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"Accomplishments"

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 19, 1995

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT ON THE TWO YEAR
ANNIVERSARY OF HIS INAUGURATION**

As our country approaches the two year anniversary of President Clinton's inauguration and the mid-point of the President's first term, Americans can feel proud of the progress we have made under President Clinton. These accomplishments are a direct result of the President's commitment to carry through on the ambitious agenda he presented to the American people during the 1992 Presidential campaign.

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 be helpful in analyzing the Administration's record to date. 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.

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.

"When President Clinton campaigned for office he laid out an ambitious agenda to improve the lives of hard-working Americans. He has kept those commitments with a vigilance unequalled by any President in recent memory," said White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta. "This is not just a list. This is an unrivaled record of accomplishment with substantial benefits for millions of American families."

The first materials attached are short summaries of the major domestic and national security accomplishments, as well as the top legislative victories, of the President's first two years. Following that are summary tables and charts of the progress the Administration has made in accomplishing the promises contained in both the Washington Post list and Putting People First.

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 Gurantee 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.

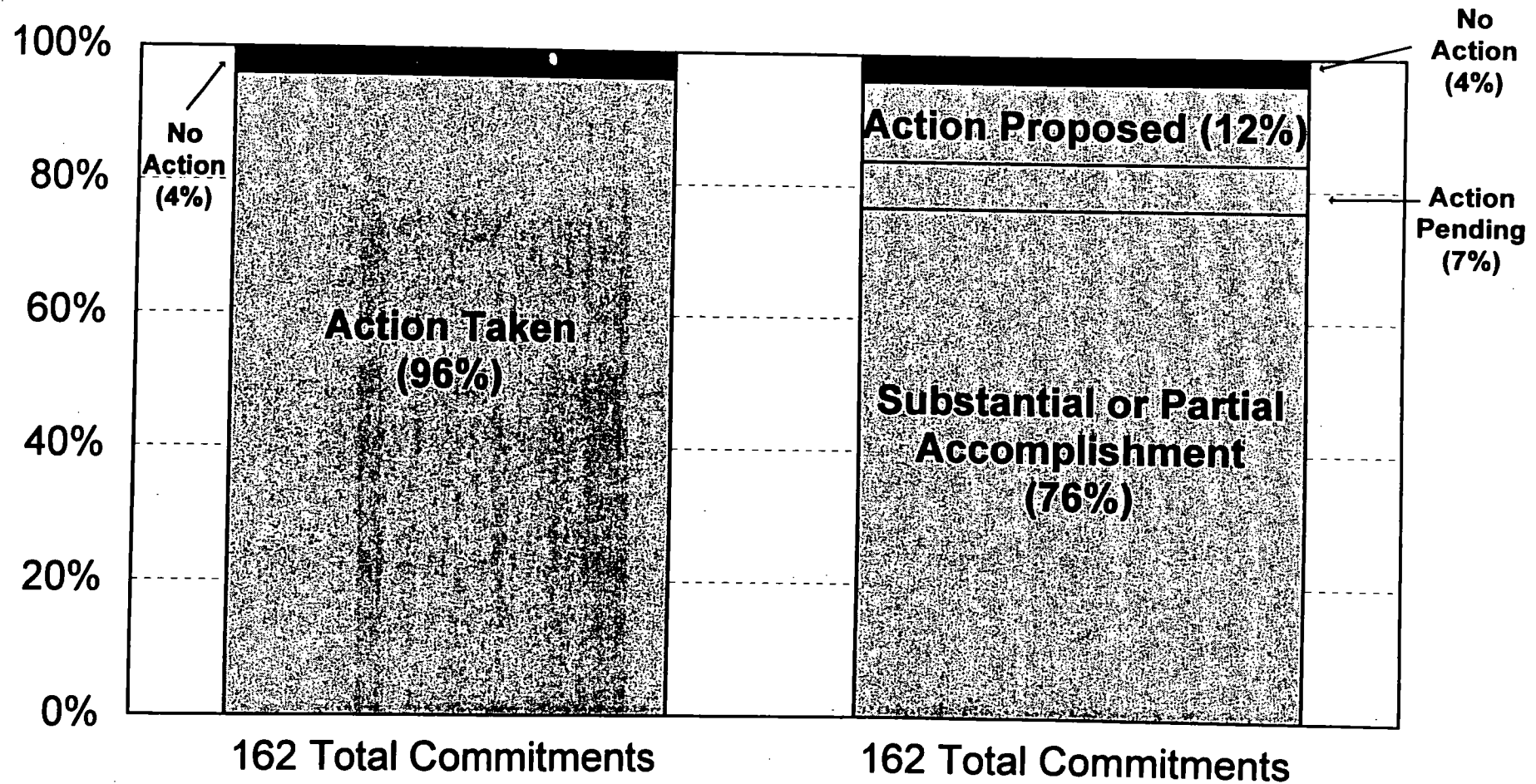
- **The Brady Act, November 30, 1993.**

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*

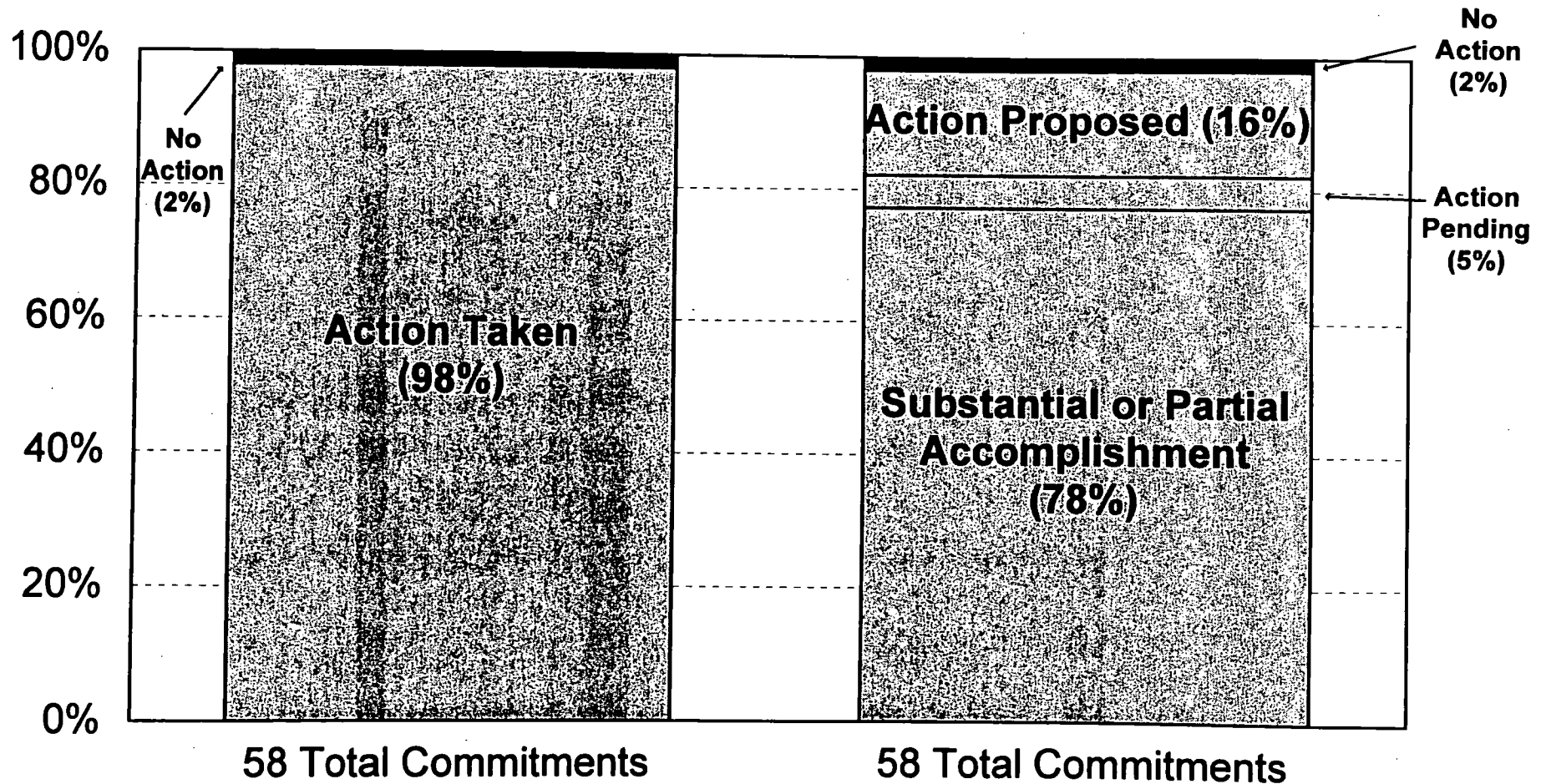
Progress Report



* 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'S PLEDGES



That a candidate would present as much as President-elect Clinton did last year might be surprising after one breaks campaign pledges—"Read my lips, no new taxes"—claimed his predecessor as many promises.

But as Democratic rival Paul D. Tsongas showed with his 85-page policy manifesto during the early primaries, voters wanted detailed answers to their questions. Specificity is the character trait of 1992's George Stephanopoulos, Clinton's communications director, said before last year's New Hampshire primary.

This year's character questions for Clinton may be keeping his word. Even before the inauguration, his administration-in-waiting took steps for fulfilling on pledges to oppose gasoline taxes, reduce the federal budget deficit, prevent Haitian refugees, cut White House staff and cut taxes for the middle class.

What follows are some of the major proposals Clinton advanced during last year's campaign.

—Mark Hersh

ABORTION

- Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.
- Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.
- Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.
- Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from antiabortion protesters.
- Reauthorize federal family planning programs.
- Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.

AGRICULTURE

- Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.
- Expand international food aid programs.

