

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

**FROM: ANN WALKER
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RE: Promises

Attached is an updated compilation of 1992 Clinton Campaign promises and Administration actions taken to date. Action was taken on 95% (167) of the 175 policy proposals, with 79% (138) of the promises meeting either substantial or partial accomplishment.

This document is intended for internal use.

Please call with any comments or questions.

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1992 CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

As of May 1996

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ABORTION: Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.	PROPOSED	The Freedom of Choice Act was reintroduced in 1995, after it failed to achieve passage in the 103rd Congress.
ABORTION: Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Supported permitting Medicaid coverage for abortion services for poor women who are the victims of rape or incest, in addition to those whose life is endangered. These services had been banned during the Reagan and Bush Administrations by the "Hyde Amendment" to the appropriations bill that funds Medicaid. Now federal law requires Medicaid to pay for abortions in cases of rape, incest or life endangerment.
ABORTION: Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Repealed by Presidential Memorandum January 22, 1993.
ABORTION: Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from antiabortion protesters.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed and enforcing Clinic Access Law making it a federal crime to physically block access to clinics, damage their property or injure or intimidate patients and staff.
ABORTION: Reauthorize federal family planning programs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Federal Family Planning Act has not been reauthorized since 1985; however, President Clinton fought for and succeeded in securing increases in funding for the family planning program each year in office -- a 22% increase since 1992.
ABORTION: Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Instructed HHS to explore propriety of promoting testing in the U.S. As a result, importation of the drug was allowed for clinical testing. The nonprofit Population Council has recently completed clinical trials, and submitted an application to the FDA to sell the drug for personal use by women in the United States.
AGRICULTURE: Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacted Freedom Support Act which authorized expanded Food for Peace program in the Former Soviet Union. • Opened up Japanese and Korean rice markets -- U.S. rice producers have sold \$287 million of rice to Japan since January 1993 -- more than the previous 25 years combined. • Opened apple markets in Japan and China to US producers. • Passed and signed NAFTA. • Passed and signed GATT. • Agricultural exports surged to \$56 billion in 1995, up almost 22% over 1994, with highs in poultry, pork, wheat and cotton.
AGRICULTURE: Expand international food aid programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced \$700 million Food for Progress program expanding U.S. agricultural exports to Russia. • Food aid extended to countries including Angola, Ethiopia, Congo, Croatia, Macedonia and Mozambique. Increased program size in most cases.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
AIDS: Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$390 million to \$738 million for FY96, an increase of nearly 90%. Increased funding for AIDS research at NIH by \$267 million to \$1.4 billion in FY 1996 -- a 24% increase. Increased prevention funding at the Centers for Disease Control by almost 20% to \$583 million in FY 1996.
AIDS: Appoint a policy coordinator to enact recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointed first ever AIDS Czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address issues surrounding AIDS.
AIDS: Speed up federal drug approval process.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development to Create a public-private sector partnership to speed AIDS drugs to market. The FDA has approved or provided new labeling indications for 17 therapies for HIV and related conditions. Approval of AIDS drugs are occurring faster than in Europe, with the most recent approval of a protease inhibitor occurring in a record 41 days.
AIDS: Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$390 million to \$738 million for FY96 an increase of nearly 90%. Strongly supported five-year reauthorization of the CARE Act program.
AIDS: Launch education and prevention program and support local awareness and prevention efforts to distribute condoms in schools.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instituted community prevention planning for greater local control over HIV education efforts. Began Prevention Marketing Initiative aimed at young adults to change HIV risk behaviors, including ads promoting both abstinence and consistent use of latex condoms. Issued memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies instructing them to implement ongoing HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs and to develop nondiscriminatory workplace policies for employees with HIV/AIDS. Began National AIDS Awareness Advertising Campaign in January 1994.
AIDS: End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.	NO ACTION	<p>Congress has mandated continuation of this policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Attorney General has exercised waiver authority to permit HIV-infected people to enter for conferences and meetings.
ARMS CONTROL: Ratify START I and START II treaties.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> START I entered into force on December 5, 1994. START II was ratified by the Senate on January 26, 1996. It is pending ratification in the Russian Duma.
ARMS CONTROL: Use sanctions to seek stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctioned China and Pakistan for missile sales and Thailand for chemical weapons-related exports to Libya. Sanctioning Russia for arms sales to Iran. Provided export-control assistance to numerous countries, including Russia and the Newly Independent States and Central European States.
ARMS CONTROL: Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid on weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<p>Vigorously enforced prohibition on using non-military aid for military purposes. No pending non-compliance cases.</p>

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ARMS CONTROL: Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased IAEA funding \$10 million, a 33% increase in U.S. contribution to safeguards. Reached an Agreed Framework with North Korea that halts and will eventually eliminate its dangerous nuclear weapons program and that eases full IAEA access to nuclear sites. The Clinton Administration will continue to support a more rigorous IAEA inspection regime.
ARMS CONTROL: Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Concluded agreements with Russia, Ukraine and China to abide by MTCR guidelines. Russia, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil and Hungary have joined the MTCR.
ARMS CONTROL: Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Suspended nuclear testing and working with other governments to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty for signature by September, 1996. Obtained Senate approval for Open Skies Treaty. Securing Senate ratification this spring of the Chemical Weapons Convention which would ban an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.
ARTS: Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The NEA uses artistic excellence and artistic merit as the sole criteria for awarding funds and has not placed content restrictions on any grants.
BUDGET: Halve the annual federal budget deficit in four years, from the \$323 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to \$141 billion in 1996.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the deficit will be cut in half in 4 years, from \$290 billion in 1992 to the \$144 billion projected by CBO for 1996. the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, was cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.3% in 1995; and the deficit will drop 4 years in a row for the first time since the 1940's.
BUDGET: Seek a line-item veto to cut wasteful spending.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed into law on April 9, 1996 the "Line-Item Veto Act which grants Presidents' line-item veto authority.
CITIES: Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprise zones.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law legislation for empowerment zones in August 1993 that will award \$3.8 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995; six urban communities will each receive \$100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and three rural communities will receive \$40 million in assistance and block grants.
CITIES: Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$350 million was appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) in the last two budgets which provides grants to assist financing of economic development projects. FY 96 budget calls for reinventing HUD, which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
CITIES: Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law the Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act in August 1994 which authorizes the creation of a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The President's seven-year balanced budget plan will invest \$1.6 billion in Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions. The first round of grants will be made in the spring of 1996.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CITIES: Revise local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	On April 19, 1995, banking regulators met the President's directive to reform the Community Reinvestment Act, the 1977 law to prevent bank red lining. Under the new regulations, banks will be judged on performance -- actual lending, investments and basic banking services -- rather than paperwork. The reforms will unleash billions in new credit to low-to moderate-income communities. Eighty percent of all banks and Savings & Loans will be eligible for a streamlined examination process.
CITIES: Allow cities to spend 15% of their federal aid on local priorities.	PENDING	The Reinventing Government plan would give local governments more flexibility in how they spend federal aid.
CITIES: Target funding to rebuild America's urban infrastructure.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton's first attempt to fulfill this promise was stymied by Congress. However, several other Administration initiatives target federal funds for urban infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • funding for mass transit programs has risen 21% between 1993 and 1995; • funding for the Economic Development Administration has risen 32% between 1993 and 1995; • President Clinton's FY97 budget includes \$800 million for 17 major urban transit construction projects throughout the country; and • The President's FY96 budget calls for reinventing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Oppose racial quotas	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Has continued to oppose racial quotas.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Support and seek passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights laws for homosexuals that exempts religious organizations.	PROPOSED	Testified on behalf of Senate legislation in the 103rd Congress.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.	PROPOSED	Endorsed House and Senate bills in the 103rd Congress.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Put 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President proposed and signed the Crime Bill, which will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put 100,000 new police officers on the street. In just over one year, communities across the country received funding to hire 43,000 new community police officers. • Promote community policing. Appropriated \$1.4 billion for cities in FY96 to hire new police, if cities agree to establish a community policing plan. As much as 15% of the funds can be used to promote community policing in other ways, such as, redeploying other officers, developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Create a National Police Corps to put military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill created a police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing. Funding has been authorized for the Police Corps program and for in-service law enforcement scholarships.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes the largest state corrections grant program to build correctional facilities, including boot camps to insure that additional space will be available to put and keep violent offenders incarcerated.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes the \$1.1 billion Violence Against Women Act, the most comprehensive effort to curb violence against women which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supports police and prosecutor efforts to strengthen enforcement and provide services to victims in such cases; • authorized \$325 million for battered women's shelters and other domestic violence prevention activities; • established a National Domestic Violence Hotline. The Crime Bill also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prohibits firearms sales to and possession by persons subject to family violence restraining orders; • increases penalties for interstate domestic violence.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education prevention and treatment programs for at-risk juveniles; • drug Courts program ; • enhancing the education, providing substance abuse treatment and funding job programs to prevent crimes. President Clinton proposed and signed the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act that provides \$466 million in FY96 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 20% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones and hire school security personnel.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Fund drug treatment.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton is expanding treatment availability through three initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a \$1 billion Drug Courts program in the Crime Bill, for which Congress appropriated \$10 million in FY95 and \$18 million in FY96; the Administration requested \$100 million for FY97; • a total of \$36 million is requested in FY97 for the Substance Abuse Treatment in Federal Prisons program. • a total of \$36 million is requested for the Substance Abuse Treatment in State Prisons program, an increase of \$9 million over the FY96 level. The Administration is requesting \$904 million in FY97 in drug-related resources out of \$1.3 billion for the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Grant, which is a major source of funds provided to states to support substance abuse treatment.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in hard-hit communities.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President's Prevention Council; • Rural anti-crime and drug efforts; • Local Crime Prevention Block Grant program to be distributed to local governments; • Model crime prevention programs targeted at high-crime neighborhoods; up to 15 cities will be selected.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, ban assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and limit access to multiple-round clips.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed the Brady Bill into law on November 30, 1993 which has already blocked over 60,000 fugitives and felons from buying guns. The Crime Bill also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bans the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons, assault weapons with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and certain high-capacity ammunition magazines of more than ten rounds; • strengthens federal licensing standards for firearms dealers; • increases penalties for interstate firearms trafficking; firearms theft and smuggling and use of semi-automatic weapons; • prohibits the sale or transfer of a firearm to or possession of certain firearms by juveniles.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Seek jail terms for serious white-collar criminals in "real prisons, not high-tech summer camps."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill prohibits favoritism for white-collar criminals when making prison assignments.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Crack down on hate crimes.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes an increase of tough penalties for federal hate crimes. Hate crime violators will now be sentenced to an additional 12 to 15 months in prison.
DEFENSE: Save \$100 billion in defense spending over 5 years, or \$ 60 billion more than the Bush administration proposed.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The \$1.23 trillion planned military spending program for FY94-98 matched this pledge, as measured against the revised \$1.36 trillion Bush defense budget for the same year.
DEFENSE: Cut military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pro-rated pensions for those who have served 15 to 20 years.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Offered such benefits to certain personnel classes.
DEFENSE: Pay retiring personnel for a year of retraining.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Several retraining programs have been implemented since January 1993.
DEFENSE: Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand sea- and air-lift capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Worked to ensure that C-17 manufacturers address all outstanding business issues and performance specifications. Approved procurement of an additional 80 C-17's under a multi-year contract (realizing over \$900 million in savings) for a total of 120 C-17's.
DEFENSE: Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but maintain commitment to NATO.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. forces in Europe have been reduced by 100,000. • Proposed and won Allied approval for process of NATO's gradual expansion to Europe's new democracies. • Led way in NATO and with Central and Eastern European countries to set up "Partnership For Peace" (PFP), offering former Soviet republics and CEE nations practical military ties with NATO. • Held PFP first military exercise in Poland in September, 1994, and have conducted numerous additional PFP exercises in 1995-96, in both Europe and the U.S. • Intensified military relations with CEE, including offer of \$100 million for military cooperation with new PFP Partners, including \$25 million for Poland.
DEFENSE: Maintain U.S. military presence in Korea.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37,000 American troops remain in Korean theater. • Patriot missiles were sent in 1994 when crisis loomed and remain in Korea. Other significant equipment modernization has taken place, plus the enhanced prepositioning of equipment. • Proposed new structure for security talks for the peninsula.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
DEFENSE: Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.	REEVALUATED	As a result of Bottom-Up Review, decided 11 active and one operational reserve carriers are required.
DEFENSE: Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited, long-range missile defenses.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requesting over \$10 billion in Theater Missile Defense over the next six years and also an additional \$2 billion for a deployment readiness program for National Missile Defense.
DEFENSE: Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced funding for space-based lasers and missiles. Eliminated Strategic Defense Initiative Organization and created Ballistic Missile Defense Organizations in its place.
DEFENSE: Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	New, more tolerant policy took effect February 28, 1994.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Create a National Economic Council.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Executive Order 12835 established the NEC on January 25, 1993.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Two Clinton Administration initiatives have advanced this pledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan added a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a current tax on U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations that invest their earnings in an excessive amount of passive assets abroad. By reducing the opportunities for unlimited deferral, the incentive to shift plants overseas is significantly reduced; and • transfer pricing initiatives have reduced the opportunity to shift income to foreign tax havens. • Vetoed the Republican budget that would have repealed the 1993 provision.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Provide investment tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed incremental investment tax credit in 1993, but did not pass in Congress. • The President's Economic Plan increased the small business expensing limit to \$17,500 from \$10,000 (an increase to \$25,000 was proposed). The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small business had sought unsuccessfully for years. • The President's FY 1997 would gradually further increase the expensing limit to \$25,000.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	In July 1994, the Treasury Department issued final regulations governing transfer pricing. These rules, backed by severe penalties, are expected to ensure that an accurate amount of multinational company profits are subject to tax in the United States. In addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 included a provision that will make it more difficult for multinational companies to strip earnings out of the U.S. through deductible payments such as interest; and • the Clinton Administration has budgeted significant resources to the enforcement of these rules governing transfer pricing.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Offer a 50 percent tax exclusion to those who make long-term investments in new businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration enacted, as part of its Economic Plan 1993, a 50% capital gains tax exclusion targeted at investments in small businesses. The provision allows investors who buy newly issued stock in small businesses and hold that stock for more than 5 years to receive a 50% cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
<p>ECONOMY AND JOBS: Create a \$20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.</p>	<p>PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Clinton announced a five-year \$20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of <u>new</u> investment: (1) worker training and adjustment; (2) community reinvestment; (3) "dual-use" technologies with both commercial and military applications; and (4) new civilian technology investments that provide diversification opportunities • President Clinton sought and won Congressional approval to establish 10 pilot State Infrastructure Banks in 1996, which will allow states to leverage federal funding, and thereby achieve a greater level of investment with a given level of federal resources. • The President's FY97 budget proposes \$250 million in funding to provide capital for State Infrastructure Banks. • The President's FY97 budget proposes a 25% increase in funding for mass transit operating costs compared to FY96 levels, to help transit riders avoid service cuts and fare increases. • Every budget since FY94 has provided funding for Information Infrastructure grants. • EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY93-FY95 period, to \$139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car). The Republican-led Congress has not been supportive of these programs.
<p>ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.</p>	<p>PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992. • The Administration supports the revenue neutral extension of the R&D tax credit.
<p>ECONOMY AND JOBS: Develop new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>The President has refocused defense R&D on "dual-use" technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched the Technology Reinvestment Project to ensure that Department of Defense missions benefit from a vigorous civilian research and transformed defense procurement to encourage competition in meeting DoD technology requirements. • Increased budgetary support of civilian R&D. Funding for the Advanced Technology Program which is designed to accelerate the development of promising, but high-risk, enabling technologies by U.S. industry has increased from \$68 million in FY93 to \$341 million in FY95. The ATP received \$221 million in FY96 in the face of Republicans efforts to eliminate it. • Created a "virtual science and technology agency" by establishing the National Science and Technology Council to set priorities and coordinate all R&D agencies while avoiding the costs and liabilities of a massive government reorganization. <p>President Clinton has also reinforced U.S. technology leadership in areas key to the competitiveness of U.S. firms, the creation of well-paid jobs and the protection of the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dramatically expanded the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program to include federal support for 60 locally-managed centers. The program received \$80 million in funding in FY96. • Increased funding for medical research in the National Institutes of Health by \$1.6 billion between FY93 and FY96. • Increased funding for research partnerships in areas like high performance computers and communication, advanced electronics manufacturing in areas like flat-panel displays, the "Clean Car", semiconductors and environmental technologies necessary for sustainable economic development.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.	PROPOSED	President Clinton has proposed raising the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 in two equal steps over two years.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Limit deductions for executive pay.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	As part of his Economic Plan, President Clinton signed legislation that denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation exceeding \$1 million paid to CEOs or certain other high-ranked officers. Some forms of compensation, such as qualified retirement plan contributions and performance-based awards approved by shareholders, are exempt from the cap.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Allow businesses to deduct bonus and severance packages for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.	NO ACTION	
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Streamline the confusing array of publicly funded training programs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	A substantial number of the states are in the process of streamlining federal education and training programs and labor market information systems through state design and development of convenient one-stop career centers. The Administration's education and training legislative agenda included the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidate over 70 separate training programs into a streamlined system featuring customer-centered financing options that put workers in control of their own learning; • boost worker's purchasing power through Skill Grants that can cover tuition and fees at a community college or training provider for up to two years; and • provide for common points of access so all workers can get easy access performance data on training providers and skills training.
EDUCATION: Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating AmeriCorps on September 21, 1993. AmeriCorps is already: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giving young people the chance to spend a year or more helping those within our communities grow safer, smarter and healthier, while earning an award of \$4,725 per year of service to pay for college or job training; • engaging more than 40,000 Americans as AmeriCorps members in its first two years -- more than the Peace Corps at its height; and • consolidating existing federal agencies and supporting local efforts to meet community needs.
EDUCATION: Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Children.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased funding for Head Start by nearly 30% over three years helping improve program quality and making it possible for tens of thousands additional children to participate in the program. • The President's request for FY97 marks a \$1.2 billion increase over 1993 levels, supporting nearly 800,000 Head Start opportunities in 1997. The Administration is committed to funding 1 million Head Start opportunities for preschool children by 2002.
EDUCATION: Enact national standards for public schools to be measured with examinations on core subjects.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the GOALS 2000: Educate America Act which codifies national education goals, supports state reform efforts, including state standards. Almost all states are now participating.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
<p>EDUCATION: Dramatically improve K-12 education.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>President Clinton has signed two acts that will help transform K-12 education: (1) the Goals 2000: Educate America Act; (2) the Improving America's Schools Act, reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. These acts authorize more than \$13 billion in new support for reform and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • codify the national education goals; • encourage states and schools to develop high standards for all students and schools; • develop comprehensive, bottom-up reform programs, including technology development, teacher training, and curriculum reform; • cut through tangled bureaucracies in order to get the education system to focus on enabling students to achieve high standards; and, • enable schools to become safer, with violence prevention efforts and new security measures. <p>Almost all states are currently planning their reforms.</p>
<p>EDUCATION: Offer every American the opportunity to pay college loans back as a small percentage of income over time.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>President Clinton incorporated student loan reform in his Economic Plan signed in August 1993, which included creating Individual Education Accounts. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable 5.5 million students, this year alone, to get loans to pay for college or job training and to repay them in one of four ways, including "pay-as-you-go" repayment as a small percentage of income over time; • reduce borrowing fees; • cut red tape dramatically since more and more students will be given the option to borrow directly from one lender; and • save taxpayers more than \$4.3 billion. <p>1,330 schools are already participating in the new direct lending program.</p>
<p>EDUCATION: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Crime Bill included the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort which supports academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, \$10 million was available and \$13.6 million was requested for FY97) • Boys and Girls Clubs received \$11 million to set up 100 new clubs in FY96. These clubs will be situated in urban areas and are expected to reach 100,000 kids.
<p>EDUCATION: Require employers to spend 1.5% of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.</p>	<p>NO ACTION</p>	<p>President Clinton has pursued training and reemployment assistance for all workers in a number of different ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing funding for re-training and re-employment services by 150%, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; • offering individual skills assessments and help pursuing self-employment to those applying for unemployment services; and • helping states to plan or assemble networks of one-stop career centers to offer efficient, customer-driven access to counseling, labor-market information, job listings, training and education, and other reemployment services (about one-half of the states are planning or implementing these centers).
<p>EDUCATION: Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>Proposed and signed Charter School legislation which encourages state and local decision making to set up public school choice.</p>
<p>EDUCATION: Increase Title I funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>Requested an additional \$451 million for FY97 bringing the total budget to \$7.7 billion. Title I received \$7.2 billion in funding for FY96.</p>

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
EDUCATION: Give school systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class sizes or as they see fit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed Goals 2000 and reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Schools Act (Improving America's Schools Act) which provide flexibility, including waivers, coupled with accountability for results.
EDUCATION: Improve the way parents prepare their children for school.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton has pursued a comprehensive strategy to helping parents in their effort to become more actively involved in their children's education. Accomplishments to date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> signed the Improving America's Schools Act which promotes partnerships between schools and families which recognize that each is mutually responsible for promoting student learning; signed Head Start reform and proposed and signed Goals 2000 legislation that expand and enhance the role of parents in pre-school programs and schools; and Secretary of Education Richard Riley, at President Clinton's request, is leading a national campaign to promote parental participation in their children's education, which includes gaining the support of religious, community and business leaders.
EDUCATION: Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed and signed the Improving America's Schools Act which promotes partnerships between schools and families. Signed Head Start and Goals 2000 legislation which expand and enhance the role of parents in schools and pre-school programs. Signed the Family Support and Family Preservation Act which authorizes \$1 billion to support programs that help parents teach their children.
EDUCATION: Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and Safe Schools Act, which provided \$466 million in FY96 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs, and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 20% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones, and hire school security personnel.
EDUCATION: Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youths.	NO ACTION	
EDUCATION: Promote bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Discretionary grant program included in Elementary and Secondary Education Act encourages students to learn challenging academic content while also developing English skills. The President's 1997 budget would continue to provide \$157 million to 355 programs serving almost 500,000 students.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Support District of Columbia statehood.	PROPOSED	Supported legislation to make the District of Columbia a state.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races and reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from \$5,000 to the \$1,000 limit on individuals.	PENDING	Supports the first truly bipartisan campaign finance reform legislation in a generation. The McCain-Feingold Campaign Finance Reform Act would ban political action committees (PAC's).

