

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1995

A NOTE TO CAROL RASCO

FROM: GAYNOR McCOWN

SUBJECT: STRUCTURE OF EXERCISE ON PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

CC: BILL GALSTON
BRUCE REED
JEREMY BEN-AMI

Attached is a copy of Margaret's proposal for an exercise on eligibility. I spoke to her today and she is perfectly willing to tailor the meeting to our needs. In particular, she can shorten the time, which is slated at two and a half hours.



THE IEL POLICY EXCHANGE

THE INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP, INC.

To: Gaynor McCown

From: Margaret Dunkle

Date: February 27, 1995

Subject: Structure of the Exercise on Program Eligibility

This memo provides the additional detail that you requested on the structure of the exercise on program eligibility.

The entire session is slated to take two and a half hours, although we could shorten that time if necessary. After a short introduction, the session will consist of two major parts:

Hands-on work with program eligibility.

Participants would, divided into teams, actually apply for various types of federal and state assistance.

For example, one team might apply for WIC, SSI, California Childrens' Services and GAIN—and another might apply for Medi-Cal (Medicaid), County Medical Services and the Earned Income Credit.

The Policy Exchange would provide each participant with a set of "verification documents" for the Hernandez family (birth certificates, drivers license, rent and pay stubs, etc.) as well as a bound set of the application packets for all programs (more than 400 pages in all). We are also bringing to Washington front-line eligibility workers from San Diego to serve as "coaches." (Our experience in San Diego showed that interaction with these "coaches" was very important.)

Debriefing and discussion.

This discussion would begin by identifying which members of the Hernandez family were, or were not, eligible for the various forms of assistance—and why. (This step is necessary since each team will work with only a few programs.)

The discussion would then move to current Administration and legislative initiatives—and the implications of insights gained during the exercise for these initiatives.

I hope this provides what you need. If you have any other questions, just give me a call.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

CAROL H. RASCO
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

To: DPC Program Staff

Draft response for POTUS

and forward to CHR by: _____

Draft response for CHR by: _____

Please reply directly to the writer

(copy to CHR) by: _____

Please advise by: _____

Let's discuss: _____

For your information: ☒ _____

Reply using form code: _____

File: _____

Send copy to (original to CHR): _____

Schedule ? :

☐ Accept

☐ Pending

☐ Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks:

Per the conference call
this a.m. (1/19/95)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1995

Memorandum for Senior Staff

From: Mark Gearan
Subject: Two-Year Anniversary

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

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

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

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

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

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ECONOMY:

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

EDUCATION:

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

CRIME:

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

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT:

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

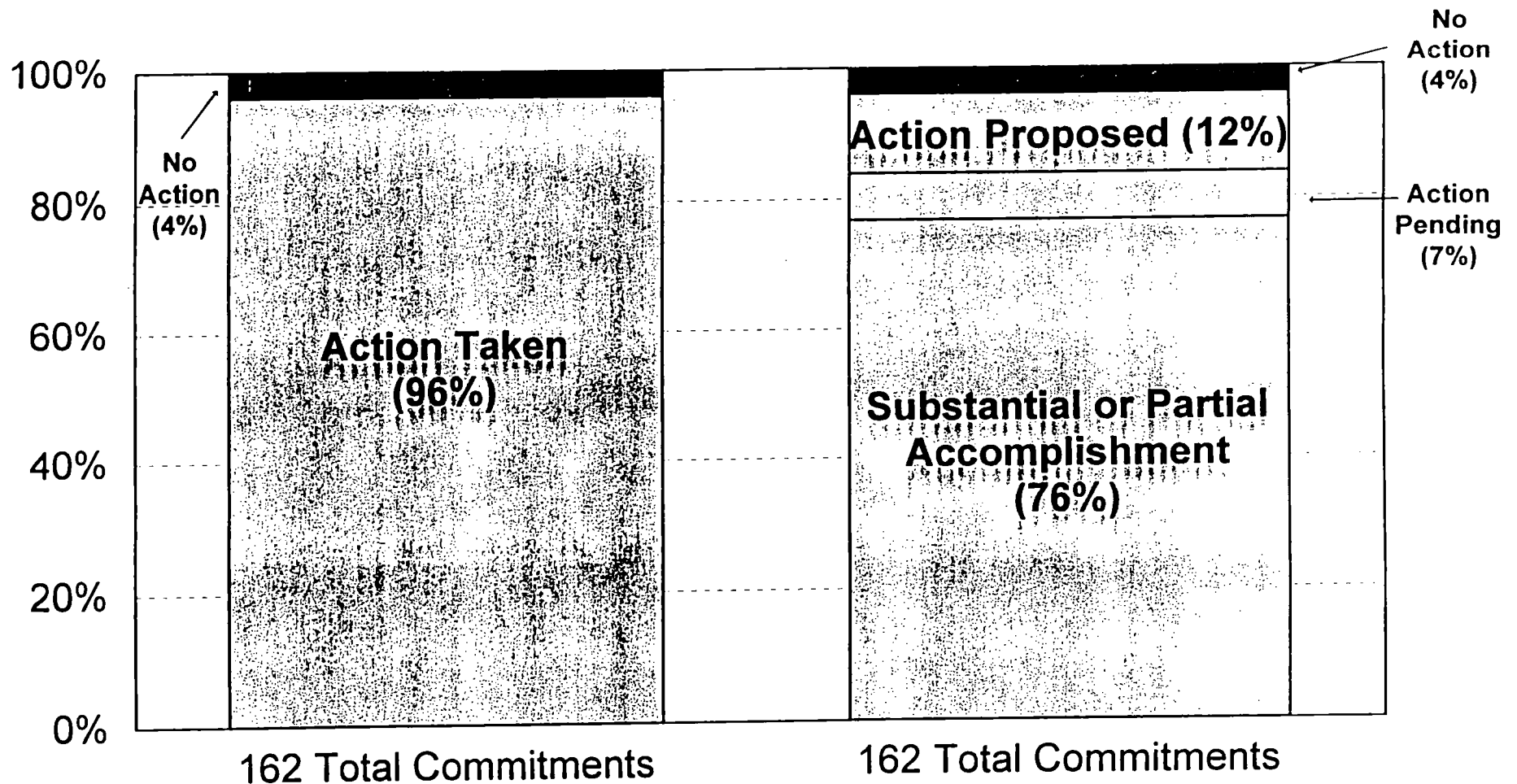
This legislation, which had been languishing in Congress for more than a decade before the Clinton Administration made it a priority, will eliminate most of the remaining barriers to efficient nationwide banking. By allowing banks to locate branches across state boundaries, it will make banking more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

