

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	[Re: Personal] (2 pages)	10/22/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([HOPE Scholarship])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/10/1996 - 10/25/1996]

2017-1073-F

jn335

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]
- 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]

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.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- 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]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Craig Gardenswartz (GARDENSWAR_C) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-SEP-1996 11:11:34.72

SUBJECT: FYI: BACKGROUND ON EACH OF THE PRESIDENT'S TAX CUTS

TO: Holly Carver (CARVER_H) (WHO)
READ:16-SEP-1996 11:45:12.56

TO: Ruby G. Moy (MOY_R) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 13:00:14.51

TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:12:11.96

TO: Betsy Myers (MYERS_B) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:26:19.34

TO: Floydetta McAfee (MCAFEE_F) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:13:29.86

TO: Lisa Ross (ROSS_LI) (WHO)
READ:11-SEP-1996 09:51:29.98

TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe (DIGIACOBBE_M) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:12:13.51

TO: Jay K. Footlik (FOOTLIK_J) (WHO)
READ:11-SEP-1996 12:36:18.27

TO: Robert B. Johnson (JOHNSON_R) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:12:20.24

TO: Suzanna Valdez (VALDEZ_S) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 12:05:28.83

TO: Daniel Wexler (WEXLER_D) (WHO)
READ:16-SEP-1996 13:57:58.15

TO: William White (WHITE_WI) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 12:22:59.92

TO: Ann T. Eder (EDER_A) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:12:34.90

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:40:33.28

TO: Brian Scott (SCOTT_B) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:15:14.47

TO: Richard Hayes (HAYES_R) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:12:46.20

TO: Barbara D. Woolley (WOOLLEY_B) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 13:02:21.09

TO: Cheri M. Carter (CARTER_CM) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:26:35.89

TO: Maria E. Soto (SOTO_M) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:25:08.34

TO: Lee A. Satterfield (SATTERFIEL_L) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 11:12:41.71

TO: Richard Socarides (SOCARIDES_R) (WHO)
READ:10-SEP-1996 19:21:00.93

TEXT:

1-2 pagers on: a \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tuition Tax Credit, a \$500 Per Child Tax Credit, a \$10,000 Tuition Tax Reduction, Expanded IRAs for Saving for Education, Homebuying, and Retirement, and a Capital Gains Homeownership Tax Cut are in WP format for FAXability and are located @

"I:\data\tlkpoint\taxcuts.910". Thank You.

CG

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Russell W. Horwitz (HORWITZ_R) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-SEP-1996 14:26:01.98

SUBJECT: You should look at this -- breakout of initiatives

TO: Dennis Burke (BURKE_D) (OPD)

READ:12-SEP-1996 14:45:02.84

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:11-SEP-1996 23:24:00.00

ATT CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg

ATT SUBJECT: Document Summarizing New Initiatives

ATT TO: pauline M. Abernathy (ABERNATHY_P)

ATT TO: Karin J. Abramson (ABRAMSON_K)

ATT TO: John C. Angell (ANGELL_J)

ATT TO: Kenneth S. Apfel (APFEL_K)

ATT TO: Donald A. Baer (BAER_D)

ATT TO: David S. Beaubaire (BEAUBAIRE_D)

ATT TO: Jeremy D. Benami (BENAMI_J)

ATT TO: Jill M. Blickstein (BLICKSTEIN_J)

ATT TO: Alison Bracewell (BRACEWELL_A)

ATT TO: Emily Bromberg (BROMBERG_E)

ATT TO: Susan Brophy (BROPHY_S)

ATT TO: Molly Brostrom (BROSTROM_M)

ATT TO: Gabrielle M. Bushman (BUSHMAN_G)

ATT TO: Phillip M. Caplan (CAPLAN_P)

ATT TO: Laura Capps (CAPPS_L)

ATT TO: Kathleen (Kate) Carr (CARR_K)

ATT TO: Cheryl Carter (CARTER_C)

ATT TO: Barbara C. Chow	(CHOW_B)
ATT TO: Daniel P. Collins	(COLLINS_D)
ATT TO: Brenda B. Costello	(COSTELLO_B)
ATT TO: William Curry	(CURRY_W)
ATT TO: Paul R. Dimond	(DIMOND_P)
ATT TO: Mary Dixon	(DIXON_M)
ATT TO: Chris Dorval	(DORVAL_C)
ATT TO: DONALD K. DUNN	(DUNN_D)
ATT TO: Nicole Elkon	(ELKON_N)
ATT TO: Rahm Emanuel	(EMANUEL_R)
ATT TO: Deborah L. Fine	(FINE_D)
ATT TO: Martha Foley	(FOLEY_M)
ATT TO: Ben Freeland	(FREELAND_B)
ATT TO: Craig Gardenswartz	(GARDENSWAR_C)
ATT TO: Mary Ellen Glynn	(GLYNN_M)
ATT TO: LAWRENCE J. HAAS	(HAAS_L)
ATT TO: William A. Halter	(HALTER_W)
ATT TO: Karen L. Hancox	(HANCOX_K)
ATT TO: John P. Hart	(HART_J)
ATT TO: Kathryn Higgins	(HIGGINS_K)
ATT TO: John Hilley	(HILLEY_J)
ATT TO: Elgie Holstein	(HOLSTEIN_E)
ATT TO: Russell W. Horwitz	(HORWITZ_R)
ATT TO: Helen P. Howell	(HOWELL_H)
ATT TO: Heidi Kukis	(Heidi Kukis@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX)
ATT TO: Christopher C. Jennings	(JENNINGS_C)
ATT TO: Annette E. Johnson	(JOHNSON_AE)

ATT TO: Brian J. Johnson	(JOHNSON_BJ)
ATT TO: Michele M. Jolin	(JOLIN_M)
ATT TO: R. Lawton Jordan III	(JORDAN_RL)
ATT TO: Jack M. Quinn	(Jack M. Quinn@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX)
ATT TO: Yusuf A. Khapra	(KHAPRA_Y)
ATT TO: Charles E. Kieffer	(KIEFFER_C)
ATT TO: Angus S. King	(KING_A)
ATT TO: Jennifer L. Klein	(KLEIN_J)
ATT TO: Charles S. Konigsberg	(KONIGSBERG_C)
ATT TO: Lisa Kountoupes	(KOUNTOUPES_L)
ATT TO: David J. Lane	(LANE_D)
ATT TO: Patricia F. Lewis	(LEWIS_PF)
ATT TO: Jacob J. Lew	(LEW_J)
ATT TO: Evelyn S. Lieberman	(LIEBERMAN_E)
ATT TO: Gordon Li	(LI_G)
ATT TO: Gaynor R. McCown	(MCCOWN_G)
ATT TO: Anne E. McGuire	(MCGUIRE_A)
ATT TO: Lorraine McHugh	(MCHUGH_L)
ATT TO: Joseph Minarik	(MINARIK_J)
ATT TO: Nancy-Ann E. Min	(MIN_N)
ATT TO: Julia Moffett	(MOFFETT_J)
ATT TO: Janet Murguia	(MURGUIA_J)
ATT TO: Lucie F. Naphin	(NAPHIN_L)
ATT TO: Jennifer L. Nelson	(NELSON_JL)
ATT TO: Erin A. O'Connor	(OCONNOR_E)
ATT TO: Thomas O'Donnell	(ODONNELL_T)
ATT TO: Jonathan Orszag	(ORSZAG_J)

ATT TO: Peter R. Orszag	(ORSZAG_P)
ATT TO: Bruce N. Reed	(REED_B)
ATT TO: Cheryl S. Rodman	(RODMAN_C)
ATT TO: Rica F. Rodman	(RODMAN_R)
ATT TO: Stuart Schear	(SCHEAR_S)
ATT TO: Richard L. Siewert	(SIEWERT_R)
ATT TO: Stephen B. Silverman	(SILVERMAN_S)
ATT TO: Wendy L. Smith	(SMITH_WL)
ATT TO: Wendy L. Smith	(SMITH_WL)
ATT TO: Gene B. Sperling	(SPERLING_G)
ATT TO: Patrick M. Steel	(STEEL_P)
ATT TO: George Stephanopoulos	(STEPHANOPO_G)
ATT TO: Todd Stern	(STERN_T)
ATT TO: Lisa Jordan Tamagni	(TAMAGNI_L)
ATT TO: Shana E. Tesler	(TESLER_S)
ATT TO: Barry J. Toiv	(TOIV_B)
ATT TO: Laura D. Tyson	(TYSON_L)
ATT TO: Lorraine A. Voles	(VOLES_L)
ATT TO: Michael Waldman	(WALDMAN_M)
ATT TO: Christopher F. Walker	(WALKER_C)
ATT TO: Anne Walley	(WALLEY_A)
ATT TO: Michael Warren	(WARREN_M)
ATT TO: Dena B. Weinstein	(WEINSTEIN_D)
ATT TO: William White	(WHITE_WI)
ATT TO: Teresa Wildman	(WILDMAN_T)
ATT TO: Chantale Wong	(WONG_C)
ATT TO: Marilyn Yager	(YAGER_M)

ATT TO: Cheri M. Carter	(CARTER_CM)
ATT TO: Mike W. Williams	(WILLIAMS_MW)
ATT TO: Kathryn Higgins	(HIGGINS_K)
ATT TO: Stephen B. Silverman	(SILVERMAN_S)
ATT TO: Jason S. Goldberg	(GOLDBERG_JS)
ATT TO: Kris Balderston	(BALDERSTON_K)
ATT TO: Shana E. Tesler	(TESLER_S)
ATT TO: Sheila D. Turner	(TURNER_S)
ATT TO: LeeAnn Inadomi	(INADOMI_L)
ATT TO: John O. Sutton	(SUTTON_J)
ATT TO: Harold Ickes	(ICKES_H)
ATT TO: Janice A. Enright	(ENRIGHT_J)
ATT TO: Allison Wilkie	(WILKIE_A)
ATT TO: Peggy A. Lewis	(LEWIS_P)
ATT TO: Rica F. Rodman	(RODMAN_R)
ATT TO: Julia R. Green	(GREEN_J)
ATT TO: Laura D. Schwartz	(SCHWARTZ_L)
ATT TO: Joshua N. Silverman	(SILVERMAN_J)
ATT TO: Brenda Anders	(ANDERS_B)
ATT TO: Roger V. Salazar	(SALAZAR_R)
ATT TO: Lori L. Anderson	(ANDERSON_L)
ATT TO: Steven A. Cohen	(COHEN_SA)
ATT TO: Anne M. Edwards	(EDWARDS_A)
ATT TO: Paul K. Engskov	(ENGSKOV_K)
ATT TO: Jeremy Gaines	(GAINES_J)
ATT TO: Mary Ellen Glynn	(GLYNN_M)
ATT TO: Julie E. Mason	(MASON_J)

ATT TO: Michael McCurry (MCCURRY_M)
ATT TO: Lorraine McHugh (MCHUGH_L)
ATT TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K)
ATT TO: APRIL K. MELLODY (MELLODY_A)
ATT TO: A. Victoria Rivas-Vazquez (RIVASVAZQU_A)
ATT TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZANO_V)

TEXT:

This document summarizes in quick bullets the new initiatives discussed by the President in his acceptance speech on August 29, 1996.
This will remain a working document.....Comments and edits are welcome.
Distribute as helpful.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:11-SEP-1996 23:24:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT
40_POINT_ROMAN

A VISION FOR AMERICA
FOR THE 21st CENTURY
PRINTER FONT 16_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

Background on President Clinton's Agenda for the
Nation

PRINTER FONT 20_POINT_ROMAN
Offer OPPORTUNITY
For All Americans

Demand RESPONSIBILITY
From All Americans

Come Together as One American

COMMUNITY
PRINTER FONT 16_POINT_ROMAN

PRINTER FONT 15_POINT_ROMAN
September, 1996

PRINTER FONT 30_POINT_ROMAN
OPPORTUNITY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
OPEN THE DOORS OF COLLEGE TO EVERY SINGLE AMERICAN WHO WANTS IT
PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? Make At Least Two Years Of College As Universal As High School Education
Is Today.
And Use Targeted Tax Cuts To Do It.

? \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut. Make at least 2 years of
college education the new national norm with a \$1,500 tax cut for the
first 2 years of higher education [B average required for second
year]. The HOPE Scholarship tax cut will make the average community
college free and help millions of families afford the cost of higher
education.

? \$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction to Help Middle

-Class Families

Afford the Cost of Higher Education.

? Major Pell Grant Expansion. Increase maximum Pell Grant by
33% to help needy students afford college.

? Expand College Work

-Study to 1 Million Students working their way
through college.

? Allow Penalty

-free Withdrawals from IRAs for Education Expenses.

? \$1,000 College Honors Scholarships for the top 5% of graduating students
from every high school.

? Expand National Service so more youth can serve their communities while
earning money for college.

? GI Bill For America's Workers -- a \$2,600 grant for dislocated workers
who need one, to return to school or get the training they need to make
the most of their lives.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
PREPARE EVERY CHILD TO LEARN AND EQUIP THEM
WITH THE SKILLS NEEDED FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN
???America Reads? -- A New American Mission To Make Sure that Every Child
Can Read Wll by the End of the 3rd Grade. Today, 40% of 4th graders
cannot read as well as they should. President Clinton's new initiative

will: (1) Offer ?Parents as First Teachers Grants? to support effective and proven efforts that help parents help their children to learn to read; (2) Help mobilize 1 million tutors to provide individual attention to more than 3 million young children before and after school; and (3) Expand Head Start to reach 1 million pre

-school children a year.

? Higher Academic Standards and Accountability. Insist that our students take tough tests as they move from school level to level, and reward good teachers and remove those who don't measure up.

? Expand School Choice. Work with states to expand public school choice & enact Charter School laws.

? Community Schools. Challenge localities to keep schools open late so young people can stay off the street.

? Make Every Child Technologically Literate. \$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge to leverage state, local, and private sector funds to connect every classroom to the internet, with modern computers, trained teachers, and exciting educational software.

? School Construction Initiative. \$5 billion initiative to spur \$20 billion in state, local, & federal funds for school construction & renovation to rebuild America's schools & ensure they are safe and technology

-ready.

? Fully Fund the Women, Infants, and Children [WIC] nutrition program to provide nutrition, health education, and immunization referrals to at least 7.5 million women, infants, and children each year.

? Expand School

-To

-Work To 50 States. Help states ensure that high school students not immediately going on to college successfully make the transition from school to work.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

BALANCE THE BUDGET WHILE PROTECTING AMERICA'S VALUES

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? Finish the Job and Balance the Budget. During his first 4 years, President Clinton cut the deficit in half from a record high of \$290 billion when Bush left office in 1992 to \$116 billion in 1996, according to CBO. President Clinton will continue fighting for immediate adoption of a balanced budget agreement.

? Balance the Budget While Strengthening Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment.

? Protect Medicare. President Clinton's balanced budget guarantees the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for a decade -- more than enough time to reach a bipartisan agreement on long

-term Medicare

solvency -- without extreme GOP cuts or damaging structural changes that are not necessary to balance the budget.

? Maintain Medicaid Guarantee. President Clinton's balanced budget maintains the meaningful Medicaid guarantee for people with disabilities, pregnant women, nursing home residents, and children from low

-income families.

? Major Investment in Education and Training. President Clinton's balanced budget makes a major investment in education and training -- providing \$55 billion more over 6 years than the current Republican budget proposal.

? Protect the Environment. Preserve and defend our commitment to environmental protections and safety. Eliminate needless regulations while strengthening key protections for clean air, clean water, & safe communities.

? Cut Taxes For Working Families, But Only Within the Context of Balancing The Budget. President Clinton calls for \$110 billion in targeted tax cuts for education, child

-rearing, and home

-buying, fully paid

-for in his

certified balanced budget. He opposes risky, irresponsible tax cuts that will blow a hole in the deficit and require huge cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, education, and the environment.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

TARGETED TAX RELIEF FOR EDUCATION, CHILD

-REARING, & HOMEBUYING --

PAID FOR WITHIN A CERTIFIED BALANCED BUDGET

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut. Make at least 2 years of college education the new national norm with a \$1,500 tax cut that will make the average community college free and help families afford the cost of college.

? \$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction to Help Middle

-Class Families Afford
the Cost of Higher Education. Allow middle

-class families to
deduct up to \$10,000 a year for the cost of tuition and training.

? \$500 Per Child Tax Credit. Provide targeted tax credits of up to \$500 per child for middle

-class families.

? Expanded IRAs to Help Families Save for Education and Training, Purchase a First Home, and Cover Major Medical Expenses. Expand

IRA eligibility to 20 million more middle

-class families and
allow

-penalty free IRA withdrawals for these major life expenses to
encourage more families to save.

? Homeownership Tax Cut. Capital gains tax cut for middle

-class
homeowners so that they can sell their homes without having to
worry about paying capital gains taxes -- ever.

? Small Business Training. Provide small businesses with a 10
percent tax credit to help them cover the costs of education and
training for their employees.

PRINTER FONT 24_POINT_ROMAN
RESPONSIBILITY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
MOVE PEOPLE FROM WELFARE TO JOBS

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? New Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge.

? Targeted Welfare

-to

-Work Tax Credit. Enable employers to claim a 50%
credit on the first \$10,000 of wages for long

-term welfare recipients.

Expand the Work Opportunities Tax Credit (WOTC) signed into law by
President Clinton on August 20, 1996, to include adults age 18 to 50 who
are no longer eligible for food stamps under the welfare reform bill.

? Tax Incentives to Increase Investment in Distressed Areas. A new tax
credit to investors who invest in qualified community financial
institutions and venture capital funds. This new credit will be
accompanied by a tripling the current Community Development Financial
Institutions (CDFI) Fund, a second round of Empowerment Zones, and
expansion of Brownfields tax incentives.

? Local Welfare

-to

-Work Job Creation Initiative. Help communities put 1
million of the hardest

-to

-employ welfare recipients into jobs by the year
2000.

? Empowerment Zones Round 2. Build on the President's community empowerment

efforts by creating greater opportunity and private

-sector investment in
additional distressed communities: 20 additional Empowerment Zones (15 urban, 5 rural or Indian nation) and 80 Enterprise Communities (50 urban, 30 rural or Indian nation).

? Brownfields Empowerment Contracting. Offer new purchasers and other businesses that redevelop brownfields a new targeted tax incentive to recover the cost of clean

-up in distressed communities over a shorter period of time.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

FIGHTING CRIME AND DRUGS

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? Disarm Domestic Violence Offenders. Build on the successful Brady Law, which has prevented over 60,000 felons, fugitives and others from buying handguns, with legislation that would prohibit those convicted of any offense involving domestic violence -- misdemeanor or felony -- from owning or possessing a firearm.

? Ban Cop

-Killer Bullets. Current law bans some cop

-killer bullets but
manufacturers can easily get around the current standard. President Clinton's legislation will save police officers' lives by directing the Secretary of Treasury to promulgate regulations that will prohibit the manufacture, importation, and distribution of handgun ammunition that can pierce standard bullet proof vests.

? Taking Drugs Off Our Streets. Break the cycle of crime and drugs by ensuring that prisons are drug

-free so that criminals do not leave prison
still hooked on drugs destined to commit more crimes and parolees who dare do drugs, go right back in. President Clinton also believes that
gun

-toting drug traffickers and gang members should receive the toughest sentence possible. His legislation would overrule a Supreme Court decision by enhancing drug dealers sentences for possessing a firearm in the course of a violent or serious drug felony and provide a mandatory ten

-year penalty if the firearm is discharged or is otherwise employed to inflict serious bodily injury.

? Victims' Rights Constitution Amendment. President Clinton calls for a Constitutional Amendment that will provide rights for the victims of crime, guaranteeing the right to have notice of, and not to be excluded from, public court proceedings; to be heard by the trial court on release of the accused, the sentence, and acceptance of any plea, if present at the proceedings; to have notice and to attend and be heard in relation to

parole hearings; to be given notice of any release or escape from custody of the defendant; to restitution from the defendant; to reasonable measures to protect the victim from violence and intimidation by the defendant; and to notice of these rights.

? Gun

-Free Schools Zones. President Clinton's legislation would return a badly needed 1000

-foot gun

-free safety zone around schools throughout the country.

PRINTER FONT 30_POINT_ROMAN

COMMUNITY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

INCREASE FAMILIES? PERSONAL SECURITY

? Expand Family and Medical Leave. Allow workers to take up to 24 hours a year of unpaid time

-off for child education, elderly care, and routine family medical purposes.

? New Employee

-Choice Flex

-Time. Change the law so that workers can choose to use their earned overtime hours to spend extra time with their families.

? Protect the Working Families Tax Cut -- the Earned Income Tax Credit. The EITC encourages families to move from welfare to work by making work pay. In 1997, President Clinton's expansion of the EITC will mean a tax cut for more than 15 million working families.

? Make Health Insurance More Affordable for the Unemployed. Help millions of temporarily unemployed families make transitions between jobs by providing premium subsidies to pay for private health insurance for up to six months.

? Expand Medicare Benefits. New preventive benefits such as annual mammograms, flu shots, and diabetes screenings, and provide a respite benefit for families of beneficiaries with Alzheimer's disease. Expand plan choices for beneficiaries to include HMOs with a point

-of

-service option, Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs) and Provider Service Networks.

? Reform Television To Better Serve Families. Make sure that parents have the V

-Chip, that TV shows are rated for content,

and that there will be 3 hours of quality children's programming every week on every network.

? 48

-Hour Hospital Stays For All Birth

-Mothers. Require insurance

companies to pay for mothers to stay at least 48 hours in the hospital after giving birth.

