

HEALTH CARE

Karin Kullman

11/16/2000 03:14:51 PM

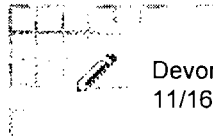
Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: draft quotes

----- Forwarded by Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP on 11/16/2000 03:14 PM -----



Devorah R. Adler
11/16/2000 02:38:21 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: draft quotes

QUOTES

Fighting Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in Medicare

"...some of the decrease in [expenditures] is likely to be attributable to certain efforts to combat fraud and abuse." [HCFA Office of the Actuary, November 1998]

Reforming the Health Insurance Market

Waiting on quotes.

Protecting Medical Privacy

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

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

Preventing Genetic Discrimination

“Already in genetics research studies, we are seeing individuals who opt not to participate in research because of their fear that this information could fall into the wrong hands and be used to deny them a job or a promotion... To put in place today a policy to ensure [genetic] differences are not used as a basis for insidious discrimination is historic and visionary.” [Dr. Francis Collins, Director of the Human Genome Project, February 9, 2000]

Expanding Access to High Quality Health Care

“When we found the Healthy Families program, it was like a miracle. Now my kids have a regular doctor who knows our family. I don’t have to worry about taking them in for their school physicals or for their vaccinations. They can run around and climb on things and jump off things and the only thing I really need to worry about is if they get their clothes dirty. Because of the Healthy Families program, my husband and I can make sure that our kids grow up healthy.” [Evelyn Alvarado, California, September 7, 1999]

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

Providing New Insurance Opportunities For People With Disabilities

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

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

Raising Childhood Immunization Rates

Trying to find something from AAP.

Fighting for a Strong, Enforceable, Patients’ Bill of Rights

OPM quote – mental health parity

Investing in Biomedical Research

Possible Christopher Reeves quote?

Increasing Organ Donation

“When we got the call that a liver was available, it was one of the happiest days of our lives. I’ve had my new liver for 3 years and 2 months now, and we’re doing just fine. Each day, I thank God for being able to play sports with my kids, spend time with my wife, and work at a job that I love.” [Jose Torres, New Jersey, September 23, 1999]

Jose Torres received his donated liver in July of 1997. A few months before that, he developed debilitating pains in his abdomen. He thought that it was food poisoning, and his wife Maria rushed him to the hospital – where he ended up staying for almost a month. Jose was diagnosed with a rare liver disease, and he and his family learned that without a transplant, he had less than a year to live. Those months were stressful ones for the family; Jose was forced to leave his job as a homicide detective and stay at home. Maria was forced to work extra hours and worried about the family’s financial future; their six children all spent more time at home to try and help as much as they could instead of playing sports after school and taking up extracurricular activities. Jose calls his transplant a “gift from God” – he and his family now appreciate every day they have together. He speaks whenever he can about the importance of organ donation.

Health Care :

President Clinton's Legacy: Improving Health Care

Health care was a growing problem in American in 1992. Working American families struggled to keep up with soaring health care costs -- often worrying that they would lose their coverage all together -- while too many Americans had no coverage at all. At the same time, Medicare seemed to hover on the brink of crisis, with experts were predicting that the Medicare Trust Fund would go bankrupt by 1999. After the economy, health led all other domestic issues in public opinion polls by a ratio of more than 2-1, while 30 percent of Americans said that health care costs were the most urgent health problem facing the nation.

Increasing Access and Improving the Nation's Health

President Clinton came into office determined to expand access to health care for all Americans. The President has strengthened the Medicare program, and taken strong steps to increase access and improve the quality of our nation's health care system.

- Enacted the most comprehensive Medicare reforms in history, passing the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 which included provisions to protect, modernize and extend the life of the Medicare Trust Fund while offering new options for patient choice and preventive care. The Balanced Budget Act also provided an array of new weapons in our fight to keep scam artists and fly-by-night health care out of Medicare and Medicaid, and President Clinton has assigned more federal prosecutors and FBI agents to fight health care fraud than ever before.
- Expanded access to quality health care by enacting the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, which helps people keep health insurance when they change jobs, guarantees renewability of coverage, and ensures access to health insurance for small businesses. The President also enacted the largest investment in health care for children since 1965, providing health care for up to five million children with the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and led aggressive outreach efforts to enroll eligible children. The President enacted mental health parity provisions to help eliminate discrimination against Americans with mental illnesses.
- Improved health care for our most vulnerable citizens, raising childhood immunization rates to record levels by investing in the Childhood Immunization Initiative. The President also implemented a comprehensive nursing home quality initiative, issuing the toughest nursing home regulations in the history of the Medicare and Medicaid programs to ensure seniors receive high quality care.
- Extended strong, enforceable patient protections for millions of Americans by directing federal agencies to ensure that Americans covered by federal health plans, and Medicare and Medicaid, have the benefits and rights guaranteed under the proposed Patients' Bill of Rights.
- Improved women's reproductive health care by signing the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act, enacting provisions to provide contraceptive coverage to federal employees, and securing historic increases in family planning programs. During his first days in office, the President issued five executive orders protecting women's reproductive rights, including repealing the Mexico City policy; reversing the federal gag rule; and lifting the ban on the importation of RU-486, leading the way for FDA approval based on scientific evidence.
- Made unprecedented investments in biomedical research, increasing funding for the National Institutes of Health by nearly \$8 billion and strongly supporting the efforts of the National Human Genome Research Institute to map the entire human genome, which will revolutionize health care in the future. The President also enacted comprehensive FDA reform that expedited the review and approval of new drug products to ensure that the benefits of medical breakthroughs reach the people who need them more quickly.

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The Results: More Americans Have Health Care

President Clinton's balanced approach to increasing access to quality health care has paid off for America, with the number of insured Americans declining for the first time in 12 years.

- Medicare is in the soundest shape since 1975, with the life of the Trust Fund extended until 2025. In 1992, Medicare was expected to run out of money in 1999.
- From 1998 to 1999, the number of Americans with health insurance rose by 1.7 million -- two-thirds of them children. This is the first decline in the number of uninsured in 12 years.
- 2.5 million additional children have access to health care because they have enrolled in CHIP.
- Childhood immunization rates are at an all-time high with over 90 percent of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines in 1996, 1997, and again in 1998.
- Infant mortality is at an all-time low, declining by 15.2 percent since 1992.
- Protections included in the Patients' Bill of Rights have been extended to 85 million people covered by Federal health plans, and Medicare and Medicaid.
- Insurance coverage of contraceptives has been extended to approximately 1.2 million women of childbearing age covered by federal health plans.
- NIH supports the highest levels of research ever on nearly all types of disease and health conditions, making new breakthroughs possible in vaccine development and use, the treatment of chronic disease, and prevention and treatment of diseases such as diabetes, osteoporosis, heart disease, cancer, and neurological diseases like Alzheimers and Parkinsons.

Real Stories Go Here

From: Elizabeth E. Baylor on 11/06/2000 03:32:58 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: CHIP Family

Anna- that CHIP event i was talking about occurred on 2/23/99. Here is a Op-Ed written by the First Lady that outlines the real family's story.

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 6 STORIES

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February 28, 1999, Sunday

SECTION: LIFESTYLE; Pg. E12

LENGTH: 780 words

HEADLINE: Campaign Attempts To Get Health Insurance for Every U.S. Child

BYLINE: Hillary Rodham Clinton

BODY:

I want to give you a new toll-free phone number -- 1-877-KIDS-NOW. I hope you'll write it down or cut it out and pin it to your bulletin board. Passing this number along could be the most important thing you do for a child this year.

In August 1997, as part of the balanced budget agreement, my husband signed into law the largest expansion of health care in 30 years, providing coverage for millions of uninsured children and their parents. Although this was an extraordinary commitment, I knew it would take lots of hard work to actually get these children into the system, receiving the health care they need. But I also knew a country that values its children so much, is at the height of its prosperity and has the best health-care system in the world could do the job.

More than 4 million children are eligible for Medicaid, but not enrolled. Millions of others could qualify for the Children's Health Insurance Program because they have working parents who are employed by businesses that don't provide health insurance and who can't afford to pay the premiums themselves. Or they have lost their coverage when their parents have lost their jobs. These parents want health insurance for their kids, but long and complicated application forms and a lack of information present stumbling blocks.

For the families of these children, the slightest cough or the smallest accident can cause enormous worry. A serious illness can lead to financial ruin or tragedy.

At the White House this week, I met Mary Smith of Baltimore. Mary and her husband both work, but for three years, they were unable to afford health insurance for their two boys, Samuel Jr. and Thomas. Mary told me that she felt

like she was "walking on eggshells" the entire three years, especially when the boys started playing sports. Since July 1998, her children have been covered through CHIP, and now, she says she feels much more relaxed.

Mary Smith might be able to relax now, but we can't. It's up to each of us to get this phone number into the hands of every single family that is eligible for Medicaid or CHIP in the largest city or in the most remote rural area.

This week, the president and I, along with several governors and private sector partners, launched the "Insure Kids Now" campaign to reach out and enroll every eligible child.

The heart of the campaign is the toll-free number 1-877-KIDS-NOW (1-877-543-7669). Thanks to an agreement between the National Governors Association and Bell Atlantic, parents who call this number will be connected with representatives in their state who will give them information about benefits, eligibility and how to apply for coverage.

"Insure Kids Now" is the product of unprecedented support from organizations all over the country, including the media and business, the health-care industry and community groups. This week, NBC is unveiling a new public service announcement to broadcast the number in prime time. I have taped a PSA that will run on several networks including ABC, Turner Broadcasting, Paramount and BET. Univision will air the information in Spanish, and radio listeners in 45 states will soon begin hearing spots as well.

In addition, major corporations including McDonald's, Kmart and Ralph's Supermarkets are taking steps to display 1-877-KIDS-NOW on grocery bags and restaurant place mats, on school buses and in doctors' offices, even on the toothbrushes that dentists give their patients.

And community organizations like the United Way, the National Collaboration for Youth and others that reach millions of youngsters are working to make sure that families hear about health insurance from the people they trust the most -- teachers and principals, doctors and nurses, rabbis and ministers, coaches and mentors.

While all these efforts are important, we must not forget that, first and foremost, it is the responsibility of parents to call this number and sign their kids up for health care. But that's not the end of the story. Everybody can help. To make sure that more parents make this call, every one of us who touches the life of a child in any way must join the effort.

Take a minute to think about the children you know. If any of them is going without health insurance, give their parents this number -- 1-877-KIDS-NOW. It could be the most important thing you do for a child this year.

If you're interested in learning more about how to get health insurance for every child, you can visit this Web site: www.insurekidsnow.gov.

To find out more about Hillary Rodham Clinton and read her past columns, visit the Creators Syndicate Web page at www.creators.com.

c. Creators Syndicate

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ONE AMERICA

President Clinton's Legacy: Building One America

In 1992, Americans seemed to have lost the sense of community that had made our nation strong. The economic gap between haves and have-nots was increasing, and the social divide between those diverse communities grew larger as well. The Administration was mired in old solutions that failed to address the core issues affecting the different communities that make up our nation. Rather than building an ethic of responsibility and a spirit of community, politicians played off of those divisions for their own gain rather than addressing the problems. As a result, the problems continued to grow.

