

President Clinton and Vice President Gore

Eight Years of Peace, Progress and Prosperity

1993

January 22

Abolished Restrictions on Medical Research and the Right to Choose

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

February 5

Family and Medical Leave Act

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

April 1

Childhood Immunizations

The President launched a major childhood immunization effort to increase the number of children who were being immunized. Since 1993, childhood immunization rates have reached all-time highs, with 90 percent or more of America's toddlers receiving critical vaccines for children by age 2. Vaccination levels are nearly the same for preschool children of all racial and ethnic groups, narrowing a gap estimated to be as wide as 26 percentage points a generation ago.

May 20

Motor Voter

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

August 10

Clinton-Gore Deficit Reduction Plan

Passed without a single Republican vote, the Clinton-Gore Administration's economic plan established fiscal discipline by slashing the deficit in half, while making important investments in our economic future, including education, health care, and science and technology research. This legislation also extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund by three years. (PL 103-66, signed 8/10/93)

EITC Expansion/Working Family Tax Cut

President Clinton succeeded in passing an expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit, giving a tax cut to 15 million of the hardest-pressed American workers.

In 1999, the EITC lifted 4.1 million people out of poverty – nearly double the number lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993. (PL 103-66, signed 8/10/93).

Student Loan Reform

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

September 21

AmeriCorps

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

November 30

Brady Bill

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

December 8

NAFTA Ratified

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

1994

March 31

Goals 2000

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

May 18

Head Start Expansion and Reform

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

September 13

Crime Bill

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

Assault Weapons Ban

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

100,000 Community Police Officers

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

Violence Against Women Act

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

October 31**California Desert Protection Act**

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

December 8**GATT Ratified**

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

1995

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

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

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

In order to maintain fairness and balance between workers and management, President Clinton issued an executive order preventing the federal government

from contracting with businesses that hire permanent replacements for employees engaging in lawful strikes. (E.O. 12954)

December 14

Dayton Peace Accords Signed

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

1996

February 8

Telecommunications Reform

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

April 26

Minimum Wage Increased

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

August 3

Food Quality Protection Act

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

August 6

Safe Drinking Water Act

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

August 21

Kennedy-Kassebaum Health Insurance Reform (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)

This bipartisan health insurance reform bill ~~guarantees that workers can keep their insurance if they lose or leave their jobs and expands coverage for small businesses and self-employed individuals.~~ prevents individuals from being denied coverage because they have a preexisting medical condition. It requires insurance companies to sell coverage to small employer groups and to individuals who lose group coverage without regard to their health risk status. It also prohibits discrimination in enrollment and premiums against employees and their dependents based on health status. Finally, it requires insurers to renew the policies they sell to groups and individuals. As many as 25 million people will benefit from this law. (PL 104-191, signed 8/21/96)

Requiring Mental Health Parity for Annual and Lifetime Insurance Limits

To help eliminate discrimination against individuals with mental illnesses, the President enacted legislation containing provisions prohibiting health plans from establishing separate lifetime and annual limits for mental health coverage.

(Public Law 104-204)

New Protections for Mothers and Newborns

The President signed into law common sense legislation that requires health plans to allow new mothers to remain in the hospital for at least 48 hours following most normal deliveries and 96 hours after a Cesarean section.

(Public Law 104-204)

Eliminating the Discriminatory Tax Treatment of the Self-Employed

HIPAA increased the tax deduction from 30 percent to 80 percent for the approximately 10 million Americans who are self-employed. The President also signed into law a provision to phase it in to 100 percent in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. **(Public Law 104-204)**

Fighting Fraud and Waste in Medicare

The Kennedy-Kassenbaum legislation created a new stable source of funding to fight fraud and abuse that is coordinated by the HHS Office of the Inspector General and the Department of Justice. Since its passage, nearly \$1.6 billion in fraud and abuse savings has been returned to the Medicare Trust Fund. Since 1993, the Clinton Administration has assigned more federal prosecutors and FBI agents to fight health care fraud than ever before. As a result, convictions have gone up a full 410% saving more than \$50 billion in health care claims. **(Public Law 104-204)**

August 22

Welfare Reform

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

September 18

Created Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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

