

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	Draft Crime Real People; RE: phone numbers [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002. draft	COPS; RE: phone numbers [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
003. draft	Crime Real People; RE: phone numbers [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
004. paper	Real People; RE: personal info [partial] (2 pages)	11/14/2000	P6/b(6)
005. paper	Faces of Hope; RE: personal info [partial] (5 pages)	10/24/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Legacy Documents and Drafts [binder] [2]

2011-0638-S

ms152

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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OVERALL

Consumer Issues →
Food Safety
Car Seats

Economy (NEC/DPC)

ETC
Women Business Owners
Home Ownership

Rebecca J. Salay 11/02/2000 02:41:32 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Michael K. Gehrke/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: legacy project

The "signature programs" section of the legacy project will include:

economy
crime
education
health care
environment
one america (? I jotted this down, but are we doing one on this?)
children & families
international (NSC)

Community Service (CMN)
AmeriCorps

(CMN)
Environment

Crime (DPC)

COPS
VAWA
.08 BAC
BRADY LAW
DRUGS?
Bullet proof vests

Health Care (DPC)

CHIP

Jeffords-Kennedy - David Robar / Justin Dart (CMN)

Disabilities Event → Digital Divide

FMLA

Immunizations

Portability → pre-existing conditions

PBOR - federal plans

HIV AIDS

Cancer screening

Keeping Medicare solvent

Tobacco

Food safety (?)

One America

AmeriCorps

Equal Pay →

2 ppl through

EEOC

Michelle Akers

Welfare-to-Work (DPC)

Fatherhood - Carlos

or
Joe Jones

Food stamps

EDUCATION (DPC)

Turn around schools

Afterschool

America Reads

Newly Certified Teachers

Troops to Teachers

Charter School

GEAR UP

E-Rate

Class Size

Hispanic Ed(?)

Student Loans

Workstudy / Pell Grants

HOPE / LTC

Children & Families

Adoption (CMN)

Foster Care

Child Care

Head Start - Early

Back to School Event - September 5th

Class Size Reduction Progress Report

After-School Achievement Report - links after school to improved reading & math

Educational Progress 92-00 - divided into our budget categories

FOR 8/25



Radio Address: Teacher Recruitment Website

- Portal to job banks across the country for teachers -

★ small meeting w/ congressional Dems before event so can get target bern message out w/in context of overall education message.

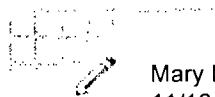
- Prince Georges - Big Recruitment Issue -

★ if do Partisan meeting, won't do website chat -

Robb - VA might be okay -

Tom Perelli

CRIME



Mary L. Smith
11/16/2000 11:40:08 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: Clifford J. Gabriel/OSTP/EOP@EOP, Thomas L. Freedman/WHO/EOP@EOP, Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: legacy doc

Here is VAWA real person, homelessness, food safety, and Native Americans --still working on equal pay

Legacy Document

VAWA Legacy Real People (for Crime document)

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.

"I was a victim of domestic violence, and I was married to a law-enforcement officer. My two children, as a result, were killed. I have been shot, my throat was almost slashed. I have no business being alive right now. . . . I wish the Violence Against Women's Act had been in place 25 years ago, when I needed it. . . 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." (September 25, 2000)

Food Safety (put in health care document)

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 put into place improved science-based standards for meat, poultry, and seafood products. The President has also created a Food Safety Council and a Joint Institute for Food Safety Research.

- From 1997 to 1999, illness from the most common foodborne pathogens declined by 20 percent. This decline represents nearly a million fewer Americans suffering from foodborne illnesses each year.
- Infections from *E. coli* O157:H7 are down 22 percent due to improved sanitation in slaughter and processing plants.
- Infections from *Salmonella enteritidis* are down 50 percent due, in part, to Administration efforts to decrease contamination in eggs.

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.

Homelessness Real Person

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)

Native Americans (for One America document)

Supported Native Americans by becoming, in July 1999, the first sitting President to visit a reservation since Franklin Roosevelt. President Clinton visited the Pine Ridge Reservation in

South Dakota as part of his New Markets Tour to encourage private investment in Indian Country. The President also held the First White House Conference on Economic Development in Indian Country. The President also issued several executive orders including a tribal consultation executive order that promotes tribal sovereignty; an executive order that protects Indian sacred sites; an executive order designed to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students in grades K-12; and an order supporting the Nation's tribal colleges.

- In the fall of 1996, 134,000 non-Hispanic American Indians were enrolled in the nation's colleges and universities, up from 84,000 in the fall of 1980. Of these persons, about half attended two-year schools, nearly 6 in 10 were women, more than 8 in 10 went to public schools and more than 9 in 10 were undergraduates.

<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-238.html>

- The American Indian and Alaska Native resident population has grown more rapidly than the nation's population as a whole during the last decade 17.9 percent versus 10.7 percent between April 1, 1990, and Aug. 1, 2000.

<http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/intfile3-1.txt>

Native American Legacy Real Person

Christina Jones, of Round Rock, AZ, a Navajo of the Kin Yaa'aanii clan, joined AmeriCorps three years ago to serve her community. Christina tutored fourth-graders and built and repaired homes in this community of 1,000, where half the homes have no indoor plumbing and unemployment is above 50 percent. Through AmeriCorps, she discovered a love for teaching and a passion to help her community. She enrolled in the Teacher Education Program at nearby Diné College, one of the nation's tribal colleges, and plans to teach on the reservation when she graduates next year. As a fluent Navajo speaker, Christina will not only help young Navajos succeed in school but maintain her native language and culture. While attending school full-time, Christina still tutors, leads a Girl Scout troop and visits elders living in isolation. Christina's older sister, Justina, also served in AmeriCorps and is in the same teacher preparation program at Diné College. She was a guest of the President and Mrs. Clinton at the State of the Union in January 2000. (January 27, 2000)

DRAFT
CRIME REAL PEOPLE

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

"We used to talk about the good ol' days, when the streets were safe. Boston is enjoying the good ol' days right now."

Boston Mayor Thomas M. Menino

COPS

Corporal Irma Rivera, of Arlington, VA, has been with the Arlington County Police Department since April 1992. Due to a COPS grant she 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

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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)

Detective Jonathan Hall, of Wilmington, DE, is a 5-year veteran of the Wilmington Police Department hired with federal COPS funds. In recent years, the Wilmington Police Department placed new focus on community oriented policing, and statistics show that violent and drug-related crimes have decreased significantly. After spending some time as an elementary school teacher, Jonathan decided to join the police force in his home town to give back more to his community. [Wilmington will provide us with more detailed crime stats.]

[Jonathan Hall – P6(b)(6)] Supervisor, Inspector Jim Stallings – Work: (302)571-4404, P6(b)(6)

"My own close ties to the community in Wilmington are what let to my desire to join the Wilmington Police Department. Thanks to the 1994 Crime Act, and the COPS program in particular, the Wilmington Police Department has been able to hire more police officers, including me... Statistics show that violent and drug-related crimes in Wilmington have decreased significantly in recent years, and today there is a greater sense of well being among residents and commuters... I feel that the COPS program, by giving me the opportunity to serve as a Wilmington police officer, has made me [a] role model [in the community]." (May 12, 1999)

[We are waiting for background information and current crime statistics from the Minneapolis Police.] The Minneapolis Police Department has received over \$8.9 million in COPS funds, to fund 149 officers.

"Having been a police officer since LBJ and the chief of three departments, I have never seen more positive advancement in the professionalism of law enforcement than with the inception of the COPS office."

Police Chief Robert K. Olson, Minneapolis, Minnesota

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. I might have not just a wonderful, accomplished son, well on his way to a successful career, but a daughter-in-law and some grandchildren to visit on Christmas. I don't have those people in my life, and never will. Nothing will bring my child back, but nothing can stand in the way of my determination to make sure that not one more American child dies needlessly. 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.

We are still looking for a good Helen Fahey or Chief Oliver quote.

Drunk Driving

Millie Webb, National President, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), and her husband lost their four-and-a-half year old daughter and 19-month-old nephew in a car accident caused by a drinking driver at .08 blood alcohol content (BAC) 28 years ago in Franklin, Tennessee. Millie suffered severe burns over 75 percent of her body and a broken neck. At the time of the accident Millie was seven months pregnant, and while her unborn child survived the accident she was born legally blind due to the crash. In 1981, Millie helped establish the MADD chapter in Tennessee, and was elected to the national board in 1991. She has been a leader in the effort to

lower the drunk driving limit to .08 BAC in every state, and will continue to fight for greater enforcement and penalties for repeat drunk driving offenders.

"Every 33 minutes, a person is killed in a drunk driving crash... But these deaths are completely preventable. And the passage of .08 BAC... brings us closer to our goal: to put an end to drunk driving. One of the most important champions of this .08 BAC law is President Clinton. His strong support in 1998 and this year was instrumental in the passage of this legislation." (.08 Bill Signing, 10/23/00)

School Safety/Youth Violence

Insert anecdote/quote

WHCYV is working with the Safe and Drug Free Schools program to find a principal, teacher or superintendent who can testify that the program has been successful.

Academic/Criminologist

Insert anecdote/quote

Susan Ginsburg at Treasury is contacting an academic at Carnegie Mellon.