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

PRINTER FONT 24_POINT_ROMAN

ENVIRONMENT

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

? Accelerate Toxic Waste Cleanup in our Communities. President Clinton is announcing a new national commitment to toxic waste cleanup: nearly doubling the pace of cleanup. Approximately two

-thirds of the 1387 toxic sites now on Superfund's national priorities list (NPL) will be cleaned up by the year 2000. As part of the commitment, President Clinton is signing an executive order to provide agencies that protect our lands and waters with new authority to make polluters clean up the toxic waste sites they created.

? Expand Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative. President Clinton is expanding the Brownfields initiative, which promotes local cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated and abandoned urban properties. The President will expand EPA grants to communities for site assessment and redevelopment planning, and support for revolving loans to finance brownfields cleanup efforts at the local level. This will result in cleanup at approximately 5,000 sites by 2000. The President's proposal includes expansion of HUD Economic Development Initiative (EDI) grants to leverage private, State, and local funds in support of efforts to redevelop the cleaned

-up

sites and create jobs for the surrounding communities. The HUD EDI grants are expected to leverage up to \$400 million in additional guaranteed loan financing through HUD's Section 108 loan guarantee program. President Clinton is renewing his commitment to offer new purchasers and other businesses that redevelop brownfields a new targeted tax incentive to recover the cost of cleanup in distressed communities over a shorter period of time.

? Get Tough on Criminal Polluters. President Clinton is announcing a new Environmental Crimes Bill to strengthen community protection against environmental criminals. This bill will ensure that the assets of environmental criminals can be secured quickly, and can be used to clean up the communities they victimize. The bill will also require stronger penalties for the worst environmental crimes, such as those that cause serious injury to law enforcement

officers or the public. The bill will also outlaw attempted environmental crimes, making it possible to conduct "sting" operations and otherwise to arrest a midnight dumper before the dumper has a chance to release toxics into the community. Current law does not allow prosecutors to stop environmental crime until the damage is done.

? Expand Americans' Right

-to

-Know About Toxics in Their Community.

All Americans have a right to know about toxic pollution in their neighborhood, and President Clinton is announcing steps to expand the information available -- without imposing more reporting or paperwork requirements. President Clinton is committing to put in place a national right to know network of environmental health indicators and make that information available to the public with a one

-stop access point. By the year 2000, families will have an easy way to answer questions like ?Is the air too polluted today to play outside? or ?Is the beach at my favorite lake clean enough for swimming this weekend?? This information will be available for at least the 75 largest metropolitan areas in the country through a comprehensive monitoring system with computer links to schools, libraries, community centers and home computers.

? Make Water Safe and Clean for All Americans. President Clinton is challenging Congress to deliver the drinking water protection promised when Congress enacted his proposals in the recent Safe Drinking Water Act, by fully restoring his requested funds for drinking water. President Clinton is also challenging Congress to protect rural threats to drinking water, by fully funding his programs for collecting data about pesticide use and runoff and assistance for protecting rural drinking water. President Clinton is also redoubling his effort to protect the Great Lakes from toxic runoff, by expanding grants and technical assistance to states.

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

PRINTER FONT 30_POINT_ROMAN

FOREIGN POLICY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

PROMOTE AMERICAN LEADERSHIP ABROAD

? Building on the Progress Of the Past Four Years. The United States will continue to serve as a key promoter of a lasting and just peace in Northern Ireland, to work tirelessly for peace in the Middle East, to restore peace and stability to the former Yugoslavia, and to pressure Cuba towards democracy. We will continue our strong partnership with Russia and will bring some of Europe's new democracies into NATO. We will continue to stand firm against reckless rogue states like Iran, Iraq and Libya.

? Put START II into Force to Cut Nuclear Stockpiles Even

More. In his State of the Union address, President Clinton successfully urged Congress to ratify START II. Now, President Clinton is working with Russia to assure that the Duma ratifies START I and thus bring the Treaty into force. In combination with the START I Treaty, START II will eliminate launchers that carried over 14,000 of the 21,000 warheads deployed at the height of the Cold War

-- a two

-thirds reduction. START II also will eliminate the most destabilizing strategic nuclear arms -- heavy ICBMs and multiple warhead ICBMs.

? Sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. President Clinton will work to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty that will greatly enhance the security of the United States and nations throughout the world. In August, 1995, the President announced his decision to ban nuclear testing for all time by negotiating a true zero yield

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. This decision was a historic milestone in our efforts to reduce the nuclear threat and to strengthen U.S. and global security that will stop an entire generation of new nuclear weapons.

? Ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention. The President calls upon the Senate to outlaw poison gas forever by ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention immediately.

The need is all the more urgent because of the risk that terrorists will acquire chemical weapons -- as those who poisoned thousands of commuters with Sarin gas in the Tokyo subway were able to do.

? New Counter Terrorism Tools. The President urges Congress to give American law enforcement the tools they have asked for -- and they need -- to most effectively fight terrorism. First, he will again ask Congress to add chemical markers called taggants to the most common explosives. And he will again request broader wiretap authorities for the police, so they can tap terrorists who use pay phones to plot their attacks. Second, he will introduce the International Crime Control Act of 1996 which cracks down on money laundering, gives our law enforcement broader power to extradite international criminals, and lengthens our reach in prosecuting and punishing those who commit violent crimes against Americans abroad. Finally, we will enhance aviation security with new detection technologies and more intense searches and screenings.

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Pauline M. Abernathy (ABERNATHY_P) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-SEP-1996 16:47:50.19

SUBJECT: description of our tax cuts

TO: Elizabeth Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)

READ:23-SEP-1996 17:47:03.68

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 9-SEP-1996 17:14:00.00

ATT CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg

ATT SUBJECT: SHORT BACKGROUNDS ON EACH OF THE PRESIDENT'S TAX CUTS

ATT TO: pauline M. Abernathy (ABERNATHY_P)

ATT TO: Karin J. Abramson (ABRAMSON_K)

ATT TO: John C. Angell (ANGELL_J)

ATT TO: Kenneth S. Apfel (APFEL_K)

ATT TO: Donald A. Baer (BAER_D)

ATT TO: David S. Beaubaire (BEAUBAIRE_D)

ATT TO: Jeremy D. Benami (BENAMI_J)

ATT TO: Jill M. Blickstein (BLICKSTEIN_J)

ATT TO: Alison Bracewell (BRACEWELL_A)

ATT TO: Emily Bromberg (BROMBERG_E)

ATT TO: Susan Brophy (BROPHY_S)

ATT TO: Molly Brostrom (BROSTROM_M)

ATT TO: Gabrielle M. Bushman (BUSHMAN_G)

ATT TO: Phillip M. Caplan (CAPLAN_P)

ATT TO: Laura Capps (CAPPS_L)

ATT TO: Kathleen (Kate) Carr (CARR_K)

ATT TO: Cheryl Carter (CARTER_C)

ATT TO: Barbara C. Chow	(CHOW_B)
ATT TO: Daniel P. Collins	(COLLINS_D)
ATT TO: Brenda B. Costello	(COSTELLO_B)
ATT TO: William Curry	(CURRY_W)
ATT TO: Paul R. Dimond	(DIMOND_P)
ATT TO: Mary Dixon	(DIXON_M)
ATT TO: Chris Dorval	(DORVAL_C)
ATT TO: DONALD K. DUNN	(DUNN_D)
ATT TO: Nicole Elkon	(ELKON_N)
ATT TO: Rahm Emanuel	(EMANUEL_R)
ATT TO: Deborah L. Fine	(FINE_D)
ATT TO: Martha Foley	(FOLEY_M)
ATT TO: Ben Freeland	(FREELAND_B)
ATT TO: Craig Gardenswartz	(GARDENSWAR_C)
ATT TO: Mary Ellen Glynn	(GLYNN_M)
ATT TO: LAWRENCE J. HAAS	(HAAS_L)
ATT TO: William A. Halter	(HALTER_W)
ATT TO: Karen L. Hancox	(HANCOX_K)
ATT TO: John P. Hart	(HART_J)
ATT TO: Kathryn Higgins	(HIGGINS_K)
ATT TO: John Hilley	(HILLEY_J)
ATT TO: Elgie Holstein	(HOLSTEIN_E)
ATT TO: Russell W. Horwitz	(HORWITZ_R)
ATT TO: Helen P. Howell	(HOWELL_H)
ATT TO: Heidi Kukis	(Heidi Kukis@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX)
ATT TO: Christopher C. Jennings	(JENNINGS_C)
ATT TO: Annette E. Johnson	(JOHNSON_AE)

ATT TO: Brian J. Johnson	(JOHNSON_BJ)
ATT TO: Michele M. Jolin	(JOLIN_M)
ATT TO: R. Lawton Jordan III	(JORDAN_RL)
ATT TO: Jack M. Quinn	(Jack M. Quinn@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX)
ATT TO: Yusuf A. Khapra	(KHAPRA_Y)
ATT TO: Charles E. Kieffer	(KIEFFER_C)
ATT TO: Angus S. King	(KING_A)
ATT TO: Jennifer L. Klein	(KLEIN_J)
ATT TO: Charles S. Konigsberg	(KONIGSBERG_C)
ATT TO: Lisa Kountoupes	(KOUNTOUPES_L)
ATT TO: David J. Lane	(LANE_D)
ATT TO: Patricia F. Lewis	(LEWIS_PF)
ATT TO: Jacob J. Lew	(LEW_J)
ATT TO: Evelyn S. Lieberman	(LIEBERMAN_E)
ATT TO: Gordon Li	(LI_G)
ATT TO: Gaynor R. McCown	(MCCOWN_G)
ATT TO: Anne E. McGuire	(MCGUIRE_A)
ATT TO: Lorraine McHugh	(MCHUGH_L)
ATT TO: Joseph Minarik	(MINARIK_J)
ATT TO: Nancy-Ann E. Min	(MIN_N)
ATT TO: Julia Moffett	(MOFFETT_J)
ATT TO: Janet Murguia	(MURGUIA_J)
ATT TO: Lucie F. Naphin	(NAPHIN_L)
ATT TO: Jennifer L. Nelson	(NELSON_JL)
ATT TO: Erin A. O'Connor	(OCONNOR_E)
ATT TO: Thomas O'Donnell	(ODONNELL_T)
ATT TO: Jonathan Orszag	(ORSZAG_J)

ATT TO: Peter R. Orszag	(ORSZAG_P)
ATT TO: Bruce N. Reed	(REED_B)
ATT TO: Cheryl S. Rodman	(RODMAN_C)
ATT TO: Rica F. Rodman	(RODMAN_R)
ATT TO: Stuart Schear	(SCHEAR_S)
ATT TO: Richard L. Siewert	(SIEWERT_R)
ATT TO: Stephen B. Silverman	(SILVERMAN_S)
ATT TO: Wendy L. Smith	(SMITH_WL)
ATT TO: Wendy L. Smith	(SMITH_WL)
ATT TO: Gene B. Sperling	(SPERLING_G)
ATT TO: Patrick M. Steel	(STEEL_P)
ATT TO: George Stephanopoulos	(STEPHANOPO_G)
ATT TO: Todd Stern	(STERN_T)
ATT TO: Lisa Jordan Tamagni	(TAMAGNI_L)
ATT TO: Shana E. Tesler	(TESLER_S)
ATT TO: Barry J. Toiv	(TOIV_B)
ATT TO: Laura D. Tyson	(TYSON_L)
ATT TO: Lorraine A. Voles	(VOLES_L)
ATT TO: Michael Waldman	(WALDMAN_M)
ATT TO: Christopher F. Walker	(WALKER_C)
ATT TO: Anne Walley	(WALLEY_A)
ATT TO: Michael Warren	(WARREN_M)
ATT TO: Dena B. Weinstein	(WEINSTEIN_D)
ATT TO: William White	(WHITE_WI)
ATT TO: Teresa Wildman	(WILDMAN_T)
ATT TO: Chantale Wong	(WONG_C)
ATT TO: Marilyn Yager	(YAGER_M)

ATT TO: Cheri M. Carter	(CARTER_CM)
ATT TO: Mike W. Williams	(WILLIAMS_MW)
ATT TO: Kathryn Higgins	(HIGGINS_K)
ATT TO: Stephen B. Silverman	(SILVERMAN_S)
ATT TO: Jason S. Goldberg	(GOLDBERG_JS)
ATT TO: Kris Balderston	(BALDERSTON_K)
ATT TO: Shana E. Tesler	(TESLER_S)
ATT TO: Sheila D. Turner	(TURNER_S)
ATT TO: LeeAnn Inadomi	(INADOMI_L)
ATT TO: John O. Sutton	(SUTTON_J)
ATT TO: Harold Ickes	(ICKES_H)
ATT TO: Janice A. Enright	(ENRIGHT_J)
ATT TO: Allison Wilkie	(WILKIE_A)
ATT TO: Peggy A. Lewis	(LEWIS_P)
ATT TO: Rica F. Rodman	(RODMAN_R)
ATT TO: Julia R. Green	(GREEN_J)
ATT TO: Laura D. Schwartz	(SCHWARTZ_L)
ATT TO: Joshua N. Silverman	(SILVERMAN_J)
ATT TO: Brenda Anders	(ANDERS_B)
ATT TO: Roger V. Salazar	(SALAZAR_R)
ATT TO: Lori L. Anderson	(ANDERSON_L)
ATT TO: Steven A. Cohen	(COHEN_SA)
ATT TO: Anne M. Edwards	(EDWARDS_A)
ATT TO: Paul K. Engskov	(ENGSKOV_K)
ATT TO: Jeremy Gaines	(GAINES_J)
ATT TO: Mary Ellen Glynn	(GLYNN_M)
ATT TO: Julie E. Mason	(MASON_J)

ATT TO: Michael McCurry (MCCURRY_M)
ATT TO: Lorraine McHugh (MCHUGH_L)
ATT TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K)
ATT TO: APRIL K. MELLODY (MELLODY_A)
ATT TO: A. Victoria Rivas-Vazquez (RIVASVAZQU_A)
ATT TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZANO_V)

TEXT:

This document includes 1-2 pagers on:

\$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tuition Tax Credit

\$500 Per Child Tax Credit

\$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction

Expanded IRAs for Saving for Education, Homebuying, and Retirement.

Capital Gains Homeownership Tax Cut

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 9-SEP-1996 17:14:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 13_POINT_ROMAN

\$1,500 HOPE SCHOLARSHIP COLLEGE TAX CREDIT

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

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

? Guaranteed Average Tuition For Two Years of Community College: The HOPE Scholarship Plan will ensure that students can get up to a \$1,500 refundable tax credit, a Pell Grant, or a combination for tuition in their first year after high school, and another \$1,500 in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs, and earn at least a "B" average. This \$1,500 credit is \$300 above the national average community college tuition and would make tuition

free for 67% of all community college students. It would enable states that set tuition within \$300 of the national average to make community college tuition free for every student. The credit would be indexed to inflation each year to protect its value.

? \$1,500 For The First Two Years At Any College For Students Who Earn At Least a B Average: While the HOPE Scholarship tax credit is priced to pay for the full cost of two years of community college tuition for students who earn at least a "B" average in their freshman year, the \$1,500 credit can be applied to tuition at any college, from a two

-year public
community college to a four

-year private college. This \$1500 tax credit will be a substantial downpayment for parents sending their children to colleges with higher tuition.

? \$750 for Half

-Time Students: The HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut is designed to assist parents and current workers who want to further their education. Those who can only go to school half

-time because of their job or parenting obligations, are eligible for a \$750 refundable credit per year until they have completed two full years of college. The "B" average requirement also applies to half

-time students.
? Includes 1

-Year Certificate Programs: Students at training

and technical programs eligible for Pell Grants under Title IV of the HEA are also eligible HOPE Scholarships.

? Interaction with the \$10,000 Education Tax Deduction: Students would receive either the HOPE scholarship or the \$10,000 tax deduction in any year. Eligible students in their first two years or their parents can choose between either the Hope Scholarship or the deduction. The deduction is up to \$10,000 a year per family. The credit is \$1,500 per student.

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

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

? "B" Average: To remain eligible for the credit, students must earn at least a "B" average or a 2.75 grade point average in their first year of college or post

-secondary
school. Based on the National Post

-Secondary Student Aid
study, more than half of students earn a 2.75 average or better.

? Students Must Stay Drug

-Free: A student is ineligible if,
in accordance with the Drug

-Free Post

-Secondary Education
Act of 1990, he or she has been convicted of committing certain felony offenses involving marijuana, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs.

? Administration: Administrative issues such as the timing and delivery of the tax credit will require consultation with colleges to ensure that the plan provides maximum flexibility and efficiency rather than top

-down
administration. The Treasury Department and Department of Education will work with Members of Congress, Governors, and college presidents and financial aid administrators to

design the most flexible and efficient system, and to ensure against excessive and abusive tuition increases.

? Challenge to States. The President is challenging states to build on the HOPE Scholarship Plan by following Georgia's lead and making scholarships available for four years of college for students who maintain a "B" average. The President is also challenging the 17 States that set tuition above \$1,500 to reduce costs so that with the HOPE Scholarship tax cut, community college will be free for every student.

PRINTER FONT 13 POINT ROMAN
\$10,000 EDUCATION DEDUCTION

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

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

? Breadth of Application: The \$10,000 Education Deduction would be for tuition at any education or training program that is at least half

-time or related to a worker's career.

? Supplements HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut: In any year, students in the 13th and 14th grades could receive either the HOPE Scholarship or the \$10,000 tax deduction.

Eligible students in their first two years or their parents can choose between either the HOPE Scholarship or the deduction. Students that relied on the \$1,500 tax credit in the first two years of college would still be eligible for the \$10,000 deduction in the remaining years of college or graduate school or for qualified lifelong learning. Students not eligible for the tax credit would still be eligible for the \$10,000 deduction. The deduction is up to \$10,000 a year per family. The credit is \$1,500 per student.

? Income Limits: For joint filers, the deduction would be phased out at incomes between \$80,000 and \$100,000. For single filers, the deduction would be phased out between \$50,000 and \$70,000.

? Unlimited Number of Years: While the HOPE Scholarship is for the first two years of college, the \$10,000 tax deduction is available any year a family had education expenses. For example, a family of four with an income of \$40,000 and five years of annual tuition expenses totaling \$10,000 would receive a \$7,500 tax cut over that five

-year
period.

#8

Family Earning
\$40,000
1 college freshman
and 1 college senior
\$2,250 TAX CUT
(\$1,500 HOPE
Scholarship tax cut
and tuition tax
deduction assuming
\$5,000 in tuition)

#9

Family Earning \$40,000
1 parent in training and
1 college junior
\$900 TAX CUT
(tuition deduction for
\$2,000 in training
tuition and \$4,000
college tuition)

#9

Family Earning \$40,000
Annual tuition expenses
of \$10,000 over 5 years
\$7,500 TAX CUT
(\$1,500 per year)

\$8

PRINTER FONT 13_POINT_ROMAN
\$500 PER CHILD TAX CREDIT

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
A \$500 per child tax credit was a central component of the
President's Middle Class Bill of
Rights, first proposed in 1994 and contained in every
Administration budget since then.
? Middle Class Tax

-Relief for Child

-Rearing. The President's
balanced budget provides up to a \$500 non

-refundable tax
credit for each child under age 13, benefiting about 19
million families with 37 million children. The President's
proposed \$1,500 college tax credit and education deduction
would benefit families with older children. The credit
would be phased in, starting at \$300 per child in tax years
1996, 1997, and 1998, and rising to \$500 per child in 1999
and beyond.

? Income Eligibility and Indexing. The child tax credit would be phased out for taxpayers with AGI between \$60,000 and \$75,000. The credit and phase

-out range would be indexed for inflation starting in 2000.

? Interaction with the Earned Income Tax Credit. To make it easier for working families to get the benefit of both the \$500 child tax credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit that the President expanded in 1993, families would first deduct the child credit from their income taxes before deducting the refundable EITC. This means that a family with two children and a \$1,000 tax liability and a \$1,000 EITC, would still get \$1,000 from the child tax credit and another \$1,000 refunded from the EITC.

#8

Family Earning \$35,000
Two children age 10 and 12
\$1,000 TAX CUT
37% tax cut
(assumes standard deduction)

#9

Family Earning \$48,600
Two children age 5 and 7
\$1,000 TAX CUT
22% tax cut
(assumes itemized deductions equal
18% of income)

\$8

PRINTER FONT 13_POINT_ROMAN
EXPANDED IRAs

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
The President first proposed expanding IRAs in 1994 as part of the Middle Class Bill of Rights, and has included it in every Administration budget since then. The President's proposal doubles the income limits for IRAs to make 20 million more families eligible for tax

-deductible IRA contributions and would allow penalty

-free withdrawals for education, first

-time home ownership, major medical expenses, and during long

-term unemployment.

? Doubles Income Limits -- Making 20 Million More Families Eligible: Deductible IRAs are currently available only to families with incomes under \$50,000 or who are not covered by an employer

-provided pension plan. Eligibility for deductible IRAs is currently phased

-out for single taxpayers with incomes between \$25,000 and \$35,000, and for married couples with incomes between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

The President's proposal doubles the income limits, making more middle class families -- especially those with two incomes -- eligible for this expanded IRA. It doubles the income limits for making tax

-deductible IRA contributions from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for married couples, and from \$35,000 to \$70,000 for single taxpayers. It indexes these thresholds as well as the \$2,000 maximum annual contribution amount, for inflation.

? Allows Early Withdrawals for Education, First Home Purchases, Major Medical Expenses and During Long

-Term Unemployment. The current penalties for early withdrawals may discourage many from saving. Under current law, IRA savings can be withdrawn penalty

-free only after age 59 1/2. Before age 59 1/2, withdrawals generally are subject to a 10% penalty tax.

