters.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed and enforcing Clinic Access Law making it a federal crime to physically block access to clinics, damage their property or injure or intimidate patients and staff.
ABORTION: Reauthorize federal family planning programs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Federal Family Planning Act has not been reauthorized since 1985; however, President Clinton fought for and succeeded in securing increases in funding for the family planning program each year in office -- a 22% increase since 1992.
ABORTION: Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Instructed HHS to explore propriety of promoting testing in the U.S. As a result, importation of the drug was allowed for clinical testing. The nonprofit Population Council has recently completed clinical trials, and submitted an application to the FDA to sell the drug for personal use by women in the United States.
AGRICULTURE: Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Enacted Freedom Support Act which authorized expanded Food for Peace program in the Former Soviet Union. • Opened up Japanese and Korean rice markets -- U.S. rice producers have sold \$287 million of rice to Japan since January 1993 -- more than the previous 25 years combined. • Opened apple markets in Japan and China to US producers. • Passed and signed NAFTA. • Passed and signed GATT. • Agricultural exports surged to \$56 billion in 1995, up almost 22% over 1994, with highs in poultry, pork, wheat and cotton.
AGRICULTURE: Expand international food aid programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Announced \$700 million Food for Progress program expanding U.S. agricultural exports to Russia. • Food aid extended to countries including Angola, Ethiopia, Congo, Croatia, Macedonia and Mozambique. Increased program size in most cases.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
AIDS: Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$390 million to \$738 million for FY96, an increase of nearly 90%. - Increased funding for AIDS research at NIH by \$267 million to \$1.4 billion in FY 1996 – a 24% increase. - Increased prevention funding at the Centers for Disease Control by almost 20% to \$583 million in FY 1996.
AIDS: Appoint a policy coordinator to enact recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Appointed first ever AIDS Czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address issues surrounding AIDS.
AIDS: Speed up federal drug approval process.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Set up the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development to Create a public-private sector partnership to speed AIDS drugs to market. - The FDA has approved or provided new labeling indications for 17 therapies for HIV and related conditions. Approval of AIDS drugs are occurring faster than in Europe, with the most recent approval of a protease inhibitor occurring in a record 41 days.
AIDS: Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$390 million to \$738 million for FY96 an increase of nearly 90%. - Strongly supported five-year reauthorization of the CARE Act program.
AIDS: Launch education and prevention program and support local awareness and prevention efforts to distribute condoms in schools.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Instituted community prevention planning for greater local control over HIV education efforts. - Began Prevention Marketing Initiative aimed at young adults to change HIV risk behaviors, including ads promoting both abstinence and consistent use of latex condoms. - Issued memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies instructing them to implement ongoing HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs and to develop nondiscriminatory workplace policies for employees with HIV/AIDS. - Began National AIDS Awareness Advertising Campaign in January 1994.
AIDS: End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.	NO ACTION	Congress has mandated continuation of this policy. The Attorney General has exercised waiver authority to permit HIV-infected people to enter for conferences and meetings.
ARMS CONTROL: Ratify START I and START II treaties.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- START I entered into force on December 5, 1994. - START II was ratified by the Senate on January 26, 1996. It is pending ratification in the Russian Duma.
ARMS CONTROL: Use sanctions to seek stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Sanctioned China and Pakistan for missile sales and Thailand for chemical weapons-related exports to Libya. Sanctioning Russia for arms sales to Iran. - Provided export-control assistance to numerous countries, including Russia and the Newly Independent States and Central European States.
ARMS CONTROL: Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid on weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Vigorously enforced prohibition on using non-military aid for military purposes. No pending non-compliance cases.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ARMS CONTROL: Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Increased IAEA funding \$10 million, a 33% increase in U.S. contribution to safeguards. - Reached an Agreed Framework with North Korea that halts and will eventually eliminate its dangerous nuclear weapons program and that eases full IAEA access to nuclear sites. - The Clinton Administration will continue to support a more rigorous IAEA inspection regime.
ARMS CONTROL: Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Concluded agreements with Russia, Ukraine and China to abide by MTCR guidelines. Russia, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil and Hungary have joined the MTCR.
ARMS CONTROL: Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Suspended nuclear testing and working with other governments to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty for signature by September, 1996. Obtained Senate approval for Open Skies Treaty. Securing Senate ratification this spring of the Chemical Weapons Convention which would ban an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.
ARTS: Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The NEA uses artistic excellence and artistic merit as the sole criteria for awarding funds and has not placed content restrictions on any grants.
BUDGET: Halve the annual federal budget deficit in four years, from the \$323 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to \$141 billion in 1996.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan: - the deficit will be cut in half in 4 years, from \$290 billion in 1992 to the \$130 billion projected by CBO for 1996. - the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, was cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.3% in 1995; and - the deficit will drop 4 years in a row for the first time since the 1940's.
BUDGET: Seek a line-item veto to cut wasteful spending.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed into law on April 9, 1996 the "Line-Item Veto Act which grants Presidents' line-item veto authority.
CITIES: Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprise zones.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law legislation for empowerment zones in August 1993 that will award \$3.8 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995: six urban communities will each receive \$100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and three rural communities will receive \$40 million in assistance and block grants.
CITIES: Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	\$350 million was appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) in the last two budgets which provides grants to assist financing of economic development projects. - FY 96 budget calls for reinventing HUD, which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
CITIES: Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law the Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act in August 1994 which authorizes the creation of a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The President's seven-year balanced budget plan will invest \$1.6 billion in Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions. The first round of grants will be made in late spring/early summer of 1996.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CITIES: Revise local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	On April 19, 1995, banking regulators met the President's directive to reform the Community Reinvestment Act, the 1977 law to prevent bank red lining. Under the new regulations, banks will be judged on performance -- actual lending, investments and basic banking services -- rather than paperwork. The reforms will unleash billions in new credit to low-to moderate-income communities. Eighty percent of all banks and Savings & Loans will be eligible for a streamlined examination process.
CITIES: Allow cities to spend 15% of their federal aid on local priorities.	PENDING	The Reinventing Government plan would give local governments more flexibility in how they spend federal aid.
CITIES: Target funding to rebuild America's urban infrastructure.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton's first attempt to fulfill this promise was stymied by Congress. However, several other Administration initiatives target federal funds for urban infrastructure: • funding for mass transit programs has risen 21% between 1993 and 1995; • funding for the Economic Development Administration has risen 32% between 1993 and 1995; • President Clinton's FY97 budget includes \$800 million for 17 major urban transit construction projects throughout the country; and • The President's FY96 budget calls for reinventing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Oppose racial quotas	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Has continued to oppose racial quotas.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Support and seek passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights laws for homosexuals that exempts religious organizations.	PROPOSED	Testified on behalf of Senate legislation in the 103rd Congress.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.	PROPOSED	Endorsed House and Senate bills in the 103rd Congress.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Put 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President proposed and signed the Crime Bill, which will: • Put 100,000 new police officers on the street. In just over one year, communities across the country received funding to hire 43,000 new community police officers. • Promote community policing. Appropriated \$1.4 billion for cities in FY96 to hire new police, if cities agree to establish a community policing plan. As much as 15% of the funds can be used to promote community policing in other ways, such as, redeploying other officers, developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Create a National Police Corps to put military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill created a police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing. Funding has been authorized for the Police Corps program and for in-service law enforcement scholarships.