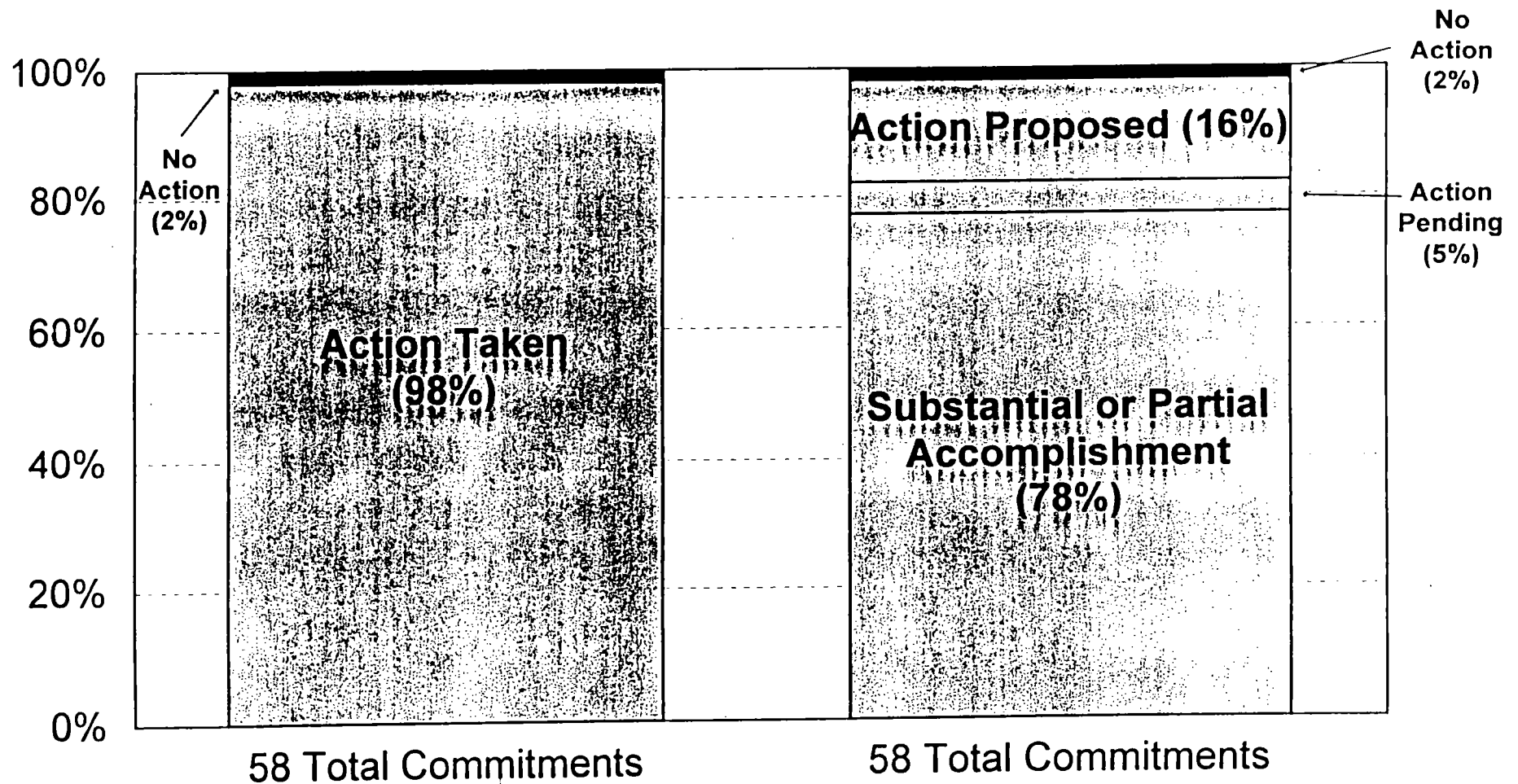
Progress Report



* 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 CAMPAIGN PROMISES

From *The Washington Post*

January 1995

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ABORTION: Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.	PROPOSED	Freedom of Choice Act did not pass in Congress.
ABORTION: Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal law requires Medicaid to pay for abortions for poor women in cases of rape or incest. Congress added rape and incest authorization to life of the woman abortion funding.
ABORTION: Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Repealed by Presidential Memorandum January 22, 1993.
ABORTION: Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from antiabortion protesters.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed and enforcing Clinic Access Law.
ABORTION: Reauthorize federal family planning programs.	PROPOSED	Reauthorization is up for consideration in 1995.
ABORTION: Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Clinical testing of RU-486 is now in progress in the U.S.
AGRICULTURE: Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Enacted Freedom Support Act which authorized expanded Food for Peace program in the Former Soviet Union. • Opened up Japanese and Korean rice markets. Opened apple markets in Japan and China to US producers. • Passed and signed NAFTA. • Passed and signed GATT.
AGRICULTURE: Expand international food aid programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Announced \$800 million Food for Progress program expanding U.S. agricultural exports to Russia. • Food aid extended to countries including Angola, Ethiopia, Congo, Croatia, Macedonia and Mozambique. Increased program size in most cases.
AIDS: Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million to \$579 million for FY94 • Proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research. Received \$633 million for FY95, an 83% percent increase.
AIDS: Appoint a policy coordinator to enact recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Appointed first ever AIDS czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address issues surrounding AIDS.
AIDS: Speed up federal drug approval process.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Set up the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development to Create a public-private sector partnership to speed AIDS drugs to market. • The FDA has approved or provided new labeling indications for six products for HIV and related condition.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
AIDS: Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million to \$579 million for FY94. - Proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research. Received \$633 million for FY95, an 83% percent increase.
AIDS: Launch education and prevention program and support local awareness and prevention efforts to distribute condoms in schools.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Instituted community prevention planning for greater local control over HIV education efforts. - Began Prevention Marketing Initiative aimed at young adults to change HIV risk behaviors, including ads promoting both abstinence and consistent use of latex condoms. - Issued memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies instructing them to implement ongoing HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs and to develop nondiscriminatory workplace policies for employees with HIV/AIDS. - Began National AIDS Awareness Advertising Campaign in January 1994.
AIDS: End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.	NO ACTION	Congress has mandated continuation of this policy.
ARMS CONTROL: Ratify START I and START II treaties.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- START I entered into force on December 5, 1994. - START II hearings will begin in late January or early February in the Senate.
ARMS CONTROL: Use sanctions to seek stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Sanctioned China and Pakistan for missile sales and Thailand for chemical weapons-related exports to Libya. Sanctioning Russia for Arms sales to Iran. - Provided export-control assistance to numerous countries, including Russia and the NIS and Central European States.
ARMS CONTROL: Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid on weapons	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Vigorously enforced prohibition on using non-military aid for military purposes. No pending non-compliance cases.
ARMS CONTROL: Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Increased IAEA funding \$10 million, a 33% increase in U.S. contribution to safeguards. - Reached an Agreed Framework with North Korea that halts and will eventually eliminate its dangerous nuclear weapons program and that eases full IAEA access to nuclear sites.
ARMS CONTROL: Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Concluded agreements with Russia, Ukraine, and China to abide by MTCR guidelines. Hungary and Argentina have joined the MTCR and Brazil has committed itself publicly to adhere to the MTCR guidelines.
ARMS CONTROL: Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Suspended nuclear testing and began work with other governments to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996. Obtained Senate approval for Open Skies Treaty and sent to Senate the Chemical Weapons Convention, which would ban an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.
ARTS: Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	No content restrictions on NEA grants have been imposed.
BUDGET: Halve the annual federal budget deficit in four years, from the \$323 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to \$ 141 billion in 1996.*	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan: - the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, will be cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.4% in 1995; - the deficit will drop by more than \$700 billion dollars over 5 years; and - the deficit will drop 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
BUDGET: Seek a line-item veto to cut wasteful spending	PENDING	- In the 104th Congress, President Clinton is supporting the strongest version of the line item veto, with the broadest scope and effective immediately. - In the 103rd Congress, President Clinton supported expedited rescission authority, which was adopted in the House but never reached the full Senate for consideration.
CITIES: Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprise zones.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law legislation for empowerment zones in August 1993 that will award \$3.5 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995: (1) 6 urban communities will each receive \$100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and (2) 3 rural communities will receive \$40 million in assistance and block grants.
CITIES: Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	\$300 million has been appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) of the FY 95 budget which will provide grants to assist financing of economic development projects. - FY 96 budget calls for reinventing HUD, which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
CITIES: Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law the Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act in August 1994 which authorizes \$500 million to encourage a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The Treasury Department projects that the act will: - lead to approximately \$5 billion in new credit for economically distressed communities; - provide financial and technical support for as many as 75 new insured community development banks; and - support as many as 916 new well-capitalized community development corporations and over 4,000 community development loan funds.
CITIES: Revise local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.	PENDING	The federal banking regulatory agencies, at the request of the Clinton Administration, are in the process of approving final regulations which will: - provide clearer and more objective evaluation standards; - eliminate unnecessary documentation requirements; and - improve the consistency of the Community Reinvestment Act examinations and enforcement efforts.
CITIES: Allow cities to spend 15 percent of their federal aid on local priorities.	PENDING	The Reinventing Government plan would give local governments more flexibility in how they spend federal aid.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Oppose racial quotas	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Continue to oppose racial quotas.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Support and seek passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights laws for homosexuals that exempts religious organizations.	PROPOSED	Testified on behalf of Senate legislation in the 103rd Congress.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.	PROPOSED	Endorsed House and Senate bills in the 103rd Congress.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Put 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President proposed and signed the Crime Bill, which will: - Put 100,000 new police officers on the street. More than 1,200 communities have already received grants to hire nearly 10,000 cops. - Promote community policing. \$1.5 billion was appropriated for cities in FY95 to hire new police, if cities agree to establish a community policing plan. As much as 15% of the funds can be used to promote community policing in other ways, such as, redeploying other officers, developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Create a National Police Corps to put military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill created a police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing. A total of \$100 million has been authorized for the Police Corps program and \$100 million has been authorized for in-service law enforcement scholarships.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes a grant program for state corrections agencies to build and operate correctional facilities, including boot camps to insure that additional space will be available to put - and keep - violent offenders incarcerated.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes formula and competitive grant programs which will: - Support police and prosecutor efforts to strengthen enforcement and provide services to victims in such cases; - Authorize \$325 million for battered women's shelters and other domestic violence prevention activities; - Establish a National Domestic Violence Hotline. The Crime Bill also provides for: - Prohibiting firearms sales to and possession by persons subject to family violence restraining orders; - Enhancing penalties for interstate domestic violence.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: - Education prevention and treatment programs for at-risk juveniles; - Drug Courts program ; - Enhancing the education, providing substance abuse treatment and funding job programs to prevent crimes.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in hard-hit communities.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: - The President's Prevention Council; - Rural anti-crime and drug efforts; - Local Crime Prevention Block Grant program to be distributed to local governments; - Model crime prevention programs targeted at high-crime neighborhoods; up to 15 cities will be selected.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, ban assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and limit access to multiple-round clips.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed the Brady Bill into law on November 30, 1993. The Crime Bill also provides for the following: - Banning the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons, assault weapons with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and certain high-capacity ammunition magazines of more than ten rounds; - Banning imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi; - Strengthening Federal licensing standards for firearms dealers; - Increasing penalties for interstate firearms trafficking; firearms theft and smuggling and use of semi-automatic weapons; - Prohibiting the sale or transfer of a firearm to or possession of certain firearms by juveniles.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Seek jail terms for serious white-collar criminals in "real prisons, not high-tech summer camps."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill prohibits favoritism for white-collar criminals when making prison assignments.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Crack down on hate crimes	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes an increase of tough penalties for federal hate crimes. Hate crime violators will now be sentenced to an additional 12 to 15 months in prison.
