

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	Welfare To Work (WtW) Housing Choice Voucher Success Story; RE: address/phone number [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002. email	From Anna Richter To Margy Waller; RE: address/phone number [partial] (1 page)	12/01/2000	P6/b(6)
003a. email	From Margy Waller to Anna Richter; RE: phone number/personal info [partial] (1 page)	11/28/2000	P6/b(6)
003b. email	From Margy Waller to Anna Richter; RE: phone number [partial] (1 page)	11/28/2000	P6/b(6)
004. paper	DPC Legacy Testimonials; RE: phone number/personal info [partial] (1 page)	11/28/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Anna Richter
OA/Box Number: 23737

FOLDER TITLE:

Legacy Documents and Drafts [binder] [1]

2011-0638-S

ms151

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

LEGACY —

DOCUMENTS &

DRAFTS

—

Got Voucher in June 2000

Ashburn →

Rayhall, Inc - janitor

Late bills & c.

Rent = \$900.00 cut rent down in half

- 9, 6, 5, 4 & 8 months - kids ages

15 min / 20 minutes → work from

Sat-Sun ecommerce

School

after 3pm ↓

→

4:15 4:45



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Drew Elementary School

Eads between 56th and 57th Streets, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20019

To: David Lussier
Counselor

From: Yvonne Clayton *YBC*
2nd. Grade Teacher
Drew ES

Date: November 30, 2000

Subject: Federal Funding

As a teacher at Charles R. Drew Elementary school; I am proud to say that with President Clinton's initiative for Federal dollars, we were able to:
(a) have smaller class sizes and (b) it has allowed us to deliver more individualized and small group instruction.

Our school ratio for kindergarten thru third grade is 17 to 1, and grades four thru six 21 to 1.

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WELFARE TO WORK (WtW) HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER SUCCESS STORY:

Program Participant: Jamal Harvall

P6(b)(6)

PHA Contact: Stuart Shatz
Loudon County Housing Services
Leesburg, VA 20176
(703) 777-0389

Jamal Harvall is originally from New York. He is the 28 year old head of a seven person family consisting of himself, his wife, two sons and three daughters. The family was issued a WtW voucher in June 2000. On August 1, 2000, they were able to rent an apartment in an apartment complex in Ashburn, Virginia, where they are receiving rental assistance through the WtW voucher program.

Prior to entering the WtW voucher program, Jamal and his wife were struggling to pay their rent, utilities and the other bills for their large family. Often after paying rent and utilities, there was no money remaining to pay other bills. Because there was not enough money for a car, transportation was a problem and Jamal did not have a reliable way to get to work. There was also no money for training that would help him develop more marketable work skills needed to support his family.

As a result of the WtW voucher program assistance, the Harvall family's financial circumstances are much improved. Since entering the WtW voucher program, Jamal has earned a certificate for web development and is starting a program for e-commerce. This has been done while he worked full time through a temporary employment agency. Through the efforts of his program counselor, Jamal has obtained a car from "The Car Ministry" in Falls Church, VA, and were able to get a computer.

As of December 2000, the family will receive Medicaid for the children, but no other public assistance. They are now able to pay their bills, are working to restore their consumer credit and are striving toward the goal of homeownership.

The Clinton Presidency: Improving the Nation's Health Care

From the first days of his Administration, President Clinton has worked to expand access to affordable, quality health care for all Americans. The President has strengthened the Medicare program, increased access and improved the quality of our nation's health care system. President Clinton's balanced approach to increasing access to quality health care has paid off for America, with the number of uninsured Americans declining for the first time in 12 years in 1999.

Strengthening and Modernizing Medicare

- ✓ THEN: Eight years ago, the Medicare Trust Fund was expected to run out of money in 1999. Health care fraud was contributing to rising costs and a shaky financial future for the Medicare program. The President and Vice President succeeded in passing measures to strengthen and modernize Medicare, crack down on fraud, and protect the benefits of today's beneficiaries.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton and Vice President Gore enacted the most comprehensive Medicare reforms in history. They insisted on provisions in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to protect, modernize and extend the life of the Medicare Trust Fund, while offering new options for patient choice and preventive care. The Balanced Budget Act also provided an array of new weapons in our fight to keep scam artists and fly-by-night health care out of Medicare and Medicaid. President Clinton has assigned more federal prosecutors and FBI agents to fight health care fraud than ever before. The Clinton-Gore Administration's work has extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund until 2025.

• Real Person

Group validation - Barbara W. Tolley

Reforming the Insurance Market

- ✓ THEN: In 1992, there were no Federal protections to ensure the portability of health benefits for workers in between jobs or to prevent discrimination based on health status. Every year, an estimated 25 million Americans had breaks in their health care coverage because they changed jobs, or were self employed, or had preexisting conditions that could lead an insurance company to deny coverage. A technological revolution presented new challenges in safeguarding the privacy of Americans' medical records. President Clinton and Vice President Gore took on these new challenges and enacted critical reforms to the insurance market that have helped millions of Americans keep their health insurance.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton and Vice President Gore enacted the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, which helps people keep health insurance when they change jobs, guarantees renewability of coverage, and ensures access to health insurance for small businesses. The President enacted mental health parity provisions to help eliminate discrimination against Americans with mental illnesses, and instituted new protections for mothers and their newborns and women recovering from mastectomies. President Clinton also issued landmark Federal regulations protecting the privacy of electronic medical records and issued an executive memorandum preventing genetic discrimination in Federal hiring and promotion actions.

Executive Action Guarantees Medical Privacy

"The Administration has made significant headway where Congress could not [on medical privacy] to restore public trust and confidence in our nation's health care system."

-- **Janlori Goldman**, October 29, 1999. Janlori Goldman, considered to be one of the leading medical privacy experts nationwide, directs the Health Privacy Project at Georgetown University's Institute for Health Care Research and Policy. The Project is dedicated to ensuring that people's privacy is safeguarded in the health care environment.

Improving and Expanding Health Insurance Coverage

- ✓ THEN: The number of uninsured – especially uninsured children – was growing. People with disabilities who wanted to work could not for fear of losing their health insurance, and young people leaving foster care could not retain the critical health insurance they needed to make a healthy start as adults. Unlike many other American workers, self-employed Americans received absolutely no tax assistance in purchasing health care insurance. President Clinton came into office determined to expand access to health care for all Americans. His work has led to the first decrease in the number of uninsured Americans in twelve years.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton and Vice President Gore enacted the largest investment in health care for children since 1965, providing health care for up to five million children with the State Children's Health Insurance Program. They also led aggressive outreach efforts to enroll eligible children. President Clinton enacted landmark legislation providing new health insurance opportunities for working people with disabilities and enacted new legislation to help young people leaving foster care keep their health insurance, as well as legislation to assure that self-employed Americans receive the same tax benefits as workers who have job-based health coverage. And in October 2000, President Clinton enacted the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act, which provides new treatment options to low-income, uninsured women with breast cancer who are diagnosed through federally sponsored screening programs.

Children's Health Insurance Program Provides Security for Families

"When we found the Healthy Families program, it was like a miracle. Now my kids have a regular doctor who knows our family. I don't have to worry about taking them in for their school physicals or for their vaccinations. They can run around and climb on things and jump off things and the only thing I really need to worry about is if they get their clothes dirty. Because of the Healthy Families program, my husband and I can make sure that our kids grow up healthy."

-- **Evelyn Alvarado, California**. Evelyn Alvarado, enrolled her children in California's CHIP program (Healthy Families) in June 1999. Before they enrolled in Healthy Families, Evelyn's children – Daniel (aged 13), Mary (aged 11), and Samuel (aged 8) –were uninsured for eight years and only saw the doctor in the case of emergencies.

Ensuring that All Americans Have Access to Cancer Prevention and Treatment

"The National Breast Cancer Coalition (NBCC) [praises] President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore for their tireless work in making breast cancer a top national priority."

-- **Fran Visco, President, National Breast Cancer Coalition, October 7, 2000**

Improving Public Health

- ✓ **THEN:** In 1992, America's public health delivery system was badly in need of repair: half of two year olds did not receive their immunizations, infant mortality rates were too high, and funding for biomedical research was inadequate. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have improved our public health system and made investments that have given us a healthier America.
- ✓ **NOW:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore raised childhood immunization rates to record levels by investing in the Childhood Immunization Initiative in 1993. More than 90 percent of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines in 1996, 1997, and again in 1998. The infant mortality is at an all-time low, and has declined by 15.2 percent since 1992. The Clinton-Gore Administration improved the safety of food for all Americans by seeking substantial funding for such initiatives as a nationwide early-warning system for foodborne illness, increased inspections, and the expansion of food-safety research, risk assessment and education. The Administration has also put into place improved science-based standards for meat, poultry, and seafood products. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have increased funding for the National Institutes of Health by \$7.3 billion (58 percent), and they have strongly supported the efforts of the National Human Genome Research Institute to map the entire human genome, which will revolutionize health care in the future.

Increases in NIH Funding Have Led To Advances in Biomedical Research

"The research sponsored by the NIH has led to the identification of genetic mutation that causes osteoporosis, ALS, cystic fibrosis and Huntington's Disease. Significant progress is being made in the battle against cancer. ...we live in a time when the words impossible and improbable are no longer in the vocabulary of the scientific community."

--Christopher Reeves, Superman

Improving the Nation's Health Care

- ✓ **Strengthened the Medicare Trust Fund:** Medicare is in the soundest shape since 1975, with the life of the Trust Fund extended until 2025. In 1992, Medicare was expected to run out of money in 1999.
- ✓ **Number of Uninsured Declines:** From 1998 to 1999, the number of Americans with health insurance rose by 1.7 million -- two-thirds of them children. This is the first decline in the number of uninsured in 12 years.
- ✓ **More Children Have Health Insurance:** 2.5 million additional children have access to health care because they have enrolled in the State Children's Health Insurance Program.
- ✓ **Immunizations at All-Time High:** Childhood immunization rates are at an all-time high with more than 90 percent of America's toddlers receiving the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines in 1996, 1997, and 1998.
- ✓ **Infant Mortality at All-Time Low:** Infant mortality has declined by 15.2 percent since 1992.
- ✓ **Cancer Deaths Have Stopped Rising:** For the first time, cancer death rates have stopped rising, despite a growing and aging population.

- ✓ **New AIDS Infections Declined:** For the first time in the history of the AIDS epidemic, new AIDS infections declined, and the latest data available indicates a decrease in HIV/AIDS mortality of 42 percent.
- ✓ **Improved Food Safety:** From 1997 to 1999, illness from the most common foodborne pathogens declined by 20 percent – which means nearly a million fewer Americans are suffering from foodborne illnesses each year. In addition, infections from *E. coli* O157:H7 are down 22 percent due to improved sanitation in slaughter and processing plants; and infections from *Salmonella enteritidis* are down 50 percent due, in part, to Administration efforts to decrease contamination in eggs.
- ✓ **Lowest Teen Birth Rate on Record:** The teen birth rate is the lowest ever recorded, falling eight years in a row and dropping by 20 percent from 1991 to 1999. The teen pregnancy rate is also at a record low.
- ✓ **Extended Protections to People in HMOs:** Protections included in the Patients' Bill of Rights have been extended to 85 million people covered by Federal health plans, and Medicare and Medicaid.
- ✓ **Extended Insurance Coverage of Contraceptives:** Insurance coverage of contraceptives has been extended to approximately 1.2 million women of childbearing age covered by federal health plans.
- ✓ **Record High Levels of Biomedical Research:** NIH supports the highest levels of research ever on nearly all types of disease and health conditions, making new breakthroughs possible in vaccine development and use, the treatment of chronic disease, and prevention and treatment of diseases such as diabetes, osteoporosis, heart disease, cancer, and neurological diseases like Alzheimers and Parkinsons.

The Clinton Presidency: Expanding Education Opportunity

President Clinton has made improving education a cornerstone of his Administration, ensuring that all Americans have the educational opportunities necessary to succeed in today's global information economy. Through his leadership, President Clinton has helped raise expectations for all students, supported states in developing and putting in place rigorous standards and systems of assessment and accountability, and invested in proven strategies to improve the educational performance of all students. President Clinton and Vice President Gore's commitment to invest more in our schools while also demanding more from them more has led to remarkable progress in key areas such as standards and accountability, student performance, closing the achievement gap, technology, and increased access to higher education.

Raising Standards and Holding Schools Accountable for Results

- ✓ THEN: In 1992, test scores were falling and only 14 states had standards in core subjects. In 1990, only 38 percent of graduating high schools seniors had taken a core curriculum of four years of English and three years each of Math, Science and Social Studies. Less than 80 percent of the nation's highest-poverty schools received Title I funds, which are intended to aid the most disadvantaged schools. And students in disadvantaged schools faced watered-down curricula and low expectations instead of high standards that challenged them to succeed.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton and Vice President Gore launched an era of education reform based on setting high standards for all schools and students and providing the support and help to meet them. Higher standards have begun to pay off for America's students. Since 1992, reading and math scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress have increased for 4th, 8th, and 12th graders, including those students in the highest poverty schools. Math SAT scores are at a 30-year high.
 - President Clinton and Vice President Gore enacted Goals 2000 which has helped States establish standards of excellence for all children, and implement steps to meet those standards and to raise educational achievement. Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, 49 states have implemented standards in core subjects and 55 percent of graduating high schools seniors had taken a core curriculum.
 - The President enacted legislation targeting Title I funds to high-poverty schools and requiring States and school districts to turn around low-performing schools. Today, nearly all of the nation's highest-poverty schools receive Title I funds. In 1999, the President enacted a new \$134 million Education Accountability Fund, which is helping school districts improve low-performing schools by investing in proven reforms.
 - The Clinton-Gore Administration has worked to expand public school choice and to support the growth of public charter schools. In 1993, there was one charter school in the nation; today, there are more than 2,000.

Clinton-Gore Reforms Are Improving America's Schools

"Over the last eight years, President Clinton has proven a friend to education. ... Because of new investments in teacher quality, the staff at my school received intensive professional development in reading instruction that led to more effective teaching and improved test scores in all subjects. Additionally, our children now have access to the Internet in all of our classrooms, and our class sizes are decreasing from 25 to 18, allowing teachers to spend more time on individualized instruction and encouragement."