The President's proposal would allow penalty

-free withdrawals for major life expenses, such as education and training, first

-time home purchases, and financially devastating medical expenses such as

nursing home care for a parent. To promote the education needed in the new economy, the President's proposal would allow penalty

-free withdrawals for the education of workers and their families and would permit investment of IRA funds in State pre

-paid tuition programs.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S NEW TARGETED HOME OWNERSHIP TAX CUT

Current Law:

? Home sales are subject to the capital gains tax, but the gain can be deferred through the purchase of a new home of equal or greater value.

? Taxpayers over 55 can take a 1

-time exclusion of up to \$125,000 of gain from the sale of their home.

? Thus, under current law, home owners must maintain records of the cost of their home and any improvements they make in order to compute their gain when the home is sold. In addition, they generally must buy more expensive homes to avoid incurring income tax liability on the sale.

President's Proposal:

? Excludes up to \$500,000 in gain from the sale of a home from the capital gains tax. (Single taxpayers could exclude up to \$250,000.) The \$500,000/\$250,000 exclusion would replace both the exclusion for taxpayers over 55 and the deferral for purchasing a more expensive home, and would be available once every two years. The change would be effective January 1, 1997.

? Exempts over 99% of home sales from capital gains tax, dramatically simplifying taxes and record keeping for more than 60 million home owners. Among those who will benefit are:

? Older couples selling their home for retirement income or to move to a smaller apartment with a gain exceeding the current \$125,000 1

-time exclusion because they owned their home for years.

? Middle class families changing jobs and moving to communities with lower housing costs.

? Inner city and rural communities with low housing costs, which will now be more attractive.

? Costs \$1.4 billion from FY96

-2002, and is completely paid for within the President's CBO

-certified balanced budget plan with savings from the specific new offsets proposed on 8/27/96.

Examples of Families Benefiting from the President's Proposal

#8

#9

Family Moving to
Lower Cost Area

#9

Older Couple Moving to
an Apartment

\$8

#8

House Sale Price

#9

\$180,000

#9

\$220,000

\$8

PRINTER FONT
11_POINT_ROMAN

#8

Cost of House &
Improvements

#9

\$150,000

#9

\$45,000

\$8

#8

Gain Realized

#9

\$30,000

#9

\$175,000

\$8

#8

Cost of Replacement House

#9

\$140,000

#9

NA

\$8

#8

1

-Time Exclusion for Over
Age 55

#9

NA

#9

\$125,000

\$8

#8

Gain Recognized

#9

\$30,000

#9

\$50,000

\$8

#8

Capital Gains Tax Owed
Under Current Law (at 28%
rate)

#9

\$8,400

#9

\$14,000

\$8

#8

President's Proposal:
Capital Gains Tax Owed

#9

\$0

#9

\$0

\$8

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Betsy Myers (MYERS_B) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-SEP-1996 15:55:04.36

SUBJECT: Wh Update for women

TO: Lyndell Hogan (HOGAN_L) (OPD)

READ:24-SEP-1996 15:59:31.90

TEXT:

Attached. Thanks for all your work.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:24-SEP-1996 15:53:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Betsy Myers

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

The White House Office For Women's Initiatives and
Outreach

Betsy Myers, Director

PRINTER FONT

29_POINT_ROMAN

White House Update For
Women

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

SEPTEMBER 23, 1996

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

"Today, we say, loud and clear: If you stalk and harass, the
law will follow you wherever you go. And if you are the victim
of stalking and want to build a new life somewhere else, you
will have the full protection of federal law." -- President
Clinton, signing the new Interstate Stalking Punishment and
Prevention Act, September 23, 1996.

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

CRIME AND SAFETY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

NEW LAW TO STOP STALKERS: On September 23, 1996, the President
signed the Interstate Stalking Punishment and Prevention Act (as
part of the 1997 Defense Authorization Bill). This new law
dramatically toughens federal law against stalkers who cross
state lines to threaten, harass and instill fear in others,
particularly women and girls.

Safety and security at home. The Interstate Stalking Punishment
and Prevention Act makes it a federal crime for any stalker to
cross state lines to pursue a victim. The Act makes it:

* A federal crime whether or not there is a protection order

in effect. Before today, women who did not have protection orders were not protected by federal law. Today's legislation would provide protection to women who could not get a protection order.

- * A federal crime before any act of violence has been committed. Victims pursued across state lines by a spouse or intimate no longer have to suffer an act of violence before they can be protected by federal resources.

- * A federal crime even if the stalker is not someone you know: The 1994 Violence Against Women Act gave federal protection to women who were being stalked by spouses, boyfriends or former "intimates." With today's new law, the President has expanded that protection to people who are stalked by a stranger or someone they have not been intimate with -- an acquaintance, for instance.

Building on our record. Today's legislation builds on a number of initiatives and laws that have been designed to end the fear and threat of being stalked.

- * President Clinton's 1994 Crime Bill made it a federal crime

for stalkers to violate protection orders by travelling across state lines to pursue a victim and made it a federal crime for batterers to pursue their wives or girlfriends across state lines.

- * President Clinton's Violence Against Women Act established a national registry of sex offenders, created a 24

-hour
toll

-free domestic violence hotline, and made three strikes and you're out the law of the land.

- * Megan's law, which President Clinton fought for and signed into law, requires states to tell communities whenever a dangerous sexual predator is in their midst.

- * The Brady Bill has kept 60,000 guns out of the hands of fugitives, felons and stalkers.

KEEPING GUNS OUT OF THE HANDS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS:

On August 26, the President announced that he would support legislation that would amend the 1968 federal firearms statute to bar any person convicted of any crime of domestic violence -- not just a felony -- from owning and possessing a firearm. The need for such legislation -- which is being sponsored in Congress by Senator Lautenberg and Representative Torricelli -- is supported by the statistics:

- In 1994, there were 88,500 incidents of domestic violence where a firearm was present.

- Responding to these calls is deadly business for law enforcement. From 1985 to 1994, there were 65 law enforcement officers killed when they responded to family quarrels and 9 out of 10 of those deaths resulted from firearms.

Stopping All Abusers from Getting Guns: Many spouse abusers are

not covered by existing laws such as the Brady bill, which President Clinton signed in 1993 and the 1994 Clinton Crime Bill, which included the historic Violence Against Women Act. The Violence Against Women Act made it a crime for those under restraining orders to carry a gun. However, the overwhelming majority of domestic violence cases are misdemeanors, not felonies. The result is that these offenders are still free under federal law to possess a firearm. That is why President Clinton is calling on Congress to disarm domestic violence offenders this year. To help States in enforcing such a measure, President Clinton's 1994 Crime Bill is already providing funding for States to improve their criminal history record

-keeping
abilities and in 1996 the Clinton Administration specifically instituted a "National Stalker and Domestic Violence" record

-keeping program.

A NEW POLICE NUMBER FOR COMMUNITIES: On June 23, President Clinton asked the Attorney General to work with the FCC, law enforcement leaders, and the telecommunications industry to develop a national community policing number for non

-emergency

calls that will be as easy to use and remember as the overburdened 911 number system. This non

-emergency number will
create an easy way for residents who are not reporting crimes

-in

-progress or life

-threatening situations to reach local police while keeping the 911 lines clear for true emergencies that require an immediate response.

CELLULAR PHONES FOR NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH: On July 17, President Clinton and Vice President Gore announced that the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA) has offered to provide 50,000 cellular phones and free air time to citizen patrols and community block watches throughout the country. There are an estimated 20,000 neighborhood block watches and citizen patrols throughout the country. Neighborhood watch has been proven to help prevent crime and promote cooperation between law enforcement and residents. The phones will be pre

-programmed
so that neighborhood watch volunteers will be connected directly to the local police. The announcement is a positive response to

the challenge issued to local communities and the cellular phone industry by the President and Vice President last year and is part of President Clinton's ongoing efforts to combat crime, which has resulted in lower crime rates, and fewer serious crimes such as murder, robbery, and forcible rape. Fewer serious crimes. According to preliminary figures released in May by the FBI, serious crimes reported to the nation's law enforcement agencies decreased a full two percent in 1995. It was the fourth consecutive yearly decrease in reported crime. Cities with over one million inhabitants saw crime fall by 6% last year.

CRACKING DOWN ON GANGS: On September 16, President Clinton proposed another new measure to combat gangs -- by extending the statute of limitations for serious violent crimes such as kidnapping, rape and particularly serious drug crimes, as well as for gang

-related prosecutions under the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statute (RICO). Since 1990, the number of RICO prosecutions in gang

-related cases has risen 58%. This year, 38% of the Department of Justice's RICO prosecutions have been gang

-related. President Clinton also sent the Anti

-gang and Youth Violence Control Act of 1996 to Congress to strengthen laws that will stop the rise of youth violence and gangs, including expanded use of drug and gun courts.

KEEPING OUR KIDS SAFE AND DRUG FREE: On August 23, President Clinton announced new Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") regulations to protect children and teens from the dangers of tobacco use. The new regulations require children to prove their age with an ID to buy cigarettes, ban cigarette vending machines from places frequented by children and teens, and ban tobacco advertising near schools and playgrounds. Under the new

regulations, the FDA will soon take steps to require the FDA to educate our children about the real dangers of smoking.

President Clinton's initiative to end teen tobacco use builds on several other prongs of the Clinton Administration's strategy to keep our kids safe including expanding the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act of 1994, encouraging states to adopt a "zero

-tolerance" strategy on underage drinking, and supporting drug testing of high school athletes.

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN
ECONOMIC AND HEALTH SECURITY
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM

On Aug. 21, the President signed the bi

-partisan
Kassebaum

-Kennedy health insurance reform bill, which will have profound effects on the lives of many of our citizens and increase access to health care. No longer will Americans live in fear of losing their coverage just because they have a pre

-existing condition. No longer will Americans face the dilemma of hesitating to go to a new and better job for fear of losing their insurance coverage. And because of the bill's guarantee issue provisions, no longer will small businesses be denied access to insurance for their employees. As many as 25 million Americans will benefit from the important portability, guarantee renewal, and guarantee issue insurance reform provisions included in the Kassebaum

-Kennedy legislation.
Although the insurance provisions are the core of this important legislation, numerous other measures that President Clinton has long advocated are also included:
? Eliminating the Discriminatory Health Care Tax Treatment of the Self

-Employed. The new law assures that the self

-employed are treated more like other employers purchasing insurance by phasing the self

-employed tax deduction to 80%.

? Preventing Fraud and Abuse. By providing for permanent funding and greater penalties, this law permits better targeting and prosecution of "bad apple" health care providers who are bilking the system of billions of dollars from Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance.

? Making the Health Care System More Simple. By helping design a common electronic system for private insurers paying health care claims, the new law would modernize, streamline and cut costs of health insurance paperwork. This measure also takes steps toward establishing federal privacy protections to prohibit inappropriate disclosure of this information.

We need to do more. The fact that there are 40 million Americans without insurance in this nation attests to this fact. We must work vigilantly to assure that the quality of health care that Americans are receiving remains the best in the world. And, we must work to assure that no American is discriminated against on

the basis of a particular diagnosis.

INCREASED MINIMUM WAGE

On August 20, President Clinton signed into law an historic 90 cent increase in the minimum wage, helping more than ten million hard

-working Americans. An estimated 10 million hourly workers who earn between \$4.25 and \$5.14 will benefit directly from the President's minimum wage victory. The increase in the minimum wage could also have a "ripple" effect on the over 3 million workers who earn within 60 cents of the new minimum wage. For full

-time minimum wage workers, a 90

-cent increase would raise their yearly income by \$1,800 -- as much as the average family spends on groceries in over 7 months!

? A promise made and a promise kept. In Putting People First, Bill Clinton and Al Gore proposed to "increase the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation." The President specifically proposed a 90

-cent increase 18 months ago in February 1995.

? Ensuring No Parent Has To Bring Up Their Kids In Poverty. President Clinton's dramatic extension of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) helped lift hundreds of thousands of working families out of poverty. With a 90

-cent minimum wage increase and the expanded EITC, we can ensure that no parent who works full

-time and plays by the rules will have to bring up their kids in poverty.

? Helping Adult Workers Trying To Support Their Families. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics: 69% of those workers who would benefit from an increase are adults, age 20 or over; three

-fifths (59%) are women, many of whom are trying to raise the family on \$4.25; and the average minimum wage worker brings home half of their family's earnings.

Making Adoption Easier

When President Clinton signed the minimum wage bill, he also signed an important adoption provision that takes steps to ease and encourage adoption for the tens of thousands of children who today are waiting for permanent homes. A \$5,000 tax credit (\$6,000 for families that adopt children with special needs) allows middle class families -- for whom adoption is often too expensive -- to adopt children to love and nurture. In addition, the bill prohibits states from denying or delaying adoption on the basis of race, color or national origin -- building on the President's longstanding goal to end the historical bias against

interracial adoptions.

NEW PENSION PORTABILITY: On September 17, the President announced new actions by the Treasury Department to make pensions more portable and retirement more secure:

? **Protecting Investment Opportunities.** The Treasury actions will ensure that workers who choose to leave their

retirement savings with a former employer do not have all their good investment options taken away.

? **Helping people take their pensions with them when they change jobs.** The President also announced that the Treasury Dept. has issued guidance and transmitted a proposed regulation to remove restrictions that prevent many businesses from taking employees' past savings into their own retirement plans. Before, employers could have their entire plans disqualified for accepting a new employee's savings from another account that were not qualified. Businesses rightly avoided this risk, but at a cost to America's workers. As a result of the announced actions, the new employer will not be liable, and workers will be able to take their pensions with them from job to job. The President has already taken important steps to ensure the value of working Americans' pensions by preventing raids on workers' pensions. Last year, President Clinton vetoed the Republican budget, which would have given corporations a new opportunity to raid the pensions of nearly 4 million workers and retirees.

Pension Help from the Minimum Wage Bill: As part of the minimum wage bill, the President signed into law important components of his Retirement Savings and Security Act:

? **Expanded Pension Coverage by Creating a New Small Business 401(k) Plan** with no red tape and a simple one

-page form to make it easier for small businesses to provide workers with pensions. The bill also simplifies pensions for businesses of all sizes.

? **Increased Pension Portability by Taking Away the 1**

-year Wait to Save at a New Job. The law contains the President's proposals to increase portability, such as a provision to help workers who change jobs and want to keep saving in their new jobs by amending the law to encourage employers to let new employees begin saving without having to wait a year.

? **Enhanced Pension Security by Protecting Government Employees' Savings from Orange**

-County Style Fiascos by requiring that state and local government pension plans be held in trust so workers do not lose savings if that government declares bankruptcy.

Helping Women: As part of the Minimum Wage increase, the President has also signed into law significant women's pension provisions that put women's pension options into plain language so they will not inadvertently lose their pension rights due to divorce or death of a spouse. Specifically, the new law requires the Treasury Dept. to create a model form for spousal consent with respect to survivor annuities and a model Qualified Domestic

Relations Order to spell out the various options to be considered when a pension is being divided upon divorce. These new forms will replace the confusing forms in existence and provide spouses and pension administrators with clear, understandable language.

ENACTING WELFARE REFORM

On August 22, President Clinton signed into law "The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996," a comprehensive bipartisan welfare reform plan that will dramatically change the nation's welfare reform system. The bill contains work requirements, a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, comprehensive child support enforcement, and supports for families moving from welfare to work -- including increased funding for child care and guaranteed medical coverage.

Under the new law, states are required to move a large percent of their caseloads into work. The bill also limits recipients to a maximum lifetime stay of five years on the welfare rolls -- although the bill President Clinton signed allows states to exempt 20% of their caseloads for "hardship" reasons. In addition, microenterprise programs are recognized as a work option under the Act to help recipients start their own small businesses.

To assist in this transition, the new welfare law provides \$14 billion in child care funding -- an increase of \$4.5 billion over the current law -- to help more mothers move into jobs. The new law also guarantees that women on welfare continue to receive health coverage for their families, including at least one year of transitional Medicaid when they leave welfare for work. The law also includes provisions affecting teen parents such as "live at home" and "stay in school" requirements for unmarried minor parents who must participate in educational and training activities in order to receive assistance.

Improvements From Previous Bills: The "Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996" includes important improvements over the previous welfare reform bills submitted by Congress, which President Clinton refused to sign because they did too little to move people into jobs, and failed to provide the supports -- like child care and health care -- that families need to move from welfare to work. Several improvements over HR 4, the vetoed bill are:

? 20% hardship exemption: Under the new law, states will be able to exempt 20 percent of their caseload from the five year limit for cash assistance under AFDC based on hardship. H.R. 4 included only a 15 percent exemption.

? Guaranteed medical coverage: The new law preserves the

national guarantee of health care for poor children, the disabled, pregnant women, the elderly and people on welfare. Families receive one year of transitional Medicaid if a family leaves welfare because of increased earnings. H.R. 4 would have ended the guarantee of Medicaid coverage for cash assistance recipients.

? Increased child care funding and mandatory child care maintenance of effort: The new law provides \$14 billion in child care funding -- an increase of \$4.5 billion over 6 years -- allowing more mothers to leave welfare for work. States will receive an initial allotment each year from a fund of approximately \$1.2 billion. To access additional funds, states must maintain their own spending at 100 percent of their FY 1994 or 1995 spending on child care (whichever is higher). By contrast, H.R. 4 increased child care funding by just \$300 million over current law, and did not require states to meet child care maintenance of effort requirements to access additional federal child care funding, allowing states to lower their own spending.

? Preservation of nutrition programs: H.R. 4 would have given states the option of block granting food stamp benefits. The bill would have also capped federal food stamp program expenditures, limiting maximum benefit increases to 2 percent per year, regardless of growth in need for assistance. The new law maintains the national nutritional safety net by eliminating the block grant option as well as the food stamp cap.

? Current law child protection and adoption: Unlike H.R. 4, the new plan maintains current law on child protection and adoption, and does not reduce funds for child welfare, child abuse, foster care, and adoption services. The new law also protects children by maintaining health and safety standards for day care. H.R. 4 would have eliminated health and safety protections.

? Supplemental \$2 billion contingency fund: The Act establishes a \$2 billion contingency fund that states could access on a participatory basis with the federal government. This would help states in the event of high unemployment or an increased food stamp caseload. H.R. 4 provided only a \$1 billion contingency fund -- half of the funds provided in the new law.

? Protection of disabled children: H.R. 4 would have cut SSI by 25% for many disabled children. The new law eliminates this proposed two tier system.

? Optional family cap. Under the new law, states have the option to implement a family cap. H.R. 4 required states to deny cash benefits to children born to welfare recipients unless the state legislature explicitly voted to provide benefits.

Areas To Be Fixed: Even with these substantial improvements, President Clinton has pledged to fix two provisions of the welfare bill:

? Food Stamps: According to President Clinton, the new law cuts deeper than it should in food stamps, mostly for working families who have high shelter costs.

? Legal Immigrants: The law includes provisions that would deny most forms of public assistance to most legal immigrants for five years or until they attain citizenship. The President has said that legal immigrants who fall on hard times or through no fault of their own and need help should get it, although their sponsors should take additional responsibility for them.

NEW JOB OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS: Since the passage of the Welfare Reform Act, President Clinton has acted on his commitment to ensure job opportunities for welfare recipients by proposing the Welfare

-To

-Work Jobs Challenge -- a three

-pronged \$3.4 billion initiative to create job opportunity for the hardest

-to

-employ welfare recipients. The components of the Welfare

-To

-Work Jobs Challenge are:

? TARGETED WELFARE

-TO

-WORK TAX CREDIT: Building off the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) -- signed into law by President Clinton on August 20 -- the President proposed a targeted tax credit to create new job opportunities for long

-term welfare recipients.

? TAX INCENTIVES TO INCREASE INVESTMENT IN DISTRESSED AREAS:

President Clinton has proposed a comprehensive strategy to increase investment in distressed communities, including the use of Community Development Banking, Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and Brownfields tax incentives. President Clinton has proposed to expand this strategy by a new tax credit to investors in qualified financial institutions and venture capital funds.

? WELFARE

-TO

-WORK JOBS INITIATIVE: President Clinton's Welfare

-To

-Work Jobs Initiative is designed to help communities move one million of the hardest

-to

-employ welfare recipients into jobs by the year 2000, while giving states and communities maximum flexibility in developing job creation strategies.

? HELPING WOMEN BUSINESS OWNERS: Microenterprise programs are an option for states to offer as job training under the Welfare

-To

-Work Jobs Initiative. President Clinton has long been a strong advocate for community

-based microenterprise programs, and the Labor Department, the Treasury Department and the Department of Health and Human Services have developed microenterprise programs. Surveys indicate that the majority of microentrepreneurs are women.

TAKING ON ILLEGAL SWEATSHOPS

On August 2, President Clinton announced a commitment by the leaders of the apparel and footwear industries that he hopes will lead to a system for assuring Americans that the clothes and shoes they buy are made under decent and humane working conditions. The President met with industry leaders and representatives from unions and non

-governmental organizations who are in partnership to (1) ensure that American goods are made without the use of sweatshop labor and meet acceptable labor standards and (2) give consumers a visible sign (perhaps a label) that their products are made without exploitative labor.

The Administration is continuing its Three

-Pronged "No Sweat" Strategy:

(1) Enforcement. The Department of Labor conducts surprise

inspections of major garment centers and enforces the "hot goods" provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which prohibits the shipment of goods made by sweatshops or illegal labor practices.

(2) Recognition. Since December 1995, the Labor Department has issued lists of retailers and manufacturers with the best garment practices (especially by contractors).

(3) Education. The Labor Department also is spearheading a garment public service announcement initiative and an Internet Web site on how to combat sweatshops.