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes the largest state corrections grant program to build correctional facilities, including boot camps to insure that additional space will be available to put and keep violent offenders incarcerated.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes the \$1.1 billion Violence Against Women Act, the most comprehensive effort to curb violence against women which: • supports police and prosecutor efforts to strengthen enforcement and provide services to victims in such cases; • authorized \$325 million for battered women's shelters and other domestic violence prevention activities; • established a National Domestic Violence Hotline. The Crime Bill also: • prohibits firearms sales to and possession by persons subject to family violence restraining orders; • increases penalties for interstate domestic violence.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: • education prevention and treatment programs for at-risk juveniles; • drug Courts program ; • enhancing the education, providing substance abuse treatment and funding job programs to prevent crimes. President Clinton proposed and signed the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act that provides \$466 million in FY96 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 20% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones and hire school security personnel.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Fund drug treatment.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton is expanding treatment availability through three initiatives: • a \$1 billion Drug Courts program in the Crime Bill, for which Congress appropriated \$10 million in FY95 and \$18 million in FY96; the Administration requested \$100 million for FY97; • a total of \$36 million is requested in FY97 for the Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons program. • a total of \$36 million is requested for the Substance Abuse Treatment in State Prisons program, an increase of \$9 million over the FY96 level. The Administration is requesting \$904 million in FY97 in drug-related resources out of \$1.3 billion for the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Grant, which is a major source of funds provided to states to support substance abuse treatment.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in hard-hit communities.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: • The President's Prevention Council; • Rural anti-crime and drug efforts; • Local Crime Prevention Block Grant program to be distributed to local governments; • Model crime prevention programs targeted at high-crime neighborhoods; up to 15 cities will be selected.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, ban assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and limit access to multiple-round clips.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed the Brady Bill into law on November 30, 1993 which has already blocked over 60,000 fugitives and felons from buying guns. The Crime Bill also: • bans the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons, assault weapons with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and certain high-capacity ammunition magazines of more than ten rounds; • strengthens federal licensing standards for firearms dealers; • increases penalties for interstate firearms trafficking; firearms theft and smuggling and use of semi-automatic weapons; • prohibits the sale or transfer of a firearm to or possession of certain firearms by juveniles.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Seek jail terms for serious white-collar criminals in "real prisons, not high-tech summer camps."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill prohibits favoritism for white-collar criminals when making prison assignments.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Crack down on hate crimes.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes an increase of tough penalties for federal hate crimes. Hate crime violators will now be sentenced to an additional 12 to 15 months in prison.
DEFENSE: Save \$100 billion in defense spending over 5 years, or \$ 60 billion more than the Bush administration proposed.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The \$1.23 trillion planned military spending program for FY94-98 matched this pledge, as measured against the revised \$1.36 trillion Bush defense budget for the same year.
DEFENSE: Cut military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pro-rated pensions for those who have served 15 to 20 years.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Offered such benefits to certain personnel classes.
DEFENSE: Pay retiring personnel for a year of retraining.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Several retraining programs have been implemented since January 1993.
DEFENSE: Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand sea- and air-lift capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Worked to ensure that C-17 manufacturers address all outstanding business issues and performance specifications. Approved procurement of an additional 80 C-17's under a multi-year contract (realizing over \$900 million in savings) for a total of 120 C-17's.
DEFENSE: Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but maintain commitment to NATO.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• U.S. forces in Europe have been reduced by 100,000. • Proposed and won Allied approval for process of NATO's gradual expansion to Europe's new democracies. • Led way in NATO and with Central and Eastern European countries to set up "Partnership For Peace" (PFP), offering former Soviet republics and CEE nations practical military ties with NATO. • Held PFP first military exercise in Poland in September, 1994, and have conducted numerous additional PFP exercises in 1995-96, in both Europe and the U.S. • Intensified military relations with CEE, including offer of \$100 million for military cooperation with new PFP Partners, including \$25 million for Poland.
DEFENSE: Maintain U.S. military presence in Korea.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• 37,000 American troops remain in Korean theater. • Patriot missiles were sent in 1994 when crisis loomed and remain in Korea. Other significant equipment modernization has taken place, plus the enhanced prepositioning of equipment. • Proposed new structure for security talks for the peninsula.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
DEFENSE: Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.	REEVALUATED	As a result of Bottom-Up Review, decided 11 active and one operational reserve carriers are required.
DEFENSE: Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requesting over \$10 billion in Theater Missile Defense over the next six years and also an additional \$2 billion for a deployment readiness program for National Missile Defense.
DEFENSE: Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced funding for space-based lasers and missiles. Eliminated Strategic Defense Initiative Organization and created Ballistic Missile Defense Organizations in its place.
DEFENSE: Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	New, more tolerant policy took effect February 28, 1994.
ECONOMY AND JOBS : Create a National Economic Council.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Executive Order 12835 established the NEC on January 25, 1993.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Two Clinton Administration initiatives have advanced this pledge: • President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan added a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a current tax on U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations that invest their earnings in an excessive amount of passive assets abroad. By reducing the opportunities for unlimited deferral, the incentive to shift plants overseas is significantly reduced; and • transfer pricing initiatives have reduced the opportunity to shift income to foreign tax havens. • Vetoes the Republican budget that would have repealed the 1993 provision.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Provide investment tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Proposed incremental investment tax credit in 1993, but did not pass in Congress. • The President's Economic Plan increased the small business expensing limit to \$17,500 from \$10,000 (an increase to \$25,000 was proposed). The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small business had sought unsuccessfully for years. • The President's FY 1997 would gradually further increase the expensing limit to \$25,000.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	In July 1994, the Treasury Department issued final regulations governing transfer pricing. These rules, backed by severe penalties, are expected to ensure that an accurate amount of multinational company profits are subject to tax in the United States. In addition: • President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 included a provision that will make it more difficult for multinational companies to strip earnings out of the U.S. through deductible payments such as interest; and • the Clinton Administration has budgeted significant resources to the enforcement of these rules governing transfer pricing.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Offer a 50 percent tax exclusion to those who make long-term investments in new businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration enacted, as part of its Economic Plan 1993, a 50% capital gains tax exclusion targeted at investments in small businesses. The provision allows investors who buy newly issued stock in small businesses and hold that stock for more than 5 years to receive a 50% cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Create a \$20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton announced a five-year \$20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of <u>new</u> investment: (1) worker training and adjustment; (2) community reinvestment; (3) "dual-use" technologies with both commercial and military applications; and (4) new civilian technology investments that provide diversification opportunities - President Clinton sought and won Congressional approval to establish 10 pilot State Infrastructure Banks in 1996, which will allow states to leverage federal funding, and thereby achieve a greater level of investment with a given level of federal resources. - The President's FY97 budget proposes \$250 million in funding to provide capital for State Infrastructure Banks. - The President's FY97 budget proposes a 25% increase in funding for mass transit operating costs compared to FY96 levels, to help transit riders avoid service cuts and fare increases. - Every budget since FY94 has provided funding for Information Infrastructure grants. - EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY93-FY95 period, to \$139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car). The Republican-led Congress has not been supportive of these programs.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992. - The Administration supports the revenue neutral extension of the R&D tax credit.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Develop new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President has refocused defense R&D on "dual-use" technologies: - Launched the Technology Reinvestment Project to ensure that Department of Defense missions benefit from a vigorous civilian research and transformed defense procurement to encourage competition in meeting DoD technology requirements. - Increased budgetary support of civilian R&D. Funding for the Advanced Technology Program which is designed to accelerate the development of promising, but high-risk, enabling technologies by U.S. industry has increased from \$68 million in FY93 to \$341 million in FY95. The ATP received \$221 million in FY96 in the face of Republicans efforts to eliminate it. - Created a "virtual science and technology agency" by establishing the National Science and Technology Council to set priorities and coordinate all R&D agencies while avoiding the costs and liabilities of a massive government reorganization. President Clinton has also reinforced U.S. technology leadership in areas key to the competitiveness of U.S. firms, the creation of well-paid jobs and the protection of the environment: - Dramatically expanded the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program to include federal support for 60 locally-managed centers. The program received \$80 million in funding in FY96. - Increased funding for medical research in the National Institutes of Health by \$1.6 billion between FY93 and FY96. - Increased funding for research partnerships in areas like high performance computers and communication, advanced electronics manufacturing in areas like flat-panel displays, the "Clean Car", semiconductors and environmental technologies necessary for sustainable economic development.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.	PROPOSED	President Clinton has proposed raising the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 in two equal steps over two years.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Limit deductions for executive pay.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	As part of his Economic Plan, President Clinton signed legislation that denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation exceeding \$1 million paid to CEOs or certain other high-ranked officers. Some forms of compensation, such as qualified retirement plan contributions and performance-based awards approved by shareholders, are exempt from the cap.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Allow businesses to deduct bonus and severance packages for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.	NO ACTION	
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Streamline the confusing array of publicly funded training programs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	A substantial number of the states are in the process of streamlining federal education and training programs and labor market information systems through state design and development of convenient one-stop career centers. The Administration's education and training legislative agenda included the following objectives: • consolidate over 70 separate training programs into a streamlined system featuring customer-centered financing options that put workers in control of their own learning; • boost worker's purchasing power through Skill Grants that can cover tuition and fees at a community college or training provider for up to two years; and • provide for common points of access so all workers can get easy access performance data on training providers and skills training.
EDUCATION: Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating AmeriCorps on September 21, 1993. AmeriCorps is already: • giving young people the chance to spend a year or more helping those within our communities grow safer, smarter and healthier, while earning an award of \$4,725 per year of service to pay for college or job training; • engaging more than 40,000 Americans as AmeriCorps members in its first two years -- more than the Peace Corps at its height; and • consolidating existing federal agencies and supporting local efforts to meet community needs.
EDUCATION: Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Children.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Increased funding for Head Start by nearly 30% over three years helping improve program quality and making it possible for tens of thousands additional children to participate in the program. • The President's request for FY97 marks a \$1.2 billion increase over 1993 levels, supporting nearly 800,000 Head Start opportunities in 1997. The Administration is committed to funding 1 million Head Start opportunities for preschool children by 2002.
EDUCATION: Enact national standards for public schools to be measured with examinations on core subjects.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the GOALS 2000: Educate America Act which codifies national education goals, supports state reform efforts, including state standards. Almost all states are now participating.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
EDUCATION: Dramatically improve K-12 education.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton has signed two acts that will help transform K-12 education: (1) the Goals 2000: Educate America Act; (2) the Improving America's Schools Act, reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. These acts authorize more than \$13 billion in new support for reform and will: • codify the national education goals; • encourage states and schools to develop high standards for all students and schools; • develop comprehensive, bottom-up reform programs, including technology development, teacher training, and curriculum reform; • cut through tangled bureaucracies in order to get the education system to focus on enabling students to achieve high standards; and, • enable schools to become safer, with violence prevention efforts and new security measures. Almost all states are currently planning their reforms.
EDUCATION: Offer every American the opportunity to pay college loans back as a small percentage of income over time.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton incorporated student loan reform in his Economic Plan signed in August 1993, which included creating Individual Education Accounts. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 will: • enable 5.5 million students, this year alone, to get loans to pay for college or job training and to repay them in one of four ways, including "pay-as-you-go" repayment as a small percentage of income over time; • reduce borrowing fees; • cut red tape dramatically since more and more students will be given the option to borrow directly from one lender; and • save taxpayers more than \$4.3 billion. 1,330 schools are already participating in the new direct lending program.
EDUCATION: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• The Crime Bill included the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort which supports academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, \$10 million was available and \$13.6 million was requested for FY97) • Boys and Girls Clubs received \$11 million to set up 100 new clubs in FY96. These clubs will be situated in urban areas and are expected to reach 100,000 kids.
EDUCATION: Require employers to spend 1.5% of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.	NO ACTION	President Clinton has pursued training and reemployment assistance for all workers in a number of different ways: • increasing funding for re-training and re-employment services by 150%, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; • offering individual skills assessments and help pursuing self-employment to those applying for unemployment services; and • helping states to plan or assemble networks of one-stop career centers to offer efficient, customer-driven access to counseling, labor-market information, job listings, training and education, and other reemployment services (about one-half of the states are planning or implementing these centers).
EDUCATION: Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed Charter School legislation which encourages state and local decision making to set up public school choice.
EDUCATION: Increase Title I funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requested an additional \$451 million for FY97 bringing the total budget to \$7.7 billion. Title I received \$7.2 billion in funding for FY96.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
EDUCATION: Give school systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class sizes or as they see fit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed Goals 2000 and reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Schools Act (Improving America's Schools Act) which provide flexibility, including waivers, coupled with accountability for results.
EDUCATION: Improve the way parents prepare their children for school.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton has pursued a comprehensive strategy to helping parents in their effort to become more actively involved in their children's education. Accomplishments to date: • signed the Improving America's Schools Act which promotes partnerships between schools and families which recognize that each is mutually responsible for promoting student learning; • signed Head Start reform and proposed and signed Goals 2000 legislation that expand and enhance the role of parents in pre-school programs and schools; and • Secretary of Education Richard Riley, at President Clinton's request, is leading a national campaign to promote parental participation in their children's education, which includes gaining the support of religious, community and business leaders.
EDUCATION: Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Proposed and signed the Improving America's Schools Act which promotes partnerships between schools and families. • Signed Head Start and Goals 2000 legislation which expand and enhance the role of parents in schools and pre-school programs. • Signed the Family Support and Family Preservation Act which authorizes \$1 billion to support programs that help parents teach their children.
EDUCATION: Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and Safe Schools Act, which provided \$466 million in FY96 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs, and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 20% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones, and hire school security personnel.
EDUCATION: Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youths.	NO ACTION	
EDUCATION: Promote bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Discretionary grant program included in Elementary and Secondary Education Act encourages students to learn challenging academic content while also developing English skills. The President's 1997 budget would continue to provided \$157 million to 355 programs serving almost 500,000 students.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Support District of Columbia statehood.	PROPOSED	Supported legislation to make the District of Columbia a state.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races and reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from \$5,000 to the \$1,000 limit on individuals.	PENDING	Supports the first truly bipartisan campaign finance reform legislation in a generation. The McCain-Feingold Campaign Finance Reform Act would ban political action committees (PAC's).

