

## Protecting the Public Health

The Clinton-Gore commitment to public health was evident not only in its actions – program improvements, new policies, and targeted funding increases – but in its successes. During the Clinton-Gore Administration, life expectancy at birth reached an all-time high and infant mortality hit a record low. The proportion of children immunized increased significantly with 90 percent or more of America's toddlers receiving critical vaccines by age 2. For the first time, the total number of cancer deaths in the United States stopped rising and the number of Americans diagnosed with AIDS declined.<sup>16</sup>

One of the Clinton-Gore Administration's major goals was increasing medical research and training. Under its watch, funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) nearly doubled, from \$10.3 to \$20.3 billion. As a result, NIH supported the highest levels of research in its history, enabling new breakthroughs in vaccine development and the treatment of chronic and acute disease. This was complemented by major increases in health services research. The President also promoted training by protecting Medicare funding for teaching hospitals and supporting a new program to fund medical education in children's hospitals.

Pharmaceutical research, medical device development, and food safety likewise became priorities for President Clinton. In 1996 alone, he shepherded two laws through Congress, the Food Safety Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act that gave the federal government expanded authority to protect the safety of America's food and water.<sup>17</sup> This was accompanied by significant funding increases to improve food safety. In 1997, the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act modernized and streamlined the regulation of biological products; increased patient access to experimental drugs and medical devices; and accelerated review of important new medications –

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<sup>16</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, "Health, United States, 2000," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.  
<sup>17</sup> H.R. 1627, P.L. 104-170 The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996; S. 1316, P.L. 104-182 The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.

cutting the average drug approval time in half.<sup>18</sup> President Clinton also launched initiatives to make drugs sold over the internet safer, make over-the-counter drug labels clearer and more informative, and make drug manufacturers study their new products' effects on children to ensure their safety.

On several other fronts within his public health agenda, President Clinton accomplished equally important outcomes. Between 1993 and 2000, funding for immunization programs more than tripled. Mental health funding also doubled, with a new emphasis on prevention. Funding for both traditional and innovative local health care systems treating the uninsured increased by half a billion dollars. And, as part of his One America initiative, the President placed a particular emphasis on eliminating racial disparities in health, creating the \$38 million Race and Health initiative, securing \$350 million for the Minority AIDS initiative, and creating the Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities at the National Institutes of Health. Similarly, funding for the Indian Health Service increased at record rates in recognition of the worsening health problems among native Americans. Other high priorities included reducing asthma, promoting screening programs for cancer, creating a system to protect against bioterrorism, promoting worker safety, combating infectious diseases such as the West Nile Virus, and improving our organ donation systems.

Perhaps the greatest public health challenge the President – and the world – confronted was the HIV-AIDS epidemic. Since its first appearance in the late 1970s, the disease had grown so widespread that in 1993 alone it claimed one American life every seventeen minutes.<sup>19</sup> President Clinton set out to galvanize a national response to the epidemic. He created an Office of National AIDS Policy to work closely with state and local governments and AIDS advocacy groups, and an Advisory Council on HIV-AIDS to provide expert guidance to federal policy. Over the course of

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<sup>17</sup>H.R. 1627, P.L. 104-170 The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996; S. 1316, P.L. 104-182 The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.

<sup>18</sup>S. 830, P.L. 105-115, The Food and Drug Administration Modernization and Accountability Act of 1997.

dollars for the Ryan White CARE Act which was reauthorized in 2000 -- and brought the United States to the forefront of the global fight against AIDS. The Clinton-Gore Administration also focused on research to develop better treatments and a vaccine for the disease: research funding on HIV-AIDS doubled at the National Institutes of Health to \$2.2 billion. These efforts began to bear fruit during Clinton's time in office. Between 1996 and 1997 alone, HIV-AIDS mortality fell by 47%.

The Clinton-Gore Administration also made great strides in promoting women's health. To signal that his Administration would work to "free science and medicine from the politics of abortion," President Clinton issued four executive memoranda to promote reproductive health and choice for American women.<sup>20</sup> One memorandum reversed a Bush-Administration ban on the importation of the abortion drug RU-486. The second suspended a "gag rule" that had barred publicly-funded hospitals from offering family planning services to minors. The third renewed federal funding for fetal tissue transplantation research. And the last lifted a ban that had prevented privately-funded abortions at military hospitals. In subsequent years, they enacted an \$80 million or almost 50 percent increase in the Title X budget that provides federally-sponsored family planning programs, leaving office with a budget of \$254 million to ensure access to high quality family planning services and to prevent unintended pregnancy.<sup>21</sup> By executive order and budget initiatives in the second term, President Clinton extended contraceptive coverage to each of the 300 Federal Employee Health Benefits Plans, and in so doing guaranteed contraceptive drugs and devices to 1.2 million women. The President also signed into law the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act,

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<sup>19</sup> Executive Memorandum, "AIDS at Work," September 30, 1993.

<sup>20</sup> Executive Memorandum "Suspending the Title X 'Gag Rule' of the Public Health Services Act," January 22, 1993; Executive Memorandum "On Revoking the Ban on Privately Funded Abortions at Military Hospitals," January 22, 1993; Executive Memorandum "On the Importation of RU-486," January 22, 1993; Executive Memorandum "On Federal Funding of Fetal Tissue Transplantation Research," January 22, 1993.

<sup>21</sup> White House Office of the Press Secretary, "President Clinton and Vice President Gore: Working to Support American Women and Families," October, 2000.

establishing a safety-zone around women's health clinics.<sup>22</sup> Each of these actions secured greater reproductive rights and health for American women.