-- Ruth Summerlin, Principal, Beaufort Elementary School, Beaufort, South Carolina. Beaufort Elementary School serves a predominantly low-income population of 573 students in grades Pre-K through 5. Five years ago Beaufort Elementary School was classified as one of the worst 200 schools in South Carolina. After implementing a five-year school improvement plan, Beaufort Elementary has now been named a Blue Ribbon School. Last year's test scores indicated that their students were above the district and state averages in both reading and math. Beaufort has both after-school and summer school programs for remediation in both reading and math. The school receives Title I funding, and their district received Goals 2000 funding.

Administration's Efforts Produce Dramatic Charter School Expansion

"The charter school movement is one of the Administration's most important legacies. Its support for charter schools as a desirable and effective form of public school choice has helped convince millions of people, from State legislators to civil rights legend Rosa Parks to Arizona's teacher of the year Karen Butterfield, that the charter movement has great value. ... The dramatic expansion of charter schools from one State and one school to 36 States and 1,700 schools is a direct result of the Administration's vigorous efforts."

-- Joe Nathan, Senior Fellow and Director, Center for Social Change, Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, April 2000.

Improving the Quality of Education with High Quality Teachers

- ✓ THEN: Education gaps between Americans and the rest of the world emerged in the 1980s and showed no signs of improvement in the early 1990s, as American test scores remained low. Students were often placed in classes with more than 25 students, where teachers were unable to maintain order or give students the personal attention they needed to learn. In 1992, less than 80 percent of English and Math teachers had a college major or minor in their teaching field, and only 282 teachers were certified as National Board Teachers as recently as 1995.
- ✓ NOW: The Clinton-Gore Administration has made the recruitment, preparation, and training of high-quality teachers a priority. President Clinton and Vice President Gore proposed and enacted the Class Size Reduction Initiative, which is helping communities hire 100,000 qualified teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. They created Troops to Teachers in 1994 to help improve public school education by injecting the skills and experience of military service members into high-poverty schools. Thanks to the Clinton Administration's support of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, the number of National Board Teachers has climbed to 4,804 in

1999. And in 1999, 86 percent of English teachers and 82 percent of Math teachers had a major or minor in their teaching field.

Clinton-Gore Reforms Are Improving America's Schools

"I have seen many education initiatives come and go over my 20 years of teaching but I have only a strong opinion on one. Anyone who teaches or mentors a child wishes they had more time to impact their life. We however cannot alter the laws of the universe and create more hours in the day. The simple and doable solution for making this extra time is President Clinton's class-size reduction initiative. Because we have more teachers teaching reading we have more time with the students each years. I have taught grades 1-5 but because of President Clinton's vision, I am now a reading initiative teacher. I can now work with staff and students at a variety of ages and ability levels to meet the goals of our reading program. The President's initiative has made it possible to create classrooms of 15 students or less at our school to ensure success for every student. My students will learn better this year because I have more time to spend with them and I will have more time thanks to President Clinton."

-- Robin Davis, Elementary School Teacher. Robin Davis is a reading teacher at Brooke Grove Elementary Olney, Maryland. She was hired with funds from the President's class size reduction initiative. Mrs. Davis introduced the President in September 1999 at a back-to-school event at Brooke Grove Elementary.

Expanding Access to Technology in Schools

- ✓ THEN: A decade ago, computers were largely luxuries found only in the most affluent school districts. In 1993, only three percent of classrooms had computers that were connected to the Internet, and in 1994 only 35 percent of public schools had Internet access. Students had little opportunity to learn to use computers and to explore the Internet, and the government had not mobilized its resources to expand the use of technology in our schools.
- ✓ NOW: Understanding the critical importance of incorporating technology into the classroom, the Clinton-Gore Administration made increasing access to technology in our schools a top priority. President Clinton and Vice President Gore created the E-rate and the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help connect every school to the Internet, increase the number of multimedia computers in the classroom and provide technology training for teachers. In addition, with the Vice President's leadership the E-rate has secured low-cost connections to the Internet for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals, providing discounts worth over \$2 billion annually. The number of classrooms connected to the Internet increased to 65 percent in 1999, while the number of public schools connected rose to more than 95 percent. President Clinton increased investments in educational technology and training from \$23 million in 1993 to \$769 million in FY 2000.

Education Technology Connects Students to New Opportunities

Victor Shen, Whittier, Alaska. Victor Shen is a 16-year-old high school junior who is one of more than 30 million American children who are online because of the Vice President's E-rate. Victor lives in Whittier Alaska, which is isolated from the rest of the world for six months out of the year because of its remote location and severe weather. Victor was cut off from commerce, cut off from transportation, cut off from society, and cut off from pursuing his dream for the future. Victor wanted to grow up to be a mathematician, but his teachers didn't have the best resources to teach him; nor could they afford an Internet connection to connect Victor to his dream. Thanks to Al Gore's effort and the E-rate, Victor's school is now connected to the Internet and Victor is now connected to learning and connected to his dream. The Whittier Community School is now online because of the 90 percent discount they received from the E-rate. Now, the E-rate and the Internet are helping send Victor to Australia. He found and applied to the People to People Student Ambassador Program online and he will be able to travel far beyond his small village of Whittier to become part of the global village. The E-rate has enabled Victor and all the students of the Whittier Community School to expand the walls of the classroom and see all the wonderful opportunities that lie beyond Whittier.

"The Internet allowed my students to go to a place and learn about something they could never have done before. The Internet erases boundaries of age and class. Everyone can access it in an equal way. In Paradise, this is especially important because of the limitations some of these children face."

-- Beth Paterson, fourth-grade teacher at Paradise Elementary, California. Paradise Elementary is a part of the Paradise Unified School District, which serves Paradise and Magalia, an isolated and rural community in the foothills of California's Sierra Nevada Mountains with a significant low-income population. The E-Rate has allowed Paradise to build \$300,000 of network infrastructure, networked computers and installed T-1 lines.

Keeping Young People on the Path to Success

- ✓ **THEN:** In 1992, achievement for low-income high school students was lower than that of the national norm. Just 62 percent of high school graduates – and only 44 percent of low-income high school graduates – went on to college, and the number of high school drop-outs was on the rise.
- ✓ **NOW:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore have invested in our young people to keep them in school and on the path to a successful future. President Clinton created GEAR UP, a nationwide mentoring and tutoring initiative, to provide early, sustained intervention and extra financial help. To date, GEAR UP has helped 700,000 low-income middle school children finish school and prepare for college academically and financially. President Clinton has also increased investments in after school programs, which have provided enriching after school and summer school opportunities for 850,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities. In addition, the \$15 million Advanced Placement Incentive initiative encourages low-income students to take AP classes and tests by paying test fees and strengthening instruction. The AP Initiative has already helped over 100,000 students. In 1998, the number of high school graduates going on to college had increased to 67 percent; by 1997, the number of low-income high school graduates going to college was up to 51 percent.

GEAR UP Helps Students Aim High

"Now I know what it takes to fulfill my dream of becoming a teacher. I am more focused than ever and there's no stopping me now!"

-- Toya Doe, 7th grade GEAR UP student at Sulzberger Middle School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Through GEAR UP, Toya has focused on her studies, learned more about college, and has been introduced to mentors and role models who can guide her in reaching her goals.

After School Programs Provide Safe Learning Opportunities for Students

"Juvenile crime is down 70 percent in Carbon County, and we can thank the coordinated efforts of everyone. The afterschool program plays a major part in keeping our kids off the streets and out of trouble."

-- Judge Johansen, Utah. In Price, Utah, the 21st Century Community Learning Center program is serving 11 sites and benefiting over 1,000 students in the Carbon School District. The program's goal – to improve academic performance through afterschool activities – is being met through a wide range of activities including tutoring, access to computers, extended library hours, parenting skills, nutrition and health programs, and summer and weekend remedial catch-up programs offered in conjunction with recreation programs. The Truancy Mediation Council for the district requires afterschool tutoring for all students not attending school regularly; students who do not attend are referred to the Juvenile Court.

21st Century Community Learning Centers Improve Student Achievement

"I truly believe that these extra curricular activities, made possible through the 21st CCLC grant, result in increased student achievement, greater self-esteem in students, and improved self-discipline. Thank you for making these opportunities possible for our students."

-- Alyce Wallace, Moulton Elementary Extended Learning Center, Des Moines, Iowa.

Opening the Doors of Higher Education to All Americans

- ✓ **THEN:** With tuition costs skyrocketing and little help from the government, middle class families were struggling to put their children through college. In 1992, only 43 percent of students benefited from federal student grants and loans, and more than 22 percent of student loan borrowers defaulted within two years of entering repayment. The maximum Pell Grant award was \$2,300, and its value had not kept up with inflation.
- ✓ **NOW:** To open the doors of college to all Americans, the Clinton-Gore Administration enacted the largest investment in higher education since the GI Bill. President Clinton and Vice President Gore created HOPE Scholarships and Lifetime Learning tax credits, which were claimed in 1999 by an estimated 10 million American families struggling to pay for college. Lower student loan interest rates and fees have saved students over \$9 billion; the average \$10,000 loan costs \$1,300 less than it did in 1993. The student loan default rate has fallen for seven straight years and is now a record-low 8.8 percent. President Clinton expanded the Work-Study program and increased the Pell Grant maximum award to \$3,300 – the highest amount ever. In 1999, 59 percent of students benefited from federal student grants and loans.

Hope Scholarship Expands Family College Opportunity

"My son is studying for a master's degree in chemistry, my daughter is a freshman at the University of Virginia, and I hope to return to school to finish my college degree in art history. It's hard to afford that much tuition, but the Hope Scholarship has made a real difference for my family. In combination with Virginia's public colleges and other financial aid, it's really a good picture."

-- **Catheryn Moore, Virginia.** In 1997, she was attending Northern Virginia Community College, her son was a sophomore at the University of Virginia, and her daughter was a sophomore in high school. Her husband works for the federal government. The Hope Scholarship and Lifetime Learning tax credit won by President Clinton could help make her continuing education -- as well as the college education of her children -- more affordable for her family.

Direct Student Loans Make College Affordable for Students

"I never regret taking out student loans. I am a teacher. I affect young minds every single day. But the reality is that I still have almost \$40,000 in student loans. As a teacher, I don't make a lot of money. And I also need to help take care of my mother, who has had numerous surgeries and will undergo another this week, and support my brother. I appreciate the help I've gotten meeting my responsibility to repay loans, such as flexible payment plans and the economic hardship forbearance for temporary tough situations in repaying your student loans. President Clinton has also reduced student loan interest rates and made interest payments tax-deductible."

-- **Raquel Talley, 28-year-old substitute teacher in Prince George's County, Maryland** credits student loans with allowing her to earn a college degree and enter a profession she loves. To earn her B.A. and M.A. from Virginia Commonwealth University, she borrowed a total of \$45,000 in direct student loans and still owes about \$38,000. Because she helps support her mother and 30-year-old brother (who has diabetes) on her modest teacher's salary, she has twice enrolled in forbearance and is now enrolled in the extended flexible repayment plan. She also mentors teenage girls through the Delteens program and encourages them to plan to attend college.

"I need to graduate from college to pursue my dream of a career in information technology. That simply wouldn't be possible without student loans."

-- **Heather Ely is a junior at DePaul University.** Heather Ely is majoring in computer information systems. After graduation, Heather hopes to pursue a career in the field of information technology. Heather grew up in the small town of Munising, Michigan, where she attended Bay De Noc Community College for two years prior to transferring to DePaul University. While her parents are helping Heather by paying for additional expenses, Heather is financing her college education largely on her own. She receives both federal and private loans and works part time at a local restaurant to finance her college education.

Improving Education for All of America's Children

- ✓ **More States Have Set High Standards:** In 1992, only 14 states had standards in core subjects; today, 49 states have them and 48 have assessments to measure student progress.
- ✓ **Reading and Math Scores Have Increased:** Since 1992, reading and math scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress have increased for 4th, 8th, and 12th graders, including those students in the highest poverty schools.
- ✓ **Federal Funds are Targeted to Areas of Greatest Need:** The percentage of high-poverty schools receiving Title I funds rose from 79 percent in 1994 to 96 percent in 1998.
- ✓ **More Schools are Connected to the Internet:** The percentage of classrooms with Internet access increasing from three percent in 1993 to 65 percent in 1999. In addition, 95 percent of schools are connected to the Internet, keeping us on track to reach our goal of connecting every school to the information superhighway.
- ✓ **Math SAT Scores are at a Thirty-Year High:** The average SAT math score has gone from 501 in 1992 to 514 in 2000, and the average verbal score has gone from 500 to 505 while more students from diverse backgrounds are taking the test than ever before.
- ✓ **More High School Graduates Going to College:** More high school graduates than ever are going directly to college. Especially notable are the increases in the college-going rate for low-income high school graduates, from 44 percent in 1992 to 51 percent in 1997, and for African American high school graduates, from 50 percent going directly to college in 1992 compared to 59 percent in 1997.
- ✓ **Doubled Student Financial Aid:** Since 1993, student aid has doubled to nearly \$60 billion, and more are benefiting from federal student grants and loans – 43 percent in 1992 compared to 59 percent in 1999. The maximum Pell Grant has increased from \$2,300 in 1992 to \$3,300 in 2000.
- ✓ **Reduced Costs on Student Loans:** Lower student loan interest rates and fees have saved students over \$9 billion; the average \$10,000 loan costs \$1,300 less than it did in 1993. New direct student loans have saved taxpayers over \$4 billion so far by eliminating lender subsidies.

The Clinton Presidency: Lowest Crime Rates in a Generation

More violent crimes were reported in 1992 than ever before, with nearly two million murders, rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults occurring in the United States. Gun crime had skyrocketed to the highest point in 20 years as more than half a million total gun crimes were reported, including 15,000 murders. Parents fought a daily battle to keep their children away from drugs and gangs, as more young people than ever were involved in violent crimes. In 1992 alone, more than 800,000 children were victims of violent crime, and guns killed 5,379 children – an average of nearly fifteen every day. Communities struggled to fight crime, but the federal response remained bogged down in partisan differences.