1997

April 24

Chemical Weapons Convention Ratified

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

June 4

Individuals With Disabilities Education Act Reauthorization

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

July 16

Stronger Air Quality Regulations

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

August 5

Balanced Budget Agreement

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

\$500 per Child Tax Credit

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

Children's Health Insurance Program

At the urging of the Clinton-Gore Administration, the Congress invested \$48 billion for the State Children's Health Insurance Program – the single largest investment in health care for children since the enactment of Medicaid in 1965. This new program, together with Medicaid, will provide meaningful health care coverage for up to five million previously uninsured children – including prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health services. Within three years of enactment, all 50 states have implemented S-CHIP programs, and over 2 million children have been covered. In addition, the number of states covering children up to 200 percent of poverty increased by more than 7 fold – to 30 states – during that time. ~~Congress passed largest the five year, \$24 billion State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP), which will provide health care coverage for up to five million children. As of June 2000, approximately 2.5 million children were enrolled in S-CHIP.~~ (PL 105-34, signed 8/5/97)

Strengthening the Medicare Trust Fund

When the President came into office, Medicare was projected to become insolvent in 1999. The Balanced Budget Act extended the life of the Trust Fund by an additional 10 years resulting in the longest Medicare Trust Fund solvency in a quarter century, extending the life of the Medicare Trust Fund by a total of 26 years and offering premiums that are nearly 20 percent lower today than projected in 1993.

Modernizing the Medicare Benefit Package.

The BBA included a series of structural reforms which modernize the program, bringing it in line with the private sector and preparing it for the baby boom generation. These reforms: waived cost-sharing for mammography services and provided annual screening mammograms for beneficiaries age 40 and older to help detect breast cancer; established a diabetes self-management benefit; ensured Medicare coverage of colorectal screening and cervical cancer screening; ensured coverage of bone mass measurement tests to help women detect osteoporosis, and increased reimbursement rates for certain immunizations to protect seniors from pneumonia, influenza, and hepatitis.

HOPE Scholarships/Lifetime Learning Tax Credits

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

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

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

August 13**Required Drug Companies Provide Adequate Testing for Children**

President Clinton directed an important Food and Drug Administration regulation requiring manufacturers to do studies on pediatric populations for new prescription drugs – and those currently on the market – to ensure that prescription drugs have been adequately tested for the unique needs of children.

October**Endorsed the Recommendations of the Historic Quality Commission.**

In 1996, the President created a non-partisan, broad-based Commission on quality and charged them with developing a patients' bill of rights as their first order of business. In October of 1997, the President accepted the Commission's recommendation that all health plans should provide strong patient protections, including guaranteed access to needed health care specialists; access to emergency room services when and where the need arises; continuity of care protections; and access to a fair, unbiased and timely internal and independent external appeals process. The work of the Commission lay the foundation for subsequent administrative and legislative initiatives to improve patient protections and quality improvement.

November 19**Adoption and Safe Families Act**

This bipartisan legislation enacted many of the recommendations of the President's Adoption 2002 report. In order to meet the President's challenge of doubling the number of adoptions by 2002, the Act provides incentives to states

to permanently place children in foster care. In 1999, 46,000 foster care children were adopted – more than a 64 percent increase since 1996. (PL 105-89, signed 11/19/97)

November 21

FDA Reform Legislation

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

December 16

NATO Expansion

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

1998

February 20

Provided Critical Patient Protections to the 85 Million Americans in Federal Health Plans. In the absence of Congressional action, President Clinton directed HHS, OPM, DOL, DOD, and DVA to ensure that their employees and beneficiaries had the important new benefits and rights that are guaranteed to health care consumers in the Administration's proposed Patients Bill of Rights, including choice of providers and plans, access to emergency services, participation in treatment decisions, confidentiality of health information and a fair complaint and appeals process. Medicare, Medicaid, S-CHIP, the Indian Health Service, FEHBP plans, the Veterans Administration facilities, and the Military Health System are responding by ensuring that all protections that can be extended under current law be provided.

April 11

Good Friday Peace Accords

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

July 21

Improving Nursing Home Quality

In July of 1998, President Clinton initiated a new nursing home quality initiative that ensures swift and strong penalties for nursing homes failing to comply with standards, strengthened oversight of state enforcement mechanisms, and implemented unprecedented efforts to improve nutrition and prevent bed sores. Finally, the Administration recently instructed states to eliminate corrective periods during which nursing homes could avoid the imposition of sanctions, such as fines, when a nursing home is found to have caused harm to a resident on consecutive surveys, in order to put additional pressure on nursing homes to meet all health and safety standards.

