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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1995

Memorandum for Senior Staff

From: Mark Gearan
Subject: Two-Year Anniversary

As you know, Friday, January 20, 1994 marks the two-year anniversary of President Clinton's inauguration and the mid-point of the President's first term. In response to press inquiries to the White House about the progress of the Administration in meeting commitments proposed during the campaign, we have prepared materials that we hope will also be helpful to you in commenting on the Administration's record at midterm:

- A short summary of the major domestic and national security accomplishments as well as the top legislative victories of the President's first two years.
- Summary tables and charts of the progress the Administration has made in accomplishing the promises listed in both the Washington Post list and Putting People First.

We have analyzed two existing written documents: 1) the 162 campaign promises listed by The Washington Post on January 20, 1993, and 2) the 58 major policies proposed in the June 22, 1992 campaign pamphlet Putting People First. That analysis showed that the President had made substantial progress to meeting the commitments he made to the American people during the campaign:

- Of the 162 promises from The Washington Post list, **action was taken on 155 (96%) of the promises, with 123 (76%) of the policy pledges either substantially or partially accomplished.**
- Of the 58 major policies mentioned in Putting People First, **action was taken on 57 (98%) of the promises, while there has been substantial or partial accomplishment on 45 (78%) of the policies.**

I hope you find this material helpful. Please distribute it to your staff and to people with whom you work regularly. Feel free to call me if you have any questions about this material.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ECONOMY:

- Signed the **Economic Package**, August 10, 1993.
- The economy created **5.6 million new jobs** in the first 23 months of this Administration.
- Passed the largest **deficit-cutting** plan in history -- resulting in over \$700 billion over five years.
- On track for three consecutive years of **deficit reduction** -- for the first time since Harry Truman.
- **Cut federal spending** by \$255 billion.
- Made **new tax cuts** available to over 90% of small businesses.
- Lowest **unemployment** in over 4 years.

EDUCATION:

- Signed the **Student Loan Reform Act**, August 10, 1993.
- Signed the **National Service Act**, September 21, 1993.
- Signed the **Goals 2000: Educate America Act**.
- Signed the **School-to-Work Act** on May 4, 1994.
- Signed the **Elementary and Secondary Schools Act**.
- Increased **Head Start** funding by \$760 million.
- Introduced the **Reemployment Act**.

CRIME:

- Signed a tough \$30 billion **Crime Bill**, September 7, 1994
- Signed the **Brady Bill**, November 30, 1993.
- Signed the **Assault Weapons Ban**.
- On the way to putting **100,000 new police** on the street.
- Signed the **Police Hiring Supplement**, which awards \$200 million for **community policing**.
- Signed the **Violence Against Women Act** as part of the Crime Bill.
- Expanded funding for the **SAFE Schools Initiative**.
- Introduced **Operation Safe Home**.
- Developed a **clean sweep** policy to keep crime out of federally-funded public housing.

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT:

- Conducted a **National Performance Review** of the Federal Government.
- Already cut the **Federal Workforce** by **100,000** -- on the way to lowest level in 30 years.
- Signed the **Government Performance and Results Act** of 1993.
- Appointed the most **diverse** Cabinet and Administration in history.
- Signed the **Federal Workforce Restructuring Act** of 1994.
- Eliminated 284 federal **advisory committees**.
- Initiated thorough review of **human radiation experiments**.
- Reformed **Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation** to protect 8.5 million pensions.

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Created nine **Economic Empowerment Zones** and 95 **Enterprise Communities**.
- Signed the **Community Development Banking Bill**, September 23, 1994.
- Signed the **Interstate Banking Bill**.
- Introduced the **Housing and Community Development Act** of 1993.
- Instituted the **Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Initiative**.
- Delivered over \$9.5 billion in Federal aid for California **earthquake relief**.

ENVIRONMENT:

- Introduced a **Climate Change Action Plan**.
- Passed the **California Desert Protection Act**.
- Developed a **Forest Management Plan** for the Pacific Northwest.
- Signed **environmental executive orders** to ensure a "green" federal government.
- Signed the **Biodiversity Convention**.
- Issued an Executive Order on **environmental justice**.
- Introduced comprehensive **Safe Drinking Water and Clean Water Act** reforms.
- Developed a plan to **restore Florida's Everglades**.
- Developed a plan to allow logging and preserve **old-growth forests** in the Northwest.
- Developed a consensus plan for the allocation of **California water**.

HEALTH CARE:

- Introduced the **Health Care Security Act**, November 20, 1993.
- Signed the **Family and Medical Leave Act**, February 5, 1993.
- Signed a comprehensive **Child Immunization Plan**.
- Revoked the Reagan/Bush restrictions on **abortion** counseling ("**the gag rule**"), abortions in military hospitals, "Mexico City" policy and RU-486 imports.
- Increased **Ryan White CARE Act** funding for outpatient **AIDS care** by \$231 million.
- Put the **Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)** on a full-funding path.

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN:

- Expanded the **Earned Income Tax Credit** by \$21 billion over five years.
- Introduced the **Work and Responsibility Act** - comprehensive welfare reform.
- Passed the **Family Support and Preservation Program**.
- Issued the **Federal Plan to End Homelessness**.
- Passed major funding increases for **homeless programs** in both Houses.
- Approved **24 waivers** to states permitting comprehensive **welfare reform** demonstrations.
- Signed the **Social Security Independent Agency Act**.

POLITICAL REFORM:

- Signed the National Voter Registration Act (**Motor-Voter**), May 20, 1993.
- Eliminated the tax deduction for **lobbying** expenses.
- Imposed strictest Administration **ethics guidelines** in history.
- Fought for passage of **Campaign Finance Reform**.
- Fought for passage of **Lobbying Disclosure Bill**.

FREE TRADE:

- Signed **NAFTA** into law, December 8, 1993, which will create hundreds of thousands of US jobs.
- Signed **GATT** into law, December 8, 1994, the largest trade agreement in history.
- Secured free-trade commitments from **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)** leaders.
- Hosted **Summit of the Americas** and agreed to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005.
- Developed **National Export Strategy**, eliminating export controls on \$35 billion in exports.
- Reinstated **Super 301** in order to eliminate major trade barriers around the world.
- Opened Japan's **cellular telephone, construction and apple markets**.

SECURITY CHALLENGES/PROMOTING PEACE:

- **Eliminating nuclear weapons** in Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan; in 1994 brokered agreement with Russia and Ukraine that opened way to elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine.
- Reached agreement with Russia to **detarget missiles** trained on US citizens and cities.
- Worked with Kiev to bring Ukraine into **Nonproliferation Treaty**, which permitted START I entry-into-force, which will reduce by over 9,000 (40%) U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons.
- Facilitated agreement between **Russia** and the **Baltics** allowing the complete withdrawal of Russian troops. All Russian troops are out of Central and Eastern Europe for the first time since World War II.
- Proposed and helped create **Partnership for Peace** and orderly NATO expansion process.
- Maintained strong commitments to **military readiness**, including a \$25 billion increase over 6 years.
- Prepared a "**Bottom-Up Review**" strategy for our armed forces to fight two major regional conflicts nearly simultaneously.
- Achieved agreement with **North Korea** that **halts** and leads to the eventual **elimination** of North Korea's threatening nuclear program.
- Reversed **Iraqi military threat** against Kuwait.
- Pursued and **convicted terrorists**, including World Trade Center bombers.
- Helped **Israel and Jordan** achieve a historic peace treaty and **Israel and the Palestinians** fulfill their historic accord.
- Contributed to an historic cease-fire in **Northern Ireland**.
- Carried out a massive humanitarian operation in **Rwanda**.
- Undertook, with NATO allies and UN, actions to alleviate suffering and end the conflict in **Bosnia**.
- Reached an agreement with **Cuba** to normalize immigration and avert a mass influx of boat people.
- Signed into law the most comprehensive **counterintelligence legislation** since 1976.
- Worked to **safely dispose of nuclear materials** from the former Soviet republics and took steps to prevent smuggling.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY:

- Assisted states, such as **Russia and Ukraine**, make progress toward democracy and market reforms.
- Assisted in **South Africa's** transition to democracy providing support for elections and development.
- Restored democratically elected Haitian **President Aristide** to power October 15, 1994; created a secure and stable environment which will enable UN to take over the operation.
- Hosted White House Conference on **Africa**.
- Made **promotion of democracy** a foreign aid priority especially in NIS, Russia, Central Eastern Europe and South Africa.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES:

Below is a list of some of the most important legislation the Clinton Administration has passed:

- **Family and Medical Leave Act, February 5, 1993.**
This is an historic effort to allow working Americans unpaid time off work to care for a sick relative or a new child. Over 42 million workers are covered by the new law and it is estimated that as many as 2.5 million workers will take advantage of it annually.
- **Economic Package, August 10, 1993.**
Evenly balanced between spending cuts and revenue increases, the President's five-year deficit reduction plan is largely responsible for reducing the deficit by \$708.4 billion -- \$500 billion from policy changes and the rest from strengthening the economy and technical improvements. The greater economic security has caused interest rates to drop, stimulating the economic recovery. *One of the largest deficit reduction plans ever, the Clinton deficit reduction will halve the deficit as a percentage of GDP by 1995.*
- **Student Loan Reform Act, August 10, 1993.**
The new direct student loan program will enable 20 million borrowers to consolidate their guaranteed loans into direct loans. Borrowers will benefit from lower fees and the option of income contingent repayment - taxpayers will save at least \$4.3 billion over five years.
- **Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, August 10, 1993.**
After a decade of failed attempts, President Clinton championed the passage of this legislation, which uses tax incentives and flexible grants to promote economic empowerment and private-sector job creation in 104 distressed communities across America. Over 500 communities took up the "EZ" challenge, developing comprehensive strategies and forging unprecedented partnerships for community renewal that made all applicants winners.
- **National Service Act, September 21, 1993.**
In 1994, 20,000 AmeriCorps members (more than served during the largest year of the Peace Corps) tutored students, immunized children, reclaimed parks and patrolled streets -- and in return received education awards that make college or job training more affordable. AmeriCorps is scheduled to increase to 33,000 members in FY1995, with a total over the first three years of 100,000 Americans serving our country.
- **Assistance for the New Independent States (NIS), September 30, 1993 and August 23, 1994.**
The Administration secured \$3.3 billion in the FY1994 and FY1995 foreign operations appropriations bills for the denuclearization and marketization process in the NIS.
- **Reduced Military/Nuclear Threat from Russia and NIS, November 11, 1993 and September 30, 1994.**
The Administration included \$800 million for denuclearization of NIS in the Department of Defense appropriations bills for FY1994 and FY1995.
- **The Brady Act, November 30, 1993.**
After stalling for several years in Congress, the Brady Bill became law under the leadership of President Clinton. The Act requires a five-day waiting period during which all potential handgun purchasers are required to submit to a background check. \$100 million has been appropriated for implementation in FY1995 and another \$50 million is authorized for the next fiscal year.

- **NAFTA, December 8, 1993.**

The Administration forged a bipartisan coalition to pass NAFTA, after concluding tough negotiations on side agreements covering workers' rights, the environment and import surges. Exports to Mexico rose 23% in the first 11 months of 1994.