President Clinton and Vice President Gore enacted policies that provided tougher penalties and enforcement along with smart crime prevention measures, put 100,000 new police officers on America's streets, provided the leadership to pass common sense gun safety legislation including the Brady Bill, and implemented an effective, balanced anti-drug strategy.

Support for Proven Local Solutions: 100,000 Community Police Officers

- ✓ THEN: Between 1989 and 1992, violent crime rates increased by 14 percent. In 1992, there were nearly two million murders, rapes and aggravated assaults reported. Cities including Houston, Boston and New York brought down crime rates with community policing, but most communities lacked the resources to hire and redeploy enough police officers to fight and prevent crime.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton fought for and signed a plan to help communities across the country move to community policing by hiring 100,000 new police officers over five years. The Administration's COPS initiative, passed as part of the 1994 Crime Bill, has provided more than 11,000 law enforcement agencies funding to hire or redeploy more than 100,000 police officers. The federal government has also made record investments helping local authorities fight crime – increasing funding for state and local law enforcement by more than 300 percent since 1993. Crime rates have dropped every year under President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the longest continuous drop on record. Crime is now at a 26-year low.

Community Policing Initiative is Improving America's Neighborhoods

"By working in the same neighborhoods day-in, day-out, we developed real ties to the community. We took real steps to fix problems in neighborhoods. We formed partnerships. We problem solved. We prevented crime... COPS money makes this possible... Thank you, Mr. President, for making it possible to fulfill my dream. Thank you for making it possible to return our police to their communities. Thank you for being the first president to take the police truly seriously, to listen to us, and to give us the tools we need to keep our people safe."

-- Corporal Irma Rivera, Arlington, Virginia. Corporal Rivera has been with the Arlington County Police Department since April 1992. Due to a COPS grant, she was able to join the Community Based/Problem-Oriented Policing Section, which worked to rid Arlington neighborhoods of gang and drug-related crime.

Common Sense Gun Safety Laws: the Brady Act and the Assault Weapons Ban

- ✓ THEN: Gun violence reached its highest point in 20 years; a record 565,000 Americans were victims of gun crime in 1992. Murders by juveniles increased by 65 percent between 1987 and 1993, reaching the highest level ever in 1993. In 1992, an average of nearly 15 children were killed every day by firearms through violence, accidents or suicides.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton fought the gun lobby and won common sense gun safety laws including the Brady Bill and the Assault Weapons Ban. Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, overall gun crime rates have declined 35 percent, and juvenile firearms related homicides have dropped by more than 40 percent. There were 227,000 fewer gun crimes in 1999 than 1992, and 1,246 fewer children were killed by guns than in 1992.
 - Background checks performed under the Brady Law have prevented more than 536,000 felons, fugitives and domestic abusers from buying a gun.
 - The Assault Weapons Ban, passed as part of the 1994 Crime Bill, banned the manufacture, sale and importation of 19 of the deadliest assault weapons.
 - The Clinton-Gore Administration has worked with state and local governments to increase prosecution of gun crime. Since 1992, the number of federal firearms cases has increased 16 percent, and as a result of this Administration's unprecedented partnership with states and localities, overall gun prosecutions - federal, state, and local combined - are up 22 percent. In addition, federal gun offenders are serving sentences that are about two years longer than in 1992 and the number of serious gun offenders sent to federal prison for more than five years is up more than 41 percent.
 - Clinton-Gore Administration U.S. Attorneys in Richmond (Project Exile) and Boston (Operation Ceasefire) launched innovative efforts to trace crime guns and identify and arrest illegal gun traffickers, which the Clinton-Gore Administration has implemented in 37 cities through the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative.
 - Finally, to combat violence in schools, the Clinton-Gore Administration enacted the Gun Free Schools Act, which requires schools to adopt zero-tolerance policies toward guns in schools and expel students bringing weapons to school. Over the 1996-98 school years, nearly 10,000 students were expelled from public schools for bringing a firearm to school.

Common Sense Gun Safety Laws Are Making America Safer

"President Clinton, you and your administration have helped make this country safer through your support for the Brady law and the 1994 crime bill and your persistence in pursuing common-sense laws and strategies to reduce gun violence."

-- **James Brady**, February 11, 2000. James S. Brady was shot along with President Reagan and two law enforcement officers in an assassination attempt in 1981. Although seriously wounded by the gunshot wound to the head, Mr. Brady has actively lobbied for stronger gun laws.

* * *

"If my son Scott had not been shot by a classmate with a grudge and an assault weapon over ten years ago, I might likely be a grandmom today... With the leadership and perseverance of President Clinton, we won the fight to pass the Assault Weapons Ban, and have taken an important step toward preventing countless other families from suffering the way my family has."

-- Bryl Phillips-Taylor. Bryl Phillips-Taylor lost her son, Scott, the summer before he was scheduled to enroll in college at Virginia Tech in 1989. Scott was killed by a fellow student who held a grudge against him after luring him into the woods and shooting him six times with an AK-47 assault rifle that he had taken from an unlocked gun storage shed. Since then, Bryl has worked tirelessly to promote the passage of common sense gun laws, including the successful passage of the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban.

"Five short years ago, Richmond was known nationwide for our high crime and murder rates. Today, we've received national attention not for the problem, but for the solution. We've attacked crime from all fronts, and one of the most successful avenues has been through strong gun enforcement. President Clinton shares my philosophy that America needs to send a strong message to gun criminals that breaking gun laws will not be tolerated. That's why we worked with the Clinton Administration to create the nation's first "Project Exile" program, a partnership at the federal and local levels that has guaranteed that anyone caught with an illegal gun serves five years in federal prison. Project Exile is now being replicated across America by other communities, and gun prosecutions are up. Project Exile's success in getting tough on gun criminals is due in no small measure to our partnership and President Clinton's leadership in the fight to reduce crime and gun violence"

-- Colonel Jerry Oliver, Chief of Police, Richmond, Virginia. Since 1995, Colonel Oliver has served as Chief of Police. In that time, he has been nationally recognized for his success in helping to dramatically reduce crime in Richmond through innovative new partnerships and programs, such as "Project Exile." Created through a partnership with the Clinton Administration, U.S. Attorney Helen Fahey, Colonel Oliver and community leaders, "Project Exile" has helped take gun criminals off of the streets of Richmond by ensuring that felons caught illegally carrying firearms serve a minimum five year sentence in federal prison. Colonel Oliver has received numerous awards for his public safety service, including the Medal of Meritorious Service for his work with the Richmond Police Department.

Tough and Smart Crime Fighting Policies: The 1994 Crime Bill

- ✓ **THEN:** While crime increased during the 1980s and 90s, Washington bickered over false choices between punishment and prevention. This political division blocked passage of a federal crime bill for six years. When President Clinton took office, the violent crime rate had skyrocketed to the highest point in 20 years, juvenile violence reached record levels, and gang and drug violence were epidemic in many communities.
- ✓ **NOW:** President Clinton launched a new approach to crime fighting that emphasized *both* tough anti-crime measures like increased prosecution, more prisons and stiffer penalties, as well as smart prevention measures including common sense gun safety laws, increased drug treatment, and after-school programs. The 1994 Crime Bill was a historic turning point in federal anti-crime efforts, enacting the COPS program and banning the importation of 19 of the most dangerous assault weapons. The Crime Bill also contained:

- Stiffer criminal penalties including a federal 'three-strikes-and-you're out' law and expansion of the death penalty for killing a law enforcement officers.
- Drug courts to provide supervised drug treatment for non-violent offenders and boot camps for first-time young offenders.
- Provisions allowing juveniles 13 and older to be prosecuted as adults for serious violent crimes.
- Increased funding for prison construction, anti-drug and gang programs.
- A new law making it illegal for juveniles to own handguns.
- Registration of sexually violent offenders with state officials after release from prison.
- The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which tripled the number of domestic violence shelters, increased resources to prosecute domestic violence offenders, and established a nationwide 24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline.

Local Partnerships are Reducing Crime in Boston

"The Clinton Administration has been a key partner in all of our efforts, whether it's been through major grants, consistent public support for our collaborative efforts or deploying personnel from federal agencies, such as BATF, DEA, FBI, INS and the US Attorney, to work on task forces with us. We are very grateful for this partnership."

-- **Boston Police Commissioner Paul F. Evans**, November 16, 2000. In the early 1990's, Boston faced a surge in homicides, gang-related crime, and youth violence. To address their crime problems, the Boston Police Department forged working relationships with Mayor Thomas Menino; local probation officers, parole officers and prosecutors; local, state and federal agencies; and each of Boston's neighborhoods. As a result, Boston has reached its lowest violent crime rate since 1971. The number of homicides is at its lowest point since 1961. Every year since 1993, the number of juveniles killed by guns has decreased and the city experienced an unprecedented 29 month period (July 1995-December 1997) in which not one juvenile was killed with a firearm.

Violence Against Women Act Funding Supports Domestic Violence Shelters and Services

"VAWA money that Esperanza has received in the past has assisted our program with victims in the court system. In fact, with VAWA funding, we were able to hire a court advocate who helps women obtain protection orders, helps them with security, and provides translation services. I am proud to say that our court advocate has helped about 1,500 women to date... President Clinton is a very strong advocate who cares and supports women everywhere. He is a person to be there to care when caring makes the difference between despair and hope."

-- **Connie R. Trujillo, Santa Fe, New Mexico**. Connie Trujillo is a domestic violence survivor and the Executive Director of Esperanza, Shelter for Battered Families, one of the oldest battered women's shelters in the country. With Violence Against Women Act funding, Esperanza has been able to hire a court-based advocate to assist victims in obtaining orders of protection and in safety planning, and in one year, this advocate has assisted about 1,500 victims in court.

Successful Drug Control Strategy: Prevention, Treatment and Enforcement

- ✓ THEN: The nation suffered from an unbalanced and ineffective drug control strategy that left more than a million addicted individuals untreated, and failed to cut the supply of drugs to America's communities. In 1992, there were 1,300 drug-related murders, more than 400 tons of cocaine flooded the streets, and 62 percent of those who needed drug treatment went untreated.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton placed a new emphasis on a balanced anti-drug strategy. He elevated the Drug Czar to a cabinet-level post, replaced political appointees with professionals and appointed four-star General Barry McCaffrey as director of the office – the first person with a drug interdiction background to hold the post. Funding for anti-drug efforts has increased by more than 50 percent – from \$12.2 billion in 1993 to \$18.5 billion in 2000.
 - Prevention funding has increased by one-third, including a successful Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, the largest targeted effort ever to educate youth about the dangers of drug use.
 - Treatment funding is up 40 percent, and the treatment gap has closed by five percent. To break the cycle of drugs and crime, President Clinton instituted Drug Courts to provide treatment for non-violent offenders and expanded the number of drug courts from a dozen in 1994 to more than 400 in October 1999. The number of federal inmates receiving substance abuse treatment rose from 1,135 in 1992 to 10,816 in 1999, and the Administration has encouraged comprehensive drug testing and intervention for prisoners and parolees.
 - President Clinton has also stepped up interdiction and enforcement efforts. The Administration has increased the number of FBI, DEA, and Border Patrol Agents and is working with allies to stop international cultivation and trafficking. Seizures of cocaine, marijuana and methamphetamine reached record levels in 1999. Drug-related arrests and convictions also increased, with arrests up 46 percent and federal convictions rising by more than 20 percent.

Drug Courts Are Reducing Crime and Drug Abuse

"President Clinton's historic expansion of drug courts across our nation has played a vital role in our success in reducing crime and drug abuse in our communities. Drug Courts across the United States are resulting in increased sobriety and reduced criminality among drug using offenders. By demanding accountability, but also providing rehabilitative services to this drug using population, Drug Courts are creating safer and healthier communities, while reducing the numbers of offenders in custody and the financial costs to our communities."

-- Judge Jeffrey S. Tauber, President of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals and Director of the National Drug Court Institute. Judge Tauber initiated and presided over the design and implementation of the Oakland Drug Court Program, one of the first in the nation, and was also the first chair of the California Association of Drug Court Professionals.

Progress For America's Families and Communities in the Fight Against Crime

- ✓ **Crime Rate Drops Every Year:** The overall crime rate has dropped for 8 years in a row – the longest continuous drop on record – and is now at a 26 year low.
- ✓ **Violent Crime Down Every Year:** The violent crime rate is at its lowest level in over two decades and is 30 percent lower than it was in 1992. In 1999, the homicide rate dropped to its lowest point since 1966. The murder rate has dropped more than 38 percent since 1992.

- ✓ **Gun Crime Rate Drops Dramatically:** Since 1993, the gun-related crime rate has declined by more than 35 percent. The number of juvenile gun offenders peaked in 1993, and has dropped 57 percent since then.
- ✓ **School Crime Rate Down:** The school crime rate – the number of thefts or violent crimes committed at schools – has decreased from 155 per 1,000 students in 1993 to 101 per 1,000 students in 1998. That's a drop of nearly 35 percent.
- ✓ **Domestic Violence Declines:** The number of women experiencing violence at the hands of an intimate partner declining 21 percent from 1993 to 1998.
- ✓ **Teen Drug Use Drops:** Teen drug use has turned the corner, dropping for the third year in a row. Youth marijuana use has dropped over 25 percent.
- ✓ **Record Levels of Federal Drug Seizures:** Federal drug seizures have increased to record high levels since 1993, including the highest level of federal cocaine seizures ever – a 10 percent increase over 1992 levels. In 1999, federal agents seized more than three times the amount of marijuana than was seized in 1992.
- ✓ **Cocaine Supply Decreases:** Coca leaf eradication in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru increased by more than five times between 1992 and 1998. The amount of cocaine available for consumption in the United States has dropped by more than 30 percent since 1992.
- ✓ **Drug-Related Murders Cut in Half:** The drug related murder rate has been cut almost in half since 1992. Drug related murders are now at their lowest level in over a decade.