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)

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"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)

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Woman
Police
officer
(COPS)

male -
Former teacher
giving back
community

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 national waiting period and background check on all handgun purchases through licensed dealers. Mr. Brady also serves on the Board of Trustees of the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, HCI's sister organization, which is a 501 (3)(c) organization working to reduce gun violence through education, research, and legal advocacy. In addition, Mr. Brady serves as Vice Chairman of the National Head Injury Foundation as well as the Vice Chairman of the National Organization on Disability.

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Mother of
Victim

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Susan Ginsburg at Treasury is contacting an academic at Carnegie Mellon.

Drug Courts

Insert anecdote/quote

Charles Simon at DOJ is searching for an appropriate prosecutor.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. draft	Crime Real People; RE: phone numbers [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Legacy Documents and Drafts [binder] [2]

2011-0638-S
ms152

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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CRIME REAL PEOPLE

Overall Crime Rate Reducation

Insert city anecdote of progress and quote from police chief

COPS

Irma Rivera, of Arlington, VA, has been with the Arlington Police Department for XX years. Due to a COPS grant she able to join the Community Based/Problem-Oriented Policing Section which worked to rid Arlington neighborhoods of gang and drug-related crime. Arlington crime has been reduced by XX since 1992.

"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)

Jonathan Hall, of Wilmington, DE, is a 4-year veteran of the Wilmington Police Department hired with federal COPS funds. In recent years, the Wilmington Police Department placed new focus on community oriented policing, and statistics show that violent and drug related crimes have decreased significantly. After spending some time as an elementary school teacher, Jonathan decided to join the police force in his home town to give back more to his community. [Jonathan Hall — P6(b)(6)] Supervisor, Inspector Jim Stallings — Work: (302)571-4404, [P6(b)(6)]

"My own close ties to the community in Wilmington are what let to my desire to join the Wilmington Police Department. Thanks to the 1994 crime act, and the COPS program in particular, the Wilmington Police Department has been able to hire more police officers, including me... Statistics show that violent and drug related crimes in Wilmington have decreased significantly in recent years, and today there is a greater sense of well being among residents and commuters... I feel that the COPS program, by giving me the opportunity to serve as a Wilmington police officer, has made me [a] role model [in the community]." (May 12, 1999)

Brady Law

Insert excerpt/quote from Jim and or Sarah Brady



Gun Enforcement

Insert anecdote and quote from USA or Chief Oliver from Project Exile

Drunk Driving

Millie Webb, National President, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), and her husband lost their four-and-a-half year old daughter and 19-month-old nephew in a car accident caused by a drinking driver 28 years ago in Franklin, Tennessee. Millie suffered severe burns over 75 percent of her body and a broken neck. At the time of the accident Millie was seven months pregnant, and while her unborn child survived the accident she was born legally blind due to the crash. In 1981, Millie helped establish the MADD chapter in Tennessee, and was elected to the national board in 1991. She has been a leader in the effort to lower the drunk driving limit to .08 BAC in every state, and will continue to fight for greater enforcement and penalties for repeat drunk driving offenders. (.08 Bill Signing, 10/23/00)

"Every 33 minutes, a person is killed in a drunk driving crash... But these deaths are completely preventable. And the passage of .08 BAC... brings us closer to our goal: to put an end to drunk driving. One of the most important champions of this .08 BAC law is President Clinton. His strong support in 1998 and this year was instrumental in the passage of this legislation."

Drug Courts



Insert anecdote/quote

President Clinton's Legacy: Lowest Crime Rates in a Generation

When President Clinton took office in 1993, the violent crime rate in America had more than quadrupled during the previous three decades and drug use among young people was on the rise. The murder rate rose 18 percent from 1985 to 1990, and in August 1992 the FBI reported that violent crimes by juveniles had soared to an "unprecedented level." A growing number of Americans reported alarm at the surging tide of crime and violence that was becoming a familiar threat in almost every neighborhood in the country. In 1992, Washington Post-ABC News polls repeatedly listed crime among the top five issues troubling Americans, and Gallup polls showed that 57 percent of Americans said there was more crime in their area than a year ago.

Tough and Smart Anti-Crime Policy is Reducing Crime Rates

President Clinton came into office committed to finding solutions to the crime and violence plaguing our nation and was determined to build safer communities. He implemented a tough and smart crime fighting strategy that included prevention, stringent law enforcement, and strong penalties -- along with common sense gun control measures to take guns off of the streets and out of the hands of criminals.

- Enacted common sense gun control measures to reduce gun violence, such as the Brady Bill, which has helped to prevent more than 536,000 felons, fugitives, domestic abusers, and other prohibited purchasers from buying guns. The President also passed the assault weapons ban, which banned 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies. In addition, since 1992 there has been a 16 percent increase in federal gun prosecutions and federal sentences for gun offenders have increased by approximately two years.
- Put more police on the streets by creating the COPS program, which has provided funding for more than 100,000 community police officers. More than 11,300 law enforcement agencies nationwide have received Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grants. The Administration has also directed more federal resources than ever before to state and local law enforcement to help fight crime -- increasing funding for state and local law enforcement by more than 300 percent since 1993.
- Enacted tough crime fighting legislation such as the historic 1994 Crime Bill, which included "three strikes and you're out," mandatory minimum penalties, and increased funding for prisons and prosecutors. The President also passed the Violence Against Women Act, which bolstered local law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services to better address these crimes
- Implemented a comprehensive anti-drug strategy including increased prosecutions, tougher penalties and increased efforts to crack down on drug trafficking -- such as the first-ever comprehensive strategy to combat the trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine, the Southwest Border Initiative, Plan Colombia, and other efforts to work at home and abroad to reduce the drug trade. To break the cycle of drugs and crime, President Clinton expanded the number of drug courts and increased the number of federal inmates receiving residential substance abuse treatment. The President also launched the Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, the largest targeted anti-drug effort ever, which is using the full power of the media to educate young people about the dangers of drug use and help parents learn how to talk with their children about drugs.

DRAFT

The Results: Safer Communities

President Clinton's approach to fighting crime is paying off. Since 1993, America has experienced the longest continuous drop in crime on record.

- Lowest crime rates in a generation, with the overall crime rate falling for eight consecutive years to the lowest point in 26 years. The overall crime rate has dropped over 24 percent since 1992.
- Lowest violent crime rate in over 20 years, down 30 percent since 1992.
- Lowest homicide rate since 1966, down over 38 percent since 1992.
- Reduced gun violence by a third, with gun crime declining by more than 35 percent since 1993. The number of juvenile gun homicide offenders has dropped by 57 percent.
- Reduced violence in our schools, with rates of serious crime in schools, including violent crime, declining steadily since 1992. Between 1992 and 1997, the number of students who report carrying a weapon to school decreased by 25 percent.
- Record high levels of federal drug seizures, 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.

Real Stories Go Here

FACES OF HOPE

FMLA ✓-CHIP 11/14/00
Headstart children & tobacco

Real People

AmeriCorps Volunteers

Andre Crisp, 10/20/99

Joshua Watson, 8/9/99

Stephen Hellinger, Leslie Mayo, Justin Ward, and Susan (Pepe) Carrasco, 2/10/99

Sarah Beaner, Kenneth Brown, 1/18/99

Jill Muller, 12/21/98

Antoine Jackson and William McBride, 4/28/97

Michelle Johnson Harvey, 10/12/95

Alexis Brisby, 4/7/95

Children and Families

- **Carlos Rosas-** St. Paul, MN Issue: Fatherhood; White House Events: SOTU 1999 and 2000

Story: In 1996, when Rosas was laid off from his job as a maintenance worker and unable to make his child support payments, he enrolled in Ramsey County's Parent's Fare Share program. The federally funded program helped Rosas find a job and urged him to attend St. Paul Technical College. Rosas went on to earn his high school equivalency degree and completed a two-year electronics technology-computer science program. He now works as a technician at Stringer Business Systems. While in school, Rosas got a full-time job as a head maintenance worker to help pay support for his son, Ricardo, 13.

- **Kristi Jo Frazier-** Cincinnati, OH Issue: Foster Care; White House Event: Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 bill signing, 12/14/99.

Story: Kristi Jo age 19 in 1999 is studying education at Cincinnati State and Technical College. Kristi Jo was raised in St. Bernard, OH and lived with a foster family twice in her life. The first time was when she was 8. She returned to her biological parents when she was 9 and then moved into another foster home, provided by Dennis and Joan Gallardo of North College Hill, when she was 16. She was escaping an abusive situation, she said. Since July 1998, Ms. Frazier has been learning to live on her own through the Lighthouse Youth Services Independent Living Program. She graduated from St. Bernard High School in 1999 and is working at Keidel Supply Co. in addition to taking courses at Cincinnati State. "I have no doubt this act will have a positive effect

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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on the thousands of youth who leave foster care each year, unable to return to their families," she told the audience at the bill-signing.

- **Alfred Perez-** El Sobrante, CA Issue: Foster Care; White House Events: White House Ceremony Announcing foster care budget initiatives for FY 2000, 1/28/99; Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 bill signing, 12/14/99.