AIDS

- Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.
- Appoint a policy coordinator to exact recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.
- Speed up federal drug approval process.
- Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.
- Launch frank education and prevention program and support local efforts to distribute condoms in schools.
- End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.

ARMS CONTROL

- Ready START I and START II treaties.
- Use sanctions to exert stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.
- Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid as weapons.
- Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.
- Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.
- Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.

THE ARTS

- Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.

THE BUDGET

- Halve the annual federal budget deficit in low years, from the \$322 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to \$161 billion in 1996.*
- Seek a two-year veto to cut wasteful spending.

CITIES

- Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprise zones.
- Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.
- Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.
- Reverse local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.
- Allow cities to spend 15 percent of their federal aid on local priorities.

CIVIL RIGHTS

- Oppose racial quotas.
- Support and work passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights law for homosexuals that exempts religious organizations.
- Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.

CRIME AND DRUGS

- Put 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.
- Create a National Police Corps to put military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.
- Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community-based camps.
- Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.
- Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.
- Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in high-risk communities.
- Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, bar assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purposes, and limit access to multiple-round clips.
- Seek just terms for former white-collar criminals in "real prison, not high-tech summer camps."
- Crack down on loan crimes.

DEFENSE

- Save \$100 billion in defense spending over 5 years, or \$40 billion more than the Bush administration proposed.
- Cut military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pre-retired payments for those who have served 15 to 20 years.
- Pay retiring personnel for a year of retirement.

- Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand one- and short-haul capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.
- Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops for maximum commitment to NATO.
- Maintain U.S. military presence in Europe.
- Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.

- Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.
- Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.
- Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.

THE ECONOMY AND JOBS

- Create a National Economic Council.
- End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.
- Provide investment tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.
- Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.
- Offer a 50 percent tax incentive to those who make long-term investments in new business.
- Create a \$20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.
- Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.
- Devote new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.
- Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.
- Limit deductions for executive pay.
- Allow businesses to deduct losses and overseas payments for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.

EDUCATION

- Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.
- Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Excellence in Education.
- Enact national standards for public schools to be assessed with assessments as core subjects.

- Help students not going to college develop job skills through a national apprenticeship program.
- Require employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.
- Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.
- Increase Chapter One funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.
- Give school systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class sizes or as they see fit.
- Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.
- Provide funds for security and mental directors at schools that need them.
- Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youth.
- Promote bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.

ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT

- Support District of Columbia statehood.
- Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races and reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from \$5,000 to the \$1,000 limit on individuals.
- End federal "soft money" contributions to parties.
- Reluctant prices on TV and radio for candidates.
- Sign the "Motor Voter Act."
- Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.
- End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.
- Make top executives pledge not to lobby agencies within three years after leaving office.
- Reduce the White House staff by 25 percent and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.
- Cut 3 percent in agency administrative costs.
- Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or as needed to offset oil price increases.
- Raise Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.
- Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.
- Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.
- Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.
- Change regulations, and building standards, to make energy efficiency profitable for states and consumers.
- Cut industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.
- Reduce environmental laws with just harm for corporations unless necessary.
- Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.
- Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska from drilling.
- Reauthorize programs to recover some of the costs they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.
- Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.
- Allow states to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.
- Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.
- Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.
- Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.
- Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.

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.
- Crack down on parents who avoid child support.
- Create a child care network that the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.

HEALTH CARE

- Provide coverage to all Americans with cost controls and by requiring employers to buy private insurance or pay into a public system.
- Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors, who will be paid a fixed rate.
- Provide a new benefits package that includes ambulatory physician and outpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage, and expanded access to preventative treatments and routine screenings.
- Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a new package of benefits and annual health budget targets.
- Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses at a community the same rate, and streamline billing practices to cut administrative costs.
- Place in requirements for small employers and costs are reduced.
- Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.
- Eliminate tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than inflation.
- Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.

HOUSING

- Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.
- Transfer 10 percent of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.
- Use housing as a social safety net for the homeless.
- Provide federal support to programs that restore old

- Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.
- Guarantee loans for loans to help settle Soviet Jews.
- Reauthorize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.
- Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.
- Establish Radio Free Asia.

POVERTY AND WELFARE

- Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of extended assistance and training.
- Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.
- Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.
- Ensure system's solvency.

SPACE

- Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.
- Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles and continue building Space Station Freedom.
- Develop new, less costly launch systems.
- Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."
- Continue to use unmanned probes and robots to explore other planets.
- Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for microgravity-financed missions.

TAXES (Personal)

- Raise tax rates on post-1981 income adjusted gross incomes more than \$200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than \$150,000.
- Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27 percent.
- Require millionaires to pay a 10 percent surtax.
- 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.
- Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.

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.
- Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.
- Ban U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.

VETERANS

- Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.
- Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.
- Merit disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.
- *Lower Bush administration budget proposals cut the 1991 deficit at \$18 billion, or \$73 billion more than the administration's, which Clinton based his figures during the campaign.

©1992 Clinton's "What's Next" Plan. A National Economic Strategy for America. Clinton's plan and other proposals.