- **Federal Workforce Restructuring Act, March 30, 1994.**

As a component of the National Performance Review, this act is part of a process that will help streamline the federal government and improve the quality of federal government services. When the President and Vice President's plan to reinvent government is fully implemented, the federal workforce will have been reduced by over 272,000 workers and will be at its lowest level since the Kennedy Administration.

- **Goals 2000: Educate America Act, March 31, 1994.**

The Goals 2000 bill codifies the National Education Goals and offers grants to states that commit themselves to specific plans for systemic reform of K-12 education. Already 41 states and territories have received federal grants. Funding for Goals 2000 in FY1995 will be \$403 million.

- **School-to-Work Act, May 4, 1994.**

A crucial element of the Administration's lifelong learning agenda, this landmark legislation will provide venture capital to spark a nationwide system for moving America's young people smoothly from the classroom to a job with a future. This year, all states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, have received funds for planning their school-to-work programs and eight states and 15 localities will receive grants to implement their programs.

- **The Crime Bill, September 13, 1994.**

The Crime Bill attacks crime by adding 100,000 police officers, funding comprehensive prevention programs and building more prisons. The legislation also includes strong punishment for criminals by expanding the number of offenses eligible for the death penalty and implementing "three-strikes-and-you're-out" for repeat violent offenders.

- **Assault Weapons Ban, September 13, 1994.**

President Clinton successfully challenged gun interests to ban 19 specific types of deadly assault weapons while simultaneously protecting hunters rights by exempting over 650 hunting rifles.

- **Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act, September 23, 1994.**

The legislation creates a national network of non-traditional grassroots community lending institutions and will inject \$4.8 billion of capital into economically distressed urban and rural areas.

- **Interstate Banking Act, September 29, 1994.**

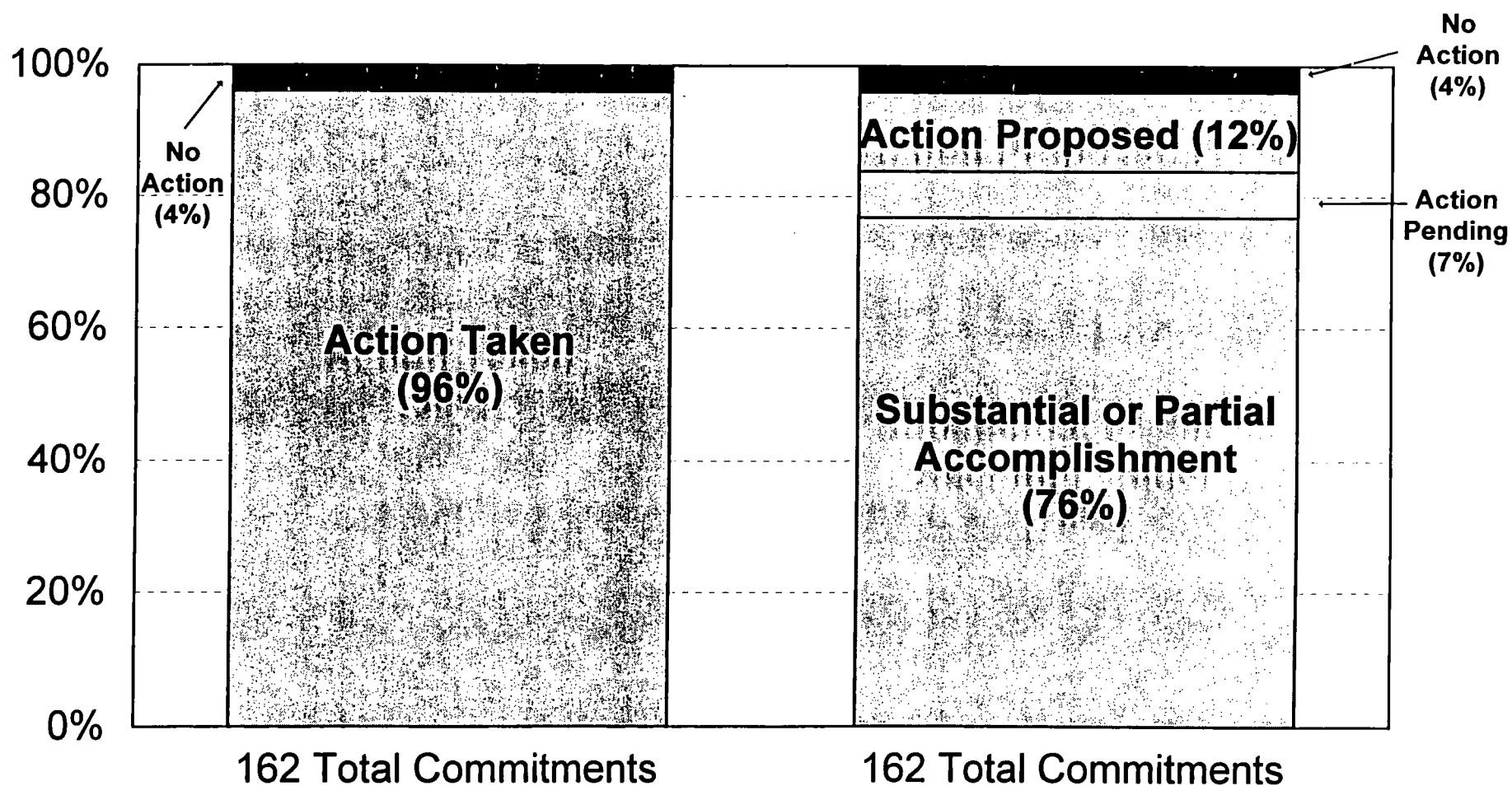
This legislation, which had been languishing in Congress for more than a decade before the Clinton Administration made it a priority, will eliminate most of the remaining barriers to efficient nationwide banking. By allowing banks to locate branches across state boundaries, it will make banking more efficient and increase the convenience of banking for private consumers.

- **The Uruguay Round of GATT, December 8, 1994.**

President Clinton forged a bi-partisan coalition to pass this agreement, which lowers tariffs worldwide by \$744 billion over ten years -- the largest international tax cut in history. It also cuts foreign tariffs on manufactured products by more than one-third overall and eliminates tariffs in major markets in a number of sectors in which the U.S. is particularly competitive. When fully implemented in 2004, the Uruguay Round agreement will add \$100 to \$200 billion per year to the U.S. GDP.

Promises from *The Washington Post*

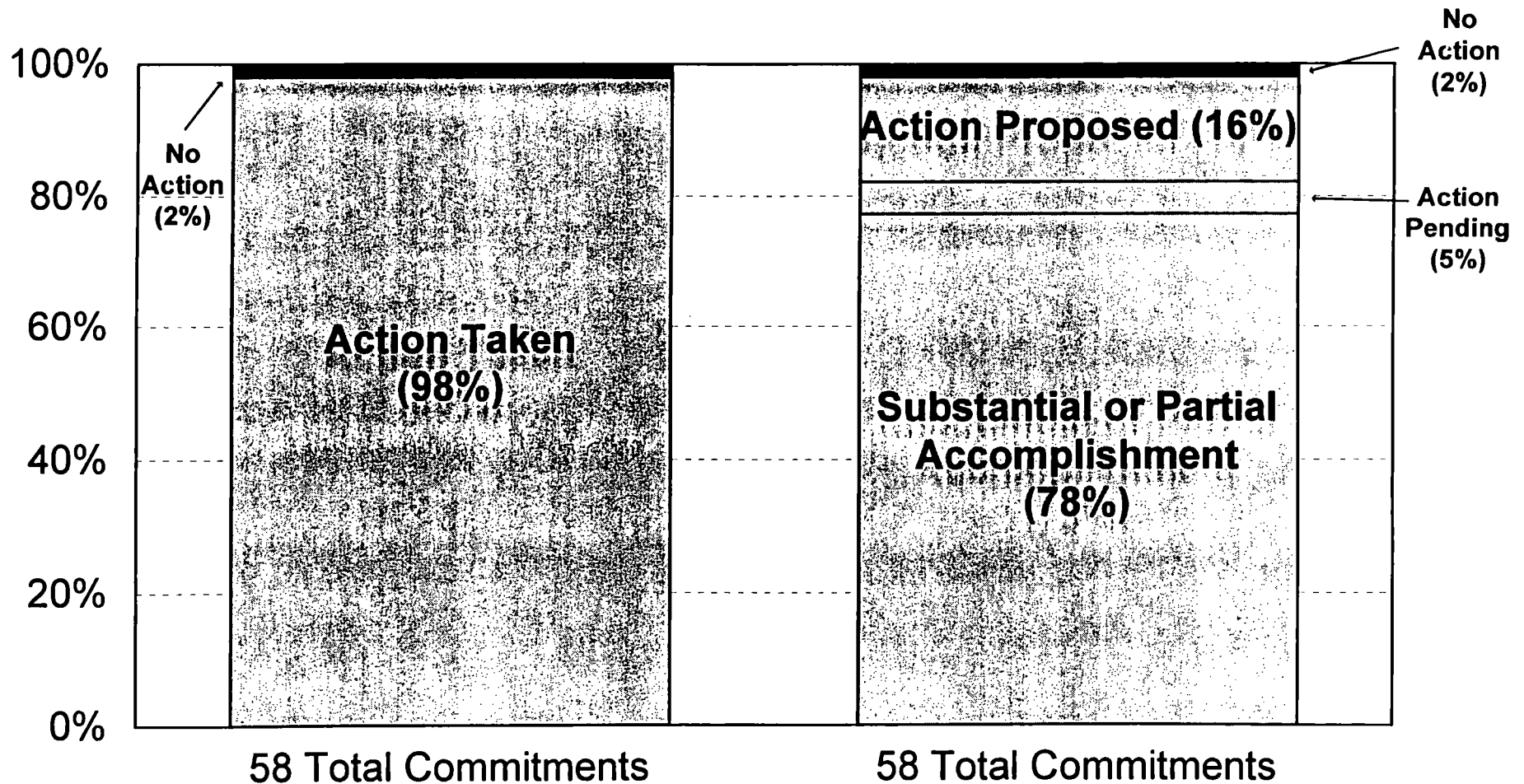
Progress Report



* Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Promises from *Putting People First*

Progress Report



* Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from The Washington Post

	Total Commit- ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Commitments from <i>The Washington Post</i>	162	155 96%	123 76%	12 7%	20 12%	7 4%
Categories Specified by <i>The Washington Post</i>						
Abortion	6	6 100%	4 67%	0 0%	2 33%	0 0%
Agriculture	2	2 100%	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
AIDS	6	5 83%	5 83%	0 0%	0 0%	1 17%
Arms Control	6	6 100%	6 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Arts	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Budget	2	2 100%	1 50%	1 50%	0 0%	0 0%
Cities	5	5 100%	3 60%	2 40%	0 0%	0 0%
Civil Rights	3	3 100%	1 33%	0 0%	2 67%	0 0%
Crime and Drugs	9	9 100%	9 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Defense	10	9 90%	9 90%	0 0%	0 0%	1 10%
Economy and Jobs	11	10 91%	9 82%	1 9%	0 0%	1 9%
Education	13	11 85%	11 85%	0 0%	0 0%	2 15%