October 21**Class Size Reduction Initiative**

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

GEAR-UP Initiative

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton urged Congress "to support our efforts to enlist colleges and universities to reach out to disadvantaged children, starting in the 6th grade, so that they can get the guidance and hope they need so they can know that they, too, will be able to go on to college." The President succeeded in creating and funding GEAR-UP to provide intensive early intervention services that will help prepare up to 100,000 students at high-poverty middle schools for college. (PL 105-277, signed 10/21/98)

October 23**Wye Middle East Peace Agreement**

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

October 27**Head Start Expansion and Reauthorization**

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

December 12**Global Warming Protocol Signed in Kyoto, Japan**

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

December 16**Air Attacks on Saddam Hussein**

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

1999

March 12**Clarifying Over The Counter Drug Labels.**

The President unveiled a historic new FDA regulation that, for the first time, requires over-the-counter drug products to use a new product label with larger print and clearer language, making it easier for consumers to understand product warnings and comply with dosage guidance. The new regulation provides Americans with essential information about their medications in a user friendly way

and takes a critical first step towards preventing the tens of thousands of unnecessary hospitalizations caused by misuse of over-the-counter medications each year.

June 16

Leading the World in Eliminating Child Labor

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

June 20

Achieving Victory in Kosovo

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

November 12

Financial Modernization Legislation

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

November 29

Work Incentives Improvement Act

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

21st Century Policing Initiative

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

Bringing Prosperity to America's New Markets

The President also won funding for two key parts of the New Markets program: America's Private Investment Companies and the New Markets Venture Capital Program. These will provide direct assistance and unlock private capital so that

all of America can participate in our growing economy. (PL 106-113, signed 11/29/99)

Leveraged \$90 Billion in International Debt Relief

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

December 14

Enacted New Legislation to Help Young People Leaving Foster Care

Today, when young people emancipate from foster care, they face numerous health risks, but too often lose their health insurance. The new law grants states the option for these young people to remain eligible for Medicaid up to age 21. HHS issued guidance to all State Medicaid Directors encouraging them to take up this option. (Public Law 106-169)

2000

April 7

Senior Citizen's Freedom to Work Act

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

May 18

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

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

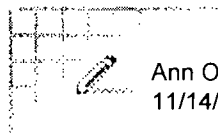
June 7

Providing Medicare Reimbursement For Costs Associated with Participation in Clinical Trials.

The President issued an Executive Memorandum directing the Medicare program to revise its payment policy and immediately begin to explicitly reimburse providers for the cost of routine patient care associated with participation in clinical trials. HHS was directed to take additional action to promote the participation of Medicare beneficiaries in clinical trials for all diseases, including activities to increase beneficiary awareness of the new coverage option and actions to ensure that the information gained from important clinical trials is used to inform coverage decisions by properly structuring the trial.

June 30	Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act This act eliminated legal barriers to using electronic technology to form and sign contracts, collect and store documents, and send and receive notices and disclosures. It also contained important protections making sure that consumers shopping on-line are protected to the same extent as paper transactions. (PL 106-229, signed 6/30/00)
July 1	Campaign Finance Disclosure President Clinton signed the first new campaign finance reform legislation in 20 years, closing a loophole that allowed tax-exempt groups to use undisclosed donors to pay for political ad campaigns. (PL 106-230, signed 7/1/00)
July 13	Plan Colombia President Clinton proposed a new aid package to bolster democracy and combat drug trafficking in Colombia. The agreement will enhance alternative development, strengthen civil justice and democratic institutions, and provide assistance aimed at reducing the flow of cocaine and other narcotics to the United States. (PL 106-246, signed 7/13/00)
October 10	China-PNTR This act was a crucial step to complete a major trade goal of the Clinton-Gore Administration, opening China's markets to American manufactured goods, farm products and services by allowing China to become part of the WTO, forcing it to slash in import barriers it maintains against American goods and services. The United States agreed to maintain market access policies we currently apply to China. (PL 106-286, signed 10/10/00)
October 24	Providing Health Insurance to Women With Breast Cancer <u>President Clinton enacted legislation to provide a new Medicaid option to provide needed insurance coverage to the thousands of uninsured women with breast and cervical cancer detected by Federally supported screening programs. This new proposal will help eliminate the current and frequently overwhelming financial barriers to treatment for these women.</u>
October 27	Reauthorizing the Older Americans Act <u>The Older Americans Act ensures that millions of seniors nationwide have access to meals, nursing home ombudsmen, legal assistance, elder abuse prevention, employment and transportation services that are essential to their dignity and independence. This legislation includes the National Family Caregiver Support Program -- a key Administration priority designed to provide respite care and other supportive services to help hundreds of thousands of families who are struggling to care for their older loved ones who are ill or disabled.</u>
TBD	Protecting the Privacy of Medical Records <u>President Clinton released a new regulation protecting the privacy of medical records held by health plans, health care clearinghouses, and health care providers. This rule limits the use and release of private health information without consent; restricts the disclosure of protected health information to the minimum amount of</u>