Compiled by Steve Hirsch—The Washington Post

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 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 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 end 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 <u>new</u> investment: (1) worker training and adjustment; (2) community reinvestment; (3) "dual-use" technologies with both commercial and military applications; and (4) new civilian technology investments that provide diversification opportunities - 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.

Accomplishments

COPS....The numbers...

The Justice Department has funded 20,473 additional police officers to date:

PHS, the 1993 Police Hiring Supplement, funded. . .	2020
COPS Phase I funded. . .	2683
COPS AHEAD, an expedited program for law enforcement agencies serving cities and towns with more than 50,000 or more in population, funded. . .	4391
COPS FAST, an expedited program for law enforcement agencies serving towns with less than 50,000 in population, funded. . .	7091
COPS MORE, a program providing grants for hiring of civilians, purchase of equipment, and/or overtime, funding which put. . . additional officers on the street	4288

As of July 24, 1995, 20,473 additional officers had been funded under the Police Hiring Supplement and the Cops on the Beat programs. 18,219 of these officers were the direct result of the 1994 Violent Crime Control Act itself.

COPS MORE Round II will be officially announced **this Wednesday, July 26, 1995**. This will fund the equivalent of. . .
additional officers

3434

As of July 27, 1995, the total will be 23,907 additional officers.

* * * * *

In addition, there will be three more rounds of COPS MORE grants announced over the next two months, as well as a single round of the Universal Hiring Program, with grants to state police, county sheriffs, and municipal police departments for even more officers. All these grants are fully funded out of FY'95 monies.

A list of all grantees and the number of officers funded to each has been provided to Congressman Mollohan and to Congressman Rogers.

July 25, 1995

OVERVIEW

A YEAR OF SUCCESS:

THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994

Making a Difference

On September 13, 1994, after six years of gridlock, President Clinton signed the toughest, smartest crime bill in American history. Rejecting the stale political debates that doomed earlier efforts, the Violent Crime Control Act (VCCA) offers a balanced approach to fighting crime--one that combines policing, prevention, and punishment.

One year later, the Violent Crime Control Act is making a difference--on the streets.

Residents in Sharon, Pennsylvania say that their neighborhood is now safer, and they and the city police credit a new police precinct that deploys three new community policing officers funded by the VCCA. Patrolman John Gregg says that the area has "quieted down immensely," and that the "biggest measure [of the precinct's] success is you have the kids out playing again and you have people sitting on their front porches again." Drive-by shootings no longer terrorize citizens and people no longer sit around in front yards gambling and drinking. Linda White, who lives with three of her four children in Sharon, says, "I'm not as scared as I used to be." (The Herald, Sharon, Pa., July 15, 1995)

This praise should come as no surprise, since the Violent Crime Control Act reflects the wisdom and support of so many of America's mayors and governors, of every major police organization, of prosecutors and prison officials, and of countless ordinary Americans fed up with rising crime.

Skeptics said the federal government had no role in fighting crime. As a former local law enforcement official, Attorney General Reno knows what a difference resources and leadership can make. In just one year, we have forged unprecedented working partnerships with state and local law enforcement, and we have cut red tape, making it easier than ever before to obtain federal grant funding. We are delivering resources to the areas that need them most, in record time and with appropriate accountability. Best of all, the \$30 billion VCCA is completely paid for by cuts in the size and cost of government, requiring not a single dollar in new taxes.

Putting 100,000 New Cops on the Beat

The Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) has been the keystone of our first year of effort, and in less than twelve months is one-quarter of the way to funding an additional 100,000 police. COPS is meeting the overwhelming demand of communities for more police.

- In its first year, the COPS program has authorized grants for 25,000 new police officers in urban and rural communities across the country -- when skeptics said it would never reach a fraction of that amount in six years.
- Flexible and innovative COPS grants have helped hard-pressed departments pay for new technology and equipment, as well as administrative staff to free up more rank and file officers to walk the beat.
- The COPS office has cut red tape with a customer response center, personalized grant officers, and simplified procedures--including a one-page application for small towns to get funding to hire police officers. All of these funds have been delivered directly to the police departments with no middleman.
- The COPS Office has teamed with the Department of Defense to encourage the hiring of recently separated members of the military as community policing officers.

A New Commitment to Fight Violence Against Women

The Clinton Administration has done more than any other in history to fight violence against women, domestic violence, and sexual abuse. The VCCA's Violence Against Women Act combines tough new penalties with programs to prosecute offenders and help women victims.

- New criminal penalties are already working. Earlier this month a West Virginia man was sentenced to life imprisonment for brutally beating his wife and then transporting her across state lines.
- Every state received its share of \$26 million in grants to help train prosecutors, police and service providers, and over \$173 million more is authorized by the VCCA for next year.
- Because of the VCCA, a woman who has been sexually assaulted does not have to pay for her medical examination.
- To qualify for Violence Against Women funds, every state developed strategic plans to combat domestic violence and sexual assaults, and to coordinate police, prosecutors, victim services advocates and others to provide a multi-faceted, comprehensive approach.