The Clinton Presidency: National Service and Philanthropy

Through the 1980s, America's sense of community and shared purpose began to disintegrate. Between 1989 and 1993, charitable giving as a portion of our economy declined and the number of people volunteering fell by more than 9 million. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have worked to create new opportunities for community service, and provided leadership to develop innovative partnerships between federal agencies and private nonprofits. They have also worked to involve the private sector, challenging business leaders to work with community groups, religious leaders and faith-based partnerships to tackle problems like putting welfare recipients to work, teaching children to read and closing the digital divide.

Restoring Community Service: AmeriCorps

- ✓ THEN: Previous generations of Americans had answered the call to service of their country through programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Peace Corps and VISTA. However, it had been more than a decade since the federal government challenged the energy of Americans by putting significant resources behind a meaningful effort to expand community service opportunities. The Peace Corps and VISTA combined provided just 10,000 service opportunities in 1993.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton created the AmeriCorps National Service Program in 1993, his first year in office. Since then, AmeriCorps has brought together nearly 200,000 people of all ages, racial, ethnic and economic backgrounds to solve community problems and improve the lives of Americans. And after a year of full-time public service, AmeriCorps members receive education awards to help finance college or pay back student loans. The President defended AmeriCorps from numerous Congressional efforts to eliminate the initiative, and built it into a successful program supported by Democratic, Republican and Independent Governors across the country.

Teaching Children to Read: America Reads

- ✓ THEN: Reading scores among young students dropped significantly during the 1980s. Despite research demonstrating that reading to young children was the best way to increase reading skills, in 1991, just 35 percent of young children were read to at home every day.
- ✓ NOW: In 1997, President Clinton challenged Americans to unite to be sure that every child can read well and independently by the end of the third grade. So far, more than 1,400 colleges have committed more than 26,000 Work Study students to tutor children in reading, and nearly one million children have been taught, tutored or mentored through national service programs like AmeriCorps, VISTA, and Foster Grandparents. President Clinton's America Reads challenge also sought to involve businesses, communities, pediatricians and child care providers in helping recruit volunteers, organize book drives and tutor young children in reading. President Clinton launched America Reads as a volunteer partnership,

then worked with Congress to pass the Reading Excellence Act in 1998 to provide \$260 million and serve 1.1 million children annually.

College Students Contributing to Their Communities through America Reads

"At California State University, Los Angeles, tutors participating in the America Reads Challenge are part of a long-standing institutional commitment to community service. Documented outcomes of the America Reads project illustrate significant improvement in the literacy skills of the children with whom we are tutoring. Our students and our neighbors are benefiting from this relationship. Cal State, LA is proud to be a part of the America Reads Challenge."

-- Dr. James Rosser, California State University, Los Angeles

Increasing Charitable Giving:

- ✓ THEN: Charitable giving as a portion of Gross Domestic Product declined from 1989 to 1993. The number of people volunteering fell from 98.4 million in 1989 to 89.2 in 1993, and the total number of volunteer hours dropped by one billion over the same period.
- ✓ NOW: The Clinton-Gore Administration has worked to promote charitable giving and philanthropy, hosting the White House Conference on Philanthropy in October 1999, creating a Task Force on Nonprofits and Government and working to build partnerships between government, business and non-profit organizations. The strong economy has driven a large share of the increase in philanthropy – as individual wealth has increased, the value of the stock in foundations has soared. Charitable giving reached a record high in 1999, surging to more than \$190 billion, an increase of 43 percent since 1993; as a percentage of GDP, charitable giving soared to 2.1 percent, the highest level in almost three decades.

Drawing on the Private Sector:

- ✓ THEN: In 1992, America faced high poverty rates; record numbers of people unemployed or on welfare; serious environmental problems; and record-high deficits. Government alone could not solve all of these problems.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton challenged corporate, religious and community leaders to join together to solve major problems facing the country. The Clinton-Gore Administration has provided important leadership to develop vital partnerships with the private sector, including:
 - Through the President's New Markets and Digital Divide initiatives, corporations have pledged millions of dollars in assistance and development commitments to bring economic development and high-tech training to underserved urban, rural, and tribal communities.

- In 1997, the President launched the Welfare to Work Partnership, an independent organization of private sector businesses that made commitments to hire and retain welfare recipients. So far, the Partnership has grown from five founding companies to 20,000 business partners who have collectively hired an estimated 1.1 million individuals from the welfare rolls.
- The Administration's efforts also resulted in the creation of the Fair Labor Association, which includes apparel makers who have adopted a code of conduct to eliminate child labor and sweatshop working conditions in manufacturing plants throughout the world.
- The President's work with the entertainment industry led to the voluntary adoption of a ratings system for television shows so parents can be informed about the content of the programs their children are watching.

Service and Volunteerism Producing Progress for Communities

- ✓ **Almost 200,000 AmeriCorps Volunteers:** Since 1993, nearly 200,000 AmeriCorps members have served our nation by building homes, responding to natural disasters, helping to make our streets safer, and tutoring in schools. More Americans have served in AmeriCorps in its first five years than have served in the Peace Corps throughout its history. In addition, nearly 500,000 senior citizens provide community service through Senior Corps.
- ✓ **America Reads volunteers teaching children to read:** National Service Participants have tutored nearly one million children, helping them learn to read. Independent studies found that children involved in the program improved their reading abilities more than the gain expected for children at their grade level. Additionally, many students closed the gap and were reading at or near the grade-level expectation.
- ✓ **The President's Welfare to Work Partnership has found jobs for 1.1 million welfare recipients:** The Welfare to Work Partnership, founded by the President in 1997 has grown from five founding companies to 20,000 business partners who have collectively hired an estimated 1.1 million individuals from the welfare rolls.
- ✓ **Charitable giving and volunteering have rebounded:** Charitable giving reached a record \$190 billion in 1999, increasing 43 percent over 1993. As a percentage of GDP, charitable giving reached 2.1 percent in 1999, the highest level in nearly three decades. In addition, the number of Americans volunteering reached an all time high in 1998, as an estimated 20 million more Americans volunteered than in 1993.

The Clinton Presidency Building One America

In 1992, Americans seemed to have lost the sense of community that had made our nation strong. The economic gap between haves and have-nots was increasing. Between 1980 through 1992, the bottom 60 percent of Americans saw little if any increase in income, unemployment for African Americans and Hispanics reached record highs, and the poverty rate for African Americans remained at or above 30 percent. Over the last eight years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have worked to bridge the divisions and ease the tensions. They have appointed the most diverse and inclusive administration in history, launched initiatives to close economic and social gaps, and established the One America office in the White House to build a strategy of closing opportunity gaps and to promote understanding and reconciliation.

Appointed the Most Diverse Administration in History

- ✓ THEN: The impressive strides made by women and minorities had not been fully reflected in the top levels of government. When President Clinton came to office, there were just two women and two minorities in the cabinet. Between 1976 and 1992, there were just 57 African Americans appointed to federal judgeships, and in 1992, just 10 percent of the federal bench were minorities and only 11 percent were women. Comparatively, in 1990, women made up 51.3 percent of the population while minorities made up 25.1 percent of the U.S. population.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton appointed the most diverse Cabinet in history. Over the past eight years, he has appointed seven African American Cabinet Secretaries, and women make up 44 percent of Clinton Administration appointees, including the first woman to serve as Secretary of State, Madeline Albright, and the first to serve as Attorney General, Janet Reno. The President also appointed the first Asian American to serve in a Cabinet, Commerce Secretary Norman Mineta. The President has appointed more African Americans to federal judgeships than were appointed during the last sixteen years combined and 14 percent of all Clinton Administration appointees are African American, twice as many as in any previous Administration. President Clinton appointed three times as many female judges as the two previous administrations and the most Hispanic judicial nominees of any President. Record numbers of people with disabilities are also serving in the White House and throughout the Clinton Administration.

Closing Economic and Social Gaps

- ✓ THEN: The economic gap between haves and have-nots was increasing. Between 1980 through 1992, the bottom 60 percent of Americans saw little if any increase in income, unemployment for African Americans and Hispanics reached record highs, and the poverty rate for African Americans remained at or above 30 percent.
- ✓ NOW: Under President Clinton, unemployment and poverty rates have declined for all groups, while family incomes have increased. The Clinton Administration has worked to increase opportunity by expanding access to higher education and job training, expanding loans to minority small businesses, and launching efforts to close the digital divide and expand new markets in underserved communities. Examples of progress under the Clinton-Gore Administration include:

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- Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the unemployment rate for African Americans fell from 14.2 percent in 1992 to 7.3 percent today and the African-American poverty rate has dropped from 33.1 percent to 26.1 percent in 1998 – the lowest level recorded, and the largest five-year drop in African-American poverty since 1967-1972. At the same time, the typical African-American household's income is up \$3,317.
- Unemployment for Hispanics fell from 11.8 percent in October of 1992 to 5.0 percent today. The Hispanic poverty rate has dropped from 29.6 percent to 25.6 percent — the lowest since 1979. And over the past three years, the income of the typical Hispanic household has risen \$3,880 – or 15.9 percent – the largest three-year increase in Hispanic income on record.
- The Clinton-Gore Administration launched an initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities, setting a national goal of eliminating the longstanding disparities by the year 2010 in six key health areas: infant mortality, diabetes, cancer screening and management, heart disease, AIDS and immunizations.
- To close the digital divide, President Clinton has tripled federal assistance to Community Technology Centers to reach at least 120 low-income communities across the nation, providing computers and Information Age tools to children and adults unable to afford them at home. President Clinton also created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, which provides money to states to provide software and Internet access for students, increase the number of multimedia computers in the classroom and provide technology training for teachers. And the Clinton-Gore Administration created the E-rate program, which secures low-cost connections to the Internet for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals and has benefited 80 percent of public schools.
- The Clinton-Gore Administration has fought hate crimes and racial profiling by fighting for the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act, which increased penalties for hate crimes as part of the 1994 Crime Bill. As a result of Presidential leadership, the number of law enforcement agencies across the country reporting hate crimes to the Justice Department has risen from 2,771 in 1991 to 12,122 in 1999 – giving authorities a more accurate picture of the problem. President Clinton is also working to end racial profiling, by directing Cabinet agencies to collect data on the race, ethnicity, and gender of individuals subject to certain stops by federal law enforcement to help determine where and when racial profiling occurs.
- The Clinton-Gore Administration has fought to protect the rights of all Americans, increasing funding for civil rights enforcement from \$47.6 million in 1992 to \$82.2 million in 2000. The President also ordered a comprehensive review of federal affirmative action programs, which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand educational and economic opportunity to all Americans. And President Clinton focused the nation's attention and resources to help stop the rash of church burnings across the country, creating the National Church Arson Task Force in 1995 to investigate these crimes, prosecute those responsible, and speed the rebuilding process.
- President Clinton has taken action to ensure fairness and equal participation in our society for legal immigrants. In 1997 and 1998 the President succeeded in restoring disability, health and nutritional benefits for certain legal immigrants. The Administration's English as a Second Language/Civics Education Initiative provides limited English speaking adults with instruction in both English literacy and critical life skills necessary for effective citizenship and civic participation and the Administration has significantly reduced the backlog of citizenship applications.
- President Clinton and Vice President Gore have improved relations between the federal government and Native American tribes. In July 1999, the President visited the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota to encourage investment in Indian Country, making him the first sitting President to visit a reservation since Franklin D. Roosevelt. The President also

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issued executive orders promoting tribal sovereignty, protecting sacred Indian sites, improving the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students and supporting the nation's tribal colleges.

Launched the One America Initiative

- ✓ THEN: America had begun to lose its sense of community that made our nation strong. Even though the country was becoming more diverse, serious economic and social gaps remained, particularly among minority groups. And too often political rhetoric expanded these divisions rather than working to close them. Despite these problems, there was no coordinated strategy to promote reconciliation and address the economic and social divide in this country.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton launched the One America initiative, and created a new office in the White House to ensure that we have a coordinated strategy to close the opportunity gaps that exist for minorities and the underserved in this country. As part of these efforts, President Clinton challenged corporate America and the legal and faith communities to action. The President's call to action resulted in separate commitments from the legal, corporate, and religious communities to increase diversity, close the opportunity gap, and promote racial reconciliation.

Increased Opportunity for All Americans

- ✓ Lowest African American and Hispanic unemployment rates on record, with the unemployment rate for African Americans falling from 14.2 percent in 1992 to 7.3 percent today. Unemployment for Hispanics has fallen from 11.8 percent in October of 1992 to 5.0 percent today.
- ✓ All groups of Americans, from richest to poorest, have seen their incomes rise for three years in a row. The average income for the lowest 20 percent increased by 5.4 percent compared to an increase of 3.9 percent for the highest 20 percent.
- ✓ Median household income has increased for African Americans from \$24,300 in 1993 to \$27,910 in 1999. The median household income for Hispanics is \$30,735, the highest ever recorded, while the median household income for Asian Americans is higher than the national average.
- ✓ Poverty rates are at record lows, with the African American poverty rate down to the lowest level on record, the Hispanic American poverty rate down to the lowest level since 1979, and the Asian American poverty rate as low as it's ever been. Poverty among African American children has also dropped to the lowest level on record.
- ✓ Highest homeownership rate on record, reaching 67.2 percent in the second quarter of 2000 – the highest ever recorded. Minority homeownership rates were also the highest ever recorded.
- ✓ Filed more cases to enforce fair housing laws than any other Administration.
- ✓ Higher education achievement, with reading and math scores of 9-year-olds in the highest-poverty schools rising by nearly one grade level on the National Assessment of Educational Progress between 1992 and 1996.
- ✓ Highest number of African American high school graduates enrolling in college ever, increasing from 48 percent in 1992 to 59 percent in 1997. Over the last 10 years, SAT test scores for college-bound African American students have increased by a total of 13 points.

The Clinton Presidency: Historic Economic Growth

President Clinton and Vice President Gore launched a new economic strategy of fiscal discipline, invested in the American people and opened foreign markets so that American workers could compete abroad. President Clinton also worked to foster growth of the New Economy by investing in education, expanding research and development in high technology areas and reforming telecommunications laws. After eight years, the results of President Clinton's economic leadership for the American people are clear. America is in the midst of the longest economic expansion in our nation's history.