DEFENSE: Save \$ 100 billion in defense spending over 5 years, or \$ 60 billion more than the Bush administration proposed	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The \$1.241 trillion military spending plan for FY94-98 matched this pledge, as measured against the revised \$1.365 trillion Bush defense budget for the same years.
DEFENSE: Cut military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pro-rated pensions for those who have served 15 to 20 years.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Offered such benefits to certain personnel classes.
DEFENSE: Pay retiring personnel for a year of retraining. 3	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Several retraining programs have been implemented since January 1993.
DEFENSE: Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand sea- and air-lift capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Worked to ensure that C-17 manufacturers address all outstanding business issues and performance specifications; requested funds for 6 aircraft in FY95. 26 C-17s now under contract.
DEFENSE: Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but maintain commitment to NATO.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- On target to reduce to 100,000 level. - Proposed and won Allied approval for process of NATO's gradual expansion to Europe's new democracies. - Led way in NATO and with Central and Eastern European countries to set up "Partnership for Peace" (PFP), offering former Soviet republics and CEE nations practical military ties with NATO. - Held PFP first military exercise in Poland in September. - Intensified military relations with CEE, including offer of \$10 million Baltic Battalion, offer of \$100 million for military cooperation with new PFP Partners, including \$25 million for Poland.
DEFENSE: Maintain U.S. military presence in Korea.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	37,000 American troops remain in Korean theater. Patriot missiles were sent in 1994 when crisis loomed.
DEFENSE: Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.	NO ACTION	As a result of Bottom-Up Review, decided 11.5 carriers were required.
DEFENSE: Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requesting over \$2 billion in FY95 funds to continue research on national missile defense and to develop highly effective theater missile defenses.
DEFENSE: Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced funding for space-based lasers and missiles. Eliminated SDIO and created Ballistic Missile Defense Organizations in its place.
DEFENSE: Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	New, more tolerant policy took effect February 28, 1994.
ECONOMY AND JOBS : Create a National Economic Council.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Executive Order 12835 established the NEC on January 25, 1993.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Two Clinton Administration initiatives have advanced this pledge: - President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 added a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a current tax on U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations that invest their earnings in an excessive amount of passive assets abroad. By reducing the opportunities for unlimited deferral, the incentive to shift plants overseas is significantly reduced; and - transfer pricing initiatives have reduced the opportunity to shift income to foreign tax havens.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Provide investment tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Proposed incremental investment tax credit in 1993, but did not pass in Congress. - The President's Economic Plan increased the small business expensing limit to \$17,500 from \$10,000 (an increase to \$25,000 was proposed). The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small business had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	July 1994 the Treasury issued final regulations governing transfer pricing. These rules, backed by severe penalties, are expected to ensure that an accurate amount of multinational company profits are subject to tax in the United States. In addition - President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 included a provision that will make it more difficult for multinational companies to strip earnings out of the U.S. through deductible payments such as interest; and - the Clinton Administration has budgeted significant resources to the enforcement of these rules governing transfer pricing.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Offer a 50 percent tax exclusion to those who make long-term investments in new businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration enacted, as part of its Economic Plan 1993, a 50% capital gains tax exclusion targeted at investments in small businesses. The provision allows investors who buy newly issued stock in small businesses and hold that stock for more than 5 years to receive a 50 percent cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Create a \$20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton announced a five-year \$20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of new investment: (1) worker training and adjustment; (2) community reinvestment; (3) "dual-use" technologies with both commercial and military applications; and (4) new civilian technology investments that provide diversification opportunities - EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY1993-FY1995 period, to \$139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program -- \$232 million FY1995 enacted -- and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car) -- \$269 million FY1995 enacted. - The President's FY 1996 budget will propose establishing a network of State Infrastructure Banks that will allow states to leverage federal funding, thereby achieving a greater level of investment from a given level of federal resources.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992 and effective through June 30, 1995.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Develop new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President has refocused defense R&D on "dual-use" technologies: - Removed the word <i>Defense</i> from DARPA's name (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) to reflect a new commercial focus. - Launched the Technology Reinvestment Project, the largest multi-agency technology program ever, to stimulate dual-use technology. - Increased budgetary support of civilian R&D. Funding for the Advanced Technology Program has increased from \$68 million in FY93 to \$450 million in FY95. - Created the National Science and Technology Council to help define and achieve science and technology goals. - Government-industry partnerships have been launched in critical technologies such as flat-panel displays, the "Clean Car", semiconductors, and environmental technologies necessary for sustainable economic development.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.	PENDING	The National Economic Council is in the process of making a recommendation to the President.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Limit deductions for executive pay.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	As part of his Economic Plan, President Clinton signed legislation that denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation exceeding \$1 million paid to CEOs or certain other high-ranked officers. Some forms of compensation, such as qualified retirement plan contributions and performance-based awards approved by shareholders, is exempt from the cap.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Allow businesses to deduct bonus and severance packages for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.	NO ACTION	
EDUCATION: Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating AmeriCorps September 21, 1993. AmeriCorps is already: • giving young people the chance to spend a year or more helping those within our communities grow safer, smarter, and healthier -- while earning an award of nearly \$5,000 to pay for college or job training; • engaging 20,000 Americans as AmeriCorps Members in its first year -- more than the Peace Corps at its height; and • consolidating existing Federal agencies and supporting local efforts to meet community needs.
EDUCATION: Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Children.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased funding for Head Start by \$760 million over 2 years.
EDUCATION: Enact national standards for public schools to be measured with examinations on core subjects.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the GOALS 2000: Educate America Act which codifies national education goals, supports state reform efforts, including state standards. 41 states are now participating, and more will follow soon.
EDUCATION: Help students not going to college develop job skills through a national apprenticeship program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act on May 4, 1994 that provides \$250 million in 1995 for all 50 states to establish their own diverse school-to-work initiatives.
EDUCATION: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes several provisions that fulfill this promise: • the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort will support academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, \$25.9 million will be available and \$567 million is authorized for 1996-2000); and • the Family and Community Endeavor Schools initiative will improve opportunities for at-risk children (\$11 million is available for 1995 and \$243 million is authorized for 1996-2000).
EDUCATION: Require employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.	NO ACTION	President Clinton has pursued providing training for all workers in a number of different ways: • increasing funding for reemployment services by 150 percent, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; • offering individual skills assessments and help with business start-ups to those applying for unemployment services; and • helping states to plan or assemble networks of one-stop career centers to offer efficient, customer-driven access to counseling, labor-market information, job listings, training and education, and other reemployment services (about one-half of the states are doing so already).
EDUCATION: Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Passed Charter School legislation which encourages state and local decisionmaking to set up public school choice.
EDUCATION: Increase Chapter One funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requested an additional \$500 million for FY95 bringing the total budget to \$7.2 billion.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
EDUCATION: Give school systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class sizes or as they see fit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Enacted Goals 2000 and reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Schools Act which provide flexibility, including waivers, coupled with accountability for results.
EDUCATION: Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization which promotes partnerships between schools and families. - Signed Head Start and Goals 2000 legislation which expand and enhance the role of parents in schools and pre-school programs. - Signed the Family Support and Family Preservation Act which authorizes \$1 billion to support programs that help teach their children.
EDUCATION: Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the Passed Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and Safe Schools Act, which provide \$480 million in FY95 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs, and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 25% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones, and hire school security personnel.
EDUCATION: Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youths.	NO ACTION	
EDUCATION: Promote bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Discretionary grant program included in ESEA encourages students to learn challenging academic content while also developing English skills.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Support District of Columbia statehood.	PROPOSED	Supported legislation to make the District of Columbia a state.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races and reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from \$ 5,000 to the \$1,000 limit on individuals.	PROPOSED	- Included in campaign finance reform bills supported in the 103rd Congress. - The President sent a letter to leaders of the 104th Congress urging them to pass legislation on campaign finance reform.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.	PROPOSED	- Included in campaign finance reform bill supported by President Clinton. Versions of the bill passed both houses. - On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to enact campaign finance reform measures.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.	PROPOSED	- Included in campaign finance reform bill supported by President Clinton. Versions of the bill passed both houses. - On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to enact campaign finance reform measures.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Sign the "Motor Voter Act."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the National Voter Registration Act on May 20, 1993. The Motor-Voter law makes it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their drivers licenses.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.	PROPOSED	- Proposed legislation barring lobbyists from contributing for one year to the lawmakers they contact. - The President sent a letter to leaders of the 104th Congress urging them to pass legislation on lobbying disclosure and ban gifts from lobbyists.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 repealed the tax provision, dating back to 1962, that allowed businesses to deduct the cost of their lobbying expenses.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Make top appointees pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed Executive Order 12834 entitled "Ethics Commitments by Executive Branch Appointees" on January 20, 1993 which restricts all senior appointees in executive agencies from lobbying agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25 percent and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- By September 1994, 350 White House jobs had been cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration -- a 25% reduction. - There are already 100,000 fewer federal jobs than in January 1993. Under the recommendations of the National Performance Review, the federal payroll will be cut by 272,000.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Cut 3 percent in agency administrative costs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY 1997. Already, administrative costs are down by more than 3 percent.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reform defense procurement and foreign aid	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Signed Presidential Memorandum on Electronic Commerce to automate the procurement system. - Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms. - Signed the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994. - Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President has appointed the most diverse cabinet and administration in history: - There are 6 women, 4 African-Americans & 2 Hispanics in the cabinet. - Nearly half of all appointees are women (44%).
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or increased reliance on nuclear power.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- No increased reliance on nuclear power. No new nuclear power plants. - Opposed large gas tax increase, but did sign a \$0.043 per gallon tax increase on transportation fuels.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Raise Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.	PENDING	Under the Climate Action Plan, the White House convened at FACA on climate change and personal cars - "Car Talk." This is a public process aimed at developing policies designed to reduce the contribution of cars to climate change.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Issued an Executive Order increasing the numbers of federal vehicles that should use alternative fuels to 11,000 in 1994. - The Clean Cities program ensures the Executive Order levels will be exceeded.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal partnerships launched to cost-share renewable energy deployment; 20% increase in renewable energy budget; and 10% investment tax credit was made permanent.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Budget includes 21% increase for mass transit and light rail systems. EPA has worked with business, state and local governments on programs to encourage experimentation in transportation demand management and trip reduction to improve air quality in the nation's most polluted areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Change regulations, and building standards, to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- The administration is reaching out to American business with programs that increase energy efficiency, decrease energy use and help our international competitiveness. - Improved efficiency standards on appliances implemented, and program launched to assist states in upgrading building efficiency codes. - Dramatic increases in budget for building efficiency programs.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Curb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton signed an Executive Order requiring reduction of toxic emissions from federal facilities by 50 percent by 1999. - The President issued a second Executive Order requiring that all federal purchases of recycled products such as printing and writing that contains 20 percent post consumer material by the end of 1990 to expand markets for recycled products.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Over 200 criminal environmental cases were referred by the EPA to the Department of Justice in FY94. - Criminal charges were brought against 250 individuals and corporate defendants and 99 years of jail sentences and \$36.8 million in criminal fines were assessed in FY94.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President's Climate Change Action plan launched program to advocate integrated resource planning and expanded technical and financial assistance to utilities and state regulators to implement reforms. - Over 800 electric utilities comprising 80% of electricity generated in the US are signing agreements with the Department of Energy to voluntarily reduce consumers' energy use.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska from drilling.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	There has been no further drilling in these areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.	NO ACTION	
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.	PROPOSED	Proposed to Congress a comprehensive set of Clean Water Act reforms. Congress failed to act.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- The Clean Water Act reauthorization proposal supported the right of citizens to sue the Federal Government. - In addition, the Administration has aggressively implemented the Federal Facilities Compliance Act which provides citizens with the right to sue the Federal government for violation of the nation's solid and hazardous waste laws. - Supported broadening Clean Water Act so that citizen suit authority would extend to radioactivity discharges.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Introduced Wetlands Plan to preserve wetlands.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Announced plan to limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels in the year 2000.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.	PENDING	Draft administration proposal under consideration.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
FAMILY PLANNING: Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Mexico City Policy revoked by Presidential Memorandum, 1/22/93, repealed ban on funding to worldwide family planning groups. - Roughly \$40 million, the first funding since 1985, was in the budget for FY94; the enacted amount for FY95 is \$50 million.
FAMILIES: Pass a Family and Medical Leave Act giving workers 12 weeks of unpaid time off a year to care for newborn children or sick relatives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Though President Bush vetoed Family and Medical Leave legislation twice, President Clinton signed this legislation into law February 5, 1993, which offers employees 12 weeks of unpaid, job-guaranteed leave for childbirth, adoption, or personal or family illness. More than 40 million American workers will be covered under the legislation.
FAMILIES: Crack down on parents who avoid child support.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- In its first national push to crack down on dead-beat parents, the Department of Justice filed 28 cases seeking over \$1 million in overdue payments in December, 1994, and more than 200 cases are under review. Also, each of the 94 U.S. Attorneys has designated a child support enforcement coordinator, and prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist them in going after the most egregious violators. - President Clinton's Work and Responsibility Act, introduced in June 1994, includes the toughest child support provisions ever. These provisions would double child support collections to \$20 billion by 2000 and place more emphasis on the responsibility of fathers, regular award updates, and the withholding of wages of those who do not regularly pay their child support.
FAMILIES: Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Launching nationwide effort to improve health and safety in childcare through public-private partnerships and technical assistance. - Launched 1st ever National Childcare Information Center to help share promising practices across state lines.
HEALTH CARE: Provide coverage to all Americans with cost controls and by requiring employers to buy private insurance or pay into a public system.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors, who will be paid a fixed rate.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Provide a core benefits package that includes ambulatory physician and inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage, and expanded access to preventative treatments and routine screenings.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a core package of benefits and annual health budget targets.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses in a community the same rate, and streamline billing practices to cut administrative costs.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Phase in requirements for small employers until costs are reduced.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than incomes.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton proposed and signed legislation, as part of his Economic Plan 1993, that will eliminate drug price gouging. Subsequently, 17 pharmaceutical industry executives, representing two-thirds of the U.S. pharmaceutical market, agreed to hold price increases at or below the general inflation rate. - Also included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Fully fund the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton and Congress placed WIC on a full-funding path. Funding is projected to increase by \$610 million from 1993 to 1995 -- a 21% gain. As a result, an additional one million people will have the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy.
HOUSING: Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HUD Secretary Cisneros held 18 interactive homeless forums in 18 cities and a National Housing and Community Development Conference with the Vice President attended by over 2,000 people.
HOUSING: Transfer 10 percent of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Support McKinney program which has continued to provide opportunity to nonprofit homeless organizations to have first bid at all surplus federal property.
HOUSING: Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Backing new process that will allow for reasonable process for balancing needs for the homeless and community for closed military bases. In place at Lowry AFB, Long Beach, Ca and elsewhere.
HOUSING: Provide federal support to programs that restore old housing to sell to low-income home buyers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Included in Housing and Community Development Act, 1993
HOUSING: Attract investment with a permanent Low Income Housing Tax Credit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Permanent extension of Low Income Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bonds included in OBRA '93.
