

**NLWJC - KAGAN**

**EMAILS RECEIVED**

**ARMS - BOX 083 - FOLDER -004**

**[09/29/1998 - 10/01/1998]**

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Cynthia Rice to Johnathan Schnur et al. Personal. (2 pages)	09/29/1998	Personal Misfile

### COLLECTION:

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

### FOLDER TITLE:

[09/29/1998-10/01/1998]

2009-1006-F

vz137

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-SEP-1998 08:42:14.00

SUBJECT: tobacco & the election

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI-

----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 09/29/98 08:41 AM -----

Amy W. Tobe  
09/28/98 07:15:34 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP  
cc:  
Subject: tobacco & the election

----- Forwarded by Amy W. Tobe/WHO/EOP on 09/28/98 07:16 PM -----

Amy W. Tobe  
09/28/98 07:15:22 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Craig T. Smith/WHO/EOP  
cc: Christopher J. Lavery/WHO/EOP  
Subject: tobacco & the election

Warren Strobel of the Washington Times is doing a story on "Whither Tobacco as an issue in the 98 election" -- my title not his. He said when the deal died, we said it would be an issue, but it seems to have faded away. Beyond the radio address, when has the POTUS talked about it and what is our take on his thesis? Who should talk with him?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lori L. Anderson ( CN=Lori L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-SEP-1998 10:57:59.00

SUBJECT: McCurry Guidance

TO: Natalie S. Wozniak ( CN=Natalie S. Wozniak/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CROWLEY\_P ( CROWLEY\_P @ A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY [ UNKNOWN ] ) (NSC)  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jake Siewert ( CN=Jake Siewert/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne ( CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv ( CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David C. Leavy ( CN=David C. Leavy/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre ( CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Ricci ( CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Amy W. Tobe ( CN=Amy W. Tobe/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart ( CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Barry  
Y2K Bill  
Appropriations Update

Amy  
JFK Assassination

Nanda  
Methadone (with DPC)

Linda  
Agriculture Bill/RU 486/Farm Aid

Jake  
Surplus Event Preview

Consumer Confidence  
Tax Cuts

DPC  
Welfare

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-SEP-1998 12:15:00.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN ( ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I am bringing WR & Meth Q&A's to 211 for your approval -Laura

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michael Cohen ( CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-SEP-1998 14:23:25.00

SUBJECT: Draft of education one-pager

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Barbara Chow ( CN=Barbara Chow/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Broderick Johnson ( CN=Broderick Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here is a draft of the one-pager; it reflects comments from Chow, Shireman and Broderick Johnson, though they are seeing this draft at the same time you are. It's a pretty good first approximation, but still needs some work, and should be vetted with Daschle and Gephardt's staff at some point.=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D83]MAIL439851275.226 to ASCII, The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF5750434D060000010A02010000000205000000D01A000000020000B055B1343AE337DD542F30  
CADB7D37D8EF35049E1F3AC261716293895B6789FFC7F1A7C3E287EEF226788F1B01326BC29CF3

Draft

## ONE DAY FOR AMERICA'S SCHOOLS: ONE DAY ONE VOTE

**ONE DAY FOR AMERICA'S SCHOOLS.** President Clinton will urge Congress--before it goes home in two short weeks--to help ensure every American student receives a world-class education. Joined by Vice President Gore and more than 20 Congressional Democrats, President Clinton will urge the Congress to set aside one of the few remaining days this year to vote on and pass his education agenda to reduce class size to a national average of 18, modernize 5,000 schools nationwide, and make the needed investments to provide schools and students with after-school programs, technology, and other tools to bring our schools into the 21st century.

- **Smaller Classes With Well-Prepared Teachers.** President Clinton will urge Congress to pass the Class Size Reduction and Teacher Quality Act, his proposal to provide \$12 billion over 7 years to help local communities hire 100,000 teachers and reduce class size to a national average of 18 in grades 1-3. Studies show that smaller classes help teachers provide more personal attention to students and spend less time on discipline, and help students to learn more and get a stronger foundation in the basic skills.
- **Modern Schools for the 21st Century.** President Clinton will urge Congress to pass his School Modernization initiative, which will provide local communities with \$22 billion in interest-free bonds to help renovate, modernize and build over 5,000 schools nationwide to reduce overcrowding, fix leaky roofs, and make schools safer.
- **Critical Investments in After-School Programs, Education Technology and Basic Education.** President Clinton will urge the Congress to fully fund his FY 1999 budget request to strengthen public schools by raising standards, increasing accountability, expanding public school choice, strengthening teaching and learning and keeping our schools safe and drug free.
  - **After-School programs for academic enrichment and extra help in a safe, supervised environment.** The President's budget would provide after-school opportunities to more than 425,000 [check number] students, with important tutoring, academic enrichment programs, supervised recreation and community service opportunities in safe, drug-free environments.
  - **Education Technology.** The President has made an unprecedented commitment to bringing technology to the classroom and called for technology training for teachers and expanded access for teachers and students to computers in the classroom.
  - **Strengthening Public Schools.** Overall, the House Labor/HHS appropriations bill is \$2 billion below the President's funding request, and fails to make critical investments needed to raise academic standards, help young children learn to read and all students master the basics, keep our

**schools drug free, and give disadvantaged students and their families pathways to college. While the Senate bill rejects the extreme cuts made by the House, it is still X billion below the President's request, and shortchanges programs that help young children learn to read, help children become proficient in English and learn academic subjects, establish innovative Charter Schools, and keep middle schools safe and drug-free.**

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes ( CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-SEP-1998 17:04:30.00

SUBJECT: H2A meeting this afternoon -- update

TO: Sally Katzen ( CN=Sally Katzen/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Shannon Mason ( CN=Shannon Mason/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Elena/Sally:

B. Smith legislation?

According to DOL, some Republicans (including Lamar Smith) intend to replace the Wyden-Graham H2A amendment with the Bob Smith guestworker pilot bill. When that bill was marked up last march, we send a letter with a Secy of Labor veto threat. USDA had not heard this, but they are going to try to gather some intelligence. DOJ is also going to find out what they can (from their Judiciary committee contacts).

This afternoon's meeting

We agreed that our framework for discussing recruitment should have three parts: (1) the role of the government; (2) the role of the growers; and (3) the role of the private sector intermediaries (farm labor contractors). Al French (from USDA) would still like to see the registry replace the grower's obligation to recruit, but Linda Delgado said that the agency favors a continued requirement of positive recruitment by the growers as well as an enhanced effort by the government to assist in this recruitment.

There continue to be fundamental differences within the group on a basic question that affects recruitment; i.e., whether there exists an adequate legal domestic workforce to meet the needs of growers. USDA does not think that there are adequate legal U.S. workers to meet the needs of growers; DOL asserts that the supply would be adequate if growers would offer fair wages and decent working conditions. Thus, DOL wants growers to have to try harder to recruit domestically, while USDA wants growers to have to meet certain minimums recruitment obligations and then have easy (and cheap) access to the H-2A program.

One thing we all agree on is that there needs to be a way for growers to verify whether a given worker is authorized to work in the U.S. This is the key to the success of any domestic recruitment effort.

The following reform ideas were floated:

Use of community based organizations to help link migrant workers to employers. This could involve the federal government offering grants to CBOs to perform this task.

More effective regulation of farm labor contractors (FLCs). The idea is to ensure that FLCs operate fairly and effectively to provide legal workers to growers. There are criticisms now that FLCs both provide illegal workers and skim wages/fees from workers.

Consider what other entities (private or govt.) could assist growers in finding workers and vice versa (grower associations; state employment agencies; CBOs, etc.)

Require participation in the INS's employment verification pilot program for growers who want to participate in the H-2A program. Are there other (better?) ways to verify eligibility to work?

Build on America's Job Bank.

Agreement between the federal government and the growers that if the grower uses the state employment service to verify all of its workers, the growers will not be subject to an INS enforcement action.

We asked USDA and DOL to think of other creative ideas on how to address these three areas (role of the grower, government and intermediaries) and get them to us by the end of the day tomorrow.

julie

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mickey Ibarra ( CN=Mickey Ibarra/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-SEP-1998 17:33:03.00

SUBJECT: Dem Govs & Tobacco

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP on 09/29/98  
05:32 PM -----

William H. White Jr.  
09/29/98 05:23:20 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP, Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP, Emory L. Mayfield/WHO/EOP  
cc:  
Subject: Dem Govs & Tobacco

My sources tell me the Dem Govs are going to be requesting a meeting on Tobacco and Medicaid in the immediate future. Supposedly, they have reached concensus on the menu and will want to push forward.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. ( CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1998 09:43:30.00

SUBJECT: Updated Accomplishments Documents

TO: Essence P. Washington ( CN=Essence P. Washington/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Neera Tanden ( CN=Neera Tanden/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Todd A. Summers ( CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith ( CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan H. Schnur ( CN=Jonathan H. Schnur/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia A. Rice ( CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicole R. Rabner ( CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tanya E. Martin ( CN=Tanya E. Martin/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeanne Lambrew ( CN=Jeanne Lambrew/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrea Kane ( CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman ( CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Diana Fortuna ( CN=Diana Fortuna/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie A. Fernandes ( CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( Leanne A. Shimabukuro @ EOP @ LNGTWY [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia Dailard ( CN=Cynthia Dailard/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Cohen ( CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah A. Bianchi ( CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christa Robinson ( Christa Robinson @ EOP @ LNGTWY [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Klein ( CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays ( Cathy R. Mays @ EOP @ LNGTWY [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP on  
09/30/98 09:42 AM -----

Robin J. Bachman  
09/29/98 08:52:50 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc: Rajiv Y. Mody/WHO/EOP, Glen M. Weiner/WHO/EOP, Michael V.  
Terrell/CEQ/EOP, Matt Gobush/NSC/EOP  
Subject: Updated Accomplishments Documents

These have been revised. Please share with your colleagues and any other interested party.

THANKS TO EVERYONE WHO HELPED IN THE EFFORT TO UPDATE THESE DOCUMENTS!

[I've updated these will the new income and poverty info so they have changed from last week's set.]

ON THE LABOR DOC, I hope to have it done this week, probably Thursday.

Robin  
66237

Message Sent

To:

- 
- Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
  - Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
  - Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP
  - Jocelyn Neis/WHO/EOP
  - Jena V. Roscoe/WHO/EOP
  - Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP
  - Barbara A. Barclay/WHO/EOP
  - Eli G. Attie/OVP @ OVP
  - Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP @ OVP
  - Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP
  - Christopher J. Lavery/WHO/EOP
  - Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
  - Chandler G. Spaulding/WHO/EOP
  - Maritza Rivera/WHO/EOP
  - Joseph C. Fanaroff/WHO/EOP
  - Stacie Spector/WHO/EOP
  - Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP
  - Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP
  - Brenda B. Costello/WHO/EOP
  - Noa A. Meyer/WHO/EOP
  - Jonathan Orszag/OPD/EOP
  - Brian A. Barreto/OPD/EOP

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====  
 ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D34]MAIL43429527X.226 to ASCII,  
 The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043CE0E0000010A02010000000205000000915800000002000005DD915C979A47E55AB790

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes ( CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-SEP-1998 11:40:48.00

SUBJECT: Section 377 meeting

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

At this afternoon's meeting, we decided to pursue a legislative fix to the registry date. Alan E. (INS Leg.) and Peter J. are supposed to get together to determine (1) whether there is a Rep. member who is willing to carry some water on this; and (2) what vehicle we could try to attach this to this session. The odds of getting this done this session seem slim, since there has not been much background work on the issue. However, we agreed it was worth trying. Also, Maria E. is going to call Becerra at let him know that there are no administrative options to solve the 377 problem, but that we are going to try to pursue the registry fix. She is also going to let him know that our strategy has to be not to link the registry fix to the late amnesty cases and not to talk about 400,000 people being affected. The highest number of folks that could be affected by the registry change is 80,000 (the number who were granted work authorization over the years), but the number is likely much less than that (those who could demonstrate that they have been in the U.S. since January 1, 1982). I am going to double back with DOJ/INS and Peter and will keep you posted.

julie

## PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:

### *Supporting Women and Families*

Automated Records Management System  
Hex-Dump Conversion

#### **EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES:**

- **Protecting Families.** The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member without jeopardizing their job. Millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment. The President also proposed expanding the Family & Medical Leave Act to allow workers up to 24 hours per year of unpaid leave for parent-teacher conferences or routine medical care for a child.
- **Cutting Taxes for 15 Million Working Families** by extending the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). In 1997, the EITC lifted 4.3 million people, including 2.2 million children, out of poverty -- double the number of people lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993.
- **Increasing the Minimum Wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15**, giving six million women a raise.
- **Narrowing the Wage Gap.** Last year, the median earnings of women working full-time increased 3 percent. In 1997, the median earnings of women represented 74 percent of the median earnings for men, remaining the narrowest gap ever.
- **Fighting for Paycheck Equity.** Called on Congress to pass legislation to strengthen laws prohibiting wage discrimination.
- **Highest Homeownership Rate in History.** There are more than 68 million American families who own homes, more than six million new homeowners since the President took office. Women's homeownership is increasing at a faster rate than the rest of the country -- up five percent since the first quarter of 1994.
- **Increasing Pension Security.** Fought for legislation that has expanded pension coverage, made pensions more secure for 40 million American workers and retirees, and simplified pension plan administration. Promoting new efforts to encourage retirement savings.
- **Saving Social Security First.** In 1999, nearly 60 percent of all Social Security beneficiaries will be women. Social Security will be the major source of retirement income for a majority of these women. President Clinton is committed to saving Social Security for the 21st Century and has urged that budget surpluses be reserved for a bipartisan plan to strengthen Social Security.

#### **CARING FOR OUR CHILDREN:**

- **Extending Health Care to Millions of Children with the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).** This is the single largest investment in Health Care for children since 1965. The President fought to ensure that the Balanced Budget included \$24 billion to provide real health care coverage to millions of uninsured children.
- **Fought for and Won \$500 Child Tax Credit for 26 Million Families with Over 40 Million Children under Age 17.** Twelve million children from families with income below \$30,000 will receive the child tax credit as a result of the President's efforts.
- **Largest Four-Year Drop in Child Poverty Since 1960s.** Under President Clinton, the child poverty rate has declined from 22.7 percent to 19.9 percent -- the biggest four-year drop in nearly 30 years (1965-1969). While this marks significant progress, **President Clinton will continue to fight for policies that help to raise incomes and reduce poverty.**
- **Ensuring Safe Food for America's Families**, making food safety a priority. Issued new standards to reduce and prevent contamination of meat, poultry, and seafood; signed the Food Quality Protection Act with special safeguards for kids; issued new regulations that improve the safety of

fruit and vegetable juices; and created a President's Council on Food Safety which will develop a comprehensive food safety strategic plan for federal agencies.

- **Held First-Ever White House Conference on Child Care and White House Conference on Early Child Development and Learning.** In April 1997, the President and First Lady held the White House Conference on Early Child Development and Learning to highlight the benefits of early nurturing by parents. And in October 1997, the White House Conference on Child Care began a dialogue on the child care challenges facing parents today -- availability, affordability, and assuring safety and quality.
- **Proposed the Largest Single Investment in Child Care in the Nation's History.** Between FY93 and FY97, federal funding for child care increased by nearly 79 percent, providing child care services for over one million children. If enacted, the President's \$21 billion child care proposal will give child care subsidies to millions of children and increase tax credits for three million working families to help them pay for child care.
- **Signed Landmark Adoption and Safe Families Act.** This law will help thousands of children waiting in foster care move more quickly into safe and permanent homes.
- **Signed the Comprehensive Childhood Immunization Initiative.** Thanks to President Clinton, immunization rates among two-year-olds have reached historic highs.
- **Took Steps to Ensure Children Have Safe Medications.** Unveiled an FDA regulation that protects children by requiring manufacturers to study appropriate dosage levels of drugs for pediatric populations.
- **Launched New Strategies to Reduce the High Rate of Teen Pregnancies.** Teen (aged 15 to 19 years) births have fallen six years in a row, by 12 percent from 1991 to 1996.
- **Increased Child Support Collections by Nearly 70%.** Signed into law the toughest child support crackdown in history.
- **Imposed Strict Measures to Keep Cigarettes out of the Hands of Our Children** by restricting youth-targeted advertising; and the FDA made 18 the minimum age to purchase tobacco products nationwide, requiring photo I.D.s for anyone under the age of 27. And the President is fighting to enact comprehensive tobacco legislation.

Automated Records Management System

Hex-Dump Conversion

#### ***INVESTING IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING:***

- **Largest Investment in Education in 30 Years.** Maintaining his longtime commitment to education, the President enacted the largest investment in education in 30 years -- and the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill -- by signing the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.
- **Providing Early Education to More than 830,000 Children with Head Start.** 200,000 more children are enrolled in Head Start today than in 1992.
- **Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade.** More than 1000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In addition, the President is working to enact an early literacy bill such as the America Reads Initiative that will provide more tutors after school, improve the teaching of reading in our schools, and help parents help their children learn to read.
- **Fighting for Critical Education Investments.** The President has called on Congress to pass critical education priorities included in his FY99 Budget that include initiatives to recruit quality teachers, rebuild crumbling schools and reduce class size.
- **Striving for Excellence with National Education Standards.** Seeking high national standards for

all students, the President has proposed a first-ever national test in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math.

- **Expanding Choice and Accountability in Public Schools.** Supported increase of public charter schools, from only one charter school in the nation in 1993 to more than 1,000 charter schools this year.
- **Promoting National Service** and educational opportunities through AmeriCorps.
- **Fought for Passage of Education Tax Breaks to Promote Lifelong Learning.** Representing the largest single increase in higher education since the G.I. Bill, the Balanced Budget includes a \$1,500 Hope Scholarship to make the first two years of college universally available, and a 20-percent tuition tax credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students, and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning.
- **Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years.** Nearly 4 million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,000, 30% larger than when the President took office.

### ***IMPROVING OUR NATION'S HEALTH:***

- **Protected and Strengthened Medicare, Benefiting the 22 Million American Women Enrolled in Medicare.** The Balanced Budget Act extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for at least a decade; expanded choices in health plans; and provided beneficiaries new preventive benefits, including more affordable annual mammograms for all beneficiaries, cervical cancer screening, and tests to help detect osteoporosis. The President has also put forth a new proposal that will provide greater access to health insurance for Americans ages 55 to 65, including an option to buy into Medicare.
- **Increased Funding for Breast Cancer Research.** Since the President took office, funding for breast cancer research, prevention and treatment has doubled, from about \$275 million in FY 1993 to \$577 million in the President's FY 1999 budget. In addition, the President has implemented the Mammography Quality Standards Act to ensure the quality of mammograms. Women can now find a certified mammography facility by calling 1-800-4-CANCER.
- **Providing Protection with the Patients' Bill of Rights.** The President is calling on Congress to pass Federally enforceable consumer health care protections that include: guaranteed access to needed health care specialists including direct access to an OB-GYN; access to emergency room services when and where the need arises; continuity of care protections to ensure that patients' care will not abruptly change if their provider is dropped; access to a timely internal and independent external appeals process for consumers to resolve their differences with their health plans; a limit on financial incentives to doctors to limit care and assurances that doctors and patients can openly discuss treatment options. Women are particularly vulnerable without these health care protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs that are directly addressed by a patients' bill of rights.
- **Preventing Discrimination Based on Genetic Information Both by Health Plans and Employers.** Urging Congress to pass bipartisan legislation to prohibit health plans from inappropriately using genetic screening information to deny coverage, set premiums, or to distribute confidential information. The President also has supported legislation that ensures that employers do not use genetic information to discriminate against employees.
- **Fought for Greater Health Security for America's Families.** The President signed into law the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act which helps millions of Americans who move

from one job to another, who are self-employed, or who have pre-existing medical conditions keep their health insurance.

- **Endorsed Legislation That Would Ban Drive-thru Mastectomies**, allowing women to stay in the hospital at least 48 hours following a mastectomy.
- **Ended Drive-Thru Deliveries.** Proposed and signed into law legislation requiring insurers to cover at least 48 hours of a post-natal hospital stay (72 hours for a Cesarean).

Automated Records Management System  
Hex-Dump Conversion

#### ***MAKING OUR HOMES AND COMMUNITIES SAFER:***

- **Putting 100,000 More Police on the Streets.** At this time, nearly 80,000 officers have been funded through the 1994 Crime Bill, on the way to 100,000 more police on the streets and in our communities. And violent crime has dropped six years in a row - the longest period of decline in 60 years.
- **Signed the Assault Weapons Ban, the Brady Bill and an Extension of Brady into Law.** The Brady Law has already kept handguns away from 250,000 persons including felons, fugitives and individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors or who are under restraining orders. The President signed into law the extension of the Brady Law, which prohibits anyone convicted of a domestic violence offense -- misdemeanor or felony -- from owning or possessing a firearm.
- **Will Hold the First-Ever White House Conference on School Safety.** On October 15, 1998, the President will host the White House Conference on School Safety. The participants will explore solutions to this national challenge: How do schools, families and communities work together to make sure that every child is safe in every school in America.
- **Signed Megan's Law and the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act**, requiring states to set up sex offender registration systems and allows community notification when sex offenders move into neighborhoods.
- **Championed and Signed the Violence Against Women Act**, the cornerstone of the President's efforts to fight domestic violence, and created an office at the Department of Justice dedicated to combating violence against women.
- **More than Tripled Funding to Domestic Violence Shelters** and instituted new penalties against men who stalk, threaten or abuse women across state lines.
- **Established Nationwide 24-Hour Domestic Violence Hotline.** The hotline (1-800-797-SAFE) provides immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals for those in need. Since the hotline opened, there have been 229,000 calls -- averaging 8,000 calls a month -- from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

#### ***PROMOTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES FOR WOMEN:***

- **Reversed the "Gag Rule"** limiting the information federally funded family planning clinics could give to women.
- **Greater Support for Family Planning.** The President's FY99 proposal will increase Title X Family Planning grants by \$15 million -- a 46 percent increase since FY92.
- **Signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act**, establishing a safety-zone around women's health clinics.