### Protecting Youth from the Harms of Tobacco

Tobacco, and especially teen smoking, presented another threat to the public health that President Clinton worked to neutralize. In 1995, the President put forward a landmark rule affirming the Food and Drug Administration's authority to regulate tobacco products. Although the Supreme Court later struck down the rule in a 5-4 decision, the Clinton Administration's actions permanently altered the politics of tobacco. The President was able to win a 15 cent tobacco excise tax increase to fund his Children's Health Insurance Program. In 1997, state attorneys general reached a tentative \$368 billion settlement with the tobacco industry. The Administration led the fight for comprehensive bipartisan tobacco legislation that built on the settlement, but fell three votes short of breaking a Senate filibuster in June 1998. The tobacco industry subsequently reached a \$206 billion settlement with the states. In his 1999 State of the Union Address, President Clinton announced that the Justice Department would sue the tobacco industry on behalf on the nation's taxpayers. By the close of his Administration, higher tobacco prices and increased public health efforts were driving youth tobacco use down after six years of increase.<sup>23</sup>

### Conclusion

The Clinton-Gore Administration made real progress in expanding access to coverage to those who needed it most, improving public health, strengthening Medicare, and preparing the nation for a new era of biomedical research and innovation. Perhaps just as important, the President

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<sup>22</sup> S.636, P.L. 103-259, May 26, 1994.

<sup>23</sup> National Institutes of Health, Press Release, July 8, 1999.

built lasting support for a step-by-step approach to health policy, which no successor can afford to ignore. His efforts over two terms had so changed public debate that any prospective occupant of the office would need to address the issue; indeed, in just eight years, health care went from the third rail of electoral politics to a positive virtue for Presidential contenders. His efforts paved the way for dramatic improvements in years to come, on a Medicare prescription drug benefit, health insurance coverage, long-term care, a real Patients Bill of Rights, and beyond.

## Children, Families, and Communities

*"The question is not 'are family values important'? Of course they are. It's not 'are they under fire'? You bet they are. It's not 'is TV destructive of family values'? All too often it is. The question is, what are we going to do about it? If family values are going to mean something, we must offer our nation a third way. A nation that guarantees opportunity for every family, but a society that demands responsibility from every individual ... We simply cannot go on under these circumstances being the only major nation in the world without a family policy – one that enshrines family values by placing a value on the family. We've tried to develop one in Arkansas. And I think we need one in America.*

William J. Clinton  
Speech to the Cleveland City Club  
May 21, 1992

DAYS BEFORE CLINCHING a victory in the 1992 Democratic primaries, and just after Republican Vice President Dan Quayle had questioned Clinton's "family values" before a California audience, Governor Clinton delivered a speech entitled "The Value of America's Families" to the Cleveland City Club. Seeking to highlight the links between his agenda for families, children, and communities to his personal experiences and to his record in Arkansas, Clinton indulged his audience in unexpected introspection. "As well as anyone," he explained, "I know the importance of family values to personal growth.

My father died in a car wreck three months before I was born... Until I was four I was fortunate enough to be raised by loving grandparents of modest means but great determination. My mother's extended family included great grandparents, and great uncles and aunts, all of whom were poor or nearly so but they were wonderful, old-fashioned country people who brought love and joy and value to my life... Every year I ask all the relatives from all my extended families, and my wife's family, to gather at Christmas time. It's an amazing celebration of the different threads of family, a broad fabric of love and support that raised a child from modest means to a rewarding career in public service and a serious campaign for the presidency of the United States. I know the value of family.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> William J. Clinton, Speech to the Cleveland City Club, May 21, 1992.

It was precisely this understanding that impelled Clinton to propose an agenda that, in his words, “enshrines family values by placing a value on the family.” Over the course of a decade, that mission had guided his policies and remade Arkansas into a model of progressive family policy. On Clinton’s watch, Arkansas families benefited from near-universal child and maternal health care, affordable child care for working parents, and reductions in the levels of domestic violence.<sup>2</sup> More broadly, Governor Clinton sought to enrich the larger family of citizens by enforcing civil rights and by investing in long-neglected communities.

The Bush Administration’s failure to address the concerns of American families and, by extension, American communities, were in Governor Clinton’s estimation, “at the heart of our national discontent” in 1992. As a new economy wrought changes throughout society, a new social policy became necessary to protect the health, safety, and well-being of a changing American population; but the Bush Administration proved unresponsive to these needs. Bill Clinton, for his part, did advocate an expanded role for government – federal and state alike – to help families meet their physical and social needs. But his was a decidedly different approach, one based on New Covenant principles. The federal government, in Clinton’s vision, would take ambitious steps to insure the well-being of American families and communities, often in partnership with the states. For all the new investments he made, however, he asked in return that Americans meet their government halfway, take responsibility for themselves, and work for the greater good of the communities in which they lived.

### *Promoting Family-Friendly Policies in the Workplace*

The value placed on families was commensurate with the state of their health and well-being. To create healthy communities, therefore, the Clinton Administration worked to encourage

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

healthy families. President Clinton submitted as his first bill to Congress a proposal that would require employers to give twelve weeks of unpaid leave to most employees in case of pregnancy, illness, or family emergencies. Without such protection, many workers faced unemployment in times of greatest need, a condition the depressed economy of the late 1980s and early 1990s made especially grave. An earlier incarnation of the Family and Medical Leave Act, as the bill came to be known, had been passed by Congress during the Bush Administration only to be struck down by presidential veto. Congress passed another such bill at Clinton's urging in January, 1993 an act he hailed as "a matter of pure common sense and a matter of common decency." Upon signing it, the President applauded the bill for giving "peace of mind" to the American people and praised businesses for realizing that "the most productive companies in the world are those that put their people first."<sup>3</sup> The Family and Medical Leave Act seems perhaps overshadowed by other initiatives of the Clinton Administration, like welfare reform or crime reduction. It gave 71 million Americans a guarantee that, should they take leave for family reasons, their job would remain secure until their return and therefore must be counted as a major achievement.<sup>4</sup> At the end of his term, the President encouraged employers expand leave policies to cover routine family medical care, appointments at a child's school, or care for an elderly relative.<sup>5</sup> These efforts vastly improved the quality of life for millions and helped parents better balance the demands of work and family in a new, and at times unsettling, economy.

The President devoted himself to transforming the federal government into the nation's model employer and towards that end implemented generous family leave policies. Early in his second term, Clinton instructed the heads of all executive agencies to develop family-friendly policies so that federal employees would have flexibility to tailor their work schedules around

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<sup>3</sup> Remarks by the President on Signing the Family and Medical Leave Act, February 5, 1993.

<sup>4</sup> United States, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, October, 1999.