information necessary; and establishes new administrative and criminal sanctions
for the improper use or disclosure of private information.



Ann O'Leary
11/14/2000 01:26:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP, Eric J. Morse/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: Edits to Legacy docs

Edits from the Children & Families team:

Families document:

line edits in bold:

Today, tough and smart policies have made America safer: The Clinton-Gore Administration implemented tough and smart anti crime policies that included tough penalties, increased prosecution and smart prevention. They have provided funding for more than 100,000 community police in TK communities. The Administration has increased prosecutions and penalties for gun crimes, banned assault weapons and enacted common sense measures like the Brady Bill, which has kept dangerous firearms out of the hands of more than 500,000 criminals, fugitives and domestic abusers. **Over \$1.6 billion has gone to states to help law enforcement agencies and communities combat domestic violence.**

Add a bullet under SAFER COMMUNITIES:

- **Domestic violence has declined: The number of women experiencing violence at the hands of an intimate partner declined 21 percent from 1993 to 1998, and in 1996, 1997, and 1998, intimate partners committed fewer murders than in any year since 1976.**

Under "Putting Government Back on the Sides of Working Families," I would include FMLA in that doc (it is included in other docs, but not the families doc).

Timeline document:

1994 -- you should make sure that the education team includes the Improving America's Schools Act, which was the 1994 reauthorization of ESEA

September 25, 1996 -- America Reads Challenge. The President successfully initiated a challenge to engage volunteers throughout the country in the effort to help America's children learn to read well and independently by the end of the third grade. As part of this effort, he provided incentives to colleges and universities to employ students as reading tutors through their Federal Work-Study Program by waiving the matching fee colleges usually have to contribute. So far, more than 1,400 colleges and universities have committed more than 26,000 work-study students to tutor children in reading, and nearly one million children have been taught, tutored or mentored by national service programs like AmeriCorps, VISTA, and Foster Grandparents.

January 7, 1998 -- Child Care Initiative. The President successfully initiated an historic effort to improve child care for America's working families. President Clinton's initiative responded to the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care that they can afford, trust, and rely on. The President's initiative helped working families pay for child care by more than doubling funding for child care subsidies and nearly doubling funding for Head Start; it built a supply of good after-school programs that are currently serving (more than 2 million children- **still up in the air depending on the budget**); and, it is working to improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning through the recently passed Early Learning Opportunities Act (**also still up in the air**).

December 14, 1999 -- President Clinton signed into law the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999. This legislation, based on an initiative proposed by the President and the First Lady, is helping to ensure that the 200,000 young people who leave foster care each year get the tools they need to make the most of their lives. It empowers those leaving foster care by providing them better educational opportunities, access to health care, training, housing assistance, counseling and other services.

Families and Kids document:

line edits:

- Helped families succeed on the job and at home by enacting the Family and Medical Leave Act -- the first law President Clinton signed in 1993. President Clinton won other important victories for children and families including signing a \$500 child tax credit, a \$1 per hour increase in the minimum wage, expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, enacting the largest expansion of health insurance for children ever, and creating incentives for **families to adoption children from the and-foster care system.**
- Improved the access, affordability and quality of child care by nearly doubling funding for Head Start and enacting critical quality improvements to the program. The President has more than doubled funding for child care subsidies and passed an Early Learning Fund to improve child care quality (**note- early learning has not yet passed, it was in the Labor-H deal prior to Congress leaving town**).

Adoptions increased 29 percent between 1996 and 1998 -- **In 1999 alone, 46,000 foster care children were adopted -- an increase of nearly 65 percent since 1996.**

CRIME document:

Enacted tough crime fighting legislation such as the historic 1994 Crime Bill, which included "three strikes and you're out," mandatory minimum penalties, and increased funding for prisons and prosecutors. The President also passed the Violence Against Women Act, which bolstered local law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services to better address these crimes, **and this year he extended and strengthened the legislation.**

New bullet under Results:

- **Reducing domestic violence, with the number of women experiencing violence at the hands of an intimate partner declining 21% from 1993 to 1998.**

HEALTH CARE

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.

Also -- should teen pregnancy rates be under health as well?

And do we have to find the real people stories? obviously we have them for VAWA from the POTUS and FLOTUS events.

President Clinton and Vice President Gore
Eight Years of Peace, Progress and Prosperity

walsh team

1993

January 22

Abolished Restrictions on Medical Research and the Right to Choose

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February**National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy**

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy was formed in response to the President's 1995 State of the Union. Since President Clinton took office, teen birth rates have dropped 18 percent, to the lowest level on record.

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President Clinton and Vice President Gore fought for and won a **90-cent** per hour increase in the minimum wage – increasing wages for 10 million workers. (PL 104-134, signed 4/26/96) [QUESTION: WE SAY ELSEWHERE A \$1 INCREASE AND THERE WAS AN INCREASE ON 8/20/96 WITH THE SIGNING OF THE SMALL BUSINESS PROTECTION ACT UP TO \$5.15 AN HOUR -- NEC MAY WANT TO CHECK TO MAKE SURE ALL OF THESE ARE ACCURATE/CONSISTENT]

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The Welfare to Work Partnership

At the President's urging, The Welfare to work Partnership was launched to lead the national business effort to hire people from the welfare rolls. Starting with 5 founding companies, the Partnership has grown to more than 20,000 business partners who have hired an estimated 1.1 million individuals from the welfare rolls.

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

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

Welfare-to-Work Grants

Due to President Clinton's leadership, the Balanced Budget Act included \$3 billion over two years for Welfare-to-Work grants to help states and local communities move long-term welfare recipients and certain non-custodial parent in lasting, unsubsidized jobs. This funding, used for job creation, placement and retention efforts, has helped the hardest-to-serve welfare recipients and promotes parental responsibility among noncustodial parents who need to find work to honor their responsibilities to their children.

HOPE Scholarships/Lifetime Learning Tax Credits

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

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

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

November 19

Adoption and Safe Families Act

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

November 21

FDA Reform Legislation

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

December 16

NATO Expansion

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

1998

April 11

Good Friday Peace Accords

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

July 16

Child Support Incentives

The President signed into law the "Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998," which built on prior legislative and executive actions to improve child support collections by establishing performance-based rewards for states on a range of key child support goals. The Clinton Administration has taken great strides in promoting responsible fatherhood; since 1992, paternity establishment has tripled and child support collections have doubled.

August 7

Workforce Investment Act

Long championed by President Clinton and Vice-President Gore, this bi-partisan legislation was enacted to streamline and bring greater accountability to our nation's job training system. (signed 8/7/98)

October 21

Class Size Reduction Initiative

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

GEAR-UP Initiative

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton urged Congress "to support our efforts to enlist colleges and universities to reach out to disadvantaged children, starting in the 6th grade, so that they can get the guidance and hope they need so they can know that they, too, will be able to go on to college." The President succeeded in creating and funding GEAR-UP to provide intensive

early intervention services that will help prepare up to 100,000 students at high-poverty middle schools for college. (PL 105-277, signed 10/21/98)

October 23

Wye Middle East Peace Agreement

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

October 27

Head Start Expansion and Reauthorization

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

Individual Development Accounts

In addition to reauthorizing Head Start, the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998 also created the Individual Development Account Demonstration Program to encourage low-income families to save for a first home, post-secondary education or to start a new business.

December 12

Global Warming Protocol Signed in Kyoto, Japan

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

December 16

Air Attacks on Saddam Hussein

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

1999

June 16

Leading the World in Eliminating Child Labor

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

June 20

Achieving Victory in Kosovo

President Clinton led the NATO Alliance in a 79-day air war that expelled Serb forces from Kosovo and restored self-government to the province, ending a decade of repression and reversing Slobodan Milosovic's brutal campaign of ethnic cleansing. In the face of Allied unity, American military superiority, and

strong Presidential leadership, Milosovic withdrew his troops and permitted international peacekeepers to begin returning refugees. (3/24-6/20/99)

November 12

Financial Modernization Legislation

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

November 29

Work Incentives Improvement Act

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

21st Century Policing Initiative

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

Bringing Prosperity to America's New Markets

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

Leveraged \$90 Billion in International Debt Relief

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

2000

April 7

Senior Citizen's Freedom to Work Act

In his January 1999 State of the Union Address the President stated that "we should eliminate the limits on what seniors on Social Security can earn." In 2000, the House and Senate unanimously voted to eliminate the retirement

earnings test for people above the normal retirement age. (PL 106-182, signed 4/7/00)

May 18

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

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

June 30

Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act

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

July 1

Campaign Finance Disclosure

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

July 13

Plan Colombia

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

October 10

China-PNTR

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

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

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21st Century Community Learning Centers

In 1998, a Clinton Administration initiative launched a series of dramatic funding increases for before- and after-school programs, turning a small demonstration program into one of the most popular Federal education programs. The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program was funded at \$453 million last year, up from only \$1 million in 1997, and is serving about 850,000 Americans.

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1999

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This legislation expanded the Ed-Flex demonstration program to enable all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories to form Ed-Flex partnerships, giving states and communities the ability to use federal resources in the ways that best complement local efforts and innovation. Under Ed-Flex, states can waive many of the requirements of federal education programs in exchange for accountability for results.

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

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

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President Clinton and Vice President Gore*Eight Years of Peace, Progress and Prosperity*

1993

January 22**Abolished Restrictions on Medical Research and the Right to Choose**

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

February 5**Family and Medical Leave Act**

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

May 20**Motor Voter**

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

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

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

EITC Expansion/Working Family Tax Cut

President Clinton succeeded in passing an expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit, giving a tax cut to 1.5 million of the hardest-pressed American workers. In 1999, the EITC lifted 4.1 million people out of poverty -- nearly double the number lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993. (PL 103-66, signed 8/10/93).

Student Loan Reform

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

- September 21** **AmeriCorps**
AmeriCorps allows Americans to serve communities across the country while earning money for college or skills training. In its first five years, 150,000 volunteers participated in this Clinton Administration initiative. (PL 103-82, signed 9/21/93)
- November 30** **Brady Bill**
After seven years of debate under previous administrations, the President signed legislation creating a five-day waiting period and background check before the purchase of a handgun. The Brady Law has helped to prevent a total of more than 536,000 felons, fugitives, domestic abusers, and other prohibited purchasers from buying guns. (PL 103-159, signed 11/30/93)
- December 8** **NAFTA Ratified**
President Clinton worked to pass bipartisan legislation implementing the North American Free Trade Agreement, creating the world's largest free trade zone. Since passage of NAFTA, the U.S. manufacturing sector has created 400,000 jobs, and exports to Canada and Mexico support 600,000 more jobs today than in 1993. (Signed 12/8/93)

1994

- March 31** **Goals 2000**
This legislation provided assistance to states to implement high standards and challenging curricula to help all children succeed. Today, 49 states have used Goals 2000 to adopt strong new academic standards. (PL 103-227, signed 3/31/94)
- May 18** **Head Start Expansion and Reform**
President Clinton and Vice President Gore passed legislation increasing Head Start participation and quality. The new bill established minimum performance standards, strong accountability and created the Early Head Start program for early childhood development. (PL 103-252, signed 5/18/94)
- September 13** **Crime Bill**
Enacted the Clinton-Gore Administration's tough and smart crime fighting strategy. The Bill contained tougher penalties, including 'three strikes and you're out' legislation, helped states build more prisons and increased prevention and victims rights. (PL 103-322, signed 9/13/94)
- Assault Weapons Ban**
President Clinton and Vice President Gore fought an all-out campaign by the gun lobby to ban 19 of the most dangerous assault weapons. Thanks in part to the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to take these dangerous guns off the streets, gun violence has declined by more than 35 percent since 1993. (PL 103-322, signed 9/13/94)

