

**THE CLINTON/GORE ADMINISTRATION'S
FY 2000 ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES**

September 9, 1999

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE ARE BUILDING ON THEIR PAST ACHIEVEMENTS BY CONTINUING TO EXPAND SUCCESSFUL INITIATIVES AND CREATING A NUMBER OF NEW INITIATIVES THIS YEAR.

While Americans are enjoying the fruits of our strong economy, we still need to do more to improve conditions in underserved communities and cities. To address this need, President Clinton and Vice President Gore are working on several fronts:

The New Markets Initiative. The FY 2000 balanced budget also provides a new initiative designed to create conditions for economic success in economically distressed areas by prompting approximately \$15 billion in new investment in underserved areas through:

- **The New Markets Tax Credit.** To help spur \$6 billion in new equity capital, this tax credit is worth up to 25 percent for investments in a wide range of vehicles serving these communities, including community development banks, venture funds and corporations, and the new investment company programs created by this initiative (see below). A wide-range of businesses could be financed by these investment funds, including small technology firms, inner-city shopping centers, manufacturers with hundreds of employees, and retail stores.
- **America's Private Investment Companies (APICs).** Just as America's support for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation helps promote growth in emerging markets abroad, APIC will encourage private investment in this country's untapped markets. HUD and SBA will guarantee loans up to \$200 million, creating investment funds as large as \$300 million to invest in new development projects and larger businesses that are expanding or relocating in inner city and rural areas. Under this financing structure, private investors' funds are at risk ahead of the government.
- **SBIC's Targeted to New Market.** For over 40 years, the SBA's small business investment company (SBIC) program has provided roughly \$20 billion in equity and debt financing to more than 85,000 different companies, helping them to grow from small businesses to household names, like AOL and Staples. However, too little of the capital invested has benefited our cities and rural distressed communities. The SBA will now be offering more flexibility and new financing terms for Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs) that invest in underserved areas.
- **New Markets Venture Capital (NMVC) Firms.** NMVC firms will make both capital and expert guidance available to small business entrepreneurs in inner-city and rural areas. Ten to twenty NMVC firms are planned. SBA will match the equity and technical assistance of private investors.

Administration
Accomplishments

- *New Markets Lending Companies (NMLC)*. For the first time in many years, SBA will approve approximately 10 new non-bank lenders --- firms authorized to originate loans under SBA's largest loan program -- the 7(a) General Business Loan Guaranty program. Under the 7(a) program, SBA guarantees up to 80% of a loan made by a lender to a creditworthy small business that cannot otherwise secure financing on reasonable terms. Firms must have a strategy to target lending to underserved areas.
- *Microenterprise Lending and Technical Assistance*. Microenterprise initiatives in the FY 2000 budget include PRIME, under which the CDFI Fund will provide microenterprise technical assistance through competitive grants to microenterprise development organizations that focus on low-income entrepreneurs. President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's proposal also includes a doubling of support for technical assistance in SBA's Microloan Program and a doubling support for SBA lending to leverage over \$75 million in new microlending. The microenterprise strategy will also involve new funding for Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) and for SBA's One-Stop Capital Shops.
- *Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund*. The budget proposes to expand funding for the CDFI Fund to \$125 million--a \$30 million increase from 1999. The Fund increases the availability of credit, investment capital, financial services, and other development services in distressed communities.
- *BusinessLINC*. The President's FY 2000 budget includes seed money to expand Business LINC --- an innovative public-private partnership launched by Vice President Gore --- for new markets in economically distressed communities. BusinessLINC (Learning, Information, Networking and Collaboration) is designed to encourage large businesses to work with small business owners and entrepreneurs.

Other Initiatives Designed to Improve Economic Conditions in Cities. The FY 2000 balanced budget includes several new initiatives and the expansion of existing initiatives that help to improve economic conditions in cities.

- *The Economic Development Initiative and Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program*. This program supports critical economic development in distressed communities in conjunction with the Section 108 loan guarantee program to help bring economic development to residents. In FY 2000 many projects will be eligible to participate in the Community Empowerment Fund Trust, a pilot program, which will enable the pooling of loans and the creation of a private sector secondary market for economic development loans. The CEF specifically targets welfare-to-work and city-suburb business connections, building upon the success of HUD's EDI and Section 108 loan guarantee program.
- *Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Expansion*. President Clinton's FY 2000 budget included an expansion of CDBG. The final balanced budget increases funding for CDBG from \$4.75 billion in FY 1999 to \$4.775 billion in FY 2000, a \$25 million expansion this year.

- Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. The FY 2000 Budget proposes mandatory funding for ten years: \$150 million a year for urban EZs and Strategic Planning Communities; \$10 million a year for rural EZs; and \$5 million a year for rural ECs.
- Regional Connections. Regional Connections will provide competitive funding to States and partnerships of local governments (where at least one member is a CDBG entitlement community) to develop and implement new, locally driven "smarter growth" strategies that create more livable communities by addressing economic and community development needs across jurisdictional lines. Regional Connections, as part of the Administrations' Livability Agenda, will complement existing federal programs that influence growth and investment patterns. The budget proposes funding at \$50 million in FY 2000.
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. Since its creation in 1986, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) has given states tax credits of \$1.25 per capita to allocate to developers of affordable housing. While building costs have increased 40 percent in the last decade, the amount of the credit has not been adjusted for inflation. Therefore, President Clinton and Vice President Gore propose to increase the cap on the LIHTC from \$1.25 per capita to \$1.75 per capita -- restoring the value of the credit to its 1986 level and helping to create additional 150,000-180,000 new low-income rental housing units over the next five years.
- Play-by-the-Rules. This program will allow renters with solid payment track records to own a home. The FY 2000 Budget proposes a second round of \$15 million for this initiative.

Initiatives That Help to Support Families and Create Job Opportunities: The FY 2000 balanced budget includes the expansion of several existing initiatives and the creation of new initiatives that help support working families in cities and create opportunities for people to move from welfare to work.

- Welfare-to-Work Reauthorization: In order to ensure the success of welfare reform for individuals who face the greatest challenges, the President proposes to reauthorize the Welfare-to-Work program in FY 2000, with several program modifications including a stronger focus on increasing the employment of fathers so they can better meet their responsibilities to their children. Remaining funds will assist long-term welfare recipients. These funds are targeted to communities with the greatest concentrations of poverty and welfare dependency, and most of the funds flow directly to localities. The President's budget seeks \$1 billion to reauthorize the Welfare-to-Work initiative. The Administration's reauthorization proposal is included in H.R. 1482 introduced by Congressman Cardin and S. 1317 introduced by Senator Akaka.
- Welfare-to-Work Transportation: A significant barrier facing people who move from welfare to work, in both cities and rural areas, is finding transportation to get to jobs and employment-related services. The President's leadership on this issue helped secure funding through FY 2003 for Job Access grants to assist states and localities in developing flexible transportation alternatives, such as van services, for welfare recipients and other low income workers. The President's budget doubles funding for this initiative, providing \$150 million in FY 2000.

- Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers: The FY 2000 budget proposes \$144 million for an additional 25,000 vouchers, increasing the total number of welfare-to-work vouchers by 50 percent to 75,000 and bringing total funding to \$430 million for welfare recipients who need housing assistance to get or keep a job. Families will use these housing vouchers to move closer to a new job, to reduce a long commute, or to secure more stable housing to eliminate emergencies that keep them from getