

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. calendar	VP Calendar re: June 1996 [partial] (1 page)	05/29/1996	b(6)
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FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [3]

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

CHIEFS OF STAFF BREAKFAST

June 4, 1996

MATERIALS

- I. The President's Block Schedule, June - July 1996
- II. The Vice-President's Block Schedule, June - August 1996
- III. Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules, June - October 1996
- IV. State-by-State Library
- V. Clinton Administration Accomplishments, May 1996
- VI. Memorandum on Hot Issues, June 3, 1996
- VIII. Talking Points
 - Veterans' Programs
 - Blue Ribbon Schools
 - Curfews
 - Cherishing our Children

Administration Successes in Small Business

- This year marks the 33rd Small Business Week Celebration, first started under President Kennedy
- Congratulations to the National and State Small Business winners and Advocate winners
- Signed the **Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996.**
- Proposed in the administration's FY 1997 budget three tax incentives targeted to small business:
 - **Estate tax relief**
 - **Increasing the small business expensing allowance**
 - **Increasing the health insurance deduction**
- Providing economic security for small business employees
 - **Pension simplification**
 - **Worker training tax credit**
- Three years ago, President Clinton proposed four goals for SBA:
 - **Access to capital:** SBA has doubled the number of loans to small businesses over the past three years. In addition, more private capital has entered the Small Business Investment Company program in the last eighteen months than in the last 15 years combined.
 - **Regulatory reform and paperwork reduction:** SBA has cut the number of pages of regulations in half and simplified those that remain. SBA has worked closely with EPA, OSHA, IRS, and other federal agencies to reduce the regulatory and paperwork burden on small businesses.
 - **Reinvent the SBA:** The agency has reduced the number of federal employees by 35 percent while doubling its number of loans.
 - **Serving as "eyes and ears" for President:** The 1995 White House Conference on Small Business of one year ago was a great success. Already, the number of Conference recommendations -- in whole or in part -- that have contributed to administration policy changes exceeds that from any previous conference.
- **Cabinet status:** For the first time ever, the Administrator of the SBA is a member of the President's cabinet.

The Clinton Administration and Small Business: Partners for Growth

The American economy – and small business – is on the move.

Since January 1993, the economy has created more than 8.4 million new jobs, almost all in the private sector. In the four years preceding the Clinton Administration, economic growth averaged just over one percent a year. Since the fourth quarter of 1992, real annual GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent. The average annual rate of business failures since January 1993 is 11 percent, down from 19 percent during the previous four years. In addition, over 800,000 new small firms reported initial employment in 1994, an all-time record.

Recent statistics demonstrate that small business is critical to the health of our nation's economy. Small businesses employ 54 percent of the private work force in the United States, and are responsible for a full 50 percent of the gross domestic product. Small business incorporations and income continue to rise, while small business failures and bankruptcies are falling.

Deficit Reduction. President Clinton is continuing his strong leadership on deficit reduction, which has helped small business by contributing to lower interest rates and encouraging greater private investment.

- President Clinton inherited a \$290 billion deficit in FY 1992, the highest dollar level in history, and cut it in half to \$144 billion (CBO's most recent FY 1996 projection).
- Today, the federal deficit is nearly the lowest of any major economy in the world as a percentage share of the economy.

Tax Relief. The Clinton FY 1997 budget includes measures for stimulating small business growth, including estate tax relief for small businesses, an expanded expensing allowance for small businesses and increased health insurance deductions for the self-employed.

- Estate Tax Relief. To address the liquidity problems that may arise upon the death of a small business owner, the budget increases the amount of property eligible for a favorable four percent interest rate on deferred estate tax from \$1.0 million to \$2.5 million.
- Small Business Expensing. The budget increases the amount of tangible depreciable property that small businesses can expense each year from \$17,500 to \$25,000.
 - Three years ago, President Clinton expanded the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. This year alone, about one million small businesses are likely to benefit from that expansion.
- Increased Health Insurance Deduction. The budget increases the deduction for health insurance for the self-employed from 30 percent to 50 percent, making the most essential of services more accessible.

Economic Security for Small Business Employees. Through his pension simplification and worker training proposals targeted at small businesses, President Clinton has made economic security for small business employees a major priority.

- Pension Simplification. Today, only 24 percent of workers in small businesses have employer-provided pensions, while 76 percent of workers in large businesses do. President Clinton's budget includes a new retirement savings plan, the National Employee Savings Trust (NEST), that could expand pension coverage and simplify pension administration for small businesses.

- This proposal would virtually eliminate the paperwork burden for many small businesses offering pension plans. By combining the most attractive features of the IRA and the 401(k) plan, this plan minimizes administrative and compliance costs, and eliminates the need for employer involvement with the government. As many as 15 million workers who do not have employer sponsored retirement plans could become eligible for the new plan.
- Worker Training Tax Credit. President Clinton proposed extending Section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code to allow employees to exclude up to \$5,250 in employer-paid tuition from their taxable income. The President's proposal also includes a 10 percent tax credit for small businesses that provide educational training to employees, allowing U.S. small businesses to sharpen their competitive edge.

Regulatory Flexibility. President Clinton recently signed the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, perhaps the most significant piece of small business legislation of the past decade. One of the key components of this Act is that it allows small businesses to challenge federal regulations in court.

Reducing Regulations and Paperwork for Small Businesses. Regulatory reform and paperwork reduction stood high on the list of recommendations of the delegates to the 1995 White House Conference on Small Business. Vice President Gore's National Performance Review is addressing precisely these concerns. In the spirit of reinventing government, SBA, OSHA, EPA and IRS are all vigorously undertaking regulatory reform to aid small businesses.

- Reducing and Simplifying Regulations. The SBA has completed a page-by-page and line-by-line review of all agency regulations. The SBA eliminated more than half the pages of its section of the *Code of Federal Regulations*. The regulations that remain are clearer, more understandable, and easier to use.
- Measuring Performance. OSHA will measure inspector performance by results, not by the number of inspections carried out or penalties imposed.
- New Interim Enforcement Policy. If a small business owner seeks EPA assistance, the agency will waive 100 percent of any fine (punitive or economic), no matter what the violation or its duration, as long as: the business has made a good faith effort to comply, the violation does not cause serious harm to public health and the environment or involve repeat violations or criminal conduct, and the business corrects the violation within six months of discovery.
- Easier Tax Filing. Together, the IRS and other federal agencies are conducting a system-wide program to simplify, unify, and streamline both federal and state tax reporting and filing. The IRS and Treasury Department are also working to eliminate outdated tax rules, simplify procedures, and reduce the compliance burden on small businesses.
- Travel and Entertainment Deduction. The IRS helped to simplify record-keeping for small business owners by raising the amount of expenses for which a receipt is needed to claim a deduction for travel and entertainment from \$25 to \$75.

A "Reinvented" Small Business Administration. The SBA continues to be a vital partner in the nation's small business success story. The SBA offers financial assistance, education and training, and disaster assistance to small businesses across the nation. Even after reducing its staff nationally by 35 percent since 1992, the SBA continues to do more with less.

- 7(a) Loan Program. Through the SBA's cornerstone 7(a) Guaranteed Business Loan Program, the SBA worked in partnership with approximately 7,000 private sector lending institutions to provide 55,590 loans amounting to \$8.26 billion to small business owners in FY 1995. This is an astounding 129 percent increase in the number of loans compared to FY 1992.

The 7(a) loan program touches a diverse array of small businesses with its resources. In FY 1995, the SBA approved 13,397 loans amounting to \$1.44 billion to women-owned businesses (a 230 percent increase in the number of loans compared to FY 1992); 10,378 loans amounting to \$1.6 billion to minority-owned businesses (a loan increase of 181 percent compared to FY 1992); and 406 loans amounting to \$58.8 million to Native-American-owned businesses (a loan increase of 296 percent compared to FY 1992). Even with this high level of activity and growth, the SBA's 7(a) portfolio is extremely healthy. The portfolio's loss rate stands at a mere 1.3 percent, a rate comparable with that of the most conservative private sector lending institutions.

- LowDoc. The SBA LowDoc program features an easy, one page SBA loan guarantee application with a quick turnaround for loans of up to \$100,000. Because of this program, many more small companies can gain access to capital quickly and efficiently.
- 504 Certified Development Company Program. The 504 Loan Program provides long-term, fixed rate financing through certified development companies (CDCs) for small businesses allowing them to acquire real estate, machinery, and equipment for expansion of their business or modernizing their facilities. In FY 1995, through the 287 CDCs located nationwide, the SBA approved 4,509 loans totalling nearly \$1.6 billion for small businesses, a 115 percent increase compared to FY 1992 in the number of loans.
- Small Business Investment Company Program. The Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) Program provides equity and venture capital to small businesses through 277 licensed SBICs. In FY 1995 these companies provided \$1.28 billion in financing to small businesses, 185 percent more capital than provided during FY 1992. In fact, over the past two years, more private capital has entered the SBIC program than in the preceding fifteen years combined. The program is continuing its robust growth. The newest SBIC licensees have private capital averaging \$15.5 million each, 546 percent more capital than the companies licensed in FY 1992. Apple, Intel, and Federal Express are three examples of successful companies that received critical SBIC assistance when they were starting out.
- Education, Training and Technology. In FY 1995, almost one million small businesses received management consulting and technical assistance from SBA's affiliated programs. These programs include 13,000 retired executives in the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) program and roughly 950 Small Business Development centers nationwide. In FY 1995, SBA opened a record 20 new Women's Business Demonstration Sites to assist women entrepreneurs. SBA also led the effort to create the U.S. Business Advisor, a "one-stop" electronic source for all of the federal government's business, economic and regulatory information.

The White House Conference on Small Business. Comprised of some 2,000 delegates, the June 1995 White House Conference made 60 policy recommendations to Congress and the President. The Clinton Administration is enthusiastically responding to the vast majority of the Conference recommendations. Already, the number of 1995 Conference recommendations – in whole or in part – that have contributed to Administration policy changes exceeds that from any previous conference. Thus, only one year after the June 1995 Conference, the Clinton Administration can lay claim to the most successful White House Conference on Small Business ever.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND AMERICANS ARE MEETING
MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF CHERISHING OUR CHILDREN**
May 31, 1996

An outstanding record of accomplishment for our children. President Clinton is committed to protecting our children, improving their quality of health, expanding educational opportunities, ensuring economic opportunities for their parents, and strengthening parents' capacity to nurture healthy families.

CHERISHING OUR CHILDREN:

- * **WIC.** The Clinton Administration is committed to fully funding the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), reaching 7.5 million participants by the end of FY 1997. This program works: Every dollar invested in the pre-natal portion of WIC has been proven to save up to \$4.25 in preventive health-care costs.
- * **Immunizations.** President Clinton established a Childhood Immunization Initiative to ensure vaccinations and healthy futures for all children. In 1995, the immunization rate for two-year old children reached 75%, an historic high.
- * **Removing barriers to adoption.** The Administration is working to encourage adoption, including adoption of children with special needs, and to reduce the amount of time children spend in foster care. President Clinton also strongly supports the adoption tax credit in the Adoption Promotion Stability Act of 1996. During this Administration, there has been a 60 percent increase in the number of children with special needs adopted with federal assistance.
- * **Protecting Medicaid for women and children.** President Clinton is committed, as he demonstrated in his balanced budget, to protecting Medicaid, which covers two-thirds of pregnant women and children.
- * **Child care.** Every budget submitted by President Clinton has included increases to improve and expand child care services. In addition, the Administration has launched a National Child Care Information Center for policy makers and the public, and highlighted solutions for including children with disabilities in child care through technical assistance to states.
- * **Ensuring responsibility, enforcing child support.** Through tougher enforcement, a record \$11 billion in child support was collected in 1995, a nearly 40 percent increase over 1992. President Clinton has issued an Executive Order to help track down federal workers who fail to pay child support.
- * **The Earned Income Tax Credit.** President Clinton's balanced budget continues the expansion of tax relief for millions of working families and their children.
- * **Giving parents the tools they need, protecting children from TV violence.** President Clinton gave parents greater control over what their children watch on television by requiring the installation of anti-violence screening chips ("V-Chips") in all new televisions. In addition, the President announced a breakthrough agreement with the media and entertainment industry to develop a television ratings system to enable parents to protect their children from violence and adult content.
- * **Helping to stop teen tobacco use.** President Clinton has proposed targeted measures to cut off children's access to tobacco products and reduce their appeal to children.
- * **Combating teen pregnancy.** The President has worked with community, business and religious leaders to form a national campaign to reduce teen pregnancy.

KEEPING OUR CHILDREN SAFE:

- * **Combatting youth drug use.** The number one priority of President Clinton's 1996 National Drug Control strategy is to motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse. The first ever White House Conference on Youth, Drug Use and Violence in March 1996 launched a national media literacy and drug deglamorization campaign aimed at youth.
- * **Supporting community-based curfews.** President Clinton believes that curfews, when they

are backed by a community of support and are a part of a larger plan to help fight juvenile crime, can play an important role in keeping our children safe.

* **Keeping our communities safe.** The President's 1994 Crime Bill is putting 100,000 new police on the streets in our neighborhoods, while his Anti-gang and Youth Violence Control Act of 1996 will strengthen laws that will help stop the rise of youth violence and drug use, including expanded use of drug and gun courts.

MAKING OUR CHILDREN GET THE EDUCATION THEY NEED:

* **A major expansion of Head Start.** President Clinton has made a commitment to fund one million Head Start opportunities for preschool children by 2002. Since taking office, President Clinton has increased funding for Head Start by almost \$800 million to serve tens of thousands of additional children.

* **Keeping our schools safe.** President Clinton believes that we should be exposing our children to good teaching and learning, not violence and crime, and that schools should be able to focus on education, not crime prevention. President Clinton **expanded the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act**, so that 97 percent of the school districts in America can use those funds to keep violence and drugs away from students and our schools. President Clinton also signed the Gun Free Schools Act that demands "**zero tolerance**" -- if you bring a gun to school, you don't come back for a year. Finally, President Clinton has encouraged schools to adopt **school uniform policies**, which promote discipline and respect. The Administration has developed a guide for schools to assist them in establishing these policies, which will be distributed to 16,000 school districts.

* **A balanced budget that supports what works.** President Clinton's budget increases funding for education and training programs that work, such as Pell Grants, Safe & Drug Free Schools, Charter Schools, School to Work, and Goals 2000. His balanced budget calls for a 24 percent increase in major education and training programs for 1997 over 1993 levels.

* **Investing in education.** Through Goals 2000, President Clinton supported the development of standards of excellence for students while encouraging grass-roots local reforms to improve our schools. In addition, President Clinton gave schools greater flexibility to use federal aid and develop effective teaching innovations to help economically disadvantaged students achieve their full potential.

* **Preparing our schools for the 21st century.** President Clinton has proposed a \$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the technology literacy skills needed for the 21st century. Additionally, President Clinton has been joined by the nation's education leaders, parents and business groups in the creation of a new voluntary teacher corps -- 21st Century Teachers -- to help all teachers learn how to use new technology to improve teaching and learning in every school, classroom and home in America. Over 100,000 teachers already familiar with the new technology will train more than 500,000 teachers nationwide.

OPENING THE DOORS TO HIGHER EDUCATION:

* **More affordable loans.** President Clinton reformed the student loan program, making college more affordable this year for more than 5 million students and saving taxpayers billions of dollars.

* **Preserving National Service.** The President's AmeriCorps program enabled 45,000 volunteers to earn money for college by serving their communities and their country.

* **Innovative initiatives.** President Clinton has proposed a number of other new initiatives to provide greater access to higher education for more of America's youth:

 \$1000 Honors Scholarships for the top five percent of graduates from every high school

 Expansion of work study to reach 1 million students by the year 2000

 A \$10,000 tuition tax deduction to help middle-class families afford college.