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from The Washington Post

	Total Commit- ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Election and Government	12	12 100%	7 58%	0 0%	5 42%	0 0%
Energy and Environment	16	15 94%	12 75%	2 13%	1 6%	1 6%
Family Planning	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Families	3	3 100%	3 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Health Care	10	10 100%	2 20%	0 0%	8 80%	0 0%
Housing	8	8 100%	7 88%	1 13%	0 0%	0 0%
Immigration	4	3 75%	3 75%	0 0%	0 0%	1 25%
International Relations	10	10 100%	9 90%	1 10%	0 0%	0 0%
Poverty and Welfare	2	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%
Social Security	3	3 100%	1 33%	2 67%	0 0%	0 0%
Space	6	6 100%	6 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Taxes	6	6 100%	5 83%	1 17%	0 0%	0 0%
Trade	4	4 100%	4 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Veterans	3	3 100%	2 67%	1 33%	0 0%	0 0%

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from Putting People First

	Total Commit- ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Commitments from <i>Putting People First</i>	58	57 98%	45 78%	3 5%	9 16%	1 2%
Excluding Health Care	51	50 98%	44 86%	3 6%	3 6%	1 2%
Categories Specified by <i>Putting People First</i>						
National Economic Strategy	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Putting Americans to Work	24	24 100%	23 96%	1 4%	0 0%	0 0%
Rewarding Work and Family	5	5 100%	3 60%	1 20%	1 20%	0 0%
Lifelong Learning	11	10 91%	10 91%	0 0%	0 0%	1 9%
Health Care	7	7 100%	1 14%	0 0%	6 86%	0 0%
A Revolution in Government	10	10 100%	7 70%	1 10%	2 20%	0 0%

CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

From *The Washington Post*

January 1995

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	Freedom of Choice Act did not pass in Congress.
ABORTION: Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal law requires Medicaid to pay for abortions for poor women in cases of rape or incest. Congress added rape and incest authorization to life of the woman abortion funding.
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.
ABORTION: Reauthorize federal family planning programs.	PROPOSED	Reauthorization is up for consideration in 1995.
ABORTION: Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Clinical testing of RU-486 is now in progress in the U.S.
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. Opened apple markets in Japan and China to US producers. • Passed and signed NAFTA. • Passed and signed GATT.
AGRICULTURE: Expand international food aid programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Announced \$800 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.
AIDS: Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million to \$579 million for FY94 • Proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research. Received \$633 million for FY95, an 83% percent increase.
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.	PARTIAL 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 six products for HIV and related condition.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
AIDS: Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million to \$579 million for FY94. - Proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research. Received \$633 million for FY95, an 83% percent increase.
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.
ARMS CONTROL: Ratify START I and START II treaties.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- START I entered into force on December 5, 1994. - START II hearings will begin in late January or early February in the Senate.
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 NIS 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.
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.
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. Hungary and Argentina have joined the MTCR and Brazil has committed itself publicly to adhere to the MTCR guidelines.
ARMS CONTROL: Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Suspended nuclear testing and began work with other governments to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996. Obtained Senate approval for Open Skies Treaty and sent to Senate 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	No content restrictions on NEA grants have been imposed.
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, as a percentage of GDP, will be cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.4% in 1995; - the deficit will drop by more than \$700 billion dollars over 5 years; and - the deficit will drop 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
BUDGET: Seek a line-item veto to cut wasteful spending.	PENDING	- In the 104th Congress, President Clinton is supporting the strongest version of the line item veto, with the broadest scope and effective immediately. - In the 103rd Congress, President Clinton supported expedited rescission authority, which was adopted in the House but never reached the full Senate for consideration.
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 \$3.5 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995: (1) 6 urban communities will each receive \$100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and (2) 3 rural communities will receive \$40 million in assistance and block grants.
CITIES: Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	\$300 million has been appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) of the FY 95 budget which will provide 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 \$500 million to encourage a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The Treasury Department projects that the act will: - lead to approximately \$5 billion in new credit for economically distressed communities; - provide financial and technical support for as many as 75 new insured community development banks; and - support as many as 916 new well-capitalized community development corporations and over 4,000 community development loan funds.
CITIES: Revise local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.	PENDING	The federal banking regulatory agencies, at the request of the Clinton Administration, are in the process of approving final regulations which will: - provide clearer and more objective evaluation standards; - eliminate unnecessary documentation requirements; and - improve the consistency of the Community Reinvestment Act examinations and enforcement efforts.
CITIES: Allow cities to spend 15 percent of their federal aid on local priorities.	PENDING	The Reinventing Government plan would give local governments more flexibility in how they spend federal aid.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Oppose racial quotas	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Continue 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.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
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. More than 1,200 communities have already received grants to hire nearly 10,000 cops. - Promote community policing. \$1.5 billion was appropriated for cities in FY95 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. A total of \$100 million has been authorized for the Police Corps program and \$100 million has been authorized for in-service law enforcement scholarships.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes a grant program for state corrections agencies to build and operate 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 formula and competitive grant programs which will: - Support police and prosecutor efforts to strengthen enforcement and provide services to victims in such cases; - Authorize \$325 million for battered women's shelters and other domestic violence prevention activities; - Establish a National Domestic Violence Hotline. The Crime Bill also provides for: - Prohibiting firearms sales to and possession by persons subject to family violence restraining orders; - Enhancing 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.
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.
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. The Crime Bill also provides for the following: - Banning 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; - Banning imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi; - Strengthening Federal licensing standards for firearms dealers; - Increasing penalties for interstate firearms trafficking; firearms theft and smuggling and use of semi-automatic weapons; - Prohibiting 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.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
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 \$1.241 trillion military spending plan for FY94-98 matched this pledge, as measured against the revised \$1.365 trillion Bush defense budget for the same years.
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. 3	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.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Worked to ensure that C-17 manufacturers address all outstanding business issues and performance specifications; requested funds for 6 aircraft in FY95. 26 C-17S now under contract.
DEFENSE: Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but maintain commitment to NATO.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• On target to reduce to 100,000 level. • 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. • Intensified military relations with CEE, including offer of \$10 million Baltic Battalion, 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.
DEFENSE: Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.	NO ACTION	As a result of Bottom-Up Review, decided 11.5 carriers were required.
DEFENSE: Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requesting over \$2 billion in FY95 funds to continue research on national missile defense and to develop highly effective theater missile defenses.
DEFENSE: Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced funding for space-based lasers and missiles. Eliminated SDIO 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 Economic Plan 1993 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.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
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 Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	July 1994 the Treasury 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 percent cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.
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 new 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 - EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY1993-FY1995 period, to \$139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program – \$232 million FY1995 enacted – and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car) – \$269 million FY1995 enacted. - The President's FY 1996 budget will propose establishing a network of State Infrastructure Banks that will allow states to leverage federal funding, thereby achieving a greater level of investment from a given level of federal resources.
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 and effective through June 30, 1995.
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: - Removed the word <i>Defense</i> from DARPA's name (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) to reflect a new commercial focus. - Launched the Technology Reinvestment Project, the largest multi-agency technology program ever, to stimulate dual-use technology. - Increased budgetary support of civilian R&D. Funding for the Advanced Technology Program has increased from \$68 million in FY93 to \$450 million in FY95. - Created the National Science and Technology Council to help define and achieve science and technology goals. - Government-industry partnerships have been launched in critical technologies such as flat-panel displays, the "Clean Car", semiconductors, and environmental technologies necessary for sustainable economic development.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.	PENDING	The National Economic Council is in the process of making a recommendation to the President.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
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, is 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	
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 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 nearly \$5,000 to pay for college or job training; • engaging 20,000 Americans as AmeriCorps Members in its first year -- 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 \$760 million over 2 years.
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. 41 states are now participating, and more will follow soon.
EDUCATION: Help students not going to college develop job skills through a national apprenticeship program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act on May 4, 1994 that provides \$250 million in 1995 for all 50 states to establish their own diverse school-to-work initiatives.
EDUCATION: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes several provisions that fulfill this promise: • the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort will support academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, \$25.9 million will be available and \$567 million is authorized for 1996-2000); and • the Family and Community Endeavor Schools initiative will improve opportunities for at-risk children (\$11 million is available for 1995 and \$243 million is authorized for 1996-2000).
EDUCATION: Require employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.	NO ACTION	President Clinton has pursued providing training for all workers in a number of different ways: • increasing funding for reemployment services by 150 percent, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; • offering individual skills assessments and help with business start-ups 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 doing so already).
EDUCATION: Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Passed Charter School legislation which encourages state and local decisionmaking to set up public school choice.
EDUCATION: Increase Chapter One funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requested an additional \$500 million for FY95 bringing the total budget to \$7.2 billion.