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- The COPS Office and the Violence Against Women initiative have also begun a program to encourage local law enforcement agencies to develop innovative community policing efforts aimed at reducing domestic violence in their jurisdictions.

Tougher Laws, Tougher Punishment

With the passage of the VCCA, tough action replaced tough talk, and will help us prosecute and punish more criminals than ever before.

- "Three Strikes and You're Out" is the law of the land, sending the dangerous offenders convicted under the law to prison for life. More than a dozen cases are pending, with more on the way.
- The VCCA outlawed the future production of those military-style weapons which have no sporting purpose.
- The VCCA's State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) reimburses states for the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens.
- Nearly sixty new federal death penalties provide the ultimate sanction for terrorists, drug kingpins, and society's other worst offenders.
- The VCCA also provides stiff new penalties for gang-related crimes, doubles the maximum term of imprisonment for repeat sex offenders, and boosts penalties for alien smuggling, illegal reentry after deportation and other immigration-related crimes.

Fighting the Next Generation of Youth Violence and Drug Abuse

Even though violent crime among adults has been declining, it has been increasing steadily among teenagers and young adults. In fact, juvenile arrests for major violent crimes skyrocketed from 83,400 in 1983, to 129,600 in 1992. The VCCA provides the tools to help address this burgeoning crisis.

- More than \$21 million in grants have been awarded to establish boot camps for juvenile offenders.
- The Justice Department's COPS Office has developed a targeted initiative to fight youth-firearm violence through community policing.
- The VCCA provides localities with the resources to ensure that offenders are punished--including nearly \$9 million to expand the Drug Court program, which provides continuing judicial supervision for non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems.

Better Criminal History Records to Stop Child Molesters and Keep Guns Out of the Wrong Hands

Criminal history records are the backbone of modern law enforcement, and the VCCA has provided every state with federal support in the effort to create a National Instant Background Check System. The Justice Department has awarded roughly \$46 million this year to help states make critical improvements in criminal history records, and more is on the way.

- This National Instant Background Check System will help law enforcement agencies track criminal histories of all types and implement laws like the Brady Act and the Jacob Wetterling Act.
- Improved criminal history records strengthen the Brady Act, which requires a background check and a five day waiting period before a person can purchase a handgun. More than 40,000 applications for handguns were denied in the first year of the Brady Act.
- Under the VCCA's Jacob Wetterling Act, the Department of Justice is working with law enforcement agencies throughout the country to ensure that sexual predators and child molesters register with local authorities. The Bureau of Prisons has implemented a program to notify local authorities whenever inmates convicted of violent crimes or drug trafficking crimes are released from incarceration.

Signs of Hope

As we begin the second year of the VCCA, statistical reports suggest that the Nation may have begun to turn the corner on violent crime:

- The crime rate for all serious offenses -- including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft -- decreased by 2 percent from 1993 to 1994.
- The total number of serious crimes reported to the nation's law enforcement agencies decreased by 1 percent in 1994 from 1993, and since 1990, the number of serious crimes reported to law enforcement has decreased by 3 percent. The number of serious crimes reported to law enforcement agencies nationwide has now decreased for three consecutive years, since 1991.
- The nation's rate of violent crime -- including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault -- dropped by 4 percent in 1994. Since peaking in 1992, the number of violent crimes nationwide has declined by nearly 4 percent, and the violent crime rate has dropped by almost 6 percent.

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Even more important, these encouraging national trends are reflected in the real-life experience of large and small cities across the Nation:

- The number of violent crimes in New York City declined by 20% from 1991 to 1994, and the number of murders declined by 28%. This good news has continued into 1995, with a 31% decline in the murder rate during the first six months of the year.
- In Houston, violent crimes were down 14% from 1991 to 1994, and murders were down 38%.
- Norman, Oklahoma's mid-year crime rate declined five per cent over the previous year, bringing the mid-year rate in the city of 80,000 to its lowest level in seven years.
- On July 9, the Boston Globe reported that in Lowell, Mass.: "For the first time in 25 years, 365 days have passed without record of a killing in this city. . . Crime in all but one category - assaults - declined in 1994 when compared with the year before."

What these hopeful signs tell us is that we are beginning to make progress in the war against crime. The VCCA will enable us to build on that progress.

Only the Beginning

The 1994 Crime Bill passed because America's police, sheriffs, prosecutors, prison officials and private citizens demanded that the federal government become a full partner in the war against crime.

In one short year, we have achieved real and historic change in the strategic direction of law enforcement in the United States.

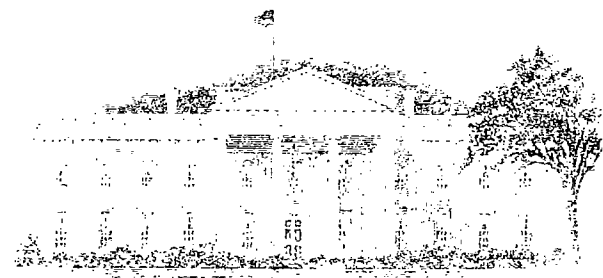
We need to be tough, but also smart. We don't have all of the answers, but we have cooperated as never before with state and local law enforcement, joining national resources with local know-how.