Reversing Years of Economic Decline with the 1993 Economic Plan

- ✓ THEN: In 1992, the United States economy was in trouble. Ten million Americans were unemployed, the country faced record deficits and welfare rolls were growing. Family incomes were losing ground to inflation and jobs were being created at the slowest rate since the Great Depression.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton and Vice President Gore enacted the 1993 Economic Plan, which passed Congress without a single Republican vote and put the country on the path of fiscal discipline. Eight years later, we have the lowest unemployment in 30 years, more than 22 million new jobs, the highest homeownership rate in history, and the lowest poverty rate in 20 years. The 1993 economic plan included:
 - \$500 billion in deficit reduction, including \$255 billion in spending cuts. The new emphasis on fiscal discipline and deficit reduction led to a drop in interest rates, which spurred investment and an increase in the rate of job creation, wage growth and productivity.
 - Tax cuts and investment incentives for 90 percent of small businesses to help create jobs, including a targeted capital gains tax cut, an extension of health insurance deductions and increased expensing.
 - An expansion in the Earned Income Tax Credit that provided tax cuts to 15 million working families, with the average family with two children receiving more than \$1,000.
 - Investments in preserving Medicare that dedicated some of the taxes paid by Social Security beneficiaries to the Medicare Trust Fund and extended the life of Medicare by three years to 2002. Further reforms and a creak-down on waste and fraud have extended the life of Medicare a total of 26 years.
 - Creation of the Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities initiative, which provided nine Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities with a total of \$3.5 billion in job and wage credits and other incentives to build and revitalize cities and rural areas.
 - Student loan reforms which created the Direct Student Loan Program, leading to less paperwork and reduced costs for students and families – saving taxpayers money by lowering federal administrative costs and providing competition and flexibility for students.
 - Extension of the 20 percent tax credit for research and development expenditures, making it easier for new companies to take advantage of the tax credit. The plan also included credits to encourage employer-provided educational and training assistance and a targeted jobs tax credit.

Clinton-Gore Economic Plan Has Dramatically Improved the Economy

"My colleagues and I have been very appreciative of your [President Clinton's] support of the Fed over the years, and your commitment to fiscal discipline has been instrumental in achieving what in a few weeks-- will be the longest economic expansion in the nation's history."

-- **Alan Greenspan**, Federal Reserve Board Chairman, January 4, 2000, with President Clinton at Chairman Greenspan's re-nomination announcement

"The deficit has come down, and I give the Clinton Administration and President Clinton himself a lot of credit for that. [He] did something about it, fast. And I think we are seeing some benefits."

-- **Paul Volcker**, Federal Reserve Board Chairman (1979-1987), in *Audacity*, Fall 1994

One of the reasons Goldman Sachs cites for the "best economy ever" is that *"on the policy side, trade, fiscal, and monetary policies have been excellent, working in ways that have facilitated growth without inflation. The Clinton Administration has worked to liberalize trade and has used any revenue windfalls to reduce the federal budget deficit."*

-- **Goldman Sachs**, March 1998

"Clinton's 1993 budget cuts, which reduced projected red ink by more than \$400 billion over five years, sparked a major drop in interest rates that helped boost investment in all the equipment and systems that brought forth the New Age economy of technological innovation and rising productivity."

-- **Business Week**, May 19, 1997

Ensuring that All Americans Benefit from the Strong Economy

- ✓ THEN: In 1992, unemployment reached 7.5 percent, the highest level in eight years. At the same time, unemployment and poverty rates for African Americans and Hispanics were alarmingly high: unemployment reached 14.2 percent for African Americans and 11.8 percent for Hispanics. Poverty rates for both groups were nearly 30 percent. Working American families were struggling to get by. And a 1992 Gallup Poll reported that by a two-to-one margin, Americans said that the next generation would be the first American generation to do worse than their parents, and those in the middle class were the most pessimistic.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton and Vice President Gore made smart investments in the American people to ensure that all Americans would benefit from the New Economy. They raised the minimum wage, increased investments in education, expanded college opportunity and helped an unprecedented number of Americans become homeowners. The Clinton-Gore Administration also put in place key initiatives to help bring economic development and renewal to communities that have not yet benefited from the soaring economy, including Empowerment Zones, the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund, and the reformation of the Community Reinvestment Act regulations. The President also signed a welfare reform bill that moved 7.8 million individuals off the welfare rolls and encouraged work by providing responsible child care, child support, job training and job placement provisions. And the Clinton Administration launched the New Markets Initiative, aimed at bringing economic development to urban and rural underserved areas to insure that all Americans benefit from prosperity.

Making the Dream of Homeownership a Reality

"I feel true independence in owning my own home. To those who think it's impossible: It is possible. Don't let anyone talk you out of it."

-- **Lucy Vocu, a teacher and single mother.** Lucy Vocu has lived on the Pine Ridge reservation all her life. In 1985, Lucy got her GED, and in 1994, she graduated from Oglala Lakota College with a Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education. She currently works for the Shannon County school system at Wolf Creek School. Her children, Grace, 15, and Jacob, 7, spend a lot of time using their computer. Jacob recently tracked tornadoes on the Internet. Lucy is a first-time homeowner. She moved from a two-bedroom rental house into this new three-bedroom home, which offers more privacy. Lucy is excited about being a new homeowner and, if her budget allows, she hopes to add to her new home a swing set for Jacob and a basketball goal for Grace.

"The social workers at Marion House, which has received funding from HUD's homeless grants, helped me get back on my feet. They counseled me on how to find a job and helped me learn the skills I would need to stay employed. Today I am newly married, and I have been working the last four years as a secretary for a social service agency. And I am delighted to say . . . I am a homeowner. Because of your leadership President Clinton, and because of your commitment to providing funding for homeless programs across the country, there will be hope and optimism in place of despair."

-- **Christa Spangler, of Baltimore, MD, December 23, 1998.** Christa Spangler was a formerly homeless woman who hit rock bottom when in 1994 she was forced to live in her car. Previously, she had lost custody of her children, and spent eleven years in and out of halfway houses, rehab clinics, and hospitals. She found her way to Marion House, a Catholic transitional housing program for homeless women and children. Christa is now married, working as a receptionist and living in her own home. Funds from the federal government pay 25 percent of the Marion House budget.

Empowerment Zones Are a Potent Weapon Against Poverty

"I am living proof that the Empowerment Zone works! If it wasn't for the Empowerment Zone, I would have never have had the chance to buy this building or to expand my business. We are fighting the war against poverty throughout our neighborhoods and cities, but we have a very potent weapon — the Empowerment Zones. And we will use that weapon to win this war because, after all, our future and our children's future depends on it. We must never give up hope."

-- **Nancy Santana, 37,** is a single mother of three who lives in North Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She used resources and a loan she obtained through her local Empowerment Zone to move from welfare to start her own business, Nancy Santana's Cleaning and Maintenance Services. Four years later, her business employs over 25 people, many of whom she recruited off of welfare.

Community Development Financial Institutions Expand Economic Opportunity

"President Clinton's efforts have been very helpful to me. I had trouble getting funding from other sources. The Enterprise Corporation of the Delta has worked with me and people in my community, helping us improve our position in life. Now, I can get into this business, where otherwise I could not have."

-- **Ephron Lewis** co-founded Lewis & Sons Rice Processing — the only African-American-owned rice processing company in the country — with his father. The construction of his plant was made possible by a loan and technical assistance from the Enterprise Corporation of the Delta, a community development financial institution supported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He now farms roughly 3,000 acres, producing rice, wheat and soybeans.

Encouraging the Growth of Small Businesses

"I started my small consulting and legal firm with the principle that everyone should have a shot at the twin American dreams of owning your own business and owning your own home. I look for the dreamers, the ones who want to be a part of this country in the best way, but who don't have the tools and information they need. I hope to be an instrument of growth and change in Brooklyn's Latino community through increased business opportunities. This SBA loan will allow me to set up an office outside my home, close to where I can make the most of the services I have to offer."

-- **Enealia Nau, Small Business Owner from Brooklyn, NY.** Enealia Nau is a first-generation American, operates a small business consulting firm from her home in Brooklyn. Ms. Nau was born in Manhattan, and grew up in the Bronx. After putting herself through college and law school, Ms. Nau started her consulting firm that focuses on the legal and financial needs of the minority communities from which she draws her clients. Ms. Nau helps families from minority communities realize the American dream through starting their own businesses—from beauty shops to corner stores—and buying their first homes. She has seen many clients start from nothing and build prosperous lives for their families through small businesses, including one client who started with a small "bodega" and now owns one of the largest grocery stores in Brooklyn.

Opening World Markets to American Goods

- ✓ THEN: In 1992, 10 million Americans were unemployed, new job creation was slow, and wages were stagnant. Other nations' high trade barriers limited the ability of American businesses and farmers to sell their goods abroad and hampered economic recovery. In addition, the country's trade policies failed to reflect our values by failing to take into account the responsibility to protect our environment, eliminate child labor and sweatshops and protect the rights of workers around the world.
- ✓ NOW: Increasing markets for American goods was a critical piece of President Clinton's economic strategy, and his work in reducing trade barriers has helped fuel our record economic growth over the last eight years.
 - President Clinton and Vice President Gore led the difficult fights to pass NAFTA and GATT through the Congress, creating the world's largest free trade zone and allowing American workers and businesses to compete in a freer, fairer, and more effective global trading system.
 - The Clinton-Gore Administration also concluded a historic agreement with China and won passage of Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China, opening China's markets for U.S. goods and services, strengthening U.S.-China relations and continuing to pave the way toward economic freedom for the Chinese people.
 - For the past eight years, the United States has also led the world in developing successful responses to international economic crises, such as those in Asia, Mexico and Russia.
 - Progress made over the last eight years has recognized the importance of American values as the Administration has made historic strides in reaching global agreements to eliminate child labor, advance workers rights and protect the environment.

- The Clinton-Gore Administration has guaranteed future competitiveness by making key investments in education and training for American workers, funding research and development and putting us on a path to eliminate the debt, which will keep interest rates low and investment and productivity high.
- Because of these efforts, jobs supported by American exports grew by 1.4 million between 1994 and 1998, with jobs supported by exports paying about 13 percent to 16 percent above the U.S. national average. Lower foreign trade barriers contributed to the 36 percent growth in U.S. exports over the last five years.

Trade Expands Opportunity for American Workers

"Kodak and its employees have experienced significant gains because of NAFTA. The NAFTA has enabled Kodak to realize considerable tariff savings and to make production decisions based on rational economic grounds rather than on tariff considerations. For example, the agreement has enabled Kodak to transfer a high-cost sensitizing operation for color negative film from Mexico to Rochester, New York. In all, NAFTA has been a win-win-win for Kodak's operations in Canada, Mexico and the United States."

-- **Dan Carp, President and CEO of the Eastman Kodak company**, credits NAFTA with Kodak's rapid growth in export sales. The Eastman Kodak company manufactures a wide array of high technology imaging products for sale in 160 countries. Under NAFTA, Mexican duties on film and photo paper have been reduced from 15-30 percent to 6-9 percent, and they will be eliminated by 2004. Kodak's exports to Mexico have more than doubled since 1993, creating greater stability and more job opportunities for Kodak's 54,000 employees.

* * *

Bobby Ramsey began working at the Harley-Davidson York plant in 1972 as a Production Helper. He is now an Inspector, responsible for inspecting all incoming motorcycle parts prior to the assembly process. Since 1995, Mr. Ramsey has also been his union's Chief Shop Stewart, which entails handling all second step grievances of workers and helping represent his co-workers to management. U.S. exports of motorcycles and parts have grown by 15 percent a year from 1987 to 1998, reaching one-third of industry sales. Harley-Davidson will export 22 percent of the motorcycles produced in Mr. Ramsey's plant. By 2003, Harley-Davidson expects to double production from 1996 levels largely because of exports, creating new jobs for American workers.

Building the New Economy

- ✓ THEN: In 1992, America was on the brink of a new information age. Yet the U.S. edge in technology was beginning to erode in some of our prominent industries. Although the Cold War had ended, only 42 percent of the federal government's research and development investments went to civilian research. Computers were becoming more important to success, yet only three percent of America's classrooms had Internet connections.
- ✓ NOW: President Clinton and Vice President Gore understood that to capitalize on the new technology revolution, we needed to support the development of new technologies and expand access to those technologies. Over the past eight years, the Clinton-Gore Administration has made smart investments in technology that have helped build the New Economy, expand access to new technologies, and fuel our nation's remarkable economic progress.

- The Clinton-Gore Administration increased funding in civilian research and development by 43 percent, without significantly reducing the investment in defense research.
- The President signed a 3-year moratorium on Internet access taxes and taxes that discriminate against e-commerce, won an agreement in the World Trade Organization to place a temporary moratorium on duties on electronic transmissions, and worked with Congress to extend the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit.
- President Clinton and Vice President Gore also increased education technology investments by over 3,000 percent, which has helped increase the number of classrooms connected to the Internet to 63 percent in 1999.
- The Administration has worked to eliminate the digital divide so that all Americans can benefit from the new economy. Since 1992, the President and Vice President have tripled funding for Community Technology Centers, which provide computer and Internet access in low-income urban and rural neighborhoods. President Clinton also challenged the private sector to develop new business models for low-cost computers and Internet access -- to make universal access at home affordable for all Americans. He mobilized major public and private efforts to bridge the digital divide during his third New Markets Tour, securing commitments from over 400 companies and non-profit organizations to help bring digital opportunity to youth, families, and opportunities.

Expanding Economic Opportunity by Closing the Digital Divide

"Bridging the technology gap in Indian Country is a major challenge, and I am grateful for the attention that the Clinton Administration has given to this critical issue. The National Congress of American Indians is building on the initiatives announced during the President's Digital Divide tour stop at the Navajo Nation in April 2000 through its Tribal Leaders Digital Divide Task Force, funded through the AOL Foundation. Through the Task Force, we are actively working with industry, federal officials, and others to forge a new tribal-based partnerships and policy recommendations to close the technology gap."

-- Susan Masten, President, National Congress of American Indians, and Chairwoman, Yurok Tribe. Susan Masten has served as a strong advocate for the betterment of Native communities on a local, state and national level for 22 years.

* * *

"Community technology centers provide low-income individuals with skills training and the ability to produce their dreams. They are also an important entryway to the technology industry. We think of President Clinton as our first angel investor; his Administration's work has been fundamental to Plugged In and to the community technology center movement."