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.	PENDING	Supports McCain-Feingold Campaign Finance Reform Act which would end the current practice of "soft money" contributions.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.	PENDING	Supports McCain-Feingold, which would provide free and discounted television time for candidates who abide by spending limits.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Sign the "Motor Voter Act."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the National Voter Registration Act on May 20, 1993. The Motor-Voter law makes it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their drivers licenses.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed the Lobbyist Disclosure Act on December 19, 1995. This bill requires lobbyists to disclose for whom they work for and eliminates loopholes that have allowed lobbying organizations to avoid disclosure. In 1995, Congress implemented a "Gift Ban" that prohibits members of Congress from accepting gifts from lobbyists.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan repealed the tax provision, dating back to 1962, that allowed businesses to deduct the cost of their lobbying expenses.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Make top appointees pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton signed Executive Order 12834 entitled "Ethics Commitments by Executive Branch Appointees" on January 20, 1993 which restricts all senior appointees in executive agencies from lobbying agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office. The President also required senior officials to pledge never to become registered agents on behalf on any foreign government.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25% and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of September 1993, 350 White House jobs had been cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration -- a 25% reduction. Federal employment has already been reduced by over 200,000 positions. Under the recommendations of the National Performance Review, the federal payroll will be cut by 272,900 well before the five-year goal.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Cut 3% in agency administrative costs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that the federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY97. The required reductions of 3% in FY94 and 6% in FY95 were included in each agency's approved budget totals and have been achieved.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Eliminate taxpayer subsidies for narrow special interests.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton and Vice President Gore established the National Performance Review (NPR) unveiled in September 1993. At least 90% of NPR's recommendations are already in place, including the elimination of subsidies for such goods as honey and mohair.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reform defense procurement and foreign aid.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Procurement reform has been a central goal of the Administration's reinventing government initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Clinton signed a Presidential Memorandum on Electronic Commerce to automate the procurement system in October 1993 and the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act in August 1994. The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act was contained in the FY96 Defense Authorization Act which included additional streamlining initiatives. • Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms as well, such as mandating the use of commercial specifications wherever possible and integrating commercial companies into the industrial base.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President has appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 5 women, 3 African-Americans & 2 Hispanics in the cabinet. • Close to half of all appointees are women (42%).
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or increased reliance on nuclear power.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No increased reliance on nuclear power. No new nuclear power plants. • Opposed large gas tax increase, but did sign a \$0.043 per gallon tax increase on transportation fuels.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Goal of raising Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.	NO ACTION	No action on CAFE for autos, although raised CAFE slightly for light trucks before Congress forbade Administration from raising CAFE standards in the 1996 DOT appropriations bill. The President promised that he would work to provide incentives to raise auto fuel efficiency and he has. In 1993, announced Partnership for a Next Generation Vehicle research program with the domestic auto industry and labor, designed to produce automobiles three times as fuel efficient as today's cars by 2004.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issued an Executive Order increasing the number of federal vehicles that should use alternative fuels to 11,000 in 1994. • The Clean Cities program has exceeded the Executive Order levels. In 1992, there were 3,000 alternative fuel vehicles. At the end of 1995, that number increased to 20,000.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal partnerships launched to cost-share renewable energy deployment; 20% increase in renewable energy budget; and 10% investment tax credit was made permanent.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Mass transit budget increased 21% from 1993 to 1995. Under the Commuting Mitigation Air Quality Fund, the Administration has helped states build parking lots, conveniently-placed day care centers and other facilities to encourage mass transit. EPA has also worked with business, state and local governments on programs to encourage experimentation in transportation demand management to improve air quality in the nation's most polluted areas.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Change regulations and building standards to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the President's Climate Change Action Plan, the Administration is reaching out to American business with programs that increase energy efficiency, decrease energy use and help our international competitiveness. Implemented improved efficiency standards on appliances and launched program to assist states in upgrading building efficiency codes. Dramatic increases in budget for building efficiency programs during the first two years.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Curb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton signed an Executive Order requiring reduction of toxic emissions from federal facilities by 50% by 1999. The President issued a second Executive Order requiring that all federal purchases of recycled products which contain 20% post consumer material to expand markets for recycled products. For 20 years leading up to the Clinton Administration, only 7 standards for toxic air emissions were issued. Since 1992, we have issued 17 standards covering 49 industrial categories, reducing toxic emissions by 2.5 million tons; they include a safeguard to cut toxic air pollutants from chemical plants by 90% and another to reduce dioxin emissions from municipal incinerators by 99%.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 750 criminal environmental cases were referred by the EPA to the Department of Justice since FY94. To date, nearly 170 years of jail time and over \$46 million in fines were obtained through criminal convictions.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The President's Climate Change Action plan launched programs to advocate integrated resource planning and expanded technical and financial assistance to utilities and state regulators to implement reforms. Over 800 electric utilities comprising 80% of electricity generated in the US are signing agreements with the Department of Energy to voluntarily reduce consumers' energy use.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska from drilling.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	After Congressional Republicans vowed to open the refuge to oil and gas drilling, President Clinton promised to veto any budget bill that opened the Arctic Refuge, and he did (the GOP budget reconciliation bill, 12/95).
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.	NO ACTION	No action on "requiring" companies to recover waste. However, EPA's WasteWise program challenges business to reduce and recover waste while improving efficiency. To date, more than 400 companies, including many Fortune 500 companies, are partners. In 1994, WasteWise companies reduced and recycled more than 1 million tons of waste and saved millions of dollars.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.	PENDING	The President proposed to Congress a comprehensive set of Clean Water Act reforms, but Congress has yet to act. In 1995, the House of Representatives passed a bill that rolls back essential protections under the Clean Water Act and the President has promised to veto. Action is pending in the Senate. Meanwhile, EPA is moving forward administratively in several areas.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
<p>ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administration actively supported the right of citizens to sue the federal government in its Clean Water Act reauthorization proposal. • In addition, the Administration has aggressively implemented the federal Facilities Compliance Act which provides citizens with the right to sue the federal government for violation of the nation's solid and hazardous waste laws.
<p>ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>In 1993, the Administration announced a 40 point program to ensure no net loss of wetlands. Under that plan, the Administration has streamlined the Wetlands Permitting Program, launched a "mitigation banking" scheme to create or restore wetlands to compensate in advance any proposed action which negatively affects wetlands and made things easier for homeowners by allowing them in most cases to modify wetlands without a special permit.</p>
<p>ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.</p>	<p>PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>In 1993, announced plan to limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Low oil prices, stronger than expected economic growth and a lack of funding from Congress have made that goal more difficult to reach, but the Administration remains committed. This year, for example, EPA proposed a rule to limit emissions from landfills which will achieve the largest ever reduction of greenhouse emissions.</p>
<p>ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>The Administration proposal for a debt buyback/swap program was enacted into law January 1996.</p>
<p>FAMILY PLANNING: Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In his first week in office, the President revoked Reagan's "Mexico City Policy," repealing the ban on international funding to family planning groups. • In Cairo, the Administration forced consensus on a global program to slow population growth, which focuses on a commitment to improving women's health, the empowerment of women and a reduction in infant and child mortality.
<p>FAMILIES: Pass a Family and Medical Leave Act giving workers 12 weeks of unpaid time off a year to care for newborn children or sick relatives.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>Though President Bush vetoed Family and Medical Leave legislation twice, President Clinton signed this legislation into law February 5, 1993, which offers employees 12 weeks of unpaid, job-guaranteed leave for childbirth, adoption, or personal or family illness. More than 40 million American workers are covered under this legislation.</p>

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
<p>FAMILIES: Strengthen child support enforcement.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Clinton Administration has collected unprecedented amounts of child support. From 1992 to 1995, collections grew by nearly 40%. In 1995, the federal-state child support enforcement system collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, up from \$8 billion in FY92. • The Administration also collected a record \$828 million in delinquent child support for 1994 by intercepting income tax refunds of non-paying parents. Benefiting over one million families, the amount was nearly 18% more than collections from income tax refunds for 1993. • In addition, paternity establishments rose by more than 40% from 1992 to 1995. There were 735,000 paternities established in FY 1995, up from 554,205 in FY92. • Under legislative proposals supported by the President, child support collections could increase by \$24 billion over the next 10 years. These measures include streamlined paternity establishment, employer reporting new hires, uniform interstate child support laws, computerized statewide collections and tough new penalties such as driver's license revocation.
<p>FAMILIES: Crack down on parents who avoid child support.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took executive action to make the federal government a model employer in child support collections; increased paternity establishment and improved collection of child support from parents who move from state to state. • The Administration collected a record \$828 million in delinquent child support for 1994 by intercepting income tax refunds of non-paying parents. Benefiting over 1 million families, child support collections were nearly 18% more than 1993. • Under legislative proposals supported by the President, child support collections could increase by \$24 billion over the next 10 years. These measures include streamlined paternity establishment, employer reporting new hires, uniform interstate child support laws, computerized statewide collections and tough new penalties such as driver's license revocation.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
<p>FAMILIES: Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Clinton Administration has worked to make child care programs more consistent and coordinated. By streamlining the management of four major child care programs into a single Child Care Bureau, the Administration has linked services and programs, reduced red tape, improved quality and given states more flexibility. • In an effort to further improve service, the Administration of Children and Families (AFC) has streamlined operations and recently launched a national campaign, "Healthy Child Care America," to promote sound health and early childhood development practices in child care settings. • Launched first ever National Childcare Information Center to help share promising practices across state lines. • FY 1997 budget includes \$1.05 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and authorizes \$3.8 billion above current law overall for child care. This request is a component of the Administration's continued commitment to promoting family self-sufficiency by helping states fund child care services for over 70,000 additional children from low-income working families. Over 750,000 children currently receive services under the CCDBG. • CCDBG also supports activities to improve the quality and availability of child care across the nation. Funds are used by states to support consumer education, provide training, licensing and monitoring, outreach to build the supply of infant care, school age care, care for families working non-traditional hours and care for children with special needs.
<p>HEALTH CARE: Provide coverage to all Americans.</p>	<p>PROPOSED</p>	<p>The President's 1996 and 1997 balanced budget proposals include provisions that would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allow people to keep their health insurance when they lose their job or change jobs or a family member falls ill; • make it easier for small businesses to buy affordable health insurance for their workers; • help workers who lose their jobs keep health insurance by making them eligible for premium subsidies to pay for private insurance coverage for up to six months. This proposal would provide coverage for 3.8 million Americans each year; and • level the playing field for the self-employed by gradually increasing the self-employed tax deduction to 50%. <p>Introduced the Health Care Security Act.</p>
<p>HEALTH CARE: Establish annual health care budget targets.</p>	<p>PROPOSED</p>	<p>President Clinton submitted his Health Security Act (HSA) to Congress in September 1993. The HSA called for caps on health insurance premiums.</p>
<p>HEALTH CARE: Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors.</p>	<p>PROPOSED</p>	<p>The Health Security Act included provisions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create regional health care alliances that will be required to incorporate into the organization any state-certified health insurer that is willing to enroll all eligible individuals; • ensure that each health care alliance offers recipients the opportunity to choose their health plan and means of payment; and • encourage regional alliances to use prospective budgeting in establishing their fee schedule.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Provide a core benefits package that includes ambulatory physician and inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage and expanded access to preventive treatments and routine screenings.	PROPOSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased preventive benefits under Medicare included in 1996 and 1997 balanced budget proposals. Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a core package of benefits and annual health budget targets.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses in a community the same rate and reduce administrative costs.	PROPOSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fighting for passage of Kassebaum-Kennedy which requires insurance companies to provide portable coverage and prohibit denials based on preexisting conditions. The Elimination of pre-existing condition exclusions is included in the 1996 and 1997 balanced budget proposals. <p>The Health Security Act included cost-cutting provisions which require that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the National Health Board develop standardized forms for insurance companies, including a single claims form; health insurers accept all those eligible and seeking enrollment, ban underwriting practices that help seek out the best risks and prohibit insurers from denying coverage for those with pre-existing conditions; and health insurers charge everyone in a region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
HEALTH CARE: Streamline the billing systems of health insurance companies to control costs and reduce billing fraud.	PROPOSED	<p>The Health Security Act included provisions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide for the simplification of claim forms; require that Health Security Cards or "smart cards" containing essential health information are distributed to everyone; and toughen penalties for fraud and abuse.
HEALTH CARE: Protect small businesses from excessively high health care costs.	PROPOSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton's 1996 and 1997 balanced budget proposals include insurance reform that would limit premium variations for small businesses by phasing out the use of claims experience, length of coverage and health status in determining rates and would provide grants for states to set up purchasing cooperatives. The Health Security Act requires that health insurers charge those within a particular region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
HEALTH CARE: Phase in requirements for small employers until costs are reduced.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than incomes.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton proposed and signed legislation, as part of his 1993 Economic Plan, that will eliminate drug price gouging. Subsequently, 17 pharmaceutical industry executives, representing two-thirds of the U.S. pharmaceutical market, agreed to hold price increases at or below the general inflation rate. The Health Security Act included provisions which require that manufacturers of drug products rebate part of their Medicare sales to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to provide an incentive for manufacturers to keep prices at reasonable levels.
HEALTH CARE: Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.	PROPOSED	Included in the President's 1996 and 1997 balanced budget proposals and the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Fully fund the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton and Congress placed WIC on a full-participation path. Funding increased by \$610 million from 1993 to 1995 -- a 21% gain. As a result, an additional 1 million people had the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy. The President's request for FY97 represents a 29% increase in funding over FY93 levels which will increase participation to 7.5 million women, infants and children monthly, a gain of 32% since January 1993.
HOUSING: Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HUD Secretary Cisneros held interactive homeless forums in 18 cities to reach the experts in the field of homelessness. Then, under Vice President Gore's leadership, held a National Housing and Community Development Conference with more than 2,000 community leaders. These and other forums led to publication of the <u>Federal Plan to End the Cycle of Homelessness</u> and the restructuring of HUD's housing and community development programs to return decision making to local communities.
HOUSING: Transfer 10% of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadened and went beyond this mandate by doubling the HUD homeless assistance budget to \$1.2 billion. Funds can be used by non-profits to purchase or lease housing for homeless individuals and families and to provide services needed to develop a comprehensive, coordinated system. This system, called a Continuum of Care, moves away from the present stop-gap, crisis oriented, emergency shelter based system designed to help homeless people move from streets and shelters to permanent housing and self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible. In FY95, HUD funded 818 such projects nationwide. HUD proposed legislation to give localities greater flexibility in use of HUD homeless assistance resources and to give local non-profits organizations a direct role in determining use of those resources.
HOUSING: Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HUD worked with Department of Defense to ensure that needs of homeless people for housing, services and jobs are balanced with overall community needs in reuse plans of closed military bases. HUD funded a \$7 million special initiative program to help Denver plan and implement strategy for ensuring that needs of homeless individuals and families were addressed in reuse of closed Lowry Air Force Base. HUD published <u>Guidebook on Military Base Reuse and Homeless Assistance</u> .

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HOUSING: Provide federal support to programs that restore old housing to sell to low-income home buyers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	FHA has tripled its annual volume of single-family home rehabilitation loans for low-and moderate-income homebuyers. FHA has also substantially increased the number of single-family homes from its own inventory of defaulted properties that it sells to non-profits and city governments in the process of revitalizing urban neighborhoods.
HOUSING: Attract investment with a permanent Low Income Housing Tax Credit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Permanent extension of Low Income Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bonds included in OBRA '93. The Administration successfully resisted efforts to sunset the LIHTC in the 1995/96 reconciliation fight.
HOUSING: Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	While efforts to increase federal resources fell short of the Administration's budget requests, substantial progress was still achieved in transforming public housing. Restrictive rules have been eliminated or relaxed, facilitating the demolition of some of the worst housing in America and the emergence of a new form of public housing -- smaller scale, economically integrated neighborhoods. HUD's proposed new capital fund in FY97 will provide further flexibility and innovation to make housing work for people.
HOUSING: Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95% of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.	PROPOSED	Introduced legislation to raise ceiling in 1993. Passed House but failed in Senate. Was not included in the Omnibus Appropriations Bill for FY96.
HOUSING: Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME Program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HOME was funded at \$1.4 billion for FY95 and FY96 -- a 9% increase over FY93 levels. The President's budget requests \$1.55 billion for FY97. The HOME program provides homeownership and rental housing assistance for low-income Americans. The Administration's efforts increased the capacity of state and local governments and nonprofit housing providers to carry out affordable housing programs while reducing administrative burdens imposed by program regulations.
IMMIGRATION: Cut the two-year waiting period for people seeking visas to the United States who are separated from immediate family members and reduce the backlog of extended family members in similar situations.	PENDING	Supports legislative reform that reduces family reunification waiting lists.
IMMIGRATION: Close "sweat shops" and "abusive farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigration.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Enforcement in low wage industries, in which many illegal workers work, has been increased and will continue to be increased: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INS has strengthened enforcement of employer sanction laws to deter hiring of illegal immigrants. INS has expanded efforts to make immigration cards more fraud-resistant as to reduce the sale of fraudulent documents. • Since 1993, the Clinton Administration has recovered more than \$7.3 million in back wages for more than 25,000 garment workers.
IMMIGRATION: Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, to discourage immigration and protect U.S. jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passed NAFTA. • Concluded and passed a successful GATT agreement. • Agreed to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005. • Held successful Summit of the Americas to strengthen and safeguard democracy and promote open-markets.
IMMIGRATION: Give temporary asylum to political refugees from Haiti until that country's elected government is restored.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Provided temporary asylum at Guantanamo Naval Base for Haitians fleeing the military regime and returned them to Haiti once democratic government was restored.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Increase political and economic pressure on Haiti's current leadership to restore that country's democratically elected government.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored democracy to Haiti on October 15, 1995 by leading a multinational coalition force that peacefully returned President Aristide and his constitutionally established government to power. Since then, presidential elections have been conducted and President Aristide's successor, Renee Preval, was inaugurated on February 7, 1997 -- representing the first peaceful transfer of power from one democratically-elected president to another in Haiti's history. The Clinton Administration will continue efforts to consolidate democratic institutions and sustain economic development.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Link Most-Favored-Nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.	[REEVALUATED] Kyle is reviewing	MFN was linked to China's human rights record for a year. Although not satisfied with China's progress in the area of human rights, Administration support for retention of MFN tracks with our desire for increased openness, dialogue and rule of law programs; Continued "Tienanmen Square" sanctions, a ban on munitions imports from China, and vigorous enforcement of US laws on prison labor exports, intellectual property rights and nonproliferation.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Seek UN authorization for air strikes against forces that disrupt relief efforts in Bosnia while using U.S. and European naval forces to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1995, won NATO and UN agreements to large-scale air campaign to defend Sarajevo, Gorazde and other "safe areas" against Bosnia Serb attack, thereby convincing Serbs to accept Dayton Peace Agreement. U.S. leadership sustained effective international enforcement of economic sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro up until conclusion of Dayton talks. The sanctions' devastating impact on Serbian economy was crucial to convincing Milosevic to support a peace settlement that preserves Bosnia as a single state, and thwarts the establishment of "Greater Serbia."
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: End reported atrocities in Serbian detention camps with international military force if necessary, and punish those responsible for atrocities in Bosnia under international law.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. diplomatic initiative, backed by sustained use of NATO air power, achieved comprehensive Bosnia Peace Agreement at Dayton, Ohio on November 21, 1995 that ended the fighting and established the framework that preserves Bosnia as a single state. Agreement commits all parties, including Serbia and the leaders of Bosnian Serbs, to cooperate with International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague. U.S. is providing extensive political, economic and intelligence support to efforts of Tribunal to bring war criminals to justice and has secured transfer to the Hague of several key suspects, including two witnesses to mass murder in Srebrenica.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Get full accounting of POWs and MIAs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Best progress in recent years achieved by insistence on fullest possible accounting of POWs and MIAs. Continued efforts with Vietnam produced returns of several remains.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Export-Import Bank and the Trade & Development Agency programs support \$3.7 billion in U.S. trade projects. The Enterprise Fund committed over \$90 million to investment projects. Technical assistance in place to create business friendly tax code and commercial laws.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Loan guarantees remain in place.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.	PENDING	In September 1993, Israel and PLO agreed in the Declaration of Principles that the status of Jerusalem should be dealt with in final negotiations. The President has consistently affirmed that he will not disrupt peace negotiations by taking any unilateral action on Jerusalem which would preempt final status negotiations. In November 1995, Congress passed legislation requiring the relocation of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. The President did not sign this legislation, and he has stated that he will exercise its waiver provision if necessary to ensure that no U.S. action is taken that could be seen as prejudicing an issue which the parties themselves agreed should be decided in the final status negotiations.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs and policies, which now include democracy promotion as a major foreign aid priority that includes information and exchange programs as well as major programs in South Africa, the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and countries in transition. Increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Establish Radio Free Asia.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Funds to establish a Radio Free Asia were appropriated in the 1996 Foreign Operations Bill.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of expanded assistance and training.	PROPOSED	To reform welfare, President Clinton introduced a plan as part of his FY97 budget to repeal Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and replace it with a new, time-limited, conditional entitlement in return for work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within two years, parents must go to work or lose their benefits; • after five years, benefits end; • provides vouchers for children whose parents reach the time limit. Plan also authorizes \$3.8 billion above the current law for child care to move recipients from welfare to work. It also includes an \$800 million performance bonus fund to reward states that move people from welfare to work.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.	PROPOSED	Individual Development Accounts were included in the President's 1994 welfare reform plan -- the Work and Responsibility Act -- which was submitted to Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed legislation to increase the Social Security earnings limit to \$30,000 in the year 2002. The current amount that beneficiaries aged 65-69 can earn without a reduction in Social Security benefits is \$11,520.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	In the FY94 budget, the Administration raised taxes on Social Security benefits from 50% to 80% on upper income recipients.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Ensure system's solvency.	PENDING	Social Security Advisory Council is developing recommendations for long-term solvency and is expected to report in mid-1996. President Clinton is committed to bipartisan, non-political, analysis of recommendations and development of solutions.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
SPACE: Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiated agreement to include Russia as a new partner for the International Space Station. By April 1996, the U.S. had completed three of 10 planned dockings with the Russian Space Station Mir. Implementing 36 space and earth science and aeronautical research programs with international partners.
SPACE: Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Identified \$1 billion in savings for the Shuttle program while maintaining the same high commitment to safety.
SPACE: Develop new, less costly launch systems.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiated the development of technology for the next generation of reusable space transportation systems with a goal to reduce launch costs by a factor of 10. Program features innovative management strategy based on industry-led cooperative agreements and fast track procurement, development and demonstration.
SPACE: Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Important advances have been made in reducing the costs and restructuring the program, which is allowing for increased research in our search for answers about global climate and environmental changes.
SPACE: Continue to use robotic probes and rovers to explore other planets.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Initiated Discovery Program to provide low-cost planetary missions with short development schedules. These missions are designed to ensure a continuous stream of new planetary science data and more frequent access to space.
SPACE: Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for internationally financed missions.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Refocused NASA's human exploration goals to concentrate on development and assembly of the International Space Station that will demonstrate systems and capabilities to enable the accomplishment of affordable, long range human exploration goals.
TAXES (Personal): Raise tax rates on joint-filers whose adjusted gross incomes are more than \$200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than \$150,000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income tax rates were raised on the top 1.2% of taxpayers. Objective sources, including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office, confirm that only the top 1.2% of all taxpayers saw their income tax rates increase. Joint tax-filers making over \$180,000 in adjusted gross income saw their income taxes increase.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27%.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26% (and to 28% for high-income individuals.)
TAXES (Personal): Require millionaires to pay a 10% surtax.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	An additional 10% surcharge was imposed on taxpayers with taxable income in excess of \$250,000.
TAXES (Personal): Offer middle-class families \$60 billion in tax cuts over four years in the form of a \$300 tax cut per couple or a \$300 per child tax credit.	PENDING	<p>President Clinton's balanced budget includes a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a \$65 billion tax break over four years for middle-class families that would provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a tax credit of up to \$500 per child for families making less than \$75,000; a tax deduction for post-high school education expenses of up to \$10,000 per year for families making under \$100,000; an expanded IRA that allows people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education, medical expenses or the purchase of a first home.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
<p>TAXES (Personal): Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>President Clinton included in his Economic Plan an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expand the EITC by \$21 billion over 5 years to allow more working families to qualify for tax rebates; and • provide more than 15 million families, with incomes of \$28,000 or less, tax relief. <p>The President vetoed the Republican budget that would have cut the EITC by \$31 billion over 7 years, raising net taxes on nearly 8 million families.</p>
<p>TAXES: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.</p>	<p>PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>President Clinton signed into law an increase in the small business expensing limit to \$17,500 as part of his 1993 Economic Plan. The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small businesses sought unsuccessfully for years. The President's FY97 would gradually increase the expensing limit to \$25,000.</p> <p>The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992. The Administration also supports the revenue neutral extension of the R&D tax credit.</p>
<p>TRADE: Open up foreign markets to quality American goods and services.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>The Administration has led the following set of successful initiatives to increase trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • signed GATT/WTO into law December 8, 1994 (WTO took effect January 1, 1995); • the United States is the world's largest exporter. Exports have grown 31% since President Clinton took office creating more than 1 million new high-quality, export-related U.S. jobs. • signed NAFTA December 8, 1993, making North America the world's largest free-trade zone. U.S. exports to Mexico were \$46 billion -- 11% higher than in 1993, the year before NAFTA was implemented; • negotiated 21 tough market-opening agreements with Japan covering sectors from apples to autos. In the goods sectors covered under these agreements, U.S. exports to Japan have risen 85% since January 1993. Total U.S. exports to Japan are up 35% since 1993, reaching a record \$64 billion in 1995 and supporting over 800,000 American jobs.
<p>TRADE: Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reached agreement and signed GATT into law December 8, 1994. The WTO took effect on January 1, 1995. The U.S. has brought more cases to the new WTO dispute settlement process than any other country. • Exports have grown 31% since President Clinton took office. Over 1 million high-quality jobs have been created as a direct result of increased exports.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
TRADE: Pass a stronger, sharper "Super 301" trade bill to punish nations with unfair trading practices.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Clinton reinstated Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used U.S. trade law to bring our trading partners to the table. • The United States and Japan have reached Framework agreements in 21 different market sectors including: autos and auto parts, medical technology, flat glass, insurance, financial services, telecommunications, supercomputers, construction, cellular phones, chemicals, rice, paper, apples, wood, and intellectual property rights. • President Clinton has also demonstrated his determination to act by instituting investigations of the practices governing Japan's auto parts industry and China's piracy of intellectual property. Also extended Super 301 in GATT legislation. • Negotiated 21 tough market-opening agreements with Japan covering sectors from apples to autos. In the goods sectors covered under these agreements, U.S. exports to Japan have risen 85% since the beginning of the Administration. Total U.S. exports to Japan are up 35% since 1993, reaching a record \$64 billion in 1995 and supporting over 800,000 American jobs.
TRADE: Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed NAFTA into law after ensuring that substantial side-agreements on environment and labor standards were negotiated and included, December 8, 1993. • On January 1, 1994, the US opened a National Administrative Office to handle NAFTA-related labor issues.
TRADE: Urge trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in shipbuilding and aerospace.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton restarted talks on shipbuilding that resulted in an agreement reached in July 1994 to eliminate foreign subsidies and other unfair trade practices by 1996. An aerospace agreement is pending.
TRADE: Ban U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed Executive Order 12834 on January 20, 1993, imposing a lifetime ban on all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments and a five-year prohibition from lobbying for foreign businesses.
VETERANS: Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	VA hospitals remain closed to non veterans.
VETERANS: Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<p>VA is continuing to expand its clinical services so patient care can be provided in the most cost-efficient setting that is clinically appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In FY 1995, VA increased the number of outpatient visits from 26.5 billion to 29 million – a 9.2% increase and the largest such increase in VA history. By taking advantage of important advances in technology and modes of care, VA also improved the care and treatment of veterans. • The VA is working to increase access to care. In December 1995, 15 new "access points," providing service in remote areas, were approved; 58 more have been identified and are now ready to be implemented. • Since January 1994, VA has completed 26 renovation projects, costing \$232 million, to facilitate the transfer of inpatient workload to outpatient settings. • VA anticipated even greater reductions in waiting periods, but its efforts were stymied by the shutdowns of government, and the \$400 million in cuts in VA's FY96 budget.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
<p>VETERANS: Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT</p>	<p>VA implemented unprecedented outreach to ensure maximum assistance and benefits for disabled veterans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VA mailed notifications of changes in law to 40,000 Persian Gulf veterans suffering from unexplained illnesses, inviting them to file claims for compensation. • Over 40,000 Vietnam veterans suffering from conditions presumed related to Agent Orange exposure were contacted and invited to file new claims, based on new additions to the list of presumptive conditions. • Over 30,000 former POW's were contacted, urging them to file new claims for compensation when a change in the law increased the categories of presumptive conditions for POW's.