#### ***STRENGTHENING EQUAL EMPLOYMENT PROTECTIONS:***

- **Increasing Civil Rights Enforcement.** Proposed for the largest single increase in funding to

enforce existing civil rights laws in nearly two decades. Through new reforms and heightened commitment to enforcement, the Administration will seek to prevent discrimination before it occurs and to punish those who do discriminate in employment, education, housing and health care, and against those with disabilities. **The Clinton Administration's FY99 budget contains \$602 million for civil rights enforcement agencies and offices -- an increase of \$86 million over last year's funding.**

- **Increasing Funding for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).** The cornerstone of the improved civil rights enforcement effort is a \$37 million increase (15 percent) for the EEOC. Through increased use of mediation, improved information technology and an expanded investigative staff, the EEOC will reduce the average time for resolving private-sector complaints from over 9.4 months to 6 months and cut the backlog of cases from 64,000 to 28,000, by the year 2000.

#### ***GENERATING MORE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN:***

- **Women Are Starting Businesses at Twice the Rate of All Businesses.** Women own nearly 40 percent of all firms in the United States. These eight million women-owned firms employ 18.5 million —one in every five U.S. workers — and contribute \$2.3 trillion to the economy. The Small Business Administration's Office of Women's Business Ownership is working to foster this growth.
- **Tripled the Number of Small Business Loans to Women Entrepreneurs.** Between 1993 and 1997 the SBA approved nearly 50,000 loans to women entrepreneurs under the 7(a) and 504 loan programs. Last year alone, the Small Business Administration granted more than 10,000 loans, worth \$1.67 billion, to women small business owners, triple the number of loans granted in 1992.

#### ***WOMEN AS PARTNERS IN DECISION MAKING:***

- **Appointed More Women than Any Other President --** 41 percent of Administration appointees are women.
- **Women Hold 29 Percent of the Top Positions --** 29 percent of the positions requiring Senate confirmation (PAS) are held by women. Additionally,
  - 34 percent of Presidential appointments, including boards and commissions, are held by women.
  - 39 percent of non-career Senior Executive Service positions are held by women.
  - 58 percent of Schedule C positions are held by women.
- **Appointed the First Women Ever to Serve as Attorney General, Janet Reno, and Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright.** Including the Attorney General and Secretary of State, women make up 27 percent of the Clinton Cabinet: Alexis Herman, Secretary of Labor; Donna Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services; Carol Browner, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; Janet Yellen, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors; and Charlene Barshefsky, United States Trade Representative all serve in the President's Cabinet.
- **30 Percent of All of the President's Judicial Nominees Are Women.**

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**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE**  
*Working on Behalf of the Hispanic Community*

**ECONOMY**

**Balanced the Federal Budget.** In 1992, the budget deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the budget will be in surplus for the first time in 30 years.

**Saving Social Security First.** President Clinton is committed to saving Social Security for the 21st Century. The President will fight any attempt to break the budget rules and drain the surplus. His commitment is unwavering: every penny of any future surplus must be reserved until a bipartisan plan to save Social Security is enacted.

**Nearly 17 Million New Jobs.** Under President Clinton, more new jobs have been created in 5 ½ years than were created during the entire 8 years of the Reagan Administration (16.7 million under Pres. Clinton vs. 16.0 million under Pres. Reagan).

**Declining Unemployment.** The unemployment rate for Latinos has dropped from 11.3 percent in January 1993 to 7.5 percent in August 1998.

**Income of Median Hispanic Households Up \$2,553 in Past Two Years.** In 1997, the income of the median Hispanic household, adjusted for inflation, increased from \$25,477 in 1996 to \$26,628 in 1997 -- an increase of \$1,151 or 4.5 percent. Over the past two years, the income of the typical Hispanic household has risen \$2,553 -- or nearly 11 percent -- the largest two-year increase in Hispanic income on record.

**The Lowest Inflation in More than 30 Years.** Since 1993, the inflation rate has averaged just 2.5 percent -- the lowest average inflation rate since the Kennedy Administration. Over the past year, the Consumer Price Index has increased only 1.6 percent.

**Strong Private Sector Growth.** The private sector of the economy has grown 3.9 percent annually -- the fastest rate of private-sector growth since the Johnson Administration.

**Tax Cuts For Low-Income Working Families.** President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan provided tax cuts to 15 million hard-pressed working families by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The average family with two kids who received the EITC received a tax cut of \$1,026. In 1997, the EITC lifted more than 1.2 million Hispanics out of poverty.

**Largest Hispanic Poverty Drop In Two Decades.** Last year, the Hispanic poverty rate dropped from 29.4 percent to 27.1 percent -- the largest one-year drop in Hispanic poverty since 1978. Since President Clinton took office, Hispanic poverty has dropped from 30.6 percent to 27.1 percent. While this marks significant progress, **President Clinton will continue to fight for policies that help to raise incomes and reduce poverty.**

**Minimum Wage Increased.** The President raised the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour -- directly benefitting 1.6 million Hispanic workers.

**Fighting for Paycheck Equity.** The President has called on Congress to pass legislation to strengthen laws prohibiting wage discrimination. In 1996, the median earnings of Hispanic women represented 57 percent of the median earnings for men.

**Two and a Half Times More Small Business Loans to Hispanic Entrepreneurs.** Between 1993 and 1997 the SBA approved nearly 15,000 loans to Hispanic entrepreneurs under the 7(a) and 504 loan programs. Last year alone, the Small Business Administration granted more than 3,300 loans, worth \$615 million, to Hispanic small business owners, two and a half times the number of loans granted in 1992.

**Supporting Minority Business Communities and Increasing Access to Capital.** Building on the efforts of the SBA, Vice President Gore unveiled aggressive plans to increase lending and business services to the African American and Hispanic business communities nationwide. The SBA has set a goal of providing an estimated total of \$1.86 billion in loans to African American small businesses over a three-year period and \$2.5 billion worth of loans to Hispanic-owned businesses by the year 2000. In addition, the **Vice President announced an unprecedented agreement between SBA and the "Big Three" U.S. automakers to increase subcontracting awards to minority businesses by nearly \$3 billion over the next three years -- a 50 percent increase over current levels.**

**Ensuring Minority Business Owners Have a Fair Opportunity to Compete.** The President signed the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century into law on June 9, 1998. The Act protects the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program, a program that ensures that minority and women-owned businesses have an opportunity to compete for transportation projects. The Administration helped defeat an amendment to the House version of this bill that would have eliminated the DBE Program. **In a different measure, the President also approved the creation of a new program to target assistance to minority-owned businesses in industries that continue to reflect the effects of discrimination. As a result, thousands of minority-owned businesses will be able to compete more effectively for government contracts.**

**Expanding Investment in Urban and Rural Areas.** Thanks to President Clinton and the 1993 Economic Plan, 125 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities have been created, **programs that are spurring economic development in distressed communities. And the President's FY99 budget provides \$150 million a year for 10 years to fund 15 new urban Empowerment Zones (EZs) and \$20 million a year for 10 years to fund five new rural EZs. Additionally, the President's FY99 budget includes \$400 million -- nearly triple the FY98 appropriation -- for a new Community Empowerment Fund (CEF) that is expected to leverage an estimated \$2 billion in private-sector loans to help communities invest in businesses and create jobs.**

**Expanding Access to Capital with Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI).** The President has expanded access to capital through the creation of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which supports banks and other entities that specialize in lending and

investing in underserved communities. **The President's FY99 Budget includes a \$45 million increase in CDFI funding (from \$80 million to \$125 million) to allow the Fund to provide additional support for these institutions, including through an expanded training and technical assistance initiative.**

**Working on Behalf of Minority Farmers.** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is working to strengthen programs and increase outreach targeted to underserved communities, including increasing its lending to minority and women producers. In the past five years there has been a 74 percent increase in direct lending to these groups -- from \$46.5 million in FY93 to \$81 million in FY97. Additionally, the Administration is committed to righting any past wrongs by federal employees and has worked with the Congress in crafting language contained in the Agriculture Appropriations bill that would waive the two-year statute of limitations on discrimination complaints against USDA's farm and housing loan programs. This waiver would allow compensation to be provided to many minority farmers who were victims of discrimination by USDA from the early 1980's through the 1990's.

**Increasing Homeownership.** The Clinton Administration launched a program to increase the homeownership rate of Hispanics in the U.S. through advertising, education and counseling programs and working with lending institutions to better serve the Hispanic community. Progress has been made, four million Hispanics, or 44 percent, now own their homes.

**Expanding Low-Income Housing Tax Credit by 40 Percent.** In 1993, President Clinton fulfilled his promise to permanently extend the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, spurring the private development of low-income housing and helping to build 75,000-90,000 housing units each year. President Clinton now proposes to expand the credit by 40 percent. Over the next five years, this expansion will mean an additional 150,000 to 180,000 quality affordable rental units.

**Put Forth a "Play-by-the-Rules" Homeownership Initiative and a Homeownership Zones Initiative.** The FY99 budget proposal for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation includes \$25 million for a new initiative that would make homeownership more accessible to families who have a good rental history but have difficulty purchasing a home, 10,000 lower-income and minority families who are currently renting would benefit from this initiative. In addition, the President's FY99 budget includes \$25 million for Homeownership Zones, abandoned housing and distressed neighborhoods that communities could reclaim using this funding. Funds could be used for property acquisition, demolition, site preparation, housing construction or rehabilitation, homeownership counseling, relocation, and activities to further fair housing and homeownership.

#### FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

**Building One America.** The President has led the nation in an effort to become One America in the 21st Century: a place where we respect others' differences and, at the same time, embrace the common values that unite us. AFL-CIO Executive Vice President Linda Chavez-Thompson served on the Advisory Board to the President's Initiative on Race, which the President charged with overseeing this

effort. **The President, the Administration and the Advisory Board were actively involved in public outreach efforts -- including holding numerous public meetings and town halls -- to engage Americans across the nation in this historic effort. One of the critical elements of the President's Initiative on Race** was identifying, highlighting and sharing with the nation promising practices -- local and national efforts to promote racial reconciliation. The Advisory Board presented their final report to the President on September 18, 1998, and recommended that conversations on race continue.

**An Administration That Looks like One America.** The President appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson and Small Business Administrator Aida Alvarez are members of the President's Cabinet. Federico Peña and Henry Cisneros previously served in the President's Cabinet.

**Judicial Appointments.** Seven percent of all judicial appointments are Hispanics including the Honorable Jose Cabranes, Judge, Second Circuit U.S. Circuit Court and the Honorable Hilda Tagle, Judge, Southern District of Texas, U.S. District Court.

**Senior Level Administration Appointments.** President Clinton has appointed more Hispanics to senior level positions than any President in American history. Eight percent of Presidential appointments, including boards and commissions, are held by Latinos. These Presidential appointees include Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) President George Muñoz; Norma Cantu, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the Department of Education; Saul Ramirez, Jr., Department of Housing and Urban Development Deputy Secretary; Eduardo Gonzalez, Director of the United States Marshals Service; Eluid Levi Martinez, Commissioner of Bureau of Reclamation at the Department of Interior; Ida L. Castro, Director of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor and Chair-designee for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Patricia T. Montoya, Commissioner-designee for Children, Youth & Families at the Department of Health and Human Services; and John U. Sepulveda, Deputy Director-designee at the Office of Personnel Management. White House appointees include: Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff Maria Echaveste; Assistant to the President and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs Mickey Ibarra; and Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Legislative Affairs Janet Murguia.

**Ordered an Assessment of Affirmative Action Programs.** The President ordered a comprehensive review of the government's affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand educational and economic opportunity to all Americans. **This review of federal affirmative action programs has helped to ensure that these programs are fair and effective and that they can survive legal challenges. As a result, programs that benefit Hispanics, including students, working men and women, and business owners, remain in effect and are more likely to be upheld by the courts.**

**Increasing Civil Rights Enforcement.** **On Martin Luther King, Jr., Day, January 19, 1998, Vice President Gore** announced the Administration's proposal for the largest single increase in funding to enforce existing civil rights laws in nearly two decades. Through new reforms and heightened commitment to enforcement, the Administration will seek to prevent discrimination before it occurs and to punish those who do discriminate in employment, education, housing and health care, and against

those with disabilities. **The Clinton Administration's FY99 budget contains \$602 million for civil rights enforcement agencies and offices -- an increase of \$86 million over last year's funding.**

**Increasing Funding for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).** The cornerstone of the improved civil rights enforcement effort is a \$37 million increase (15 percent) for the EEOC. Through increased use of mediation, improved information technology and an expanded investigative staff, the EEOC will reduce the average time for resolving private-sector complaints from over 9.4 months to 6 months and cut the backlog of cases from 64,000 to 28,000, by the year 2000.

*Opposed California Prop. 209 and Similar Measures.* The Clinton Administration **strongly opposes state and local initiatives to eliminate affirmative action programs that expand opportunities for Hispanics and others. The Administration opposed Proposition 209 in California and filed amicus briefs opposing Prop. 209, which currently prohibits state affirmative action programs. The Clinton Administration opposed a similar initiative in Houston, which was defeated and is currently opposing an initiative in Washington that is similar to Prop. 209. In all these cases, representatives of the administration have spoken out strongly against these initiatives as unfair and a barrier to equality.**

*Ensuring Election Fairness.* The Clinton Administration defended racially fair redistricting plans against claims that they were unconstitutional and prevented election day discrimination against minority voters and voter intimidation and harassment by monitoring polling place activities in a record number of states and counties. Continued enforcement efforts to ensure that citizens who rely on Spanish have the same opportunities to participate in voting-related activities as English-speaking voters.

*Oppose English-Only Legislation.* Strongly opposed legislation to make English the official language of the United States which would have jeopardized services and programs for non-English speakers and jeopardized assistance to the tens of thousands of new immigrants and others seeking to learn English as adults.

*Increasing Voter Registration.* During 1995 and 1996, the National Voter Registration Act or "Motor Voter" law registered nearly 14 million new voters and made voting easier for millions more. Notably, 1996 saw the highest percentage of voter registration since 1960. [FEC, 6/97]

**Opposed California Prop. 187.** Opposed California's Proposition 187, which would have made illegal immigrants ineligible for public school education at all levels and ineligible for public health care services.

**Working for Fair Housing.** To respond to the increase in reported cases of serious fair housing violations, HUD will double the number of its civil rights enforcement actions by the year 2000. HUD has also committed \$15 million to 67 fair housing centers around the country to assist in fighting housing discrimination this year. In addition, the President's budget proposes \$10 million for a targeted enforcement initiative that will use paired testing -- identical applicants of

**different races or genders approaching Realtors or landlords -- to detect and eliminate housing discrimination.**

**Defended Fairness.** The Clinton Administration has filed more cases between 1993 and 1997 to enforce fair housing laws than any other Administration (more than 500 cases). For instance, this Administration desegregated a Vidor, Texas, public housing complex and ordered a Mississippi bank to implement remedial lending plans for minority customers who were unfairly denied loans by the bank.

**Eliminated Discriminatory "Redlining" Practices.** The Clinton Administration negotiated agreements with health care agencies to eliminate discriminatory "redlining" practices denying home health care services based on residential location.

**Working to Ensure a Fair and Accurate Census.** The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is the most accurate census possible using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census missed 8.4 million people and double-counted 4.4 million others. Nationally, 5 percent of Hispanics were not counted in the 1990 census. While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups -- such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes -- were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate. **A fair and accurate Census is a fundamental part of a representative democracy and is the basis for providing equality under the law.** The President is determined to have a fair and full count in 2000.

## IMMIGRATION

**Fairness for Immigrants.** The President worked with Congress to correct the most egregious impacts of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. As a result, almost a million people will be able to proceed with legalizing their immigration status under the former standards of immigration law and not the new, stricter and more burdensome standards enacted in 1996.

**Restoring Food Stamp Benefits for Legal Immigrants.** In June 1998, the President signed the Agricultural Research Act into law, which restores food stamp benefits to 250,000 elderly, disabled, and other needy legal immigrants, including 75,000 children, who lawfully resided in the U.S. as of August 22, 1996, and lost assistance as a result of cuts in the 1996 welfare law that had nothing to do with welfare reform. It restores benefits to Hmong immigrants from Laos who aided our country during the Vietnam War and extends the period during which refugees and asylees may qualify for Food Stamps while they await citizenship. This law funds a significant part of the President's 1999 budget proposal to restore food stamp benefits to 730,000 legal immigrants, but the President's budget proposal would go further by covering families with children regardless of the date they entered the U.S. This restoration builds on the President's success last year in restoring SSI and Medicaid to 420,000 legal immigrants whose benefits were also terminated in welfare reform (see below).

**Reversing Unfair Cuts; Protects Legal Immigrants Who Become Disabled and Those Currently Receiving Benefits.** The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 restored \$11.5 billion in SSI and Medicaid benefits for legal immigrants whose benefits were also terminated in welfare reform. This law protects those immigrants now receiving assistance, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left destitute. And for immigrants already here but not receiving benefits, the BBA does not change the rules retroactively. Immigrants in the country as of August 22, 1996, but not receiving benefits at that time who subsequently become disabled will also be fully eligible for SSI and Medicaid benefits. When the President signed the 1996 Welfare Reform Law, he pledged to go back and change provisions that have nothing to do with welfare reform, such as the cutting off benefits to legal immigrants. Critics said the changes would never be made. However, in 1997 and again in 1998, the President followed through on his pledge -- and won many of the changes he sought in the 1996 law.

**Strengthening the Naturalization Process.** The President has made naturalization a top priority of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in order to continue fostering legal immigration while combating illegal immigration. For instance, over one million individuals were naturalized in 1996. The Administration continues to work to streamline and improve the naturalization process so that eligible individuals who have played by the rules can become full partners in America. In FY99, the Administration is seeking an infusion of new resources to reduce the backlog of naturalization applications and improve customer service.

**Defended Immigrant Rights.** The Administration defeated legislative efforts which would have significantly eroded health care for immigrants. The bipartisan agreement strengthened the sponsorship requirement while preserving the basic ability of families to reunify.

## EDUCATION

**Made the Largest Investment in Education in 30 Years.** Maintaining his longtime commitment to education, the President enacted the largest investment in education in 30 years -- and the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill -- by signing the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

**Put Forward a Hispanic Education Action Plan.** The Hispanic dropout rate is 2.5 times the rate for African Americans and 3.5 times the rate for white non-Hispanics. The Administration is reaching out to Hispanic youth, encouraging them to stay in school, graduate from high school, and go on to college so that they can compete successfully for good jobs and take advantage of promising career opportunities. As part of these efforts, the Clinton Administration put forth a \$600 million Hispanic Education Action Plan. This initiative will provide the investments needed to help Hispanic students master basic skills and become proficient in English. It will also assist schools in implementing reforms to reduce dropout rates, enable adults to receive basic skills training and participate in English-as-a-second-language programs, and offer assistance to colleges and universities that serve large numbers of Hispanic students.

**Increased Funding for Hispanic-Serving Colleges.** This year (FY98), the Administration enacted an 11 percent increase for Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), colleges and universities with at least 25 percent Hispanic enrollments.

**Established a Hispanic Advisory Commission.** In 1994, the President issued an Executive Order on Educational Excellence for Hispanics which established an advisory commission to oversee the improvement in education for Hispanics and would work to ensure that Hispanic-Serving Institutions will have more input regarding educational goals and issues of concern to Hispanics. The Commission's report identified contributing factors impacting attainment of educational excellence, corrective policy actions, and plans for program development and funding.

**Implemented the Student Diversity Partnership Program.** Partnered with Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, an Indian Science and Engineering Society and the Center for the Advancement of Hispanics in Science and Engineering Education to implement the Student Diversity Partnership Program. This program will ensure an adequate supply of diverse and qualified scientists and engineers for the 21st century. In addition, the White House recently awarded **Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring Grants to both individual mentors and institutions that foster mentoring, helping to ensure that America's future scientists and engineers come from all of the nation's racial and cultural segments of the population.**

**AmeriCorps College Support.** Since 1993, more than 100,000 people have had the opportunity to serve through AmeriCorps, with Hispanics comprising 13 percent of all participants (1996 data). This year alone, nearly 50,000 young people will take advantage of the opportunity to serve and will earn an award of up to \$4,725 to pay for college or repay student loans.

**Expanding Investments In Youth Education And Training.** One of the President's top priorities is fighting efforts by Congress to eliminate both the Summer Jobs Program, which provides jobs to roughly 530,000 disadvantaged young people, and the new Youth Opportunity Area Initiative, which would help provide job training and help finding jobs for up to 50,000 youth in the poorest communities nationwide. **The Summer Jobs programs provides an estimated 25 percent of the summer jobs held by African American 14-15 years olds and at least 16 percent held by Hispanic 14-15 year olds.** The Youth Opportunity Area Initiative program provides high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24 with academic and job-skills training, as well as apprenticeships building and rehabilitating affordable housing.

**Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years.** The President is making the first two years of college universally available with \$1500 HOPE Scholarship credits and a 20 percent tax credit helps offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. The expanded IRA allows penalty- and tax-free withdrawals for education. And, in the coming school year, nearly 4 million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,000, 30 percent larger than when the President took office. In the 1995-96 school year, 54 percent of all Hispanic students enrolled full-time in college received a Pell Grant.

**Increased Bilingual Education by 35 Percent.** Last year (FY97) in the Balanced Budget

Agreement, the President secured a *35 percent increase* in bilingual and immigrant education. The bilingual education funding will help school districts teach English to more than a million limited-English proficient children, as well as provide some 4,000 teachers with the training they need to do their jobs better. The Immigrant Education program will help more than a thousand school districts provide supplemental instructional services to 875,000 recent immigrant students. And, the President's FY99 budget proposal includes an increase of \$33 million for Bilingual and Immigrant Education.

**Helping More Children in Elementary and Secondary Schools.** In 1994, President Clinton reformed Title I -- the major elementary and secondary program for disadvantaged children -- clearing away barriers that had prevented limited-English proficient children from getting help. Now Hispanics are 32 percent of the children served in Title I.

**Modernizing Our Schools.** The President is working to pass federal tax credits to help rebuild, modernize, and build over 5,000 public schools nationwide.

**Reducing Class Size.** The President is pressing Congress to enact his proposal to reduce class size to a national average of 18 students in grades 1-3, by helping local schools hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. Research shows that minorities, and low-income students in particular, benefit academically from smaller classes.

**Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade.** More than 1000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In addition, the President is working to enact an early literacy bill such as the America Reads Initiative that will provide more tutors after school, improve the teaching of reading in our schools, and help parents help their children learn to read.

**Greater Access to Education Technology.** The President has made an unprecedented commitment to bringing technology into the classroom and has called for technology training for teachers and expanded access for teachers and students to computers in the classroom. As a part of this effort, the Clinton Administration secured an e-rate (discounts worth over \$2.5 billion every year) for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals to connect to the Internet.