Building One America

President Clinton realized that America's diversity makes our nation strong and worked hard from his first day in office to heal the divisions in our nation and bring people together. The President envisions an America based on opportunity for all, responsibility from all, and one community of all Americans. He recognizes that even as America rapidly becomes the world's first truly multi-racial democracy, race relations remains an issue that too often divides our country and keeps the American dream from being real for everyone who works for it.

- Appointed an Administration that looks like America, with the most diverse Cabinet in history. President Clinton appointed twice as many African American appointees as any previous administration and the most Hispanic judicial nominees. Women make up 44 percent of Clinton Administration appointees, including the first woman to serve as Secretary of State, Madeline Albright, and the first to serve as Attorney General, Janet Reno. The President also appointed the first Asian American to serve in a Cabinet, Commerce Secretary Norman Mineta. Record numbers of people with disabilities are also serving in the White House and throughout the Clinton Administration.
- Launched the One America initiative, and created a new office in the White House to ensure that we have a coordinated strategy to close the opportunity gaps that exist for minorities and the underserved in this country, and build the One America we want for all of our nation's children. The One America Initiative works to close the opportunity gap that still exists in America, ensure economic opportunity throughout our cities, rural communities and Tribal reservations, and to promote understanding and reconciliation of the tensions that still divide us.
- Launched an initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities, setting a national goal of eliminating the longstanding disparities by the year 2010 in six key health areas: infant mortality, diabetes, cancer screening and management, heart disease, AIDS and immunizations.
- Working to end the digital divide, President Clinton launched the Digital Divide Network, an Internet-based information clearinghouse on public and private efforts to bring technology to underserved communities. The President also directed Cabinet members to take specific actions to bridge the digital divide, such as expanding Community Technology Centers in low-income neighborhoods, and his third New Markets tour highlighted the importance of closing the digital divide and bringing the benefits of technology to underserved communities.
- Expanded civil rights enforcement, winning a 19 percent increase in funding for federal civil rights enforcement, including \$82 million for the Civil Rights Division at the Justice Department, in FY 2000. The President ordered a comprehensive review of federal affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand educational and economic opportunity to all Americans. And, President Clinton focused the nation's attention and resources to help stop the rash of church burnings across the country, prosecuted those responsible, and sped the rebuilding process.
- Enacted the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act, which provides for longer sentences for hate crimes. President Clinton is also working to end racial profiling, and he directed Cabinet

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agencies to collect data on the race, ethnicity, and gender of individuals subject to certain stops by federal law enforcement to help determine where and when racial profiling occurs.

- To ensure fairness for legal immigrants, in 1997 and 1998 the President fought for and succeeded in restoring disability, health and nutritional benefits for certain legal immigrants. The Administration launched an initiative that has significantly reduced the backlog of citizenship applications and is restoring timely processing. Furthermore, the Administration's English as a Second Language/Civics Education Initiative provides limited English speaking adults with instruction in both English literacy and critical life skills necessary for effective citizenship and civic participation

The Results: A Stronger Nation

President Clinton has created the most diverse Administration in history, and his efforts to unite America have lead to broad economic gains that have lifted up all Americans.

- Lowest African American and Hispanic unemployment rates on record, with the unemployment rate for African Americans falling from 14.2 percent in 1992 to 7.3 percent in October 2000 for an average of 7.6 percent in the first ten months of 2000. Unemployment for Hispanics has fallen from 11.8 percent in October of 1992 to 5.0 percent in October of 2000.
- All groups of Americans, from richest to poorest, have seen their incomes rise for three years in a row. The average income for the lowest 20 percent increased by 5.4 percent compared to an increase of 3.9 percent for the highest 20 percent. Since 1993, all five quintiles have seen their incomes rise strongly, after 12 years in which there was little if any improvement for the bottom 60 percent of Americans.
- Median household income has increased for African Americans from \$24,3000 in 1993 to \$27,910 in 1999. The median household income for Hispanics is \$30,735, the highest ever recorded, while the median household income for Asian Americans is higher than the national average.
- Poverty rates are at record lows, with the African American poverty rate down to the lowest level on record, the Hispanic American poverty rate down to the lowest level since 1979, and the Asian American poverty rate as low as it's ever been. Poverty among African American children has also dropped to the lowest level on record.
- Highest homeownership rate on record, reaching 67.2 percent in the second quarter of 2000 -- the highest ever recorded. Minority homeownership rates were also the highest ever recorded.
- Filed more cases to enforce fair housing laws than any other Administration, with double the number of the cases in the President's second term than in the first.

Real Stories Go Here

EDUCATION

Class Size

"Youngsters who start school in classes of 15 or fewer students need less remediation later. Special education problems are identified early and, once corrected, the youngsters don't spend endless years in the special education spiral. Youngsters in smaller classes seldom are retained in grade. Discipline improves. These benefits will cut costs."

-Charles M. Achilles, professor of education at Eastern Michigan University, on the benefits of small classes.

"(Students) get more individual attention so they feel like they're truly important and what they do is important."

-Loretta Poland, a second-grade teacher at Northridge Elementary School in California, on the impact of class size reduction.

"With the small class size at Glendale, the teachers are able to focus on every child's talents and needs. When I meet with my child's teacher, I can immediately connect with them because they really know my child."

-Parent at Glendale Elementary school in Madison, WI, on the benefits of lower class sizes.

Charter Schools

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

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

"I think those standards should be more important to the child. I want my child to have the opportunity to feel reconnected to a school. Here he has more one on one attention."

"That kind of one on one attention enhances their experience when they're involved. My child's grades are up. In this school, the children are challenged and it's innovative and fun. Children are made to feel important. That can't happen in a regular public school."

"The opportunity for education is here for them. They're not being neglected like in the larger schools, where they don't have the time. There, they get lost in the shuffle. When I was in high school, my teachers just pushed me on, without making sure I knew what I was supposed to learn."

"Involvement means having a good influence on my child's education, knowing first-hand what's going on, and it means advocacy for your child - they won't get lost in the shuffle. I do all kinds of different things for the school."

-Parents of the Bay Area Charter High School in California

NBPTS

The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards is a nonprofit organization governed by a 63-member board of directors, a majority of whom are classroom teachers, that established high and rigorous standards for what accomplished teachers should know and be able to do. The National Board continues to develop and operate a national voluntary system to assess and certify teachers who meet those standards. During the 1999-2000 school year, a record 9,506 teachers sought NBPTS certification and will receive their results at the end of November. Today, there are 4,804 National Board Certified Teachers in the United States.

"The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards welcomes President Clinton's challenge to expand the cadre of highly accomplished teachers in the nation. The President recognizes that NBPTS standards and assessments can make a crucial difference in teaching, and thus, in improving the achievement of the nation's most precious resource, its children. We are honored to be named in the State of the Union address as one of the nation's most effective points of leverage to improve the quality of American education."

- Response to President Clinton's 1997 State of the Union Address by James A. Kelly, former President of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards

Education Testimonials

Personal

"And now, Mr. President, it is my pleasure to give something to you. All of the teachers across America are incredibly grateful for the support and encouragement you have given to us throughout your career. You show us all of the characteristics of a great teacher. You have knowledge, passion, compassion, and commitment."

—Marilyn Whirry, National Teacher of the Year 2000 upon naming President Clinton an honorary teacher of the year (5/11/2000)

21st Century Community Learning Centers

Charles Carroll, Barrister School 34, Baltimore, MD

Charles Carroll, Barrister School 34 in Baltimore, Maryland is using its 21st Century Community Learning Center (21st CCLC) grant to engage the multiple intelligences of its children. Over 94 percent of the students in School 34 are eligible for free lunch, and 20 different languages are spoken in the school. Principal Billie J. Rinaldi knows how important the 21st Century Community Learning Center is for some of her students. *"Our children need the enrichment that we can give them in the 21st Century program. We accelerate our kids to get them past the basics and we develop all of our children, not just as readers, writers, mathematicians and scientists, but as whole children. Three years ago, we were one of the lowest achieving schools in Baltimore. Today, we're in the middle of the pack and still improving."* Incorporating programs such as art and mural design, ecology and hands-on science, soccer and tennis, archaeology and chess, School 34 has found a new way to excite the minds of its students and its community members. Students in grades 3-5 assist real archeologists as they excavate the land surrounding the 18th Century manor home of Charles Carroll, the Barrister, who was one of the wealthiest men in colonial Maryland. The community has enthusiastically embraced the program and Principal Rinaldi receives new volunteer offers everyday. Ms. Rinaldi believes that the community is so supportive because they have recognized the positive effects of the program. *"All it takes is someone who is willing to bring the community into the school house. That open door creates exciting schools where children bloom because they are learning how to apply their academic learning to the real world."*

Communities and Kids Experiencing Success, Corpus Christi, TX

The C.A.K.E.S. program has four middle school sites which have reported substantial progress after two years of operation. Factors contributing to their success include a corps of dedicated, hard-working teachers who implemented high quality remedial and enrichment activities. This program also was able to attract and sustain a great deal of parent participation in afterschool activities. In a letter to her school, Victoria Ramos, of Corpus Christi, TX, wrote: *"I would like to thank Driscoll Middle School and the C.A.K.E.S. (Communities and Kids Experiencing Success) program for helping me succeed in my future towards my high school diploma. I gained confidence in my studies and in myself thanks to the teachers involved with the program."* Victoria's mother, who has worked with the C.A.K.E.S. afterschool program, added this: *"I am so proud of my child. She was involved with the C.A.K.E.S. program through her 8th grade school year and successfully completed the program to go on to Miller High School. The program helped my daughter in several ways and I would like to thank them for that."*

Carbon School District, Price, UT

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

Moulton Elementary Extended Learning Center, Des Moines, IA

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

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

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

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

Marion and Winston County's Families and Individuals with Developmental Disabilities

In an effort to collaborate with other agencies to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities, Marion and Winston County's Families and Individuals with Developmental Disabilities provided an instructor to the program to teach computer literacy skills to family members

affected by developmental disabilities. One student that has benefited greatly from this program is 14 year old Terri. Before entering the program she was withdrawn, failing in school, and had difficulty completing handwritten assignments. Since joining the program, however, Terri has been able to complete homework assignments by accessing the computer based learning center, make new friends, and gain self-confidence despite her handicap.

FACES, Sumter and Lee Counties, SC

The FACES Program is making a positive change in the lives of children in Sumter and Lee Counties, South Carolina. As site coordinator, Thelma McBride walks down the hall each day at Alice Drive Middle School and hears compliments from teachers on how students from the program are improving in their grades and homework assignments. Students are learning about priorities and the rewards that come from making good decisions. At Bates Middle School, a student named Andrew left a hand-written note for the site coordinator, Ms Shaw. It said: *"I would like to thank you for your help. I have fun in the program and now I understand things much better. Thank you very much."* At Chestnut Oaks Middle School in Sumter County, Teen Companion Counselor Avone Davis noted the difference that the program has made on one student. Cedrickus was failing the sixth grade and struggled the last two terms with assignments. Now, he looks forward to doing his homework and school projects. Cedrickus said, *"I am really happy to be a part of the FACES program because it helped me a lot."* Cedrickus is feeling confident about school and he has improved two letter grades since he started the program.