HOUSING: Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased budget from \$3.2 billion in FY94 to \$3.7 billion in FY95.
HOUSING: Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95 percent of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.	PENDING	Introduced legislation to raise ceiling in 103rd Congress. Passed House but failed in Senate.
HOUSING: Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME Program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HOME is funded at \$2 billion for FY95.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
IMMIGRATION: Give temporary asylum to political refugees from Haiti until that country's elected government is restored.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Provided temporary asylum at Guantanamo Naval Base for Haitians fleeing the military regime and restored democratic government to Haiti.
IMMIGRATION: Cut the two-year waiting period for people seeking visas to the United States who are separated from immediate family members and reduce the backlog of extended family members in similar situations	NO ACTION	
IMMIGRATION: Close "sweat shops" and "abusive farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigration.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Enforcement in low wage industries, in which many illegal workers work, has been increased and will continue to be increased.
IMMIGRATION: Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, discourage immigration and protect U.S. jobs	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Passed NAFTA. • Concluded and passed a successful GATT agreement. • Agreed to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005. • Held successful Summit of the Americas to strengthen and safeguard democracy and promote open-markets.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Link most-favored-nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	MFN was linked to China's human rights record for a year. Although the Administration is not satisfied with China's progress in the area of human rights, it delivered MFN in favor of increased dialogue and rule of law programs; continued "Tienanmen Square" sanctions, a ban on munitions imports from China, and vigorous enforcement of US laws on prison labor exports.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Seek U.N. authorization for air strikes against forces that disrupt relief efforts in Bosnia while using U.S. and European naval forces to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Won NATO commitments to protect UN forces with airpower and to threaten air strikes to prevent strangulation of Sarajevo and other areas. Secured NATO's February 1994 ultimatum imposing ban on heavy weapons around Sarajevo, relieving attacks on capital. • Tightened UN economic sanctions against Serbs. Participated in NATO sanctions enforcement in Adriatic. • Enforced no-fly zone together with NATO allies. • On basis of NATO ultimatum, brokered truce between Muslims and Croats.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: End reported atrocities in Serbian detention camps with international military force if necessary, and punish those responsible for atrocities in Bosnia under international law.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Through NATO decisions and support for UNPROFOR, have ended sustained artillery shelling of Sarajevo's civilian population, reduced level of violence country-wide. • Established UN War Crimes Tribunal. Published extensive documentation of Serb ethnic cleansing, war crimes and acts of genocide.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Get full accounting of POWs and MIAs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Best progress in recent years in the four key areas outlined by President Clinton achieved by insistence on fullest possible accounting of POWs and MIAs. Continued efforts with Russians produced return of remains of U.S. flyer shot down during Cold War.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Increase political and economic pressure on Haiti's current leadership to restore that country's democratically elected government.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Restored democracy to Haiti on October 15 by leading a multinational coalition force that peacefully returned President Aristide and his constitutionally established government.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Considerable expansion of US-Russia business ties, particularly aerospace and high-technology. • Increased emphasis on trade and investment through more than \$800 million in OPIC loan guarantees and risk-insurance, and other programs. • Established innovative investment funds to sponsor private enterprise development.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Loan guarantees remain in place.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state	PENDING	In September 1993, Israel and PLO agreed in Declaration of Principles that status of Jerusalem should be dealt with in final status negotiations to begin no later than May 4, 1996. The President pledged during the campaign that he would do nothing to disrupt peace negotiations. Since taking office, he has strongly supported the peace process, the Israel/PLO agreement and the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. Action is pending the outcome of the final status negotiations.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs and policies, which now include democracy promotion as a major foreign aid priority that includes information and exchange programs as well as major programs in South Africa, the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and countries in transition. Increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Establish Radio Free Asia.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Funds appropriated.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of expanded assistance and training.	PROPOSED	To reform welfare, President Clinton introduced the Work and Responsibility Act in June 1994 that includes several critical components. The act: • limits welfare for those able to work; • expands funding for training programs and child care to help people get off welfare as quickly as possible in order to work; and • contains the toughest child support enforcement measures ever proposed.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.	PROPOSED	Included in Work and Responsibility Act proposed in Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.	PENDING	Continue to support a reasonable increase in Social Security earning disregard. Testified on behalf of increase in the 104th Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Included in budget FY94.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Ensure system's solvency	PENDING	Social Security Advisory Council is examining questions surrounding system's solvency and will report in 1995.
SPACE: Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Congress approved funding for the international space station.
SPACE: Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced operational costs of shuttle fleet while continuing safe flight program.
SPACE: Develop new, less costly launch systems.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Presidential Directive (NSTC - PDD4) signed establishing new launch policy to develop systems to lower costs.
SPACE: Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Restructured the Landsat program through Presidential Directive (NSTC - PDD2).
SPACE: Continue to use unmanned probes and robots to explore other planets.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Supported reforms at NASA for faster, better, cheaper space science missions.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
SPACE: Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for internationally financed missions.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Refocus NASA resources on affordable programs in space flight, aeronautics, earth sciences, and space science.
TAXES (Personal): Raise tax rates on joint-filers whose adjusted gross incomes are more than \$ 200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than \$ 150,000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Income tax rates were raised on the top 1.2% of tax payers. - Joint tax-filers making over \$180,000 in adjusted gross income -- saw their income taxes increase. - Objective sources -- including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office -- confirm that only the top 1.2% saw their income tax rates increase.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27 percent.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased alternative minimum tax rate from 24 to 26 percent (and to 28 percent for high-income individuals.)
TAXES (Personal): Require millionaires to pay a 10 percent surtax.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	An additional 10 percent surcharge was imposed on taxpayers with taxable income in excess of \$250,000.
TAXES (Personal): Offer middle-class families \$ 60 billion in tax cuts over four years in the form of a \$300 tax cut per couple or a \$ 300 per child tax credit.	PENDING	President Clinton has proposed a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a \$60 billion tax break for middle-class families that would provide: - a tax credit of up to \$500 per child for families making less than \$75,000; - a tax deduction for post-high school education expenses of up to \$10,000 per year for families making under \$100,000; - an expanded IRA that allows people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education, medical expenses, or the purchase of a first home; and - a new re-employment program that makes individuals eligible for skill grants of up to \$3,000 and income contingent loans -- while consolidating the web of 50-60 federal training programs.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton included in his Economic Plan 1993 an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will: - expand the EITC by \$21 billion over 5 years to reward work over welfare; and - provide more than 15 million households with incomes of \$27,000 or less with either a new or increased EITC when the program is fully implemented.
TAXES: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	After originally proposing an increase in the small business expensing limit to \$25,000, President Clinton signed into law an increase to \$17,500 as part of his Economic Plan 1993. The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small businesses had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year, and millions more in years to come. The Administration also has supported private investment by securing a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit.
TRADE: Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade while strengthening U.S. "Super 301" laws to punish nations with unfair trading practices unilaterally.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Reached GATT agreement and signed GATT into law December 8, 1994. The WTO took effect on January 1, 1995. - President Clinton reinstituted Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used it to bring our trading partners to the table. - Extended "Super 301" in GATT legislation.
TRADE: Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Signed NAFTA into law December 8, 1993. - On January 1, 1994, the US opened a National Administrative Office to handle NAFTA-related labor issues.
TRADE: Urge trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in shipbuilding and aerospace.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton restarted talks on ship building that resulted in an agreement reached in July 1994 to eliminate foreign subsidies and other unfair trade practices by 1996. An aerospace agreement is pending.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
TRADE: Ban U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed Executive Order 12834 on January 20, 1993, prohibiting all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses within five years of their employment termination.
VETERANS: Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	VA hospitals remain closed to non veterans.
VETERANS: Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.	PENDING	Implemented policies to reduce waiting periods at VA hospitals.
VETERANS: Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Initiated aggressive effort keep disabled vets informed of benefits changes.

CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

From Putting People First

January 1995

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
NATIONAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY: Cut the deficit in half within four years.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan: - the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, will be cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.4% in 1995; - the deficit will drop by more than \$700 billion dollars over 5 years; and - the deficit will drop 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Ask the very wealthy to pay their fair share of taxes.	Substantial Accomplishment	Income tax rates were raised on only the top 1.2% of tax payers -- joint tax-filers making over \$180,000 in adjusted gross income -- saw their income taxes increase. Objective sources -- including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office -- confirm that only the top 1.2% saw their income tax rates increase.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: End tax breaks for American companies that move plants overseas.	Partial Accomplishment	Two Clinton Administration initiatives have advanced this pledge: - President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan added a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a current tax on U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations that invest their earnings in an excessive amount of passive assets abroad. By reducing the opportunities for unlimited deferral, the incentive to shift plants overseas is significantly reduced; and - transfer pricing initiatives have reduced the opportunity to shift income to foreign tax havens.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Eliminate deductions for outrageous executive pay.	Substantial Accomplishment	As part of his 1993 Economic Plan, President Clinton signed legislation that denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation exceeding \$1 million paid to CEOs or certain other high-ranked officers. Some forms of compensation, such as qualified retirement plan contributions and performance-based awards approved by shareholders, is exempt from the cap.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Crack down on foreign companies that manipulate U.S. tax laws.	Partial Accomplishment	July 1994 the Treasury issued final regulations governing transfer pricing. These rules, backed by severe penalties, are expected to ensure that an accurate amount of multinational company profits are subject to tax in the United States. In addition: - President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan included a provision that will make it more difficult for multinational companies to strip earnings out of the U.S. through deductible payments such as interest; and - the Clinton Administration has budgeted significant resources to the enforcement of these rules governing transfer pricing.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a Rebuild America fund that focuses on transportation, a national information network, environmental technology, and defense reinvestment.	Partial Accomplishment	- President Clinton announced a five-year \$20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of <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.

PEANUTS CHARLES M. SCHULZ



From *The Washington Post*, March 12, 1993

This poster is part of a larger report, *Who Controls Major Federal Programs for Children & Families—Rube Goldberg Revisited*, by Margaret Dunkle. Additional copies of the larger report (including this poster and another 11" x 17" poster) are available for \$20 pre-paid, from the Institute for Educational Leadership Policy Exchange, Suite 310, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 822-8405. Purchased separately, each set of two posters is \$7 pre-paid. Volume discounts are available.

This poster looks at 1993 funding and programs. One might ask: "Is this analysis relevant in 1995? After all we have heard about 'reinventing government' by the Clinton Administration and Congressional reform with the new Republican Congress, are federal programs affecting children and families still as fragmented as they were in 1993?"

The answer to both questions is an emphatic "yes." As of 1995 and the new (104th) Congress, responsibility for the 76 programs that the Policy Exchange studied is spread among 19 Congressional committees (no change from the previous Congress)⁵; 26 Congressional subcommittees (a reduction of seven from the previous Congress); 10 Executive Branch departments, the Office of Personnel Management and the Social Security Administration (an increase of one independent agency); and 25 Assistant Secretary- or Under Secretary-level agencies within departments (no change). *In all, 82 separate federal entities currently have primary responsibility for major federal programs for children and families, a net decrease of only six since 1993.* (See Appendices D and E of *Who Controls Major Federal Programs for Children & Families* for details about specific changes in Congressional committees and subcommittees.) In addition, this analysis does not include large *new programs* created since 1993, such as those in the 1994 Crime Bill.

The tidal wave 1994 election, which transferred control of the Congress from Democrats to Republicans, has focused attention on how government works, especially when it comes to children and families. This poster provides insight into issues that will top the agenda of policy makers from both parties in the months ahead.

¹For information about how the House and Senate relate to each other, see the companion poster ("Congressional Committees That Control Programs for Children and Families—And How They Relate to Each Other"). For similar charts showing the connections by *type of program* (income, social service, education and training, health, housing and nutrition) as well as additional detail and analysis, see *Who Controls Major Federal Programs for Children & Families—Rube Goldberg Revisited* Appendices B and C.

²For purposes of this analysis, "major federal programs for children and families" includes the 76 programs with FY 1993 funding levels of \$100 million or more that are listed in the December 15, 1992 Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, *Federal Programs for Children and Their Families*.

³Many of these committees will have different names in the new (104th) Congress, even though their legislative jurisdiction has not changed substantially. For example, the Education and Labor Committee is now the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee; the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee is now the Banking and Financial Services Committee; the Energy and Commerce Committee is now the Commerce Committee; the Armed Services Committee is now the National Security Committee; the Natural Resources Committee is now the Resources Committee; and the relevant jurisdiction of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee is handled by the Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

⁴Including the Appropriations and Budget Committees in this analysis would increase the number of Congressional committees by 4 and the number of subcommittees by at least 12.

⁵The House has abolished the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, one of the committees with responsibility for major programs affecting children and families. However, these functions were transferred to the Government Reform and Oversight Committee, leaving the number of House committees with primary responsibility for children and family issues at ten. For purposes of this analysis, perhaps the most notable organizational change is that the names of many committees and subcommittees were changed, although the committees retained essentially the same functions and legislative jurisdiction. And, while a couple of dozen House subcommittees were abolished or consolidated, few of those actions significantly affect this analysis.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH DEPARTMENTS AND CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES THAT CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES AND HOW THEY RELATE TO EACH OTHER

This poster is designed to accompany the IEL Policy Exchange Special Report, "Who Controls Major Federal Programs for Children & Families."

This poster shows the relationships among Executive Branch departments and Congressional committees with primary responsibility for major federal programs for children and families.¹ These programs account for about \$343 billion annually (\$228 billion if the Dependent Tax Exemption is excluded).²

To understand this poster, remember that each figure represents a different Congressional committee or Executive Branch department:

The heads of the figures represent full Congressional committees and Executive Branch departments, and

The arms, legs and "pocketbooks" represent subcommittees and agencies within departments.

The 10 House of Representatives committees are represented by the figures at the top of the charts, the 10 Executive Branch agencies and the Office of Personnel Management by the figures in the middle row, and the 9 Senate committees by the figures on the bottom. All told, 88 separate federal entities have primary responsibility for the 76 major federal programs for children and families that the Policy Exchange studied.³ (See the box on the back page of this poster for a 1995 update.)