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

EDUCATION

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

TARGETING TAX CUTS FOR EDUCATION

In August, President Clinton announced to the nation his proposals for responsible tax reforms to encourage investment in education including:

? \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut For College Tuition. \$1,500 refundable tax credit for tuition in the first year of college and for the second year if the student earns at least a B average in the first year. This \$1,500 tax credit will make the average

-priced community college free and provide a downpayment for more expensive schools for families with incomes up to \$100,000.

? \$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction for Education and Training at Any Age. Families with incomes up to \$100,000 could deduct up to \$10,000 in tuition, providing a tax cut of up to \$2,800 per family. This deduction could be taken for education and training at any time in order to encourage life

-long learning.

? \$500 Child Tax Credit for Children Under 13. Phased in \$500 per child tax credit for families with incomes up to \$75,000, providing tax relief to 19 million families with 37 million children.

? Expanded IRA for Education, Retirement, First

-time Home ownership. Double the income limits for Ira to make 20 million more families eligible for tax

-deductible IRA contributions, and allow penalty

-free IRA withdrawals for education, first home purchases, and major medical expenses as well as retirement.

MAKING SURE EVERY CHILD CAN READ:

On August 27, the President announced the \$2.75 billion "America Reads" Challenge to ensure that all children are reading independently by the end of the third grade. Parental and community responsibility are the backbone of the "America Reads" Challenge, which builds on the success of community tutoring programs and National Service programs like AmeriCorps and RSVP Senior volunteers in developing and coordinating effective tutoring programs.

I. Parents As First Teachers Challenge Grants. The President proposes a Parents as First Teachers Challenge Grant Fund that invests in success by supporting effective, proven efforts that provide assistance to parents who want to help their children become successful readers by the end of third grade. Approximately \$300 million in grants will be available over 5 years (FY98 - FY2002) to national and regional groups as well as local communities and organizations.

II. America's Reading Corps: Individualized After

-School
and Summer Tutoring for More Than 3 Million Children in Grades K

-3 Who Want and Need It. The President's proposal provides \$2.45 billion to support tutoring efforts. \$1.45 billion in net new investments over 5 years, in addition to \$1 billion already specified in President Clinton's balanced budget for National Service participants, will be directed specifically to the "America Reads" Challenge. President Clinton's goal is to mobilize 1 million tutors -- in addition to the 30,000 Reading Specialists and Volunteer Coordinators funded through the President's proposal -- to provide individual attention to all young children who need reading assistance.

III. Providing 1 Million 3 and 4 year

-olds with a Head
Start. President Clinton's balanced budget includes a major expansion of Head Start so that it can reach 1 million pre

-school children in 2002.

IV. Challenge to Private Sector. This national effort will only be successful if those in the private and non

-profit
sector return to the President's "America Reads" challenge. This new "America Reads" initiative builds on Clinton Administration efforts to work with the private sector in helping our children learn how to read, such as the "Partnership for Family Involvement in Education" and "Read*Write*Now."

REBUILDING SCHOOLS

On July 11, the President introduced new funding to improve our nation's schools. Key elements of the President's initiative include:

? Up to 50% Interest Subsidy for New School Construction and Renovation to reduce interest costs on new school construction and renovation projects by up to 50%, with a sliding subsidy scale depending on need.

? \$20 Billion in School Construction Spurred by \$5 Billion in Federal Jump

-Start Funding Over 4 Years. The interest reduction is equivalent to subsidizing \$1 out of every \$4 in construction and renovation spending. \$5 billion in federal funding over 4 years -- with most of the money administered by the States -- would support \$20 billion in construction and renovation.

? Goal of 25% Increase in School Construction Over 4 Years. National spending on school construction and renovation is currently about \$10 billion a year or \$40 billion over 4 years. By focusing on incremental or net additional construction projects, this initiative aims to ensure that at least half of the \$20 billion supported by federal subsidies would not have otherwise occurred. This would increase school construction by at least \$10 billion to a total of \$50 billion over 4 years -- increasing school construction by 25%.

IMPROVING TELEVISION FOR OUR CHILDREN

President Clinton announced on July 29 that the four major networks, the National Association of Broadcasters, and leading advocates for educational television will support a new proposal to require broadcasters to air three hours of quality educational programming each week. The President made the announcement during his meeting with leaders of the television networks and leaders in children's programming. On August 8, the proposal became a regulation after the Federal Communications Commission voted unanimously to approve the regulation. Earlier this year, the President required the installation of anti

-violence screening
(V

-Chips) in all new televisions and announced a breakthrough agreement with the media industry to develop a television ratings system.

PRINTER FONT 18_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

The U.N Women's Conference One Year

Later

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

On Saturday, September 28, 1996, the President's Interagency Council On Women will sponsor a nationwide teleconference with conferences in every state of the union to celebrate "UN Women's Conference - One Year Later". Americans will report on progress since the Women's Conference; share what's working in communities, and look ahead to develop a national action agenda. For more information, call 202

-456

-7350 or see the web site at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/Women/IACW/html/IACWhome.html>.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

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TO: Ashley L. Raines (RAINES_A) (OA)
READ:25-SEP-1996 19:21:57.93

TO: Lorraine B. Donovan (DONOVAN_L)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Melinda N. Bates (BATES_M) (WHO)
READ:26-SEP-1996 08:54:53.45

TO: APRIL K. MELLODY (MELLODY_A) (WHO)
READ:25-SEP-1996 19:07:10.56

TO: Jean A. Carter (CARTER_JA)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Barbara D. Woolley (WOOLLEY_B)(WHO)
READ:25-SEP-1996 19:10:17.75

TO: Jennifer O. Jose (JOSE_J)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Sharon E. Wagner (WAGNER_S)(WHO)
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TO: Deborah L. Fine (FINE_D)(OPD)
READ:25-SEP-1996 19:31:11.24

TO: Dena B. Weinstein (WEINSTEIN_D)(WHO)
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TO: Pauline M. Abernathy (ABERNATHY_P)(OPD)
READ:26-SEP-1996 14:57:07.71

TO: Nicole R. Rabner (RABNER_N)(WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Lucia F. Gilliland (GILLIL_L) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Lucia F.
Gilliland@OVP@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMR (VPO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Chantale Wong (WONG_C) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (
chantale@cais.com@INET)(OMB)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Patricia M. McMahon (MCMAHON_P)(DON)
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TO: Barbara L. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_B) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (
bbernste@ostp.eop.gov@inet)(STP)
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TO: Mary Dixon (DIXON_M)(WHO)
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TO: Jennifer L. Klein (KLEIN_J)(OPD)
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TO: Michelle M. Jolin (JOLIN_M)(WHO)
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TO: Kristin A. Schneeman (SCHNEE_K) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Kristin A.
Schneeman@ovp@eop@lngtwy@eop (VPO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Rica F. Rodman (RODMAN_R)(WHO)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Michelle Denton (DENTON_M) (CEQ)
READ:26-SEP-1996 09:27:17.89

TO: Kyle M. Baker (BAKER_K) (WHO)
READ:26-SEP-1996 09:43:52.06

TO: Lyndell Hogan (HOGAN_L) (OPD)
READ:25-SEP-1996 18:55:08.43

TO: Kathryn Higgins (HIGGINS_K) Autoforward to: Elizabeth M. Toohey (TOOHEY_E)
(WHO)
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TO: Alexis M. Herman (HERMAN_A) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Carol H. Rasco (RASCO_C) (WHO)
READ:25-SEP-1996 23:03:01.44

TO: Jodie R. Torkelson (TORKELSON_J) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Jodie R.
Torkelson@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Laura D. Tyson (TYSON_L) Autoforward to: Thomas O'Donnell (O'DONNELL_T)
(WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA) Autoforward to: Evan M. Ryan (RYAN_E)
(WHO)
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TO: Stephanie Streett (STREETT_S) Autoforward to: Mary H. Morrison (MORRISON_M)
(WHO)
READ:25-SEP-1996 18:54:23.02

TO: Anne Walley (WALLEY_A)
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TO: Susan Brophy (BROPHY_S) Autoforward to: Stacey L. Rubin (RUBIN_S) (WHO)
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TO: Lisa M. Caputo (CAPUTO_L) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Karen L. Hancox (HANCOX_K) (WHO)
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TO: Janice A. Enright (ENRIGHT_J) (WHO)
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TO: Marilyn Yager (YAGER_M)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Evelyn S. Lieberman (LIEBERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ:25-SEP-1996 21:04:25.30

TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)
READ:25-SEP-1996 18:52:54.40

TO: Janet Murguia (MURGUIA_J) Autoforward to: Raymond E. Donnelly III (DONNELLY_RE) (WHO)
READ:25-SEP-1996 19:37:25.04

TO: Marsha Scott (SCOTT_M) (WHO)
READ: 8-OCT-1996 10:10:00.63

TO: Patsy L. Thomasson (THOMASSON_P) (WHO)
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TO: Remote Addressee (michele_altemus@ios.doi.gov@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Remote Addressee (barbara_atkinson@ios.doi.gov@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (sylvia_baca@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (mollie_beattie@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (melanie_beller@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (Patty_Beneke@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (Ibickford@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (nancy_byrne@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (bonnie_cohen@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (Idaniel-davis@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (ada_deer@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (juliette_falkner@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (grace_garcia@ios.doi.gov.@INET)

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TO: Remote Addressee (rgraham@whq.usbm.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (lisa_guide@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (nancy_hayes@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (jana_prewitt@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (Kay_Henry@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (meghan_healy@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (stacey_hoffman@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (elizabeth_homer@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (suzy_hubbell@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (susan_kaslow@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (glynn_key@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (wilma_lewis@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (bj_parker@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (cynthia.quarterman@smtp.mms.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (srieff@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (faith_roessel@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (cschecter@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (anne_shields@ios.doi.gov.@INET)

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TO: Remote Addressee (hsibbison@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (janna_sidley@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (renee_stone@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
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TO: Remote Addressee (Mary Helen Thompson@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Remote Addressee (Theresa_Trujeque@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Remote Addressee (Leslie_Turner@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Remote Addressee (Deborah_Williams@ios.doi.gov.@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Remote Addressee (Lori_Williams@mail.fws.gov.@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

The White House Office For Women's Initiatives and
Outreach

Betsy Myers, Director

PRINTER FONT

29_POINT_ROMAN

White House Update For
Women

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

SEPTEMBER 23, 1996

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

"Today, we say, loud and clear: If you stalk and harass, the
law will follow you wherever you go. And if you are the victim
of stalking and want to build a new life somewhere else, you
will have the full protection of federal law." -- President
Clinton, signing the new Interstate Stalking Punishment and
Prevention Act, September 23, 1996.

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

CRIME AND SAFETY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

NEW LAW TO STOP STALKERS: On September 23, 1996, the President
signed the Interstate Stalking Punishment and Prevention Act (as
part of the 1997 Defense Authorization Bill). This new law
dramatically toughens federal law against stalkers who cross
state lines to threaten, harass and instill fear in others,
particularly women and girls.

Safety and security at home. The Interstate Stalking Punishment and Prevention Act makes it a federal crime for any stalker to cross state lines to pursue a victim. The Act makes it:

- * A federal crime whether or not there is a protection order in effect. Before today, women who did not have protection orders were not protected by federal law. Today's legislation would provide protection to women who could not get a protection order.

- * A federal crime before any act of violence has been committed. Victims pursued across state lines by a spouse or intimate no longer have to suffer an act of violence before they can be protected by federal resources.

- * A federal crime even if the stalker is not someone you know: The 1994 Violence Against Women Act gave federal protection to women who were being stalked by spouses, boyfriends or former "intimates." With today's new law, the President has expanded that protection to people who are stalked by a stranger or someone they have not been intimate with -- an acquaintance, for instance.

Building on our record. Today's legislation builds on a number of initiatives and laws that have been designed to end the fear and threat of being stalked.

- * President Clinton's 1994 Crime Bill made it a federal crime

for stalkers to violate protection orders by travelling across state lines to pursue a victim and made it a federal crime for batterers to pursue their wives or girlfriends across state lines.

- * President Clinton's Violence Against Women Act established a national registry of sex offenders, created a 24

-hour
toll

-free domestic violence hotline, and made three strikes and you're out the law of the land.

- * Megan's law, which President Clinton fought for and signed into law, requires states to tell communities whenever a dangerous sexual predator is in their midst.

- * The Brady Bill has kept 60,000 guns out of the hands of fugitives, felons and stalkers.

KEEPING GUNS OUT OF THE HANDS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS:

On August 26, the President announced that he would support legislation that would amend the 1968 federal firearms statute to bar any person convicted of any crime of domestic violence -- not just a felony -- from owning and possessing a firearm. The need for such legislation -- which is being sponsored in Congress by Senator Lautenberg and Representative Torricelli -- is supported by the statistics:

- In 1994, there were 88,500 incidents of domestic violence where a firearm was present.

- Responding to these calls is deadly business for law enforcement. From 1985 to 1994, there were 65 law enforcement officers killed when they responded to family

quarrels and 9 out of 10 of those deaths resulted from firearms.

Stopping All Abusers from Getting Guns: Many spouse abusers are not covered by existing laws such as the Brady bill, which President Clinton signed in 1993 and the 1994 Clinton Crime Bill, which included the historic Violence Against Women Act. The Violence Against Women Act made it a crime for those under restraining orders to carry a gun. However, the overwhelming majority of domestic violence cases are misdemeanors, not felonies. The result is that these offenders are still free under federal law to possess a firearm. That is why President Clinton is calling on Congress to disarm domestic violence offenders this year. To help States in enforcing such a measure, President Clinton's 1994 Crime Bill is already providing funding for States to improve their criminal history record

-keeping
abilities and in 1996 the Clinton Administration specifically instituted a "National Stalker and Domestic Violence" record

-keeping program.

A NEW POLICE NUMBER FOR COMMUNITIES: On June 23, President Clinton asked the Attorney General to work with the FCC, law enforcement leaders, and the telecommunications industry to develop a national community policing number for non

-emergency

calls that will be as easy to use and remember as the overburdened 911 number system. This non

-emergency number will
create an easy way for residents who are not reporting crimes

-in

-progress or life

-threatening situations to reach local police while keeping the 911 lines clear for true emergencies that require an immediate response.

CELLULAR PHONES FOR NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH: On July 17, President Clinton and Vice President Gore announced that the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA) has offered to provide 50,000 cellular phones and free air time to citizen patrols and community block watches throughout the country. There are an estimated 20,000 neighborhood block watches and citizen patrols throughout the country. Neighborhood watch has been proven to help prevent crime and promote cooperation between law enforcement and residents. The phones will be pre

-programmed

so that neighborhood watch volunteers will be connected directly to the local police. The announcement is a positive response to the challenge issued to local communities and the cellular phone industry by the President and Vice President last year and is part of President Clinton's ongoing efforts to combat crime, which has resulted in lower crime rates, and fewer serious crimes such as murder, robbery, and forcible rape. Fewer serious crimes. According to preliminary figures released in May by the FBI, serious crimes reported to the nation's law enforcement agencies decreased a full two percent in 1995. It was the fourth consecutive yearly decrease in reported crime. Cities with over one million inhabitants saw crime fall by 6% last year.

CRACKING DOWN ON GANGS: On September 16, President Clinton proposed another new measure to combat gangs -- by extending the statute of limitations for serious violent crimes such as kidnapping, rape and particularly serious drug crimes, as well as for gang

-related prosecutions under the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statute (RICO). Since 1990, the number of RICO prosecutions in gang

-related cases has risen 58%. This year, 38% of the Department of Justice's RICO prosecutions have been gang

-related. President Clinton also sent the Anti

-gang and Youth Violence Control Act of 1996 to Congress to strengthen laws that will stop the rise of youth violence and gangs, including expanded use of drug and gun courts.

KEEPING OUR KIDS SAFE AND DRUG FREE: On August 23, President Clinton announced new Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") regulations to protect children and teens from the dangers of tobacco use. The new regulations require children to prove their age with an ID to buy cigarettes, ban cigarette vending machines from places frequented by children and teens, and ban tobacco advertising near schools and playgrounds. Under the new

regulations, the FDA will soon take steps to require the FDA to educate our children about the real dangers of smoking. President Clinton's initiative to end teen tobacco use builds on several other prongs of the Clinton Administration's strategy to keep our kids safe including expanding the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act of 1994, encouraging states to adopt a "zero

-tolerance" strategy on underage drinking, and supporting drug testing of high school athletes.

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN
ECONOMIC AND HEALTH SECURITY
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM
On Aug. 21, the President signed the bi

-partisan
Kassebaum

-Kennedy health insurance reform bill, which will have profound effects on the lives of many of our citizens and increase access to health care. No longer will Americans live in fear of losing their coverage just because they have a pre

-existing condition. No longer will Americans face the dilemma of hesitating to go to a new and better job for fear of losing their insurance coverage. And because of the bill's guarantee issue provisions, no longer will small businesses be denied access to insurance for their employees. As many as 25 million Americans will benefit from the important portability, guarantee renewal, and guarantee issue insurance reform provisions included in the Kassebaum

-Kennedy legislation.
Although the insurance provisions are the core of this important legislation, numerous other measures that President Clinton has long advocated are also included:
? Eliminating the Discriminatory Health Care Tax Treatment of the Self

-Employed. The new law assures that the self

-employed are treated more like other employers purchasing insurance by phasing the self

-employed tax deduction to 80%.

? Preventing Fraud and Abuse. By providing for permanent funding and greater penalties, this law permits better targeting and prosecution of "bad apple" health care providers who are bilking the system of billions of dollars from Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance.

? Making the Health Care System More Simple. By helping design a common electronic system for private insurers paying health care claims, the new law would modernize, streamline and cut costs of health insurance paperwork. This measure also takes steps toward establishing federal privacy protections to prohibit inappropriate disclosure of this information.

We need to do more. The fact that there are 40 million Americans without insurance in this nation attests to this fact. We must work vigilantly to assure that the quality of health care that

Americans are receiving remains the best in the world. And, we must work to assure that no American is discriminated against on

the basis of a particular diagnosis.

INCREASED MINIMUM WAGE

On August 20, President Clinton signed into law an historic 90 cent increase in the minimum wage, helping more than ten million hard

-working Americans. An estimated 10 million hourly workers who earn between \$4.25 and \$5.14 will benefit directly from the President's minimum wage victory. The increase in the minimum wage could also have a "ripple" effect on the over 3 million workers who earn within 60 cents of the new minimum wage. For full

-time minimum wage workers, a 90

-cent increase would raise their yearly income by \$1,800 -- as much as the average family spends on groceries in over 7 months!

? A promise made and a promise kept. In Putting People First, Bill Clinton and Al Gore proposed to "increase the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation." The President specifically proposed a 90

-cent increase 18 months ago in February 1995.

? Ensuring No Parent Has To Bring Up Their Kids In Poverty. President Clinton's dramatic extension of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) helped lift hundreds of thousands of working families out of poverty. With a 90

-cent minimum wage increase and the expanded EITC, we can ensure that no parent who works full

-time and plays by the rules will have to bring up their kids in poverty.

? Helping Adult Workers Trying To Support Their Families. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics: 69% of those workers who would benefit from an increase are adults, age 20 or over; three

-fifths (59%) are women, many of whom are trying to raise the family on \$4.25; and the average minimum wage worker brings home half of their family's earnings.

Making Adoption Easier

When President Clinton signed the minimum wage bill, he also signed an important adoption provision that takes steps to ease and encourage adoption for the tens of thousands of children who today are waiting for permanent homes. A \$5,000 tax credit (\$6,000 for families that adopt children with special needs) allows middle class families -- for whom adoption is often too

expensive -- to adopt children to love and nurture. In addition, the bill prohibits states from denying or delaying adoption on the basis of race, color or national origin -- building on the President's longstanding goal to end the historical bias against interracial adoptions.

NEW PENSION PORTABILITY: On September 17, the President announced new actions by the Treasury Department to make pensions more portable and retirement more secure:

? **Protecting Investment Opportunities.** The Treasury actions will ensure that workers who choose to leave their

retirement savings with a former employer do not have all their good investment options taken away.

? **Helping people take their pensions with them when they change jobs.** The President also announced that the Treasury Dept. has issued guidance and transmitted a proposed regulation to remove restrictions that prevent many businesses from taking employees' past savings into their own retirement plans. Before, employers could have their entire plans disqualified for accepting a new employee's savings from another account that were not qualified.

Businesses rightly avoided this risk, but at a cost to America's workers. As a result of the announced actions, the new employer will not be liable, and workers will be able to take their pensions with them from job to job.

The President has already taken important steps to ensure the value of working Americans' pensions by preventing raids on workers' pensions. Last year, President Clinton vetoed the Republican budget, which would have given corporations a new opportunity to raid the pensions of nearly 4 million workers and retirees.

Pension Help from the Minimum Wage Bill: As part of the minimum wage bill, the President signed into law important components of his Retirement Savings and Security Act:

? **Expanded Pension Coverage by Creating a New Small Business 401(k) Plan** with no red tape and a simple one

-page form to make it easier for small businesses to provide workers with pensions. The bill also simplifies pensions for businesses of all sizes.

? **Increased Pension Portability by Taking Away the 1**

-year Wait to Save at a New Job. The law contains the President's proposals to increase portability, such as a provision to help workers who change jobs and want to keep saving in their new jobs by amending the law to encourage employers to let new employees begin saving without having to wait a year.

? **Enhanced Pension Security by Protecting Government Employees' Savings from Orange**

-County Style Fiascos by

requiring that state and local government pension plans be held in trust so workers do not lose savings if that government declares bankruptcy.