100,000 Community Police Officers

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

Violence Against Women Act

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

October 31**California Desert Protection Act**

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

December 8**GATT Ratified**

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

1995

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

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

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

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

December 14**Dayton Peace Accords Signed**

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

1996

February 8**Telecommunications Reform**

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

April 24**Antiterrorism Law**

The President signed the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act into law at a ceremony at the White House. President Clinton first sent this legislation to Congress in February 1995 and called for additional antiterrorism measures and actions after the devastation of the federal building in Oklahoma City. The 1996 law included measures to combat terrorism at home and abroad including provisions to provide broad Federal jurisdiction to prosecute terrorist acts, bar terrorists from entering the United States in the first place, toughen penalties over a range of terrorist crimes and increase controls over biological and chemical weapons.

April 26**Minimum Wage Increased**

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

May 17**Megan's Law**

The President signed Megan's law to require states to notify communities when a dangerous sexual predator resides or moves to the community. The passage of Megan's Law built on provisions contained in the 1994 Crime Bill, the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, which promoted the establishment of state sex offender registration systems for child molesters and other sexually violent offenders.

August 3**Food Quality Protection Act**

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

August 6**Safe Drinking Water Act**

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

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

This bipartisan health insurance reform bill guarantees that workers can keep

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

August 22

Welfare Reform

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

September 18

Created Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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

1997

February 19

Launched Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

The President unveiled his National Drug Control Strategy that set forth a long-term national effort to reduce illicit drug use and its consequences. Highlights of the Strategy included: a new \$175 million national media campaign targeting illegal drug use by youth; 500 additional border patrol agents to stem the flow of illegal drugs across the Southwest Border; and \$40 million for counter-drug programs in Peru – the primary cocaine source country.

April 24

Chemical Weapons Convention Ratified

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

June 4

Individuals With Disabilities Education Act Reauthorization

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

July 16

Stronger Air Quality Regulations

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

August 5

Balanced Budget Agreement

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

\$500 per Child Tax Credit

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

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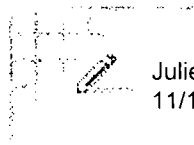
2000

March 17

Historic Smith & Wesson Agreement

The President announced the Administration's historic Agreement with several cities and counties and the nation's largest handgun manufacturer, Smith & Wesson, to reform the way they design, distribute and market their products. Among the key provisions are new design standards to make guns safer and prevent accidental shootings and gun deaths, such as locking devices on handguns and the incorporation of smart gun technology, and sales and distribution controls to help keep guns out of the hands of criminals and to crack down on illegal gun traffickers, such as cutting off dealers that sell a disproportionate share of crime guns and not selling to dealers who sell at gun shows unless background checks are conducted.

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Julie T. Bosland
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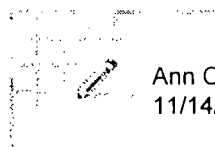
Record Type: Record

To: Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP@EOP, Christina S. Ho/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: tobacco blurb for timeline

August 9, 1997

Created Smoke-Free Federal Workplaces

President Clinton issued an Executive Order protecting Federal Government employees and members of the public from exposure to tobacco smoke in the Federal workplace and encouraged Federal agencies to establish programs to help employees stop smoking. The Clinton-Gore Administration has also made our nation's health a priority by developing the first-ever plan to protect our children from tobacco, raising the federal tobacco tax, and by giving the American people their day in court against the tobacco manufacturers who engaged in decades of deception about the dangers of tobacco.



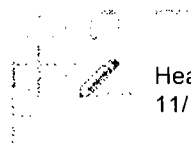
Ann O'Leary
11/14/2000 02:55:56 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: change to timeline

One more additional edit to the timeline document.....

----- Forwarded by Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP on 11/14/2000 02:55 PM -----



Heather H. Howard
11/14/2000 02:40:15 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: change to timeline

Ann -- I'm sorry but I only just looked at the timeline and have on change noted below. Can you forward it? thanks

Abolished Restrictions on Medical Research and the Right to Choose

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