**Proposing Education Opportunity Zones.** The President proposed \$1.5 billion, over five years, to bolster reform efforts by high-poverty urban and rural school districts that demonstrate both a commitment to, and a track record in, improving educational achievement. Funds will be used to improve accountability, turn around failing schools, recognize outstanding teachers, deal with ineffective ones and expand public school choice. Added investments in these communities will accelerate progress and provide successful models of system-wide, standards-based reform.

**Working to Pass the High Hopes for College Initiative.** The High Hopes for College Initiative will inspire more young people to have high expectations, to stay in school and study hard, and to go to college. The Clinton Administration is working to pass this initiative which makes a long-term investment -- starting with \$140 million in FY99 -- to promote partnerships between colleges and middle or junior high schools in low-income communities. The President's High Hopes program will

provide one million at-risk middle school students (over five years) the mentoring and tutoring needed to raise education expectations and eliminate barriers to college.

## CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities.** President Clinton has announced a \$400 million initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities. The effort sets 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. There are major health disparities among Hispanics. Latinos are nearly twice as likely to develop diabetes than non-Latinos and Latinos have two to three times the rate of stomach cancer as white Americans. **The President announced a five-step plan -- led by Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. David Satcher -- to mobilize the resources and expertise of the Federal government, the private sector, and local communities.**

**Focused Health Efforts.** Established the Office of the Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health. Helped communities develop culturally-competent systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbances through the Comprehensive Mental Health Services for Children and Families program. Negotiated agreements with hospitals and nursing homes to eliminate barriers to equal access for minorities based on language.

**Fighting to Pass a Strong, Enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights.** President Clinton has called on the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights that assures Americans the quality health care they need. The bill should include important patient protections such as: assuring direct access to specialists; real emergency room protections; continuity of care provisions that protect patients from abrupt changes in treatment; a fair, timely, and independent appeals process for patient grievances; and enforcement provisions to make these rights real.

**Protected and Strengthened Medicare.** The Balanced Budget Act extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for at least a decade; expanded choices in health plans; and provided beneficiaries new preventive benefits. Six percent of all beneficiaries currently enrolled in Medicare are Hispanic. The President has also put forth a new proposal that will provide greater access to health insurance for Americans ages 55 to 65, including an option to buy into Medicare.

**Extended Health Care to Millions of Children with the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).** Because of the President's leadership, the Balanced Budget included \$24 billion to provide real health care coverage to up to five million more children, the largest children's health care budget increase since Medicaid was created in 1965. Minority children make up a disproportionate number of the over 10 million uninsured children. African American children make up 25 percent and Hispanic children make up 30 percent of all uninsured children -- more than twice their percentage of the overall population. The Administration is actively reaching out to communities to target and enroll eligible, uninsured children in CHIP.

**Protecting Families.** The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) enables workers to take up to 12

weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member without jeopardizing their job. Millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment. The President also proposed expanding the Family & Medical Leave Act to allow workers up to 24 hours per year of unpaid leave for parent-teacher conferences or routine medical care for a child.

**Increased WIC -- \$1 Billion Higher.** Under President Clinton, participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has expanded by 1.7 million -- from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1998, with funding rising from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion. The President's budget proposes \$4.1 billion in WIC funding to serve 7.5 million women, infants, and children in 1999, fulfilling his goal of full participation in WIC.

Research shows that every \$1 increase in the prenatal care portion of the WIC program cuts between \$1.77 and \$3.90 in medical expenses in the first 60 days following childbirth. In 1996, 30 percent of the infants who benefited from WIC were Hispanic.

**Expanded Head Start By Nearly 60 Percent -- Over \$1.5 Billion Higher Per Year.** Since 1993, President Clinton has expanded Head Start by 57 percent, from \$2.8 billion in FY93 to \$4.4 billion in FY98. Of the estimated 830,000 children now enrolled in Head Start, 26 percent of the children are of Hispanic origin. The President's FY99 Budget increases Head Start funding by \$313 million, which would mean Head Start funding would be 68 percent higher in 1999 than in 1993. The President is on track to meet his goal of having one million children enrolled in Head Start.

**Proposed the Largest Single Investment in Child Care in the Nation's History.** The President's \$21 billion child care proposal will give child care subsidies to millions of children and increase tax credits for three million working families to help them pay for child care.

**Providing After-School Opportunities for Up to Half a Million Children a Year.** Last year, the President fought for, and won, a \$40 million expansion of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. Building on the success of this program, the President's FY99 budget includes a \$200 million major expansion, which will provide safe and educational after-school opportunities for up to 500,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities across the country.

## FIGHTING CRIME

**White House Conference on Hate Crimes.** President Clinton hosted the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes, which examined laws and remedies that can make a difference in preventing hate crimes, highlighted solutions that are working in communities across the country, and continued the frank and open dialogue needed to build One America. **The President announced significant law enforcement and prevention initiatives to get tough on hate crimes, including: support for legislation to expand the federal hate crimes law to cover crimes based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability; the creation of a network of local hate crime working groups; the addition of approximately 50 FBI agents and federal prosecutors to enforce hate crimes laws; improved collection of data on hate crimes; and the production of materials to educate the public -- especially youth -- about hate crimes.**

**Enhanced Penalties for Hate Crimes.** As part of the historic 1994 Crime Act, the President signed the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act which provides for longer sentences where the offense is determined to be a hate crime.

**Falling Crime Rates.** Violent crime is down six years in a row, the longest period of decline since 1960. Juvenile crime, which had been exploding, has declined 2 years in a row. Property and violent crime victimization rates are at their lowest levels in nearly 25 years.

**Putting 100,000 New Police on the Streets and Providing COPS Grants to Underserved Areas.** The President's Crime Bill, through the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, has already funded nearly 80,000 new officers. As a part of the COPS Program, the President announced new grants to increase police presence and community policing in underserved neighborhoods. Under this initiative, 18 cities will share \$106 million to hire 620 new community policing officers. The pilot cities were selected following an analysis of crime, demographic and economic data.

**Promoting Community Prosecutions.** The President's FY99 budget includes \$50 million for grants to promote community prosecution, which builds on effective community policing strategies. The funds will enable local prosecutors across the country to play a more active role in crime fighting by spending more time in their neighborhoods, both helping to solve crimes and preventing them before they happen.

#### SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

**Environmental Justice and Redevelopment.** The Clinton Administration issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to ensure that low-income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. The Administration identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities, turn them into useable space, create jobs and enhance community development.

**Issued Toughest New Air Quality Standards in a Generation.** The Clinton Administration issued new air quality standards for smog and soot that will prevent 15,000 premature deaths a year and improve the lives of millions of Americans who suffer from respiratory illnesses.

**Cleaning Up Toxic Waste Sites and Redeveloping Brownfields.** This Administration has cleaned up twice as many Superfund sites in less than six years as previous administrations did in twelve. To date, the Administration has awarded 228 Brownfields grants, for over \$42 million, to states, cities, towns, counties, and tribes. These grants have leveraged nearly \$1 billion for redevelopment of industrial sites and created over 2,000 jobs.

**Providing Safe Drinking Water.** The President proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. The Administration required America's 55,000 water utilities companies to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

**Reducing the Threat of Global Warming.** The Administration negotiated an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in an environmentally strong and economically sound way. The President's has proposed a five-year \$6.3 billion package of tax incentives and research investment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.

**Protecting Our Natural Treasures.** The Clinton Administration has protected or enhanced nearly 150 million acres of public and private lands, from the red rock canyons of Utah to the Florida Everglades. And the Administration has recently reached agreements to protect Yellowstone from mining and save the ancient redwoods of California's Headwaters Forest.

#### AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

**Democracy for Cuba.** The Clinton Administration increased efforts to promote a peaceful, democratic transition in Cuba by keeping pressure on the Castro government for change while reaching out to the Cuban people. The President has strengthened international consensus on the need for action to promote human rights and democracy. Responding to the Pope's historic visit to Cuba, the Clinton Administration authorized humanitarian measures to alleviate the Cuban people's suffering, helping them to prepare for a democratic future and increase contact.

**Support Our Closest Neighbors.** The Administration took decisive action in assembling a financial support package for Mexico. The President's leadership prevented a prolonged financial crisis in Mexico and its spread to other Latin American countries. In addition, the President traveled to Latin America and launched hemispheric negotiations for Free Trade Area of the Americas.

9/98

*PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE*  
*Working on Behalf of Asian Pacific Americans*

*ECONOMY*

**Balanced the Federal Budget.** In 1992, the budget deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the budget will be in surplus for the first time in 30 years.

**Saving Social Security First.** President Clinton is committed to saving Social Security for the 21st Century. The President will fight any attempt to break the budget rules and drain the surplus. His commitment is unwavering: every penny of any future surplus must be reserved until a bipartisan plan to save Social Security is enacted.

**Nearly 17 Million New Jobs.** Under President Clinton, more new jobs have been created in 5 ½ years than were created during the entire 8 years of the Reagan Administration (16.7 million under Pres. Clinton vs. 16.0 million under Pres. Reagan).

**Declining Unemployment: 28-Year Low.** In 1992, the unemployment rate averaged 7.5 percent, today (August 1998) the unemployment rate is 4.5 percent -- the lowest level since 1970. The unemployment rate has been below 5 percent for 14 consecutive months.

**The Lowest Inflation in More than 30 Years.** Since 1993, the inflation rate has averaged just 2.5 percent -- the lowest average inflation rate since the Kennedy Administration. Over the past year, the Consumer Price Index has increased only 1.6 percent.

**Strong Private Sector Growth.** The private sector of the economy has grown 3.9 percent annually -- the fastest rate of private-sector growth since the Johnson Administration.

*The Median Household Income for Asian Pacific Americans Increased 2.2 Percent in 1997.* Income for the median, or typical, Asian Pacific American household rose \$980 in 1997, from \$44,269 in 1996 to \$45,249 (adjusted for inflation). This is an increase of 2.2 percent over 1996.

**Tax Cuts For Low-Income Working Families.** President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan provided tax cuts to 15 million hard-pressed working families by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The average family with two kids who received the EITC received a tax cut of \$1,026.

**Minimum Wage Increased.** Increased the Minimum Wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour -- increasing wages for 10 million.

**Asian Pacific American Poverty Down More than 8 Percent since 1993.** The poverty rate of Asian Pacific Americans has declined from 15.3 percent in 1993 to 14.0 percent in 1997. While this marks significant progress, **President Clinton will continue to fight for policies that help to raise incomes and reduce poverty.**

**Supporting Minority Business Communities and Increasing Access to Capital.** Over the past five years, (FY93-97) the Small Business Administration (SBA) has backed more than 16,760 loans worth \$5.2 billion in loans to Asian Pacific American businesses. From FY98 through FY 2000, the Administration expects to deliver another \$4.7 billion in loans to Asian Pacific American-owned businesses. That means that during the eight years of the Clinton Administration, the SBA will have delivered almost \$10 billion in loan capital to Asian Pacific American entrepreneurs. In FY 2000, SBA expects to back more than \$1.6 billion in loans to Asian Pacific American businesses, almost triple the amount loaned in FY92. In the SBA's 8(a) Minority Enterprise Development Program, Asian Pacific Americans own 1,341 of the 6,100 participating businesses. Those firms received about \$1.7 billion in federal contracts in FY97. Almost 19,000 Asian Pacific Americans received business counseling and training under SBA's Small Business Development Center program, and SBA's SCORE program counseled more than 9,000 Asian Pacific Americans last year.

**Ensuring Minority Business Owners Have a Fair Opportunity to Compete.** The President signed the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century into law on June 9, 1998. The Act protects the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program, a program that ensures that minority and women-owned businesses have an opportunity to compete for transportation projects. The Administration helped defeat an amendment to the House version of this bill that would have eliminated the DBE Program. **In a different measure, the President also approved the creation of a new program to target assistance to minority-owned businesses in industries that continue to reflect the effects of discrimination. As a result, thousands of minority-owned businesses will be able to compete more effectively for government contracts.**

**Expanding Investment in Urban and Rural Areas.** Thanks to President Clinton and the 1993 Economic Plan, 125 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities have been created, **programs that are spurring economic development in distressed communities. And the President's FY99 budget provides \$150 million a year for 10 years to fund 15 new urban Empowerment Zones (EZs) and \$20 million a year for 10 years to fund five new rural EZs. Additionally, the President's FY99 budget includes \$400 million -- nearly triple the FY98 appropriation -- for a new Community Empowerment Fund (CEF) that is expected to leverage an estimated \$2 billion in private-sector loans to help communities invest in businesses and create jobs.**

**Expanding Access to Capital with Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI).** The President has expanded access to capital through the creation of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which supports banks and other entities that specialize in lending and investing in underserved communities. **The President's FY99 Budget includes a \$45 million increase in CDFI funding (from \$80 million to \$125 million) to allow the Fund to provide additional support for these institutions, including through an expanded training and technical assistance initiative.**

*Highest Homeownership Rate in History.* There are more than 6.5 million new homeowners since the President took office.

**Expanding Low-Income Housing Tax Credit by 40 Percent.** In 1993, President Clinton

fulfilled his promise to permanently extend the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, spurring the private development of low-income housing and helping to build 75,000-90,000 housing units each year. President Clinton now proposes to expand the credit by 40 percent. Over the next five years, this expansion will mean an additional 150,000 to 180,000 quality affordable rental units.

**Put Forth a "Play-by-the-Rules" Homeownership Initiative and a Homeownership Zones Initiative.** The FY99 budget proposal for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation includes \$25 million for a new initiative that would make homeownership more accessible to families who have a good rental history but have difficulty purchasing a home, 10,000 lower-income and minority families who are currently renting would benefit from this initiative. In addition, the President's FY99 budget includes \$25 million for Homeownership Zones, abandoned housing and distressed neighborhoods that communities could reclaim with this funding. Funds could be used for property acquisition, demolition, site preparation, housing construction or rehabilitation, homeownership counseling, relocation, and activities to further fair housing and homeownership.

**Working on Behalf of Minority Farmers.** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is working to strengthen programs and increase outreach targeted to underserved communities, including increasing its lending to minority and women producers. In the past five years there has been a 74 percent increase in direct lending to these groups -- from \$46.5 million in FY93 to \$81 million in FY97. **Additionally, the Administration is committed to righting any past wrongs by federal employees and has worked with the Congress in crafting language contained in the Agriculture Appropriations bill that would waive the two-year statute of limitations on discrimination complaints against USDA's farm and housing loan programs. This waiver would allow compensation to be provided to many minority farmers who were victims of discrimination by USDA from the early 1980's through the 1990's.**

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AFFAIRS

**Facing the Challenges of the Global Economy.** The President's strategy of fiscal discipline, investment in our people, and open trade is working for America. For the U.S. economy to continue to prosper, the economies of the world need to rebound from their recent difficulties. The United States, along with other leading nations, are working together to intensify efforts to speed economic recovery in Asia.

*Opening Market Abroad: Over 240 Trade Agreements Have Helped Expand American Exports and Create American Jobs.* Since President Clinton took office, the Administration has concluded over 240 new trade agreements. This has helped expand exports so that over the last five years, new exports have accounted for more than one-third of our economic growth and have helped created jobs that, on average, pay 15 percent more than non-export related jobs. Notably, thirty percent of U.S. exports go to Asia and this country exports more goods to Asia than Europe.

*Created Three Major Global Trade Agreements In the World Trade Organization.* In the last year, this Administration completed a “trifecta” of three major global trade agreements in the World Trade Organization: the Information Technology Agreement covering \$500 billion in global trade and more than \$100 billion in U.S. exports, the global telecommunications services agreement (which will create more than a million jobs in the next ten years) and the financial services accord (which covers 95 percent of the global financial services market). Together, these initiatives cover trade totaling more than \$1 trillion annually.

*Eliminated Barriers To Open Trade In Asia Pacific Nations From Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit.* Secured commitments from Asia Pacific nations to eliminate barriers to open trade in the region by 2020 for developing countries and 2010 for industrialized countries. Over the next two years, 15 sectors will be identified for tariff reductions, including energy products and services, environmental technologies and services, natural resources, medical equipment, telecommunications, gems and jewelry.

#### *FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY*

**Building One America.** The President has led the nation in an effort to become One America in the 21st Century: a place where we respect others’ differences and, at the same time, embrace the common values that unite us. Angela Oh served on the Advisory Board to the President’s Initiative on Race, which the President charged with overseeing this effort. **The President, the Administration and the Advisory Board were actively involved in public outreach efforts -- including holding numerous public meetings and town halls -- to engage Americans across the nation in this historic effort. One of the critical elements of the President’s Initiative on Race was identifying, highlighting and sharing with the nation promising practices -- local and national efforts to promote racial reconciliation. The Advisory Board presented their final report to the President on September 18, 1998, and recommended that conversations on race continue.**

*Creating an Administration That Looks like One America.* Appointed the most diverse Administration in history. The Clinton Administration has more than triple the number of Asian Pacific American appointees as the previous Administration including Bill Lann Lee, Acting Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, Department of Justice; Nancy Ann-Min Deparle, Administrator of the Health Care Finance Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; Robert Gee, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Planning and Program Evaluation, Department of Energy; Paul Igasaki, Vice Chair, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Rose Ochi, Director, Office of Community Relations, Department of Justice; Donna Tanoue, Chair, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Jeanette Takamura, Assistant Secretary for Aging, Department of Health & Human Services; T.S. Chung, Director Advocacy Center, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce; Barbara Chow, Associate Director for Human Resources, Office of Management and Budget; Dr. Isi Siddiqui, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Department of Agriculture; Maria

Haley, Member of the Board, Export-Import Bank of the U.S. and Doris Matsui, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Public Liaison, The White House.

*Increasing the Number of Judicial Appointments.* Nominated more Asian Pacific Americans to the federal bench than any other Administration. Appointments include the Honorable A. Wallace Tashima, Judge, U.S. Ninth Circuit Court and District Court judges Denny Chin, Anthony Ishii, George King, and Susan Oki Mollway.

**Ordered an Assessment of Affirmative Action Programs.** The President ordered a comprehensive review of the government's affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand educational and economic opportunity to all Americans. **This review of federal affirmative action programs has helped to ensure that these programs are fair and effective and that they can survive legal challenges. As a result, programs that benefit women and minorities, including students, working men and women, and business owners, remain in effect and are more likely to be upheld by the courts.**

**Increasing Civil Rights Enforcement.** Vice President Gore announced the Administration's proposal for the largest single increase in funding to enforce existing civil rights laws in nearly two decades. Through new reforms and heightened commitment to enforcement, the Administration will seek to prevent discrimination before it occurs and to punish those who do discriminate in employment, education, housing and health care, and against those with disabilities. **The Clinton Administration's FY99 budget contains \$602 million for civil rights enforcement agencies and offices -- an increase of \$86 million over last year's funding.**

**Increasing Funding for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).** The cornerstone of the improved civil rights enforcement effort is a \$37 million increase (15 percent) for the EEOC. Through increased use of mediation, improved information technology and an expanded investigative staff, the EEOC will reduce the average time for resolving private-sector complaints from over 9.4 months to 6 months and cut the backlog of cases from 64,000 to 28,000, by the year 2000.

*Opposed California Prop. 209 and Similar Measures.* The Clinton Administration **strongly opposes state and local initiatives to eliminate affirmative action programs that expand opportunities for Asian Pacific Americans and others. The Administration opposed Proposition 209 in California and filed *amicus* briefs opposing Prop. 209, which currently prohibits state affirmative action programs. The Clinton Administration opposed a similar initiative in Houston, which was defeated and is currently opposing an initiative in Washington that is similar to Prop. 209. In all these cases, representatives of the administration have spoken out strongly against these initiatives as unfair and a barrier to equality.**

*Ensuring Election Fairness.* The Clinton Administration defended racially fair redistricting plans against claims that they were unconstitutional and prevented election day discrimination against

minority voters and voter intimidation and harassment by monitoring polling place activities in a record number of states and counties. Continued enforcement efforts to ensure that citizens who rely on languages other than English have the same opportunities to participate in voting-related activities as English-speaking voters.

**Increasing Voter Registration.** During 1995 and 1996, the National Voter Registration Act or "Motor Voter" law registered nearly 14 million new voters and made voting easier for millions more. Notably, 1996 saw the highest percentage of voter registration since 1960. [FEC, 6/97]

**Working for Fair Housing.** To respond to the increase in reported cases of serious fair housing violations, HUD will double the number of its civil rights enforcement actions by the year 2000. HUD has also committed \$15 million to 67 fair housing centers around the country to assist in fighting housing discrimination this year. In addition, the President's budget proposes \$10 million for a targeted enforcement initiative that will use paired testing -- identical applicants of different races or genders approaching Realtors or landlords -- to detect and eliminate housing discrimination. Also, Secretary Cuomo now focuses on one race-based housing discrimination case each week and conducts a community forum around each case to turn the negative experience into a positive one that helps bring the community together.

**Defended Fairness.** The Clinton Administration has filed more cases between 1993 and 1997 to enforce fair housing laws than any other Administration (more than 500 cases). For instance, this Administration desegregated a Vidor, Texas, public housing complex and ordered a Mississippi bank to implement remedial lending plans for minority customers who were unfairly denied loans by the bank.

**Eliminated Discriminatory "Redlining" Practices.** The Clinton Administration negotiated agreements with health care agencies to eliminate discriminatory "redlining" practices denying home health care services based on residential location.

**Working to Ensure a Fair and Accurate Census.** The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is the most accurate census possible using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census missed 8.4 million people and double-counted 4.4 million others. Nationally, 2.3 percent of Asians Pacific Americans were not counted in the 1990 census. While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups -- such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes -- were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate. **A fair and accurate Census is a fundamental part of a representative democracy and is the basis for providing equality under the law.** The President is determined to have a fair and full count in 2000.

## CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**Protecting Families.** The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member without jeopardizing their job. Millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment. The President also proposed expanding the Family & Medical Leave Act to allow workers up to 24 hours per year of unpaid leave for parent-teacher conferences or routine medical care for a child.

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Currently, for example, Vietnamese women suffer from cervical cancer at nearly five times the rate of white women. **The President announced a five-step plan -- led by Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. David Satcher -- to mobilize the resources and expertise of the Federal government, the private sector, and local communities.**

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## *EDUCATION*

**Made the Largest Investment in Education in 30 Years.** Maintaining his longtime commitment to education, the President enacted the largest investment in education in 30 years -- and the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill -- by signing the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

**Expanding Investments In Youth Education And Training.** One of the President's top priorities is fighting efforts by Congress to eliminate both the Summer Jobs Program, which provides jobs to roughly 530,000 disadvantaged young people, and the new Youth Opportunity Area Initiative, which would help provide job training and help finding jobs for up to 50,000 youth in the poorest communities nationwide. The Youth Opportunity Area Initiative program provides high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24 with academic and job-skills training, as well as apprenticeships building and rehabilitating affordable housing.

**Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years.** The President is making the first two years of college universally available with \$1500 HOPE Scholarship credits and a 20 percent tax credit helps offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. The expanded IRA allows penalty- and tax-free withdrawals for education. And, in

the coming school year, nearly 4 million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,000, 30 percent larger than when the President took office. In the 1995-96 school year, 33 percent of all Asian Pacific American students enrolled full-time in college received a Pell Grant. In addition, the FY99 budget proposes \$249 million more for Pell Grants, which would help increase the maximum by another \$100 to \$3,100 -- the highest ever. This would reach 3.9 million low- and middle-income undergraduates. If the President's budget were enacted, the maximum grant would be 25-percent higher than in 1996.

**Fostering Diversity.** The White House recently awarded **Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring Grants** to **both individual mentors and institutions that foster mentoring, helping to ensure that America's future scientists and engineers come from all of the nation's racial and cultural segments of the population.**

*Modernizing Our Schools.* The President is working to pass federal tax credits to help rebuild, modernize, and build over 5,000 public schools nationwide.

*Reducing Class Size.* The President is pressing Congress to enact his proposal to reduce class size to a national average of 18 students in grades 1-3, by helping local schools hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. Research shows that minorities, and low-income students in particular, benefit academically from smaller classes.

**Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade.** More than 1000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In addition, the President is working to enact an early literacy bill such as the America Reads Initiative that will provide more tutors after school, improve the teaching of reading in our schools, and help parents help their children learn to read.

**Striving for Excellence with National Education Standards.** Thanks to President Clinton's leadership, the *Title I program* is helping more than 10 million disadvantaged students reach high academic standards by giving them extra help with basic and advanced skills. In the 1994-95 school year, 3 percent of the children benefiting from the Title I program were Asian Pacific American students.

*Working to Pass the High Hopes for College Initiative.* The High Hopes for College Initiative will inspire more young people to have high expectations, to stay in school and study hard, and to go to college. The Clinton Administration is working with Congress to pass this initiative which makes a long-term investment -- starting with \$140 million in FY99 -- to promote partnerships between colleges and middle or junior high schools in low-income communities. The President's High Hopes program will provide one million at-risk middle school students (over five years) the mentoring and tutoring needed to raise education expectations and eliminate barriers to college.

*Helping to Assist Schools with More Foreign Language Programs; Opposing English Only.* The Administration has restructured Foreign Language Assistance Programs to assist local schools in establishing programs in Chinese, Japanese and Korean. The Clinton Administration strongly

opposes legislation to make English the official language of the United States which would have jeopardized services and programs for non-English speakers and jeopardized assistance to the tens of thousands of new immigrants and others seeking to learn English as adults.

*Addressing Minority Needs.* Hosted Asian Pacific American Education Forums to address the needs of Asian Pacific American students and their teachers.

*AmeriCorps College Support.* Since 1993, more than 100,000 people have had the opportunity to serve through AmeriCorps, with Asian Pacific Americans comprising 3 percent of all participants (1996 data). This year alone, nearly 50,000 young people will take advantage of the opportunity to serve and earn an award of up to \$4,725 to pay for college or repay student loans.

*Increased Bilingual Education by 35 Percent.* Last year (FY97) in the Balanced Budget Agreement, the President secured a *35 percent increase* in bilingual and immigrant education. The bilingual education funding will help school districts teach English to more than a million limited-English proficient children, as well as provide some 4,000 teachers with the training they need to do their jobs better. The Immigrant Education program will help more than a thousand school districts provide supplemental instructional services to 875,000 recent immigrant students. And the President's FY99 budget proposal includes an increase of \$33 million for Bilingual and Immigrant Education.

**Proposing Education Opportunity Zones.** The President proposed \$1.5 billion, over five years, to bolster reform efforts by high-poverty urban and rural school districts that demonstrate both a commitment to, and a track record in, improving educational achievement. Funds will be used to improve accountability, turn around failing schools, recognize outstanding teachers, deal with ineffective ones and expand public school choice. Added investments in these communities will accelerate progress and provide successful models of system-wide, standards-based reform.

**Expanding Access to Educational Technology.** The Clinton Administration created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help connect every classroom to the Internet by 2000, increase the number of multimedia computers in the classroom, provide teachers with technology training, and promote the development of high-quality educational software.

**Linking Schools and Libraries to the Internet.** The Clinton Administration has secured the E-Rate, provided for in the Telecommunications Act, a discounted education rate for telecommunications services so schools and libraries will be able to bring technology into the classroom, set up phone lines and access the Internet at a fraction of the cost. Schools and libraries are eligible for up to 90 percent (depending on poverty level) of discounts on telecommunications and information services.

*Opposed Gallegly Amendment.* The Administration opposed the Gallegly Amendment which would have ended the guarantee of public education for all children. It would have shifted immigration enforcement from the borders and work sites to classrooms and made children susceptible to gangs and

violence.

### *FIGHTING CRIME*

**White House Conference on Hate Crimes.** President Clinton hosted the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes, which examined laws and remedies that can make a difference in preventing hate crimes, highlighted solutions that are working in communities across the country, and continued the frank and open dialogue needed to build One America. **The President announced significant law enforcement and prevention initiatives to get tough on hate crimes, including: support for legislation to expand the federal hate crimes law to cover crimes based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability; the creation of a network of local hate crime working groups; the addition of approximately 50 FBI agents and federal prosecutors to enforce hate crimes laws; improved collection of data on hate crimes; and the production of materials to educate the public -- especially youth -- about hate crimes.**

**Enhanced Penalties for Hate Crimes.** As part of the historic 1994 Crime Act, the President signed the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act which provides for longer sentences where the offense is determined to be a hate crime.

**Falling Crime Rates.** Violent crime is down six years in a row, the longest period of decline since 1960. Juvenile crime, which had been exploding, has declined 2 years in a row. Property and violent crime victimization rates are at their lowest levels in nearly 25 years.

**Won Passage of the Most Comprehensive Crime Bill Ever.** In 1994, after more than six years of gridlock, a bipartisan majority in Congress passed the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in the nation's history. Among other provisions, the new law now provides: a targeted "Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out" provision to put career violent offenders behind bars for life; an expanded death penalty for drug kingpins, murderers of federal law enforcement officers and nearly 60 additional categories of violent felons; and funding for 100,000 more prison cells to help states ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences.

**Putting 100,000 New Police on the Streets and Providing COPS Grants to Underserved Areas.** The President's Crime Bill, through the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, has already funded nearly 80,000 new officers. As a part of the COPS Program, the President announced new grants to increase police presence and community policing in underserved neighborhoods. Under this initiative, 18 cities will share \$106 million to hire 620 new community policing officers. The pilot cities were selected following an analysis of crime, demographic and economic data.

**Promoting Community Prosecutions.** The President's FY99 budget includes \$50 million for grants to promote community prosecution, which builds on effective community policing strategies. The funds will enable local prosecutors across the country to play a more active role in crime fighting by spending more time in their neighborhoods, both helping to solve crimes and preventing them before they happen.

## SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

**Environmental Justice and Redevelopment.** The Clinton Administration issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to ensure that low-income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. The Administration identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities, turn them into useable space, create jobs and enhance community development.

**Issued Toughest New Air Quality Standards in a Generation.** The Clinton Administration issued new air quality standards for smog and soot that will prevent 15,000 premature deaths a year and improve the lives of millions of Americans who suffer from respiratory illnesses.

**Cleaning Up Toxic Waste Sites and Redeveloping Brownfields.** This Administration has cleaned up twice as many Superfund sites in less than six years as previous administrations did in twelve. To date, the Administration has awarded 228 Brownfields grants, for over \$42 million, to states, cities, towns, counties, and tribes. These grants have leveraged nearly \$1 billion for redevelopment of industrial sites and created over 2,000 jobs.

**Providing Safe Drinking Water.** The President proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. The Administration required America's 55,000 water utilities companies to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

**Reducing the Threat of Global Warming.** The Administration negotiated an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in an environmentally strong and economically sound way. The President's has proposed a five-year \$6.3 billion package of tax incentives and research investment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.

**Protecting Our Natural Treasures.** The Clinton Administration has protected or enhanced nearly 150 million acres of public and private lands, from the red rock canyons of Utah to the Florida Everglades. And the Administration has recently reached agreements to protect Yellowstone from mining and save the ancient redwoods of California's Headwaters Forest.

## IMMIGRATION

**Fairness for Immigrants.** The President worked with Congress to correct the most egregious impacts of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. As a result, almost a million people will be able to proceed with legalizing their immigration status under the former standards of immigration law and not the new, stricter and more burdensome standards enacted in 1996.

**Restoring Food Stamp Benefits for Legal Immigrants.** In June 1998, the President signed the Agricultural Research Act into law, which restores food stamp benefits to 250,000 elderly, disabled, and other needy legal immigrants, including 75,000 children, who lawfully resided in the U.S. as of August 22, 1996, and lost assistance as a result of cuts in the 1996 welfare law that had nothing to do with welfare reform. It restores benefits to Hmong immigrants from Laos who aided our country during the Vietnam War and extends the period during which refugees and asylees may qualify for Food Stamps while they await citizenship. This law funds a significant part of the President's 1999 budget proposal to restore food stamp benefits to 730,000 legal immigrants, but the President's budget proposal would go further by covering families with children regardless of the date they entered the U.S. This restoration builds on the President's success last year in restoring SSI and Medicaid to 420,000 legal immigrants whose benefits were also terminated in welfare reform (see below).

**Reversing Unfair Cuts; Protects Legal Immigrants Who Become Disabled and Those Currently Receiving Benefits.** The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 restored \$11.5 billion in SSI and Medicaid benefits for legal immigrants whose benefits were also terminated in welfare reform. This law protects those immigrants now receiving assistance, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left destitute. And for immigrants already here but not receiving benefits, the BBA does not change the rules retroactively. Immigrants in the country as of August 22, 1996, but not receiving benefits at that time who subsequently become disabled will also be fully eligible for SSI and Medicaid benefits. When the President signed the 1996 Welfare Reform Law, he pledged to go back and change provisions that have nothing to do with welfare reform, such as cutting off benefits to legal immigrants. Critics said the changes would never be made. However, in 1997 and again in 1998, the President followed through on his pledge -- and won many of the changes he sought in the 1996 law.

**Strengthening the Naturalization Process.** The Administration made naturalization a top priority of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in order to continue fostering legal immigration while combating illegal immigration. For instance, over one million individuals were naturalized in 1996. The Administration continues to work to streamline and improve the naturalization process so that eligible individuals who have played by the rules can become full partners in America. In FY99, the Administration is seeking an infusion of new resources to reduce the backlog of naturalization applications and improve customer service.

**Defended Immigrant Rights.** The Administration defeated legislative efforts which would have significantly eroded health care for immigrants. The bipartisan agreement strengthened the sponsorship requirement while preserving the basic ability of families to reunify.

#### AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

**Persuaded North Korea To Freeze its Dangerous Nuclear Program.** The Administration persuaded North Korea to freeze its dangerous nuclear program and is one of the leading forces for peace on the Korean Peninsula.

**Renewed Bipartisan Consensus for Engagement with China.** The Administration has renewed the bipartisan consensus for engagement with China to advance U.S. interests and draw the world's most populous nation more fully into the international community.

**Supporting Human Rights In China.** The Administration has engaged China's leaders in ground-breaking human rights dialogue.

**Led International Efforts Against Terrorism.** The Administration has led international efforts against terrorism, including signing anti-terrorism legislation that ensures strong penalties for convicted terrorists.

**Secured Bipartisan Senate Ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Start II Treaty.** The convention bans the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons. Start II, together with Start I, will reduce U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals two-thirds from their Cold War heights.

**Meeting Emerging Threat of Biological Weapons.** By strengthening our ability to respond to an attack, vaccinating our troops and seeking tough inspection to enforce international treaty.

**Led Efforts to Rid the World of Land Mines.** The Administration has led efforts to rid the world of land mines by eliminating non self-destructing mines from our arsenals, seeking alternatives to self-destructing mines by 2006, and devoting more resources to removing existing mines than the rest of the world combined.

9/98

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE**  
*Working on Behalf of African Americans*

**ECONOMY**

**Balanced the Federal Budget.** In 1992, the budget deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the budget will be in surplus for the first time in 30 years.

**Saving Social Security First.** President Clinton is committed to saving Social Security for the 21st Century. The President will fight any attempt to break the budget rules and drain the surplus. His commitment is unwavering: every penny of any future surplus must be reserved until a bipartisan plan to save Social Security is enacted.

**Nearly 17 Million New Jobs.** Under President Clinton, more new jobs have been created in 5 ½ years than were created during the entire 8 years of the Reagan Administration (16.7 million under Pres. Clinton vs. 16.0 million under Pres. Reagan).

**Declining Unemployment.** The unemployment rate for African Americans has dropped from 14.1 percent in January 1993 to 9.0 percent today -- one of the lowest African American unemployment rates on record.

**The Lowest Inflation in More than 30 Years.** Since 1993, the inflation rate has averaged just 2.5 percent -- the lowest average inflation rate since the Kennedy Administration. Over the past year, the Consumer Price Index has increased only 1.6 percent.

**Strong Private Sector Growth.** The private sector of the economy has grown 3.9 percent annually -- the fastest rate of private-sector growth since the Johnson Administration.

**Median Income of African American Households Is Up \$3,354.** The median income of African American households rose 4.3 percent (or \$1,029) last year. And since 1993, the median income of African American households has increased from \$21,696 to \$25,050 -- \$3,354 or a 15-percent increase, adjusted for inflation, between 1993 and 1997.

**Tax Cuts For Low-Income Working Families.** President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan provided tax cuts to 15 million hard-pressed working families by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The average family with two kids who received the EITC received a tax cut of \$1,026. In 1997, the EITC lifted 1.1 million African Americans out of poverty.

**Largest Four-Year Drop in African American Poverty in More than Twenty-Five Years.** Since 1993, the African American poverty rate has dropped from 33.1 percent to 26.5 percent -- the largest four-year drop in African American poverty in more than a quarter century (1967-1971) and 26.5 percent is the lowest level on record (data collected since 1959). While this decrease marks significant progress, **President Clinton will continue to fight for policies that help to raise incomes and reduce poverty.**

*Child Poverty Among African Americans Down To Lowest Level on Record.* In 1997, the African American child poverty rate fell from 39.9 percent to 37.2 percent -- its lowest level on record (data collected since 1959). Since 1993, the child poverty rate among African-Americans has dropped from 46.1 percent to 37.2 percent -- the biggest four-year drop on record.

**Minimum Wage Increased.** The President raised the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour -- directly benefitting 1.3 million African American workers.

**Fighting for Paycheck Equity.** The President has called on Congress to pass legislation to strengthen laws prohibiting wage discrimination. In 1996, the median earnings of African American women represented 65 percent of the median earnings for men.

**Two and a Half Times More Small Business Loans to African American Entrepreneurs.** Between 1993 and 1997 the Small Business Administration (SBA) approved more than 9,000 loans to African American entrepreneurs under the 7(a) and 504 loan programs. Last year alone, the Small Business Administration granted 1,900 loans, worth \$286 million, to African American small business owners, two and a half times the number of loans granted in 1992.

**Supporting Minority Business Communities and Increasing Access to Capital.** Building on the efforts of the SBA, Vice President Gore unveiled aggressive plans to increase lending and business services to the African American and Hispanic business communities nationwide. The SBA has set a goal of providing an estimated total of \$1.86 billion in loans to African American small businesses over a three-year period. In addition, the **Vice President announced an unprecedented agreement between SBA and the "Big Three" U.S. automakers to increase subcontracting awards to minority businesses by nearly \$3 billion over the next three years -- a 50 percent increase over current levels.**

**Ensuring Minority Business Owners Have a Fair Opportunity to Compete.** The President signed the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century into law on June 9, 1998. The Act protects the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program, a program that ensures that minority and women owned businesses have an opportunity to compete for transportation projects. The Administration helped defeat an amendment to the House version of this bill that would have eliminated the DBE Program. **In a different measure, the President also approved the creation of a new program to target assistance to minority-owned businesses in industries that continue to reflect the effects of discrimination. As a result, thousands of minority-owned businesses will be able to compete more effectively for government contracts.**

**Working on Behalf of Minority Farmers.** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is working to strengthen programs and increase outreach targeted to underserved communities, including increasing its lending to minority and women producers. In the past five years there has been a 74 percent increase in direct lending to these groups -- from \$46.5 million in FY93 to \$81 million in FY97. Additionally, the Administration is committed to righting any past wrongs by federal employees and has worked with the Congress in crafting language contained in the Agriculture Appropriations bill that would waive the two-year statute of limitations on discrimination complaints against USDA's farm and housing loan programs. This waiver would allow compensation to be

provided to many minority farmers who were victims of discrimination by USDA from the early 1980's through the 1990's.

**Expanding Access to Capital with Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI).** The President has expanded access to capital through the creation of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which supports banks and other entities that specialize in lending and investing in under-served communities. **The President's FY99 Budget includes a \$45 million increase in CDFI funding (from \$80 million to \$125 million) to allow the Fund to provide additional support for these institutions, including through an expanded training and technical assistance initiative.**

**Expanding Investment in Urban and Rural Areas.** Thanks to President Clinton and the 1993 Economic Plan, 125 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities have been created, **programs that are spurring economic development in distressed communities. And the President's FY99 budget provides \$150 million a year for 10 years to fund 15 new urban Empowerment Zones (EZs) and \$20 million a year for 10 years to fund five new rural EZs. Additionally, the President's FY99 budget includes \$400 million -- nearly triple the FY98 appropriation -- for a new Community Empowerment Fund (CEF) that is expected to leverage an estimated \$2 billion in private-sector loans to help communities invest in businesses and create jobs.**

**Homeownership Is Up.** In the last four years, 628,000 African Americans have become new homeowners.

**Expanding Low-Income Housing Tax Credit by 40 Percent.** In 1993, President Clinton fulfilled his promise to permanently extend the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, spurring the private development of low-income housing and helping to build 75,000-90,000 housing units each year. President Clinton now proposes to expand the credit by 40 percent. Over the next five years, this expansion will mean an additional 150,000 to 180,000 quality affordable rental units.

**Put Forth a "Play-by-the-Rules" Homeownership Initiative and a Homeownership Zones Initiative.** The FY99 budget proposal for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation includes \$25 million for a new initiative that would make homeownership more accessible to families who have a good rental history but have difficulty purchasing a home, 10,000 lower-income and minority families who are currently renting would benefit from this initiative. In addition, the President's FY99 budget includes \$25 million for Homeownership Zones, abandoned housing and distressed neighborhoods that communities could reclaim with this funding. Funds could be used for property acquisition, demolition, site preparation, housing construction or rehabilitation, homeownership counseling, relocation, and activities to further fair housing and homeownership.

#### FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

**Building One America.** The President has led the nation in an effort to become One America in the 21st Century: a place where we respect others' differences and, at the same time, embrace the common values that unite us. **Dr. John Hope Franklin, Advisory Board Chair, and Rev. Suzan Johnson Cook served on the Advisory Board to the President's Initiative on Race, which the President charged**

with overseeing this effort, **The President, the Administration and the Advisory Board were actively involved in public outreach efforts -- including holding numerous public meetings and town halls -- to engage Americans across the nation in this historic effort. One of the critical elements of the President's Initiative on Race was identifying, highlighting and sharing with the nation promising practices -- local and national efforts to promote racial reconciliation. The Advisory Board presented their final report to the President on September 18, 1998, and recommended that conversations on race continue.**

**Creating an Administration that Looks Like One America.** The President appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. The Clinton Cabinet includes three African Americans: Rodney Slater, Secretary of the Department of Transportation; Togo West, Jr., Secretary of Veterans Affairs and Alexis Herman, Secretary of Labor. Additionally, African Americans serve in the Administration as Surgeon General, Deputy Attorney General for the Department of Justice, Director of the National Park Service, Deputy Secretary of Commerce, Department of Education General Counsel and as the Department of Education's Chief of Staff. Thirteen percent of Clinton Administration appointees are African American, which is twice as many African Americans as any previous administration. White House appointees include: Bob Nash, Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel; Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Assistant to the President and Director of Cabinet Affairs; Minyon Moore, Assistant to the President and Director of Public Liaison; Cheryl Mills, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel and Robert (Ben) Johnson, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Public Liaison.

**Increasing the Number of Judicial Appointments.** President Clinton has named 12 African Americans as U.S. Attorneys and 12 African Americans as U.S. Marshals. The President has nominated over 54 African Americans to the Federal bench, 17 percent of his total Federal bench nominations.

**Ordered an Assessment of Affirmative Action Programs.** The President ordered a comprehensive review of the government's affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand educational and economic opportunity to all Americans. **This review of federal affirmative action programs has helped to ensure that these programs are fair and effective and that they can survive legal challenges. As a result, programs that benefit African Americans, including students, working men and women, and business owners, remain in effect and are more likely to be upheld by the courts.**

**Increasing Civil Rights Enforcement.** **On Martin Luther King, Jr., Day, January 19, 1998, Vice President Gore** announced the Administration's proposal for the largest single increase in funding to enforce existing civil rights laws in nearly two decades. Through new reforms and heightened commitment to enforcement, the Administration will seek to prevent discrimination before it occurs and to punish those who do discriminate in employment, education, housing and health care, and against those with disabilities. **The Clinton Administration's FY99 budget contains \$602 million for civil rights enforcement agencies and offices -- an increase of \$86 million over last year's funding. And an additional \$1 million will allow the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division to enhance coordination of federal civil rights enforcement policy among agencies. Improved coordination will lead to more consistent enforcement of civil rights laws, broader dissemination of best practices and improved data collection.**

**Increasing Funding for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).** The cornerstone of the improved civil rights enforcement effort is a \$37 million increase (15 percent) for the EEOC. Through increased use of mediation, improved information technology and an expanded investigative staff, the EEOC will reduce the average time for resolving private-sector complaints from over 9.4 months to 6 months and cut the backlog of cases from 64,000 to 28,000, by the year 2000.