Helping Women: As part of the Minimum Wage increase, the President has also signed into law significant women's pension provisions that put women's pension options into plain language so they will not inadvertently lose their pension rights due to divorce or death of a spouse. Specifically, the new law requires the Treasury Dept. to create a model form for spousal consent with respect to survivor annuities and a model Qualified Domestic

Relations Order to spell out the various options to be considered when a pension is being divided upon divorce. These new forms will replace the confusing forms in existence and provide spouses and pension administrators with clear, understandable language.

ENACTING WELFARE REFORM

On August 22, President Clinton signed into law "The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996," a comprehensive bipartisan welfare reform plan that will dramatically change the nation's welfare reform system. The bill contains work requirements, a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, comprehensive child support enforcement, and supports for families moving from welfare to work -- including increased funding for child care and guaranteed medical coverage.

Under the new law, states are required to move a large percent of their caseloads into work. The bill also limits recipients to a maximum lifetime stay of five years on the welfare rolls -- although the bill President Clinton signed allows states to exempt 20% of their caseloads for "hardship" reasons. In addition, microenterprise programs are recognized as a work option under the Act to help recipients start their own small businesses.

To assist in this transition, the new welfare law provides \$14 billion in child care funding -- an increase of \$4.5 billion over the current law -- to help more mothers move into jobs. The new law also guarantees that women on welfare continue to receive health coverage for their families, including at least one year of transitional Medicaid when they leave welfare for work. The law also includes provisions affecting teen parents such as "live at home" and "stay in school" requirements for unmarried minor parents who must participate in educational and training activities in order to receive assistance.

Improvements From Previous Bills: The "Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996" includes important improvements over the previous welfare reform bills submitted by Congress, which President Clinton refused to sign because they did too little to move people into jobs, and failed to provide the supports -- like child care and health care -- that families need to move from welfare to work. Several improvements over HR 4, the vetoed bill are:

? 20% hardship exemption: Under the new law, states will be able to exempt 20 percent of their caseload from the five

year limit for cash assistance under AFDC based on hardship. H.R. 4 included only a 15 percent exemption.

? **Guaranteed medical coverage:** The new law preserves the national guarantee of health care for poor children, the disabled, pregnant women, the elderly and people on welfare. Families receive one year of transitional Medicaid if a family leaves welfare because of increased earnings. H.R. 4 would have ended the guarantee of Medicaid coverage for cash assistance recipients.

? **Increased child care funding and mandatory child care maintenance of effort:** The new law provides \$14 billion in child care funding -- an increase of \$4.5 billion over 6 years -- allowing more mothers to leave welfare for work. States will receive an initial allotment each year from a fund of approximately \$1.2 billion. To access additional funds, states must maintain their own spending at 100 percent of their FY 1994 or 1995 spending on child care (whichever is higher). By contrast, H.R. 4 increased child care funding by just \$300 million over current law, and did not require states to meet child care maintenance of effort requirements to access additional federal child care funding, allowing states to lower their own spending.

? **Preservation of nutrition programs:** H.R. 4 would have given states the option of block granting food stamp benefits. The bill would have also capped federal food stamp program expenditures, limiting maximum benefit increases to 2 percent per year, regardless of growth in need for assistance. The new law maintains the national nutritional safety net by eliminating the block grant option as well as the food stamp cap.

? **Current law child protection and adoption:** Unlike H.R. 4, the new plan maintains current law on child protection and adoption, and does not reduce funds for child welfare, child abuse, foster care, and adoption services. The new law also protects children by maintaining health and safety standards for day care. H.R. 4 would have eliminated health and safety protections.

? **Supplemental \$2 billion contingency fund:** The Act establishes a \$2 billion contingency fund that states could access on a participatory basis with the federal government. This would help states in the event of high unemployment or an increased food stamp caseload. H.R. 4 provided only a \$1 billion contingency fund -- half of the funds provided in the new law.

? **Protection of disabled children:** H.R. 4 would have cut SSI by 25% for many disabled children. The new law eliminates this proposed two tier system.

? **Optional family cap.** Under the new law, states have the option to implement a family cap. H.R. 4 required states to deny cash benefits to children born to welfare recipients unless the state legislature explicitly voted to provide

benefits.

Areas To Be Fixed: Even with these substantial improvements, President Clinton has pledged to fix two provisions of the welfare bill:

? Food Stamps: According to President Clinton, the new law cuts deeper than it should in food stamps, mostly for working families who have high shelter costs.

? Legal Immigrants: The law includes provisions that would deny most forms of public assistance to most legal immigrants for five years or until they attain citizenship. The President has said that legal immigrants who fall on hard times or through no fault of their own and need help should get it, although their sponsors should take additional responsibility for them.

NEW JOB OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS: Since the passage of the Welfare Reform Act, President Clinton has acted on his commitment to ensure job opportunities for welfare recipients by proposing the Welfare

-To

-Work Jobs Challenge -- a three

-pronged \$3.4 billion initiative to create job opportunity for the hardest

-to

-employ welfare recipients. The components of the Welfare

-To

-Work Jobs Challenge are:

? TARGETED WELFARE

-TO

-WORK TAX CREDIT: Building off the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) -- signed into law by President Clinton on August 20 -- the President proposed a targeted tax credit to create new job opportunities for long

-term welfare recipients.

? TAX INCENTIVES TO INCREASE INVESTMENT IN DISTRESSED AREAS: President Clinton has proposed a comprehensive strategy to increase investment in distressed communities, including the use of Community Development Banking, Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and Brownfields tax incentives.

President Clinton has proposed to expand this strategy by a new tax credit to investors in qualified financial institutions and venture capital funds.

? WELFARE

-TO

-WORK JOBS INITIATIVE: President Clinton's Welfare

-To

-Work Jobs Initiative is designed to help communities move one million of the hardest

-to

-employ welfare recipients into jobs by the year 2000, while giving states and communities maximum flexibility in developing job creation strategies.

? HELPING WOMEN BUSINESS OWNERS: Microenterprise programs are an option for states to offer as job training under the Welfare

-To

-Work Jobs Initiative. President Clinton has long been a strong advocate for community

-based microenterprise programs, and the Labor Department, the Treasury Department and the Department of Health and Human Services have developed microenterprise programs. Surveys indicate that the majority of microentrepreneurs are women.

TAKING ON ILLEGAL SWEATSHOPS

On August 2, President Clinton announced a commitment by the leaders of the apparel and footwear industries that he hopes will lead to a system for assuring Americans that the clothes and shoes they buy are made under decent and humane working conditions. The President met with industry leaders and representatives from unions and non

-governmental organizations who are in partnership to (1) ensure that American goods are made without the use of sweatshop labor and meet acceptable labor standards and (2) give consumers a visible sign (perhaps a label) that their products are made without exploitative labor.

The Administration is continuing its Three

-Pronged "No Sweat"

Strategy:

(1) Enforcement. The Department of Labor conducts surprise inspections of major garment centers and enforces the "hot goods" provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which prohibits the shipment of goods made by sweatshops or illegal labor practices.

(2) Recognition. Since December 1995, the Labor Department has issued lists of retailers and manufacturers with the best garment practices (especially by contractors).

(3) Education. The Labor Department also is spearheading a garment public service announcement initiative and an Internet Web site on how to combat sweatshops.

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

EDUCATION

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

TARGETING TAX CUTS FOR EDUCATION

In August, President Clinton announced to the nation his proposals for responsible tax reforms to encourage investment in education including:

? \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut For College Tuition. \$1,500 refundable tax credit for tuition in the first year of college and for the second year if the student earns at least a B average in the first year. This \$1,500 tax credit will make the average

-priced community college free and provide a downpayment for more expensive schools for families with incomes up to \$100,000.

? \$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction for Education and Training at Any Age. Families with incomes up to \$100,000 could deduct up to \$10,000 in tuition, providing a tax cut of up to \$2,800 per family. This deduction could be taken for education and training at any time in order to encourage life

-long learning.

? \$500 Child Tax Credit for Children Under 13. Phased in \$500 per child tax credit for families with incomes up to \$75,000, providing tax relief to 19 million families with 37 million children.

? Expanded IRA for Education, Retirement, First

-time Home ownership. Double the income limits for Ira to make 20 million more families eligible for tax

-deductible IRA contributions, and allow penalty

-free IRA withdrawals for education, first home purchases, and major medical expenses as well as retirement.

MAKING SURE EVERY CHILD CAN READ:

On August 27, the President announced the \$2.75 billion "America Reads" Challenge to ensure that all children are reading independently by the end of the third grade. Parental and community responsibility are the backbone of the "America Reads" Challenge, which builds on the success of community tutoring programs and National Service programs like AmeriCorps and RSVP. Senior volunteers in developing and coordinating effective tutoring programs.

I. Parents As First Teachers Challenge Grants. The President proposes a Parents as First Teachers Challenge Grant Fund that invests in success by supporting effective, proven efforts that provide assistance to parents who want to help their children become successful readers by the end of third grade. Approximately \$300 million in grants will be available over 5 years (FY98 - FY2002) to national and regional groups as well as local communities and organizations.

II. America's Reading Corps: Individualized After

-School and Summer Tutoring for More Than 3 Million Children in Grades K

-3 Who Want and Need It. The President's proposal provides \$2.45 billion to support tutoring efforts. \$1.45 billion in net new investments over 5 years, in addition to \$1 billion already specified in President Clinton's balanced budget for National Service participants, will be directed specifically to the "America Reads" Challenge. President Clinton's goal is to mobilize 1 million tutors -- in addition to the 30,000 Reading Specialists and Volunteer Coordinators funded through the President's proposal -- to provide individual attention to all young children who need reading assistance.

III. Providing 1 Million 3 and 4 year

-olds with a Head

Start. President Clinton's balanced budget includes a major expansion of Head Start so that it can reach 1 million pre

-school children in 2002.

IV. Challenge to Private Sector. This national effort will only be successful if those in the private and non

-profit

sector return to the President's "America Reads" challenge. This new "America Reads" initiative builds on Clinton

Administration efforts to work with the private sector in helping our children learn how to read, such as the ?Partnership for Family Involvement in Education? and ?Read*Write*Now.?

REBUILDING SCHOOLS

On July 11, the President introduced new funding to improve our nation's schools. Key elements of the President's initiative include:

? Up to 50% Interest Subsidy for New School Construction and Renovation to reduce interest costs on new school construction and renovation projects by up to 50%, with a sliding subsidy scale depending on need.

? \$20 Billion in School Construction Spurred by \$5 Billion in Federal Jump

-Start Funding Over 4 Years. The interest reduction is equivalent to subsidizing \$1 out of every \$4 in construction and renovation spending. \$5 billion in federal funding over 4 years -- with most of the money administered by the States -- would support \$20 billion in construction and renovation.

? Goal of 25% Increase in School Construction Over 4 Years. National spending on school construction and renovation is currently about \$10 billion a year or \$40 billion over 4 years. By focusing on incremental or net additional construction projects, this initiative aims to ensure that at least half of the \$20 billion supported by federal subsidies would not have otherwise occurred. This would increase school construction by at least \$10 billion to a total of \$50 billion over 4 years -- increasing school construction by 25%.

IMPROVING TELEVISION FOR OUR CHILDREN

President Clinton announced on July 29 that the four major networks, the National Association of Broadcasters, and leading advocates for educational television will support a new proposal to require broadcasters to air three hours of quality educational programming each week. The President made the announcement during his meeting with leaders of the television networks and leaders in children's programming. On August 8, the proposal became a regulation after the Federal Communications Commission voted unanimously to approve the regulation. Earlier this year, the President required the installation of anti

-violence screening
(V

-Chips) in all new televisions and announced a breakthrough agreement with the media industry to develop a television ratings system.

PRINTER FONT 18_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

The U.N Women's Conference One Year

Later

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

On Saturday, September 28, 1996, the President's Interagency Council On Women will sponsor a nationwide teleconference with conferences in every state of the union to celebrate "UN Women's Conference - One Year Later". Americans will report on progress since the Women's Conference; share what's working in communities, and look ahead to develop a national action agenda. For more information, call 202

-456

-7350 or see the web site at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/Women/IACW/html/IACWhome.html>.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: S. A. Noe@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-OCT-1996 17:52:00.00

SUBJECT: Re: Editted College Funding form letter

TO: JOHNSON_L (JOHNSON_L@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ: 8-OCT-1996 09:15:09.45

TEXT:
Message Creation Date was at 7-OCT-1996 17:50:00

Sorry that I was not clear about my statement about a choice students have.

In his later proposal (i.e., the HOPE scholarship proposal), the President made it clear that freshman and sophomore students could choose a tax credit or deduction.

My suggestion for the last paragraph:

My Administration will continue working to expand educational opportunities for those who want to pursue postsecondary education and training. The HOPE scholarship initiative would provide a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for a student's first two years (my emphasis) of postsecondary education. I have also proposed a maximum \$10,000 tax deduction for qualified education and training expenses for all postsecondary (my emphasis. This includes not only college students but also all other students) students. As we work to make the dream of a postsecondary education a reality for more Americans, I look forward to your continued involvement.

Do whatever you want to do with this. Hope this is useful.

JOHNSON_L @ A1
10/07/96 05:16:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: S. A. Noe
cc:
Subject: Re: Editted College Funding form letter

Hi Aromie,

Here is the last paragraph with your suggestion to include the \$10,000 tax deduction (everything is the same). Let me know if its o.k. Thanks for all your help with this!

My Administration will continue working to expand educational opportunities through initiatives like the HOPE Scholarship which would provide a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for a student's first postsecondary education and training expenses. I have also proposed a maximum \$10,000 tax deduction for qualified postsecondary education and training expenses for all college students. My Middle Class Bill of Rights allows freshmen and sophmores to choose a \$1,500 tax credit or a \$10,000 tax deduction.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Leanne Johnson (JOHNSON_L) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-OCT-1996 17:18:18.63

SUBJECT: Re: Editted College Funding form letter

TO: S. A. Noe (S. A. Noe@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Hi Aromie,

Here is the last paragraph with your suggestion to include the \$10,000 tax deduction (everything is the same). Let me know if its o.k. Thanks for all your help with this!

My Administration will continue working to expand educational opportunities through initiatives like the HOPE Scholarship which would provide a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for a student's first postsecondary education and training expenses. I have also proposed a maximum \$10,000 tax deduction for qualified postsecondary education and training expenses for all college students. My Middle Class Bill of Rights allows freshmen and sophmores to choose a \$1,500 tax credit or a \$10,000 tax deduction.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Leanne Johnson (JOHNSON_L) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-OCT-1996 13:32:02.10

SUBJECT: Editted College Funding form letter

TO: S. Aromie Noe (NOE_S) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (S. A. Noe
@eop@lngtwy@eopmr) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Hi Aromie,

Here is this draft with your edits. Please let me know if this is what you had in mind. Thanks!

Thank you for sharing your thoughts about student aid programs.

I appreciate hearing your ideas as we work to open the doors of opportunity for education and training for all Americans.

In 1993, I was proud to sign into law the National and Community Service Act and the Student Loan Reform Act which allow students to borrow money for education and training directly from the government. These programs along with Pell Grants, work-study and other scholarship and fellowship programs, provide effective financial support to eligible students across the country.

The fiscal 1997 budget reflects my Administration's commitment to expanding educational opportunities in our nation. It increases the Pell Grant maximum to \$2,700, provides the Federal Work-Study program with \$830 mullion in funding, and restores full funding of direct college loans. In fiscal 1997, the Pell grant program will serve about 3.8 million needy students and the Federal Work-Study program will assist thousands of students in financing their postsecondary education costs through part-time employment. Colleges, universities, and vocational schools can continue to choose the federal aid program -- either the Federal Direct Student Loan Program or a bank-based guaranteed student loan program -- that best serves the needs of their students and ensures access to flexible student loan repayment options.

Flexible loan options enable graduates to select jobs without undue concern about rigid repayment schedules. In order to ensure fair access to financial aid for all students, we will continue to take steps to prevent borrowers from defaulting on loans. Through these initiatives, deserving students will be able to pursue their education without creating an unfair burden on taxpayers.

My Administration will continue working to expand educational opportunities through initiatives like the HOPE Scholarship which would provide a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for a student's first postsecondary education and training expenses. As we work to make the dream of a college education a reality for more Americans, I look forward to your continued involvement.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: S. A. Noe@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-OCT-1996 17:00:00.00

SUBJECT: Re: Editted College Funding form letter

TO: JOHNSON_L (JOHNSON_L@A1@CD) (WHO)

READ: 7-OCT-1996 17:07:14.91

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 7-OCT-1996 16:58:00

Thanks for incorporating my edits.

It seems to me that it's worth mentioning the President's \$10,000 tax deduction proposal. This proposal would provide a maximum deduction of \$10,000 for qualified postsecondary education and training expenses for all postsecondary students. (In fact, freshman and sophmore students would be allowed to choose a \$1,500 tax credit or a \$10,000 tax deduction.) This proposal was in the President's Middle Class Bill of Rights.

JOHNSON_L @ A1
10/07/96 01:29:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: S. A. Noe

cc:

Subject: Editted College Funding form letter

Hi Aromie,

Here is this draft with your edits. Please let me know if this is what you had in mind. Thanks!

Thank you for sharing your thoughts about student aid programs. I appreciate hearing your ideas as we work to open the doors of opportunity for education and training for all Americans.

In 1993, I was proud to sign into law the National and Community Service Act and the Student Loan Reform Act which allow students to borrow money for education and training directly from the government. These programs along with Pell Grants, work-study and other scholarship and fellowship programs,

provide effective financial support to eligible students across the country.

The fiscal 1997 budget reflects my Administration's commitment to expanding educational opportunities in our nation. It increases the Pell Grant maximum to \$2,700, provides the Federal Work-Study program with \$830 million in funding, and restores full funding of direct college loans. In fiscal 1997, the Pell grant program will serve about 3.8 million needy students and the Federal Work-Study program will assist thousands of students in financing their postsecondary education costs through part-time employment. Colleges, universities, and vocational schools can continue to choose the federal aid program -- either the Federal Direct Student Loan Program or a bank-based guaranteed student loan program -- that best serves the needs of their students and ensures access to flexible student loan repayment options.

Flexible loan options enable graduates to select jobs without undue concern about rigid repayment schedules. In order to ensure fair access to financial aid for all students, we will continue to take steps to prevent borrowers from defaulting on loans. Through these initiatives, deserving students will be able to pursue their education without creating an unfair burden on taxpayers.

My Administration will continue working to expand educational opportunities through initiatives like the HOPE Scholarship which would provide a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for a student's first postsecondary education and training expenses. As we work to make the dream of a college education a reality for more Americans, I look forward to your continued involvement.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: S. A. Noe@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-OCT-1996 11:47:00.00

SUBJECT: Re: College Funding

TO: JOHNSON_L (JOHNSON_L@A1@CD) (WHO)

READ: 8-OCT-1996 11:58:53.84

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 8-OCT-1996 11:39:00

Well, here is my concern.

The tax deduction proposal would not allow anyone who takes courses/classes for their hobbies or for some recreational reasons.

If you think that the third sentence in the last paragraph is not misleading, go ahead.

If we want to get rid of any possibility of misconstrual or misperception of the deduction proposal, here is my suggstion:

" I have also proposed a maximum of \$10,000 tax deduction for tuition and fees paid for any year of postsecondary education or for courses that enable the student to acquire or improve job skills."

If you think the sentence above is too specific, you can make it sound more general.

JOHNSON_L @ A1
10/08/96 11:14:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: S. A. Noe

cc:

Subject: College Funding

Hi Aromie,

Sorry to bother you with this again, but I just want to make sure I have this paragraph right. Please let me know. Thanks!

My Administration will continue working to expand educational opportunities for those who want to pursue postsecondary education and training. My HOPE scholarship initiative would provide a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for a student's first two years of postsecondary education. I have also proposed a maximum \$10,000 tax deduction for applicable education and training expenses for anyone seeking to further their education after high school. As we work to make the dream of a postsecondary education a reality for more Americans, I look forward to your continued involvement.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: LAWRENCE J. HAAS (HAAS_L) (OMB)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-OCT-1996 11:14:43.57

SUBJECT: RE: Did we have an answer to U.S. News contention...

TO: Barry Toiv (TOIV_B) (WHO)

READ: 8-OCT-1996 11:18:16.27

TEXT:

OK, here's the story, as I told Reuters over the weekend:

1. We proposed to sell a piece of the spectrum to finance the HOPE scholarship.
2. To help finance our \$6.5 billion in offsets in the omnibus appropriations bill, the Hill then suggested that we use the same piece of the spectrum.
3. Obviously, since we had previously proposed it, we were only to happy to take the offer.
4. It's true that, since we're using it to help finance the \$6.5 billion, we don't have it to pay for the HOPE scholarship.
5. But, WE didn't double-count it; it was the Hill that put this offset in a different context.
6. We still think that, even without this offset for the HOPE scholarship, our budget still has a path to balance under CBO by 2002.
7. We think that revenues are coming in over projections, and that the economy continues to perform better than CBO projected.
8. Obviously, when we propose HOPE again in our 1998 budget, it will be in the context of a plan that will reach balance by 2002 under CBO.
9. Hence, everything will continue to be paid for -- "line by line, dime by dime."

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Leanne Johnson (JOHNSON_L) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-OCT-1996 11:16:04.51

SUBJECT: College Funding

TO: S. Aromie Noe (NOE_S) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (S. A. Noe
@eop@lngtwy@eopmrx) (OMB)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Hi Aromie,

Sorry to bother you with this again, but I just want to make sure I have this paragraph right. Please let me know. Thanks!