**Justice Department Report on Curfews:
A Strong Part of a Community's Efforts to Keep our Children Safe
May 30, 1996**

Today, President Clinton addresses the Women's International Convention of the Church of God in Christ in New Orleans. He will discuss the challenges of how each of us can work together to help mend America's social fabric, highlighting the success of a New Orleans curfew program as part of that larger community effort and announcing the release of a Justice Department report on curfews.

A key part of a community effort to keep our children safe. President Clinton believes that curfews, when they are backed by a community of support and are a part of a larger plan to help fight juvenile crime, can play an important role in keeping our children safe.

Meeting our challenges by working together. Comprehensive curfew enforcement programs often bring together the law enforcement community and juvenile and family court judges with representatives from the social services and the education, recreation, religious and medical communities. When communities work together, juvenile delinquency and victimization can be decreased.

A nationwide effort. Of the 146 of the 200 largest cities in America have curfew laws.* While there have been legal challenges to many of these statutes, many cities, Dallas in particular, have been successful in addressing the constitutional requirements of strict scrutiny.

Core characteristics. Most successful curfew programs have a number of common traits, beginning with a dependence on the surrounding community. Important elements include:

- * Laws enacted in the context of a comprehensive community-based program designed to protect both the community and its children from victimization.
- * Dedicated curfew centers for juveniles who have been picked up by police.
- * Curfew centers staffed with professionals, religious leaders, community volunteers working with law enforcement.
- * Intervention programs in the form of referrals to other agencies, and plans for dealing with repeat offenders.
- * Recreation and jobs programs, as well as antidrug and antigang programs.
- * Hotlines for follow-up services and crisis intervention.

Local solutions, local successes. The Justice Department report highlights the impact of these programs in selected jurisdictions.

- * The New Orleans curfew center is staffed by both police officers and ministers from a local group called All Congregations Together. The combination of a curfew, a summer jobs program and the revitalization of recreation programs resulted in a 27 percent reduction in juvenile crime during curfew hours in 1994, compared with the previous year.
- * The Dallas program allows for fines for both parents and children. Juvenile arrests during curfew hours decreased 14.6 percent.
- * North Little Rock, provides sports activities and academic tutoring. Juvenile violent crime arrests during curfew hours decreased 12 percent.
- * Denver's curfew program works in partnership with 234 different community programs, and the law enforcement community believes it has contributed significantly to the 11 percent drop in serious crime during each of the first two years of the program.

* All statistics are from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Report on Curfews.

**Meeting the Challenge of Educating Our Children:
President Clinton and 21st Century Teachers**

May 29, 1996

"Our challenge is to provide Americans with the educational opportunities we'll all need to for this new century. In our schools, every classroom in America must be connected to the information superhighway with computers and good software and well-trained teachers."

-- President Clinton, State of the Union Address, January 23, 1996

Teaching the old basics, learning the new basics. In remarks today to more than 250 of the nation's Blue Ribbon schools, President Clinton will emphasize the value of teaching the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic, while stressing the need for teachers to learn, share and teach the new technologies that are shaping the world around us. These awards honor schools and the communities that sustain them.

TODAY, PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES A NEW VOLUNTEER INITIATIVE: "21st CENTURY TEACHERS": Today, the President will announce that the nation's education leaders are joining him in the creation of a new voluntary corps -- **21st Century Teachers** -- to help all teachers learn to how to use new technology to improve teaching and learning in every school, classroom, and home in America.

- * **An Integral Part of President Clinton's Technology Literacy Challenge.** The President has challenged the private sector, states and localities, schools and communities and the Congress to transform teaching and learning in America's schools through new information-age technologies so that every child can become technologically literate.
- * **A National Partnership to Train Teachers.** Today, following several months of planning and work with the White House, the nation's leading parent, teacher, and school board organizations are stepping forward together to meet a vital component of the President's challenge: Assuring that all teachers will be trained to use the new educational technologies. This national volunteer partnership has made a commitment to the President to reach the following goals:
 - * 100,000 teachers, already familiar with the new technology, will be signed up on the Internet this summer (similar to California Net Day sign-ups) to lead a kick-off event as school begins this fall to introduce their colleagues to the potential of education technology.
 - * The 21st Century Teachers will train more than 500,000 other teachers beginning in October and continuing throughout the school year in using computers, educational software, and the Internet.

- * Parents, school boards, business groups, colleges and universities have volunteered to provide new resources and support to help technologically literate teachers help other teachers use new and more powerful learning tools to help all students learn the new basic skills essential for the 21st century.

A CHALLENGE TO BUSINESS LEADERS: In recent meetings with the President, business leaders have been unanimous in recognizing the importance of training teachers to teach new technologies. **In acknowledging the commitment made by the education community today, President Clinton will call on the business community to join in this national partnership and provide essential support, expertise, information, and resources for 21st Century Teachers to succeed.**

SUPPORTING AMERICA'S TECHNOLOGY LITERACY CHALLENGE: President Clinton urges Congress to join in meeting our national challenge to make all students technologically literate by the 21st century. The President urges bipartisan support for the \$2 billion, 5-year Technology Literacy Challenge Fund -- funded in the President's balanced budget -- which will leverage funds to encourage states to develop strategies with the private sector and local communities to ensure that all American schools make effective use of technology. The fund would play a vital role in providing states and local communities with the focus, the incentives, and the resources needed to help teachers get the training they need.

The President and Veterans' Programs:

Talking Points

May 22, 1996

- Over the last three years, the President has built a strong record on veterans' programs, which includes:
 - improving and restructuring VA's health care system;
 - shortening processing time and cutting pending caseloads at the Veterans Benefit Administration;
 - raising the share of new federal jobs going to veterans; and
 - establishing the Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses;
- In its 1997 budget resolution, the Senate Budget Committee claims it has more funding for the VA over the next 6 years than the President.
- But, the President's balanced budget provides much more for discretionary spending over the next 6 years than the Republican budget resolutions.
 - The President proposes to cut discretionary spending by \$234 billion.
 - Republicans propose to cut discretionary spending much more -- \$295 billion in the Senate resolution, \$309 billion in the House resolution.
- Thus, the President's budget has much more money with which to fund domestic priorities than the Republican budget resolutions.
 - And, as he has shown in making the tough year-to-year decisions, the President will continue to view veterans programs as a key priority.

- If you want to know how Republicans will treat these programs, you should look at how they've treated them when it came time to make real, binding decisions.

-- For 1996:

- The President proposed \$19.2 billion for the VA.
- The Republican Congress provided only \$18.3 billion in the 1996 omnibus appropriations bill -- cutting the President's request by \$900 million.
 - These cuts will prevent the VA from building new hospitals in California or Florida or making necessary improvements in VA health care facilities, and they will impede VA's efforts to improve the processing of benefits claims.
 - Only public outrage prevented Republicans from passing some of their more extreme proposals -- e.g., eliminating compensation for certain mentally incompetent service-disabled veterans.

-- The Republican reconciliation bill that the President vetoed last year:

- Would have raised Medicare premiums on 8.8 million veterans on Medicare -- a third of all veterans -- by at least \$850 over 7 years, compared to the President's budget that kept premiums at 25 percent of program costs.
- Would have turned Medicare into second-class health care with \$270 billion in cuts and damaging structural changes (e.g., Medical Savings Accounts and "balanced billing.")
- Would have doubled the copayment that veterans must pay for prescription drugs for non-service connected conditions.
- Could have denied 150,000 veterans Medicaid coverage in 2002, most of whom could not afford private insurance and would be ineligible for VA medical care.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

"To honor our veterans...gratitude and ceremonies are not enough. We must protect the benefits you have earned, address fully the dangers imposed by modern warfare, and preserve what you fought for: the American Dream at home and our leadership around the world."

President Bill Clinton
March 6, 1995

President Clinton has fought to protect the benefits that veterans have earned in service to this nation and to address the new needs and challenges created by a changing world. The Clinton Administration has also worked to make the Department of Veterans Affairs more efficient and responsive by proposing and implementing changes at the VA that will improve services and save money, many of these changes have long been advocated by veterans. The Administration has also aggressively responded to veterans of the Persian Gulf War suffering from undiagnosed illnesses, to the challenges created as the military downsized after the Cold War and to the needs of homeless veterans.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

- **Improved and Restructured VA Health Care System:** The Clinton Administration implemented significant management restructuring of the VA medical system, creating integrated service networks and consolidating duplicative medical and administrative services to ensure that scarce resources are focused on patient care. The Administration also proposed "gainsharing" to allow the VA medical facilities to retain a portion of the money VA collects from third parties. These changes will allow the VA to improve the quality of care to veterans.
- **Protecting Veterans Benefits:** The Clinton Administration ensured full cost of living adjustment on benefits going to disabled veterans and military retirees; fought to fully fund benefit programs; expanded eligibility for disability compensation for Vietnam veterans exposed to Agent Orange; successfully opposed Republican proposals to eliminate compensation for certain mentally incompetent veterans; and proposed increased funding for the National Cemetery System to ensure that veterans and their families are buried with dignity.
- **Persian Gulf War Veterans' Illness:** President Clinton established the Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illness aimed at finding the causes of these illnesses and improving the care available to Persian Gulf veterans. As part of the Gulf War illness effort, the Administration expanded funding for research and medical care at the Departments of Defense, Veterans Affairs, and Health and Human Services.
- **Firm Commitment to Veterans in Federal Hiring:** Despite overall hiring declines across the federal government in the last three years, the percentage of jobs going to

veterans has increased. Among new, full-time Federal hires, the proportion of veterans increased from 23.6% in 1992 to 33.3% in 1994. The federal government continues to lead the nation in the percentage of veterans and disabled veterans in its workforce.

- **Training and Assistance:** The Clinton Administration helped over 1.5 million veterans into jobs through the Department of Labor's veterans employment service. Nearly 500,000 separating service members and their spouses received job search training under the Department's Transition Assistance Program. The veterans' unemployment rate has been cut by almost a third during the first three years of the Clinton Administration (7.2% in January 1993 to 4.9% in January 1996).
- **Faster Benefits Delivery:** The Administration improved processing time and reduced pending caseload for compensation and pension claims at the Veterans Benefits Administration. In FY 97, the Veterans Benefits Administration will process original compensation claims 33 days faster than in FY 96 and the pending caseload will be reduced from 348,000 at the end of FY 96 to 277,000 cases at the end of FY 97 -- a 20% reduction. The President's FY 97 budget included funding for 50 positions for the Board of Veterans' Appeals to improve timeliness in processing appeals.
- **Targeted, Supportive Assistance to Homeless Veterans:** President Clinton fought for increased funding to assist communities in developing local, coordinated solutions to break the cycle of homelessness. The Administration more than doubled VA funding of homeless programs in three years to the current level of \$76 million. As part of a new Homeless Providers Grant Program, VA awarded more than \$11.8 million to 59 public and private nonprofit groups to develop new programs to assist homeless veterans. The Administration's Interagency Council on the Homeless established a Homeless Veterans Task Force to improve services and programs for homeless veterans across agencies.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

President Clinton will continue to fight to protect the benefits veterans have earned and to help veterans respond to new needs and challenges:

- Work for passage of reinventing government initiatives that will improve services to veterans, simplify complex eligibility rules and save money through streamlining.
- Continue restructuring of VA's health care system.
- Continue to improve veterans' benefits delivery system to give veterans increased access and more efficient service.
- Continue to work with Presidential Advisory Committee to find causes and care for Persian Gulf Veterans with undiagnosed illnesses.

- Continue unprecedented outreach to veterans and their service organizations.

June 1996

Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 Day & Evening Off Live Radio Address Tapings
2	3 Meeting w/ Lech Walesa Hold 4 Hours Afternoon Coffee 2 DINNERS, Off Complex	4 Commencement Address (travel) 2 Dinners, Off Complex [AC, MT (D), NJ & NM Primaries]	5 House Democratic Caucuses Congressional Meeting VP Lunch Briefing For Satellite (30 min) Photo-Ops (45 min) Dinner @ WH	6 Event, DC Satellite Afternoon Coffee WH Reception Hold Evening	7 Day & Evening Off	8 Live Radio Address Evening Off
9 POLITICAL TRAVEL	10 POLITICAL TRAVEL	11 POLITICAL TRAVEL	12 Down Until 1pm EU Summit, DC (2 1/2 hrs) Afternoon Coffee Departure Photo Hold Evening	13 Irish State Visit	14 Remarks to Ethnic Leadership VP Lunch Photos w/ Dem. House Candidates Hold (5:30 pm - 7:00 pm) 2 DINNERS, Off Complex	15 Day & Evening Off Live Radio Address
16 Father's Day Day & Evening Off	17 Coffee WH Lunch Tea w/ Aristide Dinner, Off Complex Dinner, Off Complex	18 Coffee Speech, DC President Clerides of Cyprus (30 min) Lunch, Off Complex Press Picnic	19 Morning Coffee Peace Corps Ceremony, Rose Garden Press Picnic Rain Date Dinner, Off Complex Hold Evening	20 Coffee Event, DC Torch Arrival @ WH / Congressional Event	21 Hold For Olympic Event (a.m.) Tape Radio Address POLITICAL TRAVEL (3 cities) RON TBD	22 TRAVEL WH Reception RON WH
23 Day & Evening Off	24 OFFICIAL / POLITICAL TRAVEL	25 Day & Evening Off	26 Down Until 12pm VP Lunch Afternoon Coffee Briefing For G7 Depart For G7 (p.m.)	27 G-7 Economic Summit, Lyon, France	28 G-7 Economic Summit, Lyon, France	29 G-7 Economic Summit, Lyon, France RON Paris
30 Depart Paris For DC RON DC						

May

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July 1996

Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 Day & Evening Off	2 Travel	3 Down Until 12pm Speech, DC Hold Evening	4 Independence Day Day & Evening Off	5 Day & Evening Off	6 Day & Evening Off
7 Day & Evening Off	8 Coffee Meeting w/ the President of Poland 2 Dinners, Off Complex	9 Hold Evening	10 WH Dinner	11 WH Dinner	12 Evening Off	13 Day & Evening Off Live Radio Address
14 Day & Evening Off	15 Day & Evening Off	16 Coffee Hold Evening	17 WH Reception Evening Off	18 WH Ceremony For Boys & Girls Nation Hold Evening	19 Travel Evening Off RON DC	20 Day & Evening Off Live Radio Address
21 Day & Evening Off	22 WH Reception	23 Hold Evening	24 Evening Off	25 POLITICAL TRAVEL	26 POLITICAL TRAVEL Opening Ceremonies, Atlanta	27 POLITICAL TRAVEL U.S. Olympics in Atlanta
28 Day & Evening Off	29 Day & Evening Off	30 U.S. Olympics in Atlanta	31 Hold Evening			

June						
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State by State Library

This new database would allow all users to have instant access to the most current information we have by State. Who went where, who met with who, what interviews they did, and what issues they need to know before they send their principal to a particular location.

I. Travel:

- by Principal
- by Date
- by Location

II. Background:

- Legislative Directory
- Intergovernmental Directory
- Media Directory

II. Issues:

- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues Compilation
- Cabinet Affairs Accomplishments Compilation
- Hot Issues by Agency
- Accomplishments by Agency

Users will be able to either view or create a printout of the following information.