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.	PENDING	Supports McCain-Feingold Campaign Finance Reform Act which would end the current practice of "soft money" contributions.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.	PENDING	Supports McCain-Feingold, which would provide free and discounted television time for candidates who abide by spending limits.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Sign the "Motor Voter Act."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the National Voter Registration Act on May 20, 1993. The Motor-Voter law makes it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their drivers licenses.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Signed the Lobbyist Disclosure Act on December 19, 1995. This bill requires lobbyists to disclose for whom they work for and eliminates loopholes that have allowed lobbying organizations to avoid disclosure. - In 1995, Congress implemented a "Gift Ban" that prohibits members of Congress from accepting gifts from lobbyists.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan repealed the tax provision, dating back to 1962, that allowed businesses to deduct the cost of their lobbying expenses.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Make top appointees pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton signed Executive Order 12834 entitled "Ethics Commitments by Executive Branch Appointees" on January 20, 1993 which restricts all senior appointees in executive agencies from lobbying agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office. - The President also required senior officials to pledge never to become registered agents on behalf on any foreign government.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25% and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- By the end of September 1993, 350 White House jobs had been cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration -- a 25% reduction. - Federal employment has already been reduced by over 200,000 positions. Under the recommendations of the National Performance Review, the federal payroll will be cut by 272,900 well before the five-year goal.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Cut 3% in agency administrative costs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that the federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY97. The required reductions of 3% in FY94 and 6% in FY95 were included in each agency's approved budget totals and have been achieved.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Eliminate taxpayer subsidies for narrow special interests.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton and Vice President Gore established the National Performance Review (NPR) unveiled in September 1993. At least 90% of NPR's recommendations are already in place, including the elimination of subsidies for such goods as honey and mohair.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reform defense procurement and foreign aid.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Procurement reform has been a central goal of the Administration's reinventing government initiatives: - President Clinton signed a Presidential Memorandum on Electronic Commerce to automate the procurement system in October 1993 and the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act in August 1994. The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act was contained in the FY96 Defense Authorization Act which included additional streamlining initiatives. - Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms as well, such as mandating the use of commercial specifications wherever possible and integrating commercial companies into the industrial base.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President has appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history: - There are 5 women, 3 African-Americans & 2 Hispanics in the cabinet. - Close to half of all appointees are women (42%).
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or increased reliance on nuclear power.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- No increased reliance on nuclear power. No new nuclear power plants. - Opposed large gas tax increase, but did sign a \$0.043 per gallon tax increase on transportation fuels.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Goal of raising Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.	NO ACTION	No action on CAFE for autos, although raised CAFE slightly for light trucks before Congress forbade Administration from raising CAFE standards in the 1996 DOT appropriations bill. The President promised that he would work to provide incentives to raise auto fuel efficiency and he has. In 1993, announced Partnership for a Next Generation Vehicle research program with the domestic auto industry and labor, designed to produce automobiles three times as fuel efficient as today's cars by 2004.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Issued an Executive Order increasing the number of federal vehicles that should use alternative fuels to 11,000 in 1994. - The Clean Cities program has exceeded the Executive Order levels. In 1992, there were 3,000 alternative fuel vehicles. At the end of 1995, that number increased to 20,000.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal partnerships launched to cost-share renewable energy deployment; 20% increase in renewable energy budget; and 10% investment tax credit was made permanent.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Mass transit budget increased 21% from 1993 to 1995. Under the Commuting Mitigation Air Quality Fund, the Administration has helped states build parking lots, conveniently-placed day care centers and other facilities to encourage mass transit. EPA has also worked with business, state and local governments on programs to encourage experimentation in transportation demand management to improve air quality in the nation's most polluted areas.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Change regulations and building standards to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Through the President's Climate Change Action Plan, the Administration is reaching out to American business with programs that increase energy efficiency, decrease energy use and help our international competitiveness. - Implemented improved efficiency standards on appliances and launched program to assist states in upgrading building efficiency codes. - Dramatic increases in budget for building efficiency programs during the first two years.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Curb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton signed an Executive Order requiring reduction of toxic emissions from federal facilities by 50% by 1999. - The President issued a second Executive Order requiring that all federal purchases of recycled products which contain 20% post consumer material to expand markets for recycled products. - For 20 years leading up to the Clinton Administration, only 7 standards for toxic air emissions were issued. Since 1992, we have issued 17 standards covering 49 industrial categories, reducing toxic emissions by 2.5 million tons; they include a safeguard to cut toxic air pollutants from chemical plants by 90% and another to reduce dioxin emissions from municipal incinerators by 99%.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Over 750 criminal environmental cases were referred by the EPA to the Department of Justice since FY94. - To date, nearly 170 years of jail time and over \$46 million in fines were obtained through criminal convictions.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- The President's Climate Change Action plan launched programs to advocate integrated resource planning and expanded technical and financial assistance to utilities and state regulators to implement reforms. - Over 800 electric utilities comprising 80% of electricity generated in the US are signing agreements with the Department of Energy to voluntarily reduce consumers' energy use.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska from drilling.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	After Congressional Republicans vowed to open the refuge to oil and gas drilling, President Clinton promised to veto any budget bill that opened the Arctic Refuge, and he did (the GOP budget reconciliation bill, 12/95).
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.	NO ACTION	No action on "requiring" companies to recover waste. However, EPA's WasteWise program challenges business to reduce and recover waste while improving efficiency. To date, more than 400 companies, including many Fortune 500 companies, are partners. In 1994, WasteWise companies reduced and recycled more than 1 million tons of waste and saved millions of dollars.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.	PENDING	The President proposed to Congress a comprehensive set of Clean Water Act reforms, but Congress has yet to act. In 1995, the House of Representatives passed a bill that rolls back essential protections under the Clean Water Act and the President has promised to veto. Action is pending in the Senate. Meanwhile, EPA is moving forward administratively in several areas.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- The Administration actively supported the right of citizens to sue the federal government in its Clean Water Act reauthorization proposal. - In addition, the Administration has aggressively implemented the federal Facilities Compliance Act which provides citizens with the right to sue the federal government for violation of the nation's solid and hazardous waste laws.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	In 1993, the Administration announced a 40 point program to ensure no net loss of wetlands. Under that plan, the Administration has streamlined the Wetlands Permitting Program, launched a "mitigation banking" scheme to create or restore wetlands to compensate in advance any proposed action which negatively affects wetlands and made things easier for homeowners by allowing them in most cases to modify wetlands without a special permit.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	In 1993, announced plan to limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Low oil prices, stronger than expected economic growth and a lack of funding from Congress have made that goal more difficult to reach, but the Administration remains committed. This year, for example, EPA proposed a rule to limit emissions from landfills which will achieve the largest ever reduction of greenhouse emissions.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration proposal for a debt buyback/swap program was enacted into law January 1996.
FAMILY PLANNING: Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- In his first week in office, the President revoked Reagan's "Mexico City Policy," repealing the ban on international funding to family planning groups. - In Cairo, the Administration forced consensus on a global program to slow population growth, which focuses on a commitment to improving women's health, the empowerment of women and a reduction in infant and child mortality.