My Administration will continue working to expand educational opportunities for those who want to pursue postsecondary education and training. My HOPE scholarship initiative would provide a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for a student's first two years of postsecondary education. I have also proposed a maximum \$10,000 tax deduction for applicable education and training expenses for anyone seeking to further their education after high school. As we work to make the dream of a postsecondary education a reality for more Americans, I look forward to your continued involvement.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Angus S. King (KING_A) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-OCT-1996 10:46:37.57

SUBJECT: just what the doctor ordered

TO: Peggy A. Lewis (LEWIS_P) (WHO)

READ: 9-OCT-1996 13:07:19.72

TEXT:

I hope. Call me if you need more. (talking points OR advice for Evan).

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 9-OCT-1996 10:45:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Angus S. King

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

PRESIDENT CLINTON CALLS FOR AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

A TAX CUT TO MAKE 14 YEARS OF EDUCATION THE STANDARD FOR ALL
June, 1996

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

"This age of possibility means that more Americans than ever before will be able to live out their dreams. . . America knows that higher education is the key to the growth we need to lift our country. . . It's America's most basic bargain: We'll help create opportunity if you'll take responsibility." -- President Clinton, Princeton Commencement, June 4, 1996

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

TO REALIZE THIS AGE OF POSSIBILITY, PRESIDENT CLINTON IS COMMITTED TO A REAL GROWTH STRATEGY:

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

1. Putting our economic house in order, through both deficit reduction and a balanced budget. President Clinton has cut the deficit in half since taking office, and this year he submitted to Congress the first genuine balanced budget in 17 years.

2. Opening new markets to create jobs for American workers. More than 1 million new export

-related jobs have been created under the Clinton Administration.

3. Investing in our workers so they can seize the opportunity of today's economy. To unlock the age of possibility for all Americans, we

must give every single child, and every adult who needs it, the chance to get the best possible education.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

PRESIDENT CLINTON NOW CALLS FOR NEW AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS: 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.

? \$1,500 Tax Cut For College Tuition. 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.

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? This \$1,500 tax credit will pay for more than the full cost of tuition at the national average

-priced community colleges. This \$1,500 tax cut is \$300 more than the average community college tuition and would make community college "free" for 67% percent of community college students.

? This tax cut for middle

-class families is paid for with new savings in President Clinton's balanced budget. America's HOPE Scholarships costs \$7.9 billion, which will be offset by reducing sales source rule benefits, applying an international departure fee, and auctioning radio DARS spectrum.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

? \$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.

? Pell Grant Scholarship Increases for Lower

-Income Students: In announcing America's HOPE Scholarships, President Clinton also announced that his balanced budget will increase Pell Grants each year. The maximum Pell Grant award will increase by 33% from fiscal 1995 to fiscal 2002.

SENATOR BOB DOLE: "President Clinton had an idea that was pretty good and that was credits for two

-year college students." -- Senator Bob Dole, Indianola IA campaign event, February 3, 1996.

AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS BUILD ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PLAN FOR

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO COLLEGE.

? With the President's 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.

? President Clinton's 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. This year, "Pay

-As

-You

-Can" loans will account for nearly 50% of loans this year.

? President Clinton's National Service Program -- AmeriCorps: Last year, 30,000 students earned up to \$4,725 for service. By the end of next year, more than 65,000 students will benefit from this opportunity.

? Work Study Expansion: President Clinton's balanced budget includes an expansion of College Work Study to 1 million participants by 2002. The President has also challenged colleges to use additional work study funds to promote public service by putting students to work in the community.

? Honors Scholarships for Outstanding High School Students: President Clinton's balanced budget includes \$1,000 scholarship for the top 5% of graduating students in every high school class. If this proposal is enacted this year, 128,500 graduating high school seniors will receive a scholarship to help finance their college education.

? IRAs for Education: President Clinton's balanced budget would change the law to allow penalty

-free withdrawals for education

? Skill Grants: President Clinton's balanced budget includes \$2,600 Skill Grants to enable dislocated workers to get needed skills

? National Service College Scholarships To Reward High School Community Service: President Clinton has challenged every high school student in the country to make a commitment to community service. To support this commitment, the President is asking all high schools to make service part of their basic ethic and to raise \$500 to reward a high school student who has done significant work to help his or her community. The federal government will then match the \$500 to help that student go on to college.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Angus S. King (KING_A) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-OCT-1996 10:49:17.94

SUBJECT: education additions

TO: John O. Sutton (SUTTON_J) (WHO)

READ:11-OCT-1996 10:54:01.31

TO: Janice A. Enright (ENRIGHT_J) (WHO)

READ:11-OCT-1996 12:08:53.08

TEXT:

Attached is a collage of new education initiatives.

The first page is a pretty good overview of our whole education plan; the following pages are, in reverse chronological order, the highlights of talking points from the various announcements. (Internet building and private money for Tech. Fund; results of the budget fight; Presidential directive to raise standards and improve teaching; charter school money; "America Reads" challenge). Cut as you wish - I'm sending more background than you may need, on the off chance you want it. Call me if you'd like me to do the paring.

-Angus

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:11-OCT-1996 10:44:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Angus S. King

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN

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

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? Make At Least Two Years Of College As Universal As High School
Education Is Today.

And Use Targeted Tax Cuts To Do It.

? \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut. Make at least 2 years of
college education the new national norm with a \$1,500 tax cut for
the first 2 years of higher education [B average required for second
year]. The HOPE Scholarship tax cut will make the average community
college free and help millions of families afford the cost of higher
education.

? \$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction to Help Middle

-Class Families

Afford the Cost of Higher Education.

? Major Pell Grant Expansion. Increase maximum Pell Grant by 33%

to help needy students afford college.

? Expand College Work

-Study to 1 Million Students working their way through college.

? Allow Penalty

-free Withdrawals from IRAs for Education Expenses.

? \$1,000 College Honors Scholarships for the top 5% of graduating students from every high school.

? Expand National Service so more youth can serve their communities while earning money for college.

? GI Bill For America's Workers -- a \$2,600 grant for dislocated workers who need one, to return to school or get the training they need to make the most of their lives.

PRINTER FONT 14 POINT ROMAN

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

PRINTER FONT 11 POINT ROMAN

? ?America Reads? -- A New American Mission To Make Sure that Every Child Can Read Will by the End of the 3rd Grade. Today, 40% of 4th graders cannot read as well as they should. President Clinton's new initiative will: (1) Offer ?Parents as First Teachers Grants? to support effective and proven efforts that help parents help their children to learn to read; (2) Help mobilize 1 million tutors to provide individual attention to more than 3 million young children before and after school; and (3) Expand Head Start to reach 1 million pre

-school children a year.

? Higher Academic Standards and Accountability. Insist that our students take tough tests as they move from school level to level, and reward good teachers and remove those who don't measure up.

? Expand School Choice. Work with states to expand public school choice & enact Charter School laws.

? Community Schools. Challenge localities to keep schools open late so young people can stay off the street.

? Make Every Child Technologically Literate. \$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge to leverage state, local, and private sector funds to connect every classroom to the internet, with modern computers, trained teachers, and exciting educational software.

? School Construction Initiative. \$5 billion initiative to spur \$20 billion in state, local, & federal funds for school construction & renovation to rebuild America's schools & ensure they are safe and technology

-ready.

? Fully Fund the Women, Infants, and Children [WIC] nutrition program to provide nutrition, health education, and immunization referrals to at least 7.5 million women, infants, and children each

year.

? Expand School

-To

-Work To 50 States. Help states ensure that high

school students not immediately going on to college successfully make the transition from school to work.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

October 10, 1996

Building the Internet infrastructure. Today, President Clinton will announce an initiative to improve and expand the Internet, committing \$100 million for fiscal year 1998, every dime of which is paid for in his balanced budget. This money will help expand the use of fiber

-optic cable, improve real

-time sound and video

transmission, let rural doctors tap into big city hospital computers, and allow Americans to take any class, any time, anywhere.

Expanding educational opportunity. Earlier this year, President Clinton announced a Technology Literacy Challenge fund of \$2 billion to help states, localities and private sector companies work to ensure that our schools provide all our children with a greater opportunity to learn the skills they need to thrive in the next century. America is answering that challenge:

* Private/Public partnerships: Today, President Clinton announced that CEO's from some of our leading communications companies have taken the lead to help raise private sector contributions that will be matched by the President's Technology Literacy Fund, to help connect every single library and classroom in America to the Information Superhighway by the year 2000.

* Free access for every K

-12 school: Today, President Clinton called on the FCC to provide schools and libraries with an E

-Rate -- an education rate -- to tap into the internet, providing free basic connections to every K

-12 classroom and library in the country.

* Thousands of schools are already wired. In the last year, businesses, communities, state and local governments and schools have come together to wire tens of thousands of schools across the country.

October 1, 1996

Balancing the budget while protecting our values. Last night, President Clinton signed the Omnibus Appropriations Bill, which will keep the economy growing by moving toward a balanced budget, without undermining Medicare, Medicaid, education and the environment. This agreement prevents a repeat of last year's government shutdowns. Once again, President Clinton stood up for America's values, and succeeded in keeping our country on the right track.

Strengthening education to prepare America's children for the 21st Century. The President won full support for his commitment to

renewing educational opportunity at all levels. This is in stark contrast to last year's budget battle:

- * Safe and Drug Free Schools: Last Year Republicans Tried to Deny 23 Million Children Safe and Drug

- Free Schools vs. a 19%

Increase This Year. Last year Republicans tried to cut the Safe and Drug Free Schools program twice [House

- passed FY96

Labor

- HHS appropriations bill cut it by \$266 million or more than half and vetoed FY95 rescissions bill would have cut it by \$236 million or half from FY95], which could have denied up to 23 million children help in keeping crime, drugs, and violence out of their schools. This year, the program was expanded 19% to help communities fight drugs and violence. [FY97 Omnibus Bill].

- * Head Start: Last Year Republicans Tried To Deny Nearly 50,000 vs. This Year a 50,000 Increase. Last year Republicans tried to deny Head Start to about 48,000 children [House

- passed FY96

Labor

- HHS appropriations bill would have cut it by \$137 million; Senate FY96 appropriations bill would have cut it by \$133 million compared for FY95]. This year, the President won his increase in Head Start, providing 50,000 more children a Head Start and moving towards the President's goal of serving 1 million children in 2002 [FY97 Omnibus Bill].

- * AmeriCorps National Service: Last Year Republicans Tried To Eliminate AmeriCorps vs. This Year 24,000 More Young People Will Serve Their Communities Will Earning Money For College. Last year Republicans tried to eliminate the President's AmeriCorps National Service programs, denying 24,000 young people the opportunity to serve their communities while earning money toward college [Vetoed VA

-HUD FY96 appropriations bill].

This year, the program continues and another 24,000 young people will be serving their communities, although this is 6,000 fewer than the President requested [FY97 VA

-HUD appropriations bill].

* Pell Grants: Last Year Republicans Tried to Deny 100,000 vs. This Year Assistance to 150,000 Needy College Students and Largest Increase in the Maximum Pell Grant in Over 20 Years. Last year Republicans tried to cut the Pell Grant program, denying assistance to 100,000 needy students in 1996 and to 380,000 students compared to the President's request for 1996 [FY96 House

-passed Labor

-HHS appropriations bill]. Republicans also voted to freeze Pell Grant funding over 7 years, denying assistance to hundreds of thousands more students [FY96 Senate GOP budget resolution]. This year, the President won his requested increase in the maximum Pell Grant to \$2,700 -- the largest increase since 1975 -- which will help 3.8 million students go to college [FY97 Omnibus Bill].

* Direct College Loans: Last Year Republicans Tried to Eliminate Direct College Loans vs. Fully Fund This Year.

After Republicans tried last year to deny 2.5 million students direct lending opportunities by effectively ending direct college loans, capping them at 10% of loan volume. The President won full funding of direct college loans this year, continuing to enable students to repay their loans as a share of their income [Vetoed 1995 GOP Reconciliation Bill and FY97 Omnibus Bill].

* Charter Schools: More charter schools to expand public school choice. The bill accelerates progress towards the President's goal of establishing 3,000 new charter schools -- schools formed by parents, teachers and communities with charters they can keep only if they do a good job. [FY97 Omnibus Bill increases funding from \$18 million in FY96 to \$51 million in FY97].

* Educational Technology: Expands access to technology in schools, establishes President's Technology Literacy Challenge. The bill takes significant steps toward bringing technology into our classrooms, and funds the President's new Technology Literacy Challenge which will leverage state, local, and private sector efforts to ensure that all children are technologically literate by the dawn of the 21st century. The goal is to ensure that every classroom in America is connected to the Information Superhighway and has access to modern computers, engaging software, and trained teachers [FY97 Omnibus Bill].

September 12, 1996

Promoting excellence and accountability in teaching, and public school choice through charter schools. Today, President Clinton travels to Fresno, California, where he will highlight Presidential support for new recommendations announced today on promoting excellence and accountability in teaching, and new financial support for charter schools.

An urgent report on school standards and quality teaching. The National Commission on Teaching and America's Future issued a report today urging a renewed focus on the quality of teaching in this country. This report is particularly urgent because of the need for 2 million new high quality teachers in the classroom over the next ten years to meet record breaking student enrollment and the impending retirement of an aging teaching force. The panel of teachers, and business, education and elected leaders called for higher standards, rewards for greater skills, and a redesign of America's schools.

A Presidential Directive to raise school standards and quality teaching. Citing this new report, the President is calling America's attention to four critical challenges to ensure that every child has the dedicated and high

-quality teachers he or she deserves:

- * Recruiting and retaining the most talented people into teaching;
- * Requiring tough licensing and certification standards for teachers, and investing in high

-quality preparation and ongoing training to help teachers meet those standards;

- * Remove incompetent teachers quickly, fairly, and at less cost than at present; and

- * Creating systems for identifying and rewarding good teachers for achieving outstanding levels of knowledge and skills.

President Clinton issued a directive to Secretary of Education Riley to help promote excellence and accountability in teaching and to assist states and local communities in meeting these challenges by:

- * Notifying state and local education officials within 90 days of the federal resources available to address these needs;
- * Identifying promising state and local practices which respond to these challenges, and disseminating these examples nationwide within six months; and
- * Reporting annually on how states and local communities are meeting these challenges.

Public school choice through charter schools. President Clinton also announced support to launch charter schools in California and throughout the nation. Charter schools empower parents and teachers to create new choices within public education, and encourages them to try out innovative and effective approaches to teaching and learning. Earlier today, Secretary Riley announced:

- * A Charter Schools grant to California of \$1.25 million, which, along with a \$727,423 grant last year, will be used to support

the development of about 50 charter schools. These grants will be used to:

- * Help charter schools raise standards. Existing charter schools will use grants to develop challenging academic standards, assessments, and performance benchmarks by which the schools will be held accountable;
- * Provide seed capital for teachers, parents, community groups, museums and others to develop innovative new chartered public schools.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 'AMERICA READS' CHALLENGE

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

August 27, 1996

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

'AMERICA READS' CHALLENGE: TO MAKE SURE THAT EVERY CHILD IS LITERATE BY THE END OF THE 3RD GRADE. Parental Responsibility and Community Responsibility will be the Backbone of this Effort. Only with a strong, nationwide effort by all Americans -- parents, community groups, religious organizations, teachers, principals, and private sector leadership, will America be able to mobilize the national effort necessary to make sure that all children are reading independently by the end of the 3rd grade. To help catalyze these efforts, and help community leaders, parents, and educators across the country, the President is proposing the \$2.75 billion 'America Reads' Challenge.

Four Main Components of President Clinton's 'America Reads' Challenge:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

I. Parents As First Teachers Challenge Grants. The President proposes a Parents as First Teachers Challenge Grant Fund that invests in success by supporting effective, proven efforts that provide assistance to parents who want to help their children

become successful readers by the end of 3rd grade. \$300 million in grants will be available over 5 years to national and regional groups as well as local communities and organizations. (\$300 million FY98 - FY2002).

II. America's Reading Corps: Individualized After

-School and Summer

Tutoring for More Than 3 Million Children in Grades K

-3 Who Want and

Need It. The President's proposal provides \$2.450 billion to support tutoring efforts. \$1.45 billion in net new investments over 5 years, in addition to \$1 billion already specified in President Clinton's balanced budget for National Service participants will be directed specifically to this reading challenge.

? 30,000 Reading Specialists and Volunteer Coordinators funded to help Communities provide extra reading help before and after school and during the summers for the 20,000 schools with the greatest need -- reaching more than 3 million children.

? National Goal To Mobilize 1 Million Tutors. Study after study

shows that individualized tutoring can work to raise reading level -- particularly when combined with effective in

-school teaching and family involvement. Only if all sectors of our national community rise to the challenge will we be able to mobilize the 1 million tutors needed to provide individual attention to all young children who need reading assistance. With the help of 30,000 coordinators and reading specialists, along with college work study students and RSVP Senior Volunteers, the President hopes to move the nation towards this goal.

? Building on the Success of Thousands of Community Programs and National Service. This initiative builds on the success of community tutoring programs and National Service programs like AmeriCorps and RSVP Senior volunteers in developing and coordinating effective tutoring programs. 11,000 AmeriCorps members will work in local communities as tutor coordinators to assist communities in their locally

-designed reading efforts.

III. Providing 1 Million 3 and 4 year

-olds with a Head Start. President Clinton's balanced budget includes a major expansion of Head Start so that it can reach 1 million pre

-school children in 2002.

IV. Challenge to Private Sector. This national effort will only be successful if those in the private and non

-profit sector return to the President's ?America Reads? challenge. This new ?America Reads? initiative builds on Clinton Administration efforts to work with the Private Sector in helping our children learn how to read, such as the ?Partnership for Family Involvement in Education? and ?Read*Write*Now.?

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Pauline M. Abernathy (ABERNATHY_P) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-OCT-1996 16:59:20.49

SUBJECT: interaction between \$10000 deduction and \$1500 tax credit

TO: Barry Toiv (TOIV_B) (WHO)

READ:18-OCT-1996 17:29:12.55

CC: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)

READ:18-OCT-1996 17:14:56.41

TEXT:

Families can take both the deduction and the credit in the same year, but not for the same family member. The credit is per student and the deduction per family. If a student is eligible for both, the family can choose whichever is more advantageous. For most, the credit will be better (it depends on their tax bracket and the cost of the tuition at their school -- if they are in the 28% bracket and going to a school with tuition costs over about \$5,000 they do better with the deduction).

So if a family has two kids in college, one a freshman and one a senior, they could choose the credit for the freshman and the deduction for the senior. This is explained in the June press packet on the HOPE Scholarship proposal. Call if you have any questions.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1996 18:26:35.32

SUBJECT: better

TO: Angus S. King (KING_A) (WHO)

READ:21-OCT-1996 18:26:55.18

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:21-OCT-1996 18:25:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT

40_POINT_ROMAN

A VISION FOR AMERICA

FOR THE 21st CENTURY

PRINTER FONT 16_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC

Background on President Clinton's Agenda for the
Nation

PRINTER FONT 20_POINT_ROMAN

Offer OPPORTUNITY

For All Americans

Demand RESPONSIBILITY

From All Americans

Come Together as One American

COMMUNITY

PRINTER FONT 16_POINT_ROMAN

PRINTER FONT 15_POINT_ROMAN

-
September, 1996

PRINTER FONT 30_POINT_ROMAN
OPPORTUNITY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

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

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? Make At Least Two Years Of College As Universal As High School Education
Is Today.

And Use Targeted Tax Cuts To Do It.

? \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut. Make at least 2 years of
college education the new national norm with a \$1,500 tax cut for the
first 2 years of higher education [B average required for second
year]. The HOPE Scholarship tax cut will make the average community
college free and help millions of families afford the cost of higher
education.

? \$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction to Help Middle

-Class Families

Afford the Cost of Higher Education.

? Major Pell Grant Expansion. Increase maximum Pell Grant by
33% to help needy students afford college.

? Expand College Work

-Study to 1 Million Students working their way
through college.

? Allow Penalty

-free Withdrawals from IRAs for Education Expenses.

? \$1,000 College Honors Scholarships for the top 5% of graduating students
from every high school.

? Expand National Service so more youth can serve their communities while
earning money for college.

? GI Bill For America's Workers -- a \$2,600 grant for dislocated workers
who need one, to return to school or get the training they need to make
the most of their lives.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

PREPARE EVERY CHILD TO LEARN AND EQUIP THEM

WITH THE SKILLS NEEDED FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

???America Reads? -- A New American Mission To Make Sure that Every Child
Can Read Will by the End of the 3rd Grade. Today, 40% of 4th graders
cannot read as well as they should. President Clinton's new initiative
will: (1) Offer ?Parents as First Teachers Grants? to support effective
and proven efforts that help parents help their children to learn to
read; (2) Help mobilize 1 million tutors to provide individual attention
to more than 3 million young children before and after school; and (3)
Expand Head Start to reach 1 million pre

-school children a year.

? Higher Academic Standards and Accountability. Insist that our students take tough tests as they move from school level to level, and reward good teachers and remove those who don't measure up.

? Expand School Choice. Work with states to expand public school choice & enact Charter School laws.

? Community Schools. Challenge localities to keep schools open late so young people can stay off the street.

? Make Every Child Technologically Literate. \$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge to leverage state, local, and private sector funds to connect every classroom to the internet, with modern computers, trained teachers, and exciting educational software.

? School Construction Initiative. \$5 billion initiative to spur \$20 billion in state, local, & federal funds for school construction & renovation to rebuild America's schools & ensure they are safe and technology

-ready.

? Fully Fund the Women, Infants, and Children [WIC] nutrition program to provide nutrition, health education, and immunization referrals to at least 7.5 million women, infants, and children each year.