**Creating a National Memorial to Honor Dr. Martin Luther King.** In July of 1998, President Clinton signed a new measure authorizing the creation of a national monument to Dr. King on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

*Opposed California Prop. 209 and Similar Measures.* The Clinton Administration strongly opposes state and local initiatives to eliminate affirmative action programs that expand opportunities for African Americans and others. The Administration opposed Proposition 209 in California and filed *amicus* briefs opposing Prop. 209, which currently prohibits state affirmative action programs. The Clinton Administration opposed a similar initiative in Houston, which was defeated and is currently opposing an initiative in Washington that is similar to Prop. 209. In all these cases, representatives of the administration have spoken out strongly against these initiatives as unfair and a barrier to equality.

*Ensuring Election Fairness.* The Clinton Administration defended racially fair redistricting plans against claims that they were unconstitutional and prevented election day discrimination against minority voters and voter intimidation and harassment by monitoring polling place activities in a record number of states and counties.

**Increasing Voter Registration.** During 1995 and 1996, the National Voter Registration Act or "Motor Voter" law registered nearly 14 million new voters and made voting easier for millions more. Notably, 1996 saw the highest percentage of voter registration since 1960. [FEC, 6/97]

**Working for Fair Housing.** To respond to the increase in reported cases of serious fair housing violations, HUD will double the number of its civil rights enforcement actions by the year 2000. HUD has also committed \$15 million to 67 fair housing centers around the country to assist in fighting housing discrimination this year. In addition, the President's budget proposes \$10 million for a targeted enforcement initiative that will use paired testing -- identical applicants of different races or genders approaching Realtors or landlords -- to detect and eliminate housing discrimination.

**Defended Fairness.** The Clinton Administration has filed more cases between 1993 and 1997 to enforce fair housing laws than any other Administration (more than 500 cases). For instance, this Administration desegregated a Vidor, Texas, public housing complex and ordered a Mississippi bank to implement remedial lending plans for minority customers who were unfairly denied loans by the bank.

**Eliminated Discriminatory "Redlining" Practices.** The Clinton Administration negotiated agreements with health care agencies to eliminate discriminatory "redlining" practices denying home health care services based on residential location.

**Apologized to the Victims of Tuskegee.** President Clinton apologized to the victims of the Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment and their families, and directed Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala to issue a report about how best to involve communities, especially minority communities, in research and health care. HHS awarded a planning grant to Tuskegee University to help it establish a center for bioethics in research and health care.

**Working to Ensure a Fair and Accurate Census.** The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is the most accurate census possible using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census missed 8.4 million people and double-counted 4.4 million others. Nationally, 4.4 percent of African Americans were not counted in the 1990 census. While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups -- such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes -- were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate. **A fair and accurate Census is a fundamental part of a representative democracy and is the basis for providing equality under the law.** The President is determined to have a fair and full count in 2000.

#### CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**Protecting Families.** The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member without jeopardizing their job. Millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment. The President also proposed expanding the Family & Medical Leave Act to allow workers up to 24 hours per year of unpaid leave for parent-teacher conferences or routine medical care for a child.

**Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities.** President Clinton has announced a \$400 million initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities. The effort sets 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. For example, African Americans suffer from diabetes at 70 percent higher rates than white Americans. The President announced a five-step plan -- led by Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. David Satcher -- to mobilize the resources and expertise of the Federal government, the private sector, and local communities.

**Focused Health Efforts.** Established the Office of the Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health. Helped communities develop culturally-competent systems for the care of children with serious emotional disturbances through the Comprehensive Mental Health Services for Children and Families program.

**Fighting to Pass a Strong, Enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights.** President Clinton has called on the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights that assures Americans the quality health care they need. The bill should include important patient protections such as: assuring direct access to specialists; real emergency room protections; continuity of care provisions that protect patients from abrupt changes in treatment; a fair, timely, and independent appeals process for patient grievances; and enforcement provisions to make these rights real.

**Protected and Strengthened Medicare, Benefiting the 3.4 Million African Americans Enrolled in Medicare.** The Balanced Budget Act extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for at least a decade; expanded choices in health plans; and provided beneficiaries new preventive benefits. The President has also put forth a new proposal that will provide greater access to health insurance for Americans ages 55 to 65, including an option to buy into Medicare.

**Extended Health Care to Millions of Children with the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).** Because of the President's leadership, the Balanced Budget included \$24 billion to provide real health care coverage to up to five million more children, the largest children's health care budget increase since Medicaid was created in 1965. Minority children make up a disproportionate number of the over 10 million uninsured children. African American children make up 25 percent and Hispanic children make up 30 percent of all uninsured children -- more than twice their percentage of the overall population. The Administration is actively reaching out to communities to target and enroll eligible, uninsured children in CHIP.

**Increased WIC -- \$1 Billion Higher.** Under President Clinton, participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has expanded by 1.7 million -- from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1998, with funding rising from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion. The President's budget proposes \$4.1 billion in WIC funding to serve 7.5 million women, infants, and children in 1999, fulfilling his goal of full participation in WIC. Research shows that every \$1 increase in the prenatal care portion of the WIC program cuts between \$1.77 and \$3.90 in medical expenses in the first 60 days following childbirth. In 1996, 25 percent of the infants who benefited from WIC were African American.

**Expanded Head Start By Nearly 60 Percent -- Over \$1.5 Billion Higher Per Year.** Since 1993, President Clinton has expanded Head Start by 57 percent, from \$2.8 billion in FY93 to \$4.4 billion in FY98. Of the estimated 830,000 children now enrolled in Head Start, 36 percent of the children are African American. The President's FY99 Budget increases Head Start funding by \$313 million, which would mean Head Start funding would be 68-percent higher in 1999 than in 1993. The President is on track to meet his goal of enrolling one million children in Head Start.

**Proposed the Largest Single Investment in Child Care in the Nation's History. The President's \$21 billion child care proposal will give child care subsidies to millions of children and increase tax credits for three million working families to help them pay for child care.**

**Providing After-School Opportunities for Up to Half a Million Children a Year.** Last year, the President fought for, and won, a \$40 million expansion of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. Building on the success of this program, the President's FY99 budget includes a \$200 million major expansion, which will provide safe and educational after-school opportunities for up to 500,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities across the country.

## EDUCATION

**Made the Largest Investment in Education in 30 Years.** Maintaining his longtime commitment to education, the President enacted the largest investment in education in 30 years -- and the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill -- by signing the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

**Established the First African American Advisory Board.** Established the President's Board of Advisors for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to strengthen the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide quality education and advised on ways to increase the private sector's role in these institutions.

**Increased Funding and Grants for HBCUs.** Increased funding for Historically Black Colleges by over \$250 million between FY92 and FY98 -- an increase of nearly 25 percent. Today, America's 105 HBCUs are educating almost 300,000 African Americans.

**AmeriCorps College Support.** Since 1993, more than 100,000 people have had the opportunity to serve through AmeriCorps, with African Americans comprising 20 percent of all participants (1996 data). This year alone, nearly 50,000 young people will take advantage of the opportunity to serve and earn an award of up to \$4,725 to pay for college or repay student loans.

**Expanding Investments In Youth Education And Training.** One of the President's top priorities is fighting efforts by Congress to eliminate both the Summer Jobs Program, which provides jobs to roughly 530,000 disadvantaged young people, and the new Youth Opportunity Area Initiative, which would help provide job training and help finding jobs for up to 50,000 youth in the poorest communities nationwide. **The Summer Jobs programs provides an estimated 25 percent of the summer jobs held by African American 14-15 years olds and at least 16 percent held by Hispanic 14-15 year olds.** The Youth Opportunity Area Initiative program provides high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24 with academic and job-skills training, as well as apprenticeships building and rehabilitating affordable housing.

**Record Enrollment.** A record percentage of African Americans were enrolled in post-secondary education in 1996 -- 35.7 percent of African American high school graduates.

**Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years.** The President is making the first two years of college universally available with \$1500 HOPE Scholarship credits and a 20 percent tax credit helps offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. The expanded IRA allows penalty- and tax-free withdrawals for education. And, in the coming school year, nearly 4 million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,000, 30 percent larger than when the President took office. In the 1995-96 school year, 57 percent of all African American students enrolled full-time in college received a Pell Grant. In addition, the FY99 budget proposes \$249 million more for Pell Grants, which would help increase the maximum by another \$100 to \$3,100 -- the highest ever. This would reach 3.9 million low- and middle-income undergraduates. If the President's budget were enacted, the maximum grant would be 25-percent higher than in 1996.

**Fostering Diversity.** The White House recently awarded **Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring Grants to both individual mentors and institutions that foster mentoring, helping to ensure that America's future scientists and engineers come from all of the nation's racial and cultural segments of the population.**

**Modernizing Our Schools.** The President, with the help of Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D IL), is working to pass federal tax credits to help rebuild, modernize, and build over 5,000 public schools nationwide.

**Reducing Class Size.** The President is pressing Congress to enact his proposal to reduce class size to a national average of 18 students in grades 1-3, by helping local schools hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. Research shows that minorities, and low-income students in particular, benefit academically from smaller classes.

**Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade.** More than 1000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In addition, the President is working to enact an early literacy bill such as the America Reads Initiative that will provide more tutors after school, improve the teaching of reading in our schools, and help parents help their children learn to read.

**Greater Access to Education Technology.** The President has made an unprecedented commitment to bringing technology into the classroom and has called for technology training for teachers and expanded access for teachers and students to computers in the classroom. As a part of this effort, the Clinton Administration has secured the E-Rate, provided for in the Telecommunications Act, a discounted education rate for telecommunications services so schools and libraries will be able to bring technology into the classroom, set up phone lines and access the Internet at a fraction of the cost. Schools and libraries are eligible for up to 90 percent (depending on poverty level) of discounts on telecommunications and information services.

**Striving for Excellence.** Thanks to President Clinton's leadership, the *Title I* program is helping more than 10 million disadvantaged students reach high academic standards by giving them extra help with basic and advanced skills. In the 1994-95 school year, 26 percent of the children benefiting from the Title I program were African American.

**Working to Pass the High Hopes for College Initiative.** The High Hopes for College Initiative will inspire more young people to have high expectations, to stay in school and study hard, and to go to college. The Clinton Administration is working with Congressman Chaka Fattah (D PA) and other Members to pass this initiative which makes a long-term investment -- starting with \$140 million in FY99 -- to promote partnerships between colleges and middle or junior high schools in low-income communities. The President's High Hopes program will provide one million at-risk middle school students (over five years) the mentoring and tutoring needed to raise education expectations and eliminate barriers to college.

**Proposing Education Opportunity Zones.** The President proposed \$1.5 billion, over five years, to bolster reform efforts by high-poverty urban and rural school districts that demonstrate both a commitment to and a track record in improving educational achievement. Funds will be used to improve accountability, turn around failing schools, recognize outstanding teachers, deal with ineffective ones and expand public school choice. Added investments in these communities will accelerate progress and provide successful models of system-wide, standards-based reform.

**Getting Good Teachers to Underserved Areas.** Responding to the need for a diverse and excellent teaching force, President Clinton proposed a \$350 million program to attract talented people of all backgrounds to teach at low-income schools across the nation. The funding also will be used to dramatically improve the quality of training given to future teachers. This new program will help bring nearly 35,000 new teachers into high-poverty schools in urban and rural areas over the next five years.

## FIGHTING CRIME

**Enhanced Penalties for Hate Crimes.** As part of the historic 1994 Crime Act, the President signed the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act which provides for longer sentences where the offense is determined to be a hate crime.

**White House Conference on Hate Crimes.** President Clinton hosted the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes, which examined laws and remedies that can make a difference in preventing hate crimes, highlighted solutions that are working in communities across the country, and continued the frank and open dialogue needed to build One America. **The President announced significant law enforcement and prevention initiatives to get tough on hate crimes, including: support for legislation to expand the federal hate crimes law to cover crimes based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability; the creation of a network of local hate crime working groups; the addition of approximately 50 FBI agents and federal prosecutors to enforce hate crimes laws; improved collection of data on hate crimes; and the production of materials to educate the public -- especially youth -- about hate crimes.**

**Took Action Against Church Burnings.** 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.

**Falling Crime Rates.** Violent crime is down six years in a row, the longest period of decline since 1960. Juvenile crime, which had been exploding, has declined 2 years in a row. Property and violent crime victimization rates are at their lowest levels in nearly 25 years.

**Putting 100,000 New Police on the Streets and Providing COPS Grants to Underserved Areas.** The President's Crime Bill, through the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, has already funded nearly 80,000 new officers. As a part of the COPS Program, the President announced new grants to increase police presence and community policing in underserved neighborhoods. Under this initiative, 18 cities will share \$106 million to hire 620 new community policing officers. The pilot cities were selected following an analysis of crime, demographic and economic data.

**Promoting Community Prosecutions.** The President's FY99 budget includes \$50 million for grants to promote community prosecution, which builds on effective community policing strategies. The funds will enable local prosecutors across the country to play a more active role in crime fighting by spending more time in their neighborhoods, both helping to solve crimes and preventing them before they happen.

## SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

**Environmental Justice and Redevelopment.** The Clinton Administration issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to ensure that low-income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. The Administration identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities, turn them

into useable space, create jobs and enhance community development.

**Issued Toughest New Air Quality Standards in a Generation.** The Clinton Administration issued new air quality standards for smog and soot that will prevent 15,000 premature deaths a year and improve the lives of millions of Americans who suffer from respiratory illnesses.

**Cleaning Up Toxic Waste Sites and Redeveloping Brownfields.** This Administration has cleaned up twice as many Superfund sites in less than six years as previous administrations did in twelve. To date, the Administration has awarded 228 Brownfields grants, for over \$42 million, to states, cities, towns, counties and tribes. These grants have leveraged nearly \$1 billion for redevelopment of industrial sites and created over 2,000 jobs.

**Providing Safe Drinking Water.** The President proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. The Administration required America's 55,000 water utilities companies to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

**Reducing the Threat of Global Warming.** The Administration negotiated an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in an environmentally strong and economically sound way. The President's has proposed a five-year \$6.3 billion package of tax incentives and research investment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.

**Protecting Our Natural Treasures.** The Clinton Administration has protected or enhanced nearly 150 million acres of public and private lands, from the red rock canyons of Utah to the Florida Everglades. And the Administration has recently reached agreements to protect Yellowstone from mining and save the ancient redwoods of California's Headwaters Forest.

#### AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

**Made an Historic Presidential Trip to Africa.** In 1998, President Clinton made the first trip by a sitting U.S. President to Ghana, Uganda, Botswana and Senegal. While in Africa, President Clinton focused on key issues of development, trade, investment, empowerment of women and the environment. The trip increased and enhanced ties with Africa and built upon the work and achievements of late Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, Transportation Secretary Slater and Presidential Special Envoy Jesse Jackson.

**Assisted South Africa's Transition to Democracy.** Provided over \$600 million in the first three years to the newly-elected democratic government of South Africa to support democracy and development. Established the Gore-Mbeki Bi-National Commission to promote cooperation in trade, development, the environment and security.

*Hosted the First-Ever White House Conference on Africa in July 1994.* This Conference brought together key American policy-makers and leaders to discuss the future of US-Africa relations.

**Restored Democracy for Haiti.** Restored democracy to Haiti and ended the military dictatorship.

*Launched the President's Partnership for Economic Opportunity in Africa Initiative.* This initiative deepens trade and investment between Africa and the United States and is the cornerstone of the Administration's Africa policy. The President supports passage of the bipartisan African Growth and Opportunity Act which complements his "Partnership Initiative" by further strengthening U.S.-Africa trade relations.

9/98

***Clinton-Gore Administration Accomplishments:***  
**American Families Are Better Off Today**  
**Than They Were Six Years Ago**

**ECONOMY: *The Best American Economy In A Generation***

**Nearly 17 Million New Jobs...**more new jobs in 5 ½ years than were created during the entire 8 years of the Reagan Administration (16.7 million under Clinton vs. 16.0 million under Reagan).

**First Budget Surplus in 30 Years...**from a \$290 billion *deficit* in 1992, to an OMB projected \$39 billion *surplus* in 1998 -- the first budget surplus since 1969.

**Lowest Unemployment in 28 Years...**down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.5% today -- its lowest level in 28 years.

**Fastest Real-Wage Growth in More Than Two Decades...**after adjusting for inflation, wages have increased 2.5 percent in the past 12 months -- the fastest real-wage growth in more than two decades.

**CHILDREN AND EDUCATION: *Greatest Investment in Children's Health & Education in 30 Years***

**Extended Health Care to Millions of Children...**\$24 billion to provide meaningful health care coverage to millions of children included in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act -- the single largest investment in health care for children since 1965.

**\$500 Child Tax Credit For 26 Million Families with 40 Million Children...**included in the Balanced Budget Act.

**200,000 More Kids in Head Start Since 1992...**now reaching more kids than at any time since its creation in 1965.

**Leading a Crusade For Voluntary National Education Standards...**so that by 1999, every 4th grade student will be tested in reading and every 8th grade student will be tested in math.

**Increasing Charter Schools from One to 1,000...**offering parents choice within the public school system.

**Making College More Affordable...**by increasing Pell Grants by 30% from \$2,300 in 1993 to \$3,000 in 1998 and offering flexible repayment options and better service through the Direct Lending Program.

**Biggest Single Increase in Higher Education since the G.I. Bill.** The Balanced Budget Act included the HOPE Scholarship and other tax deductions, putting college within reach for millions -- the largest overall higher education investment in 30 years.

**CRIME: *Crime Rates Are Down To The Lowest Levels In A Generation***

**Violent Crime Down 6 Years in a Row...**the longest period of decline since 1960. Juvenile crime, which had been exploding, has declined 2 years in a row. Property and violent crime rates are at their lowest levels in nearly 25 years.

**Putting 100,000 New Police on The Street...**resulting in a nearly 20% increase in our nation's police force. Nearly 80,000 new officers have been funded.

**250,000 Felons, Fugitives and Stalkers Denied Handguns...**since the President signed the Brady Bill into law.

**Developed Comprehensive Anti-Drug Strategy...**and appointed a four-star general as Drug Czar. Expanding the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program and a new \$195 million anti-drug youth media campaign is attacking the youth drug problem.

**WELFARE: *Largest Drop In Welfare Rolls In History***

**5.7 Million People Have Left Welfare...**over 40% decrease from January, 1993 and the largest decline in history. The President signed landmark welfare reform legislation in 1996 requiring work, imposing time limits and dramatically expanding child care spending. And in both 1997 and 1998, the President won changes to the law on protections for legal immigrants and children.

**Nearly 70% Increase in Child Support Collections...** as a result of the toughest child support crackdown in history.

**ENVIRONMENT: *Protecting Our Environment For Future Generations***

**Cleaned up Twice as Many Superfund Sites in less than 6 Years as Previous Administrations Did in 12.**

**Safer Food, Drinking Water and Air...**because the President fought for and signed the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Food Quality Protection Act and issued new standards to cut toxic pollution from chemical plants by 90%.

**Ensuring Cleaner Air for Our Children...** by approving strong new clean air standards for soot and smog that will prevent 15,000 premature deaths a year.

**Clinton-Gore Administration Accomplishments**  
**American Families Are Better Off Today**  
**Than They Were Six Years Ago**

Over the last six years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have led America in preparing for the 21st Century with a new vision of government -- a government that does not attempt to do everything, nor a government that withdraws to the sidelines. The accomplishments of the Clinton-Gore Administration are giving Americans the tools to realize their potential; providing opportunity while demanding responsibility; and building One America in which all are challenged to serve.

**Economy: the Strongest Economy in a Generation**

**Balanced the Federal Budget -- in 1992, the budget deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the budget will be in surplus for the first time in 30 years.**

**Nearly 17 Million New Jobs -- more new jobs in 5 ½ years than were created during the entire 8 years of the Reagan Administration (16.7 million under Pres. Clinton vs. 16.0 million under Pres. Reagan).**

**Fastest Real-Wage Growth In More Than Two Decades -- after adjusting for inflation, wages have increased 2.5% in the past 12 months -- the fastest real wage growth in more than two decades.**

**Lowest Unemployment in Nearly Thirty Years -- down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.5% today.**

**Highest Homeownership Rate in History -- there are more than 6.5 million new homeowners since the President took office.**

**Families: Strengthening America's Working Families**

**\$500 Per-Child Tax Credit -- 26 million families with 40 million children will receive the \$500 per-child tax credit.**

**Tax Cuts for Working Families -- 15 million working families receive tax relief through the President's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit.**

**Largest Four-Year Drop in Child Poverty Since 1960s -- Under President Clinton, the child poverty rate has declined from 22.7 percent to 19.9 percent -- that's the biggest four-year drop in nearly 30 years (1965-1969).**

**Increased the Minimum Wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour -- increasing wages for 10 million workers.**

**Protecting Families -- Family Medical Leave allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid**

leave to care for family members without fear of losing their jobs. Millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment.

**Signed Landmark Adoption and Safe Families Act** -- this law will help thousands of children waiting in foster care move more quickly into safe and permanent homes.

**Putting Families First** -- put in place first-ever plan to protect our children from tobacco. Required the installation of V-chips in all new televisions. Encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies to deter school violence and promote discipline. Produced guidelines on religious expression in public schools.

### **Education: Largest Investment in Education in 30 Years**

**Making 13th & 14th Grades as Universal As High School** -- making the first two years of college universally available with \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship credits.

**Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years** -- 20% tax credit helps offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. The expanded IRA allows penalty and tax-free withdrawals for education. Nearly 4 million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,000, 30% larger than when the President took office.

**Making College More Affordable** -- cut student fees and interest rates on all loans, expanded repayment options including income contingent repayment, and improved service through the Direct Loan Program.

**Paying for College Through Community Service** -- this year, nearly 50,000 young people will take advantage of the opportunity to pay for college (or repay student loans) by performing community service through AmeriCorps.

**Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade** -- more than 1000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In addition, the President is working to enact an early literacy bill such as the America Reads Initiative that will provide more tutors after school, improve the teaching of reading in our schools, and help parents help their children learn to read.

**Striving for Excellence with National Education Standards** -- seeking high national standards for all students, the President has proposed a first-ever national test in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math.

**Preparing for the 21st Century with Greater Education Technology** -- created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help connect every classroom to the Internet by the year 2000, increase the number of multimedia computers in the classroom, provide teachers with technology training,

and promote the development of high-quality educational software. Secured an e-rate (discounts worth over \$2.5 billion every year) for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals to connect to the Internet.