FAMILIES: Pass a Family and Medical Leave Act giving workers 12 weeks of unpaid time off a year to care for newborn children or sick relatives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Though President Bush vetoed Family and Medical Leave legislation twice, President Clinton signed this legislation into law February 5, 1993, which offers employees 12 weeks of unpaid, job-guaranteed leave for childbirth, adoption, or personal or family illness. More than 40 million American workers are covered under this legislation.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
FAMILIES: Strengthen child support enforcement.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• The Clinton Administration has collected unprecedented amounts of child support. From 1992 to 1995, collections grew by nearly 40%. In 1995, the federal-state child support enforcement system collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, up from \$8 billion in FY92. • The Administration also collected a record \$828 million in delinquent child support for 1994 by intercepting income tax refunds of non-paying parents. Benefiting over one million families, the amount was nearly 18% more than collections from income tax refunds for 1993. • In addition, paternity establishments rose by more than 40% from 1992 to 1995. There were 735,000 paternities established in FY 1995, up from 554,205 in FY92 . • Under legislative proposals supported by the President, child support collections could increase by \$24 billion over the next 10 years. These measures include streamlined paternity establishment, employer reporting new hires, uniform interstate child support laws, computerized statewide collections and tough new penalties such as driver's license revocation.
FAMILIES: Crack down on parents who avoid child support.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Took executive action to make the federal government a model employer in child support collections; increased paternity establishment and improved collection of child support from parents who move from state to state. • The Administration collected a record \$828 million in delinquent child support for 1994 by intercepting income tax refunds of non-paying parents. Benefiting over 1 million families, child support collections were nearly 18% more than 1993. • Under legislative proposals supported by the President, child support collections could increase by \$24 billion over the next 10 years. These measures include streamlined paternity establishment, employer reporting new hires, uniform interstate child support laws, computerized statewide collections and tough new penalties such as driver's license revocation.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
FAMILIES: Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- The Clinton Administration has worked to make child care programs more consistent and coordinated. By streamlining the management of four major child care programs into a single Child Care Bureau, the Administration has linked services and programs, reduced red tape, improved quality and given states more flexibility. - In an effort to further improve service, the Administration of Children and Families (AFC) has streamlined operations and recently launched a national campaign, "Healthy Child Care America," to promote sound health and early childhood development practices in child care settings. - Launched first ever National Childcare Information Center to help share promising practices across state lines. - FY 1997 budget includes \$1.05 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and authorizes \$3.8 billion above current law overall for child care. This request is a component of the Administration's continued commitment to promoting family self-sufficiency by helping states fund child care services for over 70,000 additional children from low-income working families. Over 750,000 children currently receive services under the CCDBG. - CCDBG also supports activities to improve the quality and availability of child care across the nation. Funds are used by states to support consumer education, provide training, licensing and monitoring, outreach to build the supply of infant care, school age care, care for families working non-traditional hours and care for children with special needs.
HEALTH CARE: Provide coverage to all Americans.	PROPOSED	The President's 1996 and 1997 balanced budget proposals include provisions that would: - allow people to keep their health insurance when they lose their job or change jobs or a family member falls ill; - make it easier for small businesses to buy affordable health insurance for their workers; - help workers who lose their jobs keep health insurance by making them eligible for premium subsidies to pay for private insurance coverage for up to six months. This proposal would provide coverage for 3.8 million Americans each year; and - level the playing field for the self-employed by gradually increasing the self-employed tax deduction to 50%. Introduced the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Establish annual health care budget targets.	PROPOSED	President Clinton submitted his Health Security Act (HSA) to Congress in September 1993. The HSA called for caps on health insurance premiums.
HEALTH CARE: Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors.	PROPOSED	The Health Security Act included provisions that: - create regional health care alliances that will be required to incorporate into the organization any state-certified health insurer that is willing to enroll all eligible individuals; - ensure that each health care alliance offers recipients the opportunity to choose their health plan and means of payment; and - encourage regional alliances to use prospective budgeting in establishing their fee schedule.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Provide a core benefits package that includes ambulatory physician and inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage and expanded access to preventive treatments and routine screenings.	PROPOSED	- Increased preventive benefits under Medicare included in 1996 and 1997 balanced budget proposals. - Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a core package of benefits and annual health budget targets.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses in a community the same rate and reduce administrative costs.	PROPOSED	- Fighting for passage of Kassebaum-Kennedy which requires insurance companies to provide portable coverage and prohibit denials based on preexisting conditions. - The Elimination of pre-existing condition exclusions is included in the 1996 and 1997 balanced budget proposals. The Health Security Act included cost-cutting provisions which require that: - the National Health Board develop standardized forms for insurance companies, including a single claims form; - health insurers accept all those eligible and seeking enrollment, ban underwriting practices that help seek out the best risks and prohibit insurers from denying coverage for those with pre-existing conditions; and - health insurers charge everyone in a region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
HEALTH CARE: Streamline the billing systems of health insurance companies to control costs and reduce billing fraud.	PROPOSED	The Health Security Act included provisions that: - provide for the simplification of claim forms; - require that Health Security Cards or "smart cards" containing essential health information are distributed to everyone; and - toughen penalties for fraud and abuse.
HEALTH CARE: Protect small businesses from excessively high health care costs.	PROPOSED	- President Clinton's 1996 and 1997 balanced budget proposals include insurance reform that would limit premium variations for small businesses by phasing out the use of claims experience, length of coverage and health status in determining rates and would provide grants for states to set up purchasing cooperatives. - The Health Security Act requires that health insurers charge those within a particular region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
HEALTH CARE: Phase in requirements for small employers until costs are reduced.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than incomes.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton proposed and signed legislation, as part of his 1993 Economic Plan, that will eliminate drug price gouging. Subsequently, 17 pharmaceutical industry executives, representing two-thirds of the U.S. pharmaceutical market, agreed to hold price increases at or below the general inflation rate. - The Health Security Act included provisions which require that manufacturers of drug products rebate part of their Medicare sales to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to provide an incentive for manufacturers to keep prices at reasonable levels.
HEALTH CARE: Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.	PROPOSED	Included in the President's 1996 and 1997 balanced budget proposals and the Health Care Security Act .
HEALTH CARE: Fully fund the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton and Congress placed WIC on a full-participation path. Funding increased by \$610 million from 1993 to 1995 -- a 21% gain. As a result, an additional 1 million people had the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy. The President's request for FY97 represents a 29% increase in funding over FY93 levels which will increase participation to 7.5 million women, infants and children monthly, a gain of 32% since January 1993.
HOUSING: Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HUD Secretary Cisneros held interactive homeless forums in 18 cities to reach the experts in the field of homelessness. Then, under Vice President Gore's leadership, held a National Housing and Community Development Conference with more than 2,000 community leaders. These and other forums led to publication of the <u>Federal Plan to End the Cycle of Homelessness</u> and the restructuring of HUD's housing and community development programs to return decision making to local communities.
HOUSING: Transfer 10% of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Broadened and went beyond this mandate by doubling the HUD homeless assistance budget to \$1.2 billion. Funds can be used by non-profits to purchase or lease housing for homeless individuals and families and to provide services needed to develop a comprehensive, coordinated system. - This system, called a Continuum of Care, moves away from the present stop-gap, crisis oriented, emergency shelter based system designed to help homeless people move from streets and shelters to permanent housing and self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible. In FY95, HUD funded 818 such projects nationwide. - HUD proposed legislation to give localities greater flexibility in use of HUD homeless assistance resources and to give local non-profits organizations a direct role in determining use of those resources.
HOUSING: Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HUD worked with Department of Defense to ensure that needs of homeless people for housing, services and jobs are balanced with overall community needs in reuse plans of closed military bases. HUD funded a \$7 million special initiative program to help Denver plan and implement strategy for ensuring that needs of homeless individuals and families were addressed in reuse of closed Lowry Air Force Base. HUD published <u>Guidebook on Military Base Reuse and Homeless Assistance</u> .