Class Size Reduction

NOTE: We could get a quote from the Class Size teacher the President met at Brooke Grove Elementary last year.

Hendrey Elementary, Washington, DC

Hendley Elementary used its Class Size Reduction money to hire an additional teacher for the first grade, allowing it to reduce class sizes from 24 to 18 in all four of its first-grade classrooms. The school met all six of its performance objectives for the 1999-2000 school year, including a decrease in the number of students in first grade scoring below the basic level. (We could try to get a quote from the principal).

Georgetown East Elementary, Anne Arundel, MD

Georgetown East Elementary, a high-poverty school that also used federal Title I funds to reduce class sizes, improved their first and second grade reading performance to the point that the school is now among the top three elementary schools in the county. (We could try to get a quote from the principal here.)

"I had a good idea of each child's basic ability by the first week of school, because I had more time to spend with each child individually. I knew very early on who to watch for potential learning and behavior problems....Each child also had more time to share his thoughts and ideas in both oral and written form... There also were few behavior problems...Since everything that we did this year took so much less time than usual, we were able to do so much more..."

--Teacher in West Middlesex, Pennsylvania (could try to get name if necessary)

"We have had practically no discipline problems. The children are more like a team and they expect the best from each other. This saves a great amount of our instructional time. ...I had only one child (from my class of 19) fail reading for the first six-week grading period. This alone is proof that the children are receiving more individualized instruction and they are greatly benefiting from class size reduction."

--Teacher in Mississippi (could try to get name if necessary)

Charter Schools

NEED A QUOTE FROM JOE ON POTUS LEADERSHIP

-Joe Nathan speaking at the opening session of the Charter Schools National Conference held in Denver, Colorado, March 14-17, 1999

NOTE: Getting quote/stories here from students and principal.

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards

NOTE: Getting background here and quote on importance of Clinton Administration to NBPTS.

"It can offer incentives to current teachers, bring new people into the field, and decrease the loss of quality educators. It can reverse the long-term trend of declining minority interest in teaching. By recognizing outstanding teaching, a national certification program can elevate the entire profession. The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards has taught me so much over the last six years, but the most salient lesson can be summed up quite simply: I've learned that the best teacher is a learner, and that teachers are indeed professionals."

-Sharon Draper, 1997 National Teacher of the Year and National Board Certified Teacher, expressing her views on the value of NBPTS certification in NEA Today Magazine, February, 1998.

"NBPTS is unique--it strengthens the teaching profession as a whole while it benefits individual teachers."

-Sandra Feldman, President of the American Federation of Teachers, speaking on the importance of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards

"When you have teachers in schools who have been working with the standards and assessments, it affects the entire school. It brings the conversation between and among teachers back to student learning and how to achieve that. And when you have teachers consciously working toward those standards, I'm confident student learning will improve."

-Barbara Kelley, chairperson of NBPTS, on the impact that National Board Certification has on teachers and students

Goals 2000

"The seemingly impossible dream of top down, bottom up reform [is] becoming a reality . . . At last, the Feds finally got it right."

-Dr. Henry Marockie, WV Superintendent of Schools, on the flexibility and incentives that Goals 2000 provides to develop coordinated strategic plans

"Louisiana is moving forward with important and numerous education improvement efforts. The Goals 2000 program has been a catalytic factor in these efforts, has contributed greatly to establishing a sound context for reform, and has stimulated many education improvements at both the state and local levels . . . We are grateful for the support and resources provided by the Department and the genuine freedom and flexibility given to Louisiana to establish our strategic plans and to move forward with a strong Louisiana-specific reform agenda."

-Cecil Picard, Louisiana State Superintendent of Education, 1998

"The Goals 2000 grants have supported Colorado's locally developed and implemented efforts to improve student achievement. Goals 2000 represents a flexible partnership that has allowed us to transform the federal grant into local action."

-Roy Romer, Governor of Colorado

"Literally thousands of state residents of all demographic descriptions have had input in the development of the statement of standards. A group of 300+ teachers gathered twice in the last half-year to translate the statements into action. Some teachers have remarked that the resulting effects on their classroom environments and activities are among the most productive and professionally worthwhile of their careers. This work has provided a forum for all students, teachers, and parents to begin sharing goals and standards while maintaining determination on how to reach them."

-Barbara Wicks, teacher from Maine, on how Goals 2000 money supports development of state and locally determined standards

"Goals 2000 funding was used to get our grassroots folk involved in the education process. Fishermen and university presidents sat down at the same table and talked about what needs to happen for our students to be successful."

-Elaine Griffin, 1995 National Teacher of the Year (from Alaska)

America Reads

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

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

Miami Reads has more than 200 Federal Work-Study tutors in 43 schools and community sites to provide one-on-one tutoring to 2,000 first graders. Parents have received letters in Spanish and Haitian Creole, and tutors and students are often 'language matched' as well. The success and impact of the tutoring curriculum is supported by ongoing training, a parent-involvement curriculum, and a Buddy Reading program that involves community and other volunteers.

"My involvement with America Reads has been the most significant experience of my professional career."

—Dr. Alicia Moreyra, Reading Supervisor at Miami-Dade Public Schools

"My student, Yesenia, was still having problems with basic letter sounds but showed an extreme desire to learn how to fly through books like other kids her age. As she gained confidence in her reading skills, she was more likely to raise her hand, and even in math, she was willing to take more chances when it came to finding solutions. Now that Yesenia can read beginners' books all the way through, she won't stop demanding that I teach her to read in Spanish. She wants to be the first person in her class to be able to read in two languages."

-Tutor, New York University America Reads program

"I like the way my tutor helps me read. I like taking turns. In big words he helps me see the little words."

-Student at the University Park Reading Tutoring Program, Worcester, Massachusetts

"There's my tutor. She is showing me how smart I am."

-Student in I CAN READ, Salt Lake City, Utah

"At first reading made me feel bad, but now reading makes me feel good!"

-Ernesto Cabrera, age six

"We already had in place a statewide literacy program to use AmeriCorps and VISTA volunteers to recruit tutors and develop tutoring sites. But America Reads gave our National Service learning project a jump start that we wouldn't have had otherwise. It has allowed us to expand our tutor-training capacity across the state."

-Meg Nugent, Executive Director of the Tennessee Literacy Coalition

E-Rate

Victor Shen is a 16 year old Junior who is one of more than 30 million American children who are now online because of the Vice President's e-rate. Victor lives in Whittier Alaska -- perhaps the most remote region of the United States. Whittier is cut off from the rest of the world for 6 months out of the year because of its remote location and severe weather. Victor was cut off from commerce, cut off from transportation, cut off from society, and cut off from pursuing his dream to become a famous mathematician. But thanks to Al Gore's effort and the e-rate, Victor's school is now connected to the Internet and Victor is now connected to learning and connected to his dream. Victor wanted to grow up to be a mathematician. But his teachers didn't have the best

resources to teach him nor could they afford an Internet connection to connect Victor to his dream. But thanks to the E-rate, Victor can realize his dream. The Whittier Community School is now online because of the 90% discount they received from the E-rate. Now the E-Rate and the Internet are helping send Victor to Australia. He found and applied to the People to People Student Ambassador Program online and now he will be able to travel far beyond his small village of Whittier to become part of the global village. The E-Rate has enabled Victor and all the students of the Whittier Community School to expand the walls of the classroom and see all the wonderful opportunities that lie beyond Whittier.

E-Rate Teacher – Florence McGinn

Florence McGinn is a tremendous advocate for technology in education and a former Teacher of the Year. She was recently appointed by Secretary Riley to the Web Based Education Commission. She is articulate and has been a big supporter of the administration's efforts on educational technology. Importantly, her school has received \$140,000 from 3 years of participation in the e-rate program. She teaches English at Hunterdon Central Regional H.S., Flemington, NJ where state officials have dubbed her classroom "the classroom of the future."

Fifteen computers are arrayed around the perimeter of the room. All have high-speed Internet access, and are linked to a classroom network that enables McGinn to transmit what is on her computer screen to the other terminals. If her students want help in polishing poems they have written, they can use three video-conferencing stations to consult student-mentors at Rider University or a professional poet in Beijing.

Education Testimonials

Robin Davis

Personal

"And now, Mr. President, it is my pleasure to give something to you. All of the teachers across America are incredibly grateful for the support and encouragement you have given to us throughout your career. You show us all of the characteristics of a great teacher. You have knowledge, passion, compassion, and commitment."

—Marilyn Whirry, National Teacher of the Year 2000 upon naming President Clinton an honorary teacher of the year (5/11/2000)

21st Century Community Learning Centers

Charles Carroll, Barrister School 34, Baltimore, MD

Charles Carroll, Barrister School 34 in Baltimore, Maryland is using its 21st Century Community Learning Center (21st CCLC) grant to engage the multiple intelligences of its children. Over 94 percent of the students in School 34 are eligible for free lunch, and 20 different languages are spoken in the school. Principal Billie J. Rinaldi knows how important the 21st Century Community Learning Center is for some of her students. *"Our children need the enrichment that we can give them in the 21st Century program. We accelerate our kids to get them past the basics and we develop all of our children, not just as readers, writers, mathematicians and scientists, but as whole children. Three years ago, we were one of the lowest achieving schools in Baltimore. Today, we're in the middle of the pack and still improving."* Incorporating programs such as art and mural design, ecology and hands-on science, soccer and tennis, archaeology and chess, School 34 has found a new way to excite the minds of its students and its community members. Students in grades 3-5 assist real archeologists as they excavate the land surrounding the 18th Century manor home of Charles Carroll, the Barrister, who was one of the wealthiest men in colonial Maryland. The community has enthusiastically embraced the program and Principal Rinaldi receives new volunteer offers everyday. Ms. Rinaldi believes that the community is so supportive because they have recognized the positive effects of the program. *"All it takes is someone who is willing to bring the community into the school-house. That open door creates exciting schools where children bloom because they are learning how to apply their academic learning to the real world."*

academic achievement

Communities and Kids Experiencing Success, Corpus Christi, TX

The C.A.K.E.S. program has four middle school sites which have reported substantial progress after two years of operation. Factors contributing to their success include a corps of dedicated, hard-working teachers who implemented high quality remedial and enrichment activities. This program also was able to attract and sustain a great deal of parent participation in afterschool activities. In a letter to her school, Victoria Ramos, of Corpus Christi, TX, wrote: *"I would like to thank Driscoll Middle School and the C.A.K.E.S. (Communities and Kids Experiencing Success) program for helping me succeed in my future towards my high school diploma. I gained confidence in my studies and in myself thanks to the teachers involved with the program."* Victoria's mother, who has worked with the C.A.K.E.S. afterschool program, added this: *"I am so proud of my child. She was involved with the C.A.K.E.S. program through her 8th grade school year and successfully completed the program to go on to Miller High School. The program helped my daughter in several ways and I would like to thank them for that."*

student's Parent

Do they receive from our budget?