<sup>5</sup> Domestic Policy Council, *Clinton-Gore Accomplishments for Families and Communities*.

commitments to their children and families. Mothers and fathers who worked in government service were thereafter free to take a more active role in their children's lives without risking penalties at work. The President's stance on this issue proved instructive in subsequent years as more and more private companies adopted similar "flex-time" policies. Clinton also moved, through executive order, to prevent discrimination based on parental status within the federal workforce.<sup>6</sup> Removing the barriers parents of young children faced in hiring and promotion in the federal workplace set an example for employers everywhere.

*Improving Access to Affordable and High-Quality Child Care  
and Protecting the Health and Safety of Children*

While the average family salary hovered around \$26,000 in 1998, child care costs ranged from \$4,000 to \$10,000 per year, a heavy burden for most working families with young children.<sup>7</sup> Addressing these difficult realities was an urgent priority within the Administration's agenda for families. In that spirit, President Clinton, with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, hosted a White House Conference on Child Care in October, 1997. The conference brought to Washington child care experts and policymakers from across the country to help the President devise strategies to increase the availability and the quality of child care in the United States. "Child care that is too expensive, unsafe or unavailable," Clinton underscored during the proceedings is "a very stubborn obstacle to realizing the American dream."<sup>8</sup> The Conference focused on implementing a Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit that would enable low-income families to better afford private child care. In addition, Clinton proposed incentives for businesses to provide child care to their employees, \$817 million in Child Care Development Block Grants to communities, and \$4 billion

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<sup>6</sup> Executive Order 13152 Equal Employment Opportunity in Federal Government, May 2, 2000.

<sup>7</sup> Children's Defense Fund, "Child Care and Early Education Basics" (Washington: April, 2000).

<sup>8</sup> Remarks by the President to the White House Conference on Child Care, October 23, 1997.

in federal child care subsidies for welfare-to-work families.<sup>9</sup> In fiscal year 2001, the President won nearly \$2 billion for Child Care Block Grants. It was a very Clintonian approach to the problem, involving both direct federal involvement in child care as well as partnerships between and among government and business. And it produced good results: by 2000, 2.2 million children received child care as a result of Clinton's efforts and as many adults struck an easier, and more affordable, balance between work and family.<sup>10</sup>

Securing the health and safety of children was a priority that reached beyond these efforts to expand the availability of child care. Often working in tandem with the First Lady and her staff, President Clinton undertook a number of executive actions in his eight years that together marked a significant piece of his agenda. Each, moreover, involved the kind of public-private partnerships that served all parts of the Clinton agenda so effectively. One such action came in 1997, when the President announced that his Administration had worked with major manufacturers of child safety seats to implement uniform safety standards for the industry. Each year, hundreds of children were injured in accidents when faulty car seats sprung loose upon impact; the new design would secure children in all but the most extreme accidents and reduce their rate of injury by as much as 70%.<sup>11</sup> The agreement brought the White House, the Transportation Department, and the major safety seat manufacturers together and saved children's lives as a result.

A similar effort in 1999 may or may not have saved children's lives directly, but it certainly promoted their safety and well-being. In the spring of that year, the President and First Lady launched a national campaign to shield children from exposure to violence on television. Research conducted throughout the 1990s had shown that violent programming desensitizes children to

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<sup>9</sup>White House Office of Press Secretary, Press Briefing by Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala and Bruce Reed, January 7, 1998; Remarks by the President at Housatonic Community Technical College, Bridgeport, CT March, 10, 1998.

<sup>10</sup>Domestic Policy Council, "A Nation Transformed"; White House Office of Press Secretary, "Background Materials on 2000 State of Union Address," January 27, 2000.

<sup>11</sup> President Clinton's Radio Address, February 15, 1997.

violence and increases their aggression towards others.<sup>12</sup> Before they reached the age of eighteen, most American children in the 1990s had been exposed to approximately 200,000 dramatized acts of violence in the media.<sup>13</sup> In the wake of the tragic school shootings of 1998 and 1999, the danger of such violent media images became apparent and a movement to reduce them gained momentum among concerned parents. The Administration had already passed legislation that required violence filters – so-called V-chips – on all televisions built after 1998, and the following year brought media executives to the White House for a strategy session on children and violence.<sup>14</sup> In that meeting, the President encouraged media executives to adopt voluntary violence ratings for television shows and video games. The idea enjoyed wide public support and the industry agreed, if reluctantly at first, to accept it; by the end of Clinton's term, most media corporations had implemented the ratings system and thus gave parents better control over what their children saw in the media. At the same time, the President sponsored a Federal Trade Commission study of marketing practices for violent programming which, when released in 2000, revealed that certain corporations had indeed illegally targeted children for their programs.<sup>15</sup> Clinton's efforts in this area raised public awareness of the danger of media violence.

### *Reforming Adoption and Foster Care*

Family policy under Clinton focused not only on biological parents, but on adoptive and foster parents as well. Addressing their concerns presented another means for achieving the Administration's larger effort to strengthen America's families. The nation's adoption system languished under byzantine regulations, a severe backlog of cases, and poor funding and it was not

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<sup>12</sup> White House, Office of the Press Secretary, "President Clinton Announces New Study to Examine the Marketing of Violent Media to Children," June 1, 1999.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> White House Office of the Press Secretary, Press Briefing by Bruce Reed, May 7, 1999.

uncommon for children to remain in foster care for years on end, despite an abundance of qualified families wishing to adopt them. By one estimate, 450,000 children lived in temporary foster care in 1995 while only 27,000 had been adopted or placed under permanent legal guardianship.<sup>16</sup> The urgency of this situation varied widely, since the states themselves maintained child welfare systems. But even in the best states, reform was clearly needed to provide permanent, stable, caring homes for all children. Under the First Lady's leadership, the Administration successfully worked to strengthen adoption by rewarding state reform efforts, encouraging more childless couples to consider adoption, and streamlining the process of matching prospective parents with children.