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HOUSING: Provide federal support to programs that restore old housing to sell to low-income home buyers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	FHA has tripled its annual volume of single-family home rehabilitation loans for low-and moderate-income homebuyers. FHA has also substantially increased the number of single-family homes from its own inventory of defaulted properties that it sells to non-profits and city governments in the process of revitalizing urban neighborhoods.
HOUSING: Attract investment with a permanent Low Income Housing Tax Credit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Permanent extension of Low Income Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bonds included in OBRA '93. The Administration successfully resisted efforts to sunset the LIHTC in the 1995/96 reconciliation fight.
HOUSING: Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	While efforts to increase federal resources fell short of the Administration's budget requests, substantial progress was still achieved in transforming public housing. Restrictive rules have been eliminated or relaxed, facilitating the demolition of some of the worst housing in America and the emergence of a new form of public housing -- smaller scale, economically integrated neighborhoods. HUD's proposed new capital fund in FY97 will provide further flexibility and innovation to make housing work for people.
HOUSING: Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95% of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.	PROPOSED	Introduced legislation to raise ceiling in 1993. Passed House but failed in Senate. Was not included in the Omnibus Appropriations Bill for FY96.
HOUSING: Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME Program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HOME was funded at \$1.4 billion for FY95 and FY96 -- a 9% increase over FY93 levels. The President's budget requests \$1.55 billion for FY97. The HOME program provides homeownership and rental housing assistance for low-income Americans. The Administration's efforts increased the capacity of state and local governments and nonprofit housing providers to carry out affordable housing programs while reducing administrative burdens imposed by program regulations.
IMMIGRATION: Cut the two-year waiting period for people seeking visas to the United States who are separated from immediate family members and reduce the backlog of extended family members in similar situations.	PENDING	Supports legislative reform that reduces family reunification waiting lists.
IMMIGRATION: Close "sweat shops" and "abusive farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigration.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Enforcement in low wage industries, in which many illegal workers work, has been increased and will continue to be increased: • INS has strengthened enforcement of employer sanction laws to deter hiring of illegal immigrants. INS has expanded efforts to make immigration cards more fraud-resistant as to reduce the sale of fraudulent documents. • Since 1993, the Clinton Administration has recovered more than \$7.3 million in back wages for more than 25,000 garment workers.
IMMIGRATION: Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, to discourage immigration and protect U.S. jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Passed NAFTA. • Concluded and passed a successful GATT agreement. • Agreed to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005. • Held successful Summit of the Americas to strengthen and safeguard democracy and promote open-markets.
IMMIGRATION: Give temporary asylum to political refugees from Haiti until that country's elected government is restored.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Provided temporary asylum at Guantanamo Naval Base for Haitians fleeing the military regime and returned them to Haiti once democratic government was restored.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Increase political and economic pressure on Haiti's current leadership to restore that country's democratically elected government.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Restored democracy to Haiti on October 15, 1995 by leading a multinational coalition force that peacefully returned President Aristide and his constitutionally established government to power. - Since then, presidential elections have been conducted and President Aristide's successor, Renee Preval, was inaugurated on February 7, 1997 -- representing the first peaceful transfer of power from one democratically-elected president to another in Haiti's history. - The Clinton Administration will continue efforts to consolidate democratic institutions and sustain economic development.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Link Most-Favored-Nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	MFN was linked to China's human rights record for a year. Although not satisfied with China's progress in the area of human rights, Administration support for retention of MFN tracks with our desire for increased openness, dialogue and rule of law programs; Continued "Tienanmen Square" sanctions, a ban on munitions imports from China, and vigorous enforcement of US laws on prison labor exports, intellectual property rights and nonproliferation.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Seek UN authorization for air strikes against forces that disrupt relief efforts in Bosnia while using U.S. and European naval forces to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- In 1995, won NATO and UN agreements to large-scale air campaign to defend Sarajevo, Gorazde and other "safe areas" against Bosnia Serb attack, thereby convincing Serbs to accept Dayton Peace Agreement. - U.S. leadership sustained effective international enforcement of economic sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro up until conclusion of Dayton talks. The sanctions' devastating impact on Serbian economy was crucial to convincing Milosevic to support a peace settlement that preserves Bosnia as a single state, and thwarts the establishment of "Greater Serbia."
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: End reported atrocities in Serbian detention camps with international military force if necessary, and punish those responsible for atrocities in Bosnia under international law.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- U.S. diplomatic initiative, backed by sustained use of NATO air power, achieved comprehensive Bosnia Peace Agreement at Dayton, Ohio on November 21, 1995 that ended the fighting and established the framework that preserves Bosnia as a single state. - Agreement commits all parties, including Serbia and the leaders of Bosnian Serbs, to cooperate with International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague. - U.S. is providing extensive political, economic and intelligence support to efforts of Tribunal to bring war criminals to justice and has secured transfer to the Hague of several key suspects, including two witnesses to mass murder in Srebrenica.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Get full accounting of POWs and MIAs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Best progress in recent years achieved by insistence on fullest possible accounting of POWs and MIAs. Continued efforts with Vietnam produced returns of several remains.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Export-Import Bank and the Trade & Development Agency programs support \$3.7 billion in U.S. trade projects. - The Enterprise Fund committed over \$90 million to investment projects. - Technical assistance in place to create business friendly tax code and commercial laws.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Loan guarantees remain in place.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.	PENDING	In September 1993, Israel and PLO agreed in the Declaration of Principles that the status of Jerusalem should be dealt with in final negotiations. The President has consistently affirmed that he will not disrupt peace negotiations by taking any unilateral action on Jerusalem which would preempt final status negotiations. In November 1995, Congress passed legislation requiring the relocation of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. The President did not sign this legislation, and he has stated that he will exercise its waiver provision if necessary to ensure that no U.S. action is taken that could be seen as prejudicing an issue which the parties themselves agreed should be decided in the final status negotiations.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs and policies, which now include democracy promotion as a major foreign aid priority that includes information and exchange programs as well as major programs in South Africa, the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and countries in transition. Increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Establish Radio Free Asia.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Funds to establish a Radio Free Asia were appropriated in the 1996 Foreign Operations Bill.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of expanded assistance and training.	PROPOSED	To reform welfare, President Clinton introduced a plan as part of his FY97 budget to repeal Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and replace it with a new, time-limited, conditional entitlement in return for work: • within two years, parents must go to work or lose their benefits; • after five years, benefits end; • provides vouchers for children whose parents reach the time limit. Plan also authorizes \$3.8 billion above the current law for child care to move recipients from welfare to work. It also includes an \$800 million performance bonus fund to reward states that move people from welfare to work.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.	PROPOSED	Individual Development Accounts were included in the President's 1994 welfare reform plan -- the Work and Responsibility Act -- which was submitted to Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed legislation to increase the Social Security earnings limit to \$30,000 in the year 2002. The current amount that beneficiaries aged 65-69 can earn without a reduction in Social Security benefits is \$11,520.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	In the FY94 budget, the Administration raised taxes on Social Security benefits from 50% to 80% on upper income recipients.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Ensure system's solvency.	PENDING	Social Security Advisory Council is developing recommendations for long-term solvency and is expected to report in mid-1996. President Clinton is committed to bipartisan, non-political, analysis of recommendations and development of solutions.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
SPACE: Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Initiated agreement to include Russia as a new partner for the International Space Station. By April 1996, the U.S. had completed three of 10 planned dockings with the Russian Space Station Mir. - Implementing 36 space and earth science and aeronautical research programs with international partners.
SPACE: Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Identified \$1 billion in savings for the Shuttle program while maintaining the same high commitment to safety.
SPACE: Develop new, less costly launch systems.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Initiated the development of technology for the next generation of reusable space transportation systems with a goal to reduce launch costs by a factor of 10. - Program features innovative management strategy based on industry-led cooperative agreements and fast track procurement, development and demonstration.
SPACE: Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Important advances have been made in reducing the costs and restructuring the program, which is allowing for increased research in our search for answers about global climate and environmental changes.
SPACE: Continue to use robotic probes and rovers to explore other planets.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Initiated Discovery Program to provide low-cost planetary missions with short development schedules. These missions are designed to ensure a continuous stream of new planetary science data and more frequent access to space.
SPACE: Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for internationally financed missions.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Refocused NASA's human exploration goals to concentrate on development and assembly of the International Space Station that will demonstrate systems and capabilities to enable the accomplishment of affordable, long range human exploration goals.
TAXES (Personal): Raise tax rates on joint-filers whose adjusted gross incomes are more than \$200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than \$150,000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Income tax rates were raised on the top 1.2% of taxpayers. - Objective sources, including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office, confirm that only the top 1.2% of all taxpayers saw their income tax rates increase. - Joint tax-filers making over \$180,000 in adjusted gross income saw their income taxes increase.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27%.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26% (and to 28% for high-income individuals.)
TAXES (Personal): Require millionaires to pay a 10% surtax.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	An additional 10% surcharge was imposed on taxpayers with taxable income in excess of \$250,000.
TAXES (Personal): Offer middle-class families \$60 billion in tax cuts over four years in the form of a \$300 tax cut per couple or a \$300 per child tax credit.	PENDING	President Clinton's balanced budget includes a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a \$65 billion tax break over four years for middle-class families that would provide: - a tax credit of up to \$500 per child for families making less than \$75,000; - a tax deduction for post-high school education expenses of up to \$10,000 per year for families making under \$100,000; - an expanded IRA that allows people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education, medical expenses or the purchase of a first home.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton included in his Economic Plan an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will: • expand the EITC by \$21 billion over 5 years to allow more working families to qualify for tax rebates; and • provide more than 15 million families, with incomes of \$28,000 or less, tax relief. The President vetoed the Republican budget that would have cut the EITC by \$31 billion over 7 years, raising net taxes on nearly 8 million families.
TAXES: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed into law an increase in the small business expensing limit to \$17,500 as part of his 1993 Economic Plan. The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small businesses sought unsuccessfully for years. The President's FY97 would gradually increase the expensing limit to \$25,000. The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992. The Administration also supports the revenue neutral extension of the R&D tax credit.
TRADE: Open up foreign markets to quality American goods and services.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration has led the following set of successful initiatives to increase trade: • signed GATT/WTO into law December 8, 1994 (WTO took effect January 1, 1995); • the United States is the world's largest exporter. Exports have grown 31% since President Clinton took office creating more than 1 million new high-quality, export-related U.S. jobs. • signed NAFTA December 8, 1993, making North America the world's largest free-trade zone. U.S. exports to Mexico were \$46 billion -- 11% higher than in 1993, the year before NAFTA was implemented; • negotiated 21 tough market-opening agreements with Japan covering sectors from apples to autos. In the goods sectors covered under these agreements, U.S. exports to Japan have risen 85% since January 1993. Total U.S. exports to Japan are up 35% since 1993, reaching a record \$64 billion in 1995 and supporting over 800,000 American jobs.
TRADE: Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Reached agreement and signed GATT into law December 8, 1994. The WTO took effect on January 1, 1995. The U.S. has brought more cases to the new WTO dispute settlement process than any other country. • Exports have grown 31% since President Clinton took office. Over 1 million high-quality jobs have been created as a direct result of increased exports.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
TRADE: Pass a stronger, sharper "Super 301" trade bill to punish nations with unfair trading practices.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton reinstituted Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used U.S. trade law to bring our trading partners to the table. - The United States and Japan have reached Framework agreements in 21 different market sectors including: autos and auto parts, medical technology, flat glass, insurance, financial services, telecommunications, supercomputers, construction, cellular phones, chemicals, rice, paper, apples, wood, and intellectual property rights. - President Clinton has also demonstrated his determination to act by instituting investigations of the practices governing Japan's auto parts industry and China's piracy of intellectual property. Also extended Super 301 in GATT legislation. - Negotiated 21 tough market-opening agreements with Japan covering sectors from apples to autos. In the goods sectors covered under these agreements, U.S. exports to Japan have risen 85% since the beginning of the Administration. Total U.S. exports to Japan are up 35% since 1993, reaching a record \$64 billion in 1995 and supporting over 800,000 American jobs.
TRADE: Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Signed NAFTA into law after ensuring that substantial side-agreements on environment and labor standards were negotiated and included, December 8, 1993. - On January 1, 1994, the US opened a National Administrative Office to handle NAFTA-related labor issues.
TRADE: Urge trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in shipbuilding and aerospace.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton restarted talks on shipbuilding that resulted in an agreement reached in July 1994 to eliminate foreign subsidies and other unfair trade practices by 1996. An aerospace agreement is pending.
TRADE: Ban U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed Executive Order 12834 on January 20, 1993, imposing a lifetime ban on all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments and a five-year prohibition from lobbying for foreign businesses.
VETERANS: Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	VA hospitals remain closed to non veterans.
VETERANS: Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	VA is continuing to expand its clinical services so patient care can be provided in the most cost-efficient setting that is clinically appropriate: - In FY 1995, VA increased the number of outpatient visits from 26.5 billion to 29 million -- a 9.2% increase and the largest such increase in VA history. By taking advantage of important advances in technology and modes of care, VA also improved the care and treatment of veterans. - The VA is working to increase access to care. In December 1995, 15 new "access points," providing service in remote areas, were approved; 58 more have been identified and are now ready to be implemented. - Since January 1994, VA has completed 26 renovation projects, costing \$232 million, to facilitate the transfer of inpatient workload to outpatient settings. - VA anticipated even greater reductions in waiting periods, but its efforts were stymied by the shutdowns of government, and the \$400 million in cuts in VA's FY96 budget.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
VETERANS: Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	VA implemented unprecedented outreach to ensure maximum assistance and benefits for disabled veterans: • VA mailed notifications of changes in law to 40,000 Persian Gulf veterans suffering from unexplained illnesses, inviting them to file claims for compensation. • Over 40,000 Vietnam veterans suffering from conditions presumed related to Agent Orange exposure were contacted and invited to file new claims, based on new additions to the list of presumptive conditions. • Over 30,000 former POW's were contacted, urging them to file new claims for compensation when a change in the law increased the categories of presumptive conditions for POW's.