Examples

All travel in the month of *May*

All travel on *May 10, 1996*

All travel in the month of *May* to *Illinois*

All travel on *May 10, 1996* To *Illinois*

Best of Hot *Illinois* Issues

Best of *Illinois* Accomplishments

All meetings *Representative Durbin* has had with Cabinet Members

All meetings *Mayor Daley* has had with Cabinet Members

List of the Congressional Delegation from *Illinois*

List of the Intergovernmental Delegation for *Illinois*

List of the TV and Radio affiliates in *Illinois*

All interviews Cabinet Members did on *WMAQ Chicago*

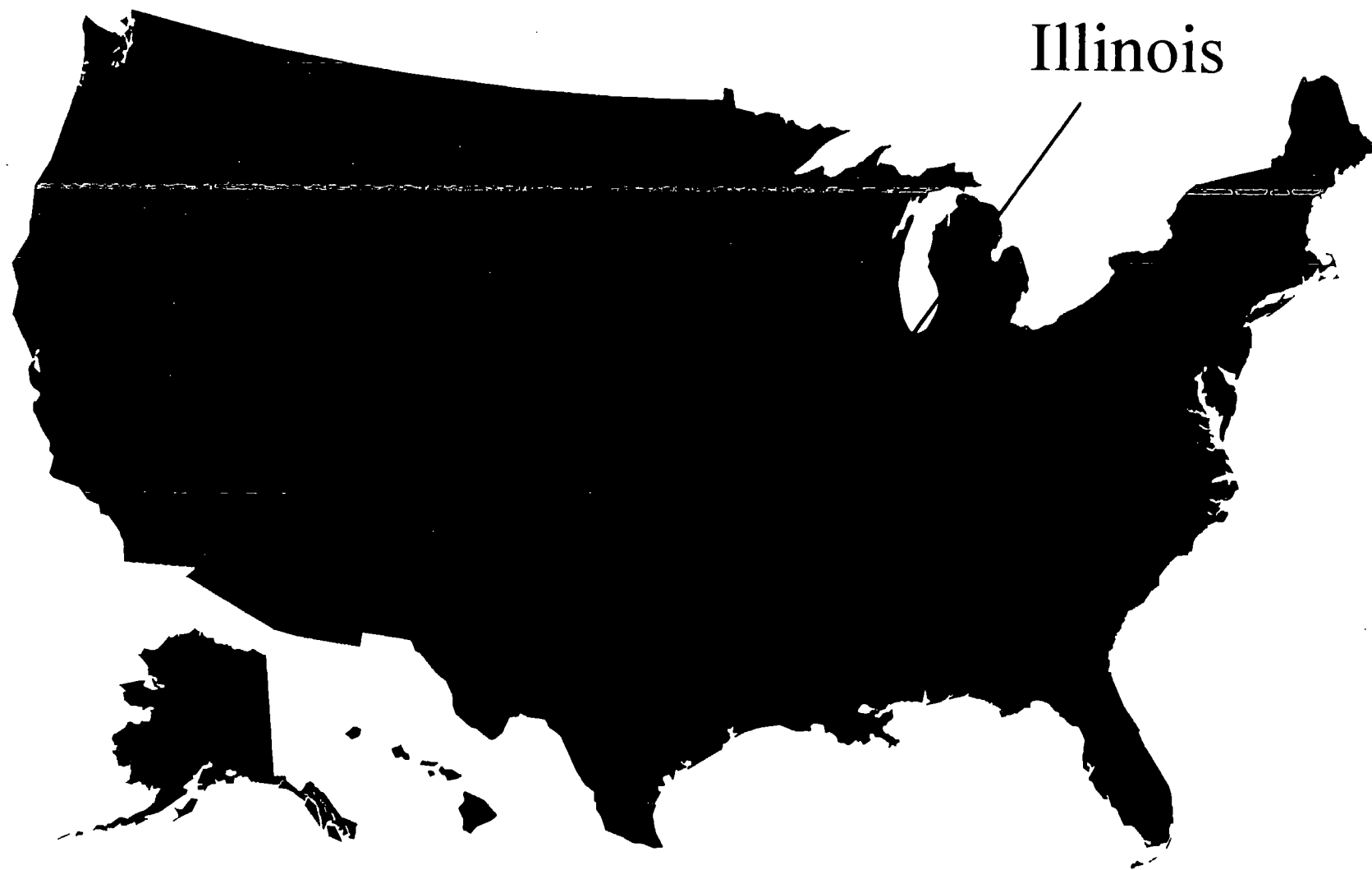
Education's Hot Issues for *Illinois*

Education's Accomplishments in *Illinois*

STATE-BY-STATE LIBRARY

	White House	Cabinet Agencies	Chief Information Managers
Cabinet Travel Schedule	• view/print travel by specific day • view/print travel by location • view/print travel by Cabinet member	• input schedules • view/print travel by specific day • view/print travel by location • view/print travel by Cabinet member	Individual Agencies
Legislative Directory	• maintain database • view/print list of delegations • view/print report of all meetings • by Cabinet member • by Congressperson	• log meetings with members • view/print list of delegations • view/print report of all meetings • by Cabinet member • by Congressperson	Legislative Affairs (WH)
Intergovernmental Directory	• maintain database • view/print list of delegations • view/print report of all meetings • by Cabinet member • by Elected Official	• log meetings with local officials • view/print list of delegations • view/print list of all meetings • by Cabinet member • by Elected Official	Intergovernmental Affairs (WH)
Media Directory	• maintain database • view/print list of affiliates (TV/Radio) • view/print report of all interviews • by Cabinet member • by affiliate	• log interviews • view/print list of affiliates (TV/Radio) • view/print report of all interviews • by Cabinet member • by affiliate	Media Affairs (WH)
Hot Issues Compilation	• post reports • view/print reports	• view/print reports	Cabinet Affairs (WH)
Accomplishments Compilation	• post reports • view/print reports	• view/print reports	Cabinet Affairs (WH)
Agency Hot Issues	• view/print reports of each agency	• post reports • view/print other agency reports	Individual Agencies
Agency Accomplishments	• view/print reports of each agency	• post reports • view/print other agency reports	Individual Agencies

State by State Library



Illinois

Events

Hot Issues

Accomplishments

Legislative
Directory

Media
Directory

Intergovernmental
Directory

Illinois - Travel - By Location

View By
Date

View By
Principal

Bloomington

05/13/95 Glickman, Daniel

Illinois State University Commencement

Carbondale

04/20/95 David McAteer, J.

Mine Safety and Health Administration Eve

11/28/95 Burke, Regan

Carterville Elementary School Visit

Champaign

09/12/95 Long Thompson, Jill

USDA South Central Regional Meeting

Chicago

01/25/95 Brown, Jesse

Harold University College Event

03/06/95 Kenneth W. Kizer, Dr.

American College of Health Care Executives

Illinois - Media Markets

Chicago

- | | | | |
|---|------|-----|--|
| 1 | WLS | ABC | BC: 10/93 |
| 2 | WMAQ | NBC | BC: 10/93, 10/93 |
| 3 | WBBM | CBS | BC: 2/93, 10/93 VP: 4/93 |
| 4 | WGN | IND | BC: 2/93, VP: 12/94 Reno: 1/94, 12/94 |
| 5 | WFLD | FOX | BC: 2/93, 10/93 VP: 12/94 Reno: 1/94, 2/94 |
| 6 | CLTN | IND | VP: 3/93, HRC: 3/94, Reno: 12/93 |
| 7 | WSNS | TEL | BC: 2/93, 10/93 VP: 8/93, 1/94 HRC 3/93 |
| 7 | WGBO | UNI | BC: 10/93 |

Illinois - Agency Hot Issues - By Agency

View By
Issue

Department of Agriculture

Department of Commerce

Department of Defense

Department of Education

Department of Energy

Department of Housing And Urban Development

Department of Interior

Department of Justice

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001a. calendar	VP Calendar re: June 1996 [partial] (1 page)	05/29/1996	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [3]

2014-0046-S

rc1432

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

June 1996
VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 RON Carthage TN 200 Nashville, Tennessee
2 Nashville, Tennessee	3 Des Moines Iowa CG day Jackson DNC dinner Iowa / Jackson, MS	4 Hospitality conf NYC 12-1:30 MIT prep 1 hour NM,MT,NJ,AL Prim,Wlsp.el. Vol atty mtg DNC 9:00 am New York Day trip	5 Departure photos <i>601a</i> Leland Init / School lunch Lunch w/ POTUS MIT prep 1 hour	6 Conf Call KS ELC Satellite Enviro breakfast Enviro Day reception 6pm MIT Prep afternoon 2 1/2 hr Wilhelm ceremony 5pm Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM	7 Coord Camp reception DC MIT Commencement 10:00 Boston	8
9 Coord Camp training call 4p Note: 7 - 17 Baseball Olympic Team Selection Camp - Milling...	10 POTUS travels	11 15 min briefing KG Bob Watson departure time tbd Down until 2:00 pm McLarty meeting REGO meeting Regulatory meeting (KG)	12 Emerging Infec. Disease event Fatherhood Roundtable MMO meeting Olympic Sub task force (T) POTUS EU summit Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM	13 30 min press time Ireland lunch State Dept Ireland State Visit Note: 7 - 17 Baseball Olymp...	14 Lunch w/ POTUS Race for Cure reception 6:30 Saunders departure ceremony Trip calls / Con call KS WH Ethnic leader recep	15 Race for the Cure 7:30 am Note: 7 - 17 Baseball Olymp...
16 Father's Day Ted Koppel this week (T) Note: 7 - 17 Baseball Olympic Team Selection Camp - Milling...	17 Philadelphia DNC dinner Philadelphia	18 Ajioto reception Philippine VP Estrada mt -20 Pres. Clerides Cyprus visit Press Picnic Specialty family press - mags	19 DNC Coffee afternoon Fam. Conf. TN Press coffee Hol. Museum swearing in 9:00 Lunch w/ POTUS Olympic Task force mtg (T) Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM	20 8:00 pm arrival of Torch Congressional picnic - T DNC -Dear- lunch in DC Enviro breakfast Family Conf prep & press McLarty meeting	21 8:10 am torch departs Emily's List QEOB Family Conf prep & press WH ethnic leader reception	22 Nashville, Tennessee
23 Family Conf press Family Conference V Sesno show-CNN TN 11:00am Nashville, Tennessee	24 Family Conference V Morning shows & Live 5 pm Return to DC evening	25 Reed Promotion ceremony	26 AIDS Meeting 90 min Lunch w/ POTUS NSA meeting - Lat Est Lit REGO meeting Shaheen funder early pm	27 Note:StateDemChrs-30th Olympic torch Carthage 3:54 POTUS G-7 Lyon, France E... Carthage,Tennessee	28 DCCC dinner New Jersey Palone/Torricelli env event NJ Reed Lunch Providence RI/NJ	29 POTUS G-7 Lyon, France E... Independence Day Recess
30 POTUS returns to DC Independence Day Recess						

May

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. calendar	VP Calendar re: July 1996 [partial] (1 page)	05/29/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

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2014-0046-S

rc1432

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July 1996

VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

June						
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001c. calendar	VP Calendar re: August 1996 [partial] (1 page)	05/29/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHIEFS OF STAFF BREAKFAST

June 18, 1996

AGENDA

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I. | Welcome | Kitty Higgins |
| II. | Affirmative Action | Janet Murguia |
| III | 1997 Budget/Appropriations | Lawrence Haas |
| IV. | Church Burnings | Flo McAfee
Kathy Wallman |

Pres msg. w/Lott

- 6/28 - 5/8 clean

- Adjourn Aug 2 - Sept. 4

- Adjourn for session Oct. 4

House - Interior / VA HUD Approps. -

Senate - Fed Reserve / DOD Auth. -

3 stage reconciliation.

① welfare/medicaid -

② medicare -

③ tax cut. -

- Bal Budget

- K-K

- church fires

- mini-grant

- Clean minimum wage

- Campaign finance reform (McLean-Ferguson)

①

② Committed to amount of discretionary funds.

③ enforced by caps on discretionary spending

④ expand investments in high-priority areas - educ/environmental ~~science~~ tech training

Church Bombings - rebuilders, prevention, prosecution. -

Bruce Katz HHS

DOJ

HUD

Treasurers - Sylvia Matthews. -

Mtg w/governors -

- enforcement efforts - how states can get access to data base we're building.
- private resources. -

National Council of Churches -

- Thurs. hold news conf. in NY w/Ford Foundation - \$4 M. goal
- coordinating w/interior for human

CHIEFS OF STAFF BREAKFAST

June 18, 1996

MATERIALS

- I. Affirmative Action Briefing Memorandum, *June 17, 1996*
- II. Remarks by the President at the Dedication of Mt. Zion AME Church, *June 12, 1996*
- III. Response of the Senate Whitewater Committee Minority to Leaks from the Majority's Draft Report, *June 15, 1996*
- IV. Remarks by the President at Princeton University Commencement, *June 4, 1996*
- V. The President's Block Schedule, *June-August 1996*
- VI. The Vice-President's Block Schedule, *June-August 1996*
- VII. Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules, *June-October 1996*
- VIII. White House briefing for Women Political Appointees Invitation
- IX. Talking Points
 - What "Clinton-Crunch"?
 - The Economy Under President Clinton: The Best Since...
 - What a Difference 4 Years Makes
 - 9.7 Million New Jobs
 - Cutting Taxes
 - The Facts on Cutting the Size of Government and Balancing the Budget
 - The Facts on Spending Under President Clinton
 - America's Economy is Back on Top -- #1 in the World
 - Opening Markets to Expand Exports and Create High-Wage Jobs
 - The Facts on Republican Policies & Working Families
 - America's Hope Scholarships

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 17, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR: AGENCY CHIEFS OF STAFF
GENERAL COUNSELS
SENIOR PROCUREMENT OFFICIALS

FROM: ALEXIS HERMAN *for*
KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*
STEVE KELMAN *SK*

SUBJECT: Affirmative Action Briefing

The White House is sponsoring an important briefing to update you on President Clinton's commitment to affirmative action programs that comply with the Supreme Court's decision in Adarand and that are fair, effective and balanced. President Clinton believes there is still a need for affirmative action that is done right and that we need to mend it, not end it. He is also interested in promoting more opportunities for small and small-disadvantaged businesses to compete for Federal contracts. The briefing will take place on Monday, June 24, from 2-3:30 p.m., in Room 450, of the Old Executive Building.

Deval Patrick, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights; Steven Kelman, Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy; and other senior level officials involved with the implementing the Administration's policies on affirmative action will be participating. Attached is a draft copy of the agenda for the briefing.

Because of the importance of this briefing, we encourage you to make every effort to attend. Each agency will be asked to submit a brief plan detailing their agency's efforts to carry out the President's policies in this area.

Please fax the name, title, and birthday of the person(s) representing your agency by C.O.B., Friday, June 21, 1995. Responses should be sent to Richard Hayes, Office of Public Liaison, 456-6218. Any questions can also be directed to Richard at 456-5180.

Agenda
Affirmative Action Briefing
Monday, June 24, 1996
2 - 3:30 PM
Room 450, OEOB

2:00 - 2:10 p.m.	Kitty Higgins <i>Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary</i>	Welcome and Overview
2:10 - 2:20 p.m.	Harold Ickes <i>Deputy Chief of Staff</i>	President's Commitment to Affirmative Action
2:20 - 2:45 p.m.	Deval Patrick <i>Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights</i>	Justice Department's Proposal for Reforming Federal Procurement
2:45 - 3:00 p.m.	Steve Kelman <i>Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget</i>	Pilot Program for Expanding Opportunities for Small Business Service Contractors
3:00 - 3:15 p.m.	Diane Litman <i>Manager, Information Resources Division, U.S. Department of Transportation</i>	Best Practices in Affirmative Action Procurement
3:15 - 3:30 p.m.	Alexis Herman <i>Assistant to the President and Director of Public Liaison</i>	Where Do We Go From Here?

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Greeleyville, South Carolina)

For Immediate Release

June 12, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE DEDICATION OF MT. ZION AME CHURCH

Mt. Zion AME Church
Greeleyville, South Carolina

9:40 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much Bishop and Reverend Mackey. Let me begin by thanking you all for being here and making us all feel so welcome. And before I -- and thank you for that -- (laughter) -- before I go into my remarks, I want to present the Reverend Mackey a little placque I brought that is dedicated to the congregation of this church, Mt. Zion AME. It says, "We must come together as one America to rebuild our churches, restore hope and show the forces of hatred they cannot win." I hope you will put this up in your church, Reverend Mackey, and remember this day always. I'm honored to be here with you. (Applause.)