? Expand School

-To

-Work To 50 States. Help states ensure that high school students not immediately going on to college successfully make the transition from school to work.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

BALANCE THE BUDGET WHILE PROTECTING AMERICA'S VALUES

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? Finish the Job and Balance the Budget. During his first 4 years, President Clinton cut the deficit in half from a record high of \$290 billion when Bush left office in 1992 to \$116 billion in 1996, according to CBO. President Clinton will continue fighting for immediate adoption of a balanced budget agreement.

? Balance the Budget While Strengthening Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment.

? Protect Medicare. President Clinton's balanced budget guarantees the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for a decade -- more than enough time to reach a bipartisan agreement on long

-term Medicare

solvency -- without extreme GOP cuts or damaging structural changes that are not necessary to balance the budget.

? Maintain Medicaid Guarantee. President Clinton's balanced budget maintains the meaningful Medicaid guarantee for people with disabilities, pregnant women, nursing home residents, and children from low

-income families.

? Major Investment in Education and Training. President Clinton's balanced budget makes a major investment in education and training -- increasing education and training funding by \$33 billion, compared to the GOP budget which cut education and training by \$24 billion compared to 1995.

? Protect the Environment. Preserve and defend our commitment to environmental protections and safety. Eliminate needless regulations while strengthening key protections for clean air, clean water, & safe communities.

? Cut Taxes For Working Families, But Only Within the Context of Balancing The Budget. President Clinton calls for \$110 billion in targeted tax cuts for education, child

-rearing, and home

-buying, fully paid

-for in his
certified balanced budget. He opposes risky, irresponsible tax cuts that will blow a hole in the deficit and require huge cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, education, and the environment.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
TARGETED TAX RELIEF FOR EDUCATION, CHILD

-REARING, & HOMEBUYING --
PAID FOR WITHIN A CERTIFIED BALANCED BUDGET
PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut. Make at least 2 years of college education the new national norm with a \$1,500 tax cut that will make the average community college free and help families afford the cost of college.

? \$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction to Help Middle

-Class Families Afford
the Cost of Higher Education. Allow middle

-class families to
deduct up to \$10,000 a year for the cost of tuition and training.

? \$500 Per Child Tax Credit. Provide targeted tax credits of up to \$500 per child for middle

-class families.

? Expanded IRAs to Help Families Save for Education and Training, Purchase a First Home, and Cover Major Medical Expenses. Expand IRA eligibility to 20 million more middle

-class families and
allow

-penalty free IRA withdrawals for these major life expenses to

encourage more families to save.

? Homeownership Tax Cut. Capital gains tax cut for middle

-class

homeowners so that they can sell their homes without having to worry about paying capital gains taxes -- ever.

? Small Business Training. Provide small businesses with a 10 percent tax credit to help them cover the costs of education and training for their employees.

PRINTER FONT 24_POINT_ROMAN

RESPONSIBILITY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

MOVE PEOPLE FROM WELFARE TO JOBS

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? New Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge.

? Targeted Welfare

-to

-Work Tax Credit. Enable employers to claim a 50% credit on the first \$10,000 of wages for long

-term welfare recipients.

Expand the Work Opportunities Tax Credit (WOTC) signed into law by President Clinton on August 20, 1996, to include adults age 18 to 50 who are no longer eligible for food stamps under the welfare reform bill.

? Tax Incentives to Increase Investment in Distressed Areas. A new tax credit to investors who invest in qualified community financial institutions and venture capital funds. This new credit will be accompanied by a tripling the current Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund, a second round of Empowerment Zones, and expansion of Brownfields tax incentives.

? Local Welfare

-to

-Work Job Creation Initiative. Help communities put 1 million of the hardest

-to

-employ welfare recipients into jobs by the year 2000.

? Empowerment Zones Round 2. Build on the President's community empowerment efforts by creating greater opportunity and private

-sector investment in

additional distressed communities: 20 additional Empowerment Zones (15 urban, 5 rural or Indian nation) and 80 Enterprise Communities (50 urban, 30 rural or Indian nation).

? Brownfields Empowerment Contracting. Offer new purchasers and other businesses that redevelop brownfields a new targeted tax incentive to recover the cost of clean

-up in distressed communities over a shorter period of time.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

FIGHTING CRIME AND DRUGS

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

? Disarm Domestic Violence Offenders. Build on the successful Brady Law, which has prevented over 60,000 felons, fugitives and others from buying handguns, with legislation that would prohibit those convicted of any offense involving domestic violence -- misdemeanor or felony -- from owning or possessing a firearm.

? Ban Cop

-Killer Bullets. Current law bans some cop

-killer bullets but

manufacturers can easily get around the current standard. President Clinton's legislation will save police officers' lives by directing the Secretary of Treasury to promulgate regulations that will prohibit the manufacture, importation, and distribution of handgun ammunition that can pierce standard bullet proof vests.

? Taking Drugs Off Our Streets. Break the cycle of crime and drugs by ensuring that prisons are drug

-free so that criminals do not leave prison

still hooked on drugs destined to commit more crimes and parolees who dare do drugs, go right back in. President Clinton also believes that gun

-toting drug traffickers and gang members should receive the toughest sentence possible. His legislation would overrule a Supreme Court decision by enhancing drug dealers sentences for possessing a firearm in the course of a violent or serious drug felony and provide a mandatory ten

-year penalty if the firearm is discharged or is otherwise employed to inflict serious bodily injury.

? Victims' Rights Constitution Amendment. President Clinton calls for a Constitutional Amendment that will provide rights for the victims of crime, guaranteeing the right to have notice of, and not to be excluded from, public court proceedings; to be heard by the trial court on release of the accused, the sentence, and acceptance of any plea, if present at the proceedings; to have notice and to attend and be heard in relation to parole hearings; to be given notice of any release or escape from custody of the defendant; to restitution from the defendant; to reasonable measures to protect the victim from violence and intimidation by the defendant; and to notice of these rights.

? Gun

-Free Schools Zones. President Clinton's legislation would return a badly needed 1000

-foot gun

-free safety zone around schools throughout the country.

PRINTER FONT 30_POINT_ROMAN

COMMUNITY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

INCREASE FAMILIES? PERSONAL SECURITY

? Expand Family and Medical Leave. Allow workers to take up to 24 hours a year of unpaid time

-off for child education, elderly care, and routine family medical purposes.

? New Employee

-Choice Flex

-Time. Change the law so that workers can choose to use their earned overtime hours to spend extra time with their families.

? Protect the Working Families Tax Cut -- the Earned Income Tax Credit. The EITC encourages families to move from welfare to work by making work pay. In 1997, President Clinton's expansion of the EITC will mean a tax cut for more than 15 million working families.

? Make Health Insurance More Affordable for the Unemployed. Help millions of temporarily unemployed families make transitions between jobs by providing premium subsidies to pay for private health insurance for up to six months.

? Expand Medicare Benefits. New preventive benefits such as annual mamograms, flu shots, and diabetes screenings, and provide a respite benefit for families of beneficiaries with Alzheimer's disease. Expand plan choices for beneficiaries to include HMOs with a point

-of

-service option, Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs) and Provider Service Networks.

? Reform Television To Better Serve Families. Make sure that parents have the V

-Chip, that TV shows are rated for content, and that there will be 3 hours of quality children's programming every week on every network.

? 48

-Hour Hospital Stays For All Birth

-Mothers. Require insurance companies to pay for mothers to stay at least 48 hours in the hospital after giving birth.

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

PRINTER FONT 24_POINT_ROMAN

ENVIRONMENT

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

? Accelerate Toxic Waste Cleanup in our Communities. President Clinton is announcing a new national commitment to toxic waste cleanup: nearly doubling the pace of cleanup. Approximately two

-thirds of the 1387 toxic sites now on Superfund's national priorities list (NPL) will be cleaned up by the year 2000. As part of the commitment, President Clinton is signing an executive order to provide agencies that protect our lands and waters with new authority to make polluters clean up the toxic waste sites they created.

? Expand Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative. President Clinton is expanding the Brownfields initiative, which promotes local cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated and abandoned urban properties. The President will expand EPA grants to communities for site assessment and redevelopment planning, and support for revolving loans to finance brownfields cleanup efforts at the local level. This will result in cleanup at approximately 5,000 sites by 2000. The President's proposal includes expansion of HUD Economic Development Initiative (EDI) grants to leverage private, State, and local funds in support of efforts to redevelop the cleaned

-up

sites and create jobs for the surrounding communities. The HUD EDI grants are expected to leverage up to \$400 million in additional guaranteed loan financing through HUD's Section 108 loan guarantee program. President Clinton is renewing his commitment to offer new purchasers and other businesses that redevelop brownfields a new targeted tax incentive to recover the cost of cleanup in distressed communities over a shorter period of time.

? Get Tough on Criminal Polluters. President Clinton is announcing a new Environmental Crimes Bill to strengthen community protection against environmental criminals. This bill will ensure that the assets of environmental criminals can be secured quickly, and can be used to clean up the communities they victimize. The bill will also require stronger penalties for the worst environmental crimes, such as those that cause serious injury to law enforcement officers or the public. The bill will also outlaw attempted environmental crimes, making it possible to conduct "sting" operations and otherwise to arrest a midnight dumper before the dumper has a chance to release toxics into the community. Current law does not allow prosecutors to stop environmental crime until the damage is done.

? Expand Americans' Right

-to

-Know About Toxics in Their Community.

All Americans have a right to know about toxic pollution in their neighborhood, and President Clinton is announcing steps to expand the information available -- without imposing more reporting or paperwork requirements. President Clinton is committing to put in place a national right to know network of environmental health indicators and make that information available to the public with a one

-stop access point. By the year 2000, families will have an easy way to answer questions like ?Is the air too polluted today to play outside? or ?Is the beach at my favorite lake clean enough for swimming this weekend?? This information will be available for at least the 75 largest metropolitan areas in the country through a comprehensive monitoring system with computer links to schools, libraries, community centers and home computers.

? Make Water Safe and Clean for All Americans. President Clinton is challenging Congress to deliver the drinking water protection promised when Congress enacted his proposals in the recent Safe Drinking Water Act, by fully restoring his requested funds for drinking water. President Clinton is also challenging Congress to protect rural threats to drinking water, by fully funding his programs for collecting data about pesticide use and runoff and assistance for protecting rural drinking water. President Clinton is also redoubling his effort to protect the Great Lakes from toxic runoff, by expanding grants and technical assistance to states.

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

PRINTER FONT 30_POINT_ROMAN

FOREIGN POLICY

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

PROMOTE AMERICAN LEADERSHIP ABROAD

? Building on the Progress Of the Past Four Years. The United States will continue to serve as a key promoter of a lasting and just peace in Northern Ireland, to work tirelessly for peace in the Middle East, to restore peace and stability to the former Yugoslavia, and to pressure Cuba towards democracy. We will continue our strong partnership with Russia and will bring some of Europe's new democracies into NATO. We will continue to stand firm against reckless rogue states like Iran, Iraq and Libya.

? Put START II into Force to Cut Nuclear Stockpiles Even More. In his State of the Union address, President Clinton successfully urged Congress to ratify START II. Now, President Clinton is working with Russia to assure that the Duma ratifies START I and thus bring the Treaty into force. In combination with the START I Treaty, START II will eliminate launchers that carried over 14,000 of

the 21,000 warheads deployed at the height of the Cold War
-- a two

-thirds reduction. START II also will eliminate
the most destabilizing strategic nuclear arms -- heavy
ICBMs and multiple warhead ICBMs.

? Sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. President Clinton
will work to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty that
will greatly enhance the security of the United States and
nations throughout the world. In August, 1995, the
President announced his decision to ban nuclear testing
for all time by negotiating a true zero yield
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. This decision was a
historic milestone in our efforts to reduce the nuclear
threat and to strengthen U.S. and global security that
will stop an entire generation of new nuclear weapons.

? Ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention. The President
calls upon the Senate to outlaw poison gas forever by
ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention immediately.
The need is all the more urgent because of the risk that
terrorists will acquire chemical weapons -- as those who
poisoned thousands of commuters with Sarin gas in the
Tokyo subway were able to do.

? New Counter Terrorism Tools. The President urges Congress
to give American law enforcement the tools they have asked
for -- and they need -- to most effectively fight
terrorism. First, he will again ask Congress to add
chemical markers called taggants to the most common
explosives. And he will again request broader wiretap
authorities for the police, so they can tap terrorists who
use pay phones to plot their attacks. Second, he will
introduce the International Crime Control Act of 1996
which cracks down on money laundering, gives our law
enforcement broader power to extradite international
criminals, and lengthens our reach in prosecuting and
punishing those who commit violent crimes against
Americans abroad. Finally, we will enhance aviation
security with new detection technologies and more intense
searches and screenings.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1996 18:08:37.73

SUBJECT: our tax cuts

TO: Angus S. King (KING_A) (WHO)

READ:21-OCT-1996 18:10:15.34

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:21-OCT-1996 18:07:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Jason S. Goldberg

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 6_POINT_ROMAN

PRINTER FONT 14_POINT_ROMAN
PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS RESPONSIBLE, TARGETED TAX CUTS FOR
EDUCATION AND CHILD

-REARING -- PAID FOR IN HIS BALANCED BUDGET

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN_ITALIC
San Francisco Chronicle: "Hurray for College Tax Credit...the
government could hardly make a better investment in the nation's
future. ...And the President deserves praise -- not Dole's
knee

-jerk political sneering -- for spelling out precisely how he
would pay for the plan without increasing the deficit." [San
Francisco Chronicle, 6/5/96]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
TARGETED TAX CUTS FOR EDUCATION, SAVINGS, AND CHILD

-REARING -- WHILE BALANCING
THE BUDGET. These responsible tax reforms encourage investment in education
and not just physical capital, & they are fully paid for with spending cuts
and closing corporate tax loopholes in a budget certified by CBO to reach
balance by 2002. CBO: "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]
? \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut For College Tuition. \$1,500 refundable
tax credit for tuition in the first year of college and for the second
year if the student earns at least a B average in the first year. This
\$1,500 tax credit will make the average

-priced community college free and
provide a downpayment for more expensive schools for families with incomes
up to \$100,000.

? \$10,000 Tuition Tax Deduction for Education and Training at Any Age.
Families with incomes up to \$100,000 could deduct up to \$10,000 in
tuition, providing a tax cut of up to \$2,800 per family. This deduction
could be taken for education and training at any time in order to
encourage life

-long learning.

? \$500 Child Tax Credit for Children Under 13. Phased in \$500 per child
tax credit for families with incomes up to \$75,000, providing tax relief
to 19 million families with 37 million children.

? Expanded IRAs for Education, Retirement, First

-time Homeownership.

Double the income limits for IRAs to make 20 million more families
eligible for tax

-deductible IRA contributions, and allow penalty

-free

IRA withdrawals for education, first home purchases, and major medical
expenses as well as retirement.

EXAMPLES OF FAMILIES WHO BENEFIT FROM CLINTON TAX CUTS:

PRINTER FONT 11 POINT ROMAN

Family Earning \$40,000 With Two Children: Taxes Cut \$1,000 (\$500 per
child tax credit)

Ages 2 and 8

Family Earning \$40,000 With Two Children: Taxes Cut \$2,000 (\$500
child tax credit and \$1,500

Ages 6 and 19 (1st year college student)

HOPE

Scholarship)

Family Earning \$40,000 With Two Children: Taxes Cut
\$1,250 (\$500 child tax credit and Tuition

Ages 6 and 21 (college senior - \$5000 tuition) Tax
Deduction)

PRINTER FONT 12 POINT ROMAN

Millions Of Families Have Already Saved Between \$1,000 - \$2,000 A Year

In Lower Mortgage Rates, Due In Large Part To President Clinton's
Deficit Reduction Plan

PRINTER FONT 11 POINT ROMAN ITALIC

Money Magazine: "Following the President's early drive to lower the
deficit, the Federal Reserve Board cut short

-term rates while bond
traders drove down long

-term rates....In all, the rate rollback allowed
some 10 million homeowners to save as much as \$25 billion by refinancing
their loans, according to David Lereah, the chief economist at the

Mortgage Bankers Association." [Money, August 1996]
New York Times: "The low interest rates not only generated a boom in business investment but put more money in the pockets of ordinary Americans. In 1993 alone, six million homeowners, most of them solidly middle class, refinanced their mortgages because of the lower rates....On a standard 30

-year fixed

-rate mortgage of \$100,000, for example, the monthly saving was \$139 a month, or \$1,668 a year. [NYT, 8/3/96]

PRINTER FONT 18_POINT_ROMAN
IMPACT OF CLINTON TAX CUTS FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD

-REARING ON TYPICAL FAMILIES

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
Family Earning \$40,000 With 2 Young Children: Taxes Cut \$1,000
[Family of four with one 3

-year old and one 8

-year old]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_HELVETICA

Federal Income Tax Under Current Law	\$3,390
--------------------------------------	---------

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Clinton \$500 Tax Credit for Each Child	-\$1,000
Total Income Tax	\$2,390
Total Clinton Tax Cuts	-\$1,000

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_ROMAN
NOTE: Under the President's expanded IRA proposal, this family could also make tax

-deductible IRA contributions and could withdraw savings penalty

-free for education, to purchase a first home, or to pay for a major medical expense. Parents could also deduct up to \$10,000 for education and training tuition for themselves. Assumes itemized deduction equal to 18% of income.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
Family Earning \$40,000 With 1 Young Child and 1 College Freshman: Taxes Cut \$2,000
[Family of four with one 3

-year old and one 19

-year old college freshman]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_HELVETICA

Federal Income Tax Under Current Law	\$3,390
--------------------------------------	---------

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Clinton \$500 Child Tax Credit	-\$500
Clinton \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship	-\$1,500
Total Income Tax	\$1,390
Total Clinton Tax Cuts	-\$2,000

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_ROMAN

NOTE: Under the President's expanded IRA proposal, this family could also make tax

-deductible IRA contributions and could withdraw savings penalty

-free for education, to purchase a first home, or to pay for a major medical expense. Parents could also deduct up to \$10,000 for education and training tuition for themselves. Assumes itemized deduction equal to 18% of income.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Family Earning \$40,000 With 1 Young Child and 1 College Senior: Taxes Cut \$1,250

[Family of four with one 3

-year old and one 21

-year old college senior with \$5,000 tuition]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_HELVETICA

Federal Income Tax Under Current Law	\$3,390
--------------------------------------	---------

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Clinton \$500 Child Tax Credit	-\$500
Clinton Tuition Tax Deduction	\$750
Total Income Tax	\$2,140
Total Clinton Tax Cuts	-\$1,250

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_ROMAN

NOTE: Under the President's expanded IRA proposal, this family could also make tax

-deductible IRA contributions and could withdraw savings penalty

-free for education, to purchase a first home, or to pay for a major medical expense. Parents could also deduct up to \$10,000 for education and training tuition for themselves. Assumes itemized deduction equal to 18% of income.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Family Earning \$48,630 With 1 Young Child and 1 College Senior: Taxes Cut \$1,950

[Family of 4 with 1 child in her 1st year of college and 1 college senior with \$3,000 tuition]

Federal Income Tax Under Current Law

\$4,452

Clinton \$1,500 college tax credit

-\$1,500

Clinton \$10,000 tuition tax deduction (\$3,000 tuition)
--

-\$450

Total Income Tax	\$2,502
------------------	---------

Total Clinton Tax Cuts	-\$1,950
------------------------	----------

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_ROMAN

NOTE: This family also would be eligible to save tax

-free under the President's

expanded IRA proposal and to withdraw savings penalty

-free for education, to

purchase a first home, or to pay for a major medical expense. Itemized

deduction assumed to be 18% of income.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_HELVETICA

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Family Earning \$35,000 With 1 Young Child and 1 College Freshman:

Taxes Cut \$2,000

[Family of four with one 3

-year old and one 19

-year old college

freshman]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_HELVETICA

Federal Income Tax Under Current Law	\$2,715
--------------------------------------	---------

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Clinton \$500 Child Tax Credit	-\$500
--------------------------------	--------

Clinton \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship	-\$1,500
----------------------------------	----------

Total Income Tax	\$715
------------------	-------

Total Clinton Tax Cuts	-\$2,000
------------------------	----------

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_ROMAN

NOTE: Under the President's expanded IRA proposal, this family could also make tax

-deductible IRA contributions and could withdraw savings penalty

-free for

education, to purchase a first home, or to pay for a major medical expense.

Parents could also deduct up to \$10,000 for education and training tuition for

themselves. Assumes standard deduction.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Family Earning \$35,000 With 1 Young Child and 1 College Senior: Taxes

Cut \$1,250

[Family of four with one 3

-year old and one 21

-year old college senior

with \$5,000 tuition]

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_HELVETICA

Federal Income Tax Under Current Law	\$2,715
--------------------------------------	---------

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Clinton \$500 Child Tax Credit	-\$500
Clinton Tuition Tax Deduction	\$750
Total Income Tax	\$1,465
Total Clinton Tax Cuts	-\$1,250

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_ROMAN

NOTE: Under the President's expanded IRA proposal, this family could also make tax

-deductible IRA contributions and could withdraw savings penalty

-free for

education, to purchase a first home, or to pay for a major medical expense.