* Compiled from *Washington Post* and *Putting People First*

Communications Research as of 5/27/96

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CAMPAIGN PROMISES

Key: The Washington Post version (courier)
Knight-Ridder News Service (Dayton Daily News) version (italics)
"Putting People First" version (bold)

ABORTION

Freedom of Choice Act

- Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.
- *Work to enact Freedom of Choice Act.*
- **Sign into law the Freedom of Choice Act. We recognize that personal privacy is a fundamental liberty guaranteed and protected by the United States Constitution; and that our government thus has no right to interfere with the difficult and intensely personal decisions women must sometimes make regarding abortion. Signing the Freedom of Choice Act will ensure that a woman's right to choose is not jeopardized by a Supreme Court reversal or limitation of *Roe v. Wade*.**

Federal Abortion Funding

- Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.
- **Urge Congress to repeal the Hyde Amendment, which prohibits federally funded abortions even for rape and incest victims.**

Abortion Counseling

- Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.
- *End the gag rule that restricts abortion counseling in federally funded clinics.*
- **Repeal President Bush's "gag" rule, which prohibits medical personnel in federally funded clinics from advising women on pregnancy options, including abortion.**

RU-486

- Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.
- *Support testing of French birth control bill RU-486.*
- **Support testing of RU-486, the French birth control pill.**

Protesters

- Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from antiabortion protesters.
- **Initiate measures to protect women and care-givers from intimidation, harassment, and threats posed by radical demonstrators who illegally block health clinics.**

Family Planning

- Reauthorize federal family planning programs.
- Reduce the need for abortion by urging Congress to reauthorize the Title X Family Planning Program; by prioritizing research and development at the National Institutes of Health of safe, effective contraception; by providing improved family planning services and education programs; and by ensuring the availability of contraceptives to low-income.

Waiting Periods/Parental Consent

- Oppose any federal attempt to limit access to abortion through mandatory waiting periods or parental or spousal consent requirements; support state efforts to require some form of adult counseling or consultation for underage girls who choose to have an abortion--as long as workable and effective judicial bypass provisions are attached to such laws.

Research

- Permit federal research using aborted fetal tissue.
- Use whatever means are available to find cures for diseases like ovarian cancer, breast cancer, and osteoporosis--including lifting the fetal tissue research ban.

Supreme Court

- Name abortion rights supporters to the Supreme Court.

AGRICULTURE

Open Markets

- Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.
- Move to open markets closed to U.S. goods.
- Work hard to open new markets for American agricultural products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (the former Soviet Union).

Food Aid

- Expand international food aid programs.
- Expand food aid overseas to assist emerging democracies and developing nations.
- Expand food aid overseas to assist emerging democracies and developing nations. Increase funding for the Food for Peace program.

USDA

- Streamline USDA field offices.
- Give American farmers a friend and advocate at the USDA by appointing a Secretary of Agriculture who is respected by American farmers and who will work tirelessly on their behalf. The USDA must be a department for agriculture, not an annex to the Office of Management and Budget or the State Department.

Subsidies

- *End taxpayer honey producers subsidies.*

Environment

- **Include farmers in the national debate on environmental policy. Ensure that environmental decisions are based on sound scientific data, not politics, and that America's farmers alone do not carry the costs of environmental protection.**

Research

- **Utilize federal research funds to improve cooperation among farmers and among states in the same region.**

Program Development

- a) **Provide American leadership in world agriculture through modernization and development of current farm programs and expansion of agriculture research and development.**
- b) **Bring existing farm programs into the communication age by equipping federal agriculture offices with the most modern communications and computer equipment available.**
- c) **Consolidate forms and processes to cut down on wasted time and delays.**

AIDS

Funding

- **Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.**
- *Increase funding for AIDS research, prevention and treatment.*
- **Increase funding for desperately needed new initiatives in research, prevention, and treatment.**

Policy Coordinator

- **Appoint a policy coordinator to enact recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.**
- *Appoint a federal AIDS policy coordinator.*
- **Appoint an AIDS policy director to coordinate federal AIDS policies, cut through bureaucratic red tape, and implement recommendations made by the National Commission on AIDS.**

Drug Approval

- **Speed up federal drug approval process.**
- *Speed the approval process for AIDS-related drugs.*
- **Speed up the drug approval process and commit increased resources to research and development of AIDS-related treatments and vaccines, ensuring that women and people of color are included in research and drug trials.**

Ryan White CARE Act

- Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.
- *Fully fund the Ryan White Care Act to provide \$275 million to cities for AIDS treatment.*
- Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act. Work closely with individuals and communities that are affected by HIV to create a partnership between the federal government and those with knowledge and experience in fighting HIV.

AIDS Education/Condoms in Schools

- Launch frank education and prevention program and support local efforts to distribute condoms in schools.
- *Support local efforts to make condoms available in schools.*
- Promote a national AIDS education and prevention initiative that disseminates frank and accurate information to reduce the spread of the disease and educates our children about the nature and threat of AIDS. Support local efforts to make condoms available in our schools.

AIDS Education Funding

- a) Reevaluate the AIDS prevention budget at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control to ensure that education is a top priority.
- b) Ensure that increased funding for prevention and services goes directly to community-based organizations that are on the front line of the battle against the HIV virus.

Immigration and Travel

- End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.
- *Lift the ban on travel and immigration to the U.S. for those with the AIDS virus.*
- Lift the current ban on travel and immigration to the United States by foreign nationals with HIV.

Health Care Coverage

- *Provide health care coverage to all Americans with HIV.*
- Provide quality health coverage to all Americans with HIV as part of a broader national health-care program; work vigorously to improve access to promising experimental therapies for people with life-threatening illnesses; and improve preventive and long-term care.

Health Insurance

- Forbid health insurance companies from denying coverage to HIV-positive applicants. Prohibit all health plans from adopting discriminatory caps or exclusions that provide lower coverage for AIDS than for any other life-threatening illnesses. No American will be denied health coverage because he or she loses a job or has a pre-existing condition.

Drug Treatment

- Provide drug treatment on demand to stop the spread of HIV by intravenous

drug users.

Behavioral Research

- Increase funding for behavior and social science research so that we can better understand the behaviors that put people at risk for HIV.

Health Care Professional Education

- Develop programs with the Department of Health and Human services to ensure that America's health care professionals are kept fully and regularly informed about diagnosing and treating HIV. Have the National Institute of Health (NIH) develop a formalized mechanism to make sure that state-of-the-art information is broadly disseminated to health professionals and people with HIV disease.

Drug Development

- a) Work vigorously to develop a vaccine against AIDS and to find therapies that will destroy HIV, repair the immune system, and prevent and treat AIDS-related infections.
- b) Expand clinical and community-based trials for treatments and vaccines, and raise the level of participation of underrepresented populations.

AIDS Research

- a) Increase funding for both AIDS-specific and general biomedical research.
- b) Reorganize the NIH infrastructure to streamline AIDS research efforts and improve planning, efficiency, and communication.
- c) Promote a more rapid review by the NIH of research grant applications and a speedier distribution of funding for approved studies.

Discrimination

- a) Fight all AIDS-related discrimination as well as discrimination based on race, gender, and sexual orientation.
- b) Fully implement the Americans with Disabilities Act and resist any efforts to weaken its provisions. The Department of Justice and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights must make it a high priority to monitor the occurrence of AIDS-related discrimination and the enforcement of the ADA with respect to HIV-related complaints.

Mandatory Testing

- Oppose mandatory testing in federal organizations such as the Peace Corps, the Job Corps, and the Foreign Service.

ARMS CONTROL

START I/START II

- Ratify START I and START II treaties.

- *Ratify the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and the follow-on agreement of June 1992, START II.*
- **Ratify the START Treaty and the follow-on agreement of June 1992.**

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

- **Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.**
- *Try to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.*
- **Lead the effort to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty through a phased approach.**

Export Control

- **Use sanctions to seek stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.**
- *Demand that other countries tighten their export laws regarding nuclear weapons.*
- **Demand that other nations tighten their export laws and strengthen enforcement of policies regarding nuclear weapons.**

Agricultural/Non-Military Aid

- **Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid on weapons.**
- **Ensure that agricultural and other non-military loans to foreign governments are used as intended.**

Inspections

- **Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.**
- **Bolster the International Atomic Energy Agency's capacity to inspect suspect facilities through surprise inspections in member countries.**

Missile Technology Control Regime

- **Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.**
- **Press more nations to sign and abide by the Missile Technology Control Regime.**

Chemical-Weapons Convention

- *Conclude a chemical-weapons convention banning such weapons production, stockpiling or use.*
- **Conclude a chemical weapons convention banning that production, stockpiling, or use of chemical weapons.**

Missile-Defense System

- *Support research on a limited missile-defense system to protect the United States.*
- **Support research on limited missile defense systems to protect the United States against new long-range missile threats.**

Nuclear Non-Proliferation

- a) Lead a strong international effort to impose sanctions against companies or countries that spread dangerous weapons.
- b) Make nonproliferation one of the highest priorities of our intelligence agencies.
- c) Pursue stricter standards and better verification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Dictator Safeguards

- a) Never again subsidize the nuclear ambitions of a Saddam Hussein.
- b) Strengthen safeguards to ensure that key nuclear technology and equipment are kept out of dictators' grasp.

Post-Cold War Goals

- Maintain a survivable and stable nuclear deterrent that is consistent with our needs in the post-Cold War era.

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM)

- a) Focus our research and development on the goal of a limited missile defense system within the strict framework of the ABM Treaty. Deployment of a massive space-based defense such as Brilliant Pebbles is not necessary.
- b) Conduct all such activities in strict compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty.

ARTS

Content Restrictions

- Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.
- *Oppose content restrictions on federally subsidized art projects.*
- Defend freedom of speech and artistic expression by opposing censorship or "content restrictions" on grants made by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Federal Funding

- *Continue federal funding for the arts.*
- Continue federal funding for the arts and promote the full diversity of American culture, recognizing the importance of providing all Americans with access to the arts.

BUDGET

Deficit

- Halve the annual federal budget deficit in four years, from the \$323 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to \$141 billion in 1996.

- *Reduce the deficit by more than half in four years.*
- **Cut the deficit in half within four years. (National Economic Strategy)**

Line-Item Veto

- **Seek a line-item veto to cut wasteful spending.**
- *Enact a line-item veto.*
- **Ask Congress to give the president line-item veto authority. (A Revolution in Government)**

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Family and Medical Leave Act

- **Pass a Family and Medical Leave Act giving workers 12 weeks of unpaid time off a year to care for newborn children or sick relatives.**
- *Require businesses with more than 50 workers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid "family leave."*
- **Sign into law the Family and Medical Leave Act, which George Bush vetoed in 1990, so that no worker is forced to choose between maintaining his or her job and caring for a newborn child or sick family member.**

Child Support

- **Crack down on parents who avoid child support.**
- **Promote tough child support legislation and develop stricter, more effective methods to enforce it: crack down on deadbeat parents by reporting them to credit agencies, so they can't borrow money for themselves when they're not taking care of their children; use the Internal Revenue Service to collect child support; start a national deadbeat databank; and make it a felony to cross state lines to avoid paying support.**

Child Care

- **Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.**
- **Create a child-care network as complete as the public school network, tailored to the needs of working families; establish more rigorous standards for licensing child-care facilities and implement improved methods for enforcing them.**

Nutrition

- *Fully fund the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program.*
- **Fully fund the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program and other critical initiatives recommended by the National Commission on Children that save us several dollars for every one we spend.**

Parenting Programs

- *Establish national parenting programs to help disadvantaged parents work with their*

children.

CITIES

Enterprize Zones

- Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprize zones.
- *Create enterprize zones in inner cities that would give tax and regulatory breaks to firms locating there and hiring local workers.*
- Create urban enterprise zones in stagnant inner cities, but only for companies willing to take responsibility by hiring inner city residents. Business taxes and federal regulations will be minimized to provide incentives to set up shop. In return, companies will have to make jobs for local residents a top priority.

Community Development Banks

- Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.
- *Set up a network of community development banks to provide small loans to low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners in inner cities.*
- Create a nationwide network of community development banks to provide small loans to low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners in the inner cities. These banks will provide advice and assistance to entrepreneurs, invest in affordable housing, and help mobilize private lenders.

Minority Small Business Investment Company

- Support the Minority Small Business Investment Company and other programs that encourage development of minority-owned small businesses.

Infrastructure

- Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.
- Target funding and Community Development Block Grants to rebuild America's urban roads, bridges, water and sewage-treatment plants, and low-income housing stock, stressing "ready to go" projects. Require companies that bid on these projects to set up a portion of their operations in low-income neighborhoods and employ local residents.

Transportation Funding

- *Allow a greater share of transportation funds to go to mass transit and light-rail systems.*
- a) Increase the decision-making role of municipalities and community development groups so they can allocate a greater share of their transportation funds for mass transit systems; require cities to undertake more comprehensive planning before allocating funds, to guarantee that transportation dollars are actually spent meeting the goals of their revitalization plans and prevent money from being used for conflicting purposes.

- b) Allocate greater resources to "intelligent vehicle" and roadway technology to reduce traffic and make more efficient use of current transportation resources.
- c) Ensure that federal matching fund rates provide incentives for programs that repair existing facilities and increase efficiency, instead of simply building more and more roads.

Financial Institution Investment

- Revise local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.
- *Prevent redlining and require financial institutions to invest in their communities.*
- Ease the credit crunch in our inner cities, by passing a more progressive Community Reinvestment Act to prevent redlining and require financial institutions to invest in their communities.

Local Priorities

- Allow cities to spend 15 percent of the federal aid on local priorities.
- Create a City Assistance Flexibility Program to allow cities to redirect the use of 15 percent of the federal assistance they receive to meet their own community priorities and fund their local revitalization strategies.

CIVIL RIGHTS

1991 Civil Rights Act

- Support strong and effective enforcement of the 1991 Civil Rights Act to ensure workplace fairness rules for all Americans.

Fair Wages

- Support efforts to ensure fair wages for all workers, regardless of gender, and to ban gender-based discrimination in federal hiring, promotion, and contracts.

Gays/Lesbians

- Support and seek passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights laws for homosexuals that exempts religious organizations.
- *Support federal civil rights legislation for gays and lesbians, but exempt religious organizations.*
- Support federal civil rights legislation for gays and lesbians that respects freedom of religion by exempting religious organizations, and that provides clear evidence standards to be used in court.

Sexual Harassment

- Press for and enforce tough sexual harassment guidelines in all government agencies.

Workplace Discrimination Cases

- Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.

- *Lift damage caps for women, people with disabilities, religious minorities in workplace discrimination cases.*
- **Support the Equal Remedies Act, which lifts damages caps for women, people with disabilities, and religious minorities in workplace discrimination cases.**

Racial Quotas

- **Oppose racial quotas.**
- **Oppose racial quotas.**

Government Employee Representation

- **Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.**
- *Increase the number of women and minorities in top levels of government.*
- **Hire and appoint more women at all levels of government so that a Clinton-Gore Administration better reflects this country's population.**

Federal Employee Discrimination

- **Prohibit discrimination in federal employment, federal contracts, and government services.**

Education Discrimination

- **Enforce Title IX, which prohibits sex discrimination in education.**

Voting Rights Act

- **Extend language assistance provisions in the Voting Rights Act to ensure language-minority Americans an equal opportunity to participate in the political process.**

Native American Sovereignty

- **Support sovereignty and self-determination of Native American tribal governments and promote true consultation and increased tribal authority in the administration of federal funds.**

Treaties/Trust Obligations

- **Direct the Department of Interior to ensure that prior treaties and trust obligations are respected and fulfilled; and protect tribal religious and spiritual freedoms, including protection of sacred sites.**

Economic Opportunity

- **Fight for civil rights, not just by protecting individual liberties, but by providing equal economic opportunity; support new anti-poverty initiatives that move beyond the outdated answers of both major parties and instead reflect the values most Americans share: work, family, individual responsibility, community. Empower people to make their own choices and regain control of their destinies.**

CRIME AND DRUGS

Community Policing

- Put 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.
- *Put 100,000 more police officers on the streets through the national service plan.*
- **Fight crime by putting 100,000 new police officers on the streets. Expand community policing.**

National Police Corps

- Create a National Police Corps to put military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.
- **Create a National Police Corps and offer unemployed veterans and active military personnel a chance to become law enforcement officers here at home.**

Community Boot Camps

- Have first-time nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps.
- *Establish community boot camps for first-time nonviolent offenders.*
- **Establish community "boot camps" to discipline first-time nonviolent offenders.**

Five-Day Waiting Period for Handgun Purchases/Assault Rifle Ban

- Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, ban assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and limit access to multiple-round clips.
- *Enact the Brady bill requiring five-day waiting period to buy handguns. Ban assault rifles, limit access to multiple-round clips.*
- **Sign the Brady Bill, which will create a waiting period for the purchase of handguns and allow authorities to conduct background checks before guns fall into the wrong hands; work to ban assault rifles, which have no legitimate hunting purpose; and limit access to multiple-round clips.**

School Security

- Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.
- *Make schools eligible for federal assistance for metal detectors, security personnel.*
- **Launch a "Safe Schools Initiative" so kids can focus on learning again: make schools eligible for federal assistance to pay for metal detectors and security personnel if they need them; encourage states to grant school officials greater authority to conduct locker and automobile searches; and fund mentoring and outreach programs so kids in trouble with crime, drugs, or gangs will have someone to turn to.**

Assault Penalty

- Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.
- **Crack down on violence against women and children. Sign the Violence Against**

Women Act, which would provide tougher enforcement and stiffer penalties to deter domestic violence.

Crime Prevention

- Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in hard-hit communities.
- Set standards for crime emergency areas by making communities hit hardest by crime eligible for federal matching funds to assist in the war on crime when they adopt proven anti-crime measures.

Hate Crimes

- Crack down on hate crimes.
- Direct the Justice Department to aggressively prosecute hate crimes perpetrated against individuals because of their race, creed, religion, or sexual orientation.

White-Collar Crime

- Seek jail terms for serious white-collar criminals in "real prisons, not high-tech summer camps."
- a) We will work to pass tougher criminal penalties for white-collar crimes--including environmental crimes--so that serious white-collar criminals serve jail time.
- b) Plea bargaining will be limited to questions of prison time, not how much money a white-collar crook gets to keep.
- c) Jail sentences will be served in real prisons, not high-tech summer camps.

Drug Education and Treatment

- Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.
- Establish school-based clinics and drug education programs to prevent drug abuse and to help kids who get hooked on drugs. Federal assistance will help communities dramatically increase their ability to offer drug treatment to everyone who needs help.

Violence Against Women

- Crack down on violence against women--in the workplace, on college campuses, and in their homes; sign the Violence Against Women Act to provide tougher enforcement and stiffer penalties to deter domestic violence.

Sentencing

- Enact tougher sentences for criminals who use guns.

DEFENSE

Defense Spending

- Save \$100 billion in defense spending over 5 years; or \$60

- billion more than the Bush administration proposed.
- *Cut Pentagon spending \$100 billion by end of 1997.*
- Set the level of our defense spending based not on old habits but on what we need to protect our interests. We can reduce substantially our military forces and still protect U.S. interests. Our defense plan will save more than \$100 billion through 1997.

Defense Cuts to Infrastructure Investments

- a) **Transportation:** renovate our country's roads, bridges, and railroads; create more American jobs by developing a high-speed rail network to link our major cities and commercial hubs; invest in "smart" highway technology to expand the speed, and efficiency of our major roadways; and develop high-tech, short-haul aircraft.
- b) Create a national information network to link every home, business, lab, classroom, and library by the year 2015; put public records, databases, libraries, and educational materials on line for public use to expand access to all kinds of information.
- c) Expand federal efforts to develop environmental technology and create the world's most advanced systems to recycle, treat toxic waste, modernize city sewage systems, and clean our air and water; and develop new, clean energy sources.

Military Forces

- a) Maintain military forces--including a survivable nuclear deterrent--strong enough to deter and defeat any threat to our essential interests.
- b) Shift the focus of our conventional forces from defending against Soviet invasion of Western Europe to protecting power whenever and wherever our national interests are threatened.
- c) Preserve the two attributes that have made the American military the best in the world--the outstanding quality of our personnel and the overwhelming superiority of our technology.
- d) We can save tens of billions of dollars by developing a smaller force structure, with fewer forces in Europe and a greater orientation to the mobile projection forces needed in the post-Cold War world.
- e) Gradually scale down our military forces by shifting military personnel from active duty to the National Guard and reserves and gradually limit recruitment and reenlistment efforts.

Intelligence

- Enhance our intelligence capabilities to achieve a more sophisticated and accurate understanding of political, economic, and cultural conditions.

Allies

- Call on our allies to shoulder more of the defense burden.

Troop Levels in Europe

- Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but

maintain commitment to NATO.