You know, first of all, let me say I'm honored to be here with so many distinguished Americans. I thank Senator Hollings, and Congressman Clyburn for coming down here with me today. I thank Congressman Inglis for being here. And our good friend, John Conyers, from Michigan, is either here or on his way here. Congressman Conyers, I thank him. I want to thank all the dignitaries who have come to join us -- Reverend Jesse Jackson for coming back home to South Carolina, and thank you for being here. And I want to thank Reverend Joseph Lowry, the very first person who wrote me to say that our national government needed to do more about these church burnings. Thank you, Reverend Lowry, for doing that. And I thank my old friend, Bishop James, for coming back here; and Reverend Joan Campbell, Mayor Riley, Mayor Koble, Mayor Kellahan, and others who are here.

And, of course, I want to thank the Mayor of Greeleyville, who met me at the airport and rode in with me and talked to me about this little community and its challenges and its promise. I thank the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury for coming down with me here today to demonstrate just how important we think it is to get to the bottom of these church burnings, and all of us are going to be working together on that. I thank my good friend, Millard Fuller, from Habitat for Humanity, for being here; and Randall Osborne, the

SCLC administrator. Reverend Mack Jones, the NCCC; Reverend Ed Johnson; R.A. Leonard (ph.); Reverend Patricia Lohman (ph.).

And I'd like to make a special recognition and ask him to raise his hand, the Reverend Larry Hill, of the Matthews Murkland Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, North Carolina, which burned just last week. Reverend Hill, would you raise your hand? Where are you, sir? Here he is. Let's give him a hand. Good to see you again, sir. Thank you. (Applause.)

First of all, I think it's important to note that we're celebrating a little something today. When the Pastor came here, he told me this church had 42 members, and now it has 200 members. (Applause.) This church is like Shadrach, Meshac and Aded'nego. They can burn the building down, but they couldn't burn the faith out. And so we celebrate the triumph of the faith of the members of this church. We celebrate those who have walked from the fire unharmed, girded by God's faith.

We see in the rebuilding of this church that the false idols of hatred and division did not win. The church that burned here, just down the road, was built a long time ago. And when I was driving down that little country road to look at that site, I told Reverend Mackey it was like going down memory lane for me. There's a little road like that off a little highway in southwest Arkansas where my great grandparents are buried in a country churchyard next to a church that is about exactly the same size that little church was. And I went down there just a few years ago to kind of revisit my past, and I felt like I was doing it all over again today.

Then when we came out here and I saw where this church is, I thought, you know, in just a few weeks this will be one of the few churches in America where everybody can have a fresh ear of corn on the way in or out of church -- (laughter)
-- sort of strengthen their bodies as well as their faith as they go along.

You think about what happened 90 years ago when the other church was built, people might have expected things like a church bombing. That was time of Jim Crow, and there were evening lynchings in the South. It was a time of abject poverty, worse than anything we call poverty today. It was, 90 years ago, an expression of faith and courage for people to get together and build a church.

But it was the church that saved the people until the Civil Rights revolution came along. And it is, therefore, I think, doubly troubling to people -- some of whom are over here on this platform today who spent their entire lives working for equal opportunity among our people, working for an end to the hatred that divided us for too long -- to see our native South engulfed in a rash of church burnings over the last year and a half. We have to say to all of you who have been afflicted by this, we know that we're not going back to those dark days, but we are now reminded that our job is not done. Dr. King once said, "What self-centered men have torn down, other centered men can build up." (Applause.)

The men and women of Mt. Zion have shown us the meaning of these words by refusing

to be defeated and by building up this new church. Others have come together with you. The Pastor told me he got contributions from all over the world to help to rebuild this church. In just a few days we'll have a joyful noise coming out of this church. But today, just as you have come together, I want to ask the people of America to come together. I want to ask every citizen as we stand on this hallowed ground together, to help to rebuild our churches, to restore hope, to show the forces of hatred they cannot win.

I want to ask every citizen in America to say we are not going back, we are not slipping back to those dark days. Every time you hear somebody use race or religion as an instrument of division and hatred, speak up against it. Every time you hear somebody do that. (Applause.) If you have any inclination, any evidence of anything you have seen or heard that somebody else might be planning to do something like this, tell the local authorities and let's stop this before it gets started. If you know anything about any of the unsolved cases, come help us solve them. This is wrong.

The American people are the most religious church-going people of any great democracy. We cannot let someone come into our democratic home, the home of our faith, and start torching our houses of worship. It doesn't matter whether it's this Christian church or the mosque that was burned in South Carolina. People have a right to worship God any way they please. That's what the First Amendment of the Constitution is about. We cannot ever let this happen in our country again. (Applause.)

Long before President Lincoln said it, the Lord spoke to us in the Scripture and said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." It was always true. What a price we paid down here when we forgot it. What a benefit we have gained down here when we let it go. We cannot go back to those days.

But if you look all over the world you see how easy it is for people slowly, step by step, to fall into the patterns of blaming other people who are different from them for the difficulties of the moment. Now we know as we see these fires of racial and ethnic hatred sweeping the world, as we see Africans from different tribes slaughter each other, as we see the ethnic hatred that consumed Bosnia, as we see it place after place all over the globe, we know how easy it is for the heart of human beings to be hardened against one another just because of superficial differences.

I pledge to you I will do everything I can to prosecute those responsible for the rash of church burnings -- (applause) -- to prevent future incidents, to help communities to rebuild. (Applause.) But Americans must lead the way, for this is first and foremost an affair of the heart. And our heart must be purged of any temptation to go back to the kinds of divisions that cost us so dearly, especially here in the southern part of our country.

For months, more than 200 federal agents have been working on these church burnings. There are now 33 active cases. We've closed 10 cases already through investigations, arrests and prosecutions. Let me say, again, how profoundly grateful I am for the work done by the

Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury and all those people who work with them. We will continue to probe these crimes. We will continue to use our top law enforcement officers. We will continue to see that these investigations meet a strict code of professional and personal conduct. I expect to get a report on this every week until the job is done. And I want you to help us finish the job. (Applause.)

I also want to say that we must keep this out of politics. This is about America. This is about what it means to be American. I want to say a special word of thanks to a Republican Congressman from Illinois, Henry Hyde; and a Democratic Congressman from Michigan John Conyers, who have together sponsored legislation that will make it easier for us to punish those who burn houses of worship. And I hope Congress will pass the legislation very, very quickly. (Applause.)

We also must work together to rebuild all these churches. We will work with Congress to give HUD the resources they need to guarantee loans by private lending institutions. And I want to applaud the business and community leaders who provide money and folks to assist in rebuilding these churches all across our country.

Already these burnings have sparked an outpouring of concern. The Alabama association of Habitat for Humanity is recruiting volunteers to rebuild several of the churches in Alabama. Today, Habitat for Humanity International has made a commitment to help all the communities that have lost churches in these arson attacks to rebuild. And I want to thank the founder of Habitat, Millard Fuller, who's here, for what his commitment is today. Thank you, sir. Thank you. (Applause.)

I applaud the National Council of Churches -- and I thank Reverend Campbell for being here -- for their financial commitment to rebuilding. I thank Nations Bank for stepping up to the challenge and issuing a \$500,000 reward for the arrest of those responsible for church burnings. (Applause.)

But in the end, let me say again, we must recognize that this is everybody's problem. Every citizen, every minister and religious leader in this country should be speaking out against this violence. Every house of worship in America must be a sacred place -- not just Christian churches for those of us who are Christian, but our synagogues and our mosques. Any place where people gather to worship according to the dictates of their conscience should be protected from violence.

Reverend Billy Graham wanted to be here today and sent me these words for all of us to reflect on. He said, the problem between various ethnic groups is worldwide; it is a problem of the heart. It seems that much of the world is affected by this terrible disease, which should be called by its right name -- sin. (Applause.)

So I ask you today, my fellow Americans, to celebrate the triumph of the rebuilding of this church, to express gratitude for the fact that the huge vast majority of our people of all races

deplore what has been done and reverse the right of every American to worship God in his or her own way. But I ask you to reaffirm our responsibility to keep working, working together, not to ever let America fall back into those patterns of hatred and division, which can so easily consume any civilized people.

We have to sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has brought us, full of the hope that the present has brought us. Let's face the rising sun of this new day begun. But let us remember we have to march on until victory is won. (Applause.)

Thank you, and God bless you all. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

9:54 A.M. EDT .

RESPONSE OF THE SENATE WHITEWATER COMMITTEE MINORITY TO LEAKS FROM THE MAJORITY'S DRAFT REPORT

June 15, 1996

In the face of widespread and well-coordinated leaks of the Majority report in advance of the agreed upon date for filing, the Minority provides this response:

The central question that faced the Special Committee is: Did William Jefferson Clinton misuse the powers of the Presidency? The answer is a clear and unequivocal "no."

A secondary question is whether, prior to his election as President, Mr. Clinton used his official position in the State of Arkansas improperly to provide favored treatment to business associates or others. After an exhaustive review of various allegations extending back to the 1970s in some instances, the Committee examined in excruciating detail a number of matters in Arkansas ranging from the handling of water and sewer legislation to state regulation of the sale of alcoholic beverages. Again, the clear conclusion is that then-Governor Clinton did not abuse his office.

Having failed to tarnish the President, the Majority turned its attention to Mrs. Clinton's private law practice in Arkansas more than ten years ago. The Majority launched a massive hunt for any arcane tidbit with which to contradict any statement made by Mrs. Clinton during the last four years. Again, no credible evidence has been put forward to show that Mrs. Clinton engaged in any improper, much less illegal, conduct.

The public deserves an objective report that separates the Whitewater facts from the Whitewater froth. Unfortunately, the extension of these hearings directly into the presidential campaign season has provoked a high degree of partisanship which has undermined the objectivity of this investigation. Partisanship has colored the Majority's decisions in conducting the inquiry and in reaching conclusions that clearly are intended for political impact. It now is evident that none of the Majority's reasons for extending the hearings into the summer -- the White House e-mail, the testimony of

David Hale, and the issues involving the Perry County Bank -- have held merit or borne fruit. When a parallel situation presented itself as the Iran-Contra hearings threatened to spill over into the political season, Democrats concurred in bringing the hearings to a prompt close. That was the right decision and one that future Senate committees should follow as a more worthy precedent than the Whitewater example.

The Majority's pattern throughout these hearings has been to construct conclusions first and then to discard the facts as they become inconvenient. One after another, the partisan conspiracy theories about Whitewater -- from the alleged shredding of documents at the Rose Law Firm, to the so-called "mystery phone call," to the "all-important" White House e-mails -- have turned into dry holes.

Lacking any credible case against the President, the Majority also has emphasized process issues, forcing confrontations to make the White House appear uncooperative, and now engaging in a blatantly political game of "tag" by tarring several witnesses with unsupportable suggestions of perjury in a bid to grab media attention. The political grandstanding of these "perjury referrals" is a tactic also used after the 1994 hearings. Maggie Williams, for instance -- a favorite target of the Majority -- has passed two lie detector tests (one by the Independent Counsel's Office), and recent fingerprint evidence corroborates her testimony. The fingerprint evidence also lends added weight to Mrs. Clinton's account of events, and undermines Majority claims that the billing records were removed from Vincent Foster's office on the night of his death.

More than finding no abuse of office by Bill Clinton, the evidence gathered by the Committee shows the exemplary fashion in which he handled these matters, and the public is entitled to the full picture. Three examples from the Committee's exhaustive review of Governor Clinton's twelve-year tenure as governor of Arkansas are representative of the Committee's findings in this area. In 1983 Marlin Jackson, the Arkansas State Banking Commissioner, informed Governor Clinton of bank regulatory problems at the Bank of Kingston, a small bank in northern Arkansas that James McDougal purchased after leaving a senior post in Governor Clinton's first administration. Jackson testified that he mentioned the Bank of Kingston problem as a "litmus test" to see if the young governor would seek to influence Jackson and obtain favorable treatment for a political supporter.

Clinton passed Jackson's test: Jackson testified that Governor Clinton told him:

You do whatever you need to do to be a good, no, to be a great Bank Commissioner and don't worry about the political consequences. It doesn't matter who is involved. I'll take the political heat. You just do whatever you need to do to be a great Bank Commissioner.

Four years later, in another situation involving James McDougal, Governor Clinton showed the same good judgment and respect for the independence of state regulatory officials. McDougal requested a meeting with Governor Clinton and State Health Department officials to present a grievance about unfair treatment by state sanitarians inspecting sewage disposal systems at one the Madison Guaranty real estate developments. McDougal behaved badly at the meeting, attacking the Health Department officials and accusing them of misconduct. Governor Clinton supported the state officials at the meeting. He reprimanded McDougal for his conduct in front of Health Department officials. Most important, after the meeting, Governor Clinton pulled aside Tom Butler, the Deputy Director of the State Health Department, and told him to "do what you have to do, and you will not hear another word from me." Once again, Governor Clinton made it perfectly clear to a state regulator that James McDougal should not receive any special treatment.

One final example of Governor Clinton's actions in Arkansas is worth noting. In about 1984 Dan Lasater, a strong political supporter of Governor Clinton who had helped Clinton regain the Governor's office in 1982 after an upset loss in 1980, requested a meeting to complain to the Governor that his investment firm was not getting its fair share of the state bond business. Governor Clinton met with Lasater, listened to his complaint, then told him that he should make his case to the appropriate state officials. Although it would have been easy for him to do so, Governor Clinton did not tell Lasater that he would intervene in the matter. Lasater left the meeting "disappointed" that he had not obtained the result he had hoped to obtain. Again, Governor Clinton did not intervene on behalf of a political supporter.

These three examples lead a fair-minded reader of the Committee's report to the same conclusion that will follow from a review of the entire, lengthy report: Governor Clinton did not misuse his office, as Governor of Arkansas, or as President.

These three examples also underscore another important point. Governor Clinton, of course, was an elected public official when these events took place. As an elected official he was answerable to his constituents, and it was his responsibility to listen to their complaints. All elected public officials, at the state, local, and even the national level, must do this -- it is part of the job. To do this job properly, however, a public official must exercise good judgment, so as to be responsive to constituents without going too far and interfering with the actions of career government officials who also are discharging their responsibilities. Governor Clinton's actions some ten years ago in Arkansas, as illustrated, met the test then of proper conduct by an elected official, and they meet that test now.

This has been the longest-running congressional investigation of any sitting president, far longer than Watergate or Iran-Contra -- which involved actual abuse of government power. The facts gathered by the Committee are more than enough to close this chapter. The public deserves to know, and now can take comfort in knowing, that this year-long investigation shows no misconduct of power by their president.

The game of leaking has been used by the Majority throughout this process for political purposes. The Minority report will not be leaked. It will be released according to the rules. In it, the subjects set forth in Senate Resolution 120 will be analyzed according to the testimony and documents presented. We look forward to the opportunity to present the facts to the American public in counterpoise to the overheated assertions by the Majority which have characterized its approach to this investigation.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Princeton, New Jersey)

For Immediate Release

June 4, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

12:00 Noon EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. President Shapiro, members of the faculty, alumni, to parents and friends of this graduating class, especially to the graduates of the Class of 1996 -- (applause.) Let me thank you co-Presidents, George Whitesides and Susan Suh, who came to say hello to me this morning; and compliment your valedictory address by Bryan Duff, and the Latin address by Charles Stowell. I actually took four years of Latin in high school. (Laughter.) And even without being prompted, I knew I was supposed to laugh when he was digging me about going to Yale. (Laughter.)

I want to also thank Princeton for honoring the high school teachers and the faculty members here for teaching, for today we celebrate the learning of the graduates and we should be honoring the teachers who made their learning possible. I thank you for that. (Applause.)

It's a great honor to be here in celebrating Princeton's 250 years. I understand that Presidents are only invited to speak here once every 50 years. President Truman and President Cleveland -- you've got to say one thing, for all the troubles the Democrats have had in the 20th century, we've had pretty good timing when it comes to Princeton over the last 100 years. (Laughter and applause.)

I want to thank President Shapiro for his distinguished service to higher education in our country. I thank Princeton for its long and noble service to our nation. I also am deeply indebted to Princeton for the contributions it has made to our administration and my presidency.