-- Magda Escobar, Executive Director, Plugged In, East Palo Alto, California. East Palo Alto, a low-income community, is located in Silicon Valley, the epicenter of the technological revolution. Plugged In trains teenagers and employs them in a web design business; provides a creative arts and technology studio and after-school program; and provides community members with access to computers and telecommunications equipment to increase their employment opportunities.

* * *

"I've seen teen-agers use technology as hope, hope of reaching a better standard of living, or as a tool of opportunity. By giving teen-agers access to technology, they do better in school and stay out of

trouble."

-- **Julian Lacey, 29, is a Silicon Valley Web designer who grew up in East Palo Alto, California.** As a student at San Jose State University in 1995, Lacey started volunteering at Plugged In, an East Palo Alto community technology center that was supported by the Department of Commerce and a model for a new Department of Education initiative.

Longest Economic Expansion in History

- ✓ **Largest Surplus Ever:** The deficit was \$290 billion in 1993 and expected to grow to \$455 billion in FY 2000. Instead, the surplus in FY 2000 is \$237 billion — the third consecutive surplus and the largest surplus ever.
- ✓ **Largest Three-Year Debt Pay-Down in American History:** Between 1998-2000, the publicly held debt was reduced by \$363 billion — the largest three-year debt pay-down in American history. During the 12-year tenure of Presidents Reagan and Bush, the debt held by the public quadrupled. Under Clinton-Gore budget, we are on track to pay off the entire publicly held debt on a net basis by 2012.
- ✓ **Reduced Interest Payments on the Debt:** Interest payments on the debt were \$125 billion lower than projected. In 1993, the net interest payments on the debt held by the public were projected to grow to \$348 billion in 2000. Instead, Clinton-Gore economic plan slashed this figure by \$125 billion to just \$225 billion.
- ✓ **Americans Benefit From Reduced Debt:** Because of fiscal discipline and deficit and debt reduction, it is estimated that a family with a home mortgage of \$100,000 might expect to save roughly \$2,000 per year in mortgage payments -- effectively a large tax cut.
- ✓ **Double Digit Growth in Private Investment in Equipment and Software:** Lower debt will help maintain strong economic growth and fuel private investments. With government no longer draining resources out of capital markets, private investment in equipment and software averaged 12 percent annually since 1993 — the seventh year in a row of double-digit growth. This compares to 4.5 percent annual growth during the 1981-92 period.
- ✓ **Most New Jobs Ever Created Under a Single Administration:** The economy has created more than 22 million jobs in less than eight years — the most jobs ever created under a single administration, and more than were created in the previous twelve years. Of the total new jobs, 20.6 million, or 92 percent, are private sector jobs.
- ✓ **Strong Economic Growth:** Since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office, economic growth has averaged 4.0 percent per year compared to average growth of 2.8 percent during the Reagan-Bush years.
- ✓ **Lowest Inflation Since the 1960s:** Inflation is at the lowest rate since the Kennedy Administration, averaging 2.5 percent -- down from 4.7 percent during the last administration.
- ✓ **Highest Homeownership Rate on Record:** The homeownership rate reached 67.7 percent for the third quarter of 2000 -- the highest rate on record. In contrast, the homeownership rate fell from 65.6 percent in the first quarter of 1981 to 63.7 percent in the first quarter of 1993.
- ✓ **Family Incomes Up for All Americans:** Economic gains have been made across the spectrum as family incomes increased for all Americans. Since 1993, real median family income has increased by \$6,338 from \$42,612 in 1993 to \$48,950 in 1999.
- ✓ **Unemployment At Lowest Level in More Than 30 Years:** Overall unemployment has dropped to the lowest level in more than 30 years, down from more than 7 percent in 1993 to just 3.9 percent in October 2000. The unemployment rate for African Americans has fallen from 14.2 percent in 1992

to 7.3 percent in October 2000 -- the lowest rate on record. Unemployment for Hispanics has fallen from 11.8 percent in October of 1992 to 5.0 percent in October of 2000 -- also the lowest rate on record.

- ✓ **Lowest Poverty Rates on Record:** The poverty rates for African Americans, Asian Americans and single mothers are the lowest ever recorded. The poverty rate for Hispanics is the lowest since 1979.
- ✓ **Lowest Welfare Rolls Since 1969:** Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the welfare rolls have dropped dramatically and are now the lowest since 1969. Between January 1993 and September of 1999, the number of welfare recipients dropped by 7.5 billion (a 53 percent decline) to 6.6 million. In comparison, between 1981-1992, the number of welfare recipients increased by 2.5 million (a 22 percent increase) to 13.6 million people.
- ✓ **Lowest Federal Income Tax Burden in 35 Years:** The EITC now lifts 4.3 million working families out of poverty. And thanks in part to the expanded EITC and targeted tax cuts -- such as the child tax credit and the HOPE scholarship and Lifetime learning tax credit -- lower and middle class families bear the lowest income tax burden in 35 years.
- ✓ **Reduced Federal Government Spending:** After increasing under the previous two administrations, federal government spending as a share of the economy has been cut from 22.2 percent in 1992 to 18 percent in 2000 -- the lowest level since 1966.



David F. Lussier
11/27/2000 06:16:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: class size quotes

This is the quote you reviewed earlier. Additionally, I am expecting to receive more remarks from Hawaii and from within DC tomorrow (hopefully in the morning). Caroline will forward anything we receive as I will be in NYC with the Fellows through Friday. Thanks! -David

----- Forwarded by David F. Lussier/OPD/EOP on 11/27/2000 06:13 PM -----



Bethany Little
11/27/2000 03:25:39 PM

Record Type: Record

To: David F. Lussier/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: real people quotes

----- Forwarded by Bethany Little/OPD/EOP on 11/27/2000 03:25 PM -----



Joshua M. Beck
11/20/2000 11:26:16 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Bethany Little/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: real people quotes

I think this may be the only one that is usable.

Robin Davis - Reading teacher at Brooke Grove Elementary in Olney, Maryland

"I have seen many education initiatives come and go over my 20 years of teaching but I have only a strong opinion on one. Anyone who teaches or mentors a child wishes they had more time to impact their life. We however cannot alter the laws of the universe and create more hours in the day. The simple and doable solution for making this extra time is President Clinton's class-size reduction initiative.

Because we have more teachers teaching reading we have more time with the students each years.

I have taught grades 1-5 but because of President Clinton's vision, I am now a reading initiative teacher. I can now work with staff and students at a variety of ages and ability levels to meet the goals of our reading program. The President's initiative has made it possible to create classrooms of 15 students or less at our school to ensure success for every student.

My students will learn better this year because I have more time to spend with them and I will have more time thanks to President Clinton."



Margy Waller

12/01/2000 11:37:42 AM

.....

Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

bcc:

Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story 

the big thing is:

how did the voucher and the housing he got with the voucher improve his work situation.

when did he go on welfare?

is he still getting welfare (cash assistance)?

is he getting any other benefits? food stamps? health (Medicaid or SCHIP)? transportation assistance?
etc?

Anna Richter



Anna Richter

12/01/2000 11:20:39 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Margy Waller/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

bcc:

Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story 

sorry -- I realized I had the number when I pulled the description and then got caught up in other stuff and forgot to e-mail you back.

Let me know if there are any particular questions that you want me to ask him --

sorry and thanks!

Margy Waller



Margy Waller

12/01/2000 11:16:41 AM

.....

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	From Anna Richter To Margy Waller; RE: address/phone number [partial] (1 page)	12/01/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Anna Richter
OA/Box Number: 23737

FOLDER TITLE:

Legacy Documents and Drafts [binder] [1]

2011-0638-S

msl51

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.

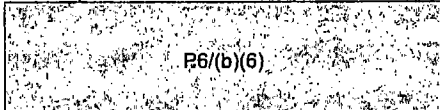
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- 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: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story 

Program Participant: Jamal Harvall



See the attachment below for more info. I just heard from Mr Schatz - there's no work number for Harvall because he's still temping. He will find out next week when he starts in the permanent job. So - I guess we really have to wait until after 5. Thanks!
Anna Richter



Anna Richter
12/01/2000 11:12:07 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Margy Waller/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story 

sure -- can you leave me his number?
Margy Waller



Margy Waller
12/01/2000 09:20:54 AM

.....

Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story 

late last night, the success story left a message saying we can call him after 5 today - i have a meeting outside the building at that time. can you call him?
Anna Richter



Anna Richter

11/30/2000 06:33:04 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Margy Waller/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: karin kullman/opd/eop@eop
bcc:
Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story

That's fine to either patch me in or if we miss each other I can call -- whatever works best for you.
Margy Waller



Margy Waller

11/30/2000 05:40:56 PM

.....

Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: karin kullman/opd/eop@eop
bcc:
Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story

i left messages for both Harvall (home) and Shatz (work). I'll try again in the morning - and if I reach Harvall, I'll patch one of you in if you're around - OK? Or would you rather call?
Anna Richter



Anna Richter

11/30/2000 04:54:55 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Margy Waller/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: karin kullman/opd/eop@eop
bcc:
Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story

I think we should try and contact Mr. Shatz first thing in the morning or leave a message tonight and try and get a work phone for Mr. Harvall and then call tomorrow. KK -- does that sound right?
Margy Waller



Margy Waller

11/30/2000 04:00:42 PM

.....

Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP, Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story

FYI - What now?

----- Forwarded by Margy Waller/OPD/EOP on 11/30/2000 04:00 PM -----



"Kathryn L. Greenspan" <Kathryn_L_Greenspan@HUD.GOV>

11/30/2000 03:29:35 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Margy Waller/OPD/EOP

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story

All I know is that Mr. Harvall has been working through a temporary agency and that Mr. Shatz from the housing agency believes Mr. Harvall has just been offered a job with a computer firm. Mr. Shatz was trying to get more information, but wasn't able to reach Mr. Harvall. Mr. Shatz is now out of the office for the day and Mr. Harvall could not be reached. I presume he is at work.

Margy_Waller@opd.eop.gov on 11/30/2000 03:17:29 PM

To: Kathryn L. Greenspan/PIH/HHQ/HUD@HUD

cc: Deborah Vincent/PIH/HHQ/HUD@HUD, Milan M. Ozdinec/PIH/HHQ/HUD@HUD, Paula O. Blunt/PIH/HHQ/HUD@HUD, Patricia S. Arnaudo/PIH/HHQ/HUD@HUD, Charles V. Bell/PIH/HHQ/HUD@HUD, Melosan Bell/PIH/HHQ/HUD@HUD

Subject: Re: Another WtW Voucher Success Story

Thanks! Do you know anything about where he working now? I assume he has some earned income if they are no longer getting assistance. It would be great to know when he got a job and when he stopped getting welfare (cash assistance). I'll share this with folks here - it looks like it has real potential.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. email	From Margy Waller to Anna Richter; RE: phone number/personal info [partial] (1 page)	11/28/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Anna Richter
OA/Box Number: 23737

FOLDER TITLE:

Legacy Documents and Drafts [binder] [1]

2011-0638-S

ms151

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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- 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]
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- 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]

Call 11:00 Am

[003a]

► Margy Waller

11/28/2000 09:23:02 AM

.....

Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP, Michael Deich/OMB/EOP

Subject: WtW Success story

This is the latest offering from HUD. It looks good - except that this is a "keep the job" story - not a get the job and get off welfare story. Also - if we have to call her at her Mom's - we may not be able to talk to her today. Let me know what you want to do with this....

Welfare-to-Work (WtW) Voucher Program Success Story
CHAC - Metro Link Program
Chicago, Illinois

Cartina Myles, a 27 year old single parent with a nine year old daughter, was issued a WtW voucher on June 30, 2000. At that time, Ms. Myles was living in a high crime and high poverty area (52.38% poverty). She was struggling to pay rent and make ends meet.

In October 2000, she moved to a condo in Oak Park, an desirable suburban area, where she receives rental assistance through her WtW voucher. The move reduced her travel time to and from work by 1 and 1/2 hours each way. The move has allowed her to concentrate on improving her life instead of worrying about her safety. She is employed at Montgomery Ward in the jewelry department as a pricing clerk. [REDACTED] P6(b)(6)

[REDACTED] P6(b)(6) She has enrolled in a GED program and will also complete computer training.

Ms. Myles can be reached at [REDACTED] P6(b)(6) her mother's phone number. Ms. Myles does not yet have a phone in her new unit.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. email	From Margy Waller to Anna Richter; RE: phone number [partial] (1 page)	11/28/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Anna Richter
OA/Box Number: 23737

FOLDER TITLE:

Legacy Documents and Drafts [binder] [1]

2011-0638-S

ms151

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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**Margy Waller**

11/28/2000 11:51:33 AM

.....

Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP, Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP, Michael Deich/OMB/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: WiW Success Story

See below. I still like Cartina better. However, she could fall thru if we can't reach her later. What do you think? Want to call and interview her now?

----- Forwarded by Margy Waller/OPD/EOP on 11/28/2000 11:50 AM -----

**Deborah Vincent <Deborah_Vincent@HUD.GOV>**

11/28/2000 10:36:06 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Margy Waller/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: WiW Success Story

Hi....a correction, the Newark family IS leased up. The word NOT should have been NOW. The client has been found and is in the offices at Newark HA

P6/(b)(6) Should we have her stay as a back-up?

11/28
10:30am

DPC LEGACY TESTIMONIALS

CRIME

Overall Crime Rate Reduction

Boston, Massachusetts

In the early 1990's, Boston was faced with a surge in homicides, gang-related crime, and youth violence. Gangs were prevalent and accounted for much of Boston's violence. To address their crime problems, the Boston Police Department (BPD) forged working relationships with Mayor Thomas Menino; local probation officers, parole officers and prosecutors; local, state and federal agencies; and each of Boston's neighborhoods. Over the past seven years, the Clinton-Gore administration has been a consistent and important partner in Boston's collaborative efforts to reduce and prevent crime. To assist in Boston efforts, the COPS Office has awarded over \$14 million in grants to hire or redeploy 148 officers and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms designated Boston as one of its first Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative cities to help trace its illegal guns. Additionally, the city has received a Department of Justice grant to create a Domestic Violence Court, and a \$24 million, five-year Department of Labor investment in the Youth Opportunity Center in the city's Enterprise Zone neighborhoods. The comprehensive crime-fighting approach taken in Boston, in which Federal authorities were key partners, has led to fast-track prosecution and incarceration, stronger undercover narcotics operations, better tracking of gangs, guns, and violence and increased probation compliance among juveniles.