**Expanding Choice and Accountability in Public School** -- supported increase of public charter schools, from only one charter school in the nation in 1993 to more than 1,000 charter schools this year.

**Providing Early Education to More than 830,000 Children with Head Start** -- now reaching more kids than at any time since its creation in 1965 and 200,000 more children than in 1992.

### **Crime and Drugs: Lowest Crime Rates in Nearly 25 Years**

**Putting 100,000 New Police on the Street** -- resulting in a nearly 20% increase in our nation's police force. At this time, almost 80,000 new officers have been funded.

**250,000 Felons, Fugitives and Stalkers Denied Handguns** -- since the President signed the Brady Bill into law.

**Banned 19 of the Deadliest Assault Weapons and Their Copies** -- keeping assault weapons off our streets.

**Developed Comprehensive Anti-Drug Strategy Including \$195 Million Anti-Drug Youth Media Campaign** -- appointed four-star General Barry McCaffrey to be the nation's Drug Czar. Strengthening and expanding the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program.

### **Health Care: Increasing Access for Millions of Americans**

**Protected Medicare** -- protected, modernized and extended the Medicare trust fund for at least a decade while offering new options for patient choice and preventive care.

**Enacted Single Largest Investment in Health Care for Children since 1965** -- the \$24 billion Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) will provide health care coverage for up to five million children.

**Passed Meaningful Health Insurance Reform** -- signed the Kassebaum/Kennedy Health Care Bill which limits exclusions for pre-existing conditions, makes coverage portable and helps individuals who lose jobs maintain coverage.

**Raised Immunization Rates to All Time High** -- 90% of toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal.

**Ensuring Safe Food for America's Families** --making food safety a priority. Issued new standards to reduce and prevent contamination of meat, poultry, and seafood; signed the Food Quality

Protection Act with special safeguards for kids; issued new regulations that improve the safety of fruit and vegetable juices; and created a President's Council on Food Safety which will develop a comprehensive food safety strategic plan for federal agencies.

**Welfare Reform and Community Empowerment: Largest Drop in the Welfare Rolls in History**

**5.7 Million People Are Off Welfare Today** -- a more than 40% decrease from 1992 and the largest decline in the welfare rolls in history. Between 1996 and 1997, the number of people who were on welfare in one year and working in the next year increased 30% to 1.7 million people. The President signed the landmark welfare reform law to require work, impose time limits, and dramatically expand child care spending.

**Nearly 70% Increase in Child Support Collections** -- signed into law the toughest child support crackdown in history.

**New Incentives to Move People from Welfare to Work** -- the Balanced Budget included \$3 billion to move long-term welfare recipients into jobs and a tax credit for employers.

**New Funding to Help People Get to Work** -- the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorizes \$750 million over five years for the President's Access to Jobs initiative and reverse commute grants to help communities design innovative transportation solutions so that families who need to work can get to work.

**Expanded Investment in Urban and Rural Areas** -- by creating over 120 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities and expanding access to capital.

**Environment: New Standards to Protect Our Environment for the Future**

**Issued Toughest New Air Quality Standards in a Generation** -- issued new air quality standards for smog and soot that will prevent 15,000 premature deaths a year and improve the lives of millions of Americans who suffer from respiratory illnesses.

**Cleaning Up Toxic Waste Sites and Redeveloping Brownfields** -- cleaned up twice as many Superfund sites in less than six years as previous administrations did in twelve. The Brownfields tax incentives have leveraged nearly \$1 billion for redevelopment of industrial sites and created over 2,000 jobs.

**Providing Safe Drinking Water** -- proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water.

**Reducing the Threat of Global Warming** -- negotiated an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in an environmentally strong and economically sound way. Proposed a five-year \$6.3 billion package of tax incentives and research investments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.

**Protecting Our Natural Treasures -- protected or enhanced nearly 150 million acres of public and private lands, from the red rock canyons of Utah to the Florida Everglades. Reached agreements to protect Yellowstone from mining and save the ancient redwoods of California's Headwaters Forest.**

*Foreign Policy: World's Strongest Force for Peace, Freedom and Prosperity*

*Ratified NATO Enlargement* -- ensuring a more stable, democratic Europe and a fully-integrated Russia.

*Brokered Peace In Northern Ireland* -- ending decades of bloodshed.

*Secured Peace In Bosnia* -- by brokering the Dayton Peace accords, sending peacekeepers to the region, supporting democratic institutions, providing for refugees and bringing war criminals to justice.

*Restored Democracy in Haiti* -- ending military dictatorship and stopping the flow of refugees to the United States.

*Protecting Americans from Weapons of Mass Destruction* -- by dramatically reducing Russian and U.S. nuclear arsenals through START treaties; ridding Ukraine, Belarus and Khazakstan of nuclear weapons; extending indefinitely the Non-Proliferation Treaty; and signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

*Combatting Terrorism* -- by striking at terrorists in Afghanistan and Sudan, increasing international cooperation and giving law enforcement new and stronger tools.

*Opening Markets Abroad to Create Jobs at Home* -- by negotiations over 240 free-trade agreements, including NAFTA and GATT.

*Secured Ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention* -- banning the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons.

**Led Efforts to Rid the World of Land Mines** -- eliminating non-self-destructing mines from our arsenals, seeking alternatives to self-destructing mines by 2006 and devoting more resources to removing existing mines than the rest of the world combined.

*Addressing New Threats to National Security* -- from biological weapons and cyber-terrorism by protecting our critical infrastructure, strengthening our ability to respond to attacks and enforcing international treaties.

*Developed International Crime Control Strategy* -- to combat money launderers and catch drug traffickers.

*Strengthened Relations with China* -- engaging its leaders in ground-breaking human rights dialogue.

*Containing Saddam Hussein* -- through diplomacy backed by force.

*Persuaded North Korea To Freeze Its Dangerous Nuclear Weapons Program.*

*Leading International Efforts To Address Global Economic Crisis* -- and stimulate worldwide growth.

*Leading Force For Peace In The Middle East* -- in mediating the Oslo peace process.

*Saved Mexico From Economic Disaster* -- by providing financial relief.

*Improved Partnerships With Africa* -- through historic Presidential trip to Ghana, Uganda, Rwanda, South Africa, Botswana and Senegal.

### **Science and Technology: Leading America into the Next Millennium**

**Historic Investments in Biomedical Research** -- increased funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in critical research areas, such as cancer, the Human Genome Project, HIV/AIDS and heart disease.

**Building the Next Generation Internet** -- now connecting more than 100 universities at speeds that are 100 to 1,000 times faster than today's Internet and developing the next generation of applications, such as telemedicine.

**Ensuring U.S. Leadership in Space, Science and Technology** -- increasing investments in science and technology for five years in a row, while bringing down the deficit. Continuing to support exploration of space including the Mars Pathfinder mission.

**Ensuring the Nation's Security** -- Instituted a science-based program to maintain the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent without the need for nuclear testing, enabling the President to be the first world leader to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

9/98

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Christa Robinson ( CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1998 11:29:53.00

SUBJECT: October Schedule update

TO: Julie A. Fernandes ( CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeanne Lambrew ( CN=Jeanne Lambrew/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Essence P. Washington ( CN=Essence P. Washington/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Cohen ( CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith ( CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tanya E. Martin ( CN=Tanya E. Martin/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia A. Rice ( CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Neera Tanden ( CN=Neera Tanden/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman ( CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrea Kane ( CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicole R. Rabner ( CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia Dailard ( CN=Cynthia Dailard/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah A. Bianchi ( CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Klein ( CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan H. Schnur ( CN=Jonathan H. Schnur/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WEINSTEIN\_P@A1@CD@VAXGTWY ( WEINSTEIN\_P@A1@CD@VAXGTWY @ VAXGTWY [ UNKNOWN ] ) (O  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

10/1 Education Event  
10/2 Departure Statement on Unemployment Numbers  
Tape Radio Address TBD  
  
10/5 Elder Crime Event  
10/6 World Bank/IMF Annual Meeting  
10/7 Environmental Event  
League of Conservation Voters Dinner  
10/8 OPEN Message Event/Possibly Sign the Higher Education Act  
(There is also discussion of signing Nazi War Crimes Act this day)  
10/9 Possibly Top Cops Event  
Tape Radio Address tbd  
  
10/12 DAY OFF  
10/13 OPEN Message Event (Miami, FL)  
10/14 OPEN Message Event (DC)  
10/15 School Safety Conference  
10/16 OPEN Message Event (Chicago, IL)  
Tape Radio Address tbd  
  
10/19 Possibly Women's and Pensions Event  
10/20 OPEN Message Event  
10/21 OPEN Message Event (San Francisco)  
10/22 DAY Off  
10/23 AmeriCorps Event -swear in 100,000th member (White House)  
10/24 Radio Address tbd

November:

Date tbd Meeting with Higher Education Leaders to announce  
formation of a coalition that will lead campaign to  
educate public about the value of diversity in higher ed.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrea Kane ( CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1998 13:20:35.00

SUBJECT: WTW Performance Bonus

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cynthia A. Rice ( CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

As part of Bruce and Jack's deal regarding how to reward high performance in the DOL WtW program, we agreed to reward only unsubsidized employment, defined as employment not subsidized by WtW funds (Bruce's reply to Jack, copied below, even made that distinction). See note below for why we thought it made sense to include jobs subsidized by TANF or other funds. OMB staff say DOL staff say Kitty Higgins is furious about this decision, and may call one of you to protest. It appears Jack may not have been aware of the distinction when he agreed to the deal, and his staff is siding with DOL. Everything else has been agreed to.

I suggest we wait to see if Kitty really does call or if they're just bluffing. Alternatively, we could cave.

----- Forwarded by Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP on 09/30/98 12:29 PM -----

Andrea Kane

09/29/98 12:43:13 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Barbara Chow/OMB/EOP, Barry White/OMB/EOP, Daniel I. Werfel/OMB/EOP, Maureen H. Walsh/OMB/EOP

cc: Emil E. Parker/OPD/EOP, Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP

Subject: WTW Performance Bonus

We think it's very clear from Bruce's note to Jack that the agreement to reward unsubsidized employment excluded only wage subsidies paid with WTW funds. Following our July 2nd meeting with agencies, we never had any reason to believe that subsidies paid with non-WTW funds were even an issue. At that meeting, we questioned how a WTW agency would be able to track subsidies paid by non-WTW funds and DOL said they envisioned only excluding subsidies paid with WTW funds. We are willing to hold the PICs responsible for knowing whether or not they are paying a subsidy; it gets much more complicated to expect them to know if someone is getting a wage subsidy from another source, i.e. what counts, for what period, and what happens if status changes from subsidized to unsubsidized in the middle of

a quarter.

Bruce N. Reed  
09/17/98 01:54:30 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Jacob J. Lew/OMB/EOP  
cc:  
Subject: DOL High performance rule

I think your offer makes a lot of sense. We'll go along with your proposal to reward unsubsidized employment (i.e., exclude wage subsidies and OJT paid with WTW funds), if you go along with setting the threshold for the 2nd job entry measure at 30 hours, not 20; and the overall weighting at 60% job entry (40% job entry, 20% substantial job entry) and 40% retention/earnings gain (25% retention, 15% earnings gain).

Thanks for resolving this. We'll call on you to settle the next baseball strike.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1998 15:39:52.00

SUBJECT: Re: Revised tobacco memo with Bruce's changes

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Great. Go ahead and send it in.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia Dailard ( CN=Cynthia Dailard/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1998 16:17:08.00

SUBJECT: Title X -- ugly scene on Hs Labor-HHS bill

TO: Peter G. Jacoby ( CN=Peter G. Jacoby/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Neera Tanden ( CN=Neera Tanden/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel N. Mendelson ( CN=Daniel N. Mendelson/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicole R. Rabner ( CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Klein ( CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

It looks like the House Labor HHS bill will go to the Rules Committee tomorrow, and to the floor on Tuesday, along the following lines:

Currently, the bill contains an Istook provision which requires parental consent for Title X family planning.

1) Greenwood will be allowed to strike the Istook language and offer his friendly substitute which emphasizes that Title X providers should encourage minors to abstain from sexual activity and involve their parents in their decision to seek family planning services. Unfortunately, anti-choice members will be able to second degree this amendment with whatever they want. This is a bad procedural situation -- the vote on the second degree will come first, so if it passes Greenwood does not get a vote.

2) Brady will be allowed to offer an amendment saying that states can pass their own legislation requiring parental consent, thus overriding existing federal requirements guaranteeing confidential services to teens. The pro-choice side apparently will be allowed to offer a substitute (the groups are drafting language and talking to Castle about offering it).

3) Tihart will be allowed to offer an amendment saying that Title X clinics which perform abortions must have both financial and physical separation between the title X and abortion services. Currently, there must be financial separation. The pro-choice side apparently will be allowed to offer a substitute (the groups are drafting language and talking to Nancy Johnson about offering it).

So this means that there will be at least 6 votes on family planning, and

a lot of opportunity for confusion among members.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1998 16:58:28.00

SUBJECT: Re: tobacco & the election

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP on 09/30/98 04:58  
PM -----

Amy W. Tobe  
09/30/98 04:15:50 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP  
cc: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP  
bcc:  
Subject: Re: tobacco & the election

great -- he will call you. thanks. He wants to say that POTUS hasn't talked about tobacco, which isn't true (as you well know). He just talked about it last sat in the radio address...

Bruce N. Reed  
09/30/98 10:30:37 AM  
Record Type: Record

To: Amy W. Tobe/WHO/EOP  
cc:  
Subject: Re: tobacco & the election

I can talk to him if he's still interested.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kate P. Donovan ( CN=Kate P. Donovan/OU=OMB/O=EOP [ OMB ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1998 18:23:26.00

SUBJECT: DRAFT SENATE TAX SAP (HR 4579)

TO: Alice H. Williams ( CN=Alice H. Williams/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [ CEA ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein ( CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kevin S. Moran ( CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mindy E. Myers ( CN=Mindy E. Myers/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michelle Peterson ( CN=Michelle Peterson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dario J. Gomez ( CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles R. Marr ( CN=Charles R. Marr/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Gore ( CN=Elizabeth Gore/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michele Jolin ( CN=Michele Jolin/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [ CEA ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste ( CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michelle Crisci ( CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Murguia ( CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jessica L. Gibson ( CN=Jessica L. Gibson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert G. Damus ( CN=Robert G. Damus/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles M. Brain ( CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Zweig ( CN=Lisa Zweig/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles Konigsberg ( CN=Charles Konigsberg/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This week, the Senate is expected to begin consideration of H.R. 4579 - Taxpayer Relief Act. We turned the House floor SAP that was released on 9/25/98 into a Senate SAP. The only change is in the 2nd par (in bold for your review). Please provide comments/clearance by 11am tomorrow (Thurs.). Thank you.

September 30, 1998  
(Senate)

H.R. 4579 - Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998  
(Archer (R) Texas)

The Administration strongly opposes H.R. 4579. If the bill were presented to the President, either as a stand-alone bill or combined with other legislation, he would veto it. By draining billions out of projected budget surpluses, this bill violates the President's unwavering commitment to save Social Security first. None of the surpluses should be touched until the long-term solvency of Social Security has been fully secured. We must not squander this unique opportunity to save Social Security.

Last February in the FY 1999 Budget, the President proposed tax cuts targeted to help American families -- and proposed offsets to fully pay for the tax cuts. The Administration urges the Congress to consider tax cuts only if we can do so in a manner that -- like the Democratic substitute -- adheres to the budget rules, maintains fiscal discipline, and meets the President's commitment to reserve the entire surplus until we have strengthened Social Security.

H.R. 4579 would cut taxes by \$85 billion over five years and \$176 billion over 10 years. Virtually none of the bill's costs have been paid for. This blatantly violates the pay-as-you-go fiscal discipline of the Budget Enforcement Act -- discipline which has been an essential component of our remarkable economic revival.

The bill's exemption from the Budget Enforcement Act evades this fiscal discipline. The Administration strongly opposes this exemption from the fundamental budget laws.

\* \* \* \* \*

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Karen Tramontano ( CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1998 19:33:52.00

SUBJECT: H2A

TO: Peter G. Jacoby ( CN=Peter G. Jacoby/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sally Katzen ( CN=Sally Katzen/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah Rosen ( CN=Sarah Rosen/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I have received distressing reports that there is a move in the Senate on H2a --- some southern d's joining w/ wyden ---- is this accurate? if so, i think we need to shut down h2a as soon as possible.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Ruby Shamir ( CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 07:54:37.00

SUBJECT: Women's Mtg

TO: Maureen T. Shea ( CN=Maureen T. Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jocelyn Neis ( CN=Jocelyn Neis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mindy E. Myers ( CN=Mindy E. Myers/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Noa A. Meyer ( CN=Noa A. Meyer/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Klein ( CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katharine Button ( CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia Apuzzo ( CN=Virginia Apuzzo/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca M. Blank ( CN=Rebecca M. Blank/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [ CEA ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stacie Spector ( CN=Stacie Spector/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Roberta W. Greene ( CN=Roberta W. Greene/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Murguia ( CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen E. Skelton ( CN=Karen E. Skelton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste ( CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler ( CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lucia F. Gilliland ( CN=Lucia F. Gilliland/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sondra L. Seba ( CN=Sondra L. Seba/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet L. Graves ( CN=Janet L. Graves/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein ( CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Francine P. Obermiller ( CN=Francine P. Obermiller/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [ CEA ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mona G. Mohib ( CN=Mona G. Mohib/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicole R. Rabner ( CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marjorie Tarmey ( CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews ( CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra Thurman ( CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Judith A. Winston ( CN=Judith A. Winston/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [ PIR ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin Leeds ( CN=Robin Leeds/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marsha Scott ( CN=Marsha Scott/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton ( CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore ( CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Susan M. Liss ( CN=Susan M. Liss/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen M. Lovell ( CN=Ellen M. Lovell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Yes!! There will be a Women's Mtg this morning at 9:00am in room 100.  
Sorry for the late notice, Ann and I were out yesterday!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Stacie Spector ( CN=Stacie Spector/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 09:29:42.00

SUBJECT: Education event program order

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fyi, this was the outcome. christa was good, she told the real person to be prepared to intro either.

----- Forwarded by Stacie Spector/WHO/EOP on 10/01/98  
09:29 AM -----

Stacie Spector

10/01/98 08:50:12 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc: Patricia M. Ewing/OVP @ OVP

Subject: Education event program order

THE VP WILL introduce the real person. The real person WILL introduce the president. Thanks for everyones help on this.

Message Sent

To:

---

Christa Robinson/OPD/EOP  
Laura D. Schwartz/WHO/EOP  
Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP  
Jeffrey A. Forbes/WHO/EOP  
Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP  
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP  
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Christa Robinson ( CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 09:48:34.00

SUBJECT: Today's speaking order

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just want to clarify that yesterday morning, when I spoke to the teacher and invited her to speak, it was still unresolved as to whether the VP would intro. the President or the teacher would. So, I told her that she would introduce either the VP or the President. She was fine with that, and in the remarks that she drafted and sent to me last night she did not put anything in about introducing anyone. We are speaking at 10am this morning to review her remarks. I have no idea why people felt that she was planning to introduce the President, and, in fact, I have no idea how anyone saw her remarks other than Karen T. Regardless, I'm pleased that she is able to introduce POTUS. This is something that I was pushing for.

As a side note, it's frustrating that the decision was made yesterday afternoon that she would NOT introduce POTUS -- so I called Leg. Affairs to make sure Daschle knew he would be introducing the teacher, and we went back and forth several times to make sure they had all the right info. Now I've just asked them to change that, but it is all such a waste of time when this is a basic decision that was certainly clear to me from the beginning. I know the problem stems from the VP's staff, and Stacie's trying to work it out with them but I just figured you should know how it does effect us too.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michael Cohen ( CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 10:17:53.00

SUBJECT: Q&A's for today

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Robert M. Shireman ( CN=Robert M. Shireman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Attached are q's and a's for today's education event.

With respect to the prospect of a House vote on Labor/HHS:

1. There appears to be no chance of a vote today--there are no votes until 5:00 at the earliest, and the Rules committee hasn't taken this up yet. The earliest Rules will deal with this is at 5:00 or later.
2. Appropriations staff are not preparing for a floor vote; they are continuing to work on preconferecing with the Senate. Obviously they will shift gears if they need to, but that's not where they are right now.
3. IF there is a vote on Labor/HHS in the next couple of days, we need to blast the bill. It will provide some funding for LIHEAP and Summer Jobs, but nothing additional for education. And we know we are going to do better, since the appropriators are adding somewhere in the neighborhood of \$4 billion to the House committee bill, and giving us a lot of what we have asked for.===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D5]MAIL471675379.226 to ASCII,  
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF57504370040000010A02010000000205000000A41600000002000031DFC0E3C261C95F73D5E7

## **October 1 Rally for Education**

### **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:**

**Q. IS THE PRESIDENT THREATENING A GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN IF THE REPUBLICANS DO NOT GIVE HIM THE EDUCATION PROGRAMS THAT HE WANTS?**

**A.** No, he is asking that they spend a day working cooperatively and productively to address the needs of our schools, to provide children with better-trained teachers, smaller classes, modern classrooms and technology, and after-school programs. He is asking that they work on a cooperative basis. The passage of the higher education legislation earlier this week is a demonstration that bipartisanship can yield results. He is asking Congress to learn from that lesson, and do the same with elementary and secondary education.

**Q. HASN'T THE PRESIDENT SAID HE WOULD VETO THE LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS BILL?**

**A.** Yes, the President made it clear on July 14 that the House appropriations bill was unacceptable, and that he would veto it if it came to him. He has indicated that the Senate Committee version is a step in the right direction, but is still deficient. He is asking the Republican leadership in Congress to work with him and with their Democratic colleagues to develop a plan that we can all rally behind.

**Q. DIDN'T YOU ACTUALLY LOSE YOUR EDUCATION INITIATIVES WHEN YOUR TOBACCO EFFORT STALLED?**

**A.** First, out of all of our education initiatives, only the Class Size Reduction proposal was funded out of projected tobacco revenues. Funding to help modernize schools, put technology in the classroom and train teachers in how to use it, provide after-school programs, expand charter schools, was not funded out of tobacco revenues, and is part of the President's balanced budget proposal. Second, when Congress wants to accomplish something, it finds ways. For example, many different savings proposals were cobbled together to fund the highway bill earlier this year. That kind of effort should be put into education, too.