Carbon School District, Price, UT

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

Judge
Juvenile
crime
b/c of

Moulton Elementary Extended Learning Center, Des Moines, IA

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

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

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

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

Marion and Winston County's Families and Individuals with Developmental Disabilities

In an effort to collaborate with other agencies to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities, Marion and Winston County's Families and Individuals with Developmental Disabilities provided an instructor to the program to teach computer literacy skills to family members

affected by developmental disabilities. One student that has benefited greatly from this program is 14 year old Terri. Before entering the program she was withdrawn, failing in school, and had difficulty completing handwritten assignments. Since joining the program, however, Terri has been able to complete homework assignments by accessing the computer based learning center, make new friends, and gain self-confidence despite her handicap.

FACES, Sumter and Lee Counties, SC

The FACES Program is making a positive change in the lives of children in Sumter and Lee Counties, South Carolina. As site coordinator, Thelma McBride walks down the hall each day at Alice Drive Middle School and hears compliments from teachers on how students from the program are improving in their grades and homework assignments. Students are learning about priorities and the rewards that come from making good decisions. At Bates Middle School, a student named Andrew left a hand-written note for the site coordinator, Ms Shaw. It said: *"I would like to thank you for your help. I have fun in the program and now I understand things much better. Thank you very much."* At Chestnut Oaks Middle School in Sumter County, Teen Companion Counselor Avone Davis noted the difference that the program has made on one student. Cedrickus was failing the sixth grade and struggled the last two terms with assignments. Now, he looks forward to doing his homework and school projects. Cedrickus said, *"I am really happy to be a part of the FACES program because it helped me a lot."* Cedrickus is feeling confident about school and he has improved two letter grades since he started the program.

Class Size Reduction

Hendrey Elementary, Washington, DC

Hendley Elementary used its Class Size Reduction money to hire an additional teacher for the first grade, allowing it to reduce class sizes from 24 to 18 in all four of its first-grade classrooms. The school met all six of its performance objectives for the 1999-2000 school year, including a decrease in the number of students in first grade scoring below the basic level.

Georgetown East Elementary, Anne Arundel, MD

Georgetown East Elementary, a high-poverty school that also used federal Title I funds to reduce class sizes, improved their first and second grade reading performance to the point that the school is now among the top three elementary schools in the county. ~~~~~

"I had a good idea of each child's basic ability by the first week of school, because I had more time to spend with each child individually. I knew very early on who to watch for potential learning and behavior problems....Each child also had more time to share his thoughts and ideas in both oral and written form... There also were few behavior problems...Since everything that we did this year took so much less time than usual, we were able to do so much more..."

--Teacher in West Middlesex, Pennsylvania Name?

"We have had practically no discipline problems. The children are more like a team and they expect the best from each other. This saves a great amount of our instructional time. ...I had only one child (from my class of 19) fail reading for the first six-week grading period. This alone is proof that the children are receiving more individualized instruction and they are greatly benefiting from class size reduction."

--Teacher in Mississippi Name?

Charter Schools

NEED A QUOTE FROM JOE ON POTUS LEADERSHIP

-Joe Nathan speaking at the opening session of the Charter Schools National Conference held in Denver, Colorado, March 14-17, 1999

"Okay. It's really matured me, personally. This charter, it teaches you, prepares you for every day life. It doesn't teach you about things you'll probably never use. It'll teach you about speaking in public. I wouldn't be here if I wasn't in a charter school, I'd be scared somewhere back there. So basically, it really prepares you for life and it sends you on your way prepared."

-Student speaking on the impact of charter schools at the Charter Schools National Conference held in Denver, Colorado, March 14-17, 1999

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards *What have we done?*

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— FORMER GOV

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President Clinton's Legacy: Expanding Education Opportunities

Education gaps between Americans and the rest of the world had emerged in the 1980s and in the early 1990s, showed no signs of narrowing. In 1992, the number of high school drop-outs was rising, test scores were falling, and few states had standards in core subjects. Middle class families were struggling to put their children through college, confronted with skyrocketing tuition costs and receiving little help from the federal government. And workers who needed to upgrade their job skills to meet the challenges of a changing workplace were left with nowhere to turn, trapped in dead end jobs. Polls reported that 63 percent of Americans were "very concerned" about the quality of public schools.

Expanding Education Opportunities for All Americans

President Clinton has made improving education a cornerstone of his Administration's priorities, and has focused on ensuring that Americans have the educational opportunities necessary to succeed in today's global Information Age economy. Through his leadership, President Clinton has helped raise expectations for all students, supported states in developing and putting in place rigorous standards and systems of assessment and accountability aligned with those standards, and invested in proven strategies to improve the educational performance of all students.

- Raised standards and held schools accountable for results, by enacting Goals 2000 which has helped States establish standards of excellence for all children, and plan and implement steps to raise educational achievement. The President enacted legislation requiring States and school districts to turn around low-performing schools and targeting Title I funds to high-poverty schools. In 1999 the President enacted a new Education Accountability Fund that will help school districts improve low-performing schools. President Clinton has also worked to expand public school choice and support the growth of public charter schools, which have increased from one in the nation in 1993 to more than 1,700 today.
- Improved education for all children by enacting the Class Size Reduction Initiative, which will help communities hire 100,000 qualified teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. President Clinton has increased our investment in the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program to provide enriching after-school and summer school opportunities for 850,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities. And the President created GEAR UP, a nationwide mentoring initiative, to help 700,000 low-income middle school children finish school and prepare for college.
- Expanded access to technology in our schools by creating the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help connect every school to the Internet, increase the number of multimedia computers in the classroom and provide technology training for teachers. President Clinton increased overall investments in educational technology from \$23 million in 1993 to \$769 million in FY 2000, and with the Vice President's leadership, enacted the E-rate, which has secured low-cost connections to the Internet for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals.
- Opened the doors of higher education to all Americans by creating HOPE Scholarships and Lifetime Learning tax credits, which in 1999 were claimed by an estimated 10 million American families struggling to pay for college. President Clinton expanded the Work Study program and increased the Pell Grant maximum award to the highest level ever. The President also fought to establish AmeriCorps, which has given young people the opportunity to serve in their communities while earning money for college.

The Results: Improving Student Achievement

President Clinton enacted the largest investment in education in 30 years, and the largest investment in higher education since the GI Bill. His commitment has led to remarkable progress in key areas such as standards and accountability, student performance, closing the achievement gap, technology, and increased access to higher education.

- In 1992, only 14 states had standards in core subjects; today, 49 states have them and 48 have assessments to measure student progress.
- Since 1992, reading and math scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress have increased for 4th, 8th, and 12th graders, including those students in the highest poverty schools.
- Federal funds are targeted to the areas of greatest need -- the percent of high-poverty schools receiving Title I funds went from 79 percent in 1994 to 96 percent in 1998.
- More schools are connected to the Internet, with the percentage of classrooms with Internet access increasing from 3 percent in 1993 to 65 percent in 1999. It is estimated that by the end of this year, 100 percent of schools will be connected to the Internet.
- Math SAT scores are at a thirty-year high. The average SAT math score has gone from 501 in 1992 to 514 in 2000, and the average verbal score has gone from 500 to 505.
- More high school graduates than ever are going directly to college, with notable gains for low-income high school graduates -- from 44 percent in 1992 to 51 percent in 1997, and African American high school graduates -- 50 percent going directly to college in 1992 compared to 59 percent in 1997.
- Since 1993, student aid has doubled to nearly \$60 billion, and more are benefiting from federal student grants and loans -- 43 percent in 1992 compared to 59 percent in 1999. The maximum Pell Grant has increased from \$2,300 in 1992 to \$3,300 in 2000.

Real Stories Go Here

- 21st Century After School
- class size -
Great City Schools
- Charter Schools
- NBPTS - Teacher Quality
- Goals 2000
- America Reads

DOMESTIC POLICY

**THE CLINTON-GORE DOMESTIC RECORD:
WHAT A DIFFERENCE SEVEN YEARS MAKES**

August 11, 2000

Achieving the Longest Consecutive Decline in Crime on Record

- **1981-1992.** 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.
- **Today.** 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. And, as a result of the Clinton-Gore Administration's historic 1994 Crime Bill, over 100,000 additional community police officers have been funded for our nation's communities.

Turning Back the Tide on Three Decades of Escalating Violent Crime

- **1992.** The violent crime rate in America had more than quadrupled during the previous three decades, with the violent crime rate in 1992 at nearly an all-time high in over 30 years.
- **Today.** The violent crime rate has dropped every year since President Clinton took office – a remarkable 25 percent decline since 1992.

The Lowest Murder Rate in Over 30 Years

- **1981-1992.** The nation's homicide rate was nearly the same in 1981 when President Reagan took office as it was in 1992 when President Bush left office – and at a historically high level.
- **Today.** The murder rate has dropped by more than one-third since President Clinton took office in 1993. The murder rate is now at its lowest point in 31 years.

Gun Violence Cut By Over One-Third

- **1992.** When President Bush left office, the total number of gun crimes in America had reached its highest point in 20 years.
- **Today.** Since 1992, the total number of gun crimes has declined by 35 percent. In 1993 President Clinton signed the Brady Law, which has helped deny more than half a million felons, fugitives and stalkers from buying guns as a result of Brady background checks.

Welfare Rolls Cut More Than Half: Lowest Since 1968 and the Longest Decline in History

- **1981-1992.** The number of welfare recipients increased by almost 2.5 million (a 22 percent increase) to 13.6 million people.
- **Today.** Between January 1993 and September 1999, the number of welfare recipients dropped by 7.5 million (a 53 percent decline) to 6.6 million – the lowest level since 1968.

From Welfare To Work

- **1992.** Seven percent of welfare recipients were working.
- **Today.** By 1998, 27 percent of welfare recipients were working, nearly quadruple the level in 1992, and every state met the work requirements implemented in the welfare reform law the President signed in 1996.

- **1992.** Twenty percent of people on welfare in 1991 were working in 1992.
- **Today.** The percent of people on welfare in 1998 who were working in 1999 increased to 36 percent – an 82 percent increase from 1992.

[Background: Census Bureau data reflects the percent of people receiving welfare at any point in Year 1 who were working in March of Year 2, whether receiving welfare or not.]

Child Support Collections More Than Doubled

- **1992.** Child support collections totaled \$8 billion, and only 500,000 fathers that year legally established paternity.
- **Today.** Child support collections doubled to nearly \$16 billion by 1999, and the number of fathers taking responsibility for their children by establishing paternity has tripled to a record 1.5 million.

Lowest Teen Birth Rate On Record

- **1992.** The teen birth rate for 15-19 year-olds was 60.7 per 1,000 teens.
- **Today.** The teen birth rate has declined nearly 20 percent since 1992 to the lowest level since record keeping began 60 years ago.