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	Enacted Goals 2000 and reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Schools Act which provide flexibility, including waivers, coupled with accountability for results.
EDUCATION: Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization 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 teach their children.
EDUCATION: Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the Passed Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and Safe Schools Act, which provide \$480 million in FY95 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 25% 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 ESEA encourages students to learn challenging academic content while also developing English skills.
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.	PROPOSED	- Included in campaign finance reform bills supported in the 103rd Congress. - The President sent a letter to leaders of the 104th Congress urging them to pass legislation on campaign finance reform.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.	PROPOSED	- Included in campaign finance reform bill supported by President Clinton. Versions of the bill passed both houses. - On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to enact campaign finance reform measures.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.	PROPOSED	- Included in campaign finance reform bill supported by President Clinton. Versions of the bill passed both houses. - On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to enact campaign finance reform measures.
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.	PROPOSED	- Proposed legislation barring lobbyists from contributing for one year to the lawmakers they contact. - The President sent a letter to leaders of the 104th Congress urging them to pass legislation on lobbying disclosure and ban gifts from lobbyists.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 repealed the tax provision, dating back to 1962, that allowed businesses to deduct the cost of their lobbying expenses.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Make top appointees pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	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.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25 percent and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- By September 1994, 350 White House jobs had been cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration -- a 25% reduction. - There are already 100,000 fewer federal jobs than in January 1993. Under the recommendations of the National Performance Review, the federal payroll will be cut by 272,000.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Cut 3 percent in agency administrative costs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY 1997. Already, administrative costs are down by more than 3 percent.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reform defense procurement and foreign aid	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Signed Presidential Memorandum on Electronic Commerce to automate the procurement system. - Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms. - Signed the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994. - Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs.
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 6 women, 4 African-Americans & 2 Hispanics in the cabinet. - Nearly half of all appointees are women (44%).
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: Raise Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.	PENDING	Under the Climate Action Plan, the White House convened at FACA on climate change and personal cars - "Car Talk." This is a public process aimed at developing policies designed to reduce the contribution of cars to climate change.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Issued an Executive Order increasing the numbers of federal vehicles that should use alternative fuels to 11,000 in 1994. - The Clean Cities program ensures the Executive Order levels will be exceeded.
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	Budget includes 21% increase for mass transit and light rail systems. EPA has worked with business, state and local governments on programs to encourage experimentation in transportation demand management and trip reduction to improve air quality in the nation's most polluted areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Change regulations, and building standards, to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- The administration is reaching out to American business with programs that increase energy efficiency, decrease energy use and help our international competitiveness. - Improved efficiency standards on appliances implemented, and program launched to assist states in upgrading building efficiency codes. - Dramatic increases in budget for building efficiency programs.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Curb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton signed an Executive Order requiring reduction of toxic emissions from federal facilities by 50 percent by 1999. - The President issued a second Executive Order requiring that all federal purchases of recycled products such as printing and writing that contains 20 percent post consumer material by the end of 1990 to expand markets for recycled products.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Over 200 criminal environmental cases were referred by the EPA to the Department of Justice in FY94. - Criminal charges were brought against 250 individuals and corporate defendants and 99 years of jail sentences and \$36.8 million in criminal fines were assessed in FY94.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President's Climate Change Action plan launched program 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	There has been no further drilling in these areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.	NO ACTION	
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.	PROPOSED	Proposed to Congress a comprehensive set of Clean Water Act reforms. Congress failed to act.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- The Clean Water Act reauthorization proposal supported the right of citizens to sue the Federal Government. - 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. - Supported broadening Clean Water Act so that citizen suit authority would extend to radioactivity discharges.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Introduced Wetlands Plan to preserve wetlands.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Announced plan to limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels in the year 2000.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.	PENDING	Draft administration proposal under consideration.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
FAMILY PLANNING: Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Mexico City Policy revoked by Presidential Memorandum, 1/22/93, repealed ban on funding to worldwide family planning groups. - Roughly \$40 million, the first funding since 1985, was in the budget for FY94; the enacted amount for FY95 is \$50 million.
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 will be covered under the legislation.
FAMILIES: Crack down on parents who avoid child support.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- In its first national push to crack down on dead-beat parents, the Department of Justice filed 28 cases seeking over \$1 million in overdue payments in December, 1994, and more than 200 cases are under review. Also, each of the 94 U.S. Attorneys has designated a child support enforcement coordinator, and prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist them in going after the most egregious violators. - President Clinton's Work and Responsibility Act, introduced in June 1994, includes the toughest child support provisions ever. These provisions would double child support collections to \$20 billion by 2000 and place more emphasis on the responsibility of fathers, regular award updates, and the withholding of wages of those who do not regularly pay their child support.
FAMILIES: Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Launching nationwide effort to improve health and safety in childcare through public-private partnerships and technical assistance. - Launched 1st ever National Childcare Information Center to help share promising practices across state lines.
HEALTH CARE: Provide coverage to all Americans with cost controls and by requiring employers to buy private insurance or pay into a public system.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors, who will be paid a fixed rate.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
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 preventative treatments and routine screenings.	PROPOSED	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 streamline billing practices to cut administrative costs.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
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.
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 Economic Plan 1993, 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. - Also included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.	PROPOSED	Included in 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-funding path. Funding is projected to increase by \$610 million from 1993 to 1995 -- a 21% gain. As a result, an additional one million people will have the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy.
HOUSING: Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HUD Secretary Cisneros held 18 interactive homeless forums in 18 cities and a National Housing and Community Development Conference with the Vice President attended by over 2,000 people.
HOUSING: Transfer 10 percent of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Support McKinney program which has continued to provide opportunity to nonprofit homeless organizations to have first bid at all surplus federal property.
HOUSING: Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Backing new process that will allow for reasonable process for balancing needs for the homeless and community for closed military bases. In place at Lowry AFB, Long Beach, Ca and elsewhere.
HOUSING: Provide federal support to programs that restore old housing to sell to low-income home buyers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Included in Housing and Community Development Act, 1993
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.
HOUSING: Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased budget from \$3.2 billion in FY94 to \$3.7 billion in FY95.
HOUSING: Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95 percent of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.	PENDING	Introduced legislation to raise ceiling in 103rd Congress. Passed House but failed in Senate.
HOUSING: Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME Program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HOME is funded at \$2 billion for FY95.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
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 restored democratic government to Haiti.
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.	NO ACTION	
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.
IMMIGRATION: Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, 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.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Link most-favored-nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	MFN was linked to China's human rights record for a year. Although the Administration is not satisfied with China's progress in the area of human rights, it delivered MFN in favor of increased 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.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Seek U.N. 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	• Won NATO commitments to protect UN forces with airpower and to threaten air strikes to prevent strangulation of Sarajevo and other areas. Secured NATO's February 1994 ultimatum imposing ban on heavy weapons around Sarajevo, relieving attacks on capital. • Tightened UN economic sanctions against Serbs. Participated in NATO sanctions enforcement in Adriatic. • Enforced no-fly zone together with NATO allies. • On basis of NATO ultimatum, brokered truce between Muslims and Croats.
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.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Through NATO decisions and support for UNPROFOR, have ended sustained artillery shelling of Sarajevo's civilian population, reduced level of violence country-wide. • Established UN War Crimes Tribunal. Published extensive documentation of Serb ethnic cleansing, war crimes and acts of genocide.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Get full accounting of POWs and MIAs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Best progress in recent years in the four key areas outlined by President Clinton achieved by insistence on fullest possible accounting of POWs and MIAs. Continued efforts with Russians produced return of remains of U.S. flyer shot down during Cold War.
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 by leading a multinational coalition force that peacefully returned President Aristide and his constitutionally established government.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Considerable expansion of US-Russia business ties, particularly aerospace and high-technology. • Increased emphasis on trade and investment through more than \$800 million in OPIC loan guarantees and risk-insurance, and other programs. • Established innovative investment funds to sponsor private enterprise development.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Loan guarantees remain in place.
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 Declaration of Principles that status of Jerusalem should be dealt with in final status negotiations to begin no later than May 4, 1996. The President pledged during the campaign that he would do nothing to disrupt peace negotiations. Since taking office, he has strongly supported the peace process, the Israel/PLO agreement and the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. Action is pending the outcome of 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 appropriated.
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 the Work and Responsibility Act in June 1994 that includes several critical components. The act: • limits welfare for those able to work; • expands funding for training programs and child care to help people get off welfare as quickly as possible in order to work; and • contains the toughest child support enforcement measures ever proposed.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.	PROPOSED	Included in Work and Responsibility Act proposed in Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.	PENDING	Continue to support a reasonable increase in Social Security earning disregard. Testified on behalf of increase in the 104th Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Included in budget FY94.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Ensure system's solvency.	PENDING	Social Security Advisory Council is examining questions surrounding system's solvency and will report in 1995.
SPACE: Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Congress approved funding for the international space station.
SPACE: Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced operational costs of shuttle fleet while continuing safe flight program.
SPACE: Develop new, less costly launch systems.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Presidential Directive (NSTC - PDD4) signed establishing new launch policy to develop systems to lower costs.
SPACE: Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Restructured the Landsat program through Presidential Directive (NSTC - PDD2).
SPACE: Continue to use unmanned probes and robots to explore other planets.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Supported reforms at NASA for faster, better, cheaper space science missions.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
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	Refocus NASA resources on affordable programs in space flight, aeronautics, earth sciences, and space science.
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 tax payers. - Joint tax-filers making over \$180,000 in adjusted gross income -- saw their income taxes increase. - Objective sources -- including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office -- confirm that only the top 1.2% saw their income tax rates increase.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27 percent.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased alternative minimum tax rate from 24 to 26 percent (and to 28 percent for high-income individuals.)
TAXES (Personal): Require millionaires to pay a 10 percent surtax.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	An additional 10 percent 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 has proposed a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a \$60 billion tax break 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; and - a new re-employment program that makes individuals eligible for skill grants of up to \$3,000 and income contingent loans -- while consolidating the web of 50-60 federal training programs.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton included in his Economic Plan 1993 an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will: - expand the EITC by \$21 billion over 5 years to reward work over welfare; and - provide more than 15 million households with incomes of \$27,000 or less with either a new or increased EITC when the program is fully implemented.
TAXES: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	After originally proposing an increase in the small business expensing limit to \$25,000, President Clinton signed into law an increase to \$17,500 as part of his Economic Plan 1993. The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small businesses had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year, and millions more in years to come. The Administration also has supported private investment by securing a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit.
TRADE: Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade while strengthening U.S. "Super 301" laws to punish nations with unfair trading practices unilaterally.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Reached GATT agreement and signed GATT into law December 8, 1994. The WTO took effect on January 1, 1995. - President Clinton reinstituted Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used it to bring our trading partners to the table. - Extended "Super 301" in GATT legislation.
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 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 ship building 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.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
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, prohibiting all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses within five years of their employment termination.
VETERANS: Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	VA hospitals remain closed to non veterans.
VETERANS: Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.	PENDING	Implemented policies to reduce waiting periods at VA hospitals.
VETERANS: Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Initiated aggressive effort keep disabled vets informed of benefits changes.

CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

From *Putting People First*

January 1995

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
NATIONAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY: Cut the deficit in half within four years.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan: - the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, will be cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.4% in 1995; - the deficit will drop by more than \$700 billion dollars over 5 years; and - the deficit will drop 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Ask the very wealthy to pay their fair share of taxes.	Substantial Accomplishment	Income tax rates were raised on only the top 1.2% of tax payers -- joint tax-filers making over \$180,000 in adjusted gross income -- saw their income taxes increase. Objective sources -- including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office -- confirm that only the top 1.2% saw their income tax rates increase.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: End tax breaks for American companies that move plants overseas.	Partial 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.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Eliminate deductions for outrageous executive pay.	Substantial Accomplishment	As part of his 1993 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, is exempt from the cap.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Crack down on foreign companies that manipulate U.S. tax laws.	Partial Accomplishment	July 1994 the Treasury 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 1993 Economic Plan 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.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a Rebuild America fund that focuses on transportation, a national information network, environmental technology, and defense reinvestment.	Partial Accomplishment	- President Clinton announced a five-year \$20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of new 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 - EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY1993-FY1995 period, to \$139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program -- \$232 million FY1995 enacted -- and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car) -- \$269 million FY1995 enacted. - The President's FY 1996 budget will propose establishing a network of State Infrastructure Banks that will allow states to leverage federal funding, thereby achieving a greater amount of investment from a given level of federal resources.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: 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: • \$300 million has been appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) program in FY1995 that will provide grants to assist with the financing of economic development projects; and • President Clinton's FY1996 budget proposal 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.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a nationwide network of community development banks.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed into law the Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act in August 1994 which authorizes \$500 million to encourage a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The Treasury Department projects that the act will: • lead to approximately \$5 billion in new credit for economically distressed communities; • provide financial and technical support for as many as 75 new insured community development banks; and • support as many as 916 new well-capitalized community development corporations and over 4,000 community development loan funds.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Put 100,000 new police officers on the streets.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton's Crime Bill, which he signed into law on September 7, 1994, will put 100,000 new police on the street. More than 1,200 communities have already received grants to hire nearly 10,000 cops.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Establish a national police corps.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill created a police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing. A total of \$100 million has been authorized for the Police Corps program and \$100 million has been authorized for in-service law enforcement scholarships.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Expand community policing	Substantial Accomplishment	A total of \$1.5 billion was appropriated in FY1995 for cities to hire new police if they 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 existing officers (i.e., through overtime and new equipment), developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Fund drug treatment.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton is expanding treatment availability through 3 initiatives: • a \$1 billion Drug Courts program in the Crime Bill, for which Congress appropriated \$29 million in FY1995; • \$383 million authorized by the Crime Bill to treat offenders in prison, including \$270 million in formula-based grants for states (these funds will be available in FY1996); and • a \$42 million increase in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Expand boot camps.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill includes a grant program for state corrections agencies to build and operate correctional facilities, including boot camps, to ensure that additional space will be available so that violent offenders can be and will be incarcerated for an adequate amount of time.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create urban empowerment zones.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed into law legislation for empowerment zones in August 1993 that will award \$3.5 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995: (1) 6 urban communities will each receive \$100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and (2) 3 rural communities will receive \$40 million in assistance and block grants.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Improve the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA).	Pending	The federal banking regulatory agencies, at the request of the Clinton Administration, are in the process of approving final regulations which will: • provide clearer and more objective evaluation standards; • eliminate unnecessary documentation requirements; and • improve the consistency of the Community Reinvestment Act examinations and enforcement efforts.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.	Partial Accomplishment	After originally proposing an increase in the small business expensing limit to \$25,000, President Clinton signed into law an increase 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 had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year, and millions more in years to come. The Administration also has supported private investment by securing a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Help small businesses and entrepreneurs by offering a 50 percent tax exclusion.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration enacted, as part of its 1993 Economic Plan, 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 percent cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Make permanent the Research & Development tax credit.	Partial Accomplishment	The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992 (when it had expired) and effective through June 30, 1995.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a Civilian Research and Development Agency.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has focused defense-related Research & Development on "dual-use" technologies by: • removing the word "Defense" from the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) name to reflect a new commercial focus; • working along with the ARPA to launch the Technology Reinvestment Project, the largest multi-agency technology program ever, to stimulate dual-use development; and • increasing budgetary support of civilian-related research & development. For example, funding targets for the Advanced Technology Program, which takes economic growth as its sole goal, have increased from \$68 million in 1993 to \$450 million in 1995.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: 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); • signed NAFTA December 8, 1993, making North America the world's largest free-trade zone; and • has won commitments to open APEC markets to free trade by 2020 and all of the Americas to free trade by 2005.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Urge our trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in key sectors like shipbuilding and aerospace.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton restarted talks on ship building 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.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Pass a stronger, sharper "Super 301" trade bill.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton reinstituted Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used it to bring our trading partners to the table. The United States and Japan reached Framework agreements on government procurement (telecommunications, medical technologies) and insurance October 1, 1994 and on flat glass December 12, 1994. President Clinton has also demonstrated his determination to act under Super 301 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.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Support a free trade agreement with Mexico.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration secured Congressional approval for the largest free trade area in the world after negotiating labor and environmental side agreements for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create an Economic Security Council.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton issued an Executive Order establishing the National Economic Council (NEC) to help coordinate both domestic and international economic policy January 25, 1993.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Reform the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, banning trade negotiators from cashing in on their positions.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12834 prohibiting all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses within five years of their employment termination January 20, 1993.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton included in his 1993 Economic Plan an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will: • expand the EITC by \$21 billion over 5 years to reward work over welfare; and • provide more than 15 million households with incomes of \$27,000 or less with either a new or increased EITC when the program is fully implemented.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Lower the tax burden on middle-class Americans.	Pending	President Clinton has proposed a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a \$60 billion tax break 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; and • a new re-employment program that makes individuals eligible for skill grants of up to \$3,000 and income contingent loans -- while consolidating the web of 50-60 federal training programs.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Empower people on welfare with the education, training, and child care they need for up to two years so they can break the cycle of dependency.	Proposed	To reform welfare, President Clinton introduced the Work and Responsibility Act in June 1994 that includes several critical components. The act: • limits welfare for those able to work; • expands funding for training programs and child care to help people get off welfare as quickly as possible in order to work; and • contains the toughest child support enforcement measures ever proposed.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Pass and sign into law the Family and Medical Leave Act.	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 will be covered under the legislation.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Strengthen child support enforcement.	Partial Accomplishment	In its first national push to crack down on deadbeat parents, the Department of Justice filed 28 child support cases seeking over \$1 million in overdue payments in December 1994, and more than 200 cases are under review. Also, each of the 94 U.S. attorneys has designated a child support enforcement coordinator, and prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist them in going after the most egregious violators. President Clinton's Work and Responsibility Act, introduced in June 1994, includes the toughest child support provisions ever. These provisions would double child support collections to \$20 billion by 2000 and place more emphasis on the responsibility of fathers, regular award updates, and the withholding of wages of those who do not regularly pay their child support.
LIFELONG LEARNING: 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 Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization which promotes partnerships between schools and families that recognize that each is mutually responsible for promoting student learning; • signed Head Start reform and 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.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Fully fund Head Start.	Partial Accomplishment	Increased funding for Head Start by \$760 million over 2 years that will help improve program quality and make it possible for thousands more children to participate in the program.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Fully fund the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton and Congress placed WIC on a full-funding path. Funding is projected to increase by \$610 million from 1993 to 1995 -- a 21% gain. As a result, an additional one million people will have the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Dramatically improve K-12 education.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has signed three 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; and (3) the Safe Schools Act. Together, 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. Some 41 states are planning their reforms right now--and more will follow soon.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Provide funds for violence-ridden schools to hire security personnel and purchase metal detectors.	Substantial Accomplishment	Passed the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and the Safe Schools Act, which provide over \$480 million in FY1995 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 25% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones, and hire school security personnel.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
LIFELONG LEARNING: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill includes several provisions that fulfill this promise: - the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort will support academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, \$25.9 million will be available and \$567 million is authorized for 1996-2000); and - the Family and Community Endeavor Schools initiative will improve opportunities for at-risk children (\$11 million is available for 1995 and \$243 million is authorized for 1996-2000).
LIFELONG LEARNING: Develop a national apprenticeship-style system that offers non-college-bound students training valuable skills.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act on May 4, 1994 that provides \$250 million in 1995 for all 50 states to establish their own diverse school-to-work initiatives.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Create a national service program that allows young people to earn money for college.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating AmeriCorps September 21, 1993. AmeriCorps, within its first year, 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 nearly \$5,000 to pay for college or job training; - engaging 20,000 Americans as AmeriCorps Members in its first year -- more than the Peace Corps at its height; and - consolidating existing Federal agencies and supporting local efforts to meet community needs.
LIFELONG LEARNING: 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. Individual Education Accounts will: - enable any student 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. 105 schools are already participating in the new direct lending program. Some 20 million Americans will be able to benefit nationwide when the program is fully implemented.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Require every employer to spend 1.5 percent of payroll for continuing education and training, and provide training for all workers.	No Action	President Clinton has pursued providing training for all workers in a number of different ways: - increasing funding for reemployment services by 150 percent, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; - offering individual skills assessments and help with business start-ups 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 doing so already).

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
LIFELONG LEARNING: 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 agenda for the next two years includes the following objectives: • consolidate over 50 separate training programs into a set of customer-centered financing options that put workers in control of their own learning; • boost workers purchasing power through Skill Grants that are big enough to cover tuition and fees at a community college for up to two years; • provide for common points of access at community colleges so all workers can get easy access to reemployment services, performance data on training providers, skills training, and labor-market information; and • help states extend unemployment benefits to those dislocated workers who need retraining.
HEALTH CARE: Establish annual health care budget targets.	Proposed	President Clinton submitted his Health Security Act (HSA) to Congress September 1993. HSA called for caps on health insurance premiums.
HEALTH CARE: Ensure access to local health care alliances, comprised 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.
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for drug companies that raise their prices faster than Americans' incomes rise.	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: Reduce the administrative costs of health insurance companies.	Proposed	The Health Security Act included 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.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Ensure that every American is guaranteed a basic health care benefits package.	Proposed	The Health Security Act called for establishing a National Health Board that would be responsible for ensuring universal health care coverage through • require that every health insurer provide for all enrollees a basic health care package that includes specific services; • ensure that each health care alliance offers recipients the opportunity to choose their health plan; • amend the Medicaid statute to specify that all Medicaid enrollees are eligible to receive long term care covered under their state's medicaid plan; and • require that all eligible individuals enroll in a private health insurance plan and pay a share of their health insurance premium; and • require that each employer pay 80 percent of the health insurance premium for each employee.
HEALTH CARE: Protect small businesses from excessively high health care costs.	Proposed	The Health Security Act requires that health insurers charge those within a particular region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25% and challenge congress to do the same.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton had fulfilled this promise by September 1994: 350 jobs were cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration. However, the new Congress has only accepted President Clinton's challenge in part. House leaders have promised to reduce committee staffs by one-third, with no cuts in personal staffs. The Senate has committed to no cuts.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Cut 100,000 federal government positions through attrition by FY 1995.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton issued an Executive Order in February 1993 requiring federal agencies and departments to eliminate 100,000 positions by FY1995. Already there are 98,000 fewer federal government jobs than in January 1993. The Administration is now projecting that 272,900 positions will be eliminated from the federal workforce over five years, bringing it to its smallest level since the Johnson Administration. By 1999, the workforce will be the smallest it has been since the Kennedy Administration.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Require federal managers and workers to achieve 3 percent across-the-board administrative savings in every agency.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY 1997. Already, administrative costs are down by more than 3 percent.
A REVOLUTION IN 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 percent of NPR's recommendations are already in place, including the elimination of subsidies for such goods as honey and mohair.
A REVOLUTION IN 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. Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms as well. • The Administration undertook an 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 State of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and countries in transition. Increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Ask Congress to give the president line item veto authority.	Pending	In the 104th Congress, President Clinton is supporting the strongest version of the line item veto, with the broadest scope and effective immediately. OMB Director Alice Rivlin has already testified in favor of the line item veto and Associate Attorney General Walter Dellinger is also scheduled to testify. In the 103rd Congress, President Clinton supported expedited rescission authority, which was adopted in the House but never reached the full Senate for consideration.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Eliminate the tax deductions for special interest 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.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Stop the revolving door for top appointees.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has required all top appointees to sign a pledge that they will refrain from lobbying government agencies within their responsibilities for five years after leaving office. He has also required senior officials to pledge never to become registered agents on behalf of any foreign government.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Lobbying reform.	Proposed	President Clinton fought for the Lobbying Disclosure Bill.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Campaign finance reform.	Proposed	President Clinton fought for the Campaign Finance Reform Bill, versions of which passed both houses. On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to quickly enact campaign finance reform measures.

First two years / next two years -- bulleted summary 2-3 pages

Chapter Format: Each chapter will start with a summary of accomplishments and our future agenda -- what has been accomplished and what is still to be done. These will be followed by subchapters on different elements. The summary will help emphasize all that we have done and will provide a road map for the reader as they go through the sub-elements. It should be direct, using bullet points to convey the main ideas.

Subchapter/Length and Format: After a chapter summary, each topic will be discussed in depth in subchapters. The length of the subchapters will vary depending upon the topic -- the page lengths listed below are recommendations.