President Clinton's reform efforts began with the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 in which he authorized tax credits of between \$5,000 and \$6,000 to families adopting children.<sup>17</sup> The costs associated with the adoption process were considerable, and often proved a major barrier to middle-income couples; these tax credits, however, covered a substantial portion of adoption fees. Later that same year, the President issued a memorandum to cabinet secretaries announcing an initiative to place 54,000 children in adoptive homes by 2002.<sup>18</sup> To reach this goal the Administration would forge a new partnership with state welfare agencies. Clinton promised to conduct studies of current procedures in the states, with the purpose of identifying best practices for matching children with prospective parents. From such studies, he hoped states would be better able to set and reach specific numerical placement targets for every year and to develop targeted strategies to find homes for foster care children. In addition to financial aid for these reform efforts, President Clinton offered the states technical assistance from the Department of Health and Human

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<sup>16</sup>Executive Memorandum "On Adoption and Alternate Placement of Children in the Public Child Welfare System," for the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, December 14, 1996.

<sup>17</sup> White House Office of Press Secretary, Press Release, November 22, 1997.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

Services, and organized an advertising campaign to increase public awareness about the need for adoptive parents and the availability of tax credits and other incentives to adopt.

The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 formalized this new relationship between Washington and the states.<sup>19</sup> It gave the federal government more authority to set and maintain uniform adoption practices, protect the health of children in foster care, and to hold states accountable for moving children expeditiously into permanent placements.<sup>20</sup> Under the new law, states were required to move children from public care to a permanent home within one year, or to make reasonable progress towards such a placement. It facilitated that goal by removing barriers that might delay adoptions across state lines, allowing states to apply for performance-based waivers from federal regulations, and creating financial incentives for states to surpass their placement targets. Beginning in 1998, states received \$4,000 for each child that was adopted above the law's minimum threshold. The legislation struck a bargain with states that was typical of the Clinton approach: in return for accepting greater federal oversight of their child welfare systems and ambitious placement targets, the states received more money to offset the new responsibilities. The number of adoptions nationwide increased by 65% between 1996 and 2000; in 1999 alone, 46,000 children were adopted.

Those children for whom permanent adoption never materialized also benefited under Clinton's family policy. Each year, almost 20,000 children in foster care reached the age of eighteen, and legal adulthood, without having experienced the care and support of a permanent family. Many had received inadequate education, and few entered the adult world with the skills necessary for success. Whatever progress the Administration made in encouraging adoptions, it would be years before the backlog of children in foster care found permanent homes, too late for

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<sup>19</sup> United States, 105<sup>th</sup> Congress, H.R. 867, P.L. 105-89, November 19, 1997.

<sup>20</sup> White House, Office of Press Secretary, "President Clinton Signs the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997," November 19, 1997.

most to reap the benefits that such a placement entailed. For this population, the Administration shepherded through Congress the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999.<sup>21</sup> It authorized a \$700 million federal investment, over five years, in education, skills training, and career counseling to help these young people achieve true and lasting independence. The centerpiece of this effort was the Federal Independent Living Program, which offered housing, health care, and vocational training to foster care children as they reach adulthood. Furthermore, under its provisions, young adults leaving foster care would keep their health insurance benefits under Medicaid until the age of twenty-one, an extension that prevented thousands from losing access to any health care whatsoever. With these reforms, President Clinton took important steps to protect one of the more vulnerable segments of the population.

### *Making the Fight Against Domestic Violence a National Crusade*

A clear measure of the importance any issue occupied within President Clinton's consciousness was the number of times he mentioned it in major policy speeches. Given this reality, the fact that in only his first two years in office, he spoke out against domestic violence on thirty-seven occasions puts that issue's importance in perspective. With the FBI reporting in 1995 that a woman was beaten once every twelve seconds, violence at the hands of spouses or partners posed, in Clinton's words, "the number one health risk for women," "a bigger threat than cancer or car accidents."<sup>22</sup> It was an issue the country could ill afford to ignore, and President Clinton brought all the tools of his office to bear on its eradication. He went further than any of his predecessors to raise awareness about domestic violence, punish those who perpetrate it, and equip victims with the support they need to survive. His landmark achievement in this area came in the 1994 Violence Against Women Act, a domestic-abuse title within the larger anti-crime package of that year. This

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<sup>21</sup> United States, 106<sup>th</sup> Congress, H.R. 1802, P.L. 106-169, December 14, 1999.

comprehensive law sent a powerful message throughout America that domestic violence, which for so long had been treated as a private matter, would be punished as a very public, and very serious, crime. Under the Act's provisions a multi-faceted national response to domestic abuse evolved: a Violence Against Women office in the Justice Department; a \$1.6 billion grant program to improve domestic violence training among prosecutors, police officers, and health care professionals; longer sentences for offenders convicted of domestic abuse; \$20 billion to construct shelters for abused women and children; and a twenty-four hour, national toll-free hotline for victims of domestic abuse and harassment.<sup>23</sup> Two years later, the President helped enact the Interstate Stalking Punishment and Prevention Act of 1996, and in 2000 he signed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act. Together, these protected thousands of women by making it a federal crime to cross state lines with the intention of abusing or harassing an estranged spouse and equipped police to enforce the law.

These legislative efforts produced great results: funds devoted to preventing and prosecuting domestic violence tripled between 1994 and 2000 and the national domestic violence hotline received over a quarter of a million calls in that same period.<sup>24</sup> But legislation was only one part of President Clinton's agenda to combat domestic violence. To increase public awareness of the issue, and stimulate local responses to it, he created the President's Advisory Council on Violence Against Women, a public-private partnership that included forty-seven representatives from the law enforcement, business, social services, media, and victims' advocacy communities. Its mission was to coordinate media campaigns in the states, and advise the President on domestic violence policies. Clinton's legislative and rhetorical leadership was further strengthened by executive actions that he

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<sup>23</sup> Remarks by President at Violence Against Women Act Event, March 21, 1995.

<sup>24</sup> WH Off of Press Secretary, President Clinton and Vice President Gore, "Fighting to End Domestic Violence," Nov. 4<sup>th</sup>, 1998.