Story: Having been abused at home, Alfred and his twin brother were removed by the state of California and placed in foster care when they were 12 years old. Over the next six years, the state moved Perez 11 times, to group homes, children's shelters and a foster home, until emancipating him at age 18. Perez's twin brother went immediately home after leaving the foster care system, joining his mother and siblings in a marginal existence with no gainful employment. Alfred found a different path and entered an Independent Living Program, which helps youth prepare for emancipation and go to college. Alfred Perez graduated from San Jose State University and worked as an outreach coordinator for California Youth Connection in San Francisco. As of November 1999, he was a graduate student in Social Work and Public Policy at the University of Michigan.

- **The Keane Family (Dawn, Steve, Sean, Brian, and Sarah)** Hershey, PA Issue: Adoption; White House Event: 9/24/99

Story: Dawn and Steven Keane of Hershey, Pa., went to an adoption site on the Internet in January 1998, filled out a form and saw Sarah's picture fill the screen. By June, after several visits, they had adopted Sarah and her brother Brian from foster homes in West Virginia. [REDACTED] The children are Brian, now 11, Sarah, 7, and the Keanes' biological son, Sean, 10. "It hasn't been a completely smooth road," Dawn Keane, 39, says. But "I was very fortunate to have two children come into my home with adoption."

- **The Mays Family (Rochelle, Edward, Steven and Charday)** Prince George County, MD Issue: Adoption; White House Event: 12th annual Adoption Day 11/24/98

Story: Charday Mays, 12, who introduced the president, was in foster care since age 3 until she and her younger brother, Steven, were adopted this year by Edward and Rochelle Mays. "It's something we've always talked about and something we've always wanted to do," said Rochelle Mays, 36. Edward Mays, 41, simply said: "We wanted to give something back to the community."

Fatherhood - Sonia Evans and her sons, Jonathan and Jesse, 6/24/98

- **The Badeau Family (Hector, Susan and Children)** Philadelphia, PA Issue: Adoption; White House Event: Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, 11/19/97

Story: The Badeaus have 21 children, 19 of whom are adopted. Attending the event with them in 1997 were Aaron age 7 and Sue Ann 20. When she was 7, Sue Ann and 4

of her biological siblings were adopted by the Bandeaus. She said, "I know what it's like to be in foster care," she told the audience, her voice cracking. "Being adopted is the best thing that's ever happened to me."

Crime

Youth Violence and Media Marketing- Arthur Sawe, who introduced the President, and his mother, Caroline, 6/1/99

Safe Schools/Police Corps- Kathleen Bisson, teacher, Burncoat Middle School, who introduced the President; Officer Michael D. Jones, Baltimore City, MD, police department 8/27/98

National Youth Antidrug Media Campaign - Student antidrug organization leaders Kim Willis of Erie, PA, and James Miller III, of Portland, OR 7/9/98

COPS- R. Gil Kerlikowske, Buffalo, NY, police commissioner who presented the President with a Buffalo City Police Department shield, 6/29/95

COPS- Sheriff Gene Kelly of Clark County, OH; Chief Mary Ann Viverette of Gaithersburg, MD, 2/8/95

COPS- David Massey, police chief, Ocean City, MD.

Crime Bill- Marc Klaas, father of kidnap-murder victim Polly Klaas; Steven Sposato, whose wife, Jody, was killed in a shooting; and Janice Payne, whose son, James Darby, was killed shortly after he wrote to the President about crime in his community, 8/15/94

Crime Bill- Charles Moose, chief of police, Seattle, WA, 7/27/94

Assault Weapons Ban- Chief David Steingraber, head of the Wisconsin Police Chiefs Association, 5/2/94

Welfare to Work

Welfare- Elaine Kinslow of Indianapolis, Indiana,

Welfare to Work - Former welfare recipients Rhonda Costa and Tonya Oden; and Ms. Costa's daughters, Lakiyah and Lashana 5/27/98

Welfare to Work- Tanya Oden and Jodee Bradley, 11/17/97

Welfare to Work- George Stinson, 5/20/97

Education

Robin Davis

Education- Students: Kristen Tanner and Chris Getsler, are here tonight, along with their teacher Sue Winski.

After School Programs- Lissette Martinez, parent mentor, Frederick Funston Elementary School, Chicago, IL, and her husband, Leonard. —

After school Programs- Rose Bolz, single working mother from Tucson, AZ, 11/12/98

Kathryn Scruggs, reading specialist, Ashlawn Elementary School, Arlington, VA

Summer Job- Terence Newton, 8/3/98

Education America Reads - Jessica Haft, student 10/31/97 *Jupiter, Florida*

America Reads- Evaline Medina, fourth-grader and her mother, Mary Medina 10/28/97

America Reads- Victoria Adeniji 10/21/97

Community College- Esmerelda Hernandez 9/26/97

America Reads- Jonathan Knobel, fifth-grade student 9/8/97

Erate(ish) - National Digital Television Center in Littleton, CO Robert Pinkney and Erica Gadison Students 6/19/97

IDEA Amendments- Joshua Bailey 6/4/97

Student Loans Fiona Rose, University of Michigan student 1/9/97

Marvin Dawkins, former AT&T employee who took advantage of retraining opportunities to begin a new career 12/3/99

Pueblo Community College, and student Diana Gurule, 9/20/95

Safe and Drug Free School Zones- Jaime Chambron, Largo High School student, 6/7/95

School-To-Work Act- Nancyann Kesting and Lorrie Long, school-to-work students, 5/17/95

Chris Brady, a school-to-work student from Boston, MA, 5/4/94

Health

Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act - James Sullivan, Hudson, NH, who introduced the President, Donna McNamee, Cleveland, OH, Paul Marshall, Wheaton, MD, and Wesley Vinner, Riverdale, MD, 12/17/99

and 10, respectively, Hillen has completed her 1998 tax forms and is expecting P6(b)(6) P6(b)(6) from the state earned income credit. "It's a lot of money when you're trying to make it from paycheck to paycheck," she said.

Rhonda Clark: Clarke, the Dundalk mother who works (as a receptionist) in Baltimore for the Maryland Committee for Children, a policy group, got P6(b)(6) from the earned income tax credit last year. Most people receiving the credit owe no income tax.

Women Business Owners - Irma Elder but to Juanita Bycraft Walker and to Gail Davis. The three of them represent the whole range of women's businesses in America today. 10/30/96

Econ Plan- Charles Quimby, manufacturing manager, Kenlee Precision Corp.; Frankie McLaurin, steelworker, Ellicott Machine Corp.; Robert Eaton, chairman and CEO, Chrysler Corp.; and Carol Bartz, chairman, CEO, and president, Autodesk, Inc, 8/5/94

EZ- Arland Smith, a Youth Employment Training Program graduate, 1/17/94

As an example of what "empowerment" programs might do, Mr. Clinton brought with him to the White House's State Dining Room a nervous New Jersey man, Arland Smith, 21, of Newark, who works two jobs after joining training programs operated by New Community Corp. two years ago. Seated beside the president beneath a Lincoln portrait, Mr. Smith looked dapper in new suit, a "high fade" haircut and well-trimmed beard. "Me, I was a knucklehead. All of us were knuckleheads. . . . It's neat to be here. I never thought I'd step up this much," said Mr. Smith, who works as an assistant manager of Mail Boxes Etc., a package shipper, and in a PathMark supermarket.

Home Ownership- Jim and Jean Mikitz, new homeowners, 6/5/95

X

Allentown, Pa., couple -- bookkeeper Jean Mikitz, 24, and her husband, Jim, 21, an auto mechanic. They recently bought a \$ 58,000 home with an FHA loan, but faced numerous hurdles, including closing fees that were about \$ 1,000 higher than they expected. Publicity materials handed out by the White House said the National Homeownership Strategy would "cut closing costs and down payment requirements."

Clinton agreed, and vowed to move 8 million Americans into houses of their own by 2000. If successful, 67.5 percent of the public would own homes. That can be done, the president said, without new government growth or spending.

Work Incentives Improvement Act – no real person named, 6/15/99

Food Safety- Cathie Woteki, 10/2/97

✗ undersecretary of food safety

FDA- Regan Ralph, whose son, Sam, was treated for asthma with drugs not labeled specifically for children. 8/13/97

CHIP-

Environment

Clean Water- Community Activist, Lorraine Ross, 8/11/98

American Heritage Rivers Initiative- Jose Lopez, member, Chicago River Restoration Crew, known in Chicago as River Rats, 9/11/97

Doris McGuigan, environmental activist in the Brooklyn-Curtis Bay community of Baltimore, 8/8/95

Economy

Jobs- Cheryl E. Simms, worker, who introduced the President, 1/28/99

Clinton began his visit to the AT&T Corp. training complex, located off Chain Bridge Road in Oakton, with a stop at a computer classroom, where he met workers who were being being instructed in how to use software. There he met Cheryl Simms, 49, an AT&T employee and working mother who took classes at the center to improve her computer skills and recently was promoted to a position as a customer support specialist. "This year I got the job and with it, a huge raise," Simms, a District resident, proudly told the group later.

Disability Jobs - Polio survivor Karen Moore, transit system dispatcher who introduced the President, 1/13/99

President Clinton applauded Karen Moore, 53, of Fort Pierre, SD on Wednesday as he proposed \$ 2 billion in tax credits, health benefits and other services to make it easier for disabled Americans to hold jobs. Moore, a polio survivor who works for River City Transit System, said she recently took a pay cut so she can continue receiving the federal disability benefits that pay for the daily care she needs.