- *Cut U.S. troop levels in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops.*
- **Maintain our commitment to NATO as further European security arrangements evolve. Meet our NATO responsibilities in Europe with 75,000 to 100,000 U.S. troops, rather than the 150,000 troops now proposed by George Bush.**

United Nations

- a) **Work to shift the burden to a wider coalition of nations of which America will be a part.**
- b) **Support the recent more active role of the United Nations in troubled spots around the world.**
- c) **Pursue the establishment of a voluntary U.N. Rapid Deployment Force to deter aggression, provide humanitarian relief, and combat terrorism and drug trafficking.**

Aircraft Carriers

- **Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.**
- ***Cut Navy aircraft carriers to 10.***
- **Defend the sea lanes and project force with ten carriers rather than twelve.**

Space-Based Defense Programs

- **Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.**
- ***Prohibit deployment of any massive space-based defense program such as Brilliant Pebbles.***

Nuclear Weapons Development

- **With smaller nuclear arsenals and no need to develop new nuclear weapons designs, we will curtail spending on nuclear production and testing.**

Homosexuals in the Military

- **Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.**
- ***End the ban on gays and lesbians in the military.***
- **Issue executive orders to repeal the ban on gays and lesbians from military or foreign service.**

C-17 Cargo Planes

- **Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand sea- and air-lift capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.**
- **Develop greater air and sea lift capacity; among other efforts, produce the C-17 transport aircraft.**

Korea

- **Maintain U.S. military presence in Korea.**
- **Keep U.S. forces in northeast Asia as long as North Korea presents a threat to our South Korean ally.**

Missile Defenses

- Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.

Retirement and Pensions

- Cut military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pro-rated pensions for those who have served 15 to 20 years.
- Offer early retirement and a prorated pension system for military personnel with 15-20 years experience.
- Offer early retirement and a prorated pension for military personnel with fifteen to twenty years of service to encourage voluntary downsizing.

Alternative Certification Programs

- Encourage states to offer incentives like alternative certification programs for military personnel who retire to take jobs in critical professions like education, health, or law enforcement. Military retirement credits should be increased by one year for each year of such employment.

National Defense-Jobs Inventory

- Redeploy the people, skills, and technologies which made our defense industry second to none during the Cold War to the commercial infrastructure industries we'll need to compete in a global economy. A national defense-jobs inventory will match current skills and facilities capabilities with those required for these different projects.

Advance Notification

- Insist on advance notification and help communities plan for a transition from a defense to a domestic economy.

Defense Industrial Base

- Preserve the core elements of our defense industrial base to ensure that we can meet the challenges of the future. For example, wind down Seawolf production in a manner that will preserve our crucial submarine construction capability.

One-Year Educational Leave

- Pay retiring personnel for a year of retraining.
- Expand the GI Bill to allow military personnel to take one-year educational leave of absence with pay before retirement.
- Train military personnel for critical civilian professions through an expansion of the Montgomery GI Bill: the new program would enable them to take a one-year educational leave of absence with pay before officially beginning their retirement.

Conversion Loans

- Make special conversion loans and grants available to small defense contractors.
- a) Increase technical, financial, and marketing assistance to America's small

businesses, which will be critical in the provision of new, high-tech jobs for former small defense contractor employees.

b) Make special conversion loans and grants available to small business defense contractors through the Small Business Administration (SBA). Require SBA to set aside a percentage of its loan program for successful small business defense contractors that are attempting to convert to civilian enterprise.

Civilian High-Tech

- *Increase investment in civilian high-tech research, development with every dollar cut from defense research, development.*
- a) Increase investment in civilian high-tech applied R&D and manufacturing technologies as the need for military R&D diminishes, in order to create millions of high-wage jobs and smooth our transition from a defense-based to a commercial economy.
- b) Create a civilian advanced technology agency modeled after the successful Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), the Department of Defense's research and development arm. The new agency would sponsor civilian R&D and technology projects, create new jobs for scientists, technicians, and engineers, and develop and produce manufacturing expertise for state-of-the-art technologies and innovative new products.
- c) Create an education fund administered by the National Science Foundation to provide grants for professionals formerly engaged in defense work to master the latest developments in critical civilian technology fields such as biotechnology, synthetic materials, renewable energy resources, and environmental cleanup.
- d) Utilize the extraordinary talent at our national laboratories to keep the United States at the forefront of civilian and military technology.

R&D Tax Credit

- Enact a permanent extension of the R&D tax credit to stimulate private investment in civilian R&D.

Export-Import Bank

- Increase funding for the Export-Import Bank, targeted to assist small businesses in developing export markets.

Small Business Technical Extension Service

- Create a small business Technical Extension Service through the SBA, based on the successful Agriculture Extension and Minnesota's proven Project Outreach Program, to give small businesses easy access to technical expertise.

Base Transfers

- Develop new regulations to enable portions of bases which have been cleaned up environmentally to be transferred to commercial functions prior to the cleanup of the entire base, as long as the transfer is consistent with public safety.

Military Land

- Facilitate the transfer of military land to surrounding communities by selling facilities at slightly lower than market rates, as long as the purchaser has demonstrated that the intended long-term use will provide significant employment opportunities to the community that would not otherwise exist should the sale not go through. Purchasers buying land through this program who do not carry through with their intended plan will face financial penalties.

Marines

- Enhance the rapid deployment capability of our Marines.

DISABILITIES

Job Training

- *Increase special education, professional training and job training for people with disabilities.*
- Increase the amount of special education, professional training, and job training to reduce the extraordinarily high unemployment rate among Americans with disabilities as part of national adult education, job training, and apprenticeship programs.

Americans with Disabilities Act

- Strongly enforce the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Education

- - a) Work to ensure children with disabilities a first-rate education, tailored to their unique needs but provided alongside their classmates without disabilities.
 - b) Support increased funding for special education services and work to improve the enforcement of laws which guarantee children with disabilities the right to a high-quality public education.
 - c) Support increased efforts to integrate children with disabilities into their school's regular activities, instead of sectioning them off in special programs where they cannot interact with other students.
 - d) Expand early intervention programs in health care and education--such as Head Start--to ensure that children with disabilities live full and productive lives.

ECONOMY AND JOBS

National Economic Council

- Create a National Economic Council

Shareholders

- Permit shareholders to determine the compensation of top executives, and require public corporations to provide understandable information on executive

compensation to their stockholders.

Tax Breaks for Corporate Relocation

- End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.
- *End incentives for opening plants overseas.*
- **Eliminate tax breaks for American companies that shut down their American plants and ship our jobs overseas.**

American Investment Incentives

- Provide investment tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.
- *Provide a targeted investment tax credit for businesses to encourage investments in new plant and equipment.*
- **Provide a targeted investment tax credit to encourage investment in the new plants and productive equipment here at home that we need to compete in the global economy.**

Foreign Companies/U.S. Companies Pay Same Taxes

- Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.
- **Crack down on foreign companies in America that prosper by manipulating our tax laws to their advantage.**

Executive Pay

- Limit deductions for executive pay.
- *Cap corporate deduction for salaries of CEOs at \$1 million.*
- **Eliminate tax deductions for excessive executive pay.**

Civilian Research and Development Agency

- Develop new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.
- *Create a civilian advanced research agency to support development of renewable fuels.*
- **Create a Civilian Research and Development Agency. (Putting America to Work)**

Research and Development Tax Credit

- Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.
- **Make permanent the research and development tax credit to reward companies that invest in groundbreaking technologies.**

Minimum Wage

- Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.
- *Increase the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.*
- **Increase the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation and enforce the prevailing wage protections provided by the Davis-Bacon Act.**

Striking Workers

- *Enact legislation forbidding companies from permanently replacing striking workers.*
- **Sign the Workplace Fairness Act to ban permanent replacement of striking workers and preserve the collective bargaining process. We are committed to the rights of working men and women to organize and bargain collectively, and we support the repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act to create a level playing field between labor and management.**

Worker Safety

- **Support a chemical right-to-know law to inform and protect workers and vigorously enforce worker safety regulations already on the books. Fully enforce Occupational Safety and Health Administration guidelines.**

Labor Relations

- **Encourage greater cooperation between labor and management; set an example in the federal government by eliminating unnecessary layers of bureaucracy and putting more decision-making authority in the hands of front-line workers.**

Recession

- *Provide extended unemployment benefits to workers during recession.*
- **Extend unemployment benefits to jobless workers in the event of a recession.**

Long-Term New Business Investment

- **Offer a 50 percent tax exclusion to those who make long-term investments in new businesses.**
- *Provide a 50 percent capital gains exclusion for long-term investments in new small businesses.*
- **Help small businesses and entrepreneurs by offering a 50 percent tax exclusion to those who take risks by making long-term investments in new businesses.**

Infrastructure Fund

- **Create a \$20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.**
- *Create a "Rebuild America" fund to spend \$20 billion a year on transportation, a national information network, environmental technology and defense conversion.*
- **Create a Rebuild America fund that focuses on transportation, a national information network, environmental technology, and defense investment.**
(Putting America to Work)

Executive Bonus Packages

- **Allow businesses to deduct bonus and severance packages for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.**
- *Restrict tax deductions for bonuses to top executives unless bonuses also given to other employees.*
- **Encourage firms to reward workers for their performance and share profits with**

all employees by restricting companies' ability to deduct special payments if they are limited to top executives. Companies will be allowed to deduct bonuses tied to profits for top executives only if other employees also receive bonuses.

Employee Ownership

- Restore the link between pay and performance by encouraging companies to provide for employee ownership and profit-sharing for all employees, not just executives.

Employee Empowerment

- Help workers gain more power in their companies' day-to-day operations, the organization of their workplaces, and the type of compensation they receive.

Technology

- Work with private companies and universities to advance technologies that will improve our lives and create jobs.

World-Class Products

- Help develop a commitment between business and labor to make world-class products.

Government Efficiency

- Improve the quality and efficiency of government by working closely with public employee unions and organizations like the State Local Government Labor Management Committee to advance a positive understanding of the role of government.

"Golden Parachute" Payments

- Allow companies to deduct "golden parachute" payments to managers only if they also provide severance packages for other employees.

EDUCATION

1989 Education Summit Goals

- Achieve the 1989 Education Summit's "National Education Goals" by the year 2000: every child should begin school physically and mentally ready to learn; our high school graduation rate should rise from 71 to 90 percent, the current international standard; and students should be knowledgeable in math, science, language, history, and geography when they graduate high school.

National Service Program

- Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.
- *Replace the student loan program with a National Service Trust Fund. Students could*

repay loans through community service or a portion of their income.

- **Maintain the Pell Grant program and establish a National Service Trust Fund. Those who borrow from the fund will be able to repay the balance either as a small percentage of their earnings over time, or through community service--as teachers, law enforcement officers, health-care workers, or peer counselors helping kids stay off drugs and in school.**

Head Start

- **Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Children.**
- *Fully fund Head Start and other preschool programs.*
- **Make good on the Bush Administration's broken promises by fully funding Head Start and other pre-school programs.**

National Standards

- **Enact national standards for public schools to be measured with examinations on core subjects.**
- *Establish national standards and a national examination system in core subjects.*
- **Work with educators, parents, business leaders, and public officials to create a set of national standards for what students should know. Create a national examination system to measure our students' and schools' progress in meeting the national standards.**

National Apprenticeship Program

- **Help students not going to college develop job skills through a national apprenticeship program.**
- **Develop a national apprenticeship-style system to give kids who don't want to go to college the skills they need to find high-wage jobs.**

Youth Opportunity Corps

- *Create a Youth Opportunity Corps to match teens who drop out of school with adults to mentor them in developing self-discipline and skills.*
- **Create a Youth Opportunity Corps to give teenagers who drop out of school a second chance. Community youth centers will match teenagers with adults who care about them, and will give kids a chance to develop self-discipline and skills.**

Payroll Costs on Education/Training

- **Require employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.**
- *Require businesses to spend 1.5 percent of their payroll for continuing education and training.*
- **Expand and improve job training by requiring every employer to spend 1.5 percent of payroll for continuing education and training, and make them provide the training to all workers, not just executives.**

School Choice

- Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.
- Give every parent the right to choose the public school his or her child attends, as is the case in Arkansas.

Chapter One Funding

- Increase Chapter One funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.
- *Increase Chapter One funding for schools with low-income students.*
- Increase Chapter One funding to allow schools greater spending flexibility so they can reduce class sizes and make other local improvements.

School System Flexibility

- Give schools systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class size or as they see fit.
- Give schools greater flexibility to spend federal money in ways they think most effective, like reducing class size in early grades. Grant expanded decision-making powers at the school level--empowering principals, teachers, and parents with increased flexibility in educating our children.

Parents Helping With Homework

- Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.
- Through innovative parenting programs like the Home Instructional Program for Pre-school Youngsters (HIPPY), help disadvantaged parents work with their children to build an ethic of learning at home that benefits both parent and child.

After-School Employment Programs

- Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youths.
- Require that any corporation receiving a multimillion-dollar federal contract create a mentorship, after-school employment, or summer employment program for urban and rural disadvantaged youth. This will expand horizons and create incentives for kids to stay in school.

Bilingual Education

- Promote bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.

Student Loan Reform

- Give every American the opportunity to borrow money for college.
- Give every American the opportunity to borrow money for college.

K-12 Education

- Dramatically improve K-12 education by establishing tough standards and a

national examination system in core subjects, leveling the playing field for disadvantaged students, and reducing class sizes.

Health Services

- Expand health services and health-education programs in schools to provide primary and preventive services and to fight teen pregnancy and AIDS.

Adult Literacy Initiatives

- Give every adult American a chance to learn, to read and write, and to get a high school diploma with adult literacy initiatives.

Teacher Incentives

- Support better incentives to hire and keep good teachers, including alternative certification for those who want to take up teaching as a second career and differential pay to attract and retain educators in shortage areas like math and science, in urban schools, and in isolated or rural schools.

ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT

District of Columbia Statehood

- Support District of Columbia statehood.
- Support statehood for the District of Columbia.

Voluntary Spending Limits

- Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races.
- *Place voluntary spending caps on House and Senate campaigns and provide some public financing to candidates who abide by the caps.*
- Place voluntary spending caps on House and Senate races, depending on a state's population.

"Soft Money" Contributions

- End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.
- *End unlimited "soft money" contributions to presidential campaigns funneled through national, state and local parties.*
- End the unlimited "soft" money contributions that are funneled through national, state, and local parties to presidential candidates.

PAC Contributions

- Reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from \$5,000 to the \$1,000 limit on individuals.
- *Cut maximum political action committee contributions to a candidate from \$5,000 to \$1,000.*
- Limit political action committee (PAC) contributions to the \$1,000 legal limit for individuals.

Candidate Advertising Time

- Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.
- **Reduce the cost of television airtime to promote real discussion and turn TV into an instrument of education, not a weapon of political assassination.**

"Motor Voter Act"

- Sign the "Motor Voter Act."
- *Sign a bill requiring states to register people to vote when they apply for a driver's license.*
- **Sign the Motor Voter Bill, which President Bush vetoed, which would ease voter registration requirements and bring more Americans into the political process.**

Lobbyist Disclosure

- Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.
- **Require lobbyists who appear before Congressional committees to disclose the campaign contributions they've made to members of those committees.**

Lobbyist Tax Breaks

- End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.
- **Eliminate tax deductions for special interest lobbying expenses and the "lawyers' loophole," which allows lawyer-lobbyists to disguise lobbying activities on behalf of foreign governments and powerful corporations.**

Appointee Lobbying

- Make top appointees pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office.
- *Make all top appointees pledge not to lobby their government agencies for five years after leaving office.*

Foreign Government Lobbyists

- Ban U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.
- *Prohibit senior officials in the administration from serving as lobbyists for foreign governments. Prohibit trade negotiators from subsequently acting as lobbyists for foreign interests.*

Reduce White House Staff

- Reduce the White House staff by 25 percent.
- **Reduce the White House staff by 25% and challenge congress to do the same. (A Revolution in Government)**

Reduce Federal Government Positions

- Cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.
- **Cut 100,000 federal government positions through attrition by FY 1995. (A**

Revolution in Government)

Agency Administrative Costs

- Cut 3 percent in agency administrative costs.
- **Require federal managers and workers to achieve 3 percent across-the-board administrative savings in every agency. (A Revolution in Government)**

Special Interest Taxpayer Subsidies

- **Eliminate taxpayer subsidies for narrow special interests. (A Revolution in Government)**

Special Interest Registration

- *Require all special interest groups to register with the Office of Government Ethics within 30 days of contacting a federal official.*

"Revolving Door"

- **Stop the revolving door for top appointees. (A Revolution in Government)**

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

EPA Superfund

- **Reform and ensure proper and effective enforcement of the EPA Superfund so that taxpayer money goes toward cleaning up toxic waste instead of paying legal bills. Currently, almost half of all federal Superfund appropriations go to pay lawyers' fees--while 22,000 Superfund sites threaten the health of citizens and communities across America.**

Gas Taxes

- **Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or increased reliance on nuclear power.**
- *Oppose increases in federal gasoline tax.*
- **Oppose federal excise gas tax increases. Instead of a backbreaking federal gas tax, we should try conservation, increased use of natural gas, and increased use of alternative fuels.**

Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards

- **Raise Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.**
- *Work to increase corporate average fuel economy standards from 27.5 miles per gallon to 40 mpg by 2000 and 45 mpg by 2015.*
- **Increase corporate average fuel economy standards from the current 27.5 miles per gallon to 40 miles per gallon by the year 2000, and 45 miles per gallon by 2015.**

Renewable Fuel Use

- Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.
- *Create greater tax incentives for renewable energy use.*
- **Change the tax code to create greater incentives for renewable energy use.**

Nuclear Waste Disposal

- *Charge higher fees for nuclear waste disposal.*
- **Oppose increased reliance on nuclear power. There is no good reason to believe that we can meet future energy needs—with conservation and the use of alternative fuels—without having to face staggering costs, delays and uncertainties of nuclear waste disposal.**

Market Incentives

- **Develop and implement revenue-neutral market incentives that reward conservation and penalize polluters and energy-wasters.**

Car Pooling/Mass Transit

- Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.
- *Encourage car pooling and mass transit with federal aid.*
- **Adopt transportation strategies and highway spending programs that encourage car-pooling, high-efficiency highway technology, and mass transit by including conservation incentives in the federal matching fund program.**

Natural Gas

- Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.
- a) Convert the enormous federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.
- b) Implement policies to expand markets for natural gas in every sector—homes, business, industry, electrical generation, and transportation.
- c) Speed development and certification of new natural gas pipelines to get natural gas to market, with special emphasis on areas not currently adequately served by natural gas.
- d) Use federal research and development dollars to develop new natural gas applications.

Utility Regulation

- Change regulations, and building standards, to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.
- **Promote changes in utility regulation to make energy efficiency profitable for both utilities and customers.**

Industrial Emissions/Recycled Products

- **Curb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.**
- **Create and expand markets for recycled products by providing revenue-neutral**

tax incentives that favor the use of recycled materials whenever possible.

Corporate Incentives

- Create incentives for corporations to curb industrial and toxic emissions and reward those who control pollutants and recycle.

Environmental Laws/Corporate Polluters

- Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.
- Get tough on environmental crime by holding companies and polluters responsible for their behavior. When corporations deliberately violate environmental laws, they'll pay the price--and, if necessary, polluters will go to jail.

Federal Agency Energy Efficiency

- Increase energy efficiency in every federal agency and set standards to ensure that federal grants, contracts, and projects support America's national conservation goals.

Environmental Laws/Federal Agencies

- Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.
- *Allow citizens to sue federal agencies that ignore environmental laws.*
- Support legislation that allows ordinary citizens to sue federal agencies that ignore environmental laws and regulations designed to preserve our environment--so government bureaucrats are made accountable for proper and effective environmental law enforcement.

Utility Least-Cost Planning

- Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.
- Give incentives to utilities to adopt least-cost planning, which factors environmental, social, and economic costs into fuel-use decisions. Least-cost planning is currently employed by utility companies in seventeen states.

Arctic National Wildlife Drilling

- Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska from drilling.
- *Prohibit drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.*
- Prohibit drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska. Work instead to expand the ANWR to include the 1.5 million-acre Arctic Coastal Plain while ensuring that Native Americans are able to use these lands for traditional subsistence hunting and fishing. Increased energy efficiency and the use of natural gas currently available in the lower forty-eight states can easily negate the need for ANWR drilling.

Clean Water Act

- Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.
- Pass a new Clean Water Act with standards for "non-point-source" pollution and incentives for our firms, farmers, and families to develop ways to reduce and prevent polluted run-off at its source; launch a national education campaign to encourage all citizens to drastically reduce their contributions to non-point-source pollution made by household chemicals, lawn products, and pesticides.

Company Waste

- Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.
- Create a solid waste reduction program which gives credits to the companies that recover a portion of the waste they generate and penalizes companies that fail to do so. Less efficient companies would be forced to buy waste credits from more efficient companies, creating a strong profit incentive for reducing solid waste.

Wetlands

- Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.
- Make the "no net loss" wetlands pledge a reality; base wetlands policy on science instead of politics by working with the National Academy of Sciences and other members of the scientific community to devise appropriate policies. Our wetlands act as a natural filter for much of the water America drinks and make up one of our most important and fragile natural habitats.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

- Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.
- Limit U.S. carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000 and accelerate the phase-out of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Population Control

- Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.
- Restore U.S. funding for U.N. population-control efforts.
- Restore U.S. funding for the United Nation's population stabilization efforts, and allow U.S. foreign aid to support international family planning services.

Debt Burdens/Land Conservation

- Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.
- Call on major banks and multinational institutions to negotiate debt-for-nature swaps with all developing nations that allow Third World countries to reduce their crippling debt burdens by setting aside precious lands.

Spotted Owl/Ancient Forests

- Resolve spotted owl controversy in Pacific Northwest; preserve ancient forests there.
- Preserve our ancient forests for their scientific and ecological importance.

Federal Park Lands

- *Acquire new federal park lands, recreation sites.*
- **Rededicate the agencies that manage our national parks and wilderness lands to a true conservation ethic; expand our efforts to acquire new parklands and recreational sites with funds already available under the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.**

Rainforests

- **Explore the partnerships and joint ventures with developing countries to preserve and protect rainforests while accelerating important medical and agricultural research and development.**

Toxic Chemical Reporting

- *Mandate public reporting of toxic chemicals used, produced.*
- **Support efforts to mandate public reporting on toxic chemicals used and produced by companies, and require those companies to develop plans for reducing their toxic chemical use.**

Energy-efficient Housing

- **Strengthen federal programs to encourage energy-efficient housing; encourage state and local governments to adopt building codes that encourage conservation by calling for thicker walls and windows, new compact florescent bulbs, more efficient insulation, and new low-cost housing construction that could cut domestic energy consumption by 25 percent using measures that would pay for themselves in five to seven years.**

International Leadership

- **Provide real international leadership to protect the world's delicate environmental balance.**

Renewable Energy Investment

- **Invest more in the development of renewable energy sources; encourage the use of new energy sources like wind and solar power, and new methods to make better use of the resources we already have.**

Department of Energy

- **Stop spending 60 percent of the Department of Energy's budget on nuclear weapons, with nuclear power and fossil fuels receiving most of the rest.**

Overall Energy Efficiency

- **Improve America's overall energy efficiency by 20 percent by the year 2000 by making energy conservation and efficiency central goals in every policy field--in planning communities, designing offices, developing transportation, and regulating utilities.**

Coal

- Sustain efforts to improve the efficiency of coal operations through development and use of clean coal technologies.

HEALTH CARE

Budget Targets

- Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a core package of benefits and annual health budget targets.
- Create a health standards board made up of consumers, providers, business, labor, and government. The health standards board will establish an annual health budget for the nation to limit both public and private expenditures.

Universal Coverage

- Provide coverage to all Americans with cost controls and by requiring employers to buy private insurance or pay into a public system.
- *Require employers to provide health insurance for workers. Cap national spending to control health-care costs.*
- Control costs, improve quality, and cover everybody under a national health-care plan.

Core Benefits Package

- Provide a core benefits package that includes ambulatory physician and inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage, and expanded access to preventative treatments and routine screenings.
- *Guarantee to all basic health benefits package that includes ambulatory physician care, inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health services.*
- Through the health standards board, guarantee a basic health benefits package that includes ambulatory physician care, inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, and basic mental health services. The package will also include expanded preventive treatments such as pre-natal care, mammograms, and routine health screenings.

Consumer Choice

- Allow consumers to choose where they receive care to ensure a better fit between provider strengths and consumer needs.

Elderly and Disabled

- Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.
- *Expand government spending on long-term care for the elderly, disabled.*
- Expand Medicare for elderly and disabled Americans to include more long-term care; place special emphasis on home- and community-based care; and make funding flexible so that those who need care can decide what serves them best.

Insurance Requirements

- Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses in a community the same rate, and streamline billing practices to cut administrative costs.
- Prohibit insurance companies from denying coverage to people with pre-existing conditions. Require insurance companies to spread risks among small businesses in a community. Establish one claim form to be used by all insurance companies.
- Prohibit insurance companies from denying coverage based on pre-existing conditions and contain costs by taking on the insurance industry and the drug industries. Simplify financial and accounting procedures and ban underwriting practices that waste billions trying to discover which patients are bad risks. Work to provide everyone with "smart cards" coded with personal medical information.