My Press Secretary, Mike McCurry, sat in these seats in 1976. I'm sure that Princeton had something to do with the fact that he not only thinks, but talks so fast. (Laughter.) The

Chair of our National Economic Council, Laura Tyson, was a Princeton Professor then, and Mike McCurry's thesis advisor. And you got back from me Professor Alan Blinder, who was a distinguished member of the Council of Economic Advisors and the Vice Chairman of the Federal Reserve, and a brilliant contributor to our efforts to improve the economy. I want to thank Alan Blinder here among his colleagues and these students for what he has done.

I thank Tony Lake and Bruce Reed and John Hilley and Peter Bass, all members of our staff who graduated from Princeton. Two Princeton graduates who are no longer living -- Vic Raiser and his son, Monty, were great friends of mine. Vic's wife, Molly, is here -- our protocol chief. And if it hadn't been for him I might not be here today, and I want to recognize their contributions to Princeton and Princeton's gifts to them.

I also want to say that one of my youngest staff members is a classmate here -- Jon Orszag. And when the ceremony is over I'd like to have you back at work, please. (Laughter.)

I would like to talk to the senior class today about not only the importance of your education, but the importance of everyone else's education to your future. At every pivotal moment in American history, Princeton, its leadership, its students have played a crucial role. Many of our Founding Fathers were among your first sons. A president of Princeton was the only university president to sign the Declaration of Independence. This hall was occupied by the British since 1776, liberated by Washington's army in 1777, and as the President said, sanctified forever to American history by the deliberations of the Continental Congress in 1783.

In 1896, the last time there was a Class of '96, when Princeton celebrated its 150th anniversary and, as has been said, Grover Cleveland was President, Professor Woodrow Wilson gave his very famous speech, "Princeton in the Nation's Service." I read that speech before I came here today. And I'd like to read just a brief quote from it: "Today we must stand as those who would count their force for the future. Those who made Princeton are dead. Those who shall keep it and better it still live. They are even ourselves." What he said about Princeton 100 years ago applied then to America and applies to America even more today.

At the time of that speech 100 years ago, America was living as it is living today, through a period of enormous change. The Industrial Age brought incredible new opportunities and great new challenges to our people. Princeton, through Wilson and his contemporaries, was at the center of efforts to master these powerful forces of change in a way that would enable all Americans to benefit from them and protect our time-honored values.

Less than three years after he left this campus, Woodrow Wilson became President of the United States. He followed Theodore Roosevelt as the leader of America's response to that time of change. We now know it as the Progressive Era.

Today, on the edge of a new century, all of you -- our Class of '96 -- are living through another time of great change, standing on the threshold of a new Progressive Era. Powerful forces are changing forever our jobs, our neighborhoods, the institutions which shape our lives. For many Americans, this is a time of enormous opportunity. But for others, it's a time of profound insecurity. They wonder whether their old skills and their enduring values will be

enough to keep up with the challenges of this new age.

In 1996, like 1896, we really do stand at the dawn of a profoundly new era. I have called it the Age of Possibility because of the revolution in information and technology and market capitalism sweeping the globe -- a world no longer divided by the Cold War. Just consider this: There's more computer power in a Ford Taurus every one of you can buy and drive to the supermarket than there was in Apollo 11 when Neil Armstrong took it to the moon. Nobody who wasn't a high-energy physicist had even heard of the World Wide Web when I became President. And now even my cat, Socks, has his own page. (Laughter.) By the time a child born today is old enough to read, over 100 million people will be on the Internet.

This Age of Possibility means that more Americans than ever before will be able to live out their dreams. Indeed, for all of you in the Class of '96, this Age of Possibility is actually an age of high probability, in large measure because of the excellent education you celebrate today.

But we know that not all Americans see the future that way. We know that about half of our people in this increasingly global economy are working harder and harder without making any more money; that about half of the people who lose their jobs today don't ever find another job doing as well as they were doing in their previous one.

We know that, therefore, our mission today must be to ensure that all of our people have the opportunity to live out their dreams in a nation that remains the world's strongest force for peace and freedom, for prosperity, for our commitment that we can respect our diversity and still find unity.

This is about more than money. Opportunity is what defines this country. For 220 years, the idea of opportunity for all and the freedom to seize it have literally been the defining elements of America. They were always ideals never perfectly realized, but always our history has been a steady march of striving to live up to them.

Having these ideals achievable, imaginable for all is an important part of maintaining our sense of democracy and our ability to forge an American community with such disparate elements of race and religion and ethnicity across so many borders that could so easily divide this country.

And so I say to you, creating opportunity for all, the opportunity that everyone has, that many of you are now exercising, dreaming about your future -- that is what you must do in order to make sure that this Age of Possibility is really that for all Americans.

When I took office, I was concerned about the uncertain steps our country was taking for that future. We'd let our deficit get out of hand, unemployment had exploded, job growth was the slowest since the Great Depression. The country seemed to be coming apart when we needed desperately to be coming together.

I wanted to chart a new course, rooted first in growth and opportunity -- first, to put our

economic house in order so that our businesses could prosper and create jobs; second, to tap the full potential of the new global economy; third, to invest in our people so that they would have the capacity to meet the demands of this new age and to improve their own lives.

This strategy is in place, and it is working. The deficit is half of what it was. The government is now the smallest it's been in 30 years. As a percentage of the federal work force, the federal government is the smallest it's been since 1933, before the beginning of the New Deal. We signed over 200 trade agreements. Our exports are at an all-time high. Fifteen million of our hardest-pressed people have gotten tax cuts. Most of the small businesses have as well.

We've invested in research and defense transformations. We've invested in new technologies. And we've invested in environmental protection and sustainable development. And I will say, parenthetically, the great challenge of your age will be to prove that we can bring prosperity and opportunity to people all across the globe without destroying the environment, which is the precondition of our successful existence. And all of you will have to meet that challenge, and I challenge you to do it. (Applause.)

Our economy, while most of the rest of the world was in recession, has produced 8.5 million new jobs, the lowest combined rates of inflation, unemployment and home mortgages in three decades, the lowest deficit as a percentage of our income of any advanced economy in the world, 3.7 million more American homeowners, and record numbers of new small businesses in each of the last three years.

We are doing well, but we must do better if we are going to make the promise of this new age real to all Americans. That means we have to grow faster. How fast can we grow? No one knows the exact answer to that. But if we look at the long-term, if we believe in our people and invest in them and their opportunities, and our people take responsibility, the sky is the limit.

We must look with the greatest skepticism toward those who promise easy and quick solutions. We know that the course that leads to long-term growth is in the minds and spirits and ideas and discipline and effort of people like those of you who graduate here today. We are on the right course; we must accelerate it, not veer from it.

We have to finish the job we started in 1993 and balance the budget -- not only because we want to free you and your children of the legacy of debt, but because that will keep interest rates down, increase savings, expand companies, start new small businesses, help more families buy homes and more parents send their children to college.

We know we have to continue to fight for fair and open trade because we proved now if other markets are as open to our products and services as we are to theirs, we'll do just fine. We know we have to do more to help all Americans deal with the economic changes of the present day in a more positive way by investing in the future and targeting tax cuts to help Americans deal with their own problems and build strong families.

We know we have to continue to invest in the things that a government needs to invest in, including research and development, and technology, and environmental protection. We know that since so many people will have to change jobs more often than in the past, we have to give families the security to know that if they change jobs they can still carry with them access to health care and pensions and education for a lifetime.

But finally and most importantly, if we really want Americans -- all Americans -- to participate in the future that is now at your fingertips, we have got to increase the quality and the level of education not just for the graduates of Princeton and Georgetown and Yale and the state universities of this country, but for all the American people. It is the only way to achieve that goal. (Applause.)

The very fact that we have been here or our forebears have for 250 years is testimony to the elemental truth that education has always been important to individual Americans. And for quite a long time, education has been quite important to our whole country. Fifty years ago when the Class of '46 was here, coming in after World War II the G.I. Bill helped to build a great American middle class and a great American economy. But today, more than ever before in the history of the United States, education is the fault line, the great Continental Divide between those who will prosper and those who will not in the new economy.

If you look at the census data, you can see what happens to hard-working people who have a high school diploma or who drop out of high school and try to keep up in the job market, but fall further and further behind. You can also see that if all Americans have access to education, it is no longer a fault line, it is a sturdy bridge that will lead us all together from the old economy to the new.

Now, we have to work to give every American that kind of opportunity. And we've worked hard to do it -- from increasing preschool opportunities, to improving the public school years, to increasing technology in our schools. And this spring the Vice President and I helped to kick off a Net Day in California where schools and businesses and civic leaders hooked up nearly 50 percent of the schools to the Internet in a single weekend. What I want to see is every schoolroom and every library in every school in America hooked up to the Internet by the end of the year 2000. We can do that. (Applause.)

And I am very proud that I was asked to announce today that a coalition of high-tech companies, parents, teachers and students are launching Net Day New Jersey this week to connect over a thousand schools in New Jersey to the Internet by this time next year. That will make a huge difference in making learning more democratic and information more accessible in this country. I thank them for that. Every single person in New Jersey who will be a part of that. (Applause.)

But we have to face the fact that that is not enough. We have to do more. Just consider the last hundred years. At the turn of the century, the progressives made it the law of the land for every child to be in school. Before then there was no such requirement. After World War II, we said 10 years are not enough, public schools should extend to 12 years. And then, as I said, the G.I. Bill and college loans threw open the doors of college to the sons and daughters of farmers and factory workers. And they have powered our economy ever since.

America knows that higher education is the key to the growth we need to lift our country. And today that is more true than ever. Just listen to these facts. Over half the new jobs created in the last three years have been managerial and professional jobs. The new jobs require higher-level skills. Fifteen years ago the typical worker with a college degree made 38 percent more than a worker with a high school diploma. Today, that figure is 73 percent more. Two years of college means a 20-percent increase in annual earnings. People who finish two years of college earn a quarter of a million dollars more than their high school counterparts over a lifetime.

Now, it is clear that America has the best higher education system in the world, and that it is a key to a successful future in the 21st century. It is also clear that because of cost and other factors, not all Americans have access to higher education.

I want to say today that I believe the clear facts of this time make it imperative that our goal must be nothing less than to make the 13th and 14th years of education as universal to all Americans as the first 12 are today. (Applause.)

We have put in place an unprecedented college opportunity strategy: Student loans can now be given directly to people who need them, with a provision to repay them based on the ability of the graduate to pay -- based on income. This is a dramatic change which is making loans more accessible to young people who did not have them before. Americorps, which by next year will have given over 65,000 young people the chance to earn their way through college by serving their country and their communities. More Pell Grants, scholarships for deserving students every year.

Now we want to go further; we want to expand work-study so that a million students can work their way through college by the year 2000. We want to let people use money from their Individual Retirement accounts to help pay for college. We want every honor student in the top five percent of every high school class in America to get a \$1,000 scholarship.

And we also want to do some other things that I believe we must do to make 14 years of education the standard for every American. First, I have asked Congress to pass a \$10,000 tax deduction to help families pay for the cost of all education after high school -- \$10,000 a year. (Applause.)

Today I announced one more element to complete our college strategy and make those two years of college as universal as four years of high school -- a way to do it, by giving families a tax credit targeted to achieve that goal and making clear that this opportunity requires responsibility to receive it.

We should say to Americans who want to go to college, we will give you a tax credit to pay the cost of tuition at the average community college for your first year, or you can apply the same amount to the first year in a four-year university or college. We will give you the exact same cut for the second year, but only if you earn it by getting a B average the first year. A tax deduction for families to help them pay for education after high school; a tax credit for

individuals to guarantee their first year of college and the second year if they earn it.

This is not just for those individuals, this is for America. Your America will be stronger if all Americans have at least two years of higher education. (Applause.)

Think of it: We're not only saying to children from very poor families who think they would never be able to go to college, people who may not have stellar academic records in high school, if you're willing to work hard and take a chance, you can at least go to your local community college and we'll pay for the first year. If you're in your 20s and you're already working, but you can't move ahead on a high school diploma, now you can go back to college. If you're a mother planning to go to work, but you're afraid you don't have the skills to get a good job, you can go to college. If you're 40 and you're worried that you need more education to support your family, now you can go part-time, you can go at night. By all means, go to college and we'll pay the tuition.

I know this will work. When I was the governor of my home state, we created academic challenge scholarships that helped people who had good grades and who had good behavior to go to college. But my proposal today builds mostly on the enormously successful HOPE Scholarships in Georgia, which guaranteed any student in the state of Georgia free college as long as they had a B average. This year those scholarships are helping 80,000 students in the state of Georgia alone -- including 70 percent of the freshmen class at the University of Georgia.

In recognition of Georgia's leadership, I have decided to call this proposal America's HOPE Scholarships. And I want to thank the Governor of Georgia, Zell Miller, who developed this idea. I also would like to recognize him -- he came up here with me today -- and thank him for the contribution that he is now going to make to all of America's future.

Governor Miller, where are you? Would you please stand up? Here he is. Thank you. (Applause.)

Let me say, as all of you know, money doesn't grow on trees in Washington, and we're not financing deficits anymore. I'm proud to say, as a matter of fact, for the last two years our budget has been in surplus, except for the interest necessary to pay the debt run up in the several years before I became President. So we are doing our best to pay for these programs. And this program will be paid for by budgeted savings in the balanced budget plan. We cannot go back to the days of something for nothing or pretend that in order to invest in education we have to sacrifice fiscal responsibility.

Now, this program will do three things. It will open the doors of college opportunity to every American, regardless of their ability to pay. Education at the typical community college will now be free. And the very few states that have tuition above the amount that we can afford to credit, I would challenge those states to close the gap. We're going to take care of most of the states. The rest of them should help us the last little way.

Second, it will offer free tuition and training to every adult willing to work for it.

Nobody now needs to be stuck in a dead-end job or in unemployment. And finally, this plan will work because it will go to people who, by definition, are willing to work for it. It's America's most basic bargain. We'll help create opportunity if you'll take responsibility. This is the basic bargain that has made us a great nation.

I know that here at the reunion weekend the Class of '46 has celebrated its 50th reunion. And I want to just mention them one more time. Many members of the Class of '46 fought in the second world war. And they came home and laid down their arms and took up the responsibility of the future with the help of the G.I. Bill. That's when our nation did its part simply by giving them the opportunity to make the most of their own lives. And in doing that, they made America's most golden years.

The ultimate lesson of the Class of 1946 will also apply to the Class of 1996 in the 21st century. Because of the education you have, if America does well, you will do very well. If America is a good country to live in you will be able to build a very good life.

So I ask you never to be satisfied with an age of probability for only the sons and daughters of Princeton. You could go your own way in a society that, after all, seems so often to be coming apart instead of coming together. You will, of course, have the ability to succeed in the global economy, even if you have to secede from those Americans trapped in the old economy. But you should not walk away from our common purpose.

Again I will say this is about far more than economics and money. It is about preserving the quality of our democracy, the integrity of every person standing as an equal citizen before the law, the ability of our country to prove that no matter how diverse we get, we can still come together in shared community values to make each of our lives and our family's lives stronger and richer and better. This is about more than money.

The older I get and the more I become aware that I have more yesterdays than tomorrows, the more I think that in our final hours, which all of us have to face, very rarely will we say, gosh, I wish I'd spent more time at the office, or if only I'd just made a little more money. But we will think about the dreams we lived out, the wonders we knew when we were most fully alive. This is about giving every single, solitary soul in this country the chance to be most fully alive. And if we do that, those of you who have this brilliant education, who have been gifted by God with great minds and strong bodies and hearts, you will do very well and you will be very happy.

In 1914, Woodrow Wilson wrote as President, "The future is clear and bright with the promise of the best things. We are all in the same boat. We shall advance and advance together with a new spirit." I wish you well, and I pray that you will advance, and advance together with a new spirit.

God bless you and God bless America. (Applause.)