As complicated as this picture is, it dramatically *underestimates* how convoluted the relationships are.

In the Congress, it does *not* include the Appropriations and Budget Committees,⁴ joint referrals of legislation to multiple committees, committees and subcommittees with oversight but not authorizing responsibilities, or committees and subcommittees that only have authority over programs of less than \$100 million.

In the Executive Branch, it does *not* include White House offices (such as the Office of Management and Budget and the Domestic Policy Council), any of the staff assistant secretaries (such as budget, planning and administration), or any departments or agencies that are only responsible for programs of less than \$100 million.

Looking at these programs by type:

5 departments and the Office of Personnel Management administer Income Programs (\$212 billion or, if the Dependent Tax Exemption is excluded, \$97 billion),

4 departments administer Social Service Programs (\$15 billion),

5 departments administer Education and Training Programs (\$18 billion),

2 departments and the Office of Personnel Management administer Health Programs (\$46 billion),

3 departments administer Housing Programs (\$23 billion), and

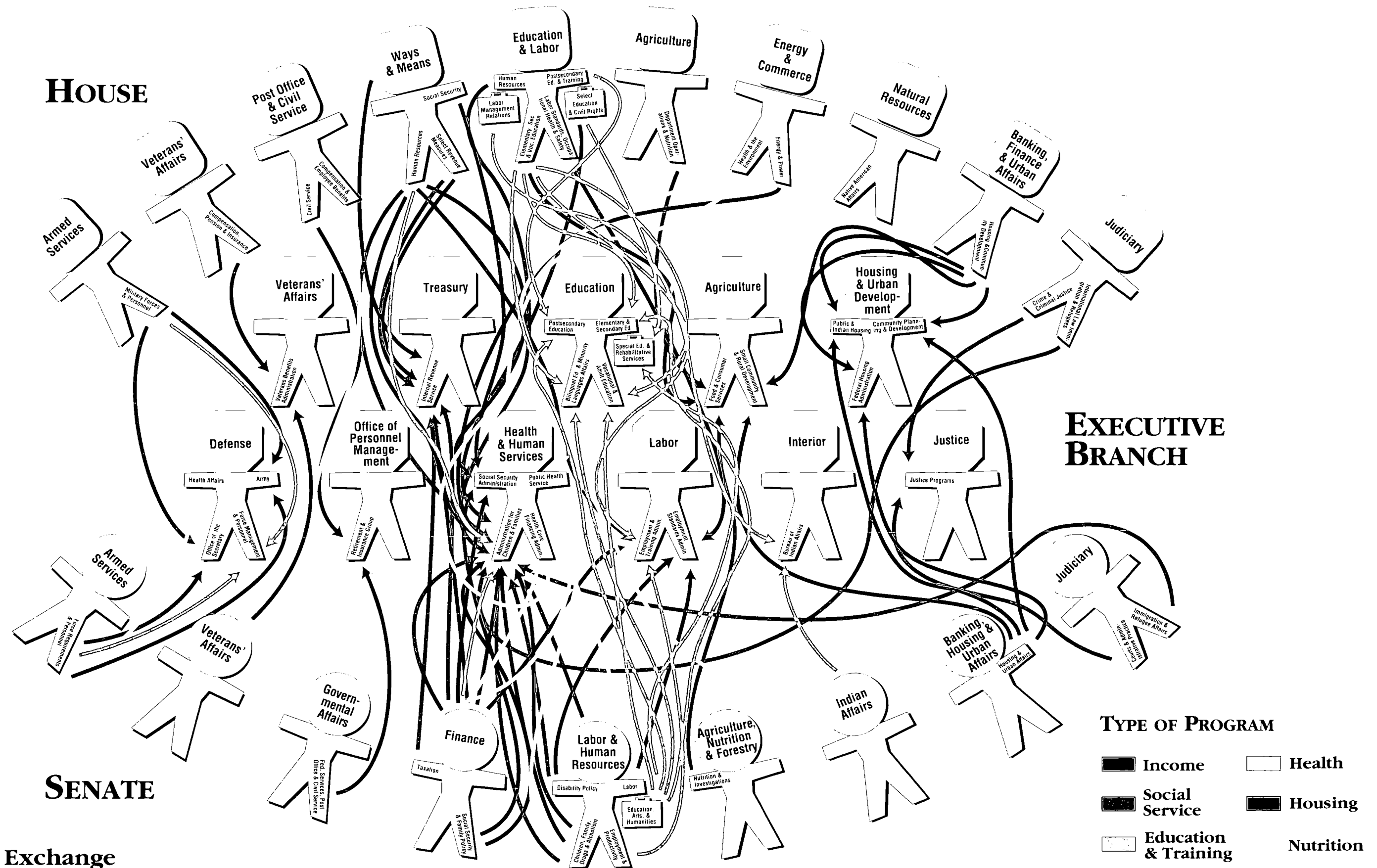
1 department administers Nutrition Programs (\$30 billion).

When it comes to programs affecting children and families, not all committees, departments and programs are created equal. Among the programs the Policy Exchange studied:

More than half of all funding was concentrated in two Congressional committees and two Executive Branch departments—the Senate Finance Committee, the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Departments of Health and Human Services and the Treasury; and

Nine programs accounted for more than 70 percent of all funding.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH DEPARTMENTS AND CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES THAT CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES AND HOW THEY RELATE TO EACH OTHER



**CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
THAT CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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The answer to both questions is an emphatic "yes." As of 1995 and the new (104th) Congress, responsibility for the 76 programs that the Policy Exchange studied is spread among 19 Congressional committees (no change from the previous Congress)⁵; 26 Congressional subcommittees (a reduction of seven from the previous Congress); 10 Executive Branch departments, the Office of Personnel Management and the Social Security Administration (an increase of one independent agency); and 25 Assistant Secretary- or Under Secretary-level agencies within departments (no change). *In all, 82 separate federal entities currently have primary responsibility for major federal programs for children and families, a net decrease of only six since 1993.* (See Appendices D and E of *Who Controls Major Federal Programs for Children & Families* for details about specific changes in Congressional committees and subcommittees.) In addition, this analysis does not include large *new programs* created since 1993, such as those in the 1994 Crime Bill.

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*This poster is designed to accompany the IEL Policy Exchange Special Report,
"Who Controls Major Federal Programs for Children & Families."*

Sometimes a picture is worth a thousand words. This poster shows the spaghetti-like web of connections among the House and Senate committees and subcommittees with primary responsibility for major federal programs for children and families.¹ These programs account for about \$343 billion annually (\$228 billion if the Dependent Tax Exemption is excluded).²

To understand this poster, remember that each figure represents a different Congressional committee:

The heads of the figures represent *full committees*, and

The arms, legs and "pocket books" represent *subcommittees*.

In all, 10 committees and 20 subcommittees in the House of Representatives, and 9 committees and 13 subcommittees in the Senate control major federal programs for children and families.³ (See the box on the back page of this poster for a 1995 update.)

As confusing as this network of committees and subcommittees is, it dramatically *underestimates* the complexity of the relationships. For example, it does *not* include the Appropriations and Budget Committees,⁴ joint referrals of legislation to multiple committees, committees and subcommittees with oversight but not authorizing responsibilities, or committees and subcommittees that only have authority over programs of less than \$100 million. It also does not include *any* Executive Branch department or agency.

Even in this overly simplified illustration, however, there are:

- 11 different House-Senate connections for Income Programs (\$212 billion or, if the Dependent Tax Exemption is excluded, \$97 billion).
- 10 different House-Senate connections for Social Service Programs (\$15 billion).
- 7 different House-Senate connections for Education and Training Programs (\$18 billion).
- 6 different House-Senate connections for Health Programs (\$46 billion).
- 2 different House-Senate connections for Housing Programs (\$23 billion).
- 2 different House-Senate connections for Nutrition Programs (\$30 billion).