Billing Fraud

- Crack down on billing fraud and eliminate incentives that invite abuse.

Competing Local Networks

- Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors, who will be paid a fixed rate.
- Give consumers access to a variety of local health networks--made up of insurers, hospitals, clinics, and doctors--to end the costly duplication of services and encourage the shared use of key technologies. Allocate to networks a fixed amount of money for each consumer, giving the networks the necessary incentive to control costs.

Small Employers

- Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.
- a) Protect small businesses through "community ratings," which requires insurers to spread risks evenly among all companies.
- b) Limit costs for small employers by allowing them to group together and form larger groups to purchase less costly health insurance, or to buy into the public program if it is the cheapest option.

Prescription Drug Manufacturers

- Eliminate tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than incomes.
- a) Stop drug price gouging by eliminating tax breaks for drug companies that raise their prices faster than Americans' incomes rise.
- b) Discourage drug companies from spending more on marketing than on research and development--because saving lives must come before making money.

Low-Income Women and Children

- Provide more health care for low-income women and children.

- Create a nationwide program like Arkansas's Good Beginnings to provide health-care services to more low-income women and their children.

Maternal and Child Health Care

- Develop a comprehensive maternal and child health network to reduce both the infant mortality rate and the number of low-birth-weight babies--because every child deserves a fighting chance to grow up healthy.

Women's Health

- Sign into law the Women's Health Research Act, the Reproductive Health Equity Act, and similar legislative measures designed to address current deficiencies in the treatment of women's health problems.

Preventive/Primary Care

- Improve preventive and primary care through community-based health solutions. A successful health plan must provide all Americans with adequate access to health facilities. Our plan will expand school-based clinics and community health centers in medically underserved areas.

Phase-in Requirements

- Phase in requirements for small employers until costs are reduced.
- Phase in business responsibilities, covering employees through the public program until the transition is complete.

HOUSING

Neighborhood Revitalization

- Put neighborhoods at the center of our efforts to revitalize America by coordinating existing housing, education, employment training, health-care, drug treatment and crime prevention programs. Target resources-- community by community--to make the most of scarce federal housing funds.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

- Attract investment with a permanent Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.
- Permanently extend the tax credit for developers who build low-income housing.
- Permanently extend the Low Income Housing Tax Credit. This innovative provision helps attract private investment in housing for low-income renters and develops housing that would otherwise not be built. More than 120,000 homes a year are produced with the credit's help.

Housing and Homelessness Summit

- Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to

- develop poverty and housing programs.
- *Hold a housing and homelessness summit with urban leaders.*
- **Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders and mayors to create a new consensus for poverty programs, funding levels, and federal assistance for innovative housing crisis solutions.**

Closed Military Bases

- Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.
- Use housing available at closed military bases for homeless people, with a preference for homeless veterans. These centers should provide medical care, job training, and job counseling.

Federal Housing Authority Insurance

- Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95 percent of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.
- Increase the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority (FHA) mortgage insurance to 95 percent of the price of a home in an average metropolitan area, to make it easier for half a million American families to buy their first home.

HOME Program

- Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME program.
- Continue and strengthen the HOME Program, by giving more authority to local administrative officials. Congress created the HOME Program in 1990 to provide additional decent rental housing for low-income Americans, but limited localities' choices in utilizing HOME funds for new construction at the Bush Administration's urging.

Restoration Programs

- Provide federal support to programs that restore old housing to sell to low-income home buyers.
- Make home ownership possible for lower-income Americans through federal support of low-income, long-term housing buy-out programs like Tampa's innovative Resurrection of Affordable Housing Program, in which condemned houses are purchased, restored, and sold to low-income buyers through a package of long-term subsidized financing.

Maintenance

- Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.
- Preserve our nation's enormous investment of billions of dollars in public housing since the Second World War by ensuring that adequate funding for maintenance and upkeep is included in the HUD budget.

Transfer Housing for Homeless

- Transfer 10 percent of all federal housing to churches and

- other non-profit community groups for the homeless.
- **Transfer 10 percent of HUD and other government-controlled housing to community nonprofit organizations and churches to house the homeless.**

Crime and Drugs

- **Give public housing residents the opportunity to organize themselves to eliminate drugs and weapons from public housing projects and support efforts like Operation Clean Sweep in Chicago, which helps residents take their housing back from gangs and dealers.**

Discrimination

- **Require the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Justice to aggressively enforce existing civil rights laws to open up housing currently closed by discrimination.**

Mortgage Revenue Bond Program

- **Maintain the mortgage revenue bond program to make affordable housing a reality.**

Homelessness Target Strategies

- **Develop targeted strategies to help different homeless populations--those who need supported living environments, those who need residential alcohol and drug treatment, and those who simply can't afford to house their families.**

IMMIGRATION

Discrimination

- **Make it a top priority of our Administration to vigorously enforce our labor and antidiscrimination laws.**

Family Reunification

- **Make family reunification the cornerstone of American immigration policy.**

Haitian Refugees

- **Give temporary asylum to political refugees from Haiti until that country's elected government is restored.**
- **Allow Haitian refugees to make a case for political asylum in the United States.**
- **a) Reverse Bush Administration policy, and oppose repatriation.**
- **b) Give fleeing Haitians refuge and consideration for political asylum until democracy is restored to Haiti. Provide them safe haven, and encourage other nations to do the same.**
- **c) Insist that our European allies observe the embargo, particularly with regard to oil.**
- **d) Intensify direct pressure from the United States to restore an elected government.**

Jewish Refugees from Russia

- a) As anti-Semitic fervor increases in the former Soviet Union, uphold America's longstanding commitment to freedom of emigration.
- b) Ensure sufficient support for the 50,000 refugees from the former Soviet Union resettling in the United States each year.
- c) Support Israel's request for our assistance in resettling hundreds of thousands of Jews from the former Soviet Union. The Bush Administration is wrong to hold hostage to political struggle hundreds of thousands of people whose freedom we have long demanded.

Border Control

- a) Enhance the enforcement of the laws controlling our borders, and ensure that the human rights of all immigrants are respected.
- b) Improve the border patrol and ensure that it is held accountable for its actions.
- c) Provide new technology and training in the latest enforcement techniques.

Citizenship Information/Education

- a) Institute public information programs to advise permanent residents of the requirements of citizenship.
- b) Encourage and assist community organizations to establish education programs to aid legal residents to meet these requirements.

Citizenship Fees

- Ensure that citizenship fees do not pose an undue burden. Keep fees to the minimum necessary to cover costs.

Voter Registration

- Work with organizations such as the Southwest Voter Registration and Education Project, the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund, the National Association of Latino Elected Officials and the Latin American Council of Labor Advancement on the issues affecting voter registration and citizenship.

Continuing Immigration

- Recognize that even in the post-Cold War era, people still flee political persecution.

Human Rights

- Encourage democracy and human rights abroad.

Political Asylum

- a) Continue to offer the protection of political asylum regardless of our relationship with the countries fled.
- b) Ensure that legitimate claims for asylum are granted and that those denied asylum have received full and fair proceedings.

Repatriation

- **Make every effort to support voluntary repatriation after the resolution of conflicts.**

Diversity Visa Program

- **Support the Diversity Visa Program, which reaches out to those unfairly excluded by our immigration policies.**

Visas

- **Cut the two-year waiting period for people seeking visas to the United States who are separated from immediate family members and reduce the backing of extended family members in similar situations.**
- **Eliminate backlogs that separate husbands and wives and their children. Their present two-year wait for a visa is intolerable and reduce the unreasonable backlog for extended family members--which can be as long as fifteen years.**

"Sweat Shops"

- **Close "sweat shops" and "abusive farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigration.**
- **Work to get rid of sweat shops and abusive farm labor contractors--not only to help control immigration, but also to help all Americans.**

American Workforce

- **a) Meet our first obligation--to recruit, train, and maintain the competitiveness of our own workforce, and to ensure that immigration laws do not displace American workers.**
- **b) Ensure that temporary worker programs are not used to displace American workers or to undermine our union organizations.**
- **c) Maintain immigration laws that enable employers to obtain the workers they need where labor shortages exist.**

Latin America

- **Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, discourage immigration and protect U.S. jobs.**
- **a) Develop economic and foreign policies that encourage economic growth in countries where the lack of economic opportunities "pushes out" their residents. By cooperating with our developing allies in ways that treat them as true partners, we will reduce the "push" factor.**
- **b) Support trade agreements with Latin-American countries that improve and enforce labor, wage, health, safety, and environmental standards at home and abroad. Keep jobs at home and help people abroad live richer, safer lives.**

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

China

- Link most-favored-nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.
- *Link continuation of trade breaks for China with improvements in political, human rights.*
- Condition favorable trade terms with repressive regimes--such as China's Communist regime--on respect for human rights, political liberalization, and responsible international conduct.

Vietnam POWs/MIAs

- Get full accounting of POWs and MIAs before normalizing relations with Vietnam.
- *Insist on full accounting of all POWs and MIAs before normalizing relations with Vietnam.*
- Make resolution of the POW/MIA issue a national priority by insisting on a full accounting of all POWs and MIAs before normalizing relations with Vietnam, working with the Russian government to reveal any information it has on Americans held, and declassifying pertinent government documents.

South Africa

- Maintain state and local sanctions against South Africa until there is an irreversible, full, and fair accommodation with the black majority to create a democratic government.

Bosnia/Serbia (sanctions)

- Seek U.N. authorization for air strikes against forces that disrupt relief efforts in Bosnia while using U.S. and European naval forces to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

Bosnia/Serbia (human rights atrocities)

- End reported atrocities in Serbian detention camps with international military force if necessary, and punish those responsible for atrocities in Bosnia under international law.

Haiti

- Increase political and economic pressure on Haiti's current leadership to restore that country's democratically elected government.
- *Tighten the economic embargo of Haiti.*
- Seek tightening of the Organization of American States' embargo of Haiti.

Foreign Aid

- Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.
- Reform our foreign assistance programs in Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America, and elsewhere to ensure our aid promotes democracy, not tyranny.

Threatened Democracies

- **Firmly support Israel and other democracies which face threats to their security.**

Democracy Promotion

- **Promote democratic development. Support groups like the National Endowment for Democracy and encourage the U.S. Information Agency to channel more of its resources to promoting democracy.**

Democracy Corps

- **Launch a Democracy Corps to send thousands of talented American volunteers to countries that need their legal, financial, and political expertise.**

Transition to Democracy

- **Support multilateral structures to assist countries struggling with the transition to democracy and the market economy.**

Soviet Union

- **Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.**
- **a) Respond more energetically to help the people of the former Soviet empire demilitarize their societies and build free political and economic institutions.**
- **b) Encourage private investment in the former Soviet Union, not only to help promote reforms, but also to ensure that the United States is not shut out of the region's future lucrative markets.**

Technological Competition

- **Maintain our ability to compete with Europe and Japan in emerging technologies like biotechnology, superconductors, and computer-integrated manufacturing.**

Radio Free Asia

- **Establish Radio Free Asia.**
- **Establish a Radio Free Asia. Just as Radio Free Europe and Voice of America helped bring the truth to the Communist bloc nations, we should create a Radio Free Asia to carry news and hope to China, Vietnam, and elsewhere.**

ISRAEL AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Jerusalem

- **Recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.**
- **Jerusalem is the capital of the state of Israel and must remain an undivided city accessible to people of all faiths.**

Palestine

- **Oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.**
- **The Palestinians should have the right--as specified in the Camp David accords--**

to participate in the determination of their future. But they do not have the right to determine Israel's future. For that reason, we oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Aid to Israel

- Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews.
- *More aid to Israel to help resettled Jews from former Soviet Union.*
- We support Israel's long-standing request for our assistance in its effort to cope with the massive influx of Jewish refugees from the former Soviet Union. We will not hold hostage to political struggle hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children whose freedom we've demanded for decades.

Peace Process

- a) The United States will work with the new Israeli government to move the peace process forward. In doing so the United States cannot rightly predetermine the outcome of the negotiations or impose peace on any party.
- b) We can and should serve as an honest broker and, on occasion, as a catalyst. No side should be expected to make unilateral concessions.
- c) Peace that does not provide for Israel's security will not be secure and lasting.

Democracy

- We should promote democracy in the Middle East. The Bush-Quale Administration lost an opportunity to promote democracy in Kuwait.

Strategic Relationships

- A Clinton-Gore Administration will never forge strategic relationships with dangerous, despotic regimes. Bush failed to learn from his appeasement of Saddam Hussein when he shared intelligence with him, awarded him credits, and opposed sanctions until the invasion of Kuwait. Today the Bush Administration repeats that mistake as it casts a blind eye on Syria's human rights abuses and in its support for terrorism.

Military Stocks

- Unlike the current Administration, our Administration will fulfill American commitments on the repositioning of military stocks in Israel, and will enhance logistics cooperation to support American forces in the region.

Israel's Military Edge

- We understand and firmly support Israel's need to maintain a qualitative military edge over any potential combination of Arab adversaries. We remember the contributions Israel made during the Gulf War--especially the forbearance which was so essential to the successful war effort. We also know that had Israel not conducted its surgical strike against Iraq's nuclear reactor in 1981, our forces might well have confronted a Saddam Hussein armed with nuclear weapons in 1991.

Joint American-Israeli High-Tech Commission

- Together, our two nations should create a Joint American-Israeli High-Tech Commission to work on research and development of the technologies of the twenty-first century.

Arrow Anti-Ballistic Missile

- We need to aid Israel's defense against these dangerous weapons by ensuring the completion of the Arrow anti-ballistic missile.

Tyrant Safeguards

- We need an administration that will produce action, not just promises, to stop the spread of dangerous missiles in the Middle East. We need a strong international effort and tough sanctions to keep weapons of mass destruction out of the hands of tyrants like those in Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Syria.

POVERTY AND WELFARE

Two-Year Work Requirement

- Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of expanded assistance and training.
- Offer increased education and training for welfare recipients; then require them to take public or private jobs after two years on the rolls.
- Scrap the current welfare system to make welfare a second chance, not a way of life. We will empower people on welfare with the education, training, and child care they need for up to two years so they can break the cycle of dependency. After that, those who are able will be required to work, either in the private sector or through community service.

State Models

- Actively promote state models that work, like Arkansas' Project Success.

Training

- Streamline the confusing array of publicly funded training programs. (Lifelong Learning)

Individual Development Accounts

- Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.
- Enable low-income Americans to set up Individual Development Accounts to save for specific purposes such as post-secondary education, home ownership, retirement, and small business startups.

Income Maintenance

- Eliminate foolish regulations that discourage people receiving income maintenance

from saving. It's a travesty that people on welfare who want to do right by themselves and their families can't because the government won't let them.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Earnings Limitation

- Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.
- *Lift the Social Security earnings test limitation.*
- Lift the Social Security earnings test limitation so that older Americans are able to help rebuild our economy and create a better future for all.

Benefit Taxes

- Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.
- *Require recipients with incomes above \$125,000 to pay more for Medicare Part B premiums.*

Health Care

- a) Preserve and protect Medicare benefits.
- b) Expand choices in care. We will guarantee older Americans more control of their health care. Options will be expanded to include personal and home care, visiting nurse services, adult day care, and senior center services. Those who need little assistance in daily living will not be forced into nursing homes.

Solvency

- Ensure system's solvency.
- Our Administration will protect the integrity of the Social Security system and ensure that it remains solvent in the years to come.

SPACE

Funding Equilibrium

- Restore the historical funding equilibrium between NASA and the Defense Department's space program. The Reagan and Bush Administrations spent more on defense space initiatives than on civilian space projects.

International Relations

- Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan, and Russia.
- Achieve greater cooperation in space with our traditional allies in Europe and Japan, as well as with Russia. Greater U.S.-Russian cooperation in space will benefit both countries, combining the vast knowledge and resources both countries have gathered since the launch of Sputnik in 1957.

Shuttles

- Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles.

- Maintain the Space Shuttle's integral role in our civilian space program. The Shuttle is extremely complex and will always be expensive and difficult to operate. But we must take full advantage of its unique capabilities.

Space Station Freedom

- Continue building Space Station Freedom.
- Support completion of the space station Freedom, while basing its development on the twin principles of greater cooperation and burden-sharing with our allies. By organizing effectively on this project, we can pave the way for future joint international ventures, both in space and on earth.

Launch Systems

- Develop new, less costly launch systems.
- Work to improve our space industry's competitiveness. We'll direct NASA to develop cutting-edge rocket and satellite technologies. We will also develop a new cost-effective and reliable launch system to maximize efficiency for scientific and commercial payloads.

Environmental Research

- Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."
- Support NASA efforts--like Mission to Planet Earth--to improve our understanding of the global environment. Call on NASA to develop smaller, more focused missions that address pressing environmental concerns.

Civil Aircraft Industry

- Direct NASA to give high priority to continued improvement of the American civil aircraft industry, which faces increasing international competition. NASA research can play an important role in developing less polluting, more fuel efficient, and quieter aircraft.

Probes and Robots

- Continue to use unmanned probes and robots to explore other planets.
- Fully utilize robotic missions to learn more about our place in the universe.

Planets

- Stress efforts to learn about other planets. These improve our understanding of our own world and stimulate advances in computers, sensors, image processing, and communications.

Exploration/Internationally Financed Missions

- Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for internationally financed missions.
- Although we cannot yet commit major resources to human planetary exploration, this

dream should be among the considerations that guide our science and engineering. Because the entire world would share the benefits of human planetary exploration, the costs for any such project should be borne by other nations as well as the United States.

Educational Programs

- Direct NASA to expand educational programs that improve American performance in math and science. Space education can help maintain our technological edge and improve our competitiveness.

NASA Outreach

- Direct NASA to expand the outreach of its educational efforts beyond NASA's five field centers, so that millions more young people can learn about space.

TAXES

Joint-Filer Tax Rate

- Raise tax rates on joint-filers whose adjusted gross incomes are more than \$200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than \$150,000.
- Create a 36 percent tax bracket beginning for families with adjusted gross incomes above \$200,000.

Alternative Minimum Tax

- Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27 percent.
- Increase the alternative minimum tax rate for individuals.

Millionaire Surtax

- Require millionaires to pay a 10 percent surtax.
- Impose a 10 percent surtax on taxable income in excess of \$1 million.
- Ask the very wealthy to pay their fair share of taxes. (Putting America to Work)

Corporate Polluters

- Increase fines and taxes for corporate polluters by \$10.1 billion over four years.

Middle-Class Tax Cut

- Offer middle-class families \$60 billion in tax cuts over four years in the form of a \$300 tax cut per couple or a \$300 per child tax credit.
- Give middle-class taxpayers a choice between a children's tax credit or a significant reduction in their income tax rate.
- Lower the tax burden on middle-class Americans by asking the very wealthy to pay their fair share; give middle-class taxpayers a choice between a children's tax credit or a significant reduction in their income tax rate.

Earned Income Tax Credit

- Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.
- To ensure that no one with a family who works full-time has to raise children in poverty, we will increase the Earned Income Tax Credit to make up the difference between a family's earnings and the poverty level.

TRADE

Export Enhancement Program

- Support full use of federal export tools like the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) to expand trade and enter new markets.

GATT/"Super 301" Laws

- Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade while strengthening U.S. "Super 301" laws to punish nations with unfair trading practices unilaterally.
- We strongly support free, fair, open and expanding trade, including the GATT negotiations. Avoid protectionism but respond to other nations' unfair trading practices and protect America's interests. Support a strong "Super 301" to achieve that goal.

NAFTA

- Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.
- *Support North American Free Trade Agreement, but work to improve its terms for protecting workers and the environment.*
- Support a North American Free Trade Agreement so long as it provides adequate protection for workers, farmers, and the environment on both sides of the border.

Trade Subsidies

- Urge our trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in key sectors like shipbuilding and aerospace. (Putting America to Work)

Economic Security Council

- Create an Economic Security Council, similar to the National Security Council, to coordinate our international economic policy.

U.S. Trade Representative

- Reform the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, banning trade negotiators from cashing in on their positions. (Putting America to Work)

Trade Barriers

- Remove unfair trade barriers through tough negotiation with our trading

partners to pry open closed markets, including the support of reciprocal retaliation against the European Community unless the E.C. removes its ban on U.S. pork.

VETERANS

Secretary of Veterans Affairs

- Appoint a Secretary of Veterans Affairs who understands the real problems facing veterans and can go directly to the President to cut through bureaucracy and improve services for our veterans.

Non-Veteran Service

- Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.
- *Oppose serving non-veterans in VA hospitals.*
- Ensure that the VA receives the funding it needs to provide excellent, timely care to veterans and oppose opening VA hospitals up to nonveterans.

Waiting Periods

- Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.
- Cut bureaucracy at the VA to decrease waiting periods for outpatient services and to ensure that benefits arrive on time.

Benefit Changes

- Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.
- Ensure advance notification of any changes in benefits packages and programs for disabled veterans.

Mental Health Programs

- *Fund mental health programs for post-traumatic stress syndrome and similar illnesses.*
- Fund programs to deal with the common mental health problems of veterans, such as post-traumatic stress syndrome.

Veterans Centers

- Expand veterans centers to help veterans, their spouses, children, and other family members learn to deal with the scars of war.

Discharge Process

- Reevaluate the discharge process, particularly as it affects Vietnam veterans and the enforcement of the statute of limitations.

*Campaign
Promises*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1995

Memorandum for Senior Staff
From: Mark Gearan
Subject: Two-Year Anniversary

As you know, Friday, January 20, 1994 marks the two-year anniversary of President Clinton's inauguration and the mid-point of the President's first term. In response to press inquiries to the White House about the progress of the Administration in meeting commitments proposed during the campaign, we have prepared materials that we hope will also be helpful to you in commenting on the Administration's record at midterm:

- A short summary of the major domestic and national security accomplishments as well as the top legislative victories of the President's first two years.
- Summary tables and charts of the progress the Administration has made in accomplishing the promises listed in both the Washington Post list and Putting People First.

We have analyzed two existing written documents: 1) the 162 campaign promises listed by The Washington Post on January 20, 1993, and 2) the 58 major policies proposed in the June 22, 1992 campaign pamphlet Putting People First. That analysis showed that the President had made substantial progress to meeting the commitments he made to the American people during the campaign:

- Of the 162 promises from The Washington Post list, action was taken on 155 (96%) of the promises, with 123 (76%) of the policy pledges either substantially or partially accomplished.
- Of the 58 major policies mentioned in Putting People First, action was taken on 57 (98%) of the promises, while there has been substantial or partial accomplishment on 45 (78%) of the policies.

I hope you find this material helpful. Please distribute it to your staff and to people with whom you work regularly. Feel free to call me if you have any questions about this material.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ECONOMY:

- Signed the **Economic Package**, August 10, 1993.
- The economy created **5.6 million new jobs** in the first 23 months of this Administration.
- Passed the largest **deficit-cutting plan** in history -- resulting in over \$700 billion over five years.
- On track for three consecutive years of **deficit reduction** -- for the first time since Harry Truman.
- **Cut federal spending** by \$255 billion.
- Made **new tax cuts** available to over 90% of small businesses.
- Lowest **unemployment** in over 4 years.

EDUCATION:

- Signed the **Student Loan Reform Act**, August 10, 1993.
- Signed the **National Service Act**, September 21, 1993.
- Signed the **Goals 2000: Educate America Act**.
- Signed the **School-to-Work Act** on May 4, 1994.
- Signed the **Elementary and Secondary Schools Act**.
- Increased **Head Start** funding by \$760 million.
- Introduced the **Reemployment Act**.

CRIME:

- Signed a tough \$30 billion **Crime Bill**, September 7, 1994
- Signed the **Brady Bill**, November 30, 1993.
- Signed the **Assault Weapons Ban**.
- On the way to putting **100,000 new police** on the street.
- Signed the **Police Hiring Supplement**, which awards \$200 million for **community policing**.
- Signed the **Violence Against Women Act** as part of the Crime Bill.
- Expanded funding for the **SAFE Schools Initiative**.
- Introduced **Operation Safe Home**.
- Developed a **clean sweep policy** to keep crime out of federally-funded public housing.