Improved Access to Affordable Quality Child Care and After-School Programming

- **1992.** Child care for working families was severely underfunded and there was no federal funding to help support after-school opportunities.
- **Today.** Federal funding for child care has more than doubled, helping parents pay for the care of about 1.5 million children in 1998, and the 1996 welfare reform law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years to provide child care assistance to families moving from welfare to work. The Administration has also helped provide after-school opportunities to approximately 850,000 children so that more parents can go to work knowing that their children are in safe learning environment during the after-school hours.

Educational Achievement: Scores Are Up, Gaps Are Narrowing

- **1992.** The average reading score on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) for nine-year-olds was 180; and the gap between nine-year-olds in high-poverty and all nine-year-olds was 29 points. 388,000 students were taking Advanced Placement exams and about 38 percent of high school seniors were taking a core curriculum of four years of English and 3 years each of Math, Science and Social Studies
- **Today.** Since 1992, reading and math scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) have increased for fourth, eighth, and twelfth graders, including those students in the highest poverty schools. Reading and math scores for nine year-olds in our highest poverty schools have improved by nearly one grade level since 1992. In 1996, average NAEP reading scores for nine year-olds increased eight points, and the gap between nine year-olds in high-poverty schools and all nine year-olds decreased to 22 points. The number of students taking AP exams has increased by two-thirds, to more than 581,000 in 1997, and the fraction of graduating seniors taking a core curriculum has grown to 55 percent.

Educational Accountability: Nearly All States Have Implemented Standards

- **1992.** At the start of the Administration, only 19 States had academic standards, or clear definitions of what students should know and be able to achieve.
- **Today.** As a result of the President's initiatives Goals 2000 and Improving America's Schools Act (IASA), 49 states have adopted rigorous standards for core curriculum subjects as well as standards-based assessments, and these initiatives have provided assistance to states to develop challenging standards for all students.

Public School Choice: Substantially More Charter Schools

- **1993.** There was only one charter school in the entire nation, and only one state with a charter school law.
- **Today.** There are over 1,700 charter schools, serving 250,000 children. Charter school laws are now in place in 36 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

Educational Technology: Almost All Schools Are Connected To The Internet

- **1993.** In 1993, only 3 percent of classrooms had access to the Internet, and in 1994 only 35 percent of school were connected to the Internet.
- **Today.** Through the aggressive E-rate program, more than 65 percent of classrooms have Internet access, and by the end of this year, 100 percent of schools will likely be connected to the Internet. Ninety percent of high-poverty schools are connected to the Internet, compared to 19 percent in 1994.

Higher Education Access is Up: Largest Investment

- **1992.** In 1992, 62 percent of high school graduates enrolled in college. Only 14 percent of black 25-29 year-olds had a bachelor's degree or higher, as did only 28 percent of women.
- **Today.** Since 1993, high school graduate enrollment has increased to 67 percent – an all time high. The fraction of blacks and women with a bachelor's degree or higher have each increased by more than 4 percent, and student aid has doubled to nearly \$60 billion – the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill. The Administration has significantly expanded college opportunity by providing over \$7 billion per year in tax credits to 13 million students and families for postsecondary education and training, increasing the maximum Pell grant award from \$2,300 to \$3,300 (which updated the average increase in tuition and fees during the same period), decreasing student loan costs by billions of dollars through interest rate formula and origination fee reductions, and helping nearly 30 percent more students pay for college through work-study opportunities.

Improving Public Health

- **1993.** Immunization rates were too low, infant mortality rates were too high, and funding for biomedical research and mental health services were inadequate.
- **Today.** Immunization rates are at an all-time high – 90 percent for toddlers – and infant mortality has declined by 14 percent since 1993. NIH funding has increased by \$7.3 billion (an increase of 58 percent since 1993) and funding for mental health prevention and treatment has increased by 65 percent.

Improving And Expanding Health Insurance Coverage

- **1993.** Millions of children could not access affordable and meaningful health insurance, people with disabilities who wanted to work could not for fear of losing their health

insurance, and young people leaving foster care could not retain the critical health insurance they needed to make a healthy start as adults. Unlike many other American workers, self-employed Americans received absolutely no tax assistance in purchasing health care insurance.

- **Today.** Up to five million children are expected to have health insurance as a result of the enactment of the historic Children's Health Insurance Program in 1997 – the largest expansion of health insurance for children since the creation of the Medicaid program. The President has also enacted historic expansion coverage expansions for people with disabilities who wish to return to work and for foster care children aging out of Medicaid eligibility, including legislation to assure that self-employed Americans receive the same tax benefits as workers who have job-based health coverage.

Reforming The Health Insurance Market

- **1993.** There were no federal protections ensuring that Americans who left their jobs wouldn't lose access to health insurance. Individuals with mental health needs were often faced with discriminatory insurance benefits; new mothers and women recovering from mastectomies were discharged from the hospital before it was medically prudent; and the scientific progress made in identifying the genetic causes of disease was in danger of being used to discriminate against Americans purchasing health insurance or applying for jobs.
- **Today.** The President's enactment of the bipartisan Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ensures that Americans now have insurance portability protections when they switch or lose jobs. The President has also enacted legislation that assures that: annual and lifetime coverage limits can be no different for mental health coverage than other benefits; new mothers can stay in the hospital; drive-through mastectomies are eliminated; and genetic discrimination against many Americans purchasing health insurance is prohibited. In addition, through executive action, the Clinton Administration applied patient protections to 85 million Americans in Federal health plans, and prohibited genetic discrimination in Federal hiring and employment actions.

Modernizing and Strengthening Medicare

- **1993.** At the beginning of the Clinton Administration, the Medicare Trust Fund was projected to become insolvent in 1999, and the program's benefit package excluded important preventive services, including annual mammograms, colon, cervical, and prostate cancer screenings, diabetes management services, and coverage for the routine care costs associated with clinical trials. And the Medicare program's management was vulnerable to fraud and abuse.
- **Today.** The life of the Medicare Trust Fund has been extended by 26 years and offers premiums that are nearly 20 percent lower today than projected in 1993. And, the President's concerted effort to fight fraud, waste, and abuse in the Medicare program has resulted in savings of more than 50 billion to the American taxpayers. The program also now covers annual mammograms, colon, cervical, and prostate cancer screenings, diabetes self-management services, and the routine care costs associated with clinical trials.

Helping Families Balance Their Responsibilities at Home and At Work

- **1992.** Workers could not take leave for family or medical reasons without fear of losing their job, and the previous Administration had vetoed twice a proposal to allow employees to take unpaid family or medical leave.
- **Today.** In 1993, President Clinton signed the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) the first bill he signed into law – mandating that public and private employers with at least 50 workers provide their employees with 12 weeks of unpaid leave without risking their jobs, which provides protected leave to 90.7 million American workers, about 71 percent of the American workforce.

Ensuring a Head Start for More of America's Children

- **1992.** Head Start – the national program that provides comprehensive development services for America's low-income, pre-school children ages three to five – was severely underfunded and only able to serve just over 700,000 children.
- **Today.** President Clinton increased funding for the Head Start program by 90 percent and this year the program will serve approximately 880,000 children – well on the way to meeting the President's goal of serving one million children by the year 2002.

Helping Children Most in Need by Reforming Foster Care and Adoption

- **1992.** Children in the foster care system often languished for months without being reunited with their parents or placed in a permanent loving home with adopted parents.
- **Today.** Between 1996 and 1998, adoptions rose 29 percent nationwide from 28,000 to 36,000, which puts us on track to meeting the President's goal of 56,000 adoptions in 2002. In 1997, the President signed the Adoption and Safe Families Act, which expedited permanent placement decisions for children, ensured health insurance coverage for all special-needs children in subsidized adoptions, and created an incentive program for states to increase adoptions, and has also fought hard to remove racial and ethnic barriers to adoption.

New Tools in the Fight Against Domestic Violence

- **1992.** There was no coordinated Federal response to violence against women, in the home, workplace, or on campus.
- **Today.** In 1994 President Clinton signed the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the number of women experiencing violence at the hands of an intimate partner declined 21 percent from 1993 to 1998. In addition, in 1996, 1997, and 1998, intimate partners committed fewer murders than in any year since 1976.

Protecting Reproductive Rights and Promoting Reproductive Health

- **1992.** Science was held hostage to politics and women's health suffered as a result. The "gag rule" prevented women from receiving information about all their medical options at family planning clinics. Women and medical professionals were subject to violence and harassment at reproductive health clinics. A woman's basic right to choose was in jeopardy.
- **Today.** The fundamental right to choose has been protected and women have expanded access to family planning services. The gag rule was reversed and women are able to receive medical advice and referrals on all their medical options. Science is no longer held hostage to politics: the ban on importation of RU-486 was reversed, and the ban on federal funding for fetal tissue research was lifted, opening the way for potentially lifesaving biomedical research. Thanks to the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE), championed by

the President, women and medical professionals have federal protection from violence and harassment at reproductive health clinics. Over one million federal employees have contraceptive coverage.

**Signature Programs and Accomplishments
Domestic Policy Council
October 26, 2000**

CRIME:

Historic Reductions in Crime:

- **The overall crime rate is at its lowest point in 26 years.** In 1999, the serious crime rate fell for the eighth consecutive year nationwide, and has dropped over 24% since 1992.
- **The violent crime rate is at its lowest level in over two decades** and is down 30% since 1992.
- **Murder rate is at a 33-year low.** In 1999, the homicide rate dropped to its lowest point since 1966. The murder rate has dropped over 38% since 1992.
- **Gun violence is down by a third.** Since 1993, gun crime has declined by more than 35% and the number of juvenile gun homicide offenders has dropped by 57%.

More Tools To Keep Communities Safe:

- **100,000 community police officers for our streets.** In May 1999, ahead of schedule and under budget, the Clinton-Gore Administration met its commitment to fund an additional 100,000 community police officers for our communities. More than 11,300 law enforcement agencies nationwide have received Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grants to date.
- **Tripling of resources for state and local law enforcement.** 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.
- **Keeping guns out of the hands of criminals.** Since the President signed the Brady Bill into law in 1993, more than 536,000 felons, fugitives and domestic abusers have been prevented from purchasing guns through Brady background checks.
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- **Working to reform the gun industry.** In March 2000, President Clinton announced an historic agreement with the nation's largest handgun manufacturer, Smith & Wesson, to make significant reforms in the way they design, distribute and market firearms.
- **Securing largest ever increase to enforce our nation's gun laws** (not done yet). This year, the Administration secured funding for the largest National Gun Enforcement Initiative in history to crack down on gun criminals by hiring 500 ATF firearms agents and inspectors, funding additional federal, state and local gun prosecutors, expanding crime gun tracing and ballistics testing, and investing in smart gun technology.
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- **Increasing drug testing and treatment for offenders.** The Administration has fought to break the cycle of drugs and crime with resources in the 1994 Crime Bill that has helped to expand drug courts from a dozen in 1994 to over 400 in October 1999 and to increase the number of federal inmates receiving residential substance abuse treatment from 1,135 in 1992 to 10,816 in 1999. The President also signed legislation to require states to submit comprehensive drug testing and intervention plans for prisoners and parolees and to allow states to use their prison construction funds to implement them.
- **Requiring community notification of released sex offenders.** To protect children from sex offenders, President Clinton signed Megan's Law and the Jacob Wetterling Act, requiring states to set up sex offender registration systems and require community notification when sex offenders are released from prison.