We can't turn back now.

As the next century approaches, we have to build on the foundation we have laid this year. Unless the promise of the crime bill is permitted to continue, we will have fewer police on the streets, fewer prison cells to lock up criminals, and more neighborhoods where the streets stay empty and the doors shut.

American Leadership

- Helped *Israel and Jordan* achieve an historic peace treaty and *Israel and the Palestinians* fulfill their historic accord.
- Contributed to an historic cease-fire in *Northern Ireland*.
- Restored democratically elected Haitian *President Aristide* to power; *stopped the flow of refugees* to Florida.
- Undertook, with NATO allies and UN, military and diplomatic actions to alleviate the suffering and lead the effort to negotiate an end to the conflict in *Bosnia*.
- Russian *nuclear missiles* are no longer pointed at our cities.
- Persuaded *Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan* to give up the *nuclear weapons* left on their land when the Soviet Union collapsed.
- Agreed to framework with *North Korea* that freezes and leads to the eventual *elimination* of North Korea's dangerous nuclear program.
- Working to prevent nuclear weapons from ending up in the hands of *terrorists or international criminals*.
- Air-lifted more than half a ton of *vulnerable*, highly enriched *uranium*, enough to make dozens of nuclear bombs, from *Kazakhstan* to *safe storage*.
- Assisted *South Africa's* transition to democracy, providing support for elections and development.
- Bringing the nations of Europe closer:
 - *Modernizing NATO*;
 - *Working with Russia*;
 - *Reforming* the former Soviet Union *economies*;
- Waging a tough *counter-terrorism campaign* with stronger laws and more training for law enforcement.
- Maintaining *strong sanctions* against states that sponsor *terrorism* and defy the rule of rule, such as *Iran, Iraq, Libya* and *Sudan*.
- Sent our planes, ships and troops to *turn back a new Iraqi threat* to the Persian Gulf.



CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

November 1995

Creating Economic Opportunity and Security For All Americans

- Signed the *Economic Package*, August 10, 1993.
- The economy created *7.5 million new jobs* in the first 33 months of this Administration.
- Passed the largest *deficit-cutting* plan in history — saving more than *\$1 trillion* over seven years.
- On track for three consecutive years of *deficit reduction* — for the first time since Harry Truman.
- *Cut federal spending* by \$255 billion over 5 years.
- Made *new tax cuts* available to over 90% of small businesses.
- *Unemployment* has fallen from 7% when President Clinton took office to its current rate of *5.6%*.
- Lowest *combined rate of unemployment and inflation* since 1968.
- 1994 real *GDP growth* was the highest in a decade.
- Proposed a plan to balance the budget while *protecting critical investments* in education.

Promoting a Future of Opportunity

- Increased *Head Start* funding by almost \$760 million.
- Signed the *Student Loan Reform Act*, August 10, 1993.
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- Introduced the *Work and Responsibility Act* - comprehensive welfare reform.
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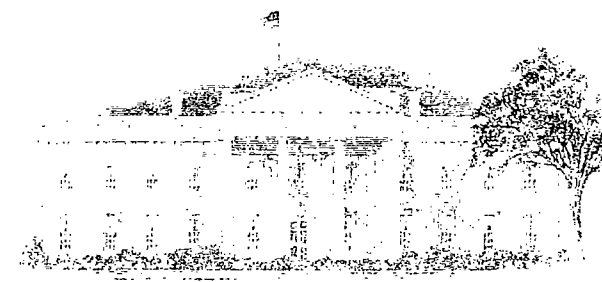
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- Reached agreement with China to provide *intellectual property rights protection* for billions of dollars worth of U.S. exports.

American Leadership

- Helped *Israel and Jordan* achieve an historic peace treaty and *Israel and the Palestinians* fulfill their historic accord.
- Contributed to an historic cease-fire in *Northern Ireland*.
- Restored democratically elected Haitian *President Aristide* to power; *stopped the flow of refugees* to Florida.
- Undertook, with NATO allies and UN, military and diplomatic actions to alleviate the suffering and lead the effort to negotiate an end to the conflict in *Bosnia*.
- Russian *nuclear missiles* are no longer pointed at our cities.
- Persuaded *Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan* to give up the *nuclear weapons* left on their land when the Soviet Union collapsed.
- Agreed to framework with *North Korea* that freezes and leads to the eventual *elimination* of North Korea's dangerous nuclear program.
- Working to prevent nuclear weapons from ending up in the hands of *terrorists or international criminals*.
- Air-lifted more than half a ton of *vulnerable*, highly enriched *uranium*, enough to make dozens of nuclear bombs, from *Kazakhstan* to *safe storage*.
- Assisted *South Africa's* transition to democracy, providing support for elections and development.
- Bringing the nations of Europe closer:
 - *Modernizing NATO*;
 - *Working with Russia*;
 - *Reforming* the former Soviet Union *economies*;
- Waging a tough *counter-terrorism campaign* with stronger laws and more training for law enforcement.
- Maintaining *strong sanctions* against states that sponsor *terrorism* and defy the rule of rule, such as *Iran, Iraq, Libya* and *Sudan*.
- Sent our planes, ships and troops to *turn back a new Iraqi threat* to the Persian Gulf.



CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

November 1995

Creating Economic Opportunity and Security For All Americans

- Signed the *Economic Package*, August 10, 1993.
- The economy created *7.5 million new jobs* in the first 33 months of this Administration.
- Passed the largest *deficit-cutting* plan in history — saving more than *\$1 trillion* over seven years.
- On track for three consecutive years of *deficit reduction* — for the first time since Harry Truman.
- *Cut federal spending* by \$255 billion over 5 years.
- Made *new tax cuts* available to over 90% of small businesses.
- *Unemployment* has fallen from 7% when President Clinton took office to its current rate of *5.6%*.
- Lowest *combined rate of unemployment and inflation* since 1968.
- 1994 real *GDP growth* was the highest in a decade.
- Proposed a plan to balance the budget while *protecting critical investments* in education.

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Accomplishments

January 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO MARILYN YAGER

FROM: DAN COLLINS

RE: ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Per Russell Horwitz, you were looking for Administration accomplishments on behalf of children. The attached is the nearest thing we have. Call me if you have questions.

PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING OUR FAMILIES

Reflecting the basic values of our nation, President Clinton puts families first. The President's policies and programs are designed to sustain, promote and strengthen families because that is the way to strengthen America.

- President Clinton will continue to create economic opportunities for Americans to make better lives for themselves and their families.
- The President's budget plan protects effective programs that help working families such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and Head Start.
- We must make parents accountable for their children through increased child support enforcement.
- The Clinton Administration is committed to improving the quality of child care and expanding child care assistance.

ACTION

Helping Working Families

- Enacted the Family and Medical Leave Act so workers could tend to family needs without fear of losing their jobs.
- Expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit which provides **tax relief for 15 million working families**.
- Increased Head Start funding by almost \$760 million.
- Ensured vaccinations and healthy futures for all children by enacting the Childhood Immunization Plan.
- Improved access to child care by establishing the Child Care Bureau and National Child Care Information Center.
- Made almost **\$1 billion available for developing preventive and supportive family services** through the Family Preservation and Support Act.

Making our Communities and Schools Safer

- Enacted the toughest **Crime Bill** in our nation's history which puts **100,000 more police** on the streets, **bans 19 types of the deadliest assault weapons**, and keeps career violent offenders behind bars through the "**three strikes and you're out**" provision.
- Fought violence and drug abuse in our children's schools through the **Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act** which provides for additional security and drug prevention programs.

Securing a Future of Opportunity

- Broadened educational and economic opportunities for students not bound for four-year colleges by winning passage of the **School to Work Opportunities Act**.
- Enabled thousands to further their education by making student loans more affordable through the **Student Loan Reform Act** and by allowing students to earn money for school while volunteering in our communities through the **Americorps**.
- Improving the teaching of basic and advanced skills for thousands of disadvantaged students by increasing the flexibility for schools to use federal aid and supporting effective innovations through reauthorizing the **Elementary and Secondary Education Act**.

Enforcing Responsibility

- Increased enforcement of child support including issuing an Executive Order stepping up the effort to track down federal workers who fail to pay child support.
- Collected a record **\$10 billion in child support** enforcement in 1994.
- Called on community, business and religious leaders to contribute their energy and resources in a campaign to prevent teen pregnancy.

AGENDA

President Clinton will continue to support policies that preserve and strengthen families by:

- Preserving our commitment to our children and seniors by protecting education, the environment, and Medicare from unnecessary cuts.
- Supporting welfare reform that reinforces basic American values -- work, responsibility and family.
- Bringing our schools into the 21st century by setting the highest standards and ensuring that all children have access to technology.
- Working to keep our children safe from the threat of gangs and drugs.

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F- Accomplishment

MAKING COMMUNITIES AND SCHOOLS SAFE FOR OUR FAMILIES

Our neighborhoods and schools are the common thread of American life. President Clinton is committed to making our homes and classrooms safer and more secure for all Americans. The crime rate across the country is falling, thousands of criminals have been prevented from buying guns and more police are on the street. President Clinton is taking on the gun lobby and standing up for America's families. That's why the President is leading the fight to:

- Put more police on our streets.
- Ban deadly assault weapons.
- Take career criminals off the streets.
- End violence against women.
- Break the vicious cycle of drugs and violence.

ACTION

- **Implemented the Toughest Most Comprehensive Crime Bill Ever**

In 1994, after more than six years of gridlock, a bipartisan majority in Congress passed the smartest, toughest Crime Bill in the nation's history. It passed with the strong support of every major law enforcement organization in the country, as well as prosecutors, mayors, and state and local officials of both parties.