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT:

- Conducted a **National Performance Review** of the Federal Government.
- Already cut the **Federal Workforce** by 100,000 -- on the way to lowest level in 30 years.
- Signed the **Government Performance and Results Act** of 1993.
- Appointed the most **diverse Cabinet** and Administration in history.
- Signed the **Federal Workforce Restructuring Act** of 1994.
- Eliminated 284 federal **advisory committees**.
- Initiated thorough review of **human radiation experiments**.
- Reformed **Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation** to protect 8.5 million pensions.

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Created nine **Economic Empowerment Zones** and 95 **Enterprise Communities**.
- Signed the **Community Development Banking Bill**, September 23, 1994.
- Signed the **Interstate Banking Bill**.
- Introduced the **Housing and Community Development Act** of 1993.
- Instituted the **Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Initiative**.
- Delivered over \$9.5 billion in Federal aid for California **earthquake relief**.

ENVIRONMENT:

- Introduced a **Climate Change Action Plan**.
- Passed the **California Desert Protection Act**.
- Developed a **Forest Management Plan** for the Pacific Northwest.
- Signed **environmental executive orders** to ensure a "green" federal government.
- Signed the **Biodiversity Convention**.
- Issued an Executive Order on **environmental justice**.
- Introduced comprehensive **Safe Drinking Water and Clean Water Act** reforms.
- Developed a plan to **restore Florida's Everglades**.
- Developed a plan to allow logging and preserve **old-growth forests** in the Northwest.
- Developed a consensus plan for the allocation of **California water**.

HEALTH CARE:

- Introduced the **Health Care Security Act**, November 20, 1993.
- Signed the **Family and Medical Leave Act**, February 5, 1993.
- Signed a comprehensive **Child Immunization Plan**.
- Revoked the Reagan/Bush restrictions on **abortion** counseling ("**the gag rule**"), abortions in **military hospitals**, "**Mexico City**" policy and **RU-486 imports**.
- Increased **Ryan White CARE Act** funding for outpatient **AIDS care** by \$231 million.
- Put the **Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)** on a full-funding path.

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN:

- Expanded the **Earned Income Tax Credit** by \$21 billion over five years.
- Introduced the **Work and Responsibility Act** - comprehensive welfare reform.
- Passed the **Family Support and Preservation Program**.
- Issued the **Federal Plan to End Homelessness**.
- Passed major funding increases for **homeless programs** in both Houses.
- Approved **24 waivers** to states permitting comprehensive **welfare reform** demonstrations.
- Signed the **Social Security Independent Agency Act**.

POLITICAL REFORM:

- Signed the **National Voter Registration Act (Motor-Voter)**, May 20, 1993.
- Eliminated the tax deduction for **lobbying** expenses.
- Imposed strictest Administration **ethics guidelines** in history.
- Fought for passage of **Campaign Finance Reform**.
- Fought for passage of **Lobbying Disclosure Bill**.

FREE TRADE:

- Signed **NAFTA** into law, December 8, 1993, which will create hundreds of thousands of US jobs.
- Signed **GATT** into law, December 8, 1994, the largest trade agreement in history.
- Secured free-trade commitments from **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)** leaders.
- Hosted **Summit of the Americas** and agreed to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005.
- Developed **National Export Strategy**, eliminating export controls on \$35 billion in exports.
- Reinstated **Super 301** in order to eliminate major trade barriers around the world.
- Opened Japan's **cellular telephone, construction and apple markets**.

SECURITY CHALLENGES/PROMOTING PEACE:

- **Eliminating nuclear weapons** in Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan; in 1994 brokered agreement with Russia and Ukraine that opened way to elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine.
- Reached agreement with Russia to **detarget missiles** trained on US citizens and cities.
- Worked with Kiev to bring Ukraine into **Nonproliferation Treaty**, which permitted START I entry-into-force, which will reduce by over 9,000 (40%) U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons.
- Facilitated agreement between **Russia** and the **Baltics** allowing the complete withdrawal of Russian troops. All Russian troops are out of Central and Eastern Europe for the first time since World War II.
- Proposed and helped create **Partnership for Peace** and orderly NATO expansion process.
- Maintained strong commitments to **military readiness**, including a \$25 billion increase over 6 years.
- Prepared a "**Bottom-Up Review**" strategy for our armed forces to fight two major regional conflicts nearly simultaneously.
- Achieved agreement with **North Korea** that **halts** and leads to the eventual **elimination** of North Korea's threatening nuclear program.
- Reversed **Iraqi military threat** against Kuwait.
- Pursued and convicted **terrorists**, including World Trade Center bombers.
- Helped **Israel and Jordan** achieve a historic peace treaty and **Israel and the Palestinians** fulfill their historic accord.
- Contributed to an historic cease-fire in **Northern Ireland**.
- Carried out a massive humanitarian operation in **Rwanda**.
- Undertook, with NATO allies and UN, actions to alleviate suffering and end the conflict in **Bosnia**.
- Reached an agreement with **Cuba** to normalize immigration and avert a mass influx of boat people.
- Signed into law the most comprehensive **counterintelligence legislation** since 1976.
- Worked to **safely dispose of nuclear materials** from the former Soviet republics and took steps to prevent smuggling.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY:

- Assisted states, such as **Russia and Ukraine**, make progress toward democracy and market reforms.
- Assisted in **South Africa's** transition to democracy providing support for elections and development.
- Restored democratically elected Haitian **President Aristide** to power October 15, 1994; created a secure and stable environment which will enable UN to take over the operation.
- Hosted White House Conference on **Africa**.
- Made **promotion of democracy** a foreign aid priority especially in NIS, Russia, Central Eastern Europe and South Africa.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES:

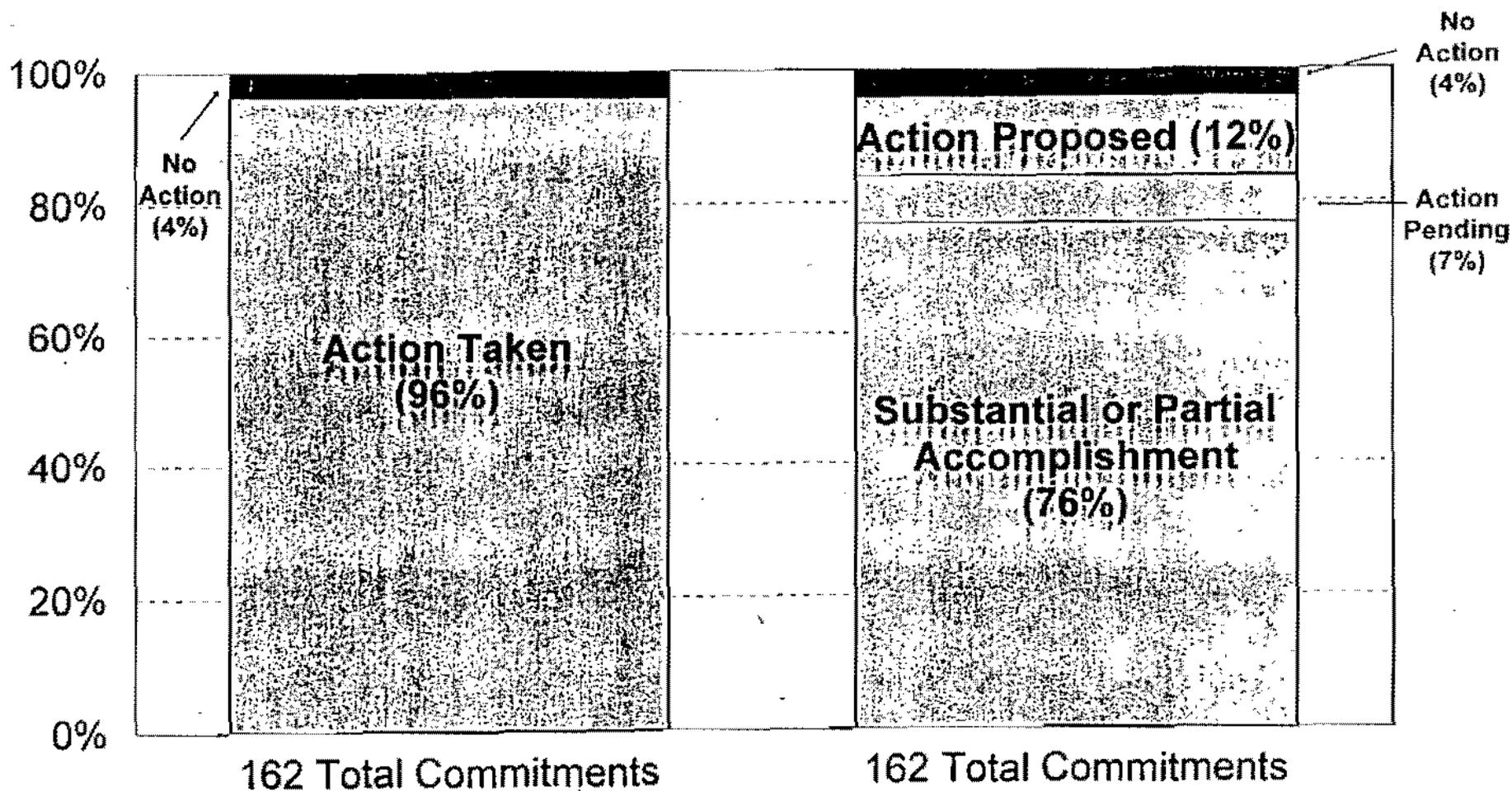
Below is a list of some of the most important legislation the Clinton Administration has passed:

- **Family and Medical Leave Act, February 5, 1993.**
This is an historic effort to allow working Americans unpaid time off work to care for a sick relative or a new child. Over 42 million workers are covered by the new law and it is estimated that as many as 2.5 million workers will take advantage of it annually.
- **Economic Package, August 10, 1993.**
Evenly balanced between spending cuts and revenue increases, the President's five-year deficit reduction plan is largely responsible for reducing the deficit by \$708.4 billion -- \$500 billion from policy changes and the rest from strengthening the economy and technical improvements. The greater economic security has caused interest rates to drop, stimulating the economic recovery. *One of the largest deficit reduction plans ever, the Clinton deficit reduction will halve the deficit as a percentage of GDP by 1995.*
- **Student Loan Reform Act, August 10, 1993.**
The new direct student loan program will enable 20 million borrowers to consolidate their guaranteed loans into direct loans. Borrowers will benefit from lower fees and the option of income contingent repayment - - taxpayers will save at least \$4.3 billion over five years.
- **Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, August 10, 1993.**
After a decade of failed attempts, President Clinton championed the passage of this legislation, which uses tax incentives and flexible grants to promote economic empowerment and private-sector job creation in 104 distressed communities across America. Over 500 communities took up the "EZ" challenge, developing comprehensive strategies and forging unprecedented partnerships for community renewal that made all applicants winners.
- **National Service Act, September 21, 1993.**
In 1994, 20,000 AmeriCorps members (more than served during the largest year of the Peace Corps) tutored students, immunized children, reclaimed parks and patrolled streets -- and in return received education awards that make college or job training more affordable. AmeriCorps is scheduled to increase to 33,000 members in FY1995, with a total over the first three years of 100,000 Americans serving our country.
- **Assistance for the New Independent States (NIS), September 30, 1993 and August 23, 1994.**
The Administration secured \$3.3 billion in the FY1994 and FY1995 foreign operations appropriations bills for the denuclearization and marketization process in the NIS.
- **Reduced Military/Nuclear Threat from Russia and NIS, November 11, 1993 and September 30, 1994.**
The Administration included \$800 million for denuclearization of NIS in the Department of Defense appropriations bills for FY1994 and FY1995.
- **The Brady Act, November 30, 1993.**
After stalling for several years in Congress, the Brady Bill became law under the leadership of President Clinton. The Act requires a five-day waiting period during which all potential handgun purchasers are required to submit to a background check. \$100 million has been appropriated for implementation in FY1995 and another \$50 million is authorized for the next fiscal year.

- **NAFTA, December 8, 1993.**
 The Administration forged a bipartisan coalition to pass NAFTA, after concluding tough negotiations on side agreements covering workers' rights, the environment and import surges. Exports to Mexico rose 23% in the first 11 months of 1994.
- **Federal Workforce Restructuring Act, March 30, 1994.**
 As a component of the National Performance Review, this act is part of a process that will help streamline the federal government and improve the quality of federal government services. When the President and Vice President's plan to reinvent government is fully implemented, the federal workforce will have been reduced by over 272,000 workers and will be at its lowest level since the Kennedy Administration.
- **Goals 2000: Educate America Act, March 31, 1994.**
 The Goals 2000 bill codifies the National Education Goals and offers grants to states that commit themselves to specific plans for systemic reform of K-12 education. Already 41 states and territories have received federal grants. Funding for Goals 2000 in FY1995 will be \$403 million.
- **School-to-Work Act, May 4, 1994.**
 A crucial element of the Administration's lifelong learning agenda, this landmark legislation will provide venture capital to spark a nationwide system for moving America's young people smoothly from the classroom to a job with a future. This year, all states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, have received funds for planning their school-to-work programs and eight states and 15 localities will receive grants to implement their programs.
- **The Crime Bill, September 13, 1994.**
 The Crime Bill attacks crime by adding 100,000 police officers, funding comprehensive prevention programs and building more prisons. The legislation also includes strong punishment for criminals by expanding the number of offenses eligible for the death penalty and implementing "three-strikes-and-you're-out" for repeat violent offenders.
- **Assault Weapons Ban, September 13, 1994.**
 President Clinton successfully challenged gun interests to ban 19 specific types of deadly assault weapons while simultaneously protecting hunters rights by exempting over 650 hunting rifles.
- **Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act, September 23, 1994.**
 The legislation creates a national network of non-traditional grassroots community lending institutions and will inject \$4.8 billion of capital into economically distressed urban and rural areas.
- **Interstate Banking Act, September 29, 1994.**
 This legislation, which had been languishing in Congress for more than a decade before the Clinton Administration made it a priority, will eliminate most of the remaining barriers to efficient nationwide banking. By allowing banks to locate branches across state boundaries, it will make banking more efficient and increase the convenience of banking for private consumers.
- **The Uruguay Round of GATT, December 8, 1994.**
 President Clinton forged a bi-partisan coalition to pass this agreement, which lowers tariffs worldwide by \$744 billion over ten years -- the largest international tax cut in history. It also cuts foreign tariffs on manufactured products by more than one-third overall and eliminates tariffs in major markets in a number of sectors in which the U.S. is particularly competitive. When fully implemented in 2004, the Uruguay Round agreement will add \$100 to \$200 billion per year to the U.S. GDP.

Promises from *The Washington Post*

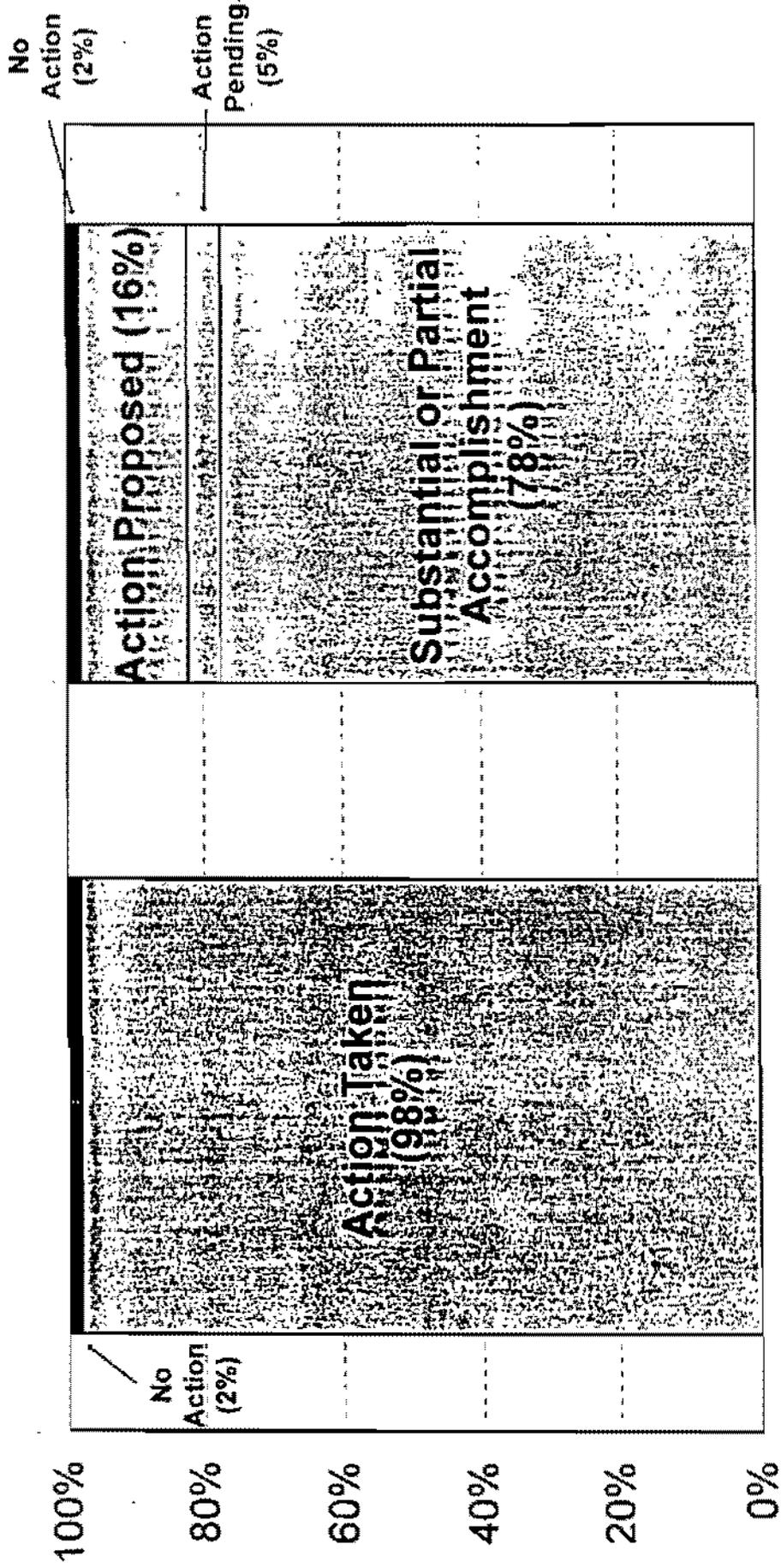
Progress Report



* Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Promises from Putting People First

Progress Report



* Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from The Washington Post

	Total Commit- ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Commitments from <i>The Washington Post</i>	162	155 96%	123 76%	12 7%	20 12%	7 4%
Categories Specified by <i>The Washington Post</i>						
Abortion	6	6 100%	4 67%	0 0%	2 33%	0 0%
Agriculture	2	2 100%	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
AIDS	6	5 83%	5 83%	0 0%	0 0%	1 17%
Arms Control	6	6 100%	6 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Arts	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Budget	2	2 100%	1 50%	1 50%	0 0%	0 0%
Cities	5	5 100%	3 60%	2 40%	0 0%	0 0%
Civil Rights	3	3 100%	1 33%	0 0%	2 67%	0 0%
Crime and Drugs	9	9 100%	9 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Defense	10	9 90%	9 90%	0 0%	0 0%	1 10%
Economy and Jobs	11	10 91%	9 82%	1 9%	0 0%	1 9%
Education	13	11 85%	11 85%	0 0%	0 0%	2 15%

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from The Washington Post

	Total Commit- ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Election and Government	12	12 100%	7 58%	0 0%	5 42%	0 0%
Energy and Environment	16	15 94%	12 75%	2 13%	1 6%	1 6%
Family Planning	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Families	3	3 100%	3 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Health Care	10	10 100%	2 20%	0 0%	8 80%	0 0%
Housing	8	8 100%	7 88%	1 13%	0 0%	0 0%
Immigration	4	3 75%	3 75%	0 0%	0 0%	1 25%
International Relations	10	10 100%	9 90%	1 10%	0 0%	0 0%
Poverty and Welfare	2	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%
Social Security	3	3 100%	1 33%	2 67%	0 0%	0 0%
Space	6	6 100%	6 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Taxes	6	6 100%	5 83%	1 17%	0 0%	0 0%
Trade	4	4 100%	4 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Veterans	3	3 100%	2 67%	1 33%	0 0%	0 0%

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from Putting People First

	Total Commit- ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Commitments from <i>Putting People First</i>	58	57 98%	45 78%	3 5%	9 16%	1 2%
Excluding Health Care	51	50 98%	44 86%	3 6%	3 6%	1 2%
Categories Specified by <i>Putting People First</i>						
National Economic Strategy	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Putting Americans to Work	24	24 100%	23 96%	1 4%	0 0%	0 0%
Rewarding Work and Family	5	5 100%	3 60%	1 20%	1 20%	0 0%
Lifelong Learning	11	10 91%	10 91%	0 0%	0 0%	1 9%
Health Care	7	7 100%	1 14%	0 0%	6 86%	0 0%
A Revolution in Government	10	10 100%	7 70%	1 10%	2 20%	0 0%

CLINTON'S PLEDGES



Clinton's pledges include... I hope a resolution would provide an... Clinton's pledges include...

Clinton's pledges include... Clinton's pledges include...

ABORTION

- Clinton's pledge on abortion... Clinton's pledge on abortion...

AGRICULTURE

- Clinton's pledge on agriculture... Clinton's pledge on agriculture...

AIDS

- Clinton's pledge on AIDS... Clinton's pledge on AIDS...

ARMS CONTROL

- Clinton's pledge on arms control... Clinton's pledge on arms control...

THE ARTS

- Clinton's pledge on the arts... Clinton's pledge on the arts...

THE BUDGET

- Clinton's pledge on the budget... Clinton's pledge on the budget...

CITIES

- Clinton's pledge on cities... Clinton's pledge on cities...

CIVIL RIGHTS

- Clinton's pledge on civil rights... Clinton's pledge on civil rights...

CRIME AND DRUGS

- Clinton's pledge on crime and drugs... Clinton's pledge on crime and drugs...

DEFENSE

- Clinton's pledge on defense... Clinton's pledge on defense...

THE ECONOMY AND JOBS

- Clinton's pledge on the economy and jobs... Clinton's pledge on the economy and jobs...

EDUCATION

- Clinton's pledge on education... Clinton's pledge on education...

ELECTORS AND GOVERNMENT

- Clinton's pledge on electors and government... Clinton's pledge on electors and government...

EMIGRATION

- Clinton's pledge on emigration... Clinton's pledge on emigration...

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Clinton's pledge on international relations... Clinton's pledge on international relations...

ENJOYMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Clinton's pledge on enjoyment and the environment... Clinton's pledge on enjoyment and the environment...

FAMILY

- Clinton's pledge on family... Clinton's pledge on family...

HEALTH CARE

- Clinton's pledge on health care... Clinton's pledge on health care...

HOUSING

- Clinton's pledge on housing... Clinton's pledge on housing...

- Clinton's pledge on... Clinton's pledge on...

POVERTY AND WELFARE

- Clinton's pledge on poverty and welfare... Clinton's pledge on poverty and welfare...

SOCIAL SECURITY

- Clinton's pledge on social security... Clinton's pledge on social security...

SPACE

- Clinton's pledge on space... Clinton's pledge on space...

TAXES (PROVISIONS)

- Clinton's pledge on taxes... Clinton's pledge on taxes...

TRADE

- Clinton's pledge on trade... Clinton's pledge on trade...

VETERANS

- Clinton's pledge on veterans... Clinton's pledge on veterans...

CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

From *The Washington Post*

January 1995

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ABORTION: Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.	PROPOSED	Freedom of Choice Act did not pass in Congress.
ABORTION: Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal law requires Medicaid to pay for abortions for poor women in cases of rape or incest. Congress added rape and incest authorization to life of the woman abortion funding.
ABORTION: Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Repealed by Presidential Memorandum January 22, 1993.
ABORTION: Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from antiabortion protesters.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed and enforcing Clinic Access Law.
ABORTION: Reauthorize federal family planning programs.	PROPOSED	Reauthorization is up for consideration in 1995.
ABORTION: Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Clinical testing of RU-486 is now in progress in the U.S.
AGRICULTURE: Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacted Freedom Support Act which authorized expanded Food for Peace program in the Former Soviet Union. • Opened up Japanese and Korean rice markets. Opened apple markets in Japan and China to US producers. • Passed and signed NAFTA. • Passed and signed GATT.
AGRICULTURE: Expand international food aid programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced \$800 million Food for Progress program expanding U.S. agricultural exports to Russia. • Food aid extended to countries including Angola, Ethiopia, Congo, Croatia, Macedonia and Mozambique. Increased program size in most cases.
AIDS: Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million to \$579 million for FY94 • Proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research. Received \$633 million for FY95, an 83% percent increase.
AIDS: Appoint a policy coordinator to enact recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed first ever AIDS czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address issues surrounding AIDS.
AIDS: Speed up federal drug approval process.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development to Create a public-private sector partnership to speed AIDS drugs to market. • The FDA has approved or provided new labeling indications for six products for HIV and related condition.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
AIDS: Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million to \$579 million for FY94. Proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research. Received \$633 million for FY95, an 83% percent increase.
AIDS: Launch education and prevention program and support local awareness and prevention efforts to distribute condoms in schools.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instituted community prevention planning for greater local control over HIV education efforts. Began Prevention Marketing Initiative aimed at young adults to change HIV risk behaviors, including ads promoting both abstinence and consistent use of latex condoms. Issued memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies instructing them to implement ongoing HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs and to develop nondiscriminatory workplace policies for employees with HIV/AIDS. Began National AIDS Awareness Advertising Campaign in January 1994.
AIDS: End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.	NO ACTION	Congress has mandated continuation of this policy.
ARMS CONTROL: Ratify START I and START II treaties.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> START I entered into force on December 5, 1994. START II hearings will begin in late January or early February in the Senate.
ARMS CONTROL: Use sanctions to seek stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctioned China and Pakistan for missile sales and Thailand for chemical weapons-related exports to Libya. Sanctioning Russia for Arms sales to Iran. Provided export-control assistance to numerous countries, including Russia and the NIS and Central European States.
ARMS CONTROL: Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid on weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Vigorously enforced prohibition on using non-military aid for military purposes. No pending non-compliance cases.
ARMS CONTROL: Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased IAEA funding \$10 million, a 33% increase in U.S. contribution to safeguards. Reached an Agreed Framework with North Korea that halts and will eventually eliminate its dangerous nuclear weapons program and that eases full IAEA access to nuclear sites.
ARMS CONTROL: Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Concluded agreements with Russia, Ukraine, and China to abide by MTCR guidelines. Hungary and Argentina have joined the MTCR and Brazil has committed itself publicly to adhere to the MTCR guidelines.
ARMS CONTROL: Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Suspended nuclear testing and began work with other governments to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996. Obtained Senate approval for Open Skies Treaty and sent to Senate the Chemical Weapons Convention, which would ban an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.
ARTS: Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	No content restrictions on NEA grants have been imposed.
BUDGET: Halve the annual federal budget deficit in four years, from the \$323 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to \$141 billion in 1996.*	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<p>President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, will be cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.4% in 1995; the deficit will drop by more than \$700 billion dollars over 3 years; and the deficit will drop 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
BUDGET: Seek a line-item veto to cut wasteful spending.	PENDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 104th Congress, President Clinton is supporting the strongest version of the line item veto, with the broadest scope and effective immediately. In the 103rd Congress, President Clinton supported expedited rescission authority, which was adopted in the House but never reached the full Senate for consideration.
CITIES: Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprise zones.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law legislation for empowerment zones in August 1993 that will award \$3.5 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995: (1) 6 urban communities will each receive \$100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and (2) 3 rural communities will receive \$40 million in assistance and block grants.
CITIES: Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$300 million has been appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) of the FY 95 budget which will provide grants to assist financing of economic development projects. FY 96 budget calls for reinventing HUD, which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
CITIES: Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law the Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act in August 1994 which authorizes \$500 million to encourage a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The Treasury Department projects that the act will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lead to approximately \$5 billion in new credit for economically distressed communities; provide financial and technical support for as many as 75 new insured community development banks; and support as many as 916 new well-capitalized community development corporations and over 4,000 community development loan funds.
CITIES: Revise local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.	PENDING	The federal banking regulatory agencies, at the request of the Clinton Administration, are in the process of approving final regulations which will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide clearer and more objective evaluation standards; eliminate unnecessary documentation requirements; and improve the consistency of the Community Reinvestment Act examinations and enforcement efforts.
CITIES: Allow cities to spend 15 percent of their federal aid on local priorities.	PENDING	The Reinventing Government plan would give local governments more flexibility in how they spend federal aid.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Oppose racial quotas	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Continue to oppose racial quotas.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Support and seek passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights laws for homosexuals that exempt religious organizations.	PROPOSED	Testified on behalf of Senate legislation in the 103rd Congress.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.	PROPOSED	Endorsed House and Senate bills in the 103rd Congress.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Put 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President proposed and signed the Crime Bill, which will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put 100,000 new police officers on the street. More than 1,200 communities have already received grants to hire nearly 10,000 cops. Promote community policing. \$1.5 billion was appropriated for cities in FY95 to hire new police, if cities agree to establish a community policing plan. As much as 15% of the funds can be used to promote community policing in other ways, such as, redeploying other officers, developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Create a National Police Corps to put military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill created a police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing. A total of \$100 million has been authorized for the Police Corps program and \$100 million has been authorized for in-service law enforcement scholarships.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes a grant program for state corrections agencies to build and operate correctional facilities, including boot camps to insure that additional space will be available to put - and keep - violent offenders incarcerated.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes formula and competitive grant programs which will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support police and prosecutor efforts to strengthen enforcement and provide services to victims in such cases; Authorize \$325 million for battered women's shelters and other domestic violence prevention activities; Establish a National Domestic Violence Hotline. The Crime Bill also provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibiting firearms sales to and possession by persons subject to family violence restraining orders; Enhancing penalties for interstate domestic violence.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education prevention and treatment programs for at-risk juveniles; Drug Courts program; Enhancing the education, providing substance abuse treatment and funding job programs to prevent crimes.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in hard-hit communities.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The President's Prevention Council; Rural anti-crime and drug efforts; Local Crime Prevention Block Grant program to be distributed to local governments; Model crime prevention programs targeted at high-crime neighborhoods: up to 15 cities will be selected.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, ban assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and limit access to multiple-round clips.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed the Brady Bill into law on November 30, 1993. <p>The Crime Bill also provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banning the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons, assault weapons with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and certain high-capacity ammunition magazines of more than ten rounds; Banning imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi; Strengthening Federal licensing standards for firearms dealers; Increasing penalties for interstate firearms trafficking; firearms theft and smuggling and use of semi-automatic weapons; Prohibiting the sale or transfer of a firearm to or possession of certain firearms by juveniles.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Seek jail terms for serious white-collar criminals in "real prisons, not high-tech summer camps."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill prohibits favoritism for white-collar criminals when making prison assignments.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Crack down on hate crimes.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes an increase of tough penalties for federal hate crimes. Hate crime violators will now be sentenced to an additional 12 to 15 months in prison.
DEFENSE: Save \$ 100 billion in defense spending over 3 years, or \$ 60 billion more than the Bush administration proposed.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The \$1.241 trillion military spending plan for FY94-98 matched this pledge, as measured against the revised \$1.365 trillion Bush defense budget for the same years.
DEFENSE: Cut military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pro-rated pensions for those who have served 15 to 20 years.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Offered such benefits to certain personnel classes.
DEFENSE: Pay retiring personnel for a year of retraining.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Several retraining programs have been implemented since January 1993.
DEFENSE: Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand sea- and air-lift capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Worked to ensure that C-17 manufacturers address all outstanding business issues and performance specifications; requested funds for 6 aircraft in FY95. 26 C-17s now under contract.
DEFENSE: Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but maintain commitment to NATO.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On target to reduce to 100,000 level. Proposed and won Allied approval for process of NATO's gradual expansion to Europe's new democracies. Led way in NATO and with Central and Eastern European countries to set up "Partnership for Peace" (PFP), offering former Soviet republics and CEE nations practical military ties with NATO. Held PFP first military exercise in Poland in September. Intensified military relations with CEE, including offer of \$10 million Baltic Battalion, offer of \$100 million for military cooperation with new PFP Partners, including \$25 million for Poland.
DEFENSE: Maintain U.S. military presence in Korea.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	37,000 American troops remain in Korean theater. Patriot missiles were sent in 1994 when crisis loomed.
DEFENSE: Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.	NO ACTION	As a result of Bottom-Up Review, decided 11.5 carriers were required.
DEFENSE: Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requesting over \$2 billion in FY95 funds to continue research on national missile defense and to develop highly effective theater missile defenses.
DEFENSE: Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced funding for space-based lasers and missiles. Eliminated SDIO and created Ballistic Missile Defense Organizations in its place.
DEFENSE: Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	New, more tolerant policy took effect February 28, 1994.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Create a National Economic Council.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Executive Order 12835 established the NEC on January 25, 1993.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<p>Two Clinton Administration initiatives have advanced this pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 added a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a current tax on U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations that invest their earnings in an excessive amount of passive assets abroad. By reducing the opportunities for unlimited deferral, the incentive to shift plants overseas is significantly reduced; and transfer pricing initiatives have reduced the opportunity to shift income to foreign tax havens.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Provide investment tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed incremental investment tax credit in 1993, but did not pass in Congress. The President's Economic Plan increased the small business expensing limit to \$17,500 from \$10,000 (an increase to \$25,000 was proposed). The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small business had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<p>July 1994 the Treasury issued final regulations governing transfer pricing. These rules, backed by severe penalties, are expected to ensure that an accurate amount of multinational company profits are subject to tax in the United States. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 included a provision that will make it more difficult for multinational companies to strip earnings out of the U.S. through deductible payments such as interest; and the Clinton Administration has budgeted significant resources to the enforcement of these rules governing transfer pricing.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Offer a 50 percent tax exclusion to those who make long-term investments in new businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration enacted, as part of its Economic Plan 1993, a 50% capital gains tax exclusion targeted at investments in small businesses. The provision allows investors who buy newly issued stock in small businesses and hold that stock for more than 5 years to receive a 50 percent cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Create a \$20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton announced a five-year \$20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of new investment: (1) worker training and adjustment; (2) community reinvestment; (3) "dual-use" technologies with both commercial and military applications; and (4) new civilian technology investments that provide diversification opportunities EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY1993-FY1995 period, to \$139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program - \$232 million FY1995 enacted - and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car) - \$269 million FY1995 enacted. The President's FY 1996 budget will propose establishing a network of State Infrastructure Banks that will allow states to leverage federal funding, thereby achieving a greater level of investment from a given level of federal resources.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992 and effective through June 30, 1995.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Develop new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<p>The President has refocused defense R&D on "dual-use" technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removed the word <i>Defense</i> from DARPA's name (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) to reflect a new commercial focus. Launched the Technology Reinvestment Project, the largest multi-agency technology program ever, to stimulate dual-use technology. Increased budgetary support of civilian R&D. Funding for the Advanced Technology Program has increased from \$68 million in FY93 to \$450 million in FY95. Created the National Science and Technology Council to help define and achieve science and technology goals. Government-industry partnerships have been launched in critical technologies such as flat-panel displays, the "Clean Car", semiconductors, and environmental technologies necessary for sustainable economic development.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.	PENDING	The National Economic Council is in the process of making a recommendation to the President.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Limit deductions for executive pay.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	As part of his Economic Plan, President Clinton signed legislation that denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation exceeding \$1 million paid to CEOs or certain other high-ranked officers. Some forms of compensation, such as qualified retirement plan contributions and performance-based awards approved by shareholders, is exempt from the cap.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Allow businesses to deduct bonus and severance packages for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.	NO ACTION	
EDUCATION: Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating AmeriCorps September 21, 1993. AmeriCorps is already: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> giving young people the chance to spend a year or more helping those within our communities grow safer, smarter, and healthier -- while earning an award of nearly \$5,000 to pay for college or job training; engaging 20,000 Americans as AmeriCorps Members in its first year -- more than the Peace Corps at its height; and consolidating existing Federal agencies and supporting local efforts to meet community needs.
EDUCATION: Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Children.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased funding for Head Start by \$760 million over 2 years.
EDUCATION: Enact national standards for public schools to be measured with examinations on core subjects.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the GOALS 2000: Educate America Act which codifies national education goals, supports state reform efforts, including state standards. 41 states are now participating, and more will follow soon.
EDUCATION: Help students not going to college develop job skills through a national apprenticeship program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act on May 4, 1994 that provides \$250 million in 1995 for all 50 states to establish their own diverse school-to-work initiatives.
EDUCATION: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes several provisions that fulfill this promise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort will support academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, \$25.9 million will be available and \$567 million is authorized for 1996-2000); and the Family and Community Endeavor Schools initiative will improve opportunities for at-risk children (\$11 million is available for 1995 and \$243 million is authorized for 1996-2000).
EDUCATION: Require employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.	NO ACTION	President Clinton has pursued providing training for all workers in a number of different ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing funding for reemployment services by 150 percent, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; offering individual skills assessments and help with business start-ups to those applying for unemployment services; and helping states to plan or assemble networks of one-stop career centers to offer efficient, customer-driven access to counseling, labor-market information, job listings, training and education, and other reemployment services (about one-half of the states are doing so already).
EDUCATION: Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Passed Charter School legislation which encourages state and local decisionmaking to set up public school choice.
EDUCATION: Increase Chapter One funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requested an additional \$500 million for FY95 bringing the total budget to \$7.2 billion.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
EDUCATION: Give school systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class sizes or as they see fit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Enacted Goals 2000 and reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Schools Act which provide flexibility, including waivers, coupled with accountability for results.
EDUCATION: Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization which promotes partnerships between schools and families. • Signed Head Start and Goals 2000 legislation which expand and enhance the role of parents in schools and pre-school programs. • Signed the Family Support and Family Preservation Act which authorizes \$1 billion to support programs that help teach their children.
EDUCATION: Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the Passed Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and Safe Schools Act, which provide \$480 million in FY95 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs, and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 25% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones, and hire school security personnel.
EDUCATION: Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youths.	NO ACTION	
EDUCATION: Promote bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Discretionary grant program included in ESEA encourages students to learn challenging academic content while also developing English skills.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Support District of Columbia statehood.	PROPOSED	Supported legislation to make the District of Columbia a state.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races and reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from \$ 5,000 to the \$1,000 limit on individuals.	PROPOSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in campaign finance reform bills supported in the 103rd Congress. • The President sent a letter to leaders of the 104th Congress urging them to pass legislation on campaign finance reform.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.	PROPOSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in campaign finance reform bill supported by President Clinton. Versions of the bill passed both houses. • On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to enact campaign finance reform measures.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.	PROPOSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in campaign finance reform bill supported by President Clinton. Versions of the bill passed both houses. • On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to enact campaign finance reform measures.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Sign the "Motor Voter Act."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the National Voter Registration Act on May 20, 1993. The Motor-Voter law makes it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their drivers licenses.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.	PROPOSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed legislation barring lobbyists from contributing for one year to the lawmakers they contact. • The President sent a letter to leaders of the 104th Congress urging them to pass legislation on lobbying disclosure and ban gifts from lobbyists.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 repealed the tax provision, dating back to 1962, that allowed businesses to deduct the cost of their lobbying expenses.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Make top appointees pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed Executive Order 12834 entitled "Ethics Commitments by Executive Branch Appointees" on January 20, 1993 which restricts all senior appointees in executive agencies from lobbying agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25 percent and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By September 1994, 350 White House jobs had been cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration -- a 25% reduction. There are already 100,000 fewer federal jobs than in January 1993. Under the recommendations of the National Performance Review, the federal payroll will be cut by 272,000.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Cut 3 percent in agency administrative costs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY 1997. Already, administrative costs are down by more than 3 percent.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reform defense procurement and foreign aid	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed Presidential Memorandum on Electronic Commerce to automate the procurement system. Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms. Signed the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994. Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President has appointed the most diverse cabinet and administration in history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 6 women, 4 African-Americans & 2 Hispanics in the cabinet. Nearly half of all appointees are women (44%).
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or increased reliance on nuclear power.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No increased reliance on nuclear power. No new nuclear power plants. Opposed large gas tax increase, but did sign a \$0.043 per gallon tax increase on transportation fuels.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Raise Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.	PENDING	Under the Climate Action Plan, the White House convened at FACA on climate change and personal cars - "Car Talk." This is a public process aimed at developing policies designed to reduce the contribution of cars to climate change.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued an Executive Order increasing the numbers of federal vehicles that should use alternative fuels to 11,000 in 1994. The Clean Cities program ensures the Executive Order levels will be exceeded.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal partnerships launched to cost-share renewable energy deployment; 20% increase in renewable energy budget; and 10% investment tax credit was made permanent.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Budget includes 21% increase for mass transit and light rail systems. EPA has worked with business, state and local governments on programs to encourage experimentation in transportation demand management and trip reduction to improve air quality in the nation's most polluted areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Change regulations, and building standards, to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The administration is reaching out to American business with programs that increase energy efficiency, decrease energy use and help our international competitiveness. Improved efficiency standards on appliances implemented, and program launched to assist states in upgrading building efficiency codes. Dramatic increases in budget for building efficiency programs.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Curb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton signed an Executive Order requiring reduction of toxic emissions from federal facilities by 50 percent by 1999. The President issued a second Executive Order requiring that all federal purchases of recycled products such as printing and writing that contains 20 percent post consumer material by the end of 1990 to expand markets for recycled products.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 200 criminal environmental cases were referred by the EPA to the Department of Justice in FY94. Criminal charges were brought against 250 individuals and corporate defendants and 99 years of jail sentences and \$36.8 million in criminal fines were assessed in FY94.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President's Climate Change Action plan launched program to advocate integrated resource planning and expanded technical and financial assistance to utilities and state regulators to implement reforms. Over 800 electric utilities comprising 80% of electricity generated in the US are signing agreements with the Department of Energy to voluntarily reduce consumers' energy use.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska from drilling.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	There has been no further drilling in these areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.	NO ACTION	
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.	PROPOSED	Proposed to Congress a comprehensive set of Clean Water Act reforms. Congress failed to act.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Clean Water Act reauthorization proposal supported the right of citizens to sue the Federal Government. In addition, the Administration has aggressively implemented the Federal Facilities Compliance Act which provides citizens with the right to sue the Federal government for violation of the nation's solid and hazardous waste laws. Supported broadening Clean Water Act so that citizen suit authority would extend to radioactivity discharges.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Introduced Wetlands Plan to preserve wetlands.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Announced plan to limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels in the year 2000.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.	PENDING	Draft administration proposal under consideration.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
FAMILY PLANNING: Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mexico City Policy revoked by Presidential Memorandum, 1/22/93, repealed ban on funding to worldwide family planning groups. Roughly \$40 million, the first funding since 1985, was in the budget for FY94; the enacted amount for FY95 is \$50 million.
FAMILIES: Pass a Family and Medical Leave Act giving workers 12 weeks of unpaid time off a year to care for newborn children or sick relatives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Though President Bush vetoed Family and Medical Leave legislation twice, President Clinton signed this legislation into law February 5, 1993, which offers employees 12 weeks of unpaid, job-guaranteed leave for childbirth, adoption, or personal or family illness. More than 40 million American workers will be covered under the legislation.
FAMILIES: Crack down on parents who avoid child support.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In its first national push to crack down on dead-beat parents, the Department of Justice filed 28 cases seeking over \$1 million in overdue payments in December, 1994, and more than 200 cases are under review. Also, each of the 94 U.S. Attorneys has designated a child support enforcement coordinator, and prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist them in going after the most egregious violators. President Clinton's Work and Responsibility Act, introduced in June 1994, includes the toughest child support provisions ever. These provisions would double child support collections to \$20 billion by 2000 and place more emphasis on the responsibility of fathers, regular award updates, and the withholding of wages of those who do not regularly pay their child support.
FAMILIES: Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launching nationwide effort to improve health and safety in childcare through public-private partnerships and technical assistance. Launched 1st ever National Childcare Information Center to help share promising practices across state lines.
HEALTH CARE: Provide coverage to all Americans with cost controls and by requiring employers to buy private insurance or pay into a public system.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors, who will be paid a fixed rate.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Provide a core benefits package that includes ambulatory physician and inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage, and expanded access to preventative treatments and routine screenings.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a core package of benefits and annual health budget targets.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses in a community the same rate, and streamline billing practices to cut administrative costs.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Phase in requirements for small employers until costs are reduced.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than incomes.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton proposed and signed legislation, as part of his Economic Plan 1993, that will eliminate drug price gouging. Subsequently, 17 pharmaceutical industry executives, representing two-thirds of the U.S. pharmaceutical market, agreed to hold price increases at or below the general inflation rate. Also included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Fully fund the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton and Congress placed WIC on a full-funding path. Funding is projected to increase by \$610 million from 1993 to 1995 - a 21% gain. As a result, an additional one million people will have the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy.
HOUSING: Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HUD Secretary Cisneros held 18 interactive homeless forums in 18 cities and a National Housing and Community Development Conference with the Vice President attended by over 2,000 people.
HOUSING: Transfer 10 percent of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Support McKinney program which has continued to provide opportunity to nonprofit homeless organizations to have first bid at all surplus federal property.
HOUSING: Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Backing new process that will allow for reasonable process for balancing needs for the homeless and community for closed military bases. In place at Lowry AFB, Long Beach, Ca and elsewhere.
HOUSING: Provide federal support to programs that restore old housing to sell to low-income home buyers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Included in Housing and Community Development Act, 1993
HOUSING: Attract investment with a permanent Low Income Housing Tax Credit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Permanent extension of Low Income Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bonds included in OBRA '93.
HOUSING: Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased budget from \$3.2 billion in FY94 to \$3.7 billion in FY95.
HOUSING: Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95 percent of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.	PENDING	Introduced legislation to raise ceiling in 103rd Congress. Passed House but failed in Senate.
HOUSING: Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME Program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HOME is funded at \$2 billion for FY95.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
IMMIGRATION: Give temporary asylum to political refugees from Haiti until that country's elected government is restored.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Provided temporary asylum at Guantanamo Naval Base for Haitians fleeing the military regime and restored democratic government to Haiti.
IMMIGRATION: Cut the two-year waiting period for people seeking visas to the United States who are separated from immediate family members and reduce the backlog of extended family members in similar situations.	NO ACTION	
IMMIGRATION: Close "sweat shops" and "abusive farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigration.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Enforcement in low wage industries, in which many illegal workers work, has been increased and will continue to be increased.
IMMIGRATION: Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, discourage immigration and protect U.S. jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passed NAFTA. • Concluded and passed a successful GATT agreement. • Agreed to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005. • Held successful Summit of the Americas to strengthen and safeguard democracy and promote open-markets.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Link most-favored-nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	MFN was linked to China's human rights record for a year. Although the Administration is not satisfied with China's progress in the area of human rights, it delivered MFN in favor of increased dialogue and rule of law programs; continued "Tienanmen Square" sanctions, a ban on munitions imports from China, and vigorous enforcement of US laws on prison labor exports.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Seek U.N. authorization for air strikes against forces that disrupt relief efforts in Bosnia while using U.S. and European naval forces to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Won NATO commitments to protect UN forces with airpower and to threaten air strikes to prevent strangulation of Sarajevo and other areas. Secured NATO's February 1994 ultimatum imposing ban on heavy weapons around Sarajevo, relieving attacks on capital. • Tightened UN economic sanctions against Serbs. Participated in NATO sanctions enforcement in Adriatic. • Enforced no-fly zone together with NATO allies. • On basis of NATO ultimatum, brokered truce between Muslims and Croats.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: End reported atrocities in Serbian detention camps with international military force if necessary, and punish those responsible for atrocities in Bosnia under international law.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through NATO decisions and support for UNPROFOR, have ended sustained artillery shelling of Sarajevo's civilian population, reduced level of violence country-wide. • Established UN War Crimes Tribunal. Published extensive documentation of Serb ethnic cleansing, war crimes and acts of genocide.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Get full accounting of POWs and MIAs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Best progress in recent years in the four key areas outlined by President Clinton achieved by insistence on fullest possible accounting of POWs and MIAs. Continued efforts with Russians produced return of remains of U.S. flyer shot down during Cold War.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Increase political and economic pressure on Haiti's current leadership to restore that country's democratically elected government.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Restored democracy to Haiti on October 15 by leading a multinational coalition force that peacefully returned President Aristide and his constitutionally established government.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable expansion of US-Russia business ties, particularly aerospace and high-technology. • Increased emphasis on trade and investment through more than \$800 million in OPIC loan guarantees and risk-insurance, and other programs. • Established innovative investment funds to sponsor private enterprise development.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Loan guarantees remain in place.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.	PENDING	In September 1993, Israel and PLO agreed in Declaration of Principles that status of Jerusalem should be dealt with in final status negotiations to begin no later than May 4, 1996. The President pledged during the campaign that he would do nothing to disrupt peace negotiations. Since taking office, he has strongly supported the peace process, the Israel/PLO agreement and the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. Action is pending the outcome of the final status negotiations.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs and policies, which now include democracy promotion as a major foreign aid priority that includes information and exchange programs as well as major programs in South Africa, the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and countries in transition. Increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Establish Radio Free Asia.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Funds appropriated.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of expanded assistance and training.	PROPOSED	To reform welfare, President Clinton introduced the Work and Responsibility Act in June 1994 that includes several critical components. The act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limits welfare for those able to work; • expands funding for training programs and child care to help people get off welfare as quickly as possible in order to work; and • contains the toughest child support enforcement measures ever proposed.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.	PROPOSED	Included in Work and Responsibility Act proposed in Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.	PENDING	Continue to support a reasonable increase in Social Security earning disregard. Testified on behalf of increase in the 104th Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Included in budget FY94.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Ensure system's solvency.	PENDING	Social Security Advisory Council is examining questions surrounding system's solvency and will report in 1995.
SPACE: Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Congress approved funding for the international space station.
SPACE: Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced operational costs of shuttle fleet while continuing safe flight program.
SPACE: Develop new, less costly launch systems.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Presidential Directive (NSTC - PDD4) signed establishing new launch policy to develop systems to lower costs.
SPACE: Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Restructured the Landsat program through Presidential Directive (NSTC - PDD2).
SPACE: Continue to use unmanned probes and robots to explore other planets.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Supported reforms at NASA for faster, better, cheaper space science missions.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
SPACE: Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for internationally financed missions.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Refocus NASA resources on affordable programs in space flight, aeronautics, earth sciences, and space science.
TAXES (Personal): Raise tax rates on joint-filers whose adjusted gross incomes are more than \$ 200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than \$ 150,000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income tax rates were raised on the top 1.2% of tax payers. Joint tax-filers making over \$180,000 in adjusted gross income -- saw their income taxes increase. Objective sources -- including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office -- confirm that only the top 1.2% saw their income tax rates increase.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27 percent.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased alternative minimum tax rate from 24 to 26 percent (and to 28 percent for high-income individuals.)
TAXES (Personal): Require millionaires to pay a 10 percent surtax.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	An additional 10 percent surcharge was imposed on taxpayers with taxable income in excess of \$250,000.
TAXES (Personal): Offer middle-class families \$ 60 billion in tax cuts over four years in the form of a \$300 tax cut per couple or a \$ 300 per child tax credit.	PENDING	<p>President Clinton has proposed a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a \$60 billion tax break for middle-class families that would provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a tax credit of up to \$500 per child for families making less than \$75,000; a tax deduction for post-high school education expenses of up to \$10,000 per year for families making under \$100,000; an expanded IRA that allows people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education, medical expenses, or the purchase of a first home; and a new re-employment program that makes individuals eligible for skill grants of up to \$3,000 and income contingent loans -- while consolidating the web of 50-60 federal training programs.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<p>President Clinton included in his Economic Plan 1993 an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> expand the EITC by \$21 billion over 5 years to reward work over welfare; and provide more than 15 million households with incomes of \$27,000 or less with either a new or increased EITC when the program is fully implemented.
TAXES: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	After originally proposing an increase in the small business expensing limit to \$25,000, President Clinton signed into law an increase to \$17,500 as part of his Economic Plan 1993. The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small businesses had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year, and millions more in years to come. The Administration also has supported private investment by securing a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit.
TRADE: Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade while strengthening U.S. "Super 301" laws to punish nations with unfair trading practices unilaterally.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reached GATT agreement and signed GATT into law December 8, 1994. The WTO took effect on January 1, 1995. President Clinton reinstated Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used it to bring our trading partners to the table. Extended "Super 301" in GATT legislation.
TRADE: Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed NAFTA into law December 8, 1993. On January 1, 1994, the US opened a National Administrative Office to handle NAFTA-related labor issues.
TRADE: Urge trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in shipbuilding and aerospace.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton restarted talks on ship building that resulted in an agreement reached in July 1994 to eliminate foreign subsidies and other unfair trade practices by 1996. An aerospace agreement is pending.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
TRADE: Ban U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed Executive Order 12834 on January 20, 1993, prohibiting all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses within five years of their employment termination.
VETERANS: Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	VA hospitals remain closed to non veterans.
VETERANS: Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.	PENDING	Implemented policies to reduce waiting periods at VA hospitals.
VETERANS: Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Initiated aggressive effort keep disabled vets informed of benefits changes.

CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

From Putting People First

January 1995

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
NATIONAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY: Cut the deficit in half within four years.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, will be cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.4% in 1995; the deficit will drop by more than \$700 billion dollars over 5 years; and the deficit will drop 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Ask the very wealthy to pay their fair share of taxes.	Substantial Accomplishment	Income tax rates were raised on only the top 1.2% of tax payers – joint tax-filers making over \$180,000 in adjusted gross income – saw their income taxes increase. Objective sources – including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office – confirm that only the top 1.2% saw their income tax rates increase.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: End tax breaks for American companies that move plants overseas.	Partial Accomplishment	Two Clinton Administration initiatives have advanced this pledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan added a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a current tax on U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations that invest their earnings in an excessive amount of passive assets abroad. By reducing the opportunities for unlimited deferral, the incentive to shift plants overseas is significantly reduced; and transfer pricing initiatives have reduced the opportunity to shift income to foreign tax havens.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Eliminate deductions for outrageous executive pay.	Substantial Accomplishment	As part of his 1993 Economic Plan, President Clinton signed legislation that denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation exceeding \$1 million paid to CEOs or certain other high-ranked officers. Some forms of compensation, such as qualified retirement plan contributions and performance-based awards approved by shareholders, is exempt from the cap.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Crack down on foreign companies that manipulate U.S. tax laws.	Partial Accomplishment	July 1994 the Treasury issued final regulations governing transfer pricing. These rules, backed by severe penalties, are expected to ensure that an accurate amount of multinational company profits are subject to tax in the United States. In addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan included a provision that will make it more difficult for multinational companies to strip earnings out of the U.S. through deductible payments such as interest; and the Clinton Administration has budgeted significant resources to the enforcement of these rules governing transfer pricing.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a Rebuild America fund that focuses on transportation, a national information network, environmental technology, and defense reinvestment.	Partial Accomplishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Clinton announced a five-year \$20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of <u>new</u> investment: (1) worker training and adjustment; (2) community reinvestment; (3) "dual-use" technologies with both commercial and military applications; and (4) new civilian technology investments that provide diversification opportunities EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY1993-FY1995 period, to \$139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program – \$232 million FY1995 enacted – and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car) – \$269 million FY1995 enacted. The President's FY 1996 budget will propose establishing a network of State Infrastructure Banks that will allow states to leverage federal funding, thereby achieving a greater amount of investment from a given level of federal resources.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Target funding to rebuild America's urban infrastructure.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton's first attempt to fulfill this promise was stymied by Congress. However, several other Administration initiatives target federal funds for urban infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$300 million has been appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) program in FY1995 that will provide grants to assist with the financing of economic development projects; and • President Clinton's FY1996 budget proposal calls for reinventing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a nationwide network of community development banks.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed into law the Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act in August 1994 which authorizes \$500 million to encourage a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The Treasury Department projects that the act will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lead to approximately \$5 billion in new credit for economically distressed communities; • provide financial and technical support for as many as 75 new insured community development banks; and • support as many as 916 new well-capitalized community development corporations and over 4,000 community development loan funds.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Put 100,000 new police officers on the streets.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton's Crime Bill, which he signed into law on September 7, 1994, will put 100,000 new police on the street. More than 1,200 communities have already received grants to hire nearly 10,000 cops.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Establish a national police corps.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill created a police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing. A total of \$100 million has been authorized for the Police Corps program and \$100 million has been authorized for in-service law enforcement scholarships.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Expand community policing	Substantial Accomplishment	A total of \$1.5 billion was appropriated in FY1995 for cities to hire new police if they agree to establish a community policing plan. As much as 15% of the funds can be used to promote community policing in other ways, such as, redeploying existing officers (i.e., through overtime and new equipment), developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Fund drug treatment.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton is expanding treatment availability through 3 initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a \$1 billion Drug Courts program in the Crime Bill, for which Congress appropriated \$29 million in FY1995; • \$383 million authorized by the Crime Bill to treat offenders in prison, including \$270 million in formula-based grants for states (these funds will be available in FY1996); and • a \$42 million increase in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Expand boot camps.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill includes a grant program for state corrections agencies to build and operate correctional facilities, including boot camps, to ensure that additional space will be available so that violent offenders can be and will be incarcerated for an adequate amount of time.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create urban empowerment zones.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed into law legislation for empowerment zones in August 1993 that will award \$3.5 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995: (1) 6 urban communities will each receive \$100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and (2) 3 rural communities will receive \$40 million in assistance and block grants.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Improve the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA).	Pending	The federal banking regulatory agencies, at the request of the Clinton Administration, are in the process of approving final regulations which will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide clearer and more objective evaluation standards; • eliminate unnecessary documentation requirements; and • improve the consistency of the Community Reinvestment Act examinations and enforcement efforts.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.	Partial Accomplishment	After originally proposing an increase in the small business expensing limit to \$25,000, President Clinton signed into law an increase to \$17,500 as part of his 1993 Economic Plan. The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small businesses had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year, and millions more in years to come. The Administration also has supported private investment by securing a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Help small businesses and entrepreneurs by offering a 50 percent tax exclusion.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration enacted, as part of its 1993 Economic Plan, a 50% capital gains tax exclusion targeted at investments in small businesses. The provision allows investors who buy newly issued stock in small businesses and hold that stock for more than 5 years to receive a 50 percent cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Make permanent the Research & Development tax credit.	Partial Accomplishment	The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992 (when it had expired) and effective through June 30, 1995.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a Civilian Research and Development Agency.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has focused defense-related Research & Development on "dual-use" technologies by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • removing the word "Defense" from the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) name to reflect a new commercial focus; • working along with the ARPA to launch the Technology Reinvestment Project, the largest multi-agency technology program ever, to stimulate dual-use development; and • increasing budgetary support of civilian-related research & development. For example, funding targets for the Advanced Technology Program, which takes economic growth as its sole goal, have increased from \$68 million in 1993 to \$450 million in 1995.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Open up foreign markets to quality American goods and services.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration has led the following set of successful initiatives to increase trade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • signed GATT/WTO into law December 8, 1994 (WTO took effect January 1, 1995); • signed NAFTA December 8, 1993, making North America the world's largest free-trade zone; and • has won commitments to open APEC markets to free trade by 2020 and all of the Americas to free trade by 2005.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Urge our trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in key sectors like shipbuilding and aerospace.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton restarted talks on ship building that resulted in an agreement reached in July 1994 to eliminate foreign subsidies and other unfair trade practices by 1996. An aerospace agreement is pending.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Pass a stronger, sharper "Super 301" trade bill.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton reinstated Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used it to bring our trading partners to the table. The United States and Japan reached Framework agreements on government procurement (telecommunications, medical technologies) and insurance October 1, 1994 and on flat glass December 12, 1994. President Clinton has also demonstrated his determination to act under Super 301 by instituting investigations of the practices governing Japan's auto parts industry and China's piracy of intellectual property. Also extended Super 301 in GATT legislation.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Support a free trade agreement with Mexico.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration secured Congressional approval for the largest free trade area in the world after negotiating labor and environmental side agreements for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create an Economic Security Council.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton issued an Executive Order establishing the National Economic Council (NEC) to help coordinate both domestic and international economic policy January 25, 1993.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Reform the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, banning trade negotiators from cashing in on their positions.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12834 prohibiting all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses within five years of their employment termination January 20, 1993.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton included in his 1993 Economic Plan an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * expand the EITC by \$21 billion over 5 years to reward work over welfare; and * provide more than 15 million households with incomes of \$27,000 or less with either a new or increased EITC when the program is fully implemented.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Lower the tax burden on middle-class Americans.	Pending	President Clinton has proposed a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a \$60 billion tax break for middle-class families that would provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * a tax credit of up to \$500 per child for families making less than \$75,000; * a tax deduction for post-high school education expenses of up to \$10,000 per year for families making under \$100,000; * an expanded IRA that allows people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education, medical expenses, or the purchase of a first home; and * a new re-employment program that makes individuals eligible for skill grants of up to \$3,000 and income contingent loans -- while consolidating the web of 50-60 federal training programs.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Empower people on welfare with the education, training, and child care they need for up to two years so they can break the cycle of dependency.	Proposed	To reform welfare, President Clinton introduced the Work and Responsibility Act in June 1994 that includes several critical components. The act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * limits welfare for those able to work; * expands funding for training programs and child care to help people get off welfare as quickly as possible in order to work; and * contains the toughest child support enforcement measures ever proposed.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Pass and sign into law the Family and Medical Leave Act.	Substantial Accomplishment	Though President Bush vetoed Family and Medical Leave legislation twice, President Clinton signed this legislation into law February 5, 1993, which offers employees 12 weeks of unpaid, job-guaranteed leave for childbirth, adoption, or personal or family illness. More than 40 million American workers will be covered under the legislation.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
<p>REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Strengthen child support enforcement.</p>	<p>Partial Accomplishment</p>	<p>In its first national push to crack down on deadbeat parents, the Department of Justice filed 28 child support cases seeking over \$1 million in overdue payments in December 1994, and more than 200 cases are under review. Also, each of the 94 U.S. attorneys has designated a child support enforcement coordinator, and prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist them in going after the most egregious violators.</p> <p>President Clinton's Work and Responsibility Act, introduced in June 1994, includes the toughest child support provisions ever. These provisions would double child support collections to \$20 billion by 2000 and place more emphasis on the responsibility of fathers, regular award updates, and the withholding of wages of those who do not regularly pay their child support.</p>
<p>LIFELONG LEARNING: Improve the way parents prepare their children for school.</p>	<p>Substantial Accomplishment</p>	<p>President Clinton has pursued a comprehensive strategy to helping parents in their effort to become more actively involved in their children's education.</p> <p>Accomplishments to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization which promotes partnerships between schools and families that recognize that each is mutually responsible for promoting student learning; • signed Head Start reform and Goals 2000 legislation that expand and enhance the role of parents in pre-school programs and schools; and • Secretary of Education Richard Riley, at President Clinton's request, is leading a national campaign to promote parental participation in their children's education, which includes gaining the support of religious, community, and business leaders.
<p>LIFELONG LEARNING: Fully fund Head Start.</p>	<p>Partial Accomplishment</p>	<p>Increased funding for Head Start by \$760 million over 2 years that will help improve program quality and make it possible for thousands more children to participate in the program.</p>
<p>LIFELONG LEARNING: Fully fund the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program.</p>	<p>Substantial Accomplishment</p>	<p>President Clinton and Congress placed WIC on a full-funding path. Funding is projected to increase by \$610 million from 1993 to 1995 - a 21% gain. As a result, an additional one million people will have the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy.</p>
<p>LIFELONG LEARNING: Dramatically improve K-12 education.</p>	<p>Substantial Accomplishment</p>	<p>President Clinton has signed three acts that will help transform K-12 education: (1) the Goals 2000: Educate America Act; (2) the Improving America's Schools Act, reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; and (3) the Safe Schools Act. Together, these acts authorize more than \$13 billion in new support for reform and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • codify the national education goals; • encourage states and schools to develop high standards for all students and schools; • develop comprehensive, bottom-up reform programs, including technology development, teacher training, and curriculum reform; • cut through tangled bureaucracies in order to get the education system to focus on enabling students to achieve high standards; and, • enable schools to become safer, with violence prevention efforts and new security measures. <p>Some 41 states are planning their reforms right now--and more will follow soon.</p>
<p>LIFELONG LEARNING: Provide funds for violence-ridden schools to hire security personnel and purchase metal detectors.</p>	<p>Substantial Accomplishment</p>	<p>Passed the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and the Safe Schools Act, which provide over \$480 million in FY1995 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs, and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 25% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones, and hire school security personnel.</p>

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
LIFELONG LEARNING: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill includes several provisions that fulfill this promise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort will support academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, \$25.9 million will be available and \$567 million is authorized for 1996-2000); and the Family and Community Endeavor Schools initiative will improve opportunities for at-risk children (\$11 million is available for 1995 and \$243 million is authorized for 1996-2000).
LIFELONG LEARNING: Develop a national apprenticeship-style system that offers non-college-bound students training valuable skills.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act on May 4, 1994 that provides \$250 million in 1995 for all 50 states to establish their own diverse school-to-work initiatives.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Create a national service program that allows young people to earn money for college.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating AmeriCorps September 21, 1993. AmeriCorps, within its first year, is already: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> giving young people the chance to spend a year or more helping those within our communities grow safer, smarter, and healthier — while earning an award of nearly \$5,000 to pay for college or job training; engaging 20,000 Americans as AmeriCorps Members in its first year — more than the Peace Corps at its height; and consolidating existing Federal agencies and supporting local efforts to meet community needs.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Offer every American the opportunity to pay college loans back as a small percentage of income over time.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton incorporated student loan reform in his Economic Plan signed in August 1993, which included creating Individual Education Accounts. Individual Education Accounts will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable any student to get loans to pay for college or job training and to repay them in one of four ways, including "pay-as-you-go" repayment as a small percentage of income over time; reduce borrowing fees; cut red tape dramatically since more and more students will be given the option to borrow directly from one lender; and save taxpayers more than \$4.3 billion. 105 schools are already participating in the new direct lending program. Some 20 million Americans will be able to benefit nationwide when the program is fully implemented.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Require every employer to spend 1.5 percent of payroll for continuing education and training, and provide training for all workers.	No Action	President Clinton has pursued providing training for all workers in a number of different ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing funding for reemployment services by 150 percent, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; offering individual skills assessments and help with business start-ups to those applying for unemployment services; and helping states to plan or assemble networks of one-stop career centers to offer efficient, customer-driven access to counseling, labor-market information, job listings, training and education, and other reemployment services (about one-half of the states are doing so already).

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
LIFELONG LEARNING: Streamline the confusing array of publicly funded training programs.	Partial Accomplishment	A substantial number of the states are in the process of streamlining federal education and training programs and labor market information systems through state design and development of convenient one-stop career centers. The Administration's education and training agenda for the next two years includes the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidate over 50 separate training programs into a set of customer-centered financing options that put workers in control of their own learning; • boost workers purchasing power through Skill Grants that are big enough to cover tuition and fees at a community college for up to two years; • provide for common points of access at community colleges so all workers can get easy access to reemployment services, performance data on training providers, skills training, and labor-market information; and • help states extend unemployment benefits to those dislocated workers who need retraining.
HEALTH CARE: Establish annual health care budget targets.	Proposed	President Clinton submitted his Health Security Act (HSA) to Congress September 1993. HSA called for caps on health insurance premiums.
HEALTH CARE: Ensure access to local health care alliances, comprised of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors.	Proposed	The Health Security Act included provisions that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create regional health care alliances that will be required to incorporate into the organization any state-certified health insurer that is willing to enroll all eligible individuals; • ensure that each health care alliance offers recipients the opportunity to choose their health plan and means of payment; and • encourage regional alliances to use prospective budgeting in establishing their fee schedule.
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for drug companies that raise their prices faster than Americans' incomes rise.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed legislation, as part of his 1993 Economic Plan, that will eliminate drug price gouging. Subsequently, 17 pharmaceutical industry executives, representing two-thirds of the U.S. pharmaceutical market, agreed to hold price increases at or below the general inflation rate. The Health Security Act included provisions which require that manufacturers of drug products rebate part of their Medicare sales to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to provide an incentive for manufacturers to keep prices at reasonable levels.
HEALTH CARE: Reduce the administrative costs of health insurance companies.	Proposed	The Health Security Act included provisions which require that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the National Health Board develop standardized forms for insurance companies, including a single claims form; • health insurers accept all those eligible and seeking enrollment, ban underwriting practices that help seek out the best risks, and prohibit insurers from denying coverage for those with pre-existing conditions; and • health insurers charge everyone in a region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
HEALTH CARE: Streamline the billing systems of health insurance companies to control costs and reduce billing fraud.	Proposed	The Health Security Act included provisions that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for the simplification of claim forms; • require that Health Security Cards or "smart cards" containing essential health information are distributed to everyone; and • toughen penalties for fraud and abuse.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Ensure that every American is guaranteed a basic health care benefits package.	Proposed	The Health Security Act called for establishing a National Health Board that would be responsible for ensuring universal health care coverage through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require that every health insurer provide for all enrollees a basic health care package that includes specific services; • ensure that each health care alliance offers recipients the opportunity to choose their health plan; • amend the Medicaid statute to specify that all Medicaid enrollees are eligible to receive long term care covered under their state's medicaid plan; and • require that all eligible individuals enroll in a private health insurance plan and pay a share of their health insurance premium; and • require that each employer pay 80 percent of the health insurance premium for each employee.
HEALTH CARE: Protect small businesses from excessively high health care costs.	Proposed	The Health Security Act requires that health insurers charge those within a particular region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25% and challenge congress to do the same.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton had fulfilled this promise by September 1994: 350 jobs were cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration. However, the new Congress has only accepted President Clinton's challenge in part. House leaders have promised to reduce committee staffs by one-third, with no cuts in personal staffs. The Senate has committed to no cuts.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Cut 100,000 federal government positions through attrition by FY 1995.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton issued an Executive Order in February 1993 requiring federal agencies and departments to eliminate 100,000 positions by FY1995. Already there are 98,000 fewer federal government jobs than in January 1993. The Administration is now projecting that 272,900 positions will be eliminated from the federal workforce over five years, bringing it to its smallest level since the Johnson Administration. By 1999, the workforce will be the smallest it has been since the Kennedy Administration.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Require federal managers and workers to achieve 3 percent across-the-board administrative savings in every agency.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY 1997. Already, administrative costs are down by more than 3 percent.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Eliminate taxpayer subsidies for narrow special interests.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton and Vice President Gore established the National Performance Review (NPR) unveiled in September 1993. At least 90 percent of NPR's recommendations are already in place, including the elimination of subsidies for such goods as honey and mohair.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Reform defense procurement and foreign aid.	Substantial Accomplishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement reform has been a central goal of the Administration's reinventing government initiatives. President Clinton signed a Presidential Memorandum on Electronic Commerce to automate the procurement system in October 1993 and the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act in August 1994. Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms as well. • The Administration undertook an extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs and policies, which now include democracy promotion as a major foreign aid priority that includes information and exchange programs as well as major programs in South Africa, the Newly independent State of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and countries in transition. Increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Ask Congress to give the president line item veto authority.	Pending	In the 104th Congress, President Clinton is supporting the strongest version of the line item veto, with the broadest scope and effective immediately. OMB Director Alice Rivlin has already testified in favor of the line item veto and Associate Attorney General Walter Dellinger is also scheduled to testify. In the 103rd Congress, President Clinton supported expedited rescission authority, which was adopted in the House but never reached the full Senate for consideration.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Eliminate the tax deductions for special interest lobbying expenses.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan repealed the tax provision, dating back to 1962, that allowed businesses to deduct the cost of their lobbying expenses.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Stop the revolving door for top appointees.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has required all top appointees to sign a pledge that they will refrain from lobbying government agencies within their responsibilities for five years after leaving office. He has also required senior officials to pledge never to become registered agents on behalf of any foreign government.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Lobbying reform.	Proposed	President Clinton fought for the Lobbying Disclosure Bill.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Campaign finance reform.	Proposed	President Clinton fought for the Campaign Finance Reform Bill, versions of which passed both houses. On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to quickly enact campaign finance reform measures.