**Q. IS IT REALLY FAIR TO SAY THAT REPUBLICANS HAVE DONE NOTHING ON EDUCATION? ISN'T THEIR AGENDA JUST DIFFERENT (EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, D.C. VOUCHERS, BLOCK GRANTS)?**

A. Regardless of one's view of vouchers, most children will continue to be in public schools, so it is critical that we invest in improving them. The gimmicks that the Republicans have put forward--including the block grant proposal (Dollars to the Classroom) the House voted on recently, would actually rob public schools of resources, and reduce accountability.

Q. THE REPUBLICAN TAX BILL HAS A SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION COMPONENT. DO YOU SUPPORT THAT?

A. The tax bill threatens Social Security by raiding the surplus. The President's school construction tax credit is fully paid for in his budget. If the Republican leadership would like to join us in Saving Social Security First, then we would be happy to sit down to discuss different ways to address the school construction and renovation needs of the Nation.

Q. THE CONGRESS JUST PASSED A HIGHER EDUCATION BILL WITH STRONG BIPARTISAN SUPPORT. ISN'T IT ALSO QUITE POSSIBLE THAT A NUMBER OF EDUCATION BILLS SUPPORTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION WILL PASS IN THE NEXT WEEK: HEAD START REAUTHORIZATION, CHILD LITERACY, CHARTER SCHOOLS? DOES THAT MAKE THIS A DO-SOMETHING CONGRESS?

A. I hope they pass them. But it would be the ultimate in hypocrisy to pass them, but not fund them. And while these steps are important and will help, the best way for Congress to help strengthen our schools and begin to provide our students with a world-class education is to provide our students with smaller classes and modern school buildings. That's what we are talking about today.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrea Kane ( CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 10:27:47.00

SUBJECT: Access to Jobs -- cars

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cynthia A. Rice ( CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

DOT is getting close to finalizing notice of availability for Access to Jobs/Reverse Commute grants. One outstanding issue is to what extent these funds can be used to help people get to work by car. The Federal Transit Administration, who has lead responsibility for ATJ is opposed on several grounds, the main one being they are in the business of getting people out of cars and into mass transit (there is some indication Fed Highway Admin. may not agree). Because ATJ was put in the mass transit statute, FTA says they are legally prohibited from using funds for single occupancy vehicles, though car pools and ridesharing are allowed. While there are various reasons we might not want to use this money to outright purchase a car for an individual, we think they could be more flexible if they wanted to be, and that they should not preclude innovative local solutions including cars--for example, revolving loan programs, car-lending arrangements, repair of donated cars. There are interesting examples like this cropping up around the country; they tend to be small, and they usually do not involve simply using public funds to buy someone a car. This is especially important in rural areas, 40% of which do not have public transit and where it may be more efficient to help someone get access to a car than to set up a van or shuttle when there may not be sufficient density of people on similar schedules to fill it up. We do not imagine car programs will be used on large scale. We and NEC would both like to push back for more flexibility for projects who justify why cars are the most efficient/effective solution and why other approaches won't suffice --what do you think?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 10:55:41.00

SUBJECT: Weekly Strategy Meeting

TO: Michael Waldman ( CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David W. Beier ( CN=David W. Beier/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore ( CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Klein ( CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gene B. Sperling ( CN=Gene B. Sperling/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel N. Mendelson ( CN=Daniel N. Mendelson/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen E. Skelton ( CN=Karen E. Skelton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara D. Woolley ( CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rahm I. Emanuel ( CN=Rahm I. Emanuel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rhonda Melton ( CN=Rhonda Melton/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Michelle Crisci ( CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Gina C. Mooers ( CN=Gina C. Mooers/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura K. Capps ( CN=Laura K. Capps/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jocelyn Neis ( CN=Jocelyn Neis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Peter A. Weissman ( CN=Peter A. Weissman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We will hold the weekly Health Care Strategy Meeting today at 4:00 p.m. in Bruce Reed's office, 2 Floor, West Wing.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith ( CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 11:24:37.00

SUBJECT: draft Council Agenda

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman ( CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is a draft agenda for the first meeting of the Food Safety Council (not for the public meeting tomorrow). The first meeting of the Council has not been scheduled yet, but we discussed having it sometime in October or November. Cliff has drafted an agenda with Bruce speaking for 10 minutes on the executive order creating the Council (and to emphasize the President's commitment). Bruce, are you OK with speaking? Thanks, Mary  
----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP on 10/01/98  
10:55 AM -----

Clifford J. Gabriel  
09/30/98 01:41:20 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc:  
Subject: draft Council Agenda

Please get your comments to me by COB today if possible on the following draft agenda for the first council meeting. Please comment on whether you think this meeting should be open or closed. If we talk seriously about budgets at least that portion needs to be closed- -right OMB? I have a conference call with Woteki and O'Hara tomorrow to discuss this. Thanks

AGENDA  
(closed or open?)  
President's Council on Food Safety

October/November, 1998

15 min: Introductions and Opening Remarks -- Glickman, Shalala, Lane

10 min: Elements of the Executive Order -- Reed

(POTUS marching orders)

10 min: Discussion and Approval of Charter -- Glickman or Woteki

(discussion of operational aspects of Council -- possible plans for an OSTP Council office, etc.)

30 min: Discussion and Approval of Council's approach to scope -- Browner or Goldman

(How broad? Priorities for fixing problems, real or perceived?)

10 min: NAS Report Assessment -- Shalala or O'Hara

(How will this get done in the time allotted?)

10 min: Joint Institute for Food Safety Research -- Lane or Gabriel

(status and role of the NSTC IWG)

15 min: Comprehensive Plan -- Winograd or NPR representative

(Planning Principles, public input, etc.)

15 min: Budget -- Lew or OMB representative

FY2000

FY2001

5 min: Closing

Message Sent

To:

---

Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP  
Jean.logan @ npr.gov  
Wendy A. Taylor/OMB/EOP  
Margaret A. Malanoski/OMB/EOP  
Dana L. Flower Lake/OMB/EOP  
Amandeep K. Matharu/OMB/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michael D. McCurry ( CN=Michael D. McCurry/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 11:34:36.00

SUBJECT: youth violence summit

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart ( CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michelle Crisci ( CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv ( CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Amy W. Tobe ( CN=Amy W. Tobe/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis ( CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

my pal, tina exarhos from MTV (212-258-8727), called to run thru some issues related to the youth violence summit here at the white house on october 15. apparently we are planning a partnership announcement in which MTV will have some role and tina is trying to figure out how we are pitching the deal. i'm not sure who has the ball on this, but i suggested she reach out to all of you (rahm, bruce, elena, ann) to fill you in on what they are planning to do. from experience, i know they do a pretty good job working the press and they will help sell this event and make it into something.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 11:52:58.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN ( ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Red Sage is at the corner of 14 & F street; 1:00 meeting is cancelled

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 12:02:32.00

SUBJECT: Medical Marijuana

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:  
BR/EK:

I just got invited to a meeting at ONDCP tomorrow on the DC medical marijuana initiative. I understand that McCaffrey wants us (WH Counsel, DPC, DOJ, ONDCP) to meet/strategize on this ASAP, since he's thinking about doing a press conference w/Mario Cuomo and Bill Bennett next Thursday.

EK: The meeting is tomorrow at 10:30am at ONDCP. Are you interested in going?

BR: Any important history I need to know on how we handled this the last time?

Any other thoughts, reactions?

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes ( CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 12:39:12.00

SUBJECT: H1B -- end of meeting

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

It was decided that Gene would call Abraham this afternoon to try to get him to agree (in a low temperature way) to remove the "\$60K or masters (or equivalent)" exemption from the attestations. If unsuccessful, he will try to push for \$80K and for defining "equivalent" to mean a foreign degree equivalent to a U.S. masters. If Abraham says no, we will go ahead with the bill, with the intent to clarify what "or equivalent" means in regulations. If Abraham makes a floor statement re: what he means by equivalent, we will ask a member to make a statement re: what we mean.

julie

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes ( CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP.[ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 13:04:25.00

SUBJECT: H-2A

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

According to Peter, Gingrich is now interested in the H-2A issue. Likely b/c of calls that he has received from Georgia growers who were caught up in last year's Vidalia onions battle. Because of this pressure (and b/c Lamar is doesn't like the Graham-Wyden bill), he has rejoined with Bob Smith in an attempt to replace Graham-Wyden with the Smith guestworker bill. As you recall, we have a Secy of Labor veto threat on that bill. According to Linda Delgado, USDA heard that attempts to make this switch have been unsuccessful. She is going to check again with Dave Carlen and let us know.

julie

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia Dailard ( CN=Cynthia Dailard/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 13:16:29.00

SUBJECT: RU-486 memo

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here is the memo on RU-486 that Elena requested this morning. Please let her know that I will be out of the office tomorrow, but she can page me if she needs me.===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D98]MAIL454500473.226 to ASCII,  
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043AC040000010A02010000000205000000492800000002000029C9EBD130C1A6068C11A0

To: Elena  
From: Cynthia Dailard  
Date: October 1, 1998  
Re: RU-486

---

### **Purpose**

This memo describes where RU-486 is in the FDA approval process, explains the legislative status of the Agriculture Appropriations bill and the Coburn amendment preventing the approval of RU-486, and describes the implications of this amendment both within and beyond the abortion context.

### **Pharmaceutical Status**

RU-486 (or mifepristone) is an effective non-surgical method of early abortion (often referred to as a "medical abortion") that has been in use in other countries since 1981. It is an antiprogesterone, one of a family of drugs that block the action of progesterone, a hormone needed to maintain pregnancy. The drug is administered within the first seven weeks following conception, and is followed three days later by misoprostol, a prostaglandin which causes uterine contractions.

RU-486 was approved for use in France, Great Britain, and Sweden following extensive clinical trials that demonstrated its safety and effectiveness. During the Bush Administration, the FDA issued an "import alert" which helped ensure that RU-486 would not be available in the United States for any purpose. A United States District Court that examined the "import alert" concluded, "[T]he decision to ban the drug was based not from any bona fide concern for the safety of users of the drug, but on political considerations having no place in FDA decisions on health and safety."

When President Clinton took office in January 1993, he signed an Executive Order directing HHS to assess initiatives to promote the testing and licensing of RU-486. As the result of the Administration's efforts following this directive, the French drug company, Roussel Uclaf, donated the US patent rights to RU-486 to a non-profit research organization, the Population Council. The Council announced that it would conduct clinical trials in 17 sites across the country, and would work to locate a manufacturer to produce and distribute the product.

Population Council has completed its clinical trials, which show that RU-486 is 95% effective in terminating pregnancy. Women taking the drugs need to see a doctor three times. Its side effects can include painful uterine contractions, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and headaches. A small number of the women in the trials had to be hospitalized or given transfusions because of bleeding, and 1.5% of participants in the US trial required a surgical abortion.

In 1996, shortly after the Population Council submitted its clinical trial data to the FDA, the Agency declared that clinical trials revealed the drug to be safe and effective for terminating an early pregnancy, when used under close medical supervision in combination with misoprostol.

At that time, it issued an "approvable letter" for the use of mifepristone and misoprostol for early abortion, but said that it would withhold final approval until it received more information about the drug's manufacture and labeling. The Population Council has indicated that it has located a pharmaceutical company willing to manufacture the drug, which could become available on the market sometime next year.

### **Legislative Status**

Representative Coburn successfully offered an amendment to the House Agriculture Appropriations bill that would prohibit the expenditure of FDA funds for the testing, development, or approval of any drug for the "chemical" inducement of abortion. "Approval" was defined to include the approval of production, manufacturing or distribution. The Senate bill did not contain a similar provision.

The Coburn amendment and disaster relief are currently the only outstanding issues in conference. The Senate conferees voted 8-5 against receding to the House language on RU-486 (all the Democrats voted with us, as did Specter and Gorton. Chairman Stevens initially voted with us, which would have made the vote 9-4, but then switched his vote when he realized that it was not needed to prevent the language from being accepted by the Senate.)

If the House and Senate conferees continue to remain in disagreement, they could decide to approve the conference report with the RU-486 language "in disagreement", meaning that the conference report would return to both chambers, requiring an up or down vote on the Coburn amendment. The conference report would first go to the House, which would certainly approve the Coburn language once again. Then it would go to the Senate, which would probably (but not certainly) vote against the amendment. However, Lott is adamant about preventing the conference report from returning to the Senate, because procedural rules would allow the report to be opened up for any reason, and we could expect Daschle or Harkin to offer an amendment adding \$7.5 billion for disaster relief. For this reason, Lott wants the issue to be resolved in conference.

### **Implications of the Coburn Amendment**

This amendment has several far reaching implications both within and beyond the abortion context. First, this amendment represents the first time that Congress has attempted to override the FDA's authority in approving a drug. Americans rely on the FDA to appropriately evaluate drugs for safety and efficacy based on sound scientific principles. In attempting to legislate against RU-486's approval, Congress threatens the integrity of the FDA and its routine approval process.

Second, this amendment would deny women a major medical breakthrough which

provides a safe non-invasive alternative to surgical abortion. Unlike a surgical abortion, RU-486 would be available in the privacy of a doctor's office -- rather than a clinic that may be subject to violence or protests -- and will be far more accessible to women who do not have abortion clinics conveniently located within their county or state. The amendment would also ban the approval of another promising drug named mexotrexate which is currently being testing in clinical trials for pregnancy termination. This drug has already been approved for chemotherapy and is being widely used for that purpose. Clearly, the Coburn amendment would block the FDA from approving its use for medical abortion, including efforts to provide labeling for this use.

Third, the amendment would freeze research on other drugs which could lead to important treatments for a host of diseases benefiting both women and men. For example, researchers believe that RU-486 has potential for use in treating breast cancer, endometriosis, Cushing's Syndrome, AIDS, diabetes, brain tumors and glaucoma. It has the potential to help treat a wide range of conditions related to reproductive health, including uterine fibroids. The amendment could also have dangerous implications for the development of drugs that are used for purposes other than terminating a pregnancy, but which may cause miscarriages. Many drugs, including chemotherapy and anti-ulcer medications, have the side effect of inducing abortion. While the proponents of the amendment argue that their intent is only to ban those drugs that have the *primary purpose* of causing abortions, the research community believes that the broad scope of the amendment could stifle research in these other important areas.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kevin S. Moran ( CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 13:26:59.00

SUBJECT: Waxman

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Carole A. Parmelee ( CN=Carole A. Parmelee/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Erskine just spoke with Henry Waxman. Immediately after Erskine called out to Carolyn and asked that we set up a meeting (sometime in the next several days) with "Waxman, Bruce, Elena and John." Do you know the substance? Do you have any recommendations / questions concerning this? I'll also try to get more info from Erskine. Kevin

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kevin S. Moran ( CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 13:53:56.00

SUBJECT: Re: Waxman

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I just got more info from EBB. Waxman wants to meet with you all to tell you not to do McCain split or state money for tobacco. Erskine told him you all would meet. Should we work to set up a meeting? Do you need to do anything first? k

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes ( CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 15:41:27.00

SUBJECT: mtg. agenda

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:  
for this afternoon's meeting.

=====  
ATTACHMENT 1  
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:  
Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D55]MAIL48823247T.226 to ASCII,  
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF57504370040000010A02010000000205000000D30A0000000200005517415B3B3524FB33FA47  
D9E81F52D492D072CDA7ED268199257F5665628B77831A5194905D09FB4E98B44B42256214369B

## H-2A Reform Meeting Agenda

### Background

A key to the effectiveness of a farm labor program is matching farmworkers to growers in an effective and efficient manner. Currently, most farmworkers find jobs through use of a kinship/friendship network. Less than 5% of farmworkers found their job through the employment service or labor union; 10% found employment through employer recruitment (including through farm labor contractors). Under the current system, the DOL approves over 90% of grower requests for H-2A workers.

In addition, growers are concerned that workers that they recruit domestically (either through the DOL employment service or through their own positive recruitment efforts) are not authorized to work, and thus their employ leaves the grower vulnerable to INS enforcement (and losing their workers because of a raid).

### Discussion

- I. How do we make recruitment more effective (matching U.S. workers to farmworkers)?
  - a. Role of growers
  - b. Role of intermediaries (farm labor contractors)
  - c. Role of government
- II. How do we make verification work?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 16:58:13.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN ( ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The tobacco guys are here & your car is standing by at the Senate steps  
-Laura

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Marjorie Tarmey ( CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 18:50:29.00

SUBJECT: Race Initiative Transition Activities

TO: Ann F. Lewis ( CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia Apuzzo ( CN=Virginia Apuzzo/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Ruby Shamir ( CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Antoinette D. Marchette ( CN=Antoinette D. Marchette/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Staff Secretary sent a Draft Race Initiative Transition Activities memo to you yesterday. Please let me know if you plan on making comments to the draft.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas L. Freedman ( CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 18:20:08.00

SUBJECT: Food safety

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mary L. Smith ( CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Word is that the ag. bill negotiations are still on-going -- food safety being stuck at \$52 million of new money. I've talked to Harkin's guy (sponsor of the senate amendment) and Weatherly at OMB to reinforce that we shouldn't be satisfied with \$52 million. Folks say you should remind Lew/Stein that the Senate voted for \$66 million, (we had about \$96 million in our original), and we should keep pushing at least for an additional \$14 million.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Michael Cohen ( CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 18:54:34.00

SUBJECT: Education weekly

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Charter Schools. House and Senate staff have met to preconference the charter schools bill, and are close to agreement on virtually every issue. Drafting should be completed within the next day or two, and the current plan is to take the bill to the floor next week. While many Democrats and education groups (NEA and AFT in particular) are lukewarm to the bill at best, Sen. Kennedy's staff does not anticipate opposition or attempts to derail the bill. We should know early in the week if any amendments will be offered, though at present the bill seems to be on track.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kate P. Donovan ( CN=Kate P. Donovan/OU=OMB/O=EOP [ OMB ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 19:19:45.00

SUBJECT: family planning lang.

TO: Gina C. Mooers ( CN=Gina C. Mooers/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel N. Mendelson ( CN=Daniel N. Mendelson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Dan Mendelson prepared this language for the Labor/HHS/Ed House Floor SAP. We'll be circulating it tonight for WW clearance but wanted to run it by you first. Please let me know if you're ok or need changes. Thanks.

The Administration strongly objects to language in the House Committee bill, and to any related potential amendments, that would have the effect of requiring family planning or other health care grantees to receive parental consent or provide advance notification to parents before giving contraceptives to minors. Mandating parental consent discourages minors from seeking health care and reproductive services and thus leads to more unintended pregnancies, abortions, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. Federal health program costs could also increase if this amendment interferes with the prevention of teen pregnancy. The Administration urges the House to adopt the proposed Castle/Greenwood amendment, which will ensure that grantees will encourage minors to seek their family's participation in family planning decisions.

The Administration adamantly opposes the proposed Tiahrt amendment that would mandate onerous and ill-defined physical separation requirements between Title X supported family planning projects and non-Title X activities related to abortion. The Department of Health and Human Services already provides safeguards, as well as performs periodic rigorous site reviews, to ensure that no Title X funds are used to conduct abortions or abortion related activities.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kate P. Donovan ( CN=Kate P. Donovan/OU=OMB/O=EOP [ OMB ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 20:12:54.00

SUBJECT: H.R. 3789 - Class Action Jurisdiction Act of 1998

TO: Charles Konigsberg ( CN=Charles Konigsberg/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kevin S. Moran ( CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah Rosen ( CN=Sarah Rosen/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter G. Jacoby ( CN=Peter G. Jacoby/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles M. Brain ( CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mindy E. Myers ( CN=Mindy E. Myers/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maryanne B. Green ( CN=Maryanne B. Green/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara Wilson ( CN=Sara Wilson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Gore ( CN=Elizabeth Gore/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )  
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TEXT:

The House is expected to take up H.R. 3789 - Class Action Jurisdiction Act of 1998 first thing tomorrow (Friday) morning. Position: Attorney General would recommend veto. Please review & provide comments/clearance by 9am tomorrow. Thank you.

DRAFT -- NOT FOR RELEASE October 1, 1998

(House)

H.R. 3789 - Class Action Jurisdiction Act of 1998  
(Hyde (R) Illinois and 10 cosponsors)

The Administration strongly opposes House passage of H.R. 3789, and if it were presented to the President, the Attorney General would recommend that he veto the bill.

H.R. 3789 would grant Federal district courts jurisdiction in almost all class action cases where any class member is a citizen of a State different from the State of any defendant. This would have the effect of transferring a significant number of class actions into Federal court and federalizing class action standards. States should be permitted to manage their own courts unless it can be demonstrated that there is a nationwide problem interfering with the fair adjudication of cases. Since this has not been demonstrated, the responsibility for handling class action litigation should continue to be shared between the State and Federal systems.

Class action litigation provides an important mechanism for vindicating the rights of plaintiffs whose individual claims would not warrant separate litigation and for resolving large numbers of related claims in a single action. H.R. 3789 also would require class action cases that are not certified in Federal court to be remanded to State courts and stripped of their class allegations, even if such a class could have been certified under applicable State standards. This provision would eliminate a viable remedy for individuals suffering injuries who could not otherwise afford to bring suit on their own and would significantly infringe on State courts' ability to offer redress to their citizens.

H.R. 3789 would move substantial numbers of State class actions to Federal courts at a time when the Chief Justice, among others, has expressed serious concerns about the workload of the Federal courts. A study by the Federal Judicial Center demonstrated that class actions are much more resource-intensive than other kinds of civil litigation. Particularly at a time when so many vacancies on the Federal bench exist, moving virtually all class actions to Federal courts would be counterproductive.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Do Not Distribute Outside Executive Office of the President)

This Statement of Administration Policy was developed by the Legislative Reference Division (Schroeder), in consultation with the Departments Commerce (Clark) and the Treasury (Levy), Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (Blommer), WHC (Wilson), WHLA (Johnson, Jacoby), OVP (Brown), NEC (Rosen), OMB/GC (Aitken), HTF (Chapin), TCJS (Thompson), and BASD (Balis).

Justice, SEC, and DPC did not respond to our request for views on this SAP.

OMB/LA Clearance:

The House Judiciary Committee reported H.R. 3789 as amended on September 10, 1998.

Justice advises that the Attorney General will veto recommend of H.R. 3789 and that the Office of Legal Counsel may have a constitutional issue with the provision of H.R. 3789 related to remanding an action to State court (see description of provision below).

Administration Position to Date

On July 27, 1998, the Department of Justice sent a letter to the House Judiciary Committee strongly opposing H.R. 3789. Although the letter acknowledged that the Subcommittee's revised bill did address some of the Department's concerns, the Department strongly opposed H.R. 3789 because it would transfer a significant number of cases to Federal courts and would federalize class action standards.