Each subchapter should be structured as following:

- 1) box on "**Actions to Date**" -- (recommended length: 1 single-spaced page or less);
In bullet-point format, list the key Administration accomplishments, using as much concrete information (statistics, data, etc.) as possible. This should be no more than 1 page long.
- 2) "**Background**" -- (recommended length: 1/2-1 1/2 single-spaced pages);
This section will combine the "History" and "Vision" portions of some current chapters. This is designed to be flexible, depending upon what you think is most important and interesting. Some potential areas to cover -- background the reader needs to know to understand the Administration's initiatives; interesting/important aspects of the President's or the Vice President's history with the issue; frameworks guiding the Administration's efforts. While we're leaving a lot of discretion as to what to include, the section should be concise and well-focused.
- 3) "**Initiative**" -- (recommended length: 1 to 2 single-spaced pages);
This section will present what the Administration has done and what needs to be done. It will be probably be the longest section, but again, we're trying to keep everything focused and to the point. It should add more detail to the "Actions to Date" section and include other accomplishments that don't quite warrant being highlighted up front. It should include numbers as appropriate and available -- i.e. appropriations (with increase over past), people affected, etc. It should also describe what the Administration plans to do.
- 4) "**Case Studies**" -- (recommended length: 1/2 - 3/4 single-spaced page each);
The case studies should be short descriptions of how real people are affected by the Administration's accomplishments. The idea is to present an example that demonstrates, in ways that can be easily visualized, the progress we've made. We're looking for no more than 2 case studies per subchapter.
- 5) "**POTUS quotes**" -- 2-4 per subchapter
We're going to wrap text around POTUS quotes. Please include any eloquent quotes that help to describe his vision of the accomplishment or otherwise bring him into the chapter.

Language/style/tone: We've decided to go with language that is fairly direct and descriptive, reducing the rhetoric. The School-to-Work subchapter that accompanies this should give you an idea of the style we're looking for. The language should be written for a non-technical layperson - - any technical words should be defined or explained. We're looking for something a typical high school senior could understand.

4C. SCHOOL-TO-WORK

"School-to-work is central to our efforts to guarantee lifetime learning for every citizen. In a rapidly changing world economy, what you earn increasingly depends on what you learn."

Actions to Date

In 1994, President Clinton's School-to-Work Opportunities Act passed Congress with bipartisan support, fulfilling his pledge to create a school-to-work system. With \$250 million appropriated in 1995, the new initiative:

- Allows states and communities to design diverse programs.
- Ensures that all participants have a work-based learning experience, an integrated curriculum of academic and job skills, a high school diploma, and an occupational skills certificate that paves the way for a first job with a future.
- Has made planning grants to every state and implementation grants to 8 states to overhaul their systems to create better and broader school-to-work opportunities.
- Will offer support for every state to create school-to-work opportunities by 1997.
- Will end in 1997 -- because President Clinton wanted the is program to provide a catalyst for local initiative and not a new federal bureaucracy.

Background

"By creating this national network of school to work programs, we address the greatest challenge of our times: how to make the dramatic economic changes that are shaking and remaking our world, work for our people."

Too many American high school students have few options today. Not every young person wants to go straight to college after high school. The education offered to the vast majority of young Americans (both "general" and "vocational") provides neither access to jobs nor solid grounding in academic fundamentals. The wage gap between workers with and without college degrees has literally doubled. For young people without four-year degrees, this means frustration and anxiety; good jobs have become more scarce. For the national economy, it means a tragic waste of talent and potential.

In America, many skilled trades have long been passed on from master to youth through a structured system of apprentices. A range of models for combining meaningful education and career paths for young people flourish throughout western Europe and other industrialized nations. The President's school-to-work legislation not only launches new innovation in work and learning, but also reaffirms the tradition of "work-based learning."

The Initiative

"This legislation [the School-to-Work Opportunities Act] will help millions of our young people enter the middle class and secure the American dream for themselves and their families."

The culmination of a national dialogue involving leaders from business, labor, and education as well as students, parents and Administration officials, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act will renew for millions of Americans our nation's promise that anyone who works hard and plays by the rules can enjoy economic security.

During the last two years of high school, and for at least one year beyond, young people participating in school-to-work programs receive classroom instruction and structured work experience that relates to what they learn in school. They may not know at any one moment whether they are in "schooling," "training," or "higher education" -- but it doesn't matter. What matters is that they are following well-marked pathways between school and careers and are developing the confidence, competence and connections required to succeed

in the global economy.

The school-to-work legislation is remarkable for what it contains: the framework for a national system of community work and learning partnerships. But the legislation is nearly as remarkable for what it leaves out. Rather than attempting to force change with a flood of money from Washington, or dictating a single design for all schools to follow, the Act lets states and communities take the lead. The federal role in School-to-Work is crucial, but limited. A joint enterprise by the Labor and Education Departments manages a pool of "venture capital" that empowers state and local innovators.

The Act builds on a common-sense, three-part consensus: First, young Americans need paths to prosperity that don't require a conventional four-year degree, but do meet the need for practical post-secondary training to prepare for new middle-class careers. Second, almost all students, college-bound or not, learn better when their studies are linked to the working world. Third, no single path suits every student--there must be a range of school-to-work opportunities, with plenty of room for local diversity and experimentation. There are many valid models, including youth apprenticeships, innovative vocational education programs, career academies, and cooperative education.

The legislation ensures, however, that all school-to-work programs share four key elements. Every participant receives:

- *A Work-based learning experience;*
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In its early stages, the school-to-work movement has yielded impressive results. At Roosevelt High School in Oregon, students choose from among six "career majors" which serve as themes for applying academic learning and open opportunities for work-based learning. The freshman dropout rate has plummeted by 62%. At the Rindge School of Technical Arts in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 85% of the youth apprentices are entering college -- compared with the district's average college placement rate of 67%. In Boston, all 38 seniors from Project ProTech who graduated at the end of the 1992-93 school year

enrolled in postsecondary programs.

But the power and promise of school-to-work programs is best expressed by the students themselves, who testify to its impact in changing their lives. Said one graduate of the Oakland Health and Bioscience Academy, now a professional RN: "The best thing about this program is learning through high school the hands-on experience that I needed in terms of focusing on what I really wanted to do in the nursing field. It gave me exposure and clinical experience and networking with the professionals and I was able to project myself in five years -- that this was how I wanted to be and who I wanted to associate with." Or as another school-to-work participant has said, "This program taught me responsibility-- you can do anything you put your mind to."

Case Study: Siemens Stromberg-Carlson Electronics Technicians Apprenticeship Program

Siemens Stromberg-Carlson, an international company based in Germany, has years of experience training young people for high-skill, high-wage jobs. Their Electronics Technicians project in Florida translates some of the best features of the famed German youth apprenticeship model -- such as master teachers at the company, high academic standards, and employer involvement in curriculum -- to create a school-to-work opportunity that works for young Americans and their communities. The program is a partnership between local high schools and community colleges, government and industry.

The results so far have not only equaled, but have actually exceeded those of the German model. For two years in a row, Siemens students in the U.S. have scored the highest of all Siemens apprentices worldwide. In fact, despite having five months less training, American Siemens apprentices outscored their German counterparts on the same exam.

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So instead of leaving school for good, Chris found his way into the Project ProTech school-to-work program in financial services. For the first four months, he learned the basics of banking and what work was all about. Then he started to work part-time in the "large currency" department at Fleet Financial Group, one of the nation's largest banks. The job required him to pay close attention to detail, communicate with other branch offices, use a computer to enter data and retrieve information. In the afternoon, he would attend classes that were set up to relate to his job -- learning math and English with lessons on word processing, data bases, and spreadsheets.

In the process, Chris started to see the connection between work and school and, as he says, once he "got a taste of the business world, something just clicked" for him. He is now in college, where he is studying business administration.

OUTLINE

PRESIDENTIAL INTRODUCTION: President's vision for what he wanted to do, why he has stuck with it, what he has accomplished and what he is proposing going forward. This section will include accomplishments lists (major legislation and budget priorities).

SECTION 1: MAKING THE ECONOMY WORK FOR WORKING FAMILIES: MIDDLE CLASS BILL OF RIGHTS

The Economy:

- What we inherited
- Deficit reduction that lowered interest rates
- Deficit reduction that relied on shrinking government and federal workers
- Better confidence from lower trade and world leadership position
- What is still missing in the economy: wage stagnation, income inequality.

Four Part Response: Middle Class Bill of Rights.

- Child Tax Credit
- IRA
- Education Tax cut
- Skill Grants

CHAPTER 2: REINVENTING GOVERNMENT: REINVENTING GOVERNMENT AND MAKING IT RESPONSIVE TO THE MIDDLE CLASS NOT SPECIAL INTERESTS

- A. Reinventing Government
- B. Campaign and Lobbying Reform

Appointments

CHAPTER 3: REWARDING WORK FOR WORKING FAMILIES

- A. EITC
- B. Welfare
- C. Child Support
- D. Family and Medical Leave

Minimum Wage

CHAPTER 4: LIFELONG LEARNING

- A. Pre-school and Parenting
- B. GOALS 2000
- C. School to Work
- D. National Service
- E. Individual Education Accounts/College Loans
- F. Skill Grants

CHAPTER 5: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- A. Tearing Down Trade Barriers
- B. Helping American Business Do Business

SECTION 6: BUILDING STRONGER, SAFER COMMUNITIES

(Efforts to Build, Strengthen Protection)

- A. Empowerment Zones
- B. Community Development Banks
- C. 100,000 Cops
- D. National Police Corps

(Efforts to Stiffen Penalties)

- E. Brady Bill
- F. Assault Weapon Ban
- G. Stiff Penalties for Violent Offenders
- H. Violence Against Women

SECTION 7: HEALTH CARE

- A. Health reform
- B. WIC
- C. Immunizations
- D. AIDS

Mental health
Women's health

SECTION 8: ENVIRONMENT

- A. Protecting Public Health
- B. Taking Responsibility for Our Land and Water
- C. International Leadership

SECTION 9: REMOVING BARRIERS AND ENCOURAGING INVESTMENT FOR BUSINESS

- A. Defense Reinvestment
- B. Infrastructure
- C. Information Highway
- D. Technology Investment
- E. Interstate Banking
- F. Intrastate Trucking
- G. Small Business

SECTION 10: NATIONAL SECURITY

- A. Promoting Democracy
- B. Promoting Peace

Phil Shanholtzer
703 305-2286
(here today) —



Neil Fleiger
703 305 2039
(back Mon.)