<sup>25</sup> WH, Office of Communications, "President Clinton and Vice President Gore, Supporting Women and Families," Sept. 29, 1998.

took to raise awareness about domestic violence, and its effects in the workplace, within the federal government itself. The first such action came in a 1995 memorandum that directed the heads of executive agencies to develop and implement employee awareness programs on domestic violence.<sup>25</sup> One of the many publications which evolved from their efforts was a Justice Department guidebook, entitled "Stopping the Cycle of Violence," that President Clinton later distributed to all federal employees.<sup>26</sup> His efforts went far to increase awareness of domestic violence, and to provide federal employees with resources to address its occurrence. As was the case with so many issues, the President's lead in the federal government caught on in the private sector as leaders in all industries took steps to educate their own employees about domestic violence.

### *Mobilizing Americans for National Service*

On the occasion of his 100<sup>th</sup> day in office, President Clinton delivered a speech in New Orleans in which he reviewed the Administration's early progress and announced upcoming action on his national service program.<sup>27</sup> In the 1992 campaign he put forth a popular idea, a "domestic peace corps" through which young Americans could earn money for college by working in community service projects. Clinton's national service proposal drew on a long tradition of civic engagement in America. Its roots stretched back to the local voluntary associations that delivered social services in nineteenth-century America and through FDR's Civilian Conservation Corps which he created in 1933 to rebuild America's communities. In 1961, that same spirit – writ large – motivated President Kennedy to create the Peace Corps, and four years later impelled President

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<sup>25</sup> Executive Memorandum "On Federal Employee Domestic Violence Awareness," for the Heads of Executive Agencies and Departments, October 2, 1995.

<sup>26</sup> Executive Memorandum "On the Guidebook for Victim's of Domestic Violence," for the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, November 4, 1998.

<sup>27</sup> Remarks by the President on the National Service Initiative at the University of New Orleans, April 30, 1993.

Johnson to start the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program. Clinton saw in the 1990s circumstances that called for a renewed dedication to the ethic of national service and drew on these precedents in his service proposal. The program “recognizes a simple but powerful truth,” he explained, “that we make progress not by governmental action alone, but we do best when the people and their government work at the grassroots in genuine partnership ... to rebuild our cities and small communities ... and to restore the social fabric that has been torn in too many communities.”<sup>28</sup>

Just days after President Clinton delivered his New Orleans speech, the Administration’s National Service Act was introduced in Congress, a measure that passed with overwhelming support the following September.<sup>29</sup> The Americorps program that this legislation created paid young Americans \$8,750 for college in return for a two-year commitment to community service. Its volunteers served as teachers and tutors in urban schools, helped community police prevent crimes, rebuilt areas damaged by fires and floods, and worked with the park service to maintain America’s nature preserves. In its first six years of operation, Americorps recruited over 200,000 volunteers and expanded to include a Senior Corps for service-minded retirees; in fiscal year 2001, the Administration’s community service budget reached \$850 million.<sup>30</sup> And it was a program for which President Clinton expressed pride, describing it as embodying the “determination of America to draw closer together as we grow more diverse,” “an indispensable force for change,” and the cornerstone of his agenda for communities.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Remarks by the President on National Service at Rutgers University, March 1, 1993.

<sup>29</sup> United States, 103<sup>rd</sup> Congress, H.R.2010, PL 103-82, September 6, 1993.

<sup>30</sup> White House Office of Press Secretary, “Clinton Administration Announces New Budget Initiatives To Encourage Community Service,” January 11, 2000.

<sup>31</sup> Remarks by The President at Americorps Call To Service Event, February 10, 1999; Remarks By The President And The First Lady At Americorps Fifth Anniversary Celebration, October 20, 1999.

## Reforming American Government

Cynicism about the scope, efficiency, and in some cases the very utility, of the federal government has been a persistent strain within the American consciousness. The decades leading up to Clinton's election saw public skepticism about federal programs expand even beyond its usual levels. To many, Washington seemed to preside over a bloated, mismanaged, and profligate bureaucracy that only rarely served its stated purposes. President Clinton realized that such cynicism was a major threat to the healthy and vibrant civic community he envisioned for America. The federal government, with all its flaws, offered the single best vehicle for all Americans to work together to achieve common purposes. One of President Clinton's priorities, therefore, was to restore Americans' faith in their government, not by blind adherence to bureaucracy of what he called a "one size fits all" model but by a creating a smaller, more responsive, and more streamlined government for the information age. His vision included less reliance on entitlement programs to deliver social services, more partnerships between the public and private sectors, and a crackdown on waste and inefficiency. By attempting to modernize the business of government, President Clinton went a long way towards carving out a new space for progressive federal activism even as he declared "the era of big government is over."<sup>32</sup> It was a novel project, one that cut across his domestic, economic, and foreign policy agendas, and it is a critical piece of his legacy.

The centerpiece of President Clinton's reform initiatives was the Reinventing Government project, or REGO as it was called, which in 1992 he hailed as "a revolution in government so it becomes an engine of opportunity again, not an obstacle to it."<sup>33</sup> The real work of the project began in 1993, when Clinton appointed Vice President Gore as its chairman and directed him to report back with a comprehensive plan to eliminate unnecessary layers of bureaucracy and deliver new

services in different ways. The Vice President's plan, as he presented it later that year, was an aggressive one: it proposed saving billions of dollars by eliminating 350,000 federal jobs through attrition and early retirement, developing multi-year performance goals with federal agencies and holding them accountable for reaching those goals, and creating performance-based partnerships with the private sector.<sup>34</sup> The philosophy that guided REGO was one that runs through the Clinton-Gore agenda. It aimed to reform the federal government by making it flexible, results-oriented, and accountable for performance. And it sought to take cues from the private sector by streamlining management, empowering employees, and focusing on customers – in this case, citizens. Over the course of its eight-year history, the REGO initiative went through two incarnations, the National Performance Review and the National Partnership for Reinventing Government, made 1,500 reform recommendations to federal agencies, and awarded 1,200 "Hammer Awards" for building a better government.<sup>35</sup> As a result of its efforts, the year 2000 saw the smallest government in 40 years, with 377,000 fewer federal employees in 2000 than there were in 1992, saving the nation \$136 billion.<sup>36</sup> At the same time, the Clinton Administration ushered in a period of invigorated government activism. Reinventing government proved instrumental in reviving public trust in the government.