On June 18, 1998, the Department of Justice sent a letter to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property opposing H.R. 3789 because it would have the effect of narrowing access to class action procedures.

Major Provisions of H.R. 3789

Federal Court Jurisdiction. H.R. 3789 would grant Federal district courts jurisdiction over all class action litigation, in which any member of a proposed plaintiff class is a citizen of a State different from the State of any defendant or if the plaintiff or defendant is a citizen of a foreign state.

Exceptions. The bill states that district courts should abstain from exercising their jurisdictional authority in cases where: (1) a substantial majority of the plaintiff class and the primary defendants are citizens of the same State; and (2) the claims asserted will be governed primarily by the laws of that State.

District courts would have the discretion, but would not be required, to assert jurisdictional authority over cases in which: (1) all proposed plaintiff class members are seeking a total of less than \$1 million in damages; (2) there are less than 100 members in the plaintiff classes; or (3) the primary defendants are States, State officials, or other governmental entities against whom a U.S. district court may be prohibited from ordering relief.

In situations where the defendant is a corporation and deemed a citizen in multiple States, Federal court jurisdiction would only apply if a member of the plaintiff class is a citizen of a State different from all States where the defendant corporation is deemed a citizen.

H.R. 3789 would not apply to certain class action litigation brought under the Securities Act of 1933.

**Procedures for Removal.** H.R. 3789 would permit any defendant or any plaintiff class member who is not a named or representative class member to request the removal of a case from State court to Federal court. The request for removal may occur at any time before or after the certification of a class.

Under current law, a defendant who receives paper (e.g., a pleading, motion, order, etc.) from which it may be ascertained that the case is removable, must file for removal within 30 days of receipt of the paper. A defendant may file for removal beyond the 30-day limit only if it can prove that it did not receive paper from which it could be ascertained that the case is removable.

H.R. 3789 would apply this provision to an unnamed plaintiff and would require the party filing for removal to Federal court (the defendant or an unnamed plaintiff) to exercise "due diligence" when filing for removal beyond the 30-day limit.

**Remanding to State Court.** In situations where an action was removed to Federal court and subsequently "no aspect" of the class action can be maintained under Federal law, the action would be remanded to State court and stripped of its class action allegations.

In addition, the period of limitations for any claim remanded to State court on behalf of any member, named or unnamed, of the plaintiff class shall be tolled to the full extent provided under Federal law.

**General Accounting Office Study.** H.R. 3789 would require the Comptroller General to report to Congress, within one year of the date of enactment, on how the bill has affected the workload of the Federal courts.

**Applicability.** H.R. 3789 would apply to any action commenced on or after the date of enactment.

#### Pay-As-You-Go Scoring

According to BASD (Balis) and TCJS (Thompson), H.R. 3789 would not affect direct spending or receipts, and therefore is not subject to the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. CBO concurs.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION  
October 1, 1998

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kate P. Donovan ( CN=Kate P. Donovan/OU=OMB/O=EOP [ OMB ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 20:50:31.00

SUBJECT: LABOR/HHS/ED FLOOR SAP

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TEXT:

House floor action on the Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations bill is expected Friday (10/2). Please review the SAP and provide comments/clearance by 10am tomorrow. Please note: family planning language on pgs. 8-9.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====  
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D33]MAIL47034447E.226 to ASCII,  
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043C5070000010A02010000000205000000709D0000000200001E2E1C6EC42D615DAAFB06

**H.R. 4274 -- DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,  
EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FY 1999**

(Sponsors: Livingston (R), Louisiana; Porter (R), Illinois)

This Statement of Administration Policy provides the Administration's views on H.R. 4274, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 1999, as reported by the House Appropriations Committee. Your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

Due to the very serious funding and language issues present in the Committee bill, discussed below, the President would veto the bill in its current form.

The only way to achieve the appropriate investment level for programs funded by this bill is to offset discretionary spending by using savings in other areas. The President's FY 1999 Budget proposes levels of discretionary spending for FY 1999 that conform to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement by making savings through user fees and certain mandatory programs to help finance this spending. In the Transportation Equity Act, Congress -- on a broad, bipartisan basis -- took similar action in approving funding for surface transportation programs paid for with mandatory offsets. In addition, this year, as in the past, such mandatory offsets have been approved by the House and the Senate in other appropriations bills. We want to work with the Congress on mutually-agreeable mandatory and other offsets that could be used to increase funding for high-priority discretionary programs, including those funded by this bill. In addition, we hope that the House will reduce funding for lower priority discretionary programs and redirect funding to programs of higher priority.

Department of Education

The Committee bill cuts \$2 billion from the President's overall request for education program funding. As a result, the bill does not adequately support the Nation's efforts to raise student achievement, make schools safe, and improve the capabilities of teachers. High priority programs inadequately funded include (listed in bill order):

- Goals 2000. Funding for Goals 2000 is cut \$255 million below the President's request, which would reverse momentum in all 50 States to raise academic standards and deny 6,000 schools serving over three million students the funds needed to implement innovative education reforms.
- School-to-Work. School-to-Work is cut by a total of \$100 million (between the

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Departments of Education and Labor) below the President's \$250 million request, which would seriously hamper all States' efforts to help young people of all backgrounds move from high school to careers or postsecondary training and education.

- Technology in Education. The Committee's \$137 million reduction from the request would make it increasingly difficult for States to meet school children's education technology needs, especially in training teachers to integrate educational technology into their curriculum effectively.
- Title I (Education for the Disadvantaged) Grants to Local Educational Agencies. The Committee bill cuts \$392 million from the request, which would leave nearly 520,000 students in high-poverty communities without the extra help they need to master the basics and develop the capability to reach high academic standards.
- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities. The Committee's \$50 million reduction would deny funding for School Coordinators in nearly one-half of the Nation's middle schools needed to implement effective drug and violence prevention programs.
- Education Opportunity Zones. The Committee bill does not provide the requested \$200 million, which would deny high-poverty urban and rural districts the extra assistance they need to implement effective reforms with tough accountability for performance.
- America Reads. America Reads is denied the \$210 million provided in last year's Bipartisan Budget Agreement for children's literacy and denied the additional \$50 million the President requested. These funds would prevent thousands of young children from receiving the extra help they need to learn to read well and independently by the end of the third grade.
- Bilingual Education. The Committee has cut by \$25 million the President's plan for training teachers to help limited-English proficient children.
- Work-Study. Roughly 57,000 needy students would be denied the opportunity to work to finance their college education because of the Committee's \$50 million reduction.
- Higher Education Initiatives. No funds are provided for three Presidential initiatives for which the President has requested \$237 million:
  - *High Hopes* to help prepare students at high poverty middle schools for college.
  - *Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnership grants* for pilot projects using distance learning technology.
  - *New teacher recruitment and preparation* programs.
- Eisenhower Professional Development. The Committee's \$50 million reduction would leave over 100,000 teachers without the training they need to help them teach to rigorous

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academic standards.

- After School programs (21st Century Community Learning Centers). A \$140 million cut from the President's request to this program, part of the President's child care initiative, would result in 3,000 fewer centers and no services to nearly 400,000 children.
- Hispanic Initiative. In the FY 1999 budget, the President proposed funding increases of \$212 million for a series of programs to enhance the educational achievement of Hispanic Americans. The bill reduces the request by over \$90 million, with significant decreases from the request in Adult Education, Bilingual Education, Hispanic Serving Institutions, and Comprehensive School Reform Demonstrations. Funding for these programs should be restored to the level of the President's request.
- Civil Rights Enforcement. Ensuring that civil rights laws and regulations are adequately enforced is a fundamental responsibility of government. The Committee fails to provide the increase of \$6.5 million (for a total of \$68 million) requested by the Office for Civil Rights in the Education Department and reduced by \$2.4 million the request for \$67.8 million for the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance. Both activities should be restored to the full requests.

In addition to inadequate funding for priority education programs, the Administration is concerned with several language provisions of the Committee bill that would severely restrict the Administration's ability to continue the development of programs designed to raise academic standards.

- National Tests. The Administration strongly objects to the language limitation and \$15 million funding cut that would bring a halt to the President's efforts to help States and parents raise academic standards through a voluntary national test. The Committee bill's language would prohibit the development, implementation, and administration of the tests unless explicitly authorized. The language prohibition should be deleted and the funding restored.
- Unfocused Block Grants. The Administration strongly objects to language that would, in effect, turn the Goals 2000 and the Eisenhower Professional Development programs into block grants by allowing those funds to be used under the broad Title VI block grant authority. Title VI has no performance or accountability standards. The language should be deleted so that these Federal funds can address national needs and continue to be guided by strong accountability measures.
- Special Education (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act -- IDEA). The bill contains two objectionable IDEA riders. One would undermine the due process protections and parental rights for disabled students who are regarded as violent. The other would, in effect, allow States to discontinue special education services for youth ages 18 to 21 in adult prisons, violating the principle that all disabled youth ages three to 21 have a right to a free, appropriate public education and undermining the Department of

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Education's ability to enforce the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Both provisions would unnecessarily re-open IDEA before last year's bipartisan reauthorization has had a chance to be implemented and fairly assessed. Both provisions should be stricken.

- Bilingual Education. While we agree with the Committee on the need for some reforms to Bilingual Education, we are opposed to any provision that would set an absolute limit on student participation in bilingual education or alternative programs. Such a step would deny help to students who need it and violate the civil rights of Limited English Proficient students to an equal education. Because of individual differences, students will vary in how long it takes to develop English proficiency. We are also opposed to provisions that would establish a two-year goal for becoming proficient in English, since research has shown that this timetable is unrealistically short.
- **Internet Access in Schools and Libraries. The bill contains objectionable language that would deny Federal funds to schools and libraries that have not installed software on their computers to block Internet access to indecent materials to minors. While the Administration strongly supports efforts to ensure that schools and libraries protect minors from indecent materials, it objects to such overly prescriptive language. Many local education agencies have already developed their own acceptable-use policies that are not based on software. Instead, the Administration favors less burdensome and restrictive language that would require that schools and libraries develop their own acceptable-use plans at the local level and certify their implementation.**

Department of Labor

The Administration has strong concerns with the inadequate funding levels provided for the following Labor programs (listed in bill order):

- Adult Job Training. The Committee has provided none of the requested increases for the Dislocated Worker (\$100 million) and low-income adult (\$45 million) job training programs. Freezing these programs would mean that some 67,000 fewer workers in need of assistance would be helped. Without the requested increases, early implementation of the Workforce Investment Act could be jeopardized.
- Summer Jobs Program. The Administration strongly opposes the Committee's elimination of the Summer Jobs program. The President's request of \$871 million for this program could finance up to 530,000 summer jobs for economically disadvantaged youth. The unemployment rate for teens continues to far exceed the overall unemployment rate. The Summer Jobs program plays a vital role in supporting employment among these teens, especially among African-American youths -- approximately 25 percent of summer jobs held by African-American 14-15 year olds come through this program -- and serves as a valuable introduction to the world of work. We urge the House to restore the full request for this program.

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- President's Youth Opportunity Areas Initiative. The Committee provides no funding for the President's Youth Opportunity Areas initiative and rescinds the \$250 million appropriated last year for this program. This program would address the problem of pervasive joblessness in high-poverty neighborhoods by making large investments in these areas to effect community-wide change and help 50,000 out-of-school youth. We oppose elimination of this program, which is an essential component of the Administration's Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities initiative. We strongly urge the House to fully fund this initiative that was recently enacted with strong bipartisan support as part of the Workforce Investment Act.
- Unemployment Insurance. The House Committee mark does not fund the \$91 million requested for the Unemployment Insurance (UI) integrity initiative. This initiative was authorized in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and would, over the next five years, achieve \$758 million in mandatory savings. Failure to fund this initiative would mean a continuation of errors in benefit payments and UI taxes. A similar initiative in the Social Security Administration's Disability Insurance program has proven to be a cost effective approach to achieving program savings.
- Worker Protection. The Committee has cut nearly in half the requested increase for programs that protect our workers on the job. For example, the Committee mark for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) redirects resources to State consultation and is nine-percent below the requested level for Federal enforcement, while funding for the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) is frozen at the 1998 level and virtually no funding is provided to the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA) for implementing the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. We urge the House to restore financing for such critical workplace protection programs.
- Child Labor. The \$5 million increase to combat international child labor abuses is inadequate in light of the magnitude of the problem, and provides only a small fraction of the \$37 million requested.
- OSHA Peer Review. The Committee bill includes language that requires a peer review panel for all proposed OSHA regulations. This provision is unnecessary, overly broad, and would further delay OSHA's process for issuing regulations. OSHA already has an extensive public hearing process where any interested party may testify. OSHA must address all significant issues raised. The agency conducts peer reviews when appropriate. The Administration strongly urges the House to drop this provision.

The Committee bill contains several objectionable language riders addressing regulatory issues in the Department of Labor. These include language imposing new, unnecessary, and burdensome review procedures before the Department can issue Black Lung regulations and a

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continuation of the rider that prohibits MSHA from enforcing training requirements at certain mines, which have a growing numbers of deaths. These riders would make it more difficult for the Department of Labor to carry out its programs and should be dropped.

Department of Health and Human Services

The Administration appreciates the Committee's efforts to provide much needed funding for important programs crucial to the healthy lives of all Americans. Unfortunately, the Committee has not provided adequate funding for several important programs of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Administration has strong concerns with the inadequate funding levels provided for the following HHS programs (listed in bill order):

- Prevention Research. The Committee has provided only \$10 million of the \$25 million requested for the Centers for Disease Control to expand research in ways to prevent disease and reduce the need for medical care.
- Bio-Terrorism. The Administration urges the House to provide the full \$111 million requested to improve HHS' ability to respond to attacks of biological and chemical terrorism.
- National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. The Committee mark eliminates funding for data collection activities of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, including the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, which is our single best source of information on youth drug use and youth smoking and is important for evaluating the impact of substance abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement efforts.
- Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). Although the Committee has fully funded the President's program level request for HCFA Program Management (with the exception of the Medicare+Choice information campaign), no action has been taken on the \$265 million in new discretionary HCFA user fees. We urge the House to enact the President's requested user fees to finance HCFA activities and to ensure that sufficient resources remain available for education and other priorities.
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). **The Committee would eliminate funding for LIHEAP. Over 36 percent of LIHEAP households have elderly residents, 32 percent have disabled residents, 27 percent have children under the age of six, and 27 percent are the working poor who do not receive any other public assistance. The Administration urges the House to restore funds to the President's requested level.**
- Child Care. **The Administration urges the House to provide the additional \$174 million requested for a child care initiative that will improve the availability of affordable, quality child care for working parents. This initiative would provide States with resources to enhance child care health and safety standards enforcement, give child care workers scholarships to improve their skills, and**

**increase our commitment to understand better and evaluate how our Nation's child care system is working. Likewise, we ask the House to restore funds to the President's requested level for a \$5 million program designed to assist States in developing support systems for families of children with disabilities.**

- Head Start. The Committee funds Head Start at \$4.5 billion, \$160 million below the President's request -- denying slots to up to 25,000 low-income children in FY 1999 and undermining efforts to serve one million children by the year 2002. Head Start has a track record of success in readying disadvantaged children for school, supporting working families by helping parents to get involved in their children's lives and providing services to the entire family. We urge the House to restore Head Start funding to the President's requested level.
- Foster Care and Adoption Assistance. The Committee bill fails to provide the Administration's request for a \$200 million contingency reserve. This language is critical to ensure grant awards should the definite appropriations be insufficient for authorized eligible expenditures in either Foster Care or Adoption Assistance. The House should restore funding to the requested level of \$200 million, or approximately four percent of total program costs.
- Health Disparities. The Committee has failed to include \$30 million requested for demonstration projects to address racial and ethnic health disparities in infant mortality, cancer, diabetes, heart disease and stroke, HIV/AIDS, and immunizations.

In addition, the Committee bill contains several language provisions that are troubling to the Administration.

- Abortion. The Administration urges the House to strike sections 508 and 509 of the Committee bill, which would prohibit the use of funds for abortion. The President believes that abortion should be safe, legal, and rare. These provisions would continue to limit the range of conditions under which a woman's health would permit access to abortion services. Furthermore, section 509 requires a physician to make a legal determination that these conditions have been met. The Administration proposes to work with the Congress to address the issue of abortion funding.
- Organ Donation. The Administration strongly opposes two provisions of the Committee bill that would suspend two HHS rules pertaining to organ donation: a HCFA rule that seeks to expand the number of organs available for donation through more vigorous procurement efforts; and, a Health Resources and Services Administration rule that would require the national organ transplant network to develop policies that would allocate organs based on patients' medical need, not their geographic location.
- Family Planning. The Administration strongly objects to language in the Committee bill that requires family planning grantees either to receive written parental consent or provide

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advance notification to parents before giving contraceptives to minors. Mandating parental consent discourages minors from seeking health care and reproductive services and leads to more unintended pregnancies, more abortions and more sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. The Administration urges the Committee to use compromise language forged in last year's Act, ensuring that grantees will encourage minors to seek their family's participation in family planning decisions.

- Needle Exchange. The Committee includes a total ban on the use of funds appropriated in this Act for needle exchange programs rather than making the use of funds for such programs conditional upon the certification of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
- Office of AIDS Research. The Committee bill does not appropriate a specific amount for AIDS research through a single appropriation for the National Institutes of Health's (NIH's) Office of AIDS Research. The single appropriation would help NIH plan and target research funds effectively, minimizing duplication and inefficiencies across the 21 institutes and centers that carry out HIV/AIDS research.
- Medicaid Drug Coverage. The Committee bill would prohibit HCFA from paying for a specific pharmaceutical agent under Medicaid except for post-surgical treatment. We oppose the use of the appropriations process to make selective coverage determinations and judgments regarding how best to treat specific medical problems. Further, the provision is unnecessary because the Secretary already has authority to limit coverage for pharmaceutical agents if prescribed inappropriately, and States already have broad latitude to limit the use of drugs under Federal law through drug utilization review and prior authorization programs.
- Social Services Block Grant. The Administration opposes a provision that would restrict State authority to transfer Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds to SSBG in FY 1999 to no more than the amounts transferred by individual States in FY 1998. Enacting such a provision so late in FY 1998 would inequitably limit State flexibility for the future.
- Potential Health Riders. We understand that several amendments affecting Medicare, Medicaid, and public health programs may be introduced on the House floor that could have a detrimental effect on the Administration's ability to administer its responsibilities efficiently and equitably. We urge restraint in the consideration of these issues.

**The Administration strongly objects to language in the House Committee bill, and to any related potential amendments, that would have the effect of requiring family planning or other health care grantees to receive parental consent or provide advance notification to parents before giving contraceptives to minors. Mandating parental consent discourages minors from seeking health care and reproductive services and thus leads to more unintended pregnancies, abortions, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. Federal health program costs could also increase if this amendment interferes with the prevention of teen pregnancy. The**

**Administration urges the House to adopt the proposed Castle/Greenwood amendment, which will ensure that grantees will encourage minors to seek their family's participation in family planning decisions.**

**The Administration adamantly opposes the proposed Tiahrt amendment that would mandate onerous and troubling physical separation requirements between Title X supported family planning projects and non-Title X activities related to abortion. The Department of Health and Human Services already provides safeguards, as well as performs periodic rigorous site reviews, to ensure that no Title X funds are used to conduct abortions or abortion related activities.**

### Social Security Administration

The Committee bill does not provide \$19 million for administrative expenses, contingent on the authorization of a user fee for services provided by the Social Security Administration to attorneys who represent claimants for benefits. These services include withholding money from certain past due benefits and issuing payments to certain claimant representatives. The Administration continues to support enactment of this user fee and appropriation of the anticipated collections for administrative expenses.

In addition, the Committee bill does not provide \$50 million for administrative expenses for the conduct of additional non-disability Supplemental Security Income (SSI) redeterminations of eligibility. These resources and the resulting redeterminations are essential to ensuring the integrity of the SSI program and reducing unnecessary benefit payments. Failure to provide this funding would result in serious staffing shortfalls.

### Other Agencies

- National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The Committee provides funding for the NLRB at the FY 1997 level. This would result in a loss of over 100 staff, an increase in case backlogs, and could result in furloughs and office closings. This reduction would cripple an agency key to protecting workers' rights on the job, and we urge the House to restore the NLRB to the requested level.

Section 516 amends the National Labor Relations Act to require the NLRB to adjust its dollar jurisdictional standards for inflation on October 1, 1998, and every five years thereafter. This change would deny workers in some small businesses the protection afforded to others to organize and bargain collectively. This change to substantive law raising the jurisdictional thresholds more than five-fold should not be done through the appropriations process, but only after hearings and debate. The Administration urges the House to drop this provision.

- Corporation for National and Community Service. The Administration is deeply concerned about the Committee's \$27 million reduction to the request for the Corporation for National and Community Service. This reduction freezes the Corporation's Senior Service program at the FY 1998 level and cuts VISTA \$5 million below FY 1998.

These reductions would deny more than 500 VISTA members the opportunity to serve in low-income communities Nation-wide and would reduce the number of seniors serving their communities by 15,000. The Administration urges the House to fully fund the Corporation at the \$279 million level proposed in the FY 1999 Budget.

- Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The Administration strongly objects to the lack of funding provided for the President's initiative to assist public broadcasters in converting to digital technology. The transition to digital technology promises to create tremendous opportunities for expanded and enhanced educational and public service programming while promoting innovative technology applications. Providing the Corporation with funding in FY 1999 will allow public broadcasting to convert to digital technology on a schedule similar to that of commercial stations. This will facilitate fundraising efforts and allow public broadcasters to participate in the establishment of digital standards.
- Railroad Retirement Board (RRB). The Committee bill does not include language to provide the RRB with authority to offer voluntary separation incentive payments (or "buyouts") through the end of calendar year 1998. RRB's experience has shown that reducing employment through buyouts is much less disruptive to agency operations than conducting a reduction-in-force. The Administration urges the House to provide this buyout authority.

The Committee bill includes language prohibiting the RRB Inspector General from using funds for any audit, investigation, or review of the Medicare program. The Administration believes that this language should be dropped. RRB has statutory authority to administer a separate contract for RRB, Part B Medicare claims. As long as RRB has authority to negotiate and administer a separate Medicare contract, the RRB Inspector General ought not to be prohibited from using funds to review, audit, or investigate activity related to that contract.