8:30 Chris Office
H FMA

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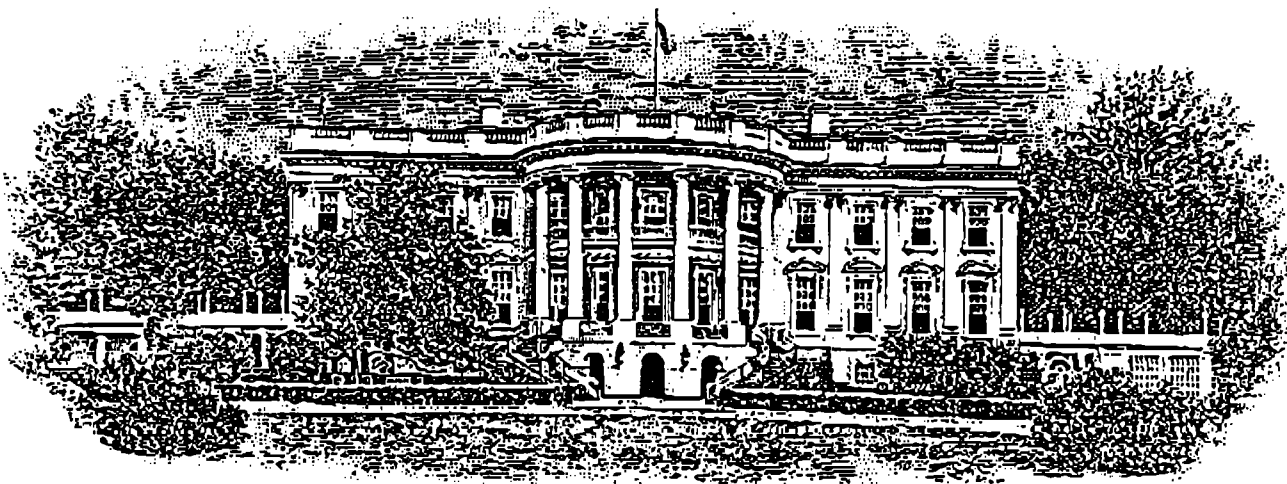
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The White House



DOMESTIC POLICY

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: Jan Klein

FAX NUMBER: 62878

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 62599

FROM: K Guss

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 65603

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 11

COMMENTS: The 1st page is from Patsy's appointment speech,
+ the next 3 are from the Jersey speech. I don't
think there's anything great in the Georgetown
speech, but I'm faxing it also in case you want
to check it out for yrself.

K

DEC-16-1994 15:28 FROM WHITE HOUSE AIDS POLICY TO

94567431 P.17

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 10, 1994

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF
PATSY FLEMING
AS THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

The Roosevelt Room

1:55 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Secretary Shalala, ladies and gentlemen. In the last 13 years, AIDS has claimed the lives of more than a quarter million of our fellow citizens. Today, it is the leading cause of death among all Americans between the ages of 25 and 44.

For nearly every American now, the face of AIDS is no longer the face of a stranger, but the face of a friend. Now, more than ever, we must redouble our efforts for effective treatments, for a vaccine, for a cure.

I have committed this administration to working hard to stop the spread of HIV and to finding a cure for AIDS. In the last two years, as Secretary Shalala said, we've increased the federal resources directed at AIDS by 30 percent. We've increased funding for AIDS-related research by 25 percent, funding for the Ryan White Care Act by 82 percent -- bringing services to thousands of Americans who are in desperate need of medical and social services. We've reorganized the Office of AIDS Research at NIH.

And we've done this at a time when, this year, for the first time in 25 years, there was an actual reduction in federal domestic, as well as, defense spending. We've stepped up our efforts to develop and improve new AIDS drugs. We're working hard to find an effective vaccine. We've put forth a very frank HIV prevention campaign aimed at young adults.

And soon we'll announce the creation of a new advisory council made up of experts from the community to advise our administration on the important steps that must still be taken in this fight. We're making progress, but we have to keep pressing forward. Defeating this epidemic demands a disciplined and passionate approach.

That's why I'm so pleased to announce the appointment of Patsy Fleming to serve as the AIDS Policy Director here at the White House. For more than a decade she has been an important voice in our

you that AIDS has many faces. This city has the sixth highest rate of AIDS in the country. But we must all remember, for all of its terror and far reach, it is still a disease. It is not vengeance or punishment or just desserts; it is an illness. We have fought illnesses before, and we must fight this one now.

Not so long ago, polio was an awful scourge. When I was a child, parents still lived in terror of their children contracting it. But when President Roosevelt, himself a polio survivor, lent his way to the cause of research and eradication, in a matter of a couple of decades polio was an endangered species. Not so long ago, no one spoke the word "cancer" without fear and a good deal of ignorance. I can remember that well. I lost a stepfather to cancer and my mother is a breast cancer survivor. But now it is commonplace for people to welcome home cancer survivors, instead of saying good-bye to cancer casualties. I know personally how that feels.

Already AIDS has given us one comfort. It has introduced us to many American heroes and introduced many to the heroes inside themselves--heroes like the people who've worked so hard to extend a helping hand to help people with AIDS even in the early days when it was dark and lonely; who created service organizations and education programs to help people with care and compassion; heroes like my friends Elizabeth Glaser and Bob Hattoy who's here tonight--who spoke with courage before the whole nation at the Democratic convention about being HIV-positive.

And there is no partisan face to AIDS--heroes like Mary Fisher who was invited to speak at the Republican convention and did the same thing. People like Magic Johnson who captured the nation's attention when he had the courage to step forward and then to step down from the AIDS Commission because he was tired of inaction and then throw his weight behind our campaign to change America.

Heroes like the people I have read about in New Jersey, the people at St. Clair's Home here in Hudson County who have just welcomed their hundredth child with AIDS. People like the York Street Sisters who have worked so hard on AIDS education programs. People like those who run Rainbow House for pregnant teens with AIDS. People like those who run the Corpus Christi Acute Care Center in New Jersey. All these people deserve our thanks and our honor and our support.

But for all of this quiet courage, we have still not done enough as a nation to stop the spread of AIDS or to help those who are living with it. Most of us have preferred to believe AIDS is not our problem, that it's a problem for a few particular or isolated groups in our society--that it only affects gay men and IV drug users.

But the truth is; it is everybody's problem--not only because it is spreading throughout society but because, as I said, the sheer cost and burden of dealing with the AIDS crisis may absolutely consume all the gains we hope to make in straightening out the other problems in our health care system.

But most important, there is the human element. We don't have a person to waste in our country and viruses do not discriminate. New Jersey has the highest proportion of women with AIDS in America, double the national average, and the third highest portion of children with AIDS. Here and everywhere, more and more people are vulnerable to the virus, more of us are struggling with the pain of knowing dear friends who have tested positive. I myself have been through that. It only has to happen to you once or twice before your whole attitude about the disease changes dramatically.

The face of AIDS for me is no longer a stranger. It is the face of a mother who must leave children before they grow up, the husband who must say good-bye to a wife before they grow old together, the artist who will leave the world a little less beautiful, the athlete who will leave the world a little less graceful, the child who will leave the world a little less hopeful. It costs every one of us in ways that are financial and human and moral. We can't afford the cost in dollars or in debt.

Today I want to say ~~at the end of this campaign~~ that this nation must rally its will and strength to fight this killer. We can do it. We can win the battle. But we have to get to it. And we must deal with it all day, every day, with political leadership and community leadership, and not just at election time and not just at heartbreak time.

There is in the beginning the matter of personal responsibility. Those who think they may be HIV-positive should be tested as soon as possible so they can be treated. Those whose behavior puts them at high risk should reassess that before they put themselves and those whom they care for in mortal danger.

Children in our schools at the earliest practical time should be told in blunt, clear, but sensitive terms how people get AIDS and how to avoid it.

I do believe the instruction of our children should be based on values that we all share. I think children should be discouraged from having premature sexual conduct and from ever having any conduct with needles carrying drugs. But they must be told that this killer can kill them and their odds of getting it are far greater than most of them think. The evidence is that people still ignore that.

Nothing we can do as a nation can fix this problem unless we as a people change from the inside out, individually and collectively in our communities. I can promise you that if I'm elected President on Tuesday, no one will have to wage this fight alone. I have a plan and I mean to implement it.

First, I want to provide the leadership this country needs for a loud, clear and consistent war on AIDS. I want to appoint one person, one man or woman, to oversee and coordinate all federal efforts related to this issue, a person with my ear,

the same low level that people in big companies have.

I will fight discrimination in federal programs. Our legislation should be based on sound, scientific and public health principles--not on fear or prejudice. Let's do what the scientists and the public health people tell us to do. Let's not take out after people with AIDS as if they represent a threat to us, even when they're doing their best for themselves and for their fellow countrymen and women.

In the end, dealing with AIDS requires us to do what so many other problems require us to do as Americans. They require us to be more personally responsible, to prevent the spread of the disease. They require us to create more opportunity so that we can lengthen life and make it as full as possible. And they require us to develop a greater sense of community, of sensitivity and compassion and concern for one another.

It is time to reach out our hands, all of us, to someone who is afflicted, to tell our neighbors that we care, to ask our children to come home, to show that we can big-hearted and hard-headed, to work to build trust and bridges and hope and a future together.

The writer Toni Morrison said that love makes life not just liveable but a gallant event. My fellow Americans, we can be a gallant nation again. But it takes courage and the will to find a new grounding for our politics--not of exclusion and fear but of inclusion and hope; to take responsibility for our own behavior and for each other; to seize the opportunities we have to live our lives to the fullest; and to make all of us who are willing to do our part, part of America's family.

I ask for your help and your support to this end, not only to fight and conquer AIDS but to build the America you all deserve.

Thank you all very much.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT WORLD AIDS DAY EVENT

Georgetown University Medical Center
Washington, DC

Wednesday, December 1, 1993 • 11:50 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Now, there's a guy I'd like to vote for. (Laughter.) Thank you so much, Alexander, for what you said and the way you said it and for the power of your example. Father O'Donovan, Dr. Griffith, Kristine Gebbie, ladies and gentlemen, I'm delighted to see all of you here. I thank my friend, Representative Eleanor Holmes Norton for coming.

I want to especially thank all of you here who are devoting your time and indeed your lives for the quest for a better way to deal with AIDS, and of course we hope, ultimately, a cure. I want to thank especially the people who are living with AIDS who met with me today in their hospital rooms and who walked the corridors of the hospital with me. I won't mention them all, but I met a remarkable man named Larry Singletary upstairs who was a real inspiration to me. (Applause.) And I met his grandmother who was a real inspiration to both of us. And a beautiful young woman named Jenny Dorr who walked the halls with me, who came down with me. Stand up, Jenny. (Applause.) I think my goal ought to be to see that Jenny Dorr gets to live to a ripe old age. (Applause.)

Today I think just about every American who's ever been touched by AIDS will think of people they know who have died or who have suffered family loss. I don't know if it was by accident or design, but I want to thank whoever put this part of the quilt up here with a picture of my good friend, Dan Bradley, who for many years was the national leader of the Legal Services Corporation. I have a friend who lost her mother and another friend who lost his wife to AIDS because of tainted blood transfusions; and many others.

But I want to say a special word of appreciation today for the people who are infected with HIV and the people who are living with AIDS who are committed to living; to those who work in the White House and those who work in the administration and those who, around the country, have given support to me and helped me to give some support to them. Some of them are here today. And I thank them for the power of their example and for their commitment to life.

In a funny way this whole disease is bringing out the best and the worst in America, isn't it? I mean, it's exposing some of our prejudice in ways that are self-defeating since every family and every child is now at risk. And yet it's also showing us the courage, the self determination, the incredible capacity of the American people to give and to love. We see our legendary refusal to

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adopt organized and disciplined solutions to big social problems. And yet we also see, as I will document in a moment, a remarkable willingness on the part of people who can make a difference to try to do more.