EDUCATION:

Raising Student Achievement

- **Goals 2000.** Goals 2000 helped States develop challenging content and performance standards, aligned assessments to measure student progress, and accountability systems to ensure results. Virtually all States have developed content standards, and assessment systems to make sure students reach those standards. In 1992, only 14 states had academic standards; today, 49 states have them and 48 have assessments to measure student progress. Since 1992,

reading and math scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) have increased for fourth, eighth, and twelfth graders, including those students in the highest poverty schools. Math SAT scores are at a thirty-year high, and more high school graduates than ever before are going directly to college – from 61.9% in 1992 to 65.6% in 1998. And under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the federal investment in education and training has nearly doubled.

- **1994 Improving America's Schools Act.** As a result of the 1994 reauthorization of Title I, schools and districts face serious consequences if they fail to show continuous and substantial gains in student performance. For the first time in its 30-year history, Title I requires States to hold schools and districts accountable for ensuring that all students learn to the same high academic standards. Also as a result of the Administration's leadership, Title I now requires States and school districts to turn around low-performing schools by improving curricula, providing more teacher training, or, if necessary, closing down schools and reopening them with new staff. Title I Funds now reach 95 percent of the highest-poverty schools, up from 79 percent in 1993-1994
- **Education Accountability Fund.** In 1999, the Administration secured funding for a new \$134 million accountability fund that will help school districts improve low-performing schools.
- **Class Size Reduction.** President Clinton's leadership had led to a \$2.5 billion down payment aimed at fulfilling the Administration's proposal to help local communities hire 100,000 qualified teachers over seven years in order to reduce class size in grades one to three to a national average of 18 students. Already, school districts receiving these funds have hired over 29,000 qualified teachers and reduced average class size from about 23 students to 18 students in the schools and grades where teachers have been hired (primarily grades one to three), benefiting some 1.7 million students.
- **21st Century Community Learning Centers.** Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, federal funding for 21st Century Community Learning Centers has increased from a \$1 million demonstration program in 1997 to a \$453 million initiative in 2000, with 3,600 schools currently providing extended learning opportunities for 650,000 students.
- **America Reads.** With over 1,400 colleges, universities, and their students participating, America Reads focuses on five strategies for improving reading in the early grades: engaging parents in building children's pre-literacy skills in early childhood, training teachers through research-based professional development, engaging college students as reading tutors, supporting research and evaluation, and fostering community partnerships. To further support the five strategies of America Reads, the Administration in 1998 won passage of the Reading Excellence Act, the most significant child literacy law in 30 years. The first \$232 million in grants are at work in 17 States, and \$240 million more will go to additional States this year. Over the past seven years, the Administration has also won increased funding for the family literacy initiative. Even Start, which now supports 800 projects serving 48,000 families.

- **IDEA reauthorization.** In 1997, the reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act focused attention not merely on ensuring access to public schools for the Nation's six million students with disabilities, but also on ensuring that these students get a high-quality education aligned to high standards.
- **Hispanic Education Action Plan.** In 1998, President Clinton and Vice President Gore announced the Administration's Hispanic Education Action Plan. Each year since the HEAP was established the Administration has secured funding increases in programs crucial to improving Hispanic student achievement.

Strengthening Teacher Quality

- **Loan Forgiveness for Teachers.** In 2000, the Administration proposed a new rule providing loan forgiveness for teachers in lower-income areas that have trouble retaining teachers. The new rule – which implements a provision of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 – forgives up to \$5,000 in loans after five consecutive years of teaching in needy schools, at least one of which must have been 1998-99 or later. Through 2003, over 25,000 teachers will receive \$122 million in loan forgiveness.
- **Troops to Teachers.** Troops to Teachers was created in 1994 to help improve public school education by injecting the talent, skills, and experience of military service members and other federal civilian personnel into high-poverty schools.
- The Administration's support of the **National Board for Professional Teaching Standards** has resulted in the number of National Board Teachers climbing from 282 in 1995 to 4,804 in 1999.

Expanding Public School Choice

- **Charter Schools.** At the start of the Administration, there was only one charter school and one State with a charter school law in the Nation. Today, there are 1,700 charter schools, and 36 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have charter school laws. Initiated by this Administration in 1994, the Federal Public Charter Schools Program helps charter school developers address the most frequently cited obstacle to opening a charter school: the lack of start-up funding. Since 1994, the program has generated nearly \$400 million of support for 32 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, with \$145 million to be awarded this year alone.
- **Increasing Public School Choice.** As part of the FY 2000 budget agreement, the President expanded public school choice for students in failing schools. In order to access the Administration's Accountability Fund, districts must allow children in failing schools to transfer to a better-performing public school.

Using Technology to Enhance Teaching and Learning

- The Administration's **E-Rate** program has helped boost the percentage of classrooms with Internet access from 3 percent in 1993 to 65 percent in 1999. It is anticipated that by the end of this year, 100 percent of schools will be connected to the Internet. Libraries also benefit from the \$2.25 billion discounts each year on phone service, network connections, and Internet access.
- Through the new \$75 million **Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology** program, 400,000 new teachers will be technologically literate and able to integrate technology into the curriculum. The Administration's \$150 million budget request for FY 2001 will further help these partnerships prepare a large portion of the 2.2 million new teachers needed over the next decade.
- States have received over \$1 billion through the **Technology Literacy Challenge Fund** to help schools and districts work together with private sector partners and other community organizations to put modern computers, high-quality educational software, and affordable connections to the Internet in every classroom.

Creating Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools

- **Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative.** This collaboration among the U.S. Departments of Education, Justice, and Health and Human Services supports urban, rural, suburban and tribal school district efforts to link prevention activities and community-based services, as well as to provide community-wide approaches to violence prevention and healthy child development. The Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative provides three-year grants to help communities design and implement comprehensive educational, mental health, social service, law enforcement and juvenile justice services for youth. This year, \$41 million in new grants was awarded to 23 school districts, and 54 districts received continuation grants.
- **Safe and Drug Free Schools.** Since 1993, through the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, this Administration has focused more than \$3 billion on increasing school safety and reducing illicit drug use. Annually, these funds have enabled up to 97 percent of the Nation's school districts to provide prevention programming to roughly 40 million students.
- **Gun Free Schools Act.** The Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA) requires that each state receiving federal funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) have a state law that requires all local educational agencies (LEAs) in the state to expel from school for at least one year any student found bringing a firearm to school.

Getting Students Ready for College

- **GEAR UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Education).** GEAR UP is a national initiative introduced by President Clinton in 1998 to encourage more young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard and take the right courses to go to college. Informs students and parents about college options and financial aid, promotes rigorous academic coursework and starting with 6th or 7th grade students and continuing through high school graduation with comprehensive services including mentoring, tutoring, counseling, and other activities such as after-school programs, summer academic and enrichment programs, and college visits.

Opening the Door to Higher Education for All Americans

- **The Largest Investment in Higher Education Since the GI Bill.**
- **Hope Scholarship.** In 1997 President Clinton introduced the "HOPE Scholarship" tax credit which helps make the first two years of college or vocational school universally available. Students can receive a 100% tax credit for the first \$1,000 of tuition and required fees and a 50% credit on the second \$1,000.
- **Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.** Introduced in 1997, this tax credit is targeted to adults who want to go back to school, change careers, or take a course or two to upgrade their skills and to college juniors, seniors, graduate and professional degree students. A family will receive a 20% tax credit for the first \$5,000 of tuition and required fees paid each year through 2002, and for the first \$10,000 thereafter. The Lifetime Learning tax credit is available for tuition and required fees less grants, scholarships, and other tax-free educational assistance.
- **Pell Grants.** When President Clinton took office in 1993, the Pell Grant maximum award was \$2,300, the same as it was in 1989. These grants now amount to a \$7.6 billion investment that benefits over 3.8 million students. The President's FY2001 budget increases the maximum to \$3,500, more than 50 percent larger than the maximum grant in 1993, to make a college education more affordable for the nearly 4 million Pell Grant recipients.
- **More Affordable Student Loans.** The President's Direct Lending Program and improvements to the student loan program have saved students an estimated \$8.7 billion on their loans over the last five years while taxpayers have saved over \$5 billion through student loan reform. Students who borrowed student loans since 1993 will save \$100 annually for each \$10,000 in outstanding loans -- and a total of \$5 billion -- due to the lower interest rate formula. Also, in 1993, the Administration reduced loan origination fees, saving students nearly \$3.7 billion to date. In 1999, in recognition of widespread discounts available on guaranteed student loans, the Administration reduced direct loan fees even further. Since 1993, borrowers have more flexibility in managing their student loan debt. The income-contingent repayment plan allows direct loan borrowers to repay their loans based upon their income; after 25 years, any remaining loan balance is discharged.

- **Creating the Direct Loan Program.** Under the Direct Loan program, students receive loans directly from the Education Department rather than through government-guaranteed lenders. Because the Direct Loan program is substantially less expensive for taxpayers than the guaranteed loan program, taxpayers have saved over \$4 billion over the past five years. The program has pioneered the use of new technology, streamlined loan processing and disbursement, and improved customer service in both programs through competition.
- **Reducing Loan Defaults.** In September, 2000, President Clinton announced the historic drop in the student loan cohort default rate from 22.4% in 1993 to a record low of 6.9% (from 8.8 % last year). As a result, taxpayers have saved over \$1 billion per year for seven consecutive years for a total savings of \$7 billion dollars since President Clinton took office. At the same time, collections on defaulted loans have more than doubled, from \$1 billion in FY1993 to \$2.2 billion in FY1998.

Encouraging and Expanding Community Service

- **Corporation for National Service.** President Clinton led the fight for national and community service in our country and established AmeriCorps to help young people serve their country through community service. In September of 1993, the President signed the National Service Trust Act of 1993, which created the Corporation for National Service and established AmeriCorps. Since the first class of AmeriCorps members in 1994, nearly 200,000 citizens have served their communities building public housing, improving education, offering disaster relief work, and providing critical social and environmental support in exchange for education awards that they can use to pay back students loans or pay for current educational experiences. Through national service, thousands of senior citizens have served their communities and hundreds of thousands of college students have tutored children in reading through the America Reads program.

HEALTH CARE:

Infant Mortality and Immunization Rates

During the Clinton-Gore Administration, infant mortality dropped and immunization rates are at an all-time high.

Cancer & AIDS Deaths and Diagnosis

For the first time ever, the total number of cancer deaths in the United States has stopped rising, and the number of Americans diagnosed with AIDS has declined as well. Deaths from the disease have also declined by more than 40 percent. Under this Administration, funding for the Ryan White Care Act has increased by more than 300 percent, and funding for basic AIDS research and HIV prevention has increased by more than 80 percent.