END

12:31 P.M. EDT

June 1996

Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 Day & Evening Off Live Radio Address Tappings
2	3 Coffee Meeting w/ Lech Walesa Congressional Meeting Veteran's Roundtable 2 DINNERS, Off Complex	4 Commencement Address (travel) 2 Dinners, Off Complex [AL, MI (D), NJ & NM Primaries]	5 House Democratic Caucus Congressional Meeting VP Lunch Briefing For Satellite (30 min) Photo-Ops (45 min) Dinner @ WH	6 Satellite Event, DC Afternoon Coffee WH Reception Hold Evening	7 Day & Evening Off	8 Live Radio Address Call to PM Chretien Evening Off
9 POLITICAL TRAVEL	10 POLITICAL TRAVEL	11 POLITICAL TRAVEL	12 TRAVEL EU Summit, DC (2 1/2 hrs) Departure Photo Hold Evening	13 Irish State Visit Event Foreign Policy Meeting (30 min)	14 Remarks to Ethnic Leadership VP Lunch Photos w/ Dem. House Candidates Hold (5:30 pm - 7:00 pm) 2 DINNERS, Off Complex	15 Camp David
16 Camp David Father's Day	17 Coffee WH Lunch President Clerides of Cyprus (30 min) Tea w/ Former President Aristide 2 Dinners, Off Complex	18 Coffee Speech, DC Afternoon Coffee Congressional Meeting Press Picnic <i>Am 13th 3 2014</i>	19 Morning Coffee Satellite VP Lunch Peace Corps Ceremony, Rose Garden Forcing Policy Meeting Meeting w/ Governors <i>33rd Anniversary</i> <i>Chas Houston Cleveland</i>	20 Coffee Speech, DC Presidential Scholars Congressional Meeting (T) Torch Arrival @ WH / Congressional Event	21 Olympic Event (a.m.) Tape Radio Address POLITICAL TRAVEL <i>Chas Houston Cleveland</i>	22 POLITICAL TRAVEL WH Reception RON WH
23 Day & Evening Off	24 POLITICAL TRAVEL <i>Jan</i> <i>Family Conf.</i>	25 Down Until 12pm Interview Meeting w/ Baltic Presidents (30 min)	26 Depart For G7 (a.m.) <i>France</i>	27 G-7 Economic Summit, Lyon, France	28 G-7 Economic Summit, Lyon, France	29 G-7 Economic Summit, Lyon, France RON Paris
30 Depart Paris For DC RON DC						

May

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July

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July 1996

Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
	1 Day & Evening Off	2 POLITICAL TRAVEL	3 Down Until 12pm Speech, DC Hold Evening	4 Independence Day Hold For Travel	5 Day & Evening Off	6 Day & Evening Off																																																																																				
7 Day & Evening Off	8 Coffee Meeting w/ the President of Poland Working Visit w/ PM Netanyahu Dinner, Off Complex	9 Volunteer Event Hold For Message Event (1 1/2 hours) Videos (T) Hold Evening	10 Hold For Travel	11 Hold For Travel	12 Interview (T) Hold For Sporting Event (T) Tape Radio Address Departure Photos (30 min) Photo Op (10 min) WH Dinner	13 Hold For Tapings (3 hours) DNC White House Dinner																																																																																				
14 Day & Evening Off	15 Day Off "In Performance @ the White House"	16 Hold For Travel (T) Hold Evening	17 Interview (T) WH House Reception (afternoon) WH Reception, Off Complex	18 Morning Coffee WH Ceremony For Boys & Girls Nation Cabinet Meeting (T) Hold Evening	19 Travel RON WH	20 Day & Evening Off Live Radio Address																																																																																				
					Opening Ceremonies, Atlanta	U.S. Olympics in Atlanta																																																																																				
21 Day & Evening Off	22 POLITICAL TRAVEL	23 POLITICAL TRAVEL	24 Down Until 12pm Afternoon Coffee Drop By Mtg w/ Arab American Community Leadership WH Reception	25 Hold For Travel Hold Evening	26 WH Event Drop By Mtg w/ Reps. of Major Jewish Organizations Evening Off	27 Live Radio Address Evening Off																																																																																				
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28 Day & Evening Off	29 Hold For WH Event (3 hours)	30 Working Visit w/ Mubarak (T) 2 Dinners, Off Complex	31 Coffee Interview Hold For Sporting Event Hold Evening	June <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> August <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>			S	M	T	W	T	F	S	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. calendar	VP Calendar re: June 1996 [partial] (1 page)	06/17/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [3]

2014-0046-S

rc1432

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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June 1996
VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 RON Carthage TN 200 Nashville, Tennessee
2 Nashville, Tennessee	3 Des Moines Iowa CG day Jackson DNC dinner Iowa / Jackson, MS	4 Hospitality conf NYC 12-1:30 MIT prep 1 hour NM,MT,NJ,AL Prim,Wlsp.el. Vol atty mtg DNC 9:00 am New York Day trip	5 [too 2 a] Family conference roundtable Leland Init / School lunch Lunch w/ POTUS MIT prep 1 hour	6 Conf Call KS ELC Satellite Enviro Day reception 6pm MIT Prep afternoon 2 1/2 hr Wilhelm ceremony 5pm Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM	7 Coord Camp reception DC MIT Commencement 10:00 Boston	8
9 Coord Camp training call 4p Note: 7 - 17 Baseball Olympic Team Selection Camp - Millington, TN	10 POTUS travels	11 15 min briefing KG Bob Watson departure CBS interview REGO meeting Regulatory meeting (KG) Samuels departure greet	12 Emerging Infec. Disease event Fatherhood Roundtable McLarty mtg MMO meeting POTUS EU summit Hold Evening / 30mnRK/HM	13 30 min press time Ireland lunch State Dept Ireland State Visit	14 KS time - 30 m ANA Lunch w/ POTUS Race for Cure reception 6:30 Saunders departure ceremony WH Ethnic leader lunch	15 Race for the Cure 7:30 am
16 Father's Day	17 Blumenaur meeting Harman meeting Philadelphia DNC dinner Pres. Clerides Cyprus visit Philadelphia	18 Alioto reception Bi-partisan leadership mtg Bonior meeting DNC lunch Philippine VP Estrada mt -20 Specialty family press - mags UNITE (Textile) meeting	19 DNC Coffee FP meeting Hol. Museum // EPA awards Kettell departure Lunch w/ POTUS Olympic Press Peace Corps event Presidential Scholars	20 10:00 pm arrival of Torch Cisneros meeting Congressional picnic DNC -Dear- lunch in DC Family Conf 2 hr prep & press Hold 2 hours POTUS Sesno prep 30 min	21 8:10 am torch departs Emily's List OEOB Family Conf 2 hr prep & press McLarty mtg	22 Nashville, Tennessee
23 Family Conference V Press time Nashville, Tennessee	24 Family Conference V Press time	25 AAUW // College Dems AFGE DPM Vitorino Sec. Christopher	26 Highway dinner NSA meeting - Lat Est Lit REGO meeting Shaheen funder Trip calls	27 Olympic torch Carthage POTUS G-7 Lyon, France E. Carthage, Tennessee	28 DCCC dinner, New Jersey Palone/Toricelli event NJ Reed Lunch Providence RI/NJ	29 Net Day DC POTUS G-7 Lyon, France E. Independence Day Recess

30

Independence Day Recess

May

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July

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. calendar	VP Calendar re: July 1996 [partial] (1 page)	06/17/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [3]

2014-0046-S

rc1432

RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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002c. calendar	VP Calendar re: August 1996 [partial] (1 page)	06/17/1996	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [3]

2014-0046-S
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August 1996

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[0026]				Summer Olympics																																																																																						
4 Closing Ceremonies	5	6  WH Soc. Event Olympians (T)	7 WH Official Olympic photo	8	9	10 Smithsonian 150th Anni																																																																																				
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11	12 Paralympics Congress 12-16	13	14	15 Opening of Paralympics	16	17																																																																																				
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002d. calendar	VP Calendar re: September 1996 [partial] (1 page)	06/17/1996	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10456

FOLDER TITLE:

Chiefs of Staff Breakfasts, Briefings [3]

2014-0046-S

rc1432

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September 1996

VP BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 Hispanic Heritage month	2 Labor Day	3	4	5	6	7 NPR 3rd Anniversary
August / Labor Day Recess						
8	9	10 NH primary	11	12	13	14 Rosh Hashanah
August / Labor Day Recess			Gore-Mbeki DC (T)			
15 Rosh Hashanah	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23 Yom Kippur	24	25 Pres Debate	26	27	28 Sukkot
29 PRLDEF Dinner NYC Sukkot	30 (b)(6) UN Gen. Assembly					

August

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October

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You are invited to:

**A WHITE HOUSE
BRIEFING
FOR WOMEN POLITICAL
APPOINTEES**

ON THE FY97 BUDGET AND OTHER ISSUES

with

CAROL RASCO

Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

ALEXIS HERMAN

Assistant to the President and Director of Public Liaison

BETSY MYERS

Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director for Women's Initiatives and Outreach

AND

NANCY ANN MIN

Associate Director, Health/Personnel, OMB

**WHERE: THE WHITE HOUSE
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM 450
(enter at 7:45 A.M. on Pennsylvania Avenue)**

**WHEN: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1996
8:00 - 9:15 A.M.**

**RSVP: Fax your response to the
WHITE HOUSE WOMEN'S OFFICE
(202) 456-7311**

Space is limited. Please RSVP no later than Monday, June 17, 1996 at 12 noon.

WHAT "CLINTON CRUNCH" ???
The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton
June 13, 1996

CLINTON ECONOMY IS STRONGER THAN PREVIOUS REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS

- **Stronger Job Growth.** More than 9.7 million new jobs added in under 3 1/2 years -- a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920s. And nearly 8 times more private-sector jobs per month than during the previous Administration -- 226,000 jobs per month vs. 29,000.
- **Lower Combined Unemployment, Inflation, and Mortgage Rates.** The combined unemployment, inflation, and mortgage rate is at its lowest level in nearly 30 years.
- **Stronger Private-Sector Economic Growth.** Since President Clinton took office, the private sector has grown 3.2% annually -- far stronger than either of the previous two Administrations.
- **Stronger Exports.** Exports of American goods have grown by one-third -- up \$150 billion -- a better record than either of the previous two Administrations.
- **Higher Homeownership.** Homeownership is now at its highest level in 15 years.
- **Deficit Cut In Half.** CBO projects the deficit to be about \$130 billion this year -- more than cut in half within four years and smaller as a share of GDP than any major economy in the world. [CBO, 5/96 and OECD, 12/95]

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S POLICIES ARE HELPING TURN THE CORNER ON 20 YEARS OF WAGE STAGNATION

- **Increase In Average Hourly Earnings.** During the last three years, real average hourly earnings have increased slightly, after dropping 79 cents during the previous two Administrations. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (adjusted to December 1995 dollars using the CPI-U).]
- ***Business Week*, 3/11/96:** "Real hourly wages are rising, for the first time in 10 years."
- **Increase In Real Median Family Income.** After falling 4 percent during the previous Administration, real median family income is up since President Clinton took office. Indeed, it increased 2.3 percent in 1994 alone. [Source: Bureau of the Census, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994*.]
- **America Is Growing Together.** In 1994 -- the most recent year data are available -- every family income group, from the richest to the poorest, experienced a real increase in their incomes, for the first time since 1989. [Source: Bureau of the Census, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994*.]

EXPERTS AGREE THAT THE CLINTON ECONOMY IS STRONG

- ***Barron's*, 3/18/96:** "In short, Clinton's economic record is remarkable. ...Clinton also rightfully boasted that, 'our economy is the healthiest that it has been in thirty years.'"
- **Majority Leader Robert Dole, 2/20/96:** "It is also true, as some have said, that our economy is the strongest it's been in 30 years."
- ***Washington Post*, 5/4/96:** "Wages are rising at their fastest pace in five years, consumer confidence is soaring, and business and consumer spending has fueled an unexpectedly strong burst of economic growth."
- **David Wyss, DRI/McGraw-Hill, 6/10/96:** "If you look at the economy during the Clinton Administration, you have to say it's been a success. We have low inflation, full employment, and steady growth. This is really just about the best of all macroeconomic worlds."

THE ECONOMY UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON: THE BEST SINCE...

June 13, 1996

- ★ **Smallest Deficit As A Share Of The Economy Since 1979.** The deficit will be more than cut in half in four years and is now smaller as a share of the economy than at any time since 1979.

Lowest Combined Rate of Unemployment and Inflation Since 1968.

- ★ **Stronger Job Growth Than Any Republican Administration Since the 1920s.** More than 9.7 million new jobs added in just over 3 years -- that's a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the Roaring 1920s.
- ★ **Highest Share Of Jobs In Private Sector Since Truman.** Ninety-three percent of all new jobs have been created by the private sector -- that's higher than the average during any other Administration since Warren G. Harding was President 75 years ago.
- ★ **Lowest Inflation For An Administration Since Kennedy.** Inflation has averaged just 2.7 percent per year -- that's the lowest rate of inflation for any Administration since John F. Kennedy was President.

- ★ **Strongest Industrial Production Growth In 30 Years.** Industrial production has grown 3.8 percent annually -- that's faster than any other Administration since Lyndon B. Johnson was President.
- ★ **Strongest Business Investment Growth For An Administration Since Kennedy.** Business investment has grown 11.1 percent annually -- that's a faster rate of business investment growth than any other Administration since John F. Kennedy was President.

Lowest Mortgage Rates In 30 Years. Mortgage rates have averaged just 7.8 percent -- that's lower than any other Administration since Lyndon Johnson was President in the 1960s.

- ★ **Strongest Stock Market Growth Since World War II.** The stock market has increased 15.3 percent per year, in real terms -- that's a faster rate than during any other Administration since World War II.
- ★ **Highest Homeownership Rate In 15 Years.**
- ★ **Strongest Construction Job Growth Since Truman.** In just over 3 years, the economy has added 863,000 new construction jobs -- that's the fastest annual rate of construction job growth since Harry S Truman was President.

MAJORITY LEADER DOLE, BARRON'S. AND DRI/McGRAW-HILL AGREE: *THE ECONOMY IS THE HEALTHIEST IT'S BEEN IN 30 YEARS*

Majority Leader Robert Dole, 2/20/96: "It is also true, as some have said, that our economy is the strongest it's been in 30 years."

Barron's, 3/18/96: "Clinton also rightfully boasted that, 'our economy is the healthiest that it has been in thirty years.'"

DRI/McGraw-Hill, March 1996: "[T]he normal economic indicators suggest [the economy] is in its best shape in decades."

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES
The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton
June 13, 1996

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES:

Deficit Cut In Half

- **In 1992.** The deficit was \$290 billion -- the highest dollar level in history.
- **Today.** CBO projects the deficit to be about \$130 billion this year -- more than cut in half in 4 years and smaller as a share of GDP than any major economy in the world. [CBO, 5/96, Wash. Post 5/21/96, and OECD, 12/95]

Unemployment Is Down

- **In 1992.** The unemployment rate was above 7% during every month -- over 7.5% during 5 months.
- **Today.** The unemployment rate is at 5.6 percent -- and has been below 6 percent for 21 consecutive months. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Jobs Are Up

- **In 1992.** The private-sector was barely even creating jobs and had suffered from one of the worst 4-year periods of job growth in history.
- **Today.** The economy has created more than 9.7 million new jobs -- that's a faster annual rate than any Republican Administration since the 1920s. And nearly 8 times more private-sector jobs per month than during the previous Administration (226,000 per month vs. 29,000 per month). [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Private-Sector Growth Is Up

- **1981-1992.** The private sector of the economy grew 2.4 percent annually from 1981-1992.
- **Today.** The private sector of the economy has grown 3.2 percent annually -- a stronger record of private-sector growth than either the Bush or Reagan Administrations. [Source: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis]

EXPERTS SAY PRESIDENT CLINTON DESERVES CREDIT FOR A STRONGER ECONOMY

- **Fortune, 10/3/94:** "[President Clinton's] economic plan helped bring interest rates down, spurring the recovery."
- **Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve Board Chairman (1979-1987), in Audacity, Fall 1994:** "The deficit has come down, and I give the Clinton Administration and President Clinton himself a lot of credit for that. [He] did something about it, fast. And I think we are seeing some benefits."
- **Alan Greenspan, 2/20/96:** The deficit reduction in President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan was "an unquestioned factor in contributing to the improvement in economic activity that occurred thereafter."
- **Lehman Brothers, 1/10/94:** "Lower deficits, lower long-term rates and higher real growth was the overall promise. With the data now rolling in for December 1993, it seems clear that President Clinton delivered on all three counts..."