EITC - Amy Hillen, Bernadette Hockaday and Rhonda Clarke, 12/4/98

Amy Hillen: "Having to pay no taxes is a benefit in itself, but a refund is an extra little push to keep people moving in the right direction," said Amy Hillen, a low-wage worker in the Howard County Auditor's Office. The single mother of a son and daughter, age 5

FACES OF HOPE:
Update on America's Real People
October 24, 2000

In celebration of their Inauguration, January 20, 1993, President Clinton and Vice President Gore extended special invitations to 50 "Faces of Hope" and asked them to participate in activities in Washington D.C. during the inaugural week. These "Faces of Hope" were people who touched and inspired the first families as they campaigned across America. In August 1994, Ann Walker compiled an update on the Faces of Hope and their families. The only other official "Faces of Hope" event was a reunion luncheon that occurred in June 1995; some of the "Faces of Hope" have interacted with the White House in varied events throughout the years.

Children and Families

- **Judge Fortunato Benavides:** Austin, TX. He manages a program for wayward teens cited by President Clinton.

Update: Attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon. Was nominated by President Clinton and confirmed in 1994 to serve on the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. Also has been recommended by the Hispanic National Bar Association (1997) as a potential nominee for the Supreme Court. October 2000, Judge Benavides submitted the dissenting opinion (2-1) in a 5th Circuit Appeals case denied a new trial based on the fact that the defense lawyer was asleep during the trial.

- **Manny Cordona/Cardona:** Bridgeport, CT. Directs the Teen Fathers program at the local YMCA.

Update: Did not attend 1993 Inaugural events because he had to undergo an emergency appendectomy. Cardona attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon. **Cesar Batalla** attended the 1993 Inaugural events in Cardona's place, however Batalla succumbed to Leukemia in July 1996.

- **Rev. William Lender/Linder:** Newark, NJ. Sponsors Babyland Nursery, an innovative program to provide day care, job training and education for teen-age mothers. (recent award)

Update: Attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon. In 1997 Business News New Jersey named him person of the year for his work in public housing. A news article from 1996 outlines Linder's frustrations with HUD and a less than successful visit by then-Secretary Cisneros.

- **Teann Scoggins:** of York, PA. She was a registered Republican in 1992 and is disabled, has worked with Tipper Gore on children's issues. She sent a bouquet of flowers to Gore and Hilary Clinton at a hotel they stayed in York, PA on their first overnight on the campaign bus trip.

Update: No information indicating subsequent White House visits. The 1994 Walker Memo indicates that Ms. Scoggins remains in York, PA working on childrens' issues in addition to the disabled and immigration issues.

- **Marguerite and Ramal Taylor:** South Bend, IN. They met Hillary Clinton when she visited a Head Start program where Marguerite works. At the event, Ramal presented Mrs. Clinton with a bunch of dandelions

Update: Marguerite is currently president Northeast Neighborhood Council. Her granddaughter Ramal who was 8 in 1992, participates in high school athletics. They both attended the 1995 reunion luncheon.

- **Leslie Williams:** of Hillsborough, NC. This nurse talked with Al Gore about the need for family leave at a campaign event. Williams' 3-year-old daughter, Lindsey, hopped on Gore's lap in the middle of a news conference.

*Family
Leave*

Update: No information indicating subsequent White House visits.

Community Service - AmeriCorps - Michael

- **Cheryl and Clennon Jones:** Lexington, KY. Met Tipper Gore when she helped build their Habitat for Humanity home.

Update: Attended the 1995 reunion luncheon.

- **Michelle Miller:** Atlanta, GA. Worked with the Clintons and Gores to complete her Habitat for Humanity home.

Update: Attended the 1995 reunion luncheon.

Crime

- **Cathy Gould:** Florence, SC. Met President Clinton as he got the endorsement of law enforcement groups. Her husband was a policeman who was killed in 1989 by a suspect with a handgun.

Brady Bill

Update: President Referred to her in his remarks signing the Brady Bill in December 1993. No information indicating subsequent White House visits.

- **Leon Gullette:** Los Angeles, CA. Former member of a gang who now works with youth and met President Clinton in Los Angeles. (see fellow ex-gang member Charles Rachael)

Update: Attended the 1995 reunion luncheon. As of July 2000 he is still involved in anti-gang work in Los Angeles, CA. A 1997 follow-up article indicates that Gullette, his partner Charles Rachel and 10 of their charges participated in an airport meet and greet with the President.

- **Jim Miller:** Fort Collins, CO. A high school student who discovered a crude bomb under gymnasium bleachers at his high school where Al Gore was scheduled to speak October 27, 1992.

Update: After high school he joined the US Navy. According to 1994 Walker memo he was serving on the USS Eisenhower in Norfolk, VA.

- **Charles Rachael/Rachel:** Los Angeles, CA. Former member of a gang who now works with youth and met President Clinton in Los Angeles. (see fellow ex-gang member Leon Gullette)

Update: No information indicating subsequent White House visits. In September of 1996 he was still working on children's outreach and testified at a hearing held by the Los Angeles city council on anti-gang outreach. A 1997 follow-up article indicates that Rachel, his partner Leon Gullette and 10 of their charges participated in an airport meet and greet with the President.

- **Zoila Terrazas:** Los Angeles, CA. Manages a West Hollywood apartment building and is a one-woman community enforcer, at times chasing gang members out of her building. She met President Clinton in 1990. At the inaugural event she correctly predicted, "This President is going to turn everything around."

Update: No information indicating subsequent White House visits. The 1994 Walker memo indicates that Ms. Terrzas had been sick and in the hospital as a result of her diabetes. She was looking forward to the reunion luncheon, but no evidence that she came.

- **Demitrios Theofanis:** Flushing, NY. Theofanis told Clinton that his son could not play safely in the park or walk to school alone.

Update: Demitrios and his son Nick joined the President on a campaign whistle stop tour during the 1996 election.

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005. paper	Faces of Hope; RE: personal info [partial] (5 pages)	10/24/2000	P6/b(6)

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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]

Economy

- **Ryan/Rhyan Sollace:** Phoenix, AZ. The 10 year old (1992) wrote President a letter about his family's economic hardships.

Update: A follow-up article on the Faces of Hope in May 1993 reads, "Rhyan Sollace, 10, of Phoenix, Ariz., who said he felt 'crummy' that a man [President Clinton] he considered his buddy has not been in touch, said he will reserve judgment." 1994 Walker memo indicates that the family moved to New England

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

- **Bill Brierton:** Bloomfield, PA. Worked 24 years at Teledyne Columbia Steel before being laid off in 1990. His story was part of a Clinton Campaign ad.

Update: A January 1997 follow-up article about Brierton says that he "is still hoping that [President] Clinton will do something to solve his biggest worry - making sure health care is available for people who lose their jobs." No information about subsequent White House Visits.

HC coverage/
portability

- **Frank Henderson:** Pleasant Hill, OR. Lost his job at Willamette Industries after 21 years. Retraining helped him land a new job.

Update: No information about subsequent White House Visits.

- **Roger Kuttan:** McLean, VA. Was singled out by President Clinton for being a young success story. Kuttan, 18, is the youngest money manager on Wall Street

Ed +
Technology

Update: No information about subsequent White House Visits. However, the 1994 Walker memo indicates that Roger Kuttan and his father have set up the US2100 Virtual Reality Learning Center in McLean, VA. It is a non-profit project of the National Education Foundation and Roger credits President Clinton for the inspiration for the project.

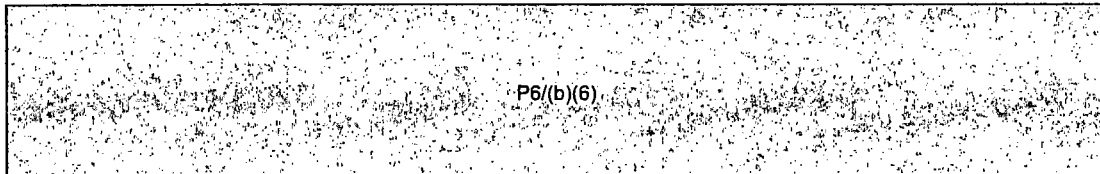
- **Peter Madonia:** Bronx, NY. Owns bakery visited by Hillary Clinton

Update: Mrs. Clinton has visited the bakery this year on the campaign trail in NYC. In May 2000 Borough officials as part of Bronx 2000 week honored his bakery.

- **Ricky Mullins:** Parsons, TN. He and 29 other former employees of Decatur Sportswear told President Clinton how they lost their jobs when the company opened up operations in El Salvador.

Update: No information about subsequent White House Visits. According to the 1994 Walker memo, [REDACTED] P6/(b)(6) He supports the Administration but is opposed to the new TennCare medical program in Tennessee. This new program has made it difficult to secure his medicine."

- **Mary Poldruhi:** Parma, OH. Owns Parma Pierogies, which provided lunch during a campaign trip.



Education

- **John Baldwin:** Shreveport, LA. Operates a second chance high school for drop outs that visited by Mrs. Clinton during the campaign.

Update: Attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon.

- **Daria Carter-Clark:** New York, NY. An adviser for the Harlem Center of the New York Public Library Center for Reading and Writing.

Update: In 1997 Daria sued the author of Primary Colors for libel, claiming that a scene in the book improperly characterizes her.