### Conclusions and Appraisals

Family policy in the Clinton Administration was wide in scope and diffuse in content, including programs aimed at children, communities, and the nation as a whole. Over the course of eight years, this agenda sought answers to difficult questions and touched millions of lives. Amidst

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<sup>32</sup> Remarks by the President in the State of the Union Address, January 23, 1996.

<sup>33</sup> Remarks by the President at Georgetown University, November 20, 1993.

<sup>34</sup> White House Office of the Vice President "From Red Tape to Results: Creating A Government that Works Better and Costs Less," Report of the National Performance Review.

<sup>35</sup> National Partnership for Reinventing Government, "A Brief History" March, 1998.

the diversity of the programs that evolved in this area, there was a common theme in all of President Clinton's efforts. As he described it in 1992, his mission was to invest "in our children's education, our worker's skills, our families' health, so that our people can be the most productive on earth ... Invest, educate, innovate, make partnerships with government and business, doing what works."<sup>37</sup> "We are living in a new world at the end of the Cold War," he explained, "and we have new challenges, and new opportunities." The challenge, and opportunity, of this moment in history was to realign the social safety net in ways that were appropriate to life in the new economy. Portable social benefits, work and family friendly policies, high-quality education, and civic renewal were necessary so that Americans could meet this new – and uncertain – era confidently and successfully. President Clinton's initiatives thus recognized these needs and blazed a path for successive Administrations to respond as well.

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<sup>36</sup> National Partnership for Reinventing Government, Press Release, April 7, 2000.

<sup>37</sup> William J. Clinton, Speech at the University of Connecticut, September 25, 1992.



(1993 continued)

- 7 June Remarks to the League of Women Voters, on Health Care,  
The White House.
- 11 August Memorandum on Importation of Assault Pistols,  
for the Secretary of the Treasury.
- 11 August Memorandum on Gun Dealer Licensing,  
for the Secretary of the Treasury.
- 11 August Remarks on the Announcement of the Anti-Crime Initiative,  
The White House.
- 16 August Remarks to the National Governors' Association, on Health Care,  
Tulsa, OK.
- 17 August Executive Order 12859, Establishing the Domestic Policy Council.
- 31 August Remarks at the Summer of Service Forum, on National Service,  
College Park, MD.
- 22 September Address to a Joint Session of Congress, on Health Care Reform.
- 8 October Remarks by the President on Health Care and Violence in America,  
New Brunswick, NJ.
- 22 October Remarks on Presenting Proposed Health Care Reform Legislation to the  
Congress, The White House.
- 11 November Executive Order 12876, on Historic Colleges.
- 11 December Radio Address by the President on Crime and Violence.  
The White House.
- 1994:
- 17 January Memorandum on Federal Leadership of Fair Housing,  
for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 17 January Executive Order 12092, on Fair Housing.
- 22 February Executive Order 12900, Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans.

(1994 continued)

- 17 February Memorandum on Research Involving Human Subjects,  
for the Vice President and the Heads of Executive Departments and  
Agencies.
- 28 February Remarks in a Roundtable Discussion on Violence and Crime,  
Chicago, IL.
- 31 March Remarks on Signing the Goals 2000: Educate America Act,  
San Diego, CA.
- 4 May Statement on Signing the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994,  
The White House.
- 5 May Remarks on Action by the House of Representatives on Legislation  
to Ban Assault Weapons, The White House.
- 26 May Remarks on Signing of "Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act,"  
The White House.
- 11 July Memorandum on Expanding Family-Friendly Work Arrangements in the  
Executive Branch, for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 28 July Remarks on Proposed Anticrime Legislation,  
Washington, DC.
- 8 August Memorandum on the Establishment of the Presidential Civil Rights Working  
Group, for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 10 August Remarks on Proposed Health Care Legislation and an Exchange with  
Reporters, The White House.
- 13 September Remarks on Signing the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of  
1994, The White House.
- 20 October Remarks on Signing the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994,  
The White House.
- 22 October Memorandum on Implementation of Safe Schools Legislation,  
for the Secretary of Education.

1995:

- 27 January Remarks on Welfare Reform and an Exchange with Reporters,  
The White House.
- 27 February Executive Order 12953, Actions Required of All Executive Agencies to  
Facilitate Payment of Child Support.
- 14 June Executive Order 12963, Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS.
- 30 May Remarks on Clean Water Legislation,  
Washington, DC.
- 8 August Memorandum on Community Right to Know Initiatives,  
for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the  
Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 6 September Letter to Congressional Leaders on Welfare Reform with Statement of  
Administration Policy Attached.
- 2 October Memorandum on Federal Employee Domestic Violence Awareness  
Campaign, to Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 10 October Executive Order 12975, on Human Research Subjects Protection.
- 10 October Remarks Announcing the Technology Learning Challenge Grants,  
The White House.
- 6 December Remarks to the White House Conference on HIV/AIDS.
- 18 December Remarks on Signing the Memorandum on Federal Arrestee Drug Testing and  
an Exchange with reporters.

1996:

- 9 January Message to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval  
Legislation Concerning the Welfare System.
- 15 February Remarks on the Education Technology Initiative,  
Union City, NJ.
- 21 February Remarks on the Unveiling of the Domestic Violence Hotline and  
an Exchange with Reporters, The White House.
- 23 February Memorandum on the School Uniforms Manual Distribution,  
for the Secretary of Education.



(1996 continued)

- 17 July           Remarks Announcing the Donation of Cellular Phones to Neighborhood Watch Groups, The White House.
- 21 July           Memorandum on Criminal Child Support Enforcement, for the Attorney General.
- 8 August          Memorandum on Eligibility of Aliens for Food Stamps, for the Secretary of Agriculture.
- 21 August         Remarks on Signing the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, The White House.
- 22 August         Remarks on Signing the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, The White House.
- 23 August         Remarks Announcing the FDA Final Rule to Protect Youths from Tobacco, The White House.
- 5 September       Executive Order 13017, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry.
- 9 September       Memorandum on Promoting Excellence and Accountability in Teaching, for the Secretary of Education.
- 28 September     Executive Order 13019, Supporting Families: Collecting Delinquent Child Support Obligations.
- 3 October          Memorandum on Guidelines for Implementing the Family Violence Provisions, for the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General.
- 19 October         Executive Order 13021, on Tribal Colleges and Universities.
- 19 October         Memorandum on Reducing Teenage Driving Under the Influence of Illicit Drugs, for the Director of National Drug Control Policy, and the Secretary of Transportation.
- 14 December       Memorandum on Adoption and Alternate Placement of Children in the Public Child Welfare System, for the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.