Parents could also deduct up to \$10,000 for education and training tuition for themselves. Assumes standard deduction.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	[Re: Personal] (2 pages)	10/22/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([HOPE Scholarship])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/10/1996 - 10/25/1996]

2017-1073-F

jn335

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]
- 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]

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.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- 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]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Catherine T. Kitchen (KITCHEN_C) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-OCT-1996 17:08:52.99

SUBJECT: resend: Corrected Remarks to Atlanta, GA

TO: Daniel W. Burkhardt (BURKHARDT_D) (WHO)

READ:25-OCT-1996 18:08:57.38

TO: Maureen A. Hudson (HUDSON_M) (WHO)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Carmen B. Fowler (FOWLER_C) (WHO)

READ:28-OCT-1996 10:02:43.59

TO: Lana Dickey (DICKEY_L) (WHO)

READ:28-OCT-1996 10:51:33.63

TO: Kyle M. Baker (BAKER_K) (WHO)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Jeff P. Dailey (DAILEY_J) (WHO)

READ:28-OCT-1996 09:18:33.70

TO: Diane Ikemiyashiro (IKEMIYASHI_D) (WHO)

READ:25-OCT-1996 17:09:31.00

TO: Leanne Johnson (JOHNSON_L) (WHO)

READ:28-OCT-1996 07:56:31.60

TO: Tracy F. Sisser (SISSER_T) (WHO)

READ: 1-NOV-1996 14:32:02.38

TO: Sarah S. Freeman (FREEMAN_S) (WHO)

READ:25-OCT-1996 17:16:16.12

TO: Jamie S. Williams (WILLIAMS_JS) (WHO)

READ:25-OCT-1996 19:00:21.13

TO: R. Scott Michaud (MICHAUD_R) (WHO)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Reuben L. Musgrave Jr. (MUSGRAVE_R) (WHO)

READ:25-OCT-1996 17:25:22.51

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:25-OCT-1996 16:54:00.00

ATT CREATOR: Margaret M. Suntum

ATT SUBJECT: Resend-Corrected remarks to the people of Atlanta, GA

ATT TO: Remote Addressee (mwolfe@isl.js.mil@INET)

ATT TO: Mary Ellen Glynn (GLYNN_M)

ATT TO: Marlene A. MacDonald (MACDONALD_M)

ATT TO: Julie E. Mason (MASON_J)

ATT TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K)

ATT TO: APRIL K. MELLODY (MELLODY_A)

ATT TO: A. Victoria Rivas-Vazquez (RIVASVAZQU_A)

ATT TO: Darby Stott (STOTT_D)

ATT TO: Margaret M. Suntum (SUNTUM_M)

ATT TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZANO_V)

ATT TO: C. Patricia Cogdell (COGDELL_C)

ATT TO: Julia R. Green (GREEN_J)

ATT TO: Lorraine McHugh (MCHUGH_L)

ATT TO: Rica F. Rodman (RODMAN_R)

ATT TO: Laura D. Schwartz (SCHWARTZ_L)

ATT TO: Joshua Silverman (SILVERMAN_J)

ATT TO: Allison Wilkie (WILKIE_A)

ATT TO: Remote Addressee (backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET)

ATT TO: Remote Addressee (wh-outbox-distr@clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET)

ATT TO: Pauline M. Abernathy (ABERNATHY_P)

ATT TO: Karin J. Abramson (ABRAMSON_K)

ATT TO: Lori E. Abrams (ABRAMS_L)

ATT TO: Lori L. Anderson (ANDERSON_L)

ATT TO: Brenda Anders (ANDERS_B)

ATT TO: Karen L. Barbuschak (BARBUSCHAK_K)

ATT TO: Todd A. Bartholow (BARTHOLOW_T)

ATT TO: David S. Beaubaire	(BEAUBAIRE_D)
ATT TO: Elizabeth Berman	(BERMAN_E)
ATT TO: Daniel E. Bernal	(BERNAL_D)
ATT TO: Marsha E. Berry	(BERRY_ME)
ATT TO: Antony J. Blinken	(BLINKEN_A)
ATT TO: Phillip M. Caplan	(CAPLAN_P)
ATT TO: Laura Capps	(CAPPS_L)
ATT TO: Matthew H. Catapano	(CATAPANO_M)
ATT TO: Joseph W. Cerrell	(CERREL_J)
ATT TO: Steven A. Cohen	(COHEN_SA)
ATT TO: Michelle Crisci	(CRISCI_M)
ATT TO: Amanda Crumley	(CRUMLEY_A)
ATT TO: Carolyn Curiel	(CURIEL_C)
ATT TO: Suzanne E. Dale	(DALE_S)
ATT TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe	(DIGIACOBBE_M)
ATT TO: James A. Dorskind	(DORSKIND_J)
ATT TO: Chris Dorval	(DORVAL_C)
ATT TO: James T. Edmonds	(EDMONDS_J)
ATT TO: Anne M. Edwards	(EDWARDS_A)
ATT TO: Rahm Emanuel	(EMANUEL_R)
ATT TO: James L. Fetig	(FETIG_J)
ATT TO: Deborah L. Fine	(FINE_D)
ATT TO: Karen E. Finney	(FINNEY_K)
ATT TO: Ben Freeland	(FREELAND_B)
ATT TO: Jeremy M. Gaines	(GAINES_J)
ATT TO: Michael A. Gill	(GILL_M)
ATT TO: Jason S. Goldberg	(GOLDBERG_JS)

ATT TO: John Gribben	(GRIBBEN_J)
ATT TO: Christopher M. Gruin	(GRUIN_C)
ATT TO: LAWRENCE J. HAAS	(HAAS_L)
ATT TO: Alexis M. Herman	(HERMAN_A)
ATT TO: William C. Hornish	(HORNISH_W)
ATT TO: Russell W. Horwitz	(HORWITZ_R)
ATT TO: Erika Hovland	(HOVLAND_E)
ATT TO: Annette E. Johnson	(JOHNSON_AE)
ATT TO: Brian J. Johnson	(JOHNSON_BJ)
ATT TO: David T. Johnson	(JOHNSON_DT)
ATT TO: Wayne C. Johnson	(JOHNSON_WC)
ATT TO: Angus S. King	(KING_A)
ATT TO: Joshua A. King	(KING_J)
ATT TO: Nick B. Kirkhorn	(KIRKHORN_N)
ATT TO: Catherine T. Kitchen	(KITCHEN_C)
ATT TO: James Kohlenberger	(KOHLEN_J)
ATT TO: Heidi Kukis	(KUKIS_H)
ATT TO: Karin Kullman	(KULLMAN_K)
ATT TO: G. N. Lattimore	(LATTIMORE_G)
ATT TO: Peggy A. Lewis	(LEWIS_P)
ATT TO: Patricia F. Lewis	(LEWIS_PF)
ATT TO: Evelyn S. Lieberman	(LIEBERMAN_E)
ATT TO: Cynthia J. Lizik	(LIZIK_C)
ATT TO: Gordon Li	(LI_G)
ATT TO: Michael D. Malone	(MALONE_M)
ATT TO: Melissa Marshall	(MARSHALL_M)
ATT TO: Doris O. Matsui	(MATSUI_D)

ATT TO: Anne E. McGuire	(MCGUIRE_A)
ATT TO: Cheryl D. Mills	(MILLS_C)
ATT TO: Julia Moffett	(MOFFETT_J)
ATT TO: Elizabeth A. Montoya	(MONTOYA_E)
ATT TO: Kevin Moran	(MORAN_K1)
ATT TO: Sara Morris	(MORRIS_S)
ATT TO: Melissa M. Murray	(MURRAY_MM)
ATT TO: Steven J. Naplan	(NAPLAN_S)
ATT TO: Jonathan Orszag	(ORSZAG_J)
ATT TO: David Pinto	(PINTO_D)
ATT TO: Jonathan M. Prince	(PRINCE_J)
ATT TO: Franklin S. Reeder	(REEDER_F)
ATT TO: Renee C. Riley	(RILEY_R)
ATT TO: Christa T. Robinson	(ROBINSON_C)
ATT TO: Roger V. Salazar	(SALAZAR_R)
ATT TO: Victoria L. Schaefer	(SCHAEFER_V)
ATT TO: Stuart Schear	(SCHEAR_S)
ATT TO: Jill A. Schuker	(SCHUKER_J)
ATT TO: Jennifer Senan	(SENAN_J)
ATT TO: Douglas S. Sheorn	(SHEORN_D)
ATT TO: Susan P. Shepard	(SHEPARD_S)
ATT TO: Jane C. Sherburne	(SHERBURNE_J)
ATT TO: David Shipley	(SHIPLEY_D)
ATT TO: Douglas B. Sosnik	(SOSNIK_D)
ATT TO: Todd Stern	(STERN_T)
ATT TO: Diane A. Stumpf	(STUMPF_D)
ATT TO: Mike Sullivan	(SULLIVAN_M)

ATT TO: Lisa Jordan Tamagni (TAMAGNI_L)
ATT TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZAN_V)
ATT TO: Shana E. Tesler (TESLER_S)
ATT TO: Lynda D. Thomas (THOMAS_L)
ATT TO: Terri I. Tingen (TINGEN_T)
ATT TO: Barry J. Toiv (TOIV_B)
ATT TO: Jodie R. Torkelson (TORKELSON_J)
ATT TO: Dag Vega (VEGA_D)
ATT TO: Lorraine A. Voles (VOLES_L)
ATT TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M)
ATT TO: Angelina Walker (WALKER_L)
ATT TO: Robert S. Weiner (WEINER_R)
ATT TO: Teresa Wildman (WILDMAN_T)
ATT TO: Barbara Woolley (WOOLEY_B)
ATT TO: Natalie S. Wozniak (WOZNIAK_N)
ATT TO: Remote Addressee (usia01@access.digex.com@INET)
ATT TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=WESTERN
UNION@3=@5=ATT.COM@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOPMRX)
ATT TO: Remote Addressee (62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET)
ATT TO: Remote Addressee (73030.21@compuserve.com@INET)
ATT TO: Manager Infomgt (INFOMGT)
ATT TO: Remote Addressee (newsdesk@usnewswire.com@INET)
ATT TO: Remote Addressee (usnwire@access.digex.com@INET)

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER
BOTTOM ODD
MORE
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
Corrected Transcript

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Atlanta, Georgia)

For Immediate Release

October 25, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE ATLANTA AREA

Woodruff Park
Atlanta, Georgia

12:50 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very much. Hello, Atlanta. Are you feeling good? (Applause.) You made the sun come out. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to be in Atlanta and in Georgia. I thank all of you for being here, but I want to say a special word of thanks to those who have helped this be a great Youth Day for our campaign all across America. We're talking to young Americans about their future. (Applause.)

So let's give this great band, Cracker, another hand. Didn't they do a good job? (Applause.) And I thank my long

-time supporter, Michael Stipe, from R.E.M. for coming here. Thank you, Michael. (Applause.) Thank you, Kathleen Bertrand, for singing the National Anthem so beautifully. And thank you, Becky Ahmann, for giving us an example of the future we are trying to build in your own life. She gave a good speech, didn't she -- she's out doing this for a living. (Applause.)

I thank all the distinguished Georgians who are here, but one especially. Thank you, Coretta Scott King, for coming today to be with us. Thank you. (Applause.) Mayor Campbell, thank you for your indefatigable enthusiasm and for your positive leadership of this great city. Billy Payne, thank you for your support and for making the Atlanta Games the greatest games in the history of the Olympics. You did a brilliant job. (Applause.)

To all the political leaders who are here, the state elected officials, Congresswoman Cynthia McKinney -- (applause) -- and the others who are here -- she's still fighting and she's going to be rewarded on election day. (Applause.) I thank you all.

BOTTOM EVEN
MORE

Georgia has given many great leaders to America: Martin Luther King; President Jimmy Carter; my great friend of many years, John Lewis, who talked about building his own bridges

TOP EVEN
- \p -

BOTTOM EVEN
MORE

today; Zell Miller who has given the nation an idea with the HOPE scholarships in Georgia. (Applause.)

But when the history of this era is written there will be few people who have made the contribution to our security and our further that Senator Sam Nunn has. And we are all in his debt. Sam Nunn was one of the first people who convinced me that we ought to have a national service program to give young people a chance to serve in their communities and earn their way through college and 60,000 young Americans have been part of AmeriCorps. Thank you, Sam Nunn, for that.

Sam Nunn led the fight to get Congress to appropriate funds to help the Russians pay to tear up their nuclear missiles and their nuclear missile sights. And he's one of the big reasons that there are no Russian missiles targeted at the young people of the United States of America today. Thank you, Senator Sam Nunn. (Applause.)

And Georgia is about to be given a chance to add another person to the list of distinguished nationally significant servants of the people of this great state and our country. And I hope you will send Max Cleland to the United States Senate. (Applause.)

You know, every time we have an election, someone stands up and starts talking about sacrifice and serving your country. I think we all know that Max Cleland knows something about sacrifice and serving our country. And, yet, he just kept on giving. He never quit giving to America. And --

(Audience interruption.)

THE PRESIDENT: You all relax -- when people don't have a side of their own to make, they try to shout their opponents. Just relax. Just relax. (Applause.)

Let me tell you, Max Cleland has kept on giving for a lifetime, with a smile on his face and a song in his heart, always reaching out his hand to other people. Now, the other side, their idea of sacrifice is to take Head Start away from five

-year

-olds, college loans away from students, to take the environment away from all of our people, and to weaken our future economy for short

-term promises. I think Max Cleland's idea of service to America is the right one, and I believe Georgians will

agree. Thank you. (Applause.)

Now, you know, I want to talk most, if anything, to the young people today. This is your election and we need you. You have most of your tomorrows in front of you, you have your future out there ahead of you, and you have to decide about that. I appreciate what Senator Nunn said about the last four years. It is true that we're better off than we were. It is true that we have more jobs; that the other side talked about being

TOP ODD

- \p -

BOTTOM ODD

MORE

conservative, but our administration is the first one to take the deficit down in each of our four years in the 20th century. (Applause.)

It is true that the other guys talked about how bad big old federal government was, but it's our administration working with our allies in Congress who has cut the size of the federal government, the number of regulations, the number of government programs, and we have privatized more government operations than the last two Republican administrations did in 12 years combined. That's the truth. (Applause.)

But there is a difference. We still believe -- we still believe that we have responsibilities to move forward together. And that's what you have to decide, all you young people, whether you want a future in which you're told, you're on your own and we hope you have a nice life; or whether you believe it does take a village to raise a child, protect the environment and build a future. You have to decide. You have to decide. (Applause.)

What is this future of yours going to be like? Well, we know it will be dominated by information and technology. We know that ideas and information and money and technology will move around the world in a split second. We know that the borders that divide us will increasingly come down and we'll be drawn closer together with people all around the world. We know there will be new security threats even as the Cold War fades away -- terrorism, the proliferation of chemical and biological and other sophisticated weapons. We know that ethnic and racial and religious hatreds can cross national borders. We know all that.

And we know that there will be new challenges to the way we work and live and relate to each other. We know that today, already, that most parents, even parents with very comfortable incomes, face repeated challenges in fulfilling their obligations to their children as parents, and succeeding in the workplace. We know there will be a lot of changes. When Becky

Ahmann was up here talking, she told you how she was able to leave her business in New York, move to Georgia, and keep working for her business in New York by working at home.

When I became President, there were 3 million Americans doing that; today there are over million Americans like Becky Ahmann. (Applause.) When we start that new century just four years from now, there will be 30 million Americans like her. That's how fast we're changing. (Applause.) We know we're pushing back the frontiers of knowledge. We have funded a project with IBM to develop a supercomputer in the next couple of years that will do more calculations in a second than you can do on your hand

-held calculator in 30,000 years.

We have seen for the first time in history

laboratory animals with their spines completely severed, having movement in their lower limbs because of nerve transplants from other parts of their body to their spines. It's just a matter of time until we can do that for Americans and for people all over the world. (Applause.) We have uncovered, in the last four years, two of the genes which cause breast cancer. It's just a matter of time until we have the earliest

-possible detection and eventually prevention. (Applause.) Because of the space program -- because of the space program we have developed sophisticated imaging technology that soon we can put across human bodies and find cancers in their very incipency so that we'll be able to save more lives than ever before.

We have more than doubled the life expectancy for people who have HIV and AIDS in the last four years; it's becoming a chronic illness. These things have happened. (Applause.) That is the world we have to prepare for. And that is the world you must decide about. And so I say to you: If you want to have a future and a world like that, like I do, where everybody has a chance to live up to their God

-given capacity.

Where everyone who is responsible should have a chance to live out their dreams. Where everybody respects everyone else's right to work and live and we come together in a community, we're not divided, race against race, man against woman, among each other. (Applause.)

If that is the America you want then you have some responsibilities too. You must decide whether you want to balance the budget to keep our economy growing while we protect our investments in education, the environment, Medicare, Medicaid and research; or whether you want to adopt a risky scheme that will blow a hole in the deficit, require bigger cuts in those

things and take us backward. That is your decision. The young people of America must decide that.

You must decide whether you believe we can improve the environment and grow the economy. I know we can. Today, the air is cleaner, your drinking water is safer, your food is safer, we have set aside more lands for National Parks. We are saving the Florida Everglades. We protected Yellowstone Park from a gold mine. But we are also making America economically healthier. And if you will help me I'll do something I know is close to John Lewis' heart. In the next four years we're going to clean up 500 more toxic waste sites so our kids will be growing up next to parks, not poison.

This is an important election for young people. You will have to decide whether we are going to reform a welfare system in a way that gives poor people a real chance. It's one thing to say to people, you must go to work if you're able

-bodied. It's quite another thing to go to work. There has to be a job at the end of that requirement. And I'm committed to doing that. You will have to decide. (Applause.)

More than anything else, you will have to decide if you really believe now that we've gotten the crime down to a 10

-year low -- the crime rate has gone down four years in a row in America. We can actually make our streets safe again. If we do more to prevent our kids from getting in trouble in the first place. To finish the job of putting 100,000 police on the street, to keep the Safe And Drug

-Free Schools program alive in our schools. The other side wants to cut back on all that. It is your decision. I think you want safe streets, a drug

-free youth, and a safe school program. You will have to decide. (Applause.)

More than anything else, your decision -- your decision about what kind of educational opportunities we offer to the American people will shape the future. I want an America in which we have a country where every classroom and every library and every school is hooked up to the Information Superhighway. Will you help us do that? (Applause.)

I want an America where, for the first time in history, children in the poorest and smallest rural school districts in Georgia and Arkansas have access at the same time in the same way at the same level of quality, to the same

information children in the wealthiest, best

-funded school
districts in America have. Will you help us do that?
(Applause.)

And we can build an America in which for the first
time every single person who is willing to work for it can go on
to college. (Applause.) Under our plan, we propose to give
people a tax credit, a dollar

-for

-dollar reduction on their taxes
to give up to two years of college and make it as universal as
high school is today -- an American version of Georgia's Hope
scholarship. Will you help us do that? (Applause.)

We propose in our balanced budget plan to give
people a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 a year for any kind of
college tuition. Will you help us do that? (Applause.) But we
also need your help to do some things. Forty percent of the
8

-year

-olds in America today, 40 percent of them can still not
read a book on their own. All these children I want to go to
college, all these children we want to fool with the computers,
if they can't read, they can't succeed.

I have proposed to put together 1 million volunteers
so that we can help the parents and the schools of this country,
so that in four years every 8

-year

-old in the United States can
pick up a book and say, I can read this all by myself. All by
myself. (Applause.) And I challenge all of you --

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: -- all of you young people to help
us do that. I challenge you to volunteer in this community, in

communities all across Georgia to help us do that. We have
60,000 now, people serving in AmeriCorps. More of them will do
it. Last month, just before the Congress adjourned, they
approved my request for a huge increase in the number of students
who can be in work study programs while working their way through
college. (Applause.)

Today, I propose that 100,000 of those work study

students join the America Reads initiative and make up 10 percent of those million volunteers we need. I want you to support that. I want you to tell me that you will help to teach a child to read, to help people in this community who need it, to make this community one. (Applause.)

You know, one of the most impressive things I know about Senator Nunn is that his daughter was one of the founders of Hands On Atlanta. (Applause.) And a lot of you have probably been part of that, but that's the last point I want to make to you today.

Senator Nunn brushed over it, but you think about how much time as your president I spend dealing with people around the world who are killing each other and killing each other's children because they refuse to get along, because they think they have to hate each other because they have religious or ethnic or racial or tribal differences. People in Rwanda, in Burundi, people in Bosnia, people in Northern Ireland, people in the Middle East, people in Haiti -- why can't people get along? Why do they have to look down on each other? Why do they have to think they're good because someone else is bad?

The part of America that will carry us into the 21st century, more than scientific discovery, more than computers, more than anything else is -- look around this crowd. We've got people here from everywhere. (Applause.) And we learned an important lesson -- we learned an important lesson in the civil rights struggle, that we can now take into a much more diverse country than we were in the '50s and '60s.

When I was with Billy Payne and Governor Miller and Mayor Campbell and we opened the Olympics and Hillary and Chelsea came with me, there were people from 192 different racial, national and ethnic groups here for the Olympics. Our biggest county, Los Angeles County, has people from over 150 of those places in one American county -- one.

So I say to you, that's the most important thing is that we have to prove we're not going to be like all those other countries. That's why I stood up against those church burnings. That's why, after the terrible tragedy of Oklahoma City, I asked the American people to stop hating public servants who happen to work for their federal government because we have to say in America, hey, we're all in this together. If you believe in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, if you're willing to show up

tomorrow and do your job, you're a part of America. We don't need to know anything else about you. We don't need to know anything else about you. (Applause.)

I want all of us to be able to say, we don't need to look down on anybody else to feel good about ourselves and our families and our future. (Applause.) And I want all of us to

say we believe that we have an obligation to serve as citizens to help our children to read; to deal with the other problems in our community; to save the generation of our young people who are in trouble still today because they're more vulnerable to gangs and guns and drugs, and other problems that threaten their future. We're going to help them and we're going to do it together.

That's the big question in this election. Do you believe we ought to build a bridge to the future we can all walk across? (Applause.) Do you want that to be the future for you and your children in the 21st century? (Applause.) Are you prepared to do what it takes to help us build that bridge? (Applause.) You be there on November 5th and we'll build it together.

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END 1:10 P.M. EDT
===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====