- **Rosa Lovelace:** El Paso, TX. A teacher who helped arrange a student meeting with Gore

Update: Attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon.

- **Ollic McLemore:** Chicago, IL. Principal of Beasley Elementary School, which hosted a Clinton kids meeting.

Update: Attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon. Was nominated for the Chicago School board in 1994, but was not chosen by Mayor Daly. News reports indicate that the decision was considered a surprise.

- **Bob Shannon:** Ferguson, MO. Coaches football at East St. Louis High School and is known for his string of state championships.

Update: Received the Attorney General's Commendation, signed by Janet Reno, in 1998 for exposing corruption in the St. Louis school district. In September 1995 he was forced out of his job at East St. Louis High School for blowing the whistle on the corruption. The award was widely seen as his vindication. He is considered something of a hero in St. Louis. Attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon.

- **Heather Williams:** Rex, GA. 13 year old who met Tipper Gore at a rally in Atlanta when the two took pictures of each other.

Update: Attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon.

Environment

- **Alta Bardsley:** Cedar Rapids, IA. A Quaker Oats employee and environmental activist who met President Clinton at the plant.

Update: Attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon.

- **Lisa Crawford:** of Harrison, OH is an activist whose group helped stop production at the Fernald nuclear facility.

Update: Attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon. Crawford is president of Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health (FRESH) a group that advocates on behalf citizens that were affected by the Fernald nuclear facility. The Fernald nuclear facility is listed on the EPA's list of Superfund sites.

Health Care

Native American

- **Dr. Marjorie Bear Don't Walk:** Billings, MT. Worked to assure adequate mental health care for Native Americans and other minorities.

Update: Attended the 1995 Reunion Luncheon. Still advocates on behalf of the Urban Indian population, which represents 65% of all Native Americans.

- **Angie Cox:** Milan, OH. Cox and her 12-year-old son, Joshua, met Tipper Gore at Akron's Children's Hospital. [REDACTED] P6/(b)(6)

[REDACTED] P6/(b)(6)

Update: No information about subsequent White House Visits.

- **Jamie Hogan:** Strum, WI. Uses a respirator to breathe and waited in pouring rain at a rally in Osseo. A photo of Jamie, taken by Tipper Gore, now hangs on Gore's office wall.

[REDACTED] P6/(b)(6)

[REDACTED] P6/(b)(6) No information about subsequent White House Visits.

- **Sherry Kohlenberg:** Richmond, VA. Battling breast cancer and spoke with Hillary Clinton during a meeting organized by the Virginia Breast Cancer Foundation.

Husband -

Update: Sherry Kohlenberg passed away July 14, 1993. Before she died she wrote a children's book about cancer, Sammy's Mom has Cancer. It won the Rose Kushner Award for excellence in the field of breast cancer writing. Her widower Larry attended the reunion luncheon in 1995.

- **Maria Kostos-Weber:** Cleveland Heights, OH. Wrote President Clinton about the family's battle to get enough health insurance for 10-year-old daughter Sarah.

P6(b)(6)

P6(b)(6)

Family
Medical
Leave

Update: Sarah Weber passed away in July 1993. The "Sarah Weber Bill," would have required providers of home infusion therapy services to be licensed, was introduced on March 24, 1994 by Congressman Sherrod Brown. It did not become law. According to the 1994 Walker Memo,

P6(b)(6)

P6(b)(6)

The children are well. The family's story is the subject of a made for TV movie called 'Hope' which is scheduled to air this fall."

- **Mike Morrison:** Tilton, NH. 16 year old

P6(b)(6)

participated in Get out the Vote activities.

Update: According to the 1994 Walker Memo. Mike Morrison was running for the state legislature in New Hampshire. *Note: they also have a homeless man who serves in the New Hampshire State Legislature.*

- **J.E. Paisley:** Pittsburgh, PA. Worked on the campaign

P6(b)(6)

P6(b)(6)

Update: Attended 1995 Reunion Luncheon. According to a follow up article in 1997, she is also involved in health care advocacy and "has met with either Clinton or Gore three or four times here and in Washington, and she regularly exchanges e-mail with Gore's office." She is also a self described former socialist.

- **Brett Philpott:** Marietta, GA. 5 year old boy who shared a hospital room with Gore's son, Albert Gore III, in 1989 after Gore was hit by a car leaving a baseball game with his father.

P6(b)(6)

P6(b)(6)

Update: No information about subsequent White House visits.

- **Michael Quercio:** Worcester, MA.

P6(b)(6)

teaches health and safety education at Worcester Academy.

Update: Michael passed away on April 27, 1995. His mother, Mary Quercio, greeted President Clinton in Worcester, MA in 1998.

Ricky Ray Act -

[005]

- **Ray Family:** Orlando, FL. Ricky Ray was the nationally known AIDS patient who died Dec. 13, 1992. His parents and two younger brothers [REDACTED] P6/(b)(6) [REDACTED] will attend in his place.

Update: According to a follow up article October 2000, the Ray family has moved to Stapleton, AL. [REDACTED] P6/(b)(6) [REDACTED] The youngest brother, Randy, lives in Orlando and is doing well. They are hoping to see Congress fund the Ricky Ray Act, which would provide \$100,000 to every hemophilia victim who contracted the HIV virus through tainted blood products.

- **Pona Tiedmann:** Honolulu, HI. 29 year old mother of four children. [REDACTED] P6/(b)(6) [REDACTED]

Update: No further information.

- **Elda Villamil:** Jackson Heights, NY. [REDACTED] P6/(b)(6) [REDACTED]

Update: Attended the 1995 reunion luncheon. [REDACTED] P6/(b)(6) [REDACTED]

- **Dr. Patricia Wetzel:** Arlington, TX. Contracted the HIV virus from an accidental needle puncture and works with AIDS patients.

Update: A 1997 follow up article reads, "Dr. Patricia Wetzel, a Fort Worth physician who was infected with HIV on the job, said she still presses the president about the need for more AIDS education. Her connection with Mr. Clinton also gives her a receptive ear at the Centers for Disease Control and other federal agencies. 'I feel very fortunate that I have just a slight little pull, maybe,' Dr. Wetzel said."

Homelessness

- **Benjamin Edwards:** Philadelphia, PA. Joined other homeless people to watch the debates, then waited three hours to talk with President Clinton. The President referred to Edwards at economic meetings in Little Rock, where a businessman offered a job.

[REDACTED] P6/(b)(6) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] P6/(b)(6) [REDACTED] No information indicating subsequent White House visits.

- **Danny Kronenfeld:** New York, NY. Heads the Henry Street Settlement, which operates neighborhood outreach programs for the homeless.

Update: Attended the 1995 reunion luncheon.

- **Wilma Palno/DeFoggi:** Little Rock, AR Operates two shelters for the homeless and has known the President and the First Lady for a number of years.

Update: Friend of the first family, listed in 1997 as a White House overnight guest.

Miscellaneous

- **Dennis Fiting:** Saginaw, MI. A labor leader and Clinton supporter.

Update: Dennis Fiting is head of UAW Local 455 and hosted the President at a rally in his local union hall in March 1994.

- **Fred and Evelyn Keating:** Weare, NH. Traveled at their own expense to campaign for President Clinton.

Update: Attended a campaign breakfast in New Hampshire in November 1996. Note: There is a Fred Keating in New Hampshire (maybe same name) who operates a refuge to save unwanted or abused wolf hybrids.

Veteran's Affairs

- **Charles Hampton:** Marmaduke, AR. Vietnam Veteran who wrote President Clinton a personal letter of support enclosing his Bronze Star.

Update: Attended the Faces of Hope Luncheon in June 1995. In August 1998, Hampton was elected Mayor of Marmaduke; he resigned that October citing health reasons.

- **Ronald Patrick Murphy:** Las Vegas, NV. Disabled Vietnam veteran presented his Vietnam service medal to President Clinton at a rally.

Update: Attended the Faces of Hope Luncheon in June 1995.

AMERICAN FAMILIES

1

The Clinton Presidency: Better Lives for American Families

BEST AMERICAN ECONOMY IN A GENERATION:

In 1992, families were hurting from the effects of twelve years of failed economic policies. Parents were working longer hours and earning lower wages and discovering that they had been forgotten by a government that cut back on its help to families, while rewarding special interests. Record-high government deficits kept mortgage interest rates high, increasing the costs of buying a home, car or repaying credit cards or student loans. Inflation pushed prices higher and higher, while families' real wages dropped.

For the past eight years the Clinton-Gore Administration has followed a path of fiscal discipline, opening overseas markets for American goods, and making investments in the American people, and the outlook is considerably brighter.

- **Federal Deficits Eliminated:** The deficit was \$290 billion in 1993 and expected to grow to \$455 billion by this year. Instead, we have a projected surplus of \$211 billion and we are on track to pay off the entire debt by 2012.
- **Lower Interest Rates:** Fiscal discipline and deficit reduction policies of the Clinton-Gore Administration have lowered interest rates by 2 points providing a family with a \$100,000 mortgage an effective \$2,000 annual tax cut.
- **Higher Real Wages:** Between 1981-1992 real average hourly earnings fell 4.3 percent under Presidents Reagan and Bush. Under President Clinton, real wages have grown 6.6 percent. Real wages have grown for five consecutive years – for the first time since the 1960s.
- **Lowest Inflation Since the 1960s:** Between 1981-92, the underlying core rate of inflation averaged 4.7 percent annually. Under President Clinton the core rate of inflation has averaged 2.5 percent annually – the lowest of any Administration since Kennedy.

ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR FAMILIES:

In 1992, families were increasingly anxious about the future, with good reason. In 1992, unemployment reached the highest level in 8 years, with record layoffs doubling or tripling unemployment rates in many communities. If one or both of the family's parents had not lost their job, a neighbor probably had, and the consequences were serious. New jobs were being created at the slowest rate in decades and, because losing a job usually meant losing the family's health insurance, middle class families could watch their savings evaporate, lose their home, and become trapped in a broken welfare system. That year, a major poll found that by a two-to-one margin, Americans believed that their children would be the first generation to do worse than their parents – and those in the middle class were the most pessimistic.

Today, a strong economy has made Americans optimistic about their future and that of their children.

- **Lowest Unemployment in Three Decades:** During the Reagan and Bush Administrations, The unemployment rate averaged 7.1 percent and rose to more than 10 percent in 1982 and 1983. In 2000, the unemployment rate has averaged 5.0 percent – the lowest rate in over 30 years. The unemployment rate has been below 5 percent for 36 consecutive months. African American and Hispanic unemployment rates are now the lowest on record.

- **22.4 million New Jobs:** Since January 1993, the economy has created 22 million jobs -- more than were created in the previous twelve. There has been an average of 248,000 jobs created per month -- a faster rate than under any President. And 20.6 million of the new jobs were created in the private sector, the highest share since Harry Truman was President.
- **Highest Homeownership In History:** The homeownership rate dropped from 65.6 percent in 1981 to 64.2 percent in 1992. The homeownership rate is at 67.7 percent today, the highest in history.⁴
- **Lowest Poverty Rate in Decades:** In 1993, the poverty rate reached 14.8 percent. Today it has dropped to 11.8 percent, the lowest level since 1979. Poverty for African Americans and Hispanics is the lowest in history.
- **Trade Supports Record Number of Jobs:** Opening trade has created stable, better-paying jobs for parents as exports have made up one-fifth of our economic growth over the past eight years.
- **Greater Health Security:** Because of health care reform legislation signed by President Clinton, a middle class family does not have to worry about losing their health care coverage if a parent loses or changes jobs.
- **Fewer Business Failures:** The number of business failures grew by 19.2 percent between 1981-92. Between 1992 and 1998, the number of business failures dropped by 26 percent.

SAFER COMMUNITIES:

In 1992, violent crime threatened families and communities. An epidemic of crime meant that their neighborhood was likely to be growing more dangerous. Violent crime reached levels unheard of in many communities, and a growing share of violent crime was committed by armed juveniles. More teenagers were using drugs and dropping out of school. And parents fighting a daily battle to keep their children away from drugs, gangs and violence, found little support from the federal government, which did nothing to get guns out of the hands of juveniles, failed to back communities with strong prevention measures, and repeatedly denied responsibility for the growing crime epidemic.

Today, tough and smart policies have made America safer: The Clinton-Gore Administration implemented tough and smart anti crime policies that included tough penalties, increased prosecution and smart prevention. They have provided funding for more than 100,000 community police in TK communities. The Administration has increased prosecutions and penalties for gun crimes, banned assault weapons and enacted common sense measures like the Brady Bill, which has kept dangerous firearms out of the hands of more than 500,000 criminals, fugitives and domestic abusers.

- **Crime Rate Drops Every Year:** Under the Reagan and Bush Administrations, the nation's overall crime rate remained at historically high levels, with the crime rate increasing steadily starting in the mid-1980's. The overall crime rate has dropped for 8 years in a row -- the longest continuous drop on record -- and is now at a 25 year-low.
- **Violent Crime Down Every Year:** The violent crime rate is at its lowest level in over two decades and is down 30% since 1992. In 1999, the homicide rate dropped to its lowest point since 1966. The murder rate has dropped over 38% since 1992.
- **Gun Crime Rate Drops Dramatically:** Since 1993, gun crime has declined by more than 35% and the number of juvenile gun homicide offenders has dropped by 57%.
- **Juvenile Gun Crimes Decrease:** 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 -- has decreased from 155 per 1,000 students in 1993 to 102 per 1,000 students in 1997, a drop of more than 35 percent.

- **Drug Use Down and Treatment Up:** Rates of drug use among teenagers has turned the corner, dropping for three consecutive years. Assistance provided by the Administration have created more than 400 Drug Courts, which provide supervised treatment for non-violent drug offenders in more than 400 communities and have enrolled more 140,000 offenders to receive the treatment they need to stop abusing drugs and committing crimes.
- **More Help for Communities Successfully Fighting Crime:** The Clinton Administration has directed more federal resources than ever before to state and local law enforcement to help fight crime -- more than 300% since 1993 -- due in large part to the 1994 Crime Bill.

EXPANDED COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY:

College opportunity declined during the 1980s. Students who worked hard, stayed out of trouble and graduated ready for college still faced skyrocketing tuition costs and a federal government unwilling to help. Students were increasingly being priced out of college at the same time a changing economy demanded college-level skills to succeed. Rather than helping our universities turn out talented graduates to fuel America's economic recovery, the federal government stood by as motivated students were turned away. For 12 years the Reagan and Bush Administrations undertook no major initiatives to increase college opportunity while the cost of college tuition and fees rose by 172%.

Largest expansion of college opportunity since the G.I. Bill. Today, students willing to work hard and graduate prepared for college know that they can receive help paying for college. Families can claim up to \$1,500 tax credit for tuition and fees for the first two years because of President Clinton's HOPE Scholarship, and help for additional education, graduate and professional school through the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit. Student loan reform is making college more affordable by saving students money through lower interest rates and administration costs, and students have an option of earning money for college by working and serving their communities in AmeriCorps.

- **More Students Graduating from High School:** The percentage of students who drop out of high school fell from 5.3 percent in 1994 to 4.6 percent in 1997.
- **More College Students Receive Federal Aid:** In 1992, 6.2 million students received federal grants or loans for college -- 43 percent of all college students. Today, 8.8 million students receive federal grants or loans -- 59 percent of all college students. In addition, 10 million students are benefiting from new HOPE Scholarships or Lifetime Learning Tax Credits.
- **More High School Graduates Going Directly to College:** In 1992, 62 percent of high school graduates enrolled directly in college. Today 67 percent go directly to college, the highest rate ever. This translates into about 300,000 more high school graduates going directly to college than eight years ago. The percentage of African-American, Hispanic and low-income high school graduates going to college has also increased to the highest level ever.

A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT AND A STRONGER ECONOMY

In 1992, families faced serious environmental threats to their community. Neighborhoods throughout the country were blighted with toxic waste dumps because of lethargic federal clean-up efforts. Too many families lived in areas with poor air and water quality. And citizens seeking a right to know about hazards in their communities found the federal government an obstacle rather than an ally. Time and again, the federal government bowed to special interests and polluters who defeated progress with the argument that America could not protect the environment and grow the economy. As a result, America did neither.

Today, more families live in cleaner, healthier neighborhoods. President Clinton and Vice President Gore brought a renewed commitment to the environment and showing that we could grow the economy and improve the environment. They have adopted strong new protections for our air, water and food, preserved millions of acres in National Parks, National Monuments and Wilderness Areas, and made record investments in public transit, cleaning up toxic waste, and enforcing our environmental laws.

- **Cleaned-Up Three Times as many Superfund Sites:** Since 1993, 515 cleanups have been completed, more than three times as many as were completed in the previous 12 years. Cleanup is completed or underway at 90 percent of all Superfund sites.
- **More People Live in Areas Meeting Air Quality Standards:** Since 1993, the number of Americans living in communities meeting all air quality standards has increased by 44 million.
- **More People Live in Areas Meeting Water Quality Standards:** Since 1993, the number of Americans with drinking water meeting all federal standards has increased by 34 million.
- **Polluters Must Report More Toxic Chemicals:** The Clinton-Gore Administration has more than doubled the number of chemicals subject to reporting in the nation's Toxic Release Inventory and the number of facilities subject to reporting has been increased by 30 percent. Emissions of the core set of chemicals have decreased by nearly 20 percent.
- **Creating Jobs Cleaning The Environment:** Over the past eight years, 130,000 new jobs have been created in environmental industries such as recycling, renewable energy, waste management and environmental clean-ups. Exports based on environmental technology and industry have more than doubled, increasing from \$9.4 million in 1993 to \$20 million in 1999.
- **Increasing Environmental Enforcement:** Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the number of environmental crimes prosecuted and the number of convictions won have increased steadily. And the Administration has collected over \$400 million in civil penalties since 1993.

PUTTING GOVERNMENT BACK ON THE SIDE OF WORKING FAMILIES:

Middle class parents trying to raise a family received little help from a government that talked family values but didn't value families. At a time when many parents were being forced to work two or more jobs to make ends meet, the Republican Administration said 'no' to common sense proposals like the Family and Medical Leave Act, unnecessarily forcing parents to choose between their job and family. Meanwhile, the middle class family paid a greater share of their income in taxes to a bloated federal government that failed to provide safe streets, a world-class education, or good jobs in a growing economy.