(1997 continued)

- 13 March Memorandum on National Testing in Defense Department Schools, for the Secretary of Defense.
- 25 March Executive Order 13040, Amendment to Executive Order 13017, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry.
- 25 March Remarks Announcing Proposed Medicare and Medicaid Fraud Prevention, The White House.
- 26 March Remarks on the Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry, the White House.
- 27 March Memorandum on Strengthened Protections for Human Subjects of Classified Research, for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.
- 4 April Executive Order 13043, on Seat Belt Use in the United States.
- 11 April Memorandum on Expanded Family and Medical Leave Policies, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 17 April Remarks at the Opening of the White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning, The White House.
- 17 April Memorandum on Using Lessons Learned from the Military Child Development Programs to Improve the Quality of Child Care in the United States, for the Secretary of Defense.
- 21 April Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks.
- 20 May Remarks Launching the Welfare to Work Partnership, The White House.
- 4 June Remarks on Signing the Individuals with Disabilities Act Amendments of 1997, The White House.
- 10 June Executive Order 13048, on Improving Government.
- 10 June Remarks on National Education Standards, The White House.

(1997 continued)

- 11 June Memorandum on Enforcing the Youth Handgun Safety Act, for the Secretary of the Treasury.
- 11 June Remarks at the Juvenile Justice Conference, Washington, DC.
- 13 June Executive Order 13050, Presidential Advisory Board on Race.
- 13 June Remarks Prior to a Meeting with the President's Advisory Board on Race and an Exchange with Reporters, The White House.
- 17 June Memorandum on Strengthening Title IX Enforcement and Addressing Discrimination on the Basis of Sex, Race, Color, and National Origin in Federally Conducted Education Programs and Activities, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 27 June Remarks on Signing the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997, The White House.
- 16 July Memorandum on Implementation of Revised Air Quality Standards for Ozone and Particulate Matter, for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
- 23 July Remarks on the Childhood Immunization Initiative, the White House.
- 9 August Executive Order 13058, Protecting Federal Employees and the Public from Tobacco Smoke in the Federal Workplace.
- 13 August Remarks Announcing Action on the Safe and Effective Use of Medication to Treat Children, The White House.
- 14 August Memorandum on Religious Expression in the Federal Workplace, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 25 August Memorandum on Law Enforcement in Indian Country, for the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior.
- 17 September Remarks on Proposed Tobacco Legislation and an Exchange with Reporters, The White House.
- 10 October Message to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval Partial Birth Abortion Legislation.

(1997 continued)

- 28 October Memorandum on Turning Around Low-Performing Public Schools, for the Secretary of Education.
- 15 November Memorandum on Importation of Modified Semiautomatic Assault-Type Rifles, for the Secretary of the Treasury.
- 19 November Remarks on Signing the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, The White House.
- 20 November Remarks Announcing the Health Care Consumer Bill of Rights and Responsibilities, The White House.
- 20 November Memorandum on the Health Care Consumer Bill of Rights and Responsibilities, For the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Veteran's Affairs, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.
- 21 November Statement on Signing the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997, The White House.
- 1 December Memorandum on the Integration of HIV Prevention in Federal Programs Serving Youth, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 1998:
- 7 January Remarks Announcing the Proposed Legislation on Child Care, The White House.
- 12 January Memorandum on Zero Tolerance for Drug Use and Drug Availability for Offenders, for the Attorney General.
- 30 January Memorandum on Enhancing Learning and Education Through Technology, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 18 February Memorandum on Children's Health Insurance Outreach, for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Education, the Commissioner of Social Security.

(1998 continued)

- 20 February Memorandum on Federal Agency Compliance with the Patient Bill of Rights, for the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Veteran's Affairs, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.
- 23 February Memorandum on Helping Schools End Social Promotions, for the Secretary of Education.
- 3 March Memorandum on the President's Community Empowerment Board, for the Vice President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Veteran's Affairs, the Secretary of Education.
- 3 March Memorandum on Standards to Prevent Drinking and Driving, for the Secretary of Transportation.
- 3 March Memorandum on Conducting "Conversations with America" to Further Improve Customer Service in the Federal Government, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 3 March Executive Order 13078, Increasing Employment of Adults with Disabilities.
- 10 March Memorandum on Steps to Improve Federally-Sponsored Child Care, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 10 March Remarks, on Child Care and Children's Health, at Housatonic Community-Technical College, Bridgeport, CT.
- 13 March Memorandum on the Establishment of the Quality Interagency Coordination Task Force, for the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Veteran's Affairs, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.
- 19 March Remarks on the Safe Schools Initiative, The White House.
- 6 April Remarks on the Assault Weapons Ban, The White House.





(1998 continued)

- 24 November Memorandum on Using the Internet to Increase Adoptions,  
for the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
- 1 December Remarks Announcing AIDS Initiatives,  
The White House.
- 29 December Remarks Announcing the Children Exposed to Violence Initiative,  
The White House.
- 1999:
- 13 January Remarks Announcing an Initiative to Improve Economic Opportunities for  
Americans with Disabilities, The White House.
- 21 January Remarks Announcing an Initiative to Put a Qualified Teacher in Every  
Classroom, The White House.
- 23 February Remarks on the "Insure Kids Now" Initiative,  
The White House.
- 1 March Statement on Internet Accessibility in Classrooms,  
The White House.
- 1 March Statement on the Proposed Education Accountability Act,  
The White House.
- 20 March Memorandum on Deterring and Reducing Gun Crime,  
for the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General.
- 6 April Memorandum on Annual Reports on Hate Crimes in Schools and College  
Campuses, for the Secretary of Education and the Attorney General.
- 6 April Remarks on the Proposed Hate Crimes Prevention Act,  
The White House.
- 22 April Remarks in a Roundtable Discussion on Violence in Schools, at T.C.  
Williams High School, Alexandria, VA.
- 27 April Remarks Announcing Proposed Gun Control Legislation,  
The White House.
- 29 April Remarks on Signing the Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999,  
The White House.