9.7 MILLION NEW JOBS
The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton
June 13, 1996

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES:

9.7 Million New Jobs

In 1992. Job growth was weak and had suffered from one of the worst 4-year periods in history -- worse than any Administration since President Hoover during the Great Depression.

Today. The economy has created more than 9.7 million new jobs -- a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920s. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

8 Times More Private-Sector Jobs Per Month

In 1992. Private-sector job growth was dismal -- the record on private-sector jobs during the four years of President Bush was worse than any Administration since President Hoover during the Great Depression.

Today. Nearly 8 times more private-sector jobs per month than during the previous Administration (226,000 per month vs. 29,000 per month). [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Unemployment Is Down

In 1992. The unemployment rate was above 7 percent during every month -- above 7.5 percent in 6 months. Four years ago this month, the unemployment rate was 7.6 percent (and rising). [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Today. The unemployment rate is at 5.6 percent -- that's two full percentage points below its 7.6 percent level four years ago this month and the 21st consecutive month below 6 percent.

High-Wage Jobs Are Up

In 1992. Just 6 percent of the new jobs created were in high-wage industries. And the economy lost 200,000 jobs in high-wage industries during the previous Administration. [Source: Department of Treasury, based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data.]

Today. Nearly 55 percent of the new jobs in 1995 were in high-wage industries. The economy has added nearly 4 million jobs in high-wage industries since President Clinton took office.

Jobs In Basic Industries Are Back Up

In 1992. The economy lost jobs in manufacturing and construction. More than two million jobs were lost in manufacturing and construction combined during the previous Administration. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Today. The economy has added more than one million new jobs in manufacturing and construction.

TURNING THE CORNER ON JOB GROWTH

Washington Post, 5/4/96: "Job growth, which stagnated during the Bush Administration, has been vigorous under President Clinton... Since Clinton took office, 8.5 million payroll jobs have been added, and the Labor Department has said pending revisions likely will lift that figure to more than 9 million next month."

CUTTING TAXES

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

June 13, 1996

Tax Cuts

- **President Clinton's Economic Plan Cut Taxes Benefitting 40 Million Americans.** Because of the President's 1993 economic plan, 40 million Americans (15 million workers and their families) benefit from the expansion of the Working Families Tax Credit, the EITC. [Treasury Department, Office of Tax Policy, 4/1/96]
- **Tax Cuts For Small Businesses.** Over 90% of small businesses are eligible for tax reductions through the increased Small Business Expensing Limit and the Capital Gains tax cut targeted to small business in President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan. [Treasury Department, Office of Tax Analysis.]

1993 ECONOMIC PLAN CUT TAXES FOR 15 MILLION WORKING FAMILIES -- WHILE ONLY INCREASING TAX RATES ON TOP 1.2%

- **H&R Block Confirms.** Income tax rates were only raised on the "top 1.2% of all taxpayers." There was "no income tax increase for middle-income taxpayers...income tax rates are unchanged on middle incomes -- 82.2% of all tax payers." There is a tax cut for the other "16.6% of all taxpayers [who] benefit from Earned Income Tax Credit Expansion." [H&R Block Analysis of Income Tax Consequences of the Revenue Reconciliation Bill of 1993, pp. 21-24.]
- **Tax Cuts For Middle-Class Families.** President's balanced budget shows that we can balance the budget in 7 years without devastating cuts to Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment, while *still* providing for targeted Middle-Class Tax Cuts, including a \$500 tax credit for children, a \$1,500 tuition tax credit for the first two years of college, a \$10,000 tuition tax deduction, and expanded Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs).

ax Rates Are Down

- **The average federal income tax rate for the typical four-person family is lower today than when President Clinton took office, and is lower than in 7 of the 8 years when Ronald Reagan was President.** The average federal personal income tax rate for the typical four-person family will be lower in 1995 than in 1992 and lower than in 7 of the 8 years under Ronald Reagan. [Treasury Department, Office of Tax Policy, 4/18/95]

"The Largest Tax Increase In History?" THEY'RE NOT TELLING THE TRUTH:

- **Wall Street Journal, 10/26/94:** "Contrary to Republican claims, the 1993 package...is not 'the largest tax increase in history.' The 1982 deficit reduction package of President Reagan and Sen. Robert Dole in a GOP-controlled Senate was a bigger tax bill, both in 1993-adjusted dollars and as a percentage of the overall economy."
- **Washington Post, 2/1/95:** "The biggest tax increase in history did not occur in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. The biggest tax increase in post-World War II history occurred in 1982 under President Ronald Reagan."
- **New York Times, 11/3/95:** "It is not true that the \$240 billion tax increase approved by Congress in 1993 at Mr. Clinton's behest is the largest in American history. When adjusted for inflation -- the only way to make comparisons of dollar amounts from different years -- a tax increase engineered by Mr. Dole in 1982, when he was the Chairman of Senate Finance Committee, was larger."
- The attached chart from the *Wall Street Journal* (2/16/96) identifies 4 tax changes that were *larger* as a percentage of the economy than the 1993 plan -- and shows that Majority Leader Dole supported three of these tax changes.

THE FACTS ON CUTTING THE SIZE OF GOVERNMENT AND BALANCING THE BUDGET

June 13, 1996

Cutting the Deficit In Half

1981-1992. The deficit quadrupled -- growing from \$74 billion in 1980 to a record \$290 billion in 1992.

1992. Bill Clinton promised to "cut the deficit in half within four years." [*Putting People First*]

Today. *Deficit more than cut in half within four years:* The CBO now projects the fiscal 1996 deficit will be about \$130 billion -- less than half what it was in 1992: \$290 billion. [CBO, 5/96; *Washington Post*, 5/21/96]

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 1993 ECONOMIC PLAN

- Deficit will be less than half of what it was when President Clinton took office.
- Deficit is now smallest as a share of the economy since 1979 and smallest as a share of GDP of any major economy in the world.
- President Clinton is the first President since before the Civil War to cut the deficit 4 years in a row.
- Without President Clinton's 1993 deficit reduction plan -- which every Republican voted against -- the GOP budget would not even come close to reaching balance in 2002. That is why -- for all the talk -- they have chosen to adopt it, not repeal it.

Cutting Spending

1992. Spending as a share of the economy increased during the Bush Administration, rising from 22.1 percent to 23.3 percent of GDP.

Today. President's 1993 Economic Plan cut spending by \$255 billion -- one of the largest spending cut packages in history. Spending as a share of the economy has declined from 23.3% to 21.7% of GDP and is lower than at any time during the previous two Administrations -- indeed, it's lower than any year since 1979. [OMB, Fiscal Year 1997 Budget: Supplement and Historical Tables.]

Reducing The Size of Government

1981-1992. The federal bureaucracy increased from when President Reagan took office to when President Bush left office. And non-defense federal employment reached its highest level in history in 1992 under President Bush. [OMB, Fiscal Year 1997 Budget: Supplement and Historical Tables.]

Today. President Clinton has more than kept his promise to reduce the federal workforce -- bringing it down by 237,000 workers to the smallest level in three decades. Closing over 2,000 unnecessary field offices, eliminating 16,000 pages of unneeded regulations, and proposed terminating over 400 programs and projects.

Balancing The Budget In A Way That Protects America's Values.

President Clinton is the first President in 17 years to submit a Balanced Budget using CBO estimates. President Clinton's balanced budget proves that you don't have to devastate Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment in order to balance the budget in 7 years.

"The President's budget proposes policies that CBO estimates would balance the budget by 2002."

-- Testimony of CBO Director June O'Neill, April 17, 1996

THE FACTS ON SPENDING UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

June 13, 1996

SPENDING IS LOWER TODAY THAN UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH:

- **Lower Total Spending Today Than Any Year Since 1979 as a Share of the Economy:** Federal spending as a share of the economy was lower in 1995 than in any year under the Reagan and Bush Administrations -- it's now the lowest since 1979. [OMB, FY97 Budget: Supplement and Historical Tables.]
- **Lower Discretionary Spending Today Than Any Year on Record as a Share of the Economy -- While Investing More in People:** Total discretionary spending was lower in fiscal 1995 than any year since 1962 -- when official records first began being kept. [OMB, FY97 Budget: Historical Tables, p.112.]
- **Lower Domestic Discretionary Spending Today Than 4 of the 6 Years Under the Republican Controlled-Senate and White House as a Share of the Economy:** Domestic discretionary spending as a share of the economy was lower in fiscal 1995 than in 4 of the 6 years under the Republican-controlled Senate and White House (fiscal years 1982-1987). [OMB, FY97 Budget: Historical Tables, p.112.]

SPENDING GROWTH SLOWER TODAY THAN UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH

TOTAL SPENDING:

- **Slower Growth Than Under Reagan or Bush -- While Investing More in People.**

Reagan (FY81-89):	Spending Grew by 6.7%
Bush (FY89-93):	Spending Grew by 5.4%
Clinton (FY93-95):	Spending Grew by 3.8%

ENTITLEMENT SPENDING:

- **Slower Growth Than Under Reagan or Bush -- While Investing in People.**

Reagan (FY81-89):	Spending Grew by 6.1%
Bush (FY89-93):	Spending Grew by 8.4%
Clinton (FY93-95):	Spending Grew by 5.3%

DISCRETIONARY SPENDING:

- **Slower Growth Than Under Reagan or Bush -- While Investing in People.**

Reagan (FY81-89):	Spending Grew by 6.0%
Bush (FY89-93):	Spending Grew by 2.6%
Clinton (FY93-95):	Spending Grew by 0.4% (-2.6% in real terms)

[Source: Average annual nominal spending growth based on OMB, FY97 Budget: Historical Tables, Tables 8.1 & 8.2]

SPENDING REDUCTIONS \$98 BILLION GREATER THAN PROJECTED IN 1993:

- **The President's 1993 Economic Plan was projected to cut spending by \$255 billion** and cut the deficit by \$505 billion over 5 years. CBO now projects that spending over the same five years will be **\$353 billion lower** than projected when President Clinton took office -- \$98 billion lower spending than expected. Over 7 years, CBO projects that spending will be **\$598 billion lower**. [CBO, 1/93 and 4/96]

AMERICA'S ECONOMY IS BACK ON TOP -- #1 IN THE WORLD

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

June 13, 1996

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES:

AMERICA'S ECONOMY IS BACK ON TOP OF THE WORLD

- **1992: Trailed Japan, Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland.** In 1992, the World Economic Forum found that Japan, Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland all had more competitive economies than the United States.
- **TODAY: Most Competitive Economy In The World.** For the first time in ten years, the World Economic Forum declared the U.S. the world's most competitive economy in 1994. The United States was ranked number one again in 1995, beating Japan and Germany by an even larger margin than the year before.

THE WORLD'S JOBS LEADER

- **1989-1992: Weaker Job Growth.** From 1989-1992, the six other major economies of the world created over two-and-a-half times more jobs than the United States.
- **TODAY: Strongest Job Growth.** The United States has had the fastest rate of job growth among major economies since 1992 and created more new jobs than the other six major economies combined.

Washington Post, 4/2/96: "[T]he U.S. economy has created more new jobs over the past several years than all the other G-7 economies combined...Since January 1993, 8.4 million new jobs, swelling the number of job holders by 7.7 percent. No other G-7 economy comes close to matching that performance."

THE WORLD'S AUTOMOBILE LEADER

- **1992: Trailed Japan for 13th Year In A Row.** In 1992 Japan produced 28 percent more automobiles than America -- trailing for the 13th year in a row.
- **TODAY: #1 in Auto Production.** In 1994 the United States surpassed Japan as the world leader in automobile production -- the last time the United States was number one was back in 1979. And in 1995, America retained its status as the world's largest car producer.

THE WORLD'S LEADER ON DEFICIT REDUCTION

- **1992: Bigger Deficit Than Japan, Germany, and France.** In 1992, the United States had a larger budget deficit as a share of the GDP than Japan, Germany, and France.
- **TODAY: Lowest Deficit.** The United States currently has the lowest deficit as a share of GDP of any major economy in the world.

THE WORLD'S LEADER IN SEMICONDUCTORS

- **1992: Trailed Japan for 7th Straight Year.** In 1992, the United States trailed Japan in semiconductor production for the seventh consecutive year.
- **TODAY: #1 in Semiconductors.** For the first time since 1985, America is leading the world in semiconductor production.

OPENING MARKETS TO EXPAND EXPORTS AND CREATE HIGH-WAGE JOBS

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

June 13, 1996

EXPORTS ARE SURGING -- CREATING HIGH-WAGE JOBS

- **Exports Stronger Than Previous Administrations.** Under President Clinton, exports of American goods have grown by one-third -- up \$150 billion. That's a better record than either President Bush or President Reagan.
- **Trade Policies Are Creating High-Wage Jobs.** Since President Clinton took office, over 200 trade agreements have been concluded, helping to create hundreds of thousands of new high-wage, export-related jobs; jobs related to goods exports pay 13 percent more than the average job.
- **High-Tech Exports Are Soaring.** Exports of semiconductors have grown 113 percent under President Clinton's leadership; telecommunications exports have grown 71 percent; and exports of computers and computer-related goods have grown 38 percent.

AMERICA IS ONCE AGAIN LEADING THE WORLD

- **The World's Most Competitive Economy.** The United States has now been ranked Number One on competitiveness for two years in a row -- and up from Number Five in 1992. And in 1996, America is going to be ranked the world's most competitive economy for a third year in a row.
- **The World's Automobile Leader Once Again.** The United States is the world's Number One producer of automobiles for the first time since the 1970's -- overtaking Japan.
- **The World's Semiconductor Leader Once Again.** The United States has regained its position as the world's Number One producer of semiconductors -- surpassing Japan.

PRESIDENT CLINTON STOOD UP FOR AMERICAN WORKERS AND COMPANIES AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION

- **Stood Up To The Japanese To Open Markets To America Goods.** The Clinton Administration has stood up for America's workers and forged 20 trade agreements with the Japanese in sectors ranging from cellular telephones to rice. Since President Clinton took office, exports of American goods to Japan in these sectors have grown 85 percent -- three times faster than other U.S. exports to Japan.
- **Stood Up To Japan To Open The Car Market.** Since the Clinton Administration secured an auto and auto parts agreement with Japan, American auto and auto parts exports to Japan have increased 35 percent.
- **President Clinton Fought For NAFTA -- Opening Markets And Cutting Tariffs.** Since NAFTA was signed, exports to Mexico and Canada have risen by over 20 percent, and the U.S. share of Mexico's imports has expanded to 74 percent. And under NAFTA, Mexico has cut its tariffs more than twice as much as the United States.

THE FACTS ON REPUBLICAN POLICIES & WORKING FAMILIES

Fighting For Policies That Would Have Squeezed Working Families

June 13, 1996

Republicans Fought For Policies That Would Have Squeezed Working Families.

- **They Refuse To Raise The Minimum Wage.** Senate Republicans refuse to act on the President's proposal to raise the minimum wage and give 10 million workers a living wage.
- **They Passed Higher Taxes For Working Families.** Their vetoed budget cut the Working Family Tax Credit (EITC) for 12.6 million families -- and raised taxes by an average of \$318 for nearly 8 million of them.
- **They Passed A Medicare Premium Increase On 37 Million Beneficiaries.** Their budget would have raised premiums by at least \$1,700 per elderly couple over seven years.
- **They Passed A Corporate Raid On Workers' Pensions.** Their budget would have allowed corporations to raid pension funds, risking pensions for millions of workers.
- **They Passed A Repeal Of The Medicaid Guarantee Of Nursing Home Coverage.** Their budget would have put more and more working families at financial risk.