Health Care Coverage

Reversing a 12-year trend, new data indicates that the number of people – including over 1 million children – with health insurance has increased.

Because of the Kennedy-Kassenbaum legislation, individuals don't lose their health insurance if they lose their jobs or get sick.

Because of the Children's Health Insurance Program, 2.5 million children have high quality health insurance.

Because of the Work Incentives Improvement Act, people with disabilities will be able to go back to work without losing their health insurance.

Bipartisan legislation ensuring that children aging out of foster care can continue to access Medicaid coverage provides thousands of children with a safer transition to adulthood.

Today, thanks to the Clinton-Gore Administration, 85 million people in Federal health plans have critical protections included in the Patients' Bill of Rights.

Medicare Solvency

The fiscal discipline of the Clinton-Gore Administration extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund to 2025, placing the nation in an unprecedented position to modernize the Medicare program to include a long-overdue prescription drug benefit option for all beneficiaries.

WELFARE REFORM & WORKING FAMILIES:

Welfare Reform -- rewarding work and responsibility

Enacted landmark 1996 welfare reform law to require and promote work, set time limits, and increase child support enforcement. Includes waivers, Welfare-to-Work Partnership, Welfare-to-Work grants, subsidized employment, and employer tax credits. Welfare rolls have been cut in half, and welfare beneficiaries are five times more likely to be working today than in 1992.

Making Work Pay -- supporting working families

Includes minimum wage, EITC, housing vouchers, Access to Jobs transportation, Individual Development Accounts, ensuring working families get the nutrition and health assistance for which they're eligible (food stamps and Medicaid/SCHIP), child care, and expanded health coverage. The poverty rate is the lowest in 20 years.

Expecting and Supporting Parental Responsibility

Includes tough child support enforcement measures to make sure parents who can afford to pay do, employment assistance to help low-income fathers honor their responsibilities, increases in paternity establishment, reductions in teen pregnancy and teen birth rates, Second Chance Homes, leveling off of out-of-wedlock birth rates after decades of increases. Child support collections have doubled since 1992, the teen pregnancy rate has declined for 8 years in a row and is at the lowest level on record (60 years of data collection), and the abortion rate is the lowest since 1976.

Reducing Youth Smoking and Holding Tobacco Companies Accountable

Includes FDA rule, efforts on bipartisan legislation, support for state and community efforts to reduce youth smoking, federal tobacco litigation.

Promoting Fairness for Legal Immigrants (could also get combined with a more general One America section).

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES:

Family and Medical Leave Act – bill signed 2/5/93, since bill signing over 20,000 workers have benefited from FMLA (should have better number in November)

Passed the Violence Against Women Act (8/24/94) and reauthorized it (10/11/00) – hundreds of thousands of battered and abused women benefit from these services

Improved Access, Affordability and Quality of Child Care

- More than doubled funding for child care subsidies
- Nearly doubled funding for Head Start (will be more than doubled after this budget)
- Passed an Early Learning fund to improve quality of child care (still working on this piece)

Increasing the Number of Children Adopted from Foster Care and Increased Support For Children Transitioning from Foster Care to Adult Independence

- Passed the Adoption and Safe Families Act (11/19/97)
- Passed the Foster Care Independence Act 12/14/99

Improved Reproductive Rights

- 5 key actions on 1/22/93 [reversed gag rule, repealed Mexico City policy, lifted ban on importation of RU-486 (leading the way for FDA approval based on scientific evidence, not politics), lifted ban on federal funding of fetal tissue research, and lifted ban on abortions at overseas military hospitals]
Contraceptive coverage for federal employees
- Signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE)
- Historic increases in family planning

Provided Tools to Parents to Monitor The Media To Which Their Children Are Exposed

- Passed legislation to require all new televisions to include a V-Chip
- Worked with television industry to create television rating system (7/96)
- Called on FCC to enforce 3-hour rule to require all television broadcasters to provide 3 hours of educational programming for children (7/96)
- Challenged entertainment industry to provide one-stop information for parents on the various media rating systems – parentalresource.org website designed and announced (6/00)
- Commissioned FTC report on Media Violence (6/99 and released on 9/11/00)

Worked to End Parental Discrimination in the Federal Workplace

- First announced: SOTU 1999
- EO 5/2/2000

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT: (NEC is the lead on this, but DPC has some overlapping programs and accomplishments.)

EITC Expansion and Minimum Wage Hike

Community Development Financial Institutions

Empowerment Zone / Enterprise Community Initiative

Workforce Investment Act (also see welfare reform)

Community Reinvestment Act

**Signature Programs and Accomplishments
Domestic Policy Council
Draft List 10/25/00**

*Anna -
This is good.
A few things are
missing, like
Nat. Service and
Community Empowerment.
Thanks!
BR*

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Need some stats on actual progress; SAT scores up, reading: math scores up, dropouts down not just programs: college up, etc.

Also, a stat on doubling overall funding for ed + training.

cornerstone of accountability, include all students and are valid, reliable, and aligned to State standards.

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- **Education Accountability Fund.** In 1999, the Administration secured funding for a new \$134 million accountability fund that will help school districts improve low-performing schools.
- **Comprehensive School Reform.** By expanding Title I schoolwide programs in 1994 and by initiating the Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration program with bipartisan support in 1998, the Administration is enabling high-poverty schools to become high-performing schools. The Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration (CSRD) program is helping raise student achievement by assisting public schools across the country to implement effective, comprehensive school reforms that are based on reliable research and effective practices, and that include an emphasis on basic academics and parental involvement. In establishing the program, Congress and the President recognized the potential for the wider use of proven, research-based models for comprehensive school reform.
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- **21st Century Community Learning Centers.** Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, federal funding for 21st Century Community Learning Centers has increased from a \$1 million demonstration program in 1997 to a \$453 million initiative in 2000, with 3,600 schools currently providing extended learning opportunities for 650,000 students.
- **School Construction.** Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABS) are being used by communities for renovating or repairing schools, investing in equipment and technology, developing challenging curriculum, or training quality teachers. To date, schools in at least 22 states are using QZABS and saving up to 50 percent of the cost of school improvement projects.

- **America Reads.** With over 1,400 colleges, universities, and their students participating, America Reads focuses on five strategies for improving reading in the early grades: engaging parents in building children's pre-literacy skills in early childhood, training teachers through research-based professional development, engaging college students as reading tutors, supporting research and evaluation, and fostering community partnerships. To further support the five strategies of America Reads, the Administration in 1998 won passage of the Reading Excellence Act, the most significant child literacy law in 30 years. The first \$232 million in grants are at work in 17 States, and \$240 million more will go to additional States this year. Over the past seven years, the Administration has also won increased funding for the family literacy initiative, Even Start, which now supports 800 projects serving 48,000 families.
- **America Counts.** In 1997 President Clinton issued a Presidential Directive to the Department and the National Science Foundation to work together to devise an action strategy for using Federal resources in support of improving student performance. The result of this joint effort was the creation of America Counts--a multifaceted Federal initiative that focuses on six strategic areas.
- **Corporation for National Service.** Through the creation of AmeriCorps in 1994, the Administration has enabled millions of students to earn money while working and serving their communities.
- **IDEA reauthorization.** In 1997, the reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act focused attention not merely on ensuring access to public schools for the Nation's six million students with disabilities, but also on ensuring that these students get a high-quality education aligned to high standards.
- **Hispanic Education Action Plan.** In 1998, President Clinton and Vice President Gore announced the Administration's Hispanic Education Action Plan. Each year since the HEAP was established the Administration has secured funding increases in programs crucial to improving Hispanic student achievement.

Strengthening Teacher Quality

- **Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants.** In 1999, the Teacher Quality program awarded 28 teacher recruitment grants to help high-need school districts recruit and prepare 3,000 new teachers; 25 partnership grants to improve the preparation of over 17,000 new teachers; and 24 State grants to support systematic efforts to improve the quality of teaching.
- **Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology.** The Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers program awarded 225 consortium grants to support implementation and infusion of technology into the preparation and field experiences of 400,000 future teachers.
- **Loan Forgiveness for Teachers.** In 2000, the Administration proposed a new rule providing loan forgiveness for teachers in lower-income areas that have trouble retaining teachers. The new rule — which implements a provision of the Higher Education

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Amendments of 1998 —forgives up to \$5,000 in loans after five consecutive years of teaching in needy schools, at least one of which must have been 1998-99 or later. Through 2003, over 25,000 teachers will receive \$122 million in loan forgiveness.

- **Troops to Teachers.** Troops to Teachers was created in 1994 to help improve public school education by injecting the talent, skills, and experience of military service members and other federal civilian personnel into high-poverty schools.
- **More Bilingual Educators.** The Bilingual Education Teachers and Personnel Grants have improved the capacity of teacher education programs to prepare prospective teachers to serve Limited English Proficient (LEP) students effectively.
- The President's Summit in September 1999 convened college and university presidents from across the country to discuss their role in elevating the importance and improving the quality of teacher preparation on their campuses.
- The National Conference on Teacher Quality in January 2000 assembled more than 1,000 higher education leaders with K-12 and community leaders to develop action plans for improving teacher education.
- The **National Commission on Mathematics and Science Teaching for the 21st Century**, chaired by former Senator John Glenn, proposed concrete steps that Federal, State, and local policymakers can take to improve the recruitment, preparation, professional development, and retention of math and science teachers.
- Funding for **Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants** went from \$246 million in 1992 to \$335 million in 1999.
- The Administration initiated a **National Awards Program for Model Professional Development** to identify schools and districts that demonstrate increased student achievement as a result of their investments in professional development. The awardees will serve as models for others that want to improve professional development.
- The Administration's support of the **National Board for Professional Teaching Standards** has resulted in the number of National Board Teachers climbing from 282 in 1995 to 4,804 in 1999.

Expanding Public School Choice

- **Charter Schools.** At the start of the Administration, there was only one charter school and one State with a charter school law in the Nation. Today, there are 1,700 charters schools, and 36 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have charter school laws. Initiated by this Administration in 1994, the Federal Public Charter Schools Program helps charter school developers address the most frequently cited obstacle to opening a charter school: the lack of start-up funding. Since 1994, the program has generated nearly \$400 million of

support for 32 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, with \$145 million to be awarded this year alone.

- **Magnet Schools.** Through the Magnet Schools Assistance Program, the Administration supports the development and implementation of new or significantly revised magnet schools designed to help reduce, eliminate, or prevent minority group isolation and to promote diversity by creating programs that attract diverse students. Since 1992, the number of magnet schools in the Nation has increased from 2,400 to over 4,000, and approximately 150 school districts and more than 1,200 schools have participated in the Federal program.
- **Increasing Public School Choice.** As part of the FY 2000 budget agreement, the President expanded public school choice for students in failing schools. In order to access the Administration's Accountability Fund, districts must allow children in failing schools to transfer to a better-performing public school.

Increasing Parental Involvement.