As a result, Boston has reached its lowest violent crime rate since 1971. The number of homicides is at its lowest point since 1961 – down nearly 80 percent since the city record in 1990. Every year since 1993, the number of juveniles killed by guns has decreased, with a drop of 60 percent from 1990 to 1998. The city experienced an unprecedented 29 month period (July 1995-December 1997) in which not one juvenile was killed with a firearm.

"The Clinton Administration has been a key partner in all of our efforts, whether it's been through major grants, consistent public support for our collaborative efforts or deploying personnel from federal agencies, such as BATF, DEA, FBI, INS and the US Attorney, to work on task forces with us. We are very grateful for this partnership."

Boston Police Commissioner Paul F. Evans, November 16, 2000

COPS

Corporal Irma Rivera, of Arlington, VA, has been with the Arlington County Police Department since April 1992. Due to a COPS grant she was able to join the Community Based/Problem-Oriented Policing Section which worked to rid Arlington neighborhoods of gang and drug-related crime. Corporal Rivera presently serves as a School Resource Officer at Oakridge Elementary School and Gunston Middle School in South Arlington. Since 1992, Arlington County crime has been reduced by nearly 40% and is at its lowest point since 1966.

"By working in the same neighborhoods day-in, day-out, we developed real ties to the community. We took real steps to fix problems in neighborhoods. We formed partnerships. We problem solved. We prevented crime... COPS money makes this possible... Thank you, Mr. President, for making it possible to fulfill my dream. Thank you for making it possible to return our police to their communities. Thank you for being the first president to take the police truly seriously, to listen to us, and to give us the tools we need to keep our people safe." (January 14, 1999)

Brady Law

James S. Brady achieved a lifelong career goal with his appointment by President Ronald Reagan in January of 1981 to be Assistant to the President and White House Press Secretary. However, his service was interrupted on March 30, 1981, when John Hinckley attempted to assassinate the President, and shot both President Reagan, Mr. Brady, and two law enforcement officers. Although seriously wounded by the gunshot wound to the head, Mr. Brady remained the White House Press Secretary until the end of the Reagan Administration. Since leaving the White House, Mr. Brady has spent much time lobbying with his wife Sarah, Chair of Handgun Control, Inc.(HCI), for stronger gun laws. On November 30, 1993, President Clinton signed the "Brady Bill", a bill named in Mr. Brady's honor, into law. The Brady law requires a background check on all handgun purchases through licensed dealers. Since it took effect in 1994, more than half a million felons, fugitives and domestic abusers have been prevented from buying guns.

"President Clinton, you and your administration have helped make this country safer through your support for the Brady law and the 1994 crime bill and your persistence in pursuing common-sense laws and strategies to reduce gun violence. " (February 11, 2000, Press Room Dedication Ceremony)

Assault Weapons Ban

Bryl Phillips-Taylor lost her son, Scott, the summer before he was scheduled to enroll in college at Virginia Tech in 1989. Scott was killed by a fellow student who held a grudge against him after luring him into the woods and shooting him six times with an AK-47 assault rifle that he had taken from an unlocked gun storage shed. Since then, Bryl has channeled her grief into activism, and has worked tirelessly to promote the passage of stronger gun laws, including the successful passage of the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban, which banned nineteen of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies.

"If my son Scott had not been shot by a classmate with a grudge and an assault weapon over ten years ago, I might likely be a grandma today... With the leadership and perseverance of President Clinton, we won the fight to pass the Assault Weapons Ban, and have taken an important step toward preventing countless other families from suffering the way my family has."

Gun Enforcement

Insert anecdote and quote from Project Exile.

[Chief Oliver Quote Will Be Ready 11/28]

School Safety/Youth Violence

On March 24, 1998 two students, in Jonesboro, Arkansas, lay in ambush outside the Westside Middle School, and shot and killed four students and a teacher. The random and unexpected violence sent the district and surrounding areas reeling with shock, grief, and fear. In response to tragic school shootings and incidents of school violence, the Clinton Administration created the Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative to bring together a broad consortium of community leaders including educators, mental health professionals, college academicians and social workers, physicians, law enforcement, and city and civic leaders to prevent youth violence collaboratively. This response incorporates a community-based, comprehensive approach, designed to ensure that every child has the opportunity to learn by reducing or eliminating crime and violence in school. Marilyn Copeland is a former educator in the Jonesboro, Arkansas Public Schools and currently serves as Director of Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative in Jonesboro.

"The Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative has allowed us to establish a community partnership like none that has ever been created before. This initiative has created a knowledge, awareness and sensitivity of the problems addressing our community and a willingness to tackle these problems utilizing all available resources while exploring new ones".

Drug Courts

Judge Jeffrey S. Tauber is President of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) and the Director of the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI). He initiated and presided over the design and implementation of the Oakland Drug Court Program, one of the first in the nation, and was also the first chair of the California Association of Drug Court Professionals (CADCP). As the presiding judge over California's first drug court, he experienced firsthand the impact that drug courts have on improving public safety in our nation's communities, and in reducing drug abuse.

"President Clinton's historic expansion of drug courts across our nation has played a vital role in our success in reducing crime and drug abuse in our communities. Drug Courts across the United States are resulting in increased sobriety and reduced criminality among drug using offenders. By demanding accountability, but also providing rehabilitative services to this drug using population, Drug Courts are creating safer and healthier communities, while reducing the numbers of offenders in custody and the financial costs to our communities." (November 16, 2000)

VAWA

Connie R. Trujillo, of Santa Fe, NM, is the Executive Director of Esperanza, Shelter for Battered Families, one of the oldest battered women's shelters in the country. Ms. Trujillo is a domestic violence survivor whose former husband caused her to miscarry one child and then killed a second child. Esperanza has a capacity of up to 60 persons, and since its inception in 1976, it has served over 36,000 clients. Besides serving as a safe haven for women who are the victims of violence, along with their children, Esperanza also provides crisis intervention, individual and group counseling; therapy; self-advocacy and parenting skills; educational activities for children; medical referrals; transportation; legal advocacy; and assistance in securing transitional housing and employment. With Violence Against Women Act funding, Esperanza has been able to hire a court-based advocate to assist victims in obtaining orders of protection and in safety planning, and in one year, this advocate has assisted about 1500 victims in court.

"VAWA money that Esperanza has received in the past has assisted our program with victims in the court system. In fact, with VAWA funding, we were able to hire a court advocate who helps women obtain protection orders, helps them with security, and provides translation services. I am proud to say that our court advocate has helped about 1500 women to date... President Clinton is a very strong advocate who cares and supports women everywhere. He is a person to be there to care when caring makes the difference between despair and hope." (9/25/00)

WORKING FAMILIES

Welfare Reform

Success Stories

Rhonda Costa, Salomon Smith Barney

Rhonda Costa didn't dream much when she was on welfare. She spent her days trying to pay her bills with a \$280 a month welfare check and her nights shielding her two daughters from stray gunfire in a one-bedroom apartment. Rhonda decided to change her life after her oldest daughter, Lakiyah, told Rhonda to get up and do something with her life. "It really hit home when your 11-year-old daughter recognizes that you are not doing anything productive with your life," said Rhonda. The next day, Rhonda enrolled with Wildcat Service Corporation, a New York service provider that trains welfare recipients for jobs. After a 16-week training course, Rhonda was hired by Salomon Smith Barney. Rhonda was recently promoted to office manager and now has an assistant of her own – a Wildcat graduate. Through Salomon Smith Barney's tuition reimbursement program, Rhonda is taking a class at Borough of Manhattan Community College for her business management degree. "It's great when you have a job where you're excited to get out of bed in the morning," she said. (Introduced POTUS at WH in 5/98; Update is from WTW Partnership Summer 2000 Report)

"I have made a better life for my girls and myself. Just because a person was on welfare, doesn't mean that they can't get out and work. They just need a chance and I'm living proof that it can be done." (May 27, 1998) [Trying to update quote]

United Airlines

Gerald Greenwald, Chairman Emeritus, United Airlines and Chairman of the Board, The Welfare to Work Partnership

United Airlines is one of the five founding companies of the Welfare to Work Partnership and expects to reach their goal of hiring 2,000 former welfare recipients before the end of the year. United has used the Partnership as a tool to enhance morale and a better working environment for all United employees, which has resulted in nearly doubling their retention rate. One innovative step this company has taken to help former welfare recipients transition into their new job at United is through a volunteer mentoring program with current United employees. The mentors are there to be a friend, help with workplace questions, and to offer encouragement. This foundation has contributed in the company's success in hiring and retaining welfare to work employees.

"As one of the founding members of the Welfare to Work Partnership, I knew welfare reform was not going to work unless there were jobs in the private sector open to people leaving welfare. I also knew that United needed to set an example, so we set a goal of hiring 2,000 people from welfare by 2000. Our company has now exceeded that goal, because the President understood how to encourage, cajole, and continually challenge the private sector to step up to the plate and do their part. Through the Welfare to Work Partnership, I believe the President achieved the single most comprehensive mobilization of the private sector in peacetime – over 20,000 companies have now hired over 1 million people who are leaving welfare and taking the first step toward the American dream."

Earned Income Tax Credit Expansion

Jessica Cupp, of Thurmont, MD, is a married mother of 2-year-old triplet girls. Her husband, Tommy Cupp, has been working for B&J Insulators in Frederick, MD for three years. In September 1997, Jessica and Tommy quickly went from a 2 person, 2 income earner family to a 5 person, 1 income earner family. The Cupp triplets were born 26 weeks into Jessica's pregnancy at very low birth weights and with several medical problems. Jessica was forced to stop her work at a childcare center in order to care for her own three children. For 1998 and 1999, the Cupp family applied for and received Earned Income Tax Credit refunds as well as a child tax credits that they would not have received had it not been for the 1993 EITC expansion and the new child tax credit promoted by this Administration. This money has enabled the family to pay off debt accrued when the triplets were born, to move into a home more suited for raising 3 children, to trade in their 2-door vehicle for a van, and has allowed Jessica to stay home and care for their three growing daughters.

"With the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit we were able to pay off our debts, so we could afford the mortgage payments to buy a home and we bought a used van that we fixed up. The EITC was worth a mortgage payment for a month. That was a boost that my husband and I really appreciated. It kind of rewarded the hard work he put in, just when we really needed it." (January 12, 2000)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. paper	DPC [Domestic Policy Council] Legacy Testimonials; RE: personal info/phone number [partial] (1 page)	11/28/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Anna Richter
OA/Box Number: 23737

FOLDER TITLE:

Legacy Documents and Drafts [binder] [1]

2011-0638-S

ms151

RESTRICTION CODES

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[NOTE: This family was featured at an event to highlight a FY2001 budget proposal to expand the EITC for families with 3 children, which we did not get this year. They benefited from EITC in 1998 and 1999, but as of the event were no longer eligible because of an increase in income.]

Fatherhood

Carlos Rosas, of St. Paul, MN, is a 33 year old father from St. Paul, Minnesota, who enrolled in a fathers' employment and training program in October 1996 when he was not earning enough money to keep up with his child support obligation for his son, Ricardo, who is now 13 years old. At that time, Ricardo's mother was receiving welfare. During his time with the program operated by the Ramsey County Child Support office, Carlos worked hard to upgrade his skills and increase his earning power so he could meet his child support responsibilities, save money to send Ricardo to college, and improve his own future. In January 1999, when he introduced the President at an event on responsible fatherhood and Welfare-to-Work, Carlos was balancing a full time job as a head maintenance worker with finishing his degree at a two-year Electronics Technology/Computer Sciences program. In May 1999, Carlos graduated from St. Paul Technical College and started a full-time job as an In-Shop Technician at Stringer Business Systems. In January 2000, he was invited to join the First Lady in viewing the President's State of the Union Address. In July 2000, Carlos was recommended to and hired by Check Technology Corporation as a Systems Technician, and he received a significant raise and great benefits.

P6/(b)(6)

"With the help of this [fatherhood] program I am proud to say that I am on my way to a rewarding career in electronics technology and computer science, and am again paying my child support regularly. I know that Ricardo is proud of me, and I am glad that I can be a good role model for him... I want to thank the President for supporting fathers and programs for fathers like the one I am involved in." (January 25, 1999)

Transportation

On February 23, 2000 the President announced several new initiatives to help low-income families get on the road to work and opportunity by making it easier for them to own a car or obtain public transportation. Since then, FY 2001 appropriations bills signed by the President will enable 245,000 more people to own a car and still get food stamps by allowing states to use the more generous rules already put in place for their welfare reform programs and will provide \$100million for Access to Jobs grants to support innovative, locally-designed transportation solutions. And, a final Food Stamp regulation announced by the President on November 18th will allow over 100,000 more low-income individuals to own a reliable car without losing food stamp eligibility.

Michael Alexander, from Brockton, NY, is a 24-year-old single father of two children. Mr. Alexander is working hard to find jobs to support his family, but because he resides in an area with very limited public transportation and he did not own a car, it was very difficult for him to maintain steady employment.

P6/(b)(6)

Through the help of a federally-funded, [MW, you checked this with Irene, right? county run program, EARNA CAR, Mr. Alexander was able to purchase a used vehicle. He attended

classes about car maintenance, helped repair a donated car, and with the help of a local bank worked out a manageable loan payment. Now he is working part-time at Dunn Tire and attending classes in computer repair at a local community college. He is in the process of moving into full-time employment, so he can fully support his children and leave public assistance [does this reflect updates you just got?]. Without this car, it would be extremely difficult for him to balance his responsibilities at home with his current work and school schedule, much less pursue the full-time employment that would make him completely self-sufficient. [Introduced POTUS at 2/23/00 event – see above]

"Because of my new, reliable car, I now will be able to get to and maintain a full-time job...I know that this car will be very helpful in reaching my goal of leaving public assistance and supporting my family on my own... I am glad the President understands how important it is for people like me to have reliable transportation as they are working to support their families."
(February 232, 2000)

Housing Vouchers

Real People from HUD haven't worked – we are continuing to search for others.