Republicans Fought For Policies That Would Deny Education & Training Opportunities.

- **155,000 Dislocated Workers Denied Assistance.** The Republican budget would have denied assistance to 155,000 workers who lost their jobs due to corporate downsizing or changes in the economy in 1996 alone.
- **2.5 Million Students Denied Direct Lending Opportunities.** Their budget would have denied the benefits of Direct Student Loan opportunities to 2.5 million students in 1,350 colleges and universities.
- **380,000 Students Denied Pell Grants.** Their budget would have cut the Pell grant program, denying Pell grants to 380,000 students in 1996 compared to the President's budget.
- **180,000 Children Denied Head Start.** Their budget would have denied 180,000 children comprehensive Head Start education, health, and social services by the year 2002.
- **1 Million Children Denied Basic And Advanced Skill Training.** Their budget would have cut Title I by more than \$1 billion -- cutting 1 million students from the program.

GEORGIA HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS

"The most far-reaching scholarship program in the nation"
-- *Los Angeles Times*, April 5, 1994

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Georgia HOPE program, established by Governor Zell Miller in April 1993, provides full tuition, fees, and books at any in-state public college to any Georgia student who graduates from high school and maintains a B average or better in college.

A TRULY UNIQUE PROGRAM THAT PROVIDES HOPE FOR GEORGIA STUDENTS:

- **Governor Zell Miller.** "Of all the things that I've ever been involved with, It's the one thing that I'm most proud of. We are making college accessible in a way it never has been before in Georgia." [February 12, 1995]
- ***Atlanta Journal Constitution.*** "Where else in America can children know, from elementary school on, that if they work hard and earn a 3.0 average by graduation from high school, they can fulfill the dream of going to college whether their family has money or not? That's the opportunity created by Georgia's HOPE scholarship program. ...It's a marvelous thing, and it is a solemn promise from the state to its young residents. It is not, however, an entitlement requiring no effort. Students must meet the standards to get the scholarships, and they must keep up the struggle to hold onto them once they enter college." [*Atlanta Journal Constitution*, September 7, 1994]
- **Barry Fullerton, Vice Chancellor, University of Georgia.** "It's an ingenious program. It's a great public policy, and it has benefited thousands of students." [*The Courier-Journal*, April 9, 1995]
- ***Orlando Sentinel.*** "Imagine a state where every student with a B average gets a full college scholarship. ...Don't have that fanciful an imagination? You don't need one. You just need to look north, to Georgia." [*Orlando Sentinel*, April 8, 1996]
- ***Atlanta Journal Constitution.*** "It is, quite simply, an effort to help Georgia's young people become well-educated, productive citizens." [*Atlanta Journal Constitution*, December 16, 1994]

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Students must meet the following requirements:

2-Year and 4-Year Public Colleges/Universities

- For a HOPE Scholarship to a 4-year public college, graduating high school students must have a 3.0 cumulative grade point average on a 4.0 scale or an 80 numeric average and obtain a diploma with a State of Georgia College Preparatory Seal. (In order to obtain the college preparatory seal, students must meet and graduate from the required core college preparatory curriculum.)
- For a HOPE Scholarship to a public college, graduating high school students who do not meet the 3.0 grade in the core curriculum, must have a 3.2 cumulative grade average on a 4.0 scale or an 85 numeric average in other curriculum tracks.
- Students who maintain a B average in a 4-year public college and stay off drugs can continue to receive the same level of support for up to four years.

- Students whose college grades fall below 3.0 can requalify a year later if they bring their grades back up above 3.0.
- Students who are not eligible for HOPE scholarships upon graduation of high school, or who enter college later in life, can obtain HOPE scholarships after their sophomore year if they obtain a cumulative 3.0 grade average.

2-Year and 4-Year Private Colleges/Universities

- Students receive \$3,000 a year in HOPE money, but only if they have and maintain a B grade average.

Technical Schools and Adult Education Institutes

- All students in a diploma or certificate program at a Georgia technical institute are eligible for HOPE.

Universal Requirements

- All students must stay drug free. A Student is ineligible if, in accordance with the Drug-Free Postsecondary Education Act of 1990, he/she has been convicted for committing certain felony offenses involving marijuana, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs.

KEY FACTS:

- During the first 3 years of the program (1993-1995), nearly 200,000 Georgia students qualified for and received some form of HOPE scholarship.

HOPE Scholarship Students 1993-1996

University System	60,682
Technical Institutes	74,830
Private Colleges	45,423
GED Recipients	9,066
TOTAL	190,001

- In the 1995-1996 school year, 70 percent of University of Georgia freshman students received a Georgia HOPE scholarship.
- The racial composition of those receiving HOPE scholarships mirrors that of the overall university system (75% white, 20% black).
- 84% of HOPE students who enrolled in public colleges in Fall 1994 were still in college in Fall 1995, versus 74% of all students.
- A 1995 poll by Georgia State University found that 77 percent of Georgia residents who were aware of the program thought it would lead parents to take a more active interest in their children's education.
- Since the start of the program, enrollment in Georgia's technical and adult education institutions has increased 24 percent. Enrollment increased 8 percent in 1995, alone.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS**

For Internal Use

1. Why are you making a new proposal now? What was wrong with your original one?

The President has worked throughout his career and his administration to expand access to college. He put in place two new programs to make it easier to go to college (National Service and Direct Lending), increased Pell Grants, and proposed a \$10,000 deduction, honors scholarships for the top 5% of every high school class, and expanding work study to 1 million students over the next five years. Today, he is taking another important step that will help make two years of college as universal as four years of high school. The President is so determined to expand college opportunity that he is putting forward \$8 billion in new budget savings to pay for this new proposal.

2. Aren't you just trying to pre-empt Senator Dole?

We have no idea what Senator Dole plans to propose, if anything. The President is only interested in setting forth his vision for the country -- and giving more Americans the chance to go to college is central to that vision. He also believes that any tax cut must be targeted and paid for. We can't go back to the days of something for nothing.

3. Isn't this just an election-year gimmick?

The President is giving a series of commencement addresses on the challenges we face as we move into the next century: restoring the social fabric; keeping America the strongest force for freedom and democracy; promoting economic growth; strengthening the family. He came to Princeton today to give a serious, thoughtful speech that laid out his vision of how to promote economic growth and raise incomes.

4. How are you going to pay for this?

The Hope Scholarship Tax Credit costs \$25.1 billion over six years; the \$10,000 deduction now costs \$17.8 billion -- for a total of \$42.9 billion, an increase of \$7.9 billion over the proposal in the President's balanced budget plan. To offset those new costs, the Administration is proposing new budget savings: Auctioning radio spectrum (\$2.1b); increasing international departure tax (\$2.3b); reduction of sales source rule benefits (\$3.5b). The cost of the deduction is reduced largely because more people make use of the credit, and also by lowering the income limits to conform to the income limits on the Administration's expanded IRA proposal (i.e. from \$120,000 to \$100,000).

5. Doesn't this trigger off in 2001?

The President is committed to a permanent proposal to offer the America's Hope Scholarship tax cut. This new proposal is completely paid for with new offsets. Under OMB scoring, this new tax credit would be extended indefinitely. If Congressional Budget Office economic assumptions come into effect and there are less revenues to offset the tax cut, the Administration will put forward additional spending cuts for FY2001 and FY2002 to ensure both that the tax credit continues and that the budget stays in balance.

6. Can you take both the credit and the deduction at the same time?

The credit is \$1,500 per student. The deduction is \$10,000 per family. A family could use the deduction for one or more children and the credit for others. No single individual or family member, however, could use both the credit and the deduction for the same student.

7. Isn't it strange that under your proposal a family in the 28% bracket with \$10,000 in tuition would get over \$2000 in tax cuts even without attaining a B average?

The vast majority of families will choose the Hope Scholarship tax credit and find it far to their financial advantage. (The credit is estimated to cost \$25.1 billion; the deduction \$17.8 billion.) For example, for a family that makes \$45,000 and has tuition of \$2000, the credit would be worth \$1200 a year more than the deduction.

All families in the 28% bracket with tuition under \$5300 will find the credit to their advantage. And families with two or more children who are near the maximum will often find it to their advantage -- because they can take the credit for one child and the deduction for another.

8. Why did you not apply the B average to the deduction?

The President's \$10,000 deduction was designed to make a major statement for all education: investment in human capital should be given a tax deduction just as investment in physical capital is. The \$10,000 deduction is for families and it is for any type of education that contributes to one's career advancement -- college, graduate school, career training. The Hope Credit is a special tax credit designed to specifically encourage all Americans to see that two years of college must be a national norm, and it is designed to say to every state: if you offer tuition within \$300 of the national norm, you can now provide free community college tuition for all of your residents.

9. Will this plan lead to grade inflation?

So far, in Georgia, there is little if any evidence of that. In fact, many students have dropped off after the first years.

10. **This plan is supposed to be based on the Georgia plan, yet unlike Georgia, it does not require a B average in High School. Isn't this a different model?**

The core of Georgia's plan is to expand access to college and challenge students to make the most of it. Like our plan, it requires students to maintain a B average in college in order to remain eligible.

Because they have made the bold decision to provide free tuition for four years of public college, they ask for a B average before making a student eligible for these extensive benefits.

The President's plan, gives everyone a chance for a start, and then like Georgia, requires a B average to maintain benefits. With this new federal partnership, the President's plan will make it more possible for more and more states to follow Georgia's move and provide four years of college tuition for those who perform at a B average.

BACKGROUND ON PELL GRANT INCREASE

Overview. The Pell Grant is the main federal grant that allows millions of low-income and middle class families to have access to college. Despite the fact that the President's budget contains well over \$200 billion in discretionary cuts over 7 years, the President's balanced budget builds in a 33% increase in the maximum Pell Grant award from FY1995 to FY2002.

- **\$2 Billion Program Deficit Eliminated.** The projected \$2 billion Pell Grant program deficit was eliminated within the first two years of the Clinton Administration.
- **Record Increase in FY1997:** The President's fiscal year 1997 budget calls for funding to support a \$2,700 maximum Pell Grant -- nearly a 10% increase over the current level -- which would provide more than 3.7 million students with Pell Grants averaging \$1,706 in 1997. This proposed increase in the maximum Pell Grant Award would be the largest increase in the program's 25-year history.
- **President Announces Yearly Pell Grant Increases:** The President's balanced budget contains the following seven-year increase in the maximum Pell Grant awards.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Maximum Award</u>
1995	\$2,340
1996	\$2,470
1997	\$2,700
1998	\$2,780
1999	\$2,863
2000	\$2,949
2001	\$3,037
2002	\$3,128

- **President's 7-Year Pell Grant Increase Could Provide 2.7 Million More Grants Than Republican Budget Resolutions:** Both the House and Senate FY1997 Budget Resolutions freeze the budget authority for the Pell Grant program from FY1997 -FY2002. This means that Republicans would provide 2.7 million fewer Pell grants over 6 years, and deny 191,000 students Pell grants in FY1997 alone compared to the President's balanced budget plan. Under the funding freeze assumed in the Republican resolutions, the maximum Pell grant award would decrease 17%, from \$2,470 in FY1996 to \$2,055 in FY2002.

Last year, House Republicans tried to cut the Pell Grant program by \$450 million, denying Pell Grants to 380,000 students in 1996 alone.

\$10,000 EDUCATION DEDUCTION

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

AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS

A TAX CUT TO MAKE 14 YEARS OF EDUCATION THE STANDARD FOR ALL

June 4, 1996

'RESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES THE HOPE SCHOLARSHIP PLAN TO MAKE 14 YEARS OF EDUCATION -- AT LEAST TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE -- THE STANDARD FOR ALL AMERICANS. President Clinton's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut makes clear that 2 years of college should be as universal as high school and builds on his comprehensive program to guarantee that a college education is both accessible and affordable to all Americans at any time in their life. To further this guarantee, the President announced the following proposals:

- **NEW AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIP TAX CUT -- Guarantees 2 Years of Tuition at the Average Community College for Any Student Who Earns a B Average.** Modeled on the successful Georgia HOPE Scholarship program, this new proposal provides all students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year (\$750 for half-time), and another \$1,500 in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs, and earn at least a B average in their first year. This \$1,500 tax credit will pay for more than the full cost of tuition at the national average-priced community colleges -- and a downpayment at more expensive four-year schools.
- **\$10,000 Tax Deduction for All Education and Training.** The President maintains his \$10,000 tax deduction for tuition for college, graduate school, community college, certified training and technical programs. This encourages lifetime investment in higher education.
- **Scholarship Increases (Pell Grants) for Lower-Income Students:** The President announced that his balanced budget plan increases Pell Grants each year. Indeed, the maximum Pell Grant award will increase by 33% from fiscal 1995 to fiscal 2002. The proposed increase in fiscal 1997 is the largest in the program's 25-year history.

BUILDS ON PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR GUARANTEED ACCESS TO COLLEGE. The above initiatives build on the President's plan to guarantee that college is both accessible and affordable to every person -- through loans with pay-as-you-can repayment, grants, scholarships, and work study.

- **With the increased Pell Grant program support,** students have access to up to \$5,100 in Pell Grants and student loans for their first year in college, and much more in future years.
- **The new Direct Student Loan program** enacted as part of the President's 1993 Economic Plan is allowing millions of students to borrow in a simpler, less bureaucratic way, and to pay back their loans as a share of their income, and part of the savings from Direct Lending will be returned to students in the form of lower interest payments on their loans.
 - **New Direct Loans With Pay-As-You-Can Option:** Will account for 50% of loans
 - **National Service -- AmeriCorps:** 30,000 students earning up to \$4,725 for service
 - **Pell Grants:** Provides for 7-year expansion, increasing maximum award to \$3,128 in 2002
 - **\$10,000 Education Deduction:** 16.5 million students get deduction for their tuition
 - **Work Study Expansion:** Proposes expansion to 1 million participants by FY2002
 - **Honors Scholarships:** Proposes \$1,000 scholarship for top 5% of every high school class
 - **IRAs for Education:** Proposal allows penalty-free withdrawals for education
 - **Skill Grants:** Proposed \$2,600 Skill Grants to enable dislocated workers to get needed skills

BACKGROUND ON HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS

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

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

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

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

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

Paying For America's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut

Balanced Budget Framework. The President's new America's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut proposal is completely paid for with specific budget savings so that the President's overall plan continues to reach balance in fiscal year 2002.

Current Education Tax Deduction: \$35 Billion FY 1997-2002. The President's current education tax cut -- \$10,000 deduction -- costs \$35 billion over 6 years (FY 1997-2002) and is paid for within the balanced budget plan that has been certified as reaching balance in 2002 by the Congressional Budget Office.

New Proposal: \$42.9 Billion FY 1997-2002. The new combined proposals would be \$42.9 billion. The breakout of these costs are as follows:

	FY 1997-2002 Cost
America's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut	\$25.1 Billion
\$10,000 Education Tax Deduction	\$17.8 Billion
TOTAL COST	\$42.9 Billion

The additional \$7.9 billion in net new costs are paid for with specific savings listed below:

	FY1997-2002 Savings
Reduction of Sales Source Rule Benefits	\$3.5 Billion
International Departure Fee	\$2.3 Billion
Auction Radio DARS Spectrum	\$2.1 Billion
TOTAL SAVINGS	\$7.9 Billion

NOTE: While the President's new America's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut has gross costs of \$25.1 billion over FY 1997 to 2002, the net increase in the President's overall education tax cut is only \$7.9 billion because of savings that take place in the President's \$10,000 education tax deduction.

- Most of those savings (\$10.7 billion) come from families choosing the HOPE tax credit over the \$10,000 education tax deduction.
- The remaining savings (\$6.5 billion) come from lowering the phase out income limits for joint filers from \$120,000 to \$100,000 to conform to the Administration's expanded IRA proposal.