- The Administration initiated the **Partnership for Family Involvement in Education** in 1994, which has grown from 35 organizations to over 6,000. The Partnership supports:
Reading in the early grades through the America Reads Challenge and the Compact for Reading initiative;
Provides outreach to families as children return to school;
Helps middle and high school students and their families think about college early;
Provides extended learning opportunities.

Using Technology to Enhance Teaching and Learning

- The Administration's **E-Rate** program has helped boost the percentage of classrooms with Internet access from 3 percent in 1993 to 65 percent in 1999. It is anticipated that by the end of this year, 100 percent of schools will be connected to the Internet. Libraries also benefit from the \$2.25 billion discounts each year on phone service, network connections, and Internet access.
- Through the new \$75 million **Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology** program, 400,000 new teachers will be technologically literate and able to integrate technology into the curriculum. The Administration's \$150 million budget request for FY 2001 will further help these partnerships prepare a large portion of the 2.2 million new teachers needed over the next decade.
- States have received over \$1 billion through the **Technology Literacy Challenge Fund** to help schools and districts work together with private sector partners and other community organizations to put modern computers, high-quality educational software, and affordable connections to the Internet in every classroom.
- Through the **Technology Innovation Challenge** program, multi-district and multi-State partnerships involving colleges and universities, businesses, and community-based

organizations, and schools, districts, and other partners have been developing innovative uses of computers, networking, Web-based instruction, and multimedia across the curriculum. Over five years, the \$450 million investment in this program has generated \$1.3 billion in matching commitments.

Creating Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools

- **Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative.** This collaboration among the U.S. Departments of Education, Justice, and Health and Human Services supports urban, rural, suburban and tribal school district efforts to link prevention activities and community-based services, as well as to provide community-wide approaches to violence prevention and healthy child development. The Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative provides three-year grants to help communities design and implement comprehensive educational, mental health, social service, law enforcement and juvenile justice services for youth. This year, \$41 million in new grants was awarded to 23 school districts, and 54 districts received continuation grants.
- **Safe and Drug Free Schools.** Since 1993, through the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, this Administration has focused more than \$3 billion on increasing school safety and reducing illicit drug use. Annually, these funds have enabled up to 97 percent of the Nation's school districts to provide prevention programming to roughly 40 million students.
- **Gun Free Schools Act.** The Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA) requires that each state receiving federal funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) have a state law that requires all local educational agencies (LEAs) in the state to expel from school for at least one year any student found bringing a firearm to school.

Getting Students Ready for College

- **GEAR UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Education).** GEAR UP is a national initiative introduced by President Clinton in 1998 to encourage more young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard and take the right courses to go to college. Informs students and parents about college options and financial aid, promotes rigorous academic coursework and starting with 6th or 7th grade students and continuing through high school graduation with comprehensive services including mentoring, tutoring, counseling, and other activities such as after-school programs, summer academic and enrichment programs, and college visits.

Opening the Door to Higher Education for All Americans

- **The Largest Investment in Higher Education Since the GI Bill.**

- **Hope Scholarship.** In 1997 President Clinton introduced the "HOPE Scholarship" tax credit which helps make the first two years of college or vocational school universally available. Students can receive a 100% tax credit for the first \$1,000 of tuition and required fees and a 50% credit on the second \$1,000.
- **Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.** Introduced in 1997, this tax credit is targeted to adults who want to go back to school, change careers, or take a course or two to upgrade their skills and to college juniors, seniors, graduate and professional degree students. A family will receive a 20% tax credit for the first \$5,000 of tuition and required fees paid each year through 2002, and for the first \$10,000 thereafter. The Lifetime Learning tax credit is available for tuition and required fees less grants, scholarships, and other tax-free educational assistance.
- **Pell Grants.** When President Clinton took office in 1993, the Pell Grant maximum award was \$2,300, the same as it was in 1989. These grants now amount to a \$7.6 billion investment that benefits over 3.8 million students. The President's FY2001 budget increases the maximum to \$3,500, more than 50 percent larger than the maximum grant in 1993, to make a college education more affordable for the nearly 4 million Pell Grant recipients.
- **More Affordable Student Loans.** The President's Direct Lending Program and improvements to the student loan program have saved students an estimated \$8.7 billion on their loans over the last five years while taxpayers have saved over \$5 billion through student loan reform. Students who borrowed student loans since 1993 will save \$100 annually for each \$10,000 in outstanding loans -- and a total of \$5 billion -- due to the lower interest rate formula. Also, in 1993, the Administration reduced loan origination fees, saving students nearly \$3.7 billion to date. In 1999, in recognition of widespread discounts available on guaranteed student loans, the Administration reduced direct loan fees even further. Since 1993, borrowers have more flexibility in managing their student loan debt. The income-contingent repayment plan allows direct loan borrowers to repay their loans based upon their income; after 25 years, any remaining loan balance is discharged.
- **Creating the Direct Loan Program.** Under the Direct Loan program, students receive loans directly from the Education Department rather than through government-guaranteed lenders. Because the Direct Loan program is substantially less expensive for taxpayers than the guaranteed loan program, taxpayers have saved over \$4 billion over the past five years. The program has pioneered the use of new technology, streamlined loan processing and disbursement, and improved customer service in both programs through competition.
- **Reducing Loan Defaults.** In September, 2000, President Clinton announced the historic drop in the student loan cohort default rate from 22.4% in 1993 to a record low of 6.9% (from 8.8 % last year). As a result, taxpayers have saved over \$1 billion per year for seven consecutive years for a total savings of \$7 billion dollars since President Clinton took office. At the same time, collections on defaulted loans have more than doubled, from \$1 billion in FY1993 to \$2.2 billion in FY1998.
- **D.C. College Access.** In response to the President's 2000 proposal, Congress approved a \$17 million initiative to equalize postsecondary education opportunities for residents of the

District of Columbia by providing tuition benefits to D.C. residents attending public colleges in Maryland, Virginia and other States under certain circumstances, and private colleges in the D.C. area.

HEALTH CARE:

Infant Mortality and Immunization Rates

During the Clinton-Gore Administration, infant mortality dropped and immunization rates are at an all-time high.

Cancer & AIDS Deaths and Diagnosis

For the first time ever, the total number of cancer deaths in the United States has stopped rising, and the number of Americans diagnosed with AIDS has declined as well.

Could say more on what we've done on AIDS + on Biomedical research, Home Genome, Tobacco

Health Care Coverage

Reversing a 12 year trend, new data indicates that the number of people – including over 1 million children – with health insurance has increased.

Because of the Kennedy-Kassenbaum legislation, individuals don't lose their health insurance if they lose their jobs or get sick.

Because of the Children's Health Insurance Program, 2.5 million children have high quality health insurance.

Because of the Work Incentives Improvement Act, people with disabilities will be able to go back to work without losing their health insurance.

Bipartisan legislation ensuring that children aging out of foster care can continue to access Medicaid coverage provides thousands of children with a safer transition to adulthood.

Today, thanks to the Clinton-Gore Administration, 85 million people in Federal health plans have critical protections included in the Patients' Bill of Rights.

Medicare Solvency

The fiscal discipline of the Clinton-Gore Administration extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund to 2025, placing the nation in an unprecedented position to modernize the Medicare program to include a long-overdue prescription drug benefit option for all beneficiaries.

WELFARE REFORM & WORKING FAMILIES:

Welfare Reform -- rewarding work and responsibility

Includes waivers, signing and implementing 1996 law, Welfare to Work Partnership, Welfare-to-Work grants, subsidized employment, employer tax credits

Enacted landmark ¹⁹⁹⁶ welfare reform law to require + promote work, set time limits, increase child support enforcement. Cut welfare rolls by more than half. People on welfare five times more likely to be working than in 1992.

Making Work Pay -- supporting working families

Includes minimum wage, EITC, housing vouchers, Access to Jobs transportation, Individual Development Accounts, ensuring working families get the nutrition and health assistance for which they're eligible (food stamps and Medicaid/SCHIP), child care, expanded health coverage

Expecting and Supporting Parental Responsibility

Includes tough child support enforcement measures to make sure parents who can afford to pay do, employment assistance to help low-income fathers honor their responsibilities, increases in paternity establishment, reductions in teen pregnancy and teen birth rates, Second Chance Homes, leveling off of out-of-wedlock birth rates after decades of increases.

Reducing Youth Smoking and Holding Tobacco Companies Accountable

Includes FDA rule, efforts on bipartisan legislation, support for state and community efforts to reduce youth smoking, federal tobacco litigation.

Promoting Philanthropy, Charitable Giving and Non-Profit Involvement

Expanding Employment Opportunities and Ensuring Equality for Individuals With Disabilities

Promoting Fairness for Legal Immigrants (could also get combined with a more general One America section)

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES:

Family and Medical Leave Act – bill signed 2/5/93, since bill signing over 20,000 workers have benefited from FMLA (should have better number in November)

Raised awareness about the need for Paid Leave and Provided Tools to States to use their Unemployment Compensation System to provide Paid leave to new parents

- Proposed in Grambling University Speech (6/99)
- Baby-UI Rule announced 11/30/99
- Budget proposal made to provide funding to states to explore paid leave options 2/12/2000
- Baby UI Rule finalized 6/10/2000

Passed the Violence Against Women Act (8/24/94) and reauthorized it (10/11/00) – hundreds of thousands of battered and abused women benefit from these services

Improved Access, Affordability and Quality of Child Care

- ~~President announced Child Care initiative (SOTU 1/98)~~
- More than doubled funding for child care subsidies
- Nearly doubled funding for Head Start (will be more than doubled after this budget)
- Passed an Early Learning fund to improve quality of child care (still working on this piece)

Provided Afterschool Opportunities for More than 2 Million Children

- Passed 21st Century Community Learning Centers (part of Improving America's Schools Act – passed 10/20/94)
- Increased funding from \$1 million to \$1 billion (not done yet)

Increasing the Number of Children Adopted from Foster Care and Increased Support For Children Transitioning from Foster Care to Adult Independence

- Passed the Adoption and Safe Families Act (11/19/97)
- Passed the Foster Care Independence Act 12/14/99

Improved Reproductive Rights

- 5 key actions on 1/22/93 [reversed gag rule, repealed Mexico City policy, lifted ban on importation of RU-486 (leading the way for FDA approval based on scientific evidence, not politics), lifted ban on federal funding of fetal tissue research, and lifted ban on abortions at overseas military hospitals]
Contraceptive coverage for federal employees
- Signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE)
- Historic increases in family planning

Provided Tools to Parents to Monitor The Media To Which Their Children Are Exposed

- Passed legislation to require all new televisions to include a V-Chip
- Worked with television industry to create television rating system (7/96)
- Called on FCC to enforce 3-hour rule to require all television broadcasters to provide 3 hours of educational programming for children (7/96)
- Challenged entertainment industry to provide one-stop information for parents on the various media rating systems – parentalresource.org website designed and announced (6/00)
- Commissioned FTC report on Media Violence (6/99 and released on 9/11/00)

Worked to End Parental Discrimination in the Federal Workplace

- First announced: SOTU 1999
- EO 5/2/2000