HEALTH CARE

Reforming the Health Insurance Market (PORTABILITY)

Waiting on quotes.

Protecting Medical Privacy

"The Administration has made significant headway where Congress could not [on medical privacy] to restore public trust and confidence in our nation's health care system." [October 29, 1999, Janlori Goldman, Director of the Health Privacy Project at Georgetown University]

Janlori Goldman, considered to be one of the leading medical privacy experts nationwide, directs the Health Privacy Project at Georgetown University's Institute for Health Care Research and Policy. The Project is dedicated to ensuring that people's privacy is safeguarded in the health care environment.

Expanding Access to High Quality Health Care

"When we found the Healthy Families program, it was like a miracle. Now my kids have a regular doctor who knows our family. I don't have to worry about taking them in for their school physicals or for their vaccinations. They can run around and climb on things and jump off things and the only thing I really need to worry about is if they get their clothes dirty. Because of the

Healthy Families program, my husband and I can make sure that our kids grow up healthy."
[Evelyn Alvarado, California, September 7, 1999]

Evelyn Alvarado, is a 30 year old woman who was able to enroll her children in California's CHIP program (Healthy Families). Evelyn's children – Daniel (aged 13), Mary (aged 11), and Samuel (aged 8) – enrolled in Healthy Families in June 1999. Before they enrolled in Healthy Families, they were uninsured for eight years. Evelyn says that when her kids were uninsured, they only saw the doctor when in the case of emergencies.

Providing New Insurance Opportunities For People With Disabilities

"We have been waiting for so long to see this bill signed – to watch as this Administration... opens the door to employment for individuals with disabilities all over America." [James Sullivan, New Hampshire, December 16, 1999]

James is a C6 quadriplegic (partial use of his arms) who is in his mid thirties. Two days before he turned 18, he broke his back diving into a wave. James is from a family of pilots and had planned to work as a mechanic, but his disability prevents that. James has done a lot of volunteer work to keep busy, including serving as chairman of the school board, volunteering at the high school, and serving on the New Hampshire Rehabilitation Council. He is willing to give up his SSDI check if he could go back to work and keep his personal attendant services. If his state takes the Medicaid buy in option, Jeffords-Kennedy will allow him to do just that. He would like to get a job in the telecommunications industry.

Raising Childhood Immunization Rates

Trying to find something from AAP.

Investing in Biomedical Research

"The research sponsored by the NIH has led to the identification of genetic mutation that causes osteoporosis, ALS, cystic fibrosis and Huntington's Disease. Significant progress is being made in the battle against cancer. ...we live in a time when the words impossible and improbable are no longer in the vocabulary of the scientific community." [Christopher Reeves, December 1, 1999]

Breast Cancer

"The National Breast Cancer Coalition (NBCC) [praises] President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore for their tireless work in making breast cancer a top national priority."
[National Breast Cancer Coalition, Fran Visco, President, 10/7/00]

EDUCATION

21st Century Community Learning Centers (AFTER-SCHOOL)

Carbon School District, Price, UT

In Price, UT the 21st Century Community Learning Center (21st CCLC) program is serving 11 sites and benefiting over 1,000 students in the Carbon School District. The program's goal -- to improve academic performance through afterschool activities -- is being met through a wide range of activities including tutoring, access to computers, extended library hours, parenting skills, nutrition and health programs, and summer and weekend remedial catch-up programs offered in conjunction with recreation programs. The Truancy Mediation Council for the district requires afterschool tutoring for all students not attending school regularly; students who do not attend are referred to the Juvenile Court. At an open house at the Juvenile Court, Judge Johansen stated: *"Juvenile crime is down 70 percent in Carbon County, and we can thank the coordinated efforts of everyone. The afterschool program plays a major part in keeping our kids off the streets and out of trouble."*

Moulton Elementary Extended Learning Center, Des Moines, IA

"During the 1999-2000 school year, I had 16 students who participated in activities sponsored by the 21st Century Grant at Moulton. The opportunities provided were particularly helpful to three girls in particular. Two of them joined Gateway Dance Theatre, and the third joined the Drama Club. Of the two dancers, one had recently been placed in foster care due to the death of her grandmother who was her legal guardian. She was able to leave that sadness while dancing and became a leader in the group. The other dancer was a quiet, shy child who was content letting others be in the limelight while she stayed in the background. After several months of dancing instruction, performances at school, and public performances outside of school, she began to blossom. Before long, she was assuming leadership roles in and out of the classroom. As her self-confidence soared, she no longer sat quietly but became an active participant ready to show what she could do in school and outside.

The young lady who joined Drama Club received Special Education services for the majority of her day. She too lacked self-confidence and was not willing to take risks in the classroom -- until she found her calling in acting! To see her on stage with such presence was amazing! Her coaches really worked with her, encouraging and guiding in her newfound talent. The success she experienced through drama caused her self-confidence to grow, and we began seeing changes in her classroom behavior. She was raising her hand to answer questions, taking time to choose her words, and showing great pride in herself. The quality of her work greatly improved, and by year's end she made the honor roll. She was thrilled!"

I truly believe that these extra curricular activities, made possible through the 21st CCLC grant, result in increased student achievement, greater self-esteem in students, and improved self-discipline. Thank you for making these opportunities possible for our students."

-Alyce Wallace, Moulton Elementary Extended Learning Center, Des Moines, Iowa,

Class Size Reduction

Robin Davis is a reading teacher at Brooke Grove Elementary Olney, Maryland who was hired with funds from the President's class size reduction initiative. Mrs. Davis introduced the President in September, 1999 at a back-to-school event at Brooke Grove Elementary.

"I have seen many education initiatives come and go over my 20 years of teaching but I have only a strong opinion on one. Anyone who teaches or mentors a child wishes they had more time to impact their life. We however cannot alter the laws of the universe and create more hours in the day. The simple and doable solution for making this extra time is President Clinton's class-size reduction initiative. Because we have more teachers teaching reading we have more time with the students each years.

I have taught grades 1-5 but because of President Clinton's vision, I am now a reading initiative teacher. I can now work with staff and students at a variety of ages and ability levels to meet the goals of our reading program. The President's initiative has made it possible to create classrooms of 15 students or less at our school to ensure success for every student.

My students will learn better this year because I have more time to spend with them and I will have more time thanks to President Clinton." – Robin Davis

Charter Schools

"The charter school movement is one of the Administration's most important legacies. Its support for charter schools as a desirable and effective form of public school choice has helped convince millions of people, from State legislators to civil rights legend Rosa Parks to Arizona's teacher of the year Karen Butterfield, that the charter movement has great value. Charter school organizers consistently cite the Administration's support as a valuable tool for conveying the importance of the charter concept. This support has not been only verbal. In 1994, the President joined with then-Senator David Durenberger and Senator Joe Lieberman to enact legislation providing start-up funds for charter schools. The Administration has also managed to convince some opponents that they should rethink their views. Some professional organizations find that the strongest charter school proponents include many outstanding public school educators, eager for an opportunity to carry out their dreams. The dramatic expansion of charter schools from one State and one school to 36 States and 1,700 schools is a direct result of the Administration's vigorous efforts."

-Joe Nathan, Senior Fellow and Director, Center for Social Change, Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, April 2000

Accountability

Ruth Summerlin, Principal, Beaufort Elementary School, Beaufort, South Carolina
Beaufort Elementary School serves a predominantly low-income population of 573 students in grades Pre-K through 5. Five years ago Beaufort Elementary School was classified as one of the worst 200 schools in South Carolina. After implementing a five-year school improvement plan Beaufort Elementary has now been named a Blue Ribbon School. Last year's test scores indicated that their students were above the district and state averages in both reading and math. Beaufort has both after-school and summer school programs for remediation in both reading and math. The school receives Title I funding, and their district received Goals 2000 funding. As part of a statewide effort, the school district is reducing class sizes in the early grades. Beaufort Elementary has reduced class size in grades 1-3 to a ratio of 15 to 1, although they did not receive federal class size funding. Beaufort was previously a 100% free and reduced lunch

school, but with the recent improvements it is now attracting students from private academies and other suburban schools. Ruth Summerlin has been the principal at Beaufort for seven years, and was instrumental in the school turn-around. (Blue Ribbon Schools Event, 10/28/99, and 2000 SOTU)

"Over the last eight years, President Clinton has proven a friend to education. Increased funding for critical investments, such as teacher development, greater resources and reduced class sizes, are just several contributions. Because of new investments in teacher quality, the staff at my school received intensive professional development in reading instruction that led to more effective teaching and improved test scores in all subjects. Additionally, our children now have access to the Internet in all of our classrooms, and our class sizes are decreasing from 25 to 18, allowing teachers to spend more time on individualized instruction and encouragement. Under the leadership of President Clinton, many necessary changes have become educational mandates."

America Reads

"At California State University, Los Angeles, tutors participating in the America Reads Challenge are part of a long-standing institutional commitment to community service. Documented outcomes of the America Reads project illustrate significant improvement in the literacy skills of the children with whom we are tutoring. Our students and our neighbors are benefiting from this relationship. Cal State, LA is proud to be a part of the America Reads Challenge."

-Dr. James Rosser, California State University, Los Angeles

E-Rate

Victor Shen is a 16 year old Junior who is one of more than 30 million American children who are now online because of the Vice President's e-rate. Victor lives in Whittier Alaska -- perhaps the most remote region of the United States. Whittier is cut off from the rest of the world for 6 months out of the year because of its remote location and severe weather. Victor was cut off from commerce, cut off from transportation, cut off from society, and cut off from pursuing his dream to become a famous mathematician. But thanks to Al Gore's effort and the e-rate, Victor's school is now connected to the Internet and Victor is now connected to learning and connected to his dream. Victor wanted to grow up to be a mathematician. But his teachers didn't have the best resources to teach him nor could they afford an Internet connection to connect Victor to his dream. But thanks to the E-rate, Victor can realize his dream. The Whittier Community School is now online because of the 90% discount they received from the E-rate. Now the E-Rate and the Internet are helping send Victor to Australia. He found and applied to the People to People Student Ambassador Program online and now he will be able to travel far beyond his small village of Whittier to become part of the global village. The E-Rate has enabled Victor and all the students of the Whittier Community School to expand the walls of the classroom and see all the wonderful opportunities that lie beyond Whittier.

Source: EdLiNC, *E-Rate: Keeping the Promise to Connect Kids and Communities to the Future*, July 10, 2000.

The Paradise Unified School District serves Paradise and Magalia, an isolated and rural community in the foothills of California's Sierra Nevada Mountains with a significant low-income population. The E-Rate has allowed Paradise to build \$300,000 of network infrastructure, networked computers and installed T-1 lines.

"The Internet allowed my students to go to a place and learn about something they could never have done before. The Internet erases boundaries of age and class. Everyone can access it in an equal way. In Paradise, this is especially important because of the limitations some of these children face," says Beth Paterson, a fourth-grade teacher at Paradise Elementary.

"We were a little concerned about the Internet. But we took the time to go to the school library with our children and find out what it is all about. Because our sons showed us all of the great educational information and programs that are out there, we feel comfortable with the Internet and are investigating computers for home purchase. The technology use and research skills being taught at school are critical to preparing students to keep up with the pace of society and with the educational demands that they need to meet in higher education," says Cerise Roberts, mother of a fourth and fifth grader at Pines Elementary.

MISCELLANEOUS

Equal Pay

Addressed the wage gap by winning \$20 million in his FY2001 budget initiative for the National Science Foundation (NSF) to provide grants to post-secondary institutions and partner organizations to promote the full participation of women in science and technology fields. The Equal Opportunity Employment Commission initiated an Equal Pay Task Force to provide assistance to field enforcement staff in their development of cases involving equal pay and employment discrimination in compensation.

Karen Simmons-Beathea, of Washington, D.C., was hired as the first Executive Director of Baltimore Cable Access Corporation in 1993. Though she was continually promised salary increases, she was kept at her starting salary throughout her three years of employment at BCAC. In 1996, Ms. Simmons-Beathea presented the board of directors with a study, which she alleged demonstrated that she was significantly underpaid compared to male executive directors in other markets, which operate community-based cable television. A month after this presentation, the company terminated her and replaced her with a less qualified male at a salary higher than what she had been receiving. Ms. Simmons-Beathea filed a complaint with the EEOC, was assigned an EEOC attorney, and settled her case this year.

"I am grateful that the EEOC is there to assist people like me who have gone through so much in the workplace. It is never easy to confront difficult or painful situations, but I hope that I can serve as an example to women across the country who work hard to build their professional career but still do not receive salaries equal to their male counterparts. I would like to thank you, Mr. President, for your leadership on this issue." (5/11/00)

Homelessness

Improved access and services to homeless persons by initiating in 1993 a new strategy for reducing homelessness by requiring communities to establish "Continuum of Care" plans. A Continuum of Care plan is a coordinated community approach which focuses on ensuring that homeless persons move from homelessness into jobs and permanent housing. The success of the Continuum of Care approach was recognized when it won the prestigious Harvard-Ford Foundation Innovations in Government Award. Since taking office in 1993, President Clinton has overseen an approximately 80 percent increase in McKinney-Vento Homeless assistance.

Christa Spangler, of Baltimore, MD, was a formerly homeless woman who hit rock bottom when in 1994 she was forced to live in her car. Previously, she had lost custody of her children, and spent eleven years in and out of halfway houses, rehab clinics, and hospitals. She found her way to Marion House, a Catholic transitional housing program for homeless women and children. Christa is now married, working as a receptionist and living in her own home. Funds from the federal government pay 25 percent of the Marion House budget.

"The social workers at Marion House, which has received funding from HUD's homeless grants, helped me get back on my feet. They counseled me on how to find a job and helped me learn the skills I would need to stay employed. Today I am newly married, and I have been working the last four years as a secretary for a social service agency. And I am delighted to say . . . I am a homeowner. Because of your leadership President Clinton, and because of your commitment to providing funding for homeless programs across the country, there will be hope and optimism in place of despair." (December 23, 1998)