Families today are getting a more efficient government for their money. The United States has a better government, not a bigger one. Fiscal discipline has cut government spending as a share of the economy to the lowest level since 1966. During the past eight years the number of civilian employees working for the federal government has decreased by more than 300,000. And the Clinton-Gore Administration has worked for targeted middle-class tax cuts, including a child tax credit and tax cuts for college opportunity. During the past eight years, the total Federal tax rate for middle-income families has dropped to the lowest rate since 1978.

- **Lower Federal Spending as a Share of GDP:** Under Presidents Reagan and Bush, Federal government spending as a share of the economy increased from 21.6 percent in 1980 to 22.2 percent in 1992. Under President Clinton, Federal government spending as a share of the economy has been cut from 22.2 percent in 1992 to a projected 18.5 percent in 2000 – its lowest level since 1966.

- **Typical Families Pay Lower Federal Taxes:** The total Federal tax rate for middle-income families rose from 23.7 percent in 1980 to 24.5 percent in 1992. Under President Clinton, the total Federal tax rate for middle-income families has dropped to 22.8 percent in 1999 – that's the lowest tax rate since 1978.
- **Lowest Federal Civilian Employment in more than 30 Years:** Between 1981 and 1992, the federal workforce increased by nearly 84,000 workers. In May 2000, the federal civilian workforce had 399,133 fewer workers, the smallest federal workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

TIME LINE

President Clinton and Vice President Gore*Eight Years of Peace, Progress and Prosperity***1993****January 22****Abolished Restrictions on Medical Research and the Right to Choose**

As his first executive actions, President Clinton revoked the Gag Rule, which prohibited abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funding to serve low-income patients. He also revoked restrictions on a woman's legal right to privately funded abortion services in military hospitals, restrictions on the import of RU-486, and the award of family planning grants. The President also lifted the moratorium on federal funding for research involving fetal tissue, allowing progress on research into treatments for Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's, diabetes and leukemia. (Executive Memoranda, 1/22/93)

February 5**Family and Medical Leave Act**

The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) -- the first piece of legislation the President signed into law -- enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member without jeopardizing their job. The previous administration vetoed the bill twice. (PL 103-3, signed 2/5/93)

May 20**Motor Voter**

The Clinton Administration made it easier for millions of Americans to register to vote by allowing registration at the same time they get a driver's license. The Motor Voter law led to the registration of more than 28 million new voters. (PL 103-31 signed 5/20/93).

August 10**Clinton-Gore Deficit Reduction Plan**

Passed without a single Republican vote, the Clinton-Gore Administration's economic plan established fiscal discipline by slashing the deficit in half, while making important investment in our economic future, including education, health care, and science and technology research. (PL 103-66, signed 8/10/93)

EITC Expansion/Working Family Tax Cut

President Clinton succeeded in passing an expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit, giving a tax cut to 15 million of the hardest-pressed American workers. In 1999, the EITC lifted 4.1 million people out of poverty -- nearly double the number lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993. (PL 103-66, signed 8/10/93).

Student Loan Reform

Created the Direct Student Loan Program, which cut red tape and administrative costs by eliminating subsidies and bureaucracy in the Student Loan Program. The program has saved taxpayers \$4 billion since 1993. (PL 103-66, signed 8/10/93)

September 21**AmeriCorps**

AmeriCorps allows Americans to serve communities across the country while earning money for college or skills training. In its first five years, 150,000 volunteers participated in this Clinton Administration initiative. (PL 103-82, signed 9/21/93)

November 30**Brady Bill**

After seven years of debate under previous administrations, the President signed legislation creating a five-day waiting period and background check before the purchase of a handgun. The Brady Law has helped to prevent a total of more than 536,000 felons, fugitives, domestic abusers, and other prohibited purchasers from buying guns. (PL 103-159, signed 11/30/93)

December 8**NAFTA Ratified**

President Clinton worked to pass bipartisan legislation implementing the North American Free Trade Agreement, creating the world's largest free trade zone. Since passage of NAFTA, the U.S. manufacturing sector has created 400,000 jobs, and exports to Canada and Mexico support 600,000 more jobs today than in 1993. (Signed 12/8/93)

1994

March 31**Goals 2000**

This legislation provided assistance to states to implement high standards and challenging curricula to help all children succeed. Today, 49 states have used Goals 2000 to adopt strong new academic standards. (PL 103-227, signed 3/31/94)

May 18**Head Start Expansion and Reform**

President Clinton and Vice President Gore passed legislation increasing Head Start participation and quality. The new bill established minimum performance standards, strong accountability and created the Early Head Start program for early childhood development. (PL 103-252, signed 5/18/94)

September 13**Crime Bill**

Enacted the Clinton-Gore Administration's tough and smart crime fighting strategy. The Bill contained tougher penalties, including 'three strikes and you're out' legislation, helped states build more prisons and increased prevention and victims rights. (PL 103-322, signed 9/13/94)

Assault Weapons Ban

President Clinton and Vice President Gore fought an all-out campaign by the gun lobby to ban 19 of the most dangerous assault weapons. Thanks in part to the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to take these dangerous guns off the streets, gun violence has declined by more than 35 percent since 1993. (PL 103-322, signed 9/13/94)

100,000 Community Police Officers

The Clinton-Gore Administration succeeded in passing a bill providing local governments funding to hire and redeploy 100,000 community police officers. COPS helped contribute to a decline that brought the overall crime rate to the lowest level in 25 years. In 1999, crime fell for the eighth consecutive year nationwide. (PL 103-322, signed 9/13/94)

Violence Against Women Act

The Clinton-Gore Administration fought for and signed this bill, which contains new penalties, resources to prosecute more domestic violence offenders, and funding to triple domestic violence shelters. The Administration also established a nationwide 24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline. The number of victims of domestic violence has fallen from 1.1 million in 1993 to 876,340 in 1998. (PL 103-322, signed 9/13/94)

October 31**California Desert Protection Act**

The largest land protection bill since 1980 protected nearly 8 million acres of wilderness and created three new national parks. (PL 103-433, signed 10/31/94)

December 8**GATT Ratified**

The Clinton-Gore Administration worked with a bipartisan majority in the Senate to pass legislation implementing the General Agreement on Tariffs and trade (GATT). This agreement allows American workers and businesses to compete in a freer, fairer, and more effective global trading system. (PL 103-465, signed 12/8/94)

1995

January 31**President Clinton Issues Loans Preventing Economic Collapse in Mexico**

After Congress refused to act, President Clinton issues \$20 billion in emergency loans to Mexico to stabilize the country's financial markets. Loans from the United States and the International Monetary Fund stopped the collapse of the peso and prevented economic crisis. Mexico repaid the loans with interest three years ahead of schedule. U.S. taxpayers made a net gain of nearly \$580 million from the loan. (1/31/95)

March 8**Executive Order Preventing Permanent Striker Replacement Issued**

In order to maintain fairness and balance between workers and management, President Clinton issued an executive order preventing the federal government from contracting with businesses that hire permanent replacements for employees engaging in lawful strikes. (E.O. 12954)

December 14**Dayton Peace Accords Signed**

Leaders of the rival factions in the Bosnian civil war signed a treaty to end the nearly four-year-old conflict, formally approving the pact they had initialed in November in Dayton, Ohio after three weeks of U.S.-sponsored talks.

1996

February 8**Telecommunications Reform**

For more than 20 years, Congress had attempted to reform the 1934 Communications Act. Reforms finally achieved by the Clinton-Gore Administration opened up competition between local telephone companies, long distance providers and cable companies; and requires the use of new V-chip technology to enable families to exercise greater control over the television programming that comes into their homes. The act also contained the Vice President's E-Rate proposal, which provides low-cost Internet connections for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals. (PL 104-104, signed 2/8/96)

April 26**Minimum Wage Increased**

President Clinton and Vice President Gore fought for and won a 90-cent per hour increase in the minimum wage – increasing wages for 10 million workers. (PL 104-134, signed 4/26/96)

August 3**Food Quality Protection Act**

This Act established strong new standards for pesticide residues in food, and required that the standards take into account special risks to children. (PL 104-170, signed 8/3/96)

August 6**Safe Drinking Water Act**

Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required stronger standards for many pollutants and established a revolving loan fund to help communities upgrade their water treatment facilities. (PL 104-182, signed 8/6/96)

August 21**Kennedy-Kassebaum Health Insurance Reform**

This bipartisan health insurance reform bill guarantees that workers can keep their insurance if they lose or leave their jobs and expands coverage for small businesses and self-employed individuals. As many as 25 million people will benefit from this law. (PL 104-191, signed 8/21/96)

August 22**Welfare Reform**

President Clinton kept his promise to end welfare as we know it by requiring welfare recipients to work, limits the time they can stay on welfare, and provides child care and health care to help them make the move from welfare to work. It also enacted tough new child support enforcement measures proposed by the President. Since January 1993, the number of people on welfare has fallen by more than half, from 14.1 million to 6.3 million. (PL 104-193, signed 8/22/96)

September 18**Created Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument**

The creation of this National Monument preserved unspoiled remote canyons and extensive geologic and world class paleontological sites. Throughout his term, President Clinton has preserved more land in the lower 48 states than any President since Theodore Roosevelt. (Presidential Proclamation, 9/18/96)

1997

April 24**Chemical Weapons Convention Ratified**

In April, the Senate ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention, which makes the production, acquisition, stockpiling, transfer and use of chemical weapons illegal. (Ratified 4/24/97)