Tougher Penalties and More Prison Space

- A targeted "three strikes and you're out" provision to keep career violent offenders behind bars for life;
- The **death penalty** for drug kingpins and the murder of a Federal law enforcement officer;
- Increased penalties for **sex offenders** and a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders;
- \$7.9 billion for **100,000 more prison cells** to help states make sure that violent offenders serve their full sentences.

ACTION

More Police and Community Policing

- The President's plan to put 100,000 more police on the street in community policing represents the federal government's biggest commitment ever to local law enforcement -- **\$8.8 billion** -- or an almost **20%** increase in the nation's police force levels. Over **31,000** more officers have been funded.

Enacted the Assault Weapons Ban as Part of the Crime Bill

- Bans **19 of the deadliest assault weapons** and their copies, but specifically protects more than **650** legitimate sporting weapons. Cop-killing assault weapons, like the Uzi, are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs -- not hunters and sportsmen.

Passed the Brady Bill

- Provides for a **5-day waiting period** and background check of prospective handgun buyers. In two years, the Brady Law has stopped more than **45,000** fugitives and felons from purchasing handguns.

Signed the Violence Against Women Act as Part of the Crime Bill

- Triples funding for battered women's shelters.
- Announced **\$26 million in state grants** to bolster their law enforcement, prosecution and victims services to better address violence against women.
- Improves the responses of police, prosecutors and judges to domestic violence and other violence against women; enhances lighting at bus stops and other dark public places; forces sex offenders to pay restitution to their victims.

Signed the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act -- helps schools fight violence and drug abuse through after school programs, drug prevention programs, counseling and additional school security.

- Issued a Presidential Directive Enforcing a **"Zero Tolerance" Gun Policy in Schools**.

AGENDA

While overall crime rates have been dropping, kids today are increasingly the perpetrators -- and the victims -- of some of society's most violent crimes. That is why reducing youth crime and violence are key components of President Clinton's continuing crime-fighting agenda. While the President moves forward with additional initiatives to rid our streets and neighborhoods of crime and drugs, such as **community policing**, he will fight any misguided attempts to erode our progress -- such as any effort to:

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- Ban deadly assault weapons.
- Take career criminals off the streets.
- End violence against women.
- Break the vicious cycle of drugs and violence.

ACTION

- **Implemented the Toughest Most Comprehensive Crime Bill Ever**

In 1994, after more than six years of gridlock, a bipartisan majority in Congress passed the smartest, toughest Crime Bill in the nation's history. It passed with the strong support of every major law enforcement organization in the country, as well as prosecutors, mayors, and state and local officials of both parties.

Tougher Penalties and More Prison Space

- A targeted "**three strikes and you're out**" provision to keep career violent offenders behind bars for life;
- The **death penalty** for drug kingpins and the murder of a Federal law enforcement officer;
- Increased penalties for **sex offenders** and a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders;
- \$7.9 billion for **100,000 more prison cells** to help states make sure that violent offenders serve their full sentences.

ACTION

More Police and Community Policing

- The President's plan to put 100,000 more police on the street in community policing represents the federal government's biggest commitment ever to local law enforcement -- **\$8.8 billion** -- or an almost **20%** increase in the nation's police force levels. Over **31,000** more officers have been funded.

Enacted the Assault Weapons Ban as Part of the Crime Bill

- Bans **19 of the deadliest assault weapons** and their copies, but specifically protects more than **650 legitimate sporting weapons**. Cop-killing assault weapons, like the Uzi, are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs -- not hunters and sportsmen.

Passed the Brady Bill

- Provides for a **5-day waiting period** and background check of prospective handgun buyers. In two years, the Brady Law has stopped more than **45,000 fugitives and felons** from purchasing handguns.

Signed the Violence Against Women Act as Part of the Crime Bill

- Triples funding for battered women's shelters.
- Announced **\$26 million in state grants** to bolster their law enforcement, prosecution and victims services to better address violence against women.
- Improves the responses of police, prosecutors and judges to domestic violence and other violence against women; enhances lighting at bus stops and other dark public places; forces sex offenders to pay restitution to their victims.

Signed the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act — helps schools fight violence and drug abuse through after school programs, drug prevention programs, counseling and additional school security.

- Issued a Presidential Directive Enforcing a **"Zero Tolerance" Gun Policy in Schools**.

AGENDA

While overall crime rates have been dropping, kids today are increasingly the perpetrators -- and the victims -- of some of society's most violent crimes. That is why reducing youth crime and violence are key components of President Clinton's continuing crime-fighting agenda. While the President moves forward with additional initiatives to rid our streets and neighborhoods of crime and drugs, such as **community policing**, he will fight any misguided attempts to erode our progress -- such as any effort to:

- **Repeal the Assault Weapons Ban;**
- **Reduce the number of police in our communities.**