* Compiled from *Washington Post* and *Putting People First*

As of 5/27/96

CHRONOLOGY OF ADMINISTRATION HIGHLIGHTS

<i>1993</i>	<i><u>PASSED</u></i>	<i><u>SIGNED/ACTION</u></i>
Executive Order on Executive Appointee Ethics		January 20, 1993
Memorandum to Revoke Reagan/Bush Abortion Restrictions		January 22, 1993
Health Care Task Force Established		January 25, 1993
Teleconference on Family and Medical Leave Act		January 29, 1993
Family and Medical Leave Act	February 4, 1993 (H) February 4, 1993 (S)	February 5, 1993
Announced Actions to Reduce White House Staff by 25 %		February 9, 1993
Child Immunization Plan		February 12, 1993
Oval Office Address on Economic Plan		February 15, 1993
Address to Joint Session of Congress on Economic Plan/Administration Goals		February 17, 1993
Announced Airdrops of Humanitarian Aid in Bosnia-Herzegovina		February 25, 1993
Announces Initiative to Reinvent Government		March 3, 1993
Budget Resolution, Basic Outline of Economic Plan	March 18, 1993 (H) March 25, 1993 (S)	
Congress Passes Outline of Economic Plan	April 1, 1993	
Motor-Voter Registration Act	May 5, 1993 (H) May 11, 1993 (S)	May 20, 1993
Economic Plan	August 5, 1993 (H) August 6, 1993 (S)	August 10, 1993