(1999 continued)

- 15 October Memorandum on the White House Council on Youth Violence, for the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Education, and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy.
- 16 October Memorandum on Hiring People with Disabilities in the Federal Government, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 22 October Memorandum on "Supporting the Role of Nonprofit Organizations: Interagency Task Force on Nonprofits and Government," for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 22 October Remarks at the White House Conference on Philanthropy.
- 6 November Memorandum on Protecting Consumers from Fraud, for the Attorney General.
- 6 December Statement on Signing the Health Care Research and Quality Act of 1999, The White House.
- 7 December Memorandum on "Improving Health Care Quality and Ensuring Patient Safety: Directive to the Quality Interagency Coordination Task Force," for the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Veteran's Affairs, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
- 9 December Memorandum on "Narrowing the Digital Divide: Creating Opportunities for All Americans in the Information Age," for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 17 December Memorandum on the Use of Information Technology to Improve our Society, for the Heads of Executive Agencies and Departments.
- 17 December Statement on Signing the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Act of 1999, The White House.
- 2000:
- 8 February Executive Order 13145, To Prohibit Discrimination in Federal Employment Based on Genetic Information.
- 22 February Remarks on Efforts to Improve Patient Safety, The White House.

(2000 continued)

- 23 February      Remarks Announcing Budget Initiatives on Transportation for Working Families, The White House.
- 25 February      Remarks on Funding for Native American Programs, on Departure from The White House.
- 2 March            Remarks on the Patient's Bill of Rights Legislation, The White House.
- 7 March            Memorandum on Dedicating Federal Housing Administration Revenues for Affordable Housing, for the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the Domestic Policy Council.
- 8 March            Executive Order 13147, White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy.
- 8 March            Remarks on Minimum Wage Legislation, The White House.
- 9 March            Remarks on Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Legislation and an Exchange with Reporters, The White House.
- 17 March          Remarks on the Gun Safety Agreement with Smith and Wesson, and an Exchange with Reporters, The White House.
- 12 April          Remarks at a Gun Safety Rally, Denver, CO.
- 14 April          Remarks to the Education Writers Association, Atlanta, GA.
- 19 April          Memorandum on International Education Policy, for the Secretary of Education.
- 25 April          Remarks on the Proposed Hate Crimes Legislation, The White House.
- 2 May              Remarks at the White House Conference on Raising Teenagers and Resourceful Youth.
- 2 May              Executive Order 13152, Equal Employment Opportunity in the Federal Government.
- 3 May              Executive Order 13153, Actions to Improve Low-Performing Schools.

(2000 continued)

- 4 May Memorandum on Additional Guidelines for Charter Schools, for the Secretary of Education.
- 4 May Remarks on Education Reform and Charter Schools at City Academy, St. Paul, MN.
- 5 May Memorandum on Reducing the Risk of Listeria Monocytogenes, for the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
- 10 May Executive Order 13155, Access to HIV/AIDS Pharmaceuticals and Medical Technologies.
- 15 May Memorandum on Honoring the Extraordinary Valor of Our Public Safety Officers, for the Attorney General.
- 17 May Memorandum on Strengthening Our Commitment to Service through Voluntary Opportunities, for the Heads of Executive Agencies and Departments.
- 21 May Remarks on Administration Accomplishments, to the Democratic Leadership Council, Hyde Park, NY.
- 7 June Memorandum on Increasing Participation of Medicare Beneficiaries in Clinical Trials, for the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
- 15 June Remarks at the White House Strategy Session on Improving Hispanic Student Achievement.
- 23 June Memorandum on Enhancing Efforts to Promote the Health of Our Young People through Physical Activity and Participation in Sports, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 27 June Memorandum on Expanding Access to Smoking Cessation Programs, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.
- 29 June Executive Order 13161, Establishment of the Presidential Medal of Valor for Public Safety.
- 17 July Statement on the Community Reinvestment Act, The White House.
- 26 July Memorandum on Employing People with Significant Disabilities to Fill Federal Agency Jobs That Can Be Performed at Alternate Work Sites, Including the Home, for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies.

(2000 continued)

- 26 July Executive Order 13163, Increasing the Opportunity for Individuals with Disabilities to be Employed in the Federal Government.
- 26 July Executive Order 13164, Requiring Federal Agencies to Establish Procedures to Facilitate the Provision of Reasonable Accommodations.
- 11 August Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.
- 11 September Statement on Tobacco.
- 12 September Remarks on Education Priorities,  
The White House.
- 13 September Remarks on Hate Crimes Legislation,  
The White House.
- 19 September Remarks on Signing the Long-Term Care Security Act,  
The White House.
- 22 September Executive Order 13168, President's Commission On Improving Economic Opportunity In Communities Dependent On Tobacco Production While Protecting Public Health.
- 25 September Letter from the President to Congressional Leaders, on Health Care Issues.
- 27 September Letter from the President to Congressional Leaders, on Reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act.
- 11 October Remarks to Americorps Volunteers,  
Philadelphia, PA.
- 12 October Executive Order 13171, Hispanic Employment In The Federal Government.
- 17 October Statement on Signing the Children's Health Act.
- 20 October Statement on Signing the Ryan White CARE Act Amendments.
- 23 October Remarks on Establishing National Drunk Driving Standards,  
The White House.
- 4 November Memorandum on Providing Patient Protections Through Final Regulations on Internal Appeals and Information Disclosure, for the Secretary of Labor.

(2000 continued)

6 November	Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.
22 November	Statement on Signing the Health Care Fairness Act.
6 December	Statement on the Pathways to College Network.
6 December	Statement on Families Struggling with Child Care.
11 December	Remarks by the President on Child Immunization, The White House
20 December	Executive Order, Protecting the Privacy of Protected Health Information in Oversight Investigations

# White House Domestic Policy Council, 1993-2001