When it comes to programs affecting children and families, not all committees are created equal. Among the programs the Policy Exchange studied, more than half of all funding was concentrated in two Congressional committees—the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee.

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¹For information about how the Executive Branch and the Congress inter-relate, see the companion poster ("Executive Branch Departments and Congressional Committees That Control Programs for Children and Families—And How They Relate to Each Other"). For similar charts showing the connections by *type of program* (income, social service, education and training, health, housing and nutrition) as well as additional detail and analysis, see *Who Controls Major Federal Programs for Children & Families—Rube Goldberg Revisited*, Appendices B and C.

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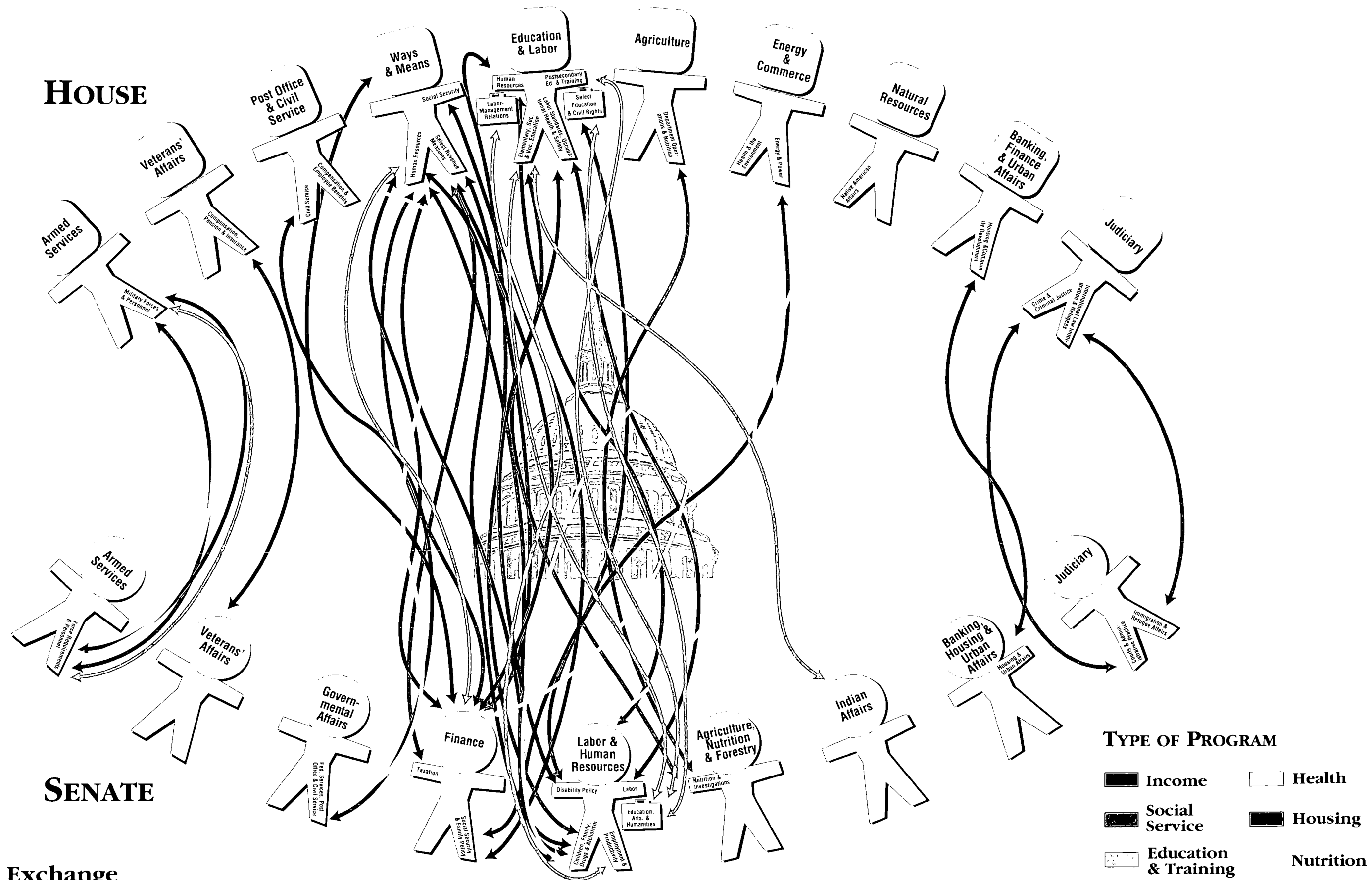
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CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES THAT CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

AND HOW THEY RELATE TO EACH OTHER



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Orphan
Disease

UPDATE

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...out of the darkness
into the light...®

Health Reform Efforts Fail

"The health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their hopes and their powers as a state depend."

—Benjamin Disraeli, 1877

THE U.S. CONGRESS failed to pass health care reform legislation in 1994. Public support for reform dwindled over the spring and summer, mostly in response to partisan bickering and advertising campaigns that confused and worried voters. Contentious debates took place in both houses of Congress, finally evolving into gridlock.

On September 26, Senator George Mitchell announced that he could not muster the 60 votes needed to stop a Republican filibuster, and he declared health reform dead for 1994. The announcement foreshadowed doom for 39 million uninsured Americans, many of whom have no access to health care. About half these people are children.

Without a federal law that prohibits discriminatory practices by insurers, many Americans will continue to lose their health insurance when they become ill. People with pre-existing conditions will be denied insurance policies or charged exorbitant rates. Small businesses will continue to pay higher health insurance premiums because they cannot get the lower rates offered to larger employers. Medical privacy and confidentiality of our medical records will remain elusive (see the October 1994 issue of *Consumer's Report* article on medical privacy which reveals that medical histories and prescription data are sold to companies

for marketing purposes). And as "managed care" insurance plans continue to expand, more workers will find they are forcibly driven into insurance programs that limit their choices. Under most of the health reform plans offered in Congress this year, workers, not their employers, would have chosen the type of insurance they wanted.

Next Year

The President has vowed to bring health insurance legislation back to Congress next year. It is generally believed, however, that any reform proposal will have to be simpler than the complicated plan proposed by the administration in 1994. Some experts feel that health reform will have to be passed in small incremental steps, requiring several small pieces of legislation each year for many years.

Other experts believe that states, rather than the federal government, will have to pioneer health reform efforts in the future. Thus a patchwork of laws in 50 states may provide good health benefits in some states, and continued inaccessibility in others. This has been termed the "Balkanization" of health care, and people may find that they must change their residence in order to qualify for health insurance.

The contentious debate in Congress around health care was a spectacle, and we deeply regret that our elected officials could not come to a compromise. Even a small step—such as a prohibition against pre-existing condition exclusions—would have

saved thousands of lives and alleviated substantial suffering. Unfortunately, we will have to wait a while longer for a more compassionate Congress to act. ■

Thanks for This Issue

NORD is grateful to the **Burroughs Wellcome Company** for underwriting this issue of *Orphan Disease Update*. As printing and postage costs soar, it is becoming increasingly difficult to cover the growing costs of mailing this newsletter to the thousands of people throughout the world who rely on the *Update* for current information. Thanks to Burroughs Wellcome we are also able to print this issue in a new format, which we hope will provide easier and more convenient reading. Burroughs Wellcome is the sponsor of several breakthrough orphan drugs for serious and life-threatening rare disorders. One of these pharmaceuticals, Exosurf, has been credited with reducing the infant mortality rate in the United States by enabling premature babies to survive breathing difficulties associated with immature lungs. Burroughs Wellcome is also recognized as the leading developer of anti-viral drugs. ■

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NORD Participates in Health Reform

DURING THE SUMMER NORD participated in many special events related to the health care reform effort. The wide variety of reform proposals ranged from a Canadian style single payer system to personal medical savings accounts, but none were enacted by the feuding Congress.

NORD did not endorse any specific proposal over other competing legislation, but instead endorsed the "concept" of most proposals mandating universal health care, no pre-existing condition exclusions, and "community rating" that does not force

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