	<u>PASSED</u>	<u>SIGNED/ACTION</u>
Student Loan Reform Act	August 5, 1993 (H) August 6, 1993 (S)	August 10, 1993
Family Support and Preservation Act	August 5, 1993 (H) August 6, 1993 (S)	August 10, 1993
Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities		August 10, 1993
Israel and PLO Peace Accord		September 13, 1993
Federal Takeover of Segregated East Texas Housing Authority in Vidor		September 14, 1993
National Service Act (AmeriCorps)	August 6, 1993 (H) September 8, 1993 (S)	September 21, 1993
Address to Congress on Health Care Reform		September 22, 1993
Memphis Speech to Church of God in Christ on Freedom and Responsibility		October 13, 1993
Vice President and Ross Perot Debate NAFTA on Larry King Live		November 10, 1993
Religious Freedom Restoration Act	October 27, 1993 (H) October 27, 1993 (S)	November 16, 1993
Brady Bill	November 10, 1993 (H) November 20, 1993 (S)	November 30, 1993
NAFTA	November 17, 1993 (H) November 20, 1993 (S)	December 8, 1993
Preventive Health Amendments of 1993		December 16, 1993
National Child Protection Act		December 20, 1993

1994

Announced Partnership for Peace	January 9, 1994
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	<u>PASSED</u>	<u>SIGNED/ACTION</u>
Announced Removal of Nuclear Weapons from Ukraine		January 14, 1994
Executive Order on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans		February 22, 1994
Federal Workforce Restructuring Act	March 23, 1994 (H) March 24, 1994 (S)	March 30, 1994
GOALS 2000	March 23, 1994 (H) March 25, 1994 (S)	March 31, 1994
Withdrawal of U.S. troops from Somalia		March 31, 1994
School-to-Work Opportunity Act	April 20, 1994 (H) April 20, 1994 (S)	May 4, 1994
Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act	May 5, 1994 (H) May 12, 1994 (S)	May 26, 1994
50th Anniversary of D-Day		June 6, 1994
Israel/Jordan Peace Agreement		July 25, 1994
Social Security Independent Agency Act	August 11, 1994 (H) August 5, 1994 (S)	August 15, 1994
Northern Ireland Ceasefire (IRA)		August 31, 1994
Crime Bill	August 21, 1994 (H) August 25, 1994 (S)	September 13, 1994
U.S. Troops Enter Haiti		September 19, 1994
Community Development Banking Financial Institutions Act	August 4, 1994 (H) August 9, 1994 (S)	September 23, 1994
Improving America's Schools Act	September 30, 1994 (H) October 5, 1994 (S)	October 20, 1994

	<u>PASSED</u>	<u>SIGNED/ACTION</u>
Interstate Banking Bill	August 4, 1994 (H) September 13, 1994 (S)	September 29, 1994
U.S. forces Sent to Protect Kuwait		October 7, 1994
Northern Ireland Ceasefire Announced (Loyalists)		October 13, 1994
Aristide Returns to Haiti		October 15, 1994
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act	September 30, 1994 (H) October 5, 1994 (S)	October 20, 1994
Agreement with North Korea		October 21, 1994
"Zero Tolerance" Gun Policy Directive		October 22, 1994
California Desert Protection Act	October 7, 1994 (H) October 8, 1994 (S)	October 31, 1994
GATT	November 30, 1994 (H) December 1, 1994 (S)	December 8, 1994
Summit of the Americas		December 10, 1994
<i>1995</i>		
Congressional Accountability Act	January 17, 1995 (H) January 12, 1995 (S)	January 23, 1995
Striker Replacement Executive Order		March 8, 1995
Announced Creation of Violence Against Women Office in Justice Department		March 21, 1995
Unfunded Mandates Reform Act	March 16, 1995 (H) March 15, 1995 (S)	March 22, 1995
POTUS in Haiti for Transferring Operations from Multinational Force to UN		March 31, 1995

PASSED

SIGNED/ACTION

Permanent Extension of Deductibility of
Health Insurance Premiums for Self-Employed
Individuals

April 11, 1995

Community Reinvestment Act Reformed

April 19, 1995

Biodiversity Treaty Announcement

April 21, 1995

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Extended

May 11, 1995

Restoration of Diplomatic Relations with Vietnam

May 26, 1995

Balanced Budget Proposal

June 13, 1995

Announced Presidential Advisory Comm. on HIV/AIDS

June 14, 1995

Haiti Holds National Elections

June 25, 1995

Agreement with Japan to Open Auto Market

June 28, 1995

School Prayer Speech

July 12, 1995

Endangered Species and Clean Water
Act Reforms to Protect Homeowners

July 12, 1995

Affirmative Action Speech

July 19, 1995

Executive Order on Pollution Disclosure
to Industry

August 8, 1995

Withdrew Land from New Mining Claims
to Protect Yellowstone and Other Parks

August 28, 1995

Race Relations Speech

October 16, 1995

Bosnian Peace Agreement

November 21, 1995

Address to the Nation on Bosnian Agreement

November 27, 1995

Renee Preval Elected President of Haiti

December 17, 1995

	<u>PASSED</u>	<u>SIGNED/ACTION</u>
Lobbyist Disclosure Act	November 29, 1995 (H) July 25, 1995 (S)	December 19, 1995
<i>1996</i>		
START II Treaty Ratified		January 26, 1996
Teen Pregnancy Commission Announcement		January 29, 1996
Renee Preval Inaugurated		February 7, 1996
Telecommunications Bill	February 1, 1996 (H) February 1, 1996 (S)	February 8, 1996
Domestic Violence Hotline Announced		February 21, 1996
School Uniform Memorandum		February 24, 1996
Voluntary Television Ratings System Announced		February 29, 1996
Over 8 Million New Jobs Created		March 8, 1996
Announced Brownfields Initiative		March 11, 1996
Summit of the Peacemakers in Cairo		March 13, 1996
Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidary Act	March 6, 1996 (H) March 5, 1996 (S)	March 12, 1996
Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from Haiti		March 18, 1996
"One Strike-and-You're-Out" Memorandum		March 28, 1996
Anti-Cancer Initiative		March 29, 1996
Line Item Veto	April 28, 1996 (H) April 27, 1996 (S)	April 9, 1996
Retirement Savings and Security Act Announcement		April 11, 1996

	<u>PASSED</u>	<u>SIGNED/ACTION</u>
Moscow Nuclear Safety Summit		April 19-20, 1996
Anti-Terrorism Bill	April 18, 1996 (H) April 17, 1996 (S)	April 24, 1996
National Drug Control Strategy		April 29, 1996
Initiatives to Keep Teen Mothers in School and at Home.		May 4, 1996

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