June 4**Individuals With Disabilities Education Act Reauthorization**

The expanded IDEA ensures that children with disabilities can be in the classroom and be included in school activities like work experience, science clubs and field outings. It also applies the same high standards and ensures that children with disabilities learn the same things with the same curricula and the same assessments as all other children. (Signed 6/4/97)

July 16**Stronger Air Quality Regulations**

On July 16, 1997, the President approved strong air quality standards to control pollution from smog and soot. The standards could prevent 15,000 premature deaths every year and will improve the lives of millions of Americans suffering from respiratory illness. Enforcement of the new standards has been delayed by court action. (7/16/97)

August 5**Balanced Budget Agreement**

In February, the President submitted the first plan to finish the job of eliminating the deficit and the balanced budget in 27 years. On August 5th, he signed the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which finished the job of eliminating the \$290 billion budget deficit. (PL 105-34, signed 8/5/97)

\$500 per Child Tax Credit

As part of the Balanced Budget Agreement, the President secured a \$500 per child tax credit for approximately 27 million families with children under 17, including thirteen million children from families with incomes below \$30,000. (PL 105-34, signed 8/5/97)

Children's Health Insurance Program

At the urging of the Clinton-Gore Administration, Congress passed largest the five year, \$24 billion State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP), which will provide health care coverage for up to five million children. As of June 2000, approximately 2.5 million children were enrolled in S-CHIP. (PL 105-34, signed 8/5/97)

HOPE Scholarships/Lifetime Learning Tax Credits

President Clinton proposed tax credits to open the doors of college to all Americans. The Hope Scholarship provides a tax credit of up to \$1,500 for tuition and fees for the first two years of college. The Lifetime Learning tax credit provides a 20 percent tax credit on the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees for students beyond the first two years of college, or taking classes part-time. (PL 105-34, signed 8/5/97)

Landmark Education Investments: America Reads, Charter Schools, Head Start

The President succeeded in doubling investments in education technology, increasing charter school funding, expanding Head Start to reach more than 800,000 children, and increasing Pell Grant maximum grants by the largest amount in two decades. The Budget also provided \$300 million for the President's America Reads Challenge. (PL 105-34, signed 8/5/97)

November 19

Adoption and Safe Families Act

This bipartisan legislation enacted many of the recommendations of the President's Adoption 2002 report. In order to meet the President's challenge of doubling the number of adoptions by 2002, the Act provides incentives to states to permanently place children in foster care. In 1999, 46,000 foster care children were adopted – more than a 64 percent increase since 1996. (PL 105-89, signed 11/19/97)

November 21

FDA Reform Legislation

The President supported and signed the FDA Modernization Act of 1997, the first major food and medical products reform in 35 years. The act cut approval times of new drugs in half, simplified the review process for medical devices, expanded participation in experimental treatments for AIDS, Alzheimers and cancer patients, and protected consumers by ensuring accurate food labeling. (PL 105-115, signed 11/21/97)

December 16

NATO Expansion

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright signed protocols for the accession of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into NATO. The expansion of NATO to include these three former Warsaw Pact nations was a historic step in ensuring peace and stability in Eastern Europe. NATO expansion was ratified in May 1998 after it was approved by a strong bipartisan Senate majority.

1998

April 11

Good Friday Peace Accords

On April 11, President Clinton helped conclude the Good Friday Peace Accords, a historic peace agreement between all the major parties to the long conflict over Northern Ireland. (4/11/98)

October 21

Class Size Reduction Initiative

After initially refusing to provide any funding at all, Congress agreed to provide \$1.2 billion for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new teachers to reduce class size in the early grades to a national average of 18. (PL 105-277, signed 10/21/98)

GEAR-UP Initiative

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton urged Congress "to support our efforts to enlist colleges and universities to reach out to disadvantaged children, starting in the 6th grade, so that they can get the guidance and hope

they need so they can know that they, too, will be able to go on to college.” The President succeeded in creating and funding GEAR-UP to provide intensive early intervention services that will help prepare up to 100,000 students at high-poverty middle schools for college. (PL 105-277, signed 10/21/98)

October 23

Wye Middle East Peace Agreement

On October 23, 1998, after nine days of negotiations at the Wye Conference Center in Maryland, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat signed an agreement that will strengthen Israeli security, expand the area of Palestinian control in the West Bank, and enhance opportunities for the Israeli and Palestinian people. (10/23/98)

October 27

Head Start Expansion and Reauthorization

The Reauthorization of the Head Start paved the way for further quality improvements, doubled participation in the Early Head Start program and moved toward the President’s goal of providing quality Head Start opportunities for 1 million children. (PL 105-285, 10/27/98)

December 12

Global Warming Protocol Signed in Kyoto, Japan

With critical leadership from the Clinton-Gore Administration, 160 nations agreed on the basic architecture of a strategy to combat global warming on December 12, 1997.

December 16

Air Attacks on Saddam Hussein

Beginning December 16, 1998, American forces attacked Iraq’s nuclear, chemical, and biological programs, and its military capacity to threaten its neighbors. Saddam Hussein had announced that he would no longer cooperate with U.N. inspectors to conduct inspections that would guarantee that Iraq does not try and rebuild its capacity to create weapons of mass destruction.

1999

June 16

Leading the World in Eliminating Child Labor

In June 1999, the President traveled to the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva, Switzerland to urge adoption of an historic international convention that would ban the worst forms of child labor. The Child Labor Convention was adopted unanimously by Geneva conference delegates during the President’s trip.

June 20

Achieving Victory in Kosovo

President Clinton led the NATO Alliance in a 79-day air war that expelled Serb forces from Kosovo and restored self-government to the province, ending a decade of repression and reversing Slobodan Milosovic’s brutal campaign of ethnic cleansing. In the face of Allied unity, American military superiority, and strong Presidential leadership, Milosovic withdrew his troops and permitted international peacekeepers to begin returning refugees. (3/24-6/20/99)

November 12

Financial Modernization Legislation

President Clinton signed the Financial Modernization Act into law, finally revamping a banking system that had been in place since the Great Depression. The new law will increase innovation and competition in the financial services industry, giving consumers greater choice and lower prices. During consideration of the bill, the President insisted that the law prevent banks from discriminating in lending and credit practices and many of the consumer privacy provisions he proposed. (PL 106-102, signed 11/12/99)

November 29

Work Incentives Improvement Act

After months of congressional inaction, President Clinton insisted that Congress pass the Work Incentives Improvement Act as a condition of the budget agreement. This bipartisan Act allows people with disabilities to maintain their Medicare or Medicaid coverage when they go to work. (PL 106-113, signed 11/29/99)

21st Century Policing Initiative

The President's successful community policing initiative funded 100,000 officers around the country and played a key role in producing the longest continuous drop in crime on record. In 1999, President Clinton secured funding for the first installment of the 21st Century Policing Initiative over Congressional opposition. The new initiative will fund up to 50,000 additional community police officers by 2005 and equip them with new, advanced tools to fight crime. (PL 106-113, signed 11/29/99)

Bringing Prosperity to America's New Markets

The President also won funding for two key parts of the New Markets program: America's Private Investment Companies and the New Markets Venture Capital Program. These will provide direct assistance and unlock private capital so that all of America can participate in our growing economy. (PL 106-113, signed 11/29/99)

Leveraged \$90 Billion in International Debt Relief

President Clinton has been an international leader in recognizing and solving the debt problems of developing countries. In 1999, President Clinton secured funds from Congress to leverage over \$90 billion of debt relief for developing nations. (PL 106-113, signed 11/29/99)

2000

April 7

Senior Citizen's Freedom to Work Act

In his January 1999 State of the Union Address the President stated that "we should eliminate the limits on what seniors on Social Security can earn." In 2000, the House and Senate unanimously voted to eliminate the retirement earnings test for people above the normal retirement age. (PL 106-182, signed 4/7/00)

May 18

Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and the U.S.-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act

Expands two-way trade and create incentives for the countries of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and the Caribbean Basin to continue reforming their economies and participate more fully in the benefits of the global economy. (PL 106-200, signed 5/18/00)

June 30

Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act

This act eliminated legal barriers to using electronic technology to form and sign contracts, collect and store documents, and send and receive notices and disclosures. It also contained important protections making sure that consumers shopping on-line are protected to the same extent as paper transactions. (PL 106-229, signed 6/30/00)

July 1

Campaign Finance Disclosure

President Clinton signed the first new campaign finance reform legislation in 20 years, closing a loophole that allowed tax-exempt groups to use undisclosed donors to pay for political ad campaigns. (PL 106-230, signed 7/1/00)

July 13

Plan Colombia

President Clinton proposed a new aid package to bolster democracy and combat drug trafficking in Colombia. The agreement will enhance alternative development, strengthen civil justice and democratic institutions, and provide assistance aimed at reducing the flow of cocaine and other narcotics to the United States. (PL 106-246, signed 7/13/00)

October 10

China-PNTR

This act was a crucial step to complete a major trade goal of the Clinton-Gore Administration, opening China's markets to American manufactured goods, farm products and services by allowing China to become part of the WTO, forcing it to slash in import barriers it maintains against American goods and services. The United States agreed to maintain market access policies we currently apply to China. (PL 106-286, signed 10/10/00)