On Monday I met with several religious leaders who are responding in their own way to the AIDS crisis; people who are largely involved in caring for people with AIDS, many of whom are also involved courageously for them in trying to educate our children in the schools to prevent AIDS.

And I was impressed with the wide variety of religious perspectives. We had conservative evangelicals around the breakfast table with the liberal rabbis, mainstream Protestant ministers, Catholic clergy. Every one of them, however, agreed on at least two things: One is that it is the moral high ground for people of faith to care for people with AIDS; and the moral low ground to run away from it.

And the second thing, and perhaps even more important over the long run, is that it is not only ethical conduct, but an ethical obligation to speak openly with people, especially young people, about what they must do and not do in order to avoid becoming infected.

There was a Methodist bishop, Fritz Mutti, Topeka, Kansas, who lost two of his sons to AIDS -- two -- who spoke about these obligations. He talked about how he and his wife had worked against their own fear and loneliness to bring out their personal experience in a way that would give power to their efforts to deal with the crisis before us.

I met Reverend Steve Pieters, who has been living with AIDS for more than a decade now, one of America's longest survivors, explaining how he stays alive through hope and through his own faith.

For nearly every American with eyes and ears open, the face of AIDS is no longer the face of a stranger. Millions and millions of us have now stood at the bedside of a dying friend, and grieved. Millions and millions of us now know people who have had AIDS and who have died of it who are both gay and heterosexual -- both. Millions and millions of us are now forced to admit that this is a problem which has diminished the life of every American.

And as I enter this battle next year to try to provide for the first time in this history of this country affordable and quality health benefits for all Americans, millions and millions of us know that one of the reasons we have such an expensive health care system, even though it doesn't do as much in terms of coverages, any other major country's health care system, is that we pay a terrible price for the rate of AIDS that we have in this country and the cost that it imposed because we don't do more on the front end.

On Sunday, the cover story in The New York Times Sunday Magazine was written by a journalist named Jeffrey Schmalz, who lived, and just a couple of weeks ago, died with AIDS. He was a remarkable man who interviewed me in a very piercing way when I was running for president. I was impressed then with the totally frank, almost brutal and unsentimental nature of the

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interview in which we engaged -- (laughter) -- and with the quality of his mind and spirit and the precision of his questions.

If you saw the article or you heard about it, you know that basically what the article said was AIDS is sort of receding in the public consciousness as a thing to be passionate about; that it was true not only in our administration, but in the community at large and even in the gay community. That was the theory of the article. And I think he was saying that it was -- people were just frustrated dealing with what they considered to be a perpetually uphill battle. Not that it was politically unacceptable anymore to talk about AIDS or deal with it, but that there just seemed to be no pay-off. And so he said -- he challenged us all with these words in the article: "I am dying. Why doesn't someone help us?"

I have to say to you that I think that is a good question and a good challenge. I do believe that all of us, each in our own way, sometimes just want to go on to other things. Even some of my friends who are infected just want to go on to other things -- maybe especially them. They just get sick of talking about it and thinking about it and focusing on it.

The purpose of this day is to remind us that our attitudes, behavior and passion should be revved up in the other 364 days of the year.

AUDIENCE INTERRUPTION: If you're so concerned about AIDS, where is the Manhattan Project on AIDS that you promised during your campaign? One year, lots of talk, no action. Thirty recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS still sitting on a shelf, gathering dust in your White House, Bill, while me and my community are dying in ever-increasing numbers; and all's you do is talk. Talk is cheap and we need action. You are hiding behind the quilt. You are doing nothing.

Look at your record, Bill -- one year, no results. The Manhattan Project on AIDS that you promised during the campaign -- where is it? Thirty recommendations of George Bush's Commission on AIDS you promised to get implemented during your campaign. Where are they? One year. Slick Willie. The Republicans were right. We should have never have trusted you. You won't --

AUDIENCE: Sit down.

AUDIENCE: Sit down.

AUDIENCE INTERRUPTION: -- talk is cheap. We need action. It's time to put up or shut up, Bill.

AUDIENCE: Sit down, he's here --

AUDIENCE INTERRUPTION: Put up or shut up. A Manhattan Project on AIDS. We deserve it. We need it now.

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THE PRESIDENT: It's okay. It's all right. (Applause.) It's all right. Last night -- let me change the subject a minute and get back to it. Last night I went to see Schindler's List. We had a special showing of it for the Holocaust Museum. And it's not going to be a highly advertised movie and it's coming out around Christmastime. It will be tough for people to see this. I implore every one of you to go see it. It is an astonishing thing.

Schindler's List -- it's about a non-Jew who, as a member of the Nazi Party, saved over 1,000 Jews by his personal efforts in World War II from the Holocaust. The reason I say that is this: Part of my job is to be a lightning rod. Part of my job is to lift the hopes and aspirations of the American people, knowing that as long as you're trying to lift hopes and lift aspirations you can never fully close the gap between what you're reaching for and what you're actually doing; and knowing for sure that there's no way I can now keep everybody alive who already has AIDS. So the fact that he's in here expressing his frustration to me means at least that they expect me to do something, which is a step forward. (Applause.) I don't take it personally. (Applause.)

The reason I ask you to go see the movie is you will see portrait after portrait after portrait of the painful difference between people who have no hope and have no rage left and people who still have hope and still have rage. I'd rather that man be in here screaming at me than having given up altogether. Much rather. (Applause.)

So let me go forward and tell you what we're trying to do and let me then invite you to tell me what else we should do; because that's really what I came here to do today -- to say, here's what we have done in a year and to invite you to tell me what else we should do.

I think, first of all, it's clear that this administration has made a significant financial effort, as the Schmalz article pointed out in The New York Times. We've increased programs for prevention by \$45 million, a very substantial increase. What we still need to do is to convince people who do the preventing that they ought to do it where the people are who need the information. We must, we must, we must convince more people to reach the children where the children are in the schools. (Applause.) And where the adults are in the workplace.

I have directed every federal office to provide its employees with education about AIDS prevention. We asked the 3 million federal employees to take the information home to their families and to their communities. I have challenged every business to take similar action; but not every business, and certainly not every school is doing it.

We can deny the reality that every family is at risk until we know someone who is, but we do so at great peril to ourselves. We've increased the research funding for AIDS by over 20 percent; and we increased funding in the Ryan White Health Care Act for care by 66 percent. And I want to remind you that this was at a time when overall domestic spending was held absolutely flat; and went over 350 items in the federal budget this year are smaller than they were last year -- where there was an absolute cut -- we got substantial increases. Why? Because again, I say this shows the best and the worst about the country, a reluctance to deal with the problem; the absence of a systematic approach at every community level; but the understanding in Congress that even though we've got to slash a lot of the funding we have for various programs to

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reduce the deficit, we had to do more here. And I frankly think the Congress deserves a lot of credit for doing it at a very difficult time when many people said that the politically smart thing was to cut everything no matter what, and no matter what the consequences. So I feel good about that. And I think you should feel good about that.

We do have a National AIDS Policy Coordinator. We do have an effort going now that we announced yesterday to see what we can do to slash the rules and the regulations and the bureaucracy to move drugs to people more quickly, to see what will work and what will help. And that is terribly important.

We are marshalling more resources and making more efforts. But there must be other things we can do. The theme of the World AIDS Day is "Time to Act." The argument that Jeffrey Schmalz made in his article was that we also ought to talk more. And for those of us in positions of leadership, talking is acting.

I have to tell you that one of the things that I underestimated when I became President was the actual power of the words coming from the bully pulpit of the White House to move the country. I overestimated my capacity to get things done in a hurry in the Congress -- (laughter) -- but I -- when I read the other day in The Los Angeles Times that I had the best record of any President in 40 years, I said, "pity the others." (Laughter.) I'm an impatient person; I'm a victim of my own impatience. But I do think sometimes all of us underestimate the power of our words to change the attitudes and the range of behavior of other people -- not just me, but you, too.

And it is clear to me that no matter how much we put into research, no matter how much we put into treatment, no matter how much we put into education, someone besides the politicians will do the research, the treatment and the education. And it has to be a daily thing.

The next thing I'd like to say is, I think the best thing we can do for people who are living with HIV and living with AIDS is to pass a comprehensive health care plan so that people do not lose their benefits. (Applause.) That is important -- and let me say that is important for two reasons. One is obvious. One is what I saw in the hospital rooms up there when I asked people, you know, or they had already prepared to tell me: How is your care being paid for? Where do you live? Do you still have a place to live? Do you have a job to go back to if you get well enough to go back? What is the circumstance of your life.

The first thing is just simply having the security of knowing that there will be a payment stream to cover quality care. But the second thing, I think, is also important. And that is the point I began this talk with, which is that we have to affirm the lives of people who are infected and the living. And if you know that you have health insurance that can never be taken away and that the cost of it will not vary because you will be insured in a big community pool with people who are not infected and therefore whose real costs are lower. Then there is never an incentive for someone to fire you or not to hire you. That is important. That's a big part of therapy in any kind of problem -- being able to live to the fullest of your God-given capacities -- to work, to go, to do.

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And it would be good for the economy, by the way, to know that nobody had to be put off to the side or there were no incentives not to maximize the capacity of every person who lives in the country -- so that this health care issue -- the providing the security -- is not just important for having the funding stream for the health care, it's also important to make sure that we are liberating the potential of people who want to work and contribute for as long as they can. It is a huge deal.

And I hope when we begin this debate in earnest next year that those of you who work in this area, either in the care of people with AIDS or those of you who are part of the activist community, will make sure that both those points get made to the United States Congress. We have too many people in this country with a contribution to make to the rest of us and to the whole, dying to make it, who can't because of the crazy quilt health system we've got. (Applause.) And I think we should do it.

Finally, let me just say that there is a lot of talk always, and I have been part of this, talking about how each of us has to take personal responsibility for our own conduct. And I believe that. But if you want children to do that, they have to be educated as to the consequences of their conduct. Which means someone else has to do it. And it is also true that since literally every American can be affected in some way by this, all the rest of us have personal responsibilities, too. And so again I say to you, I think we have done a good job in the first year of this administration if you measure good job in terms of organizing ourselves properly, funding the effort more adequately, identifying some of the major problems in the bureaucracy and going after them.

But Jeffrey Schmalz, in his last article, issued a rebuke to me. He said, you cannot let this slide as an issue until it is over. And he was right. But he also issued a rebuke to everyone else in the country -- everyone else. This is an issue. If you just look at the sheer numbers; if you look at what is happening in some African countries; if you look at what is happening in other nations around the world; if you had no other concern in your own country but the cold-blooded one of how your own country was going to pay for its collective health care need and deal with its economic crises -- if that was your only concern, if you never had a heartbeat of compassion, you would have to be nearly obsessed with this problem.

And so I say to you, my fellow Americans, tonight when I go home, I will see the face of Alexander. And I will wish that someday he will be able to give that speech on his own behalf. He deserves that chance. I will see the face of Jenny, and I will want her to live to a ripe old age. And all of us -- all of us have something we can do. I invite you to tell me what else you think I can do, and to ask yourselves what else you can do.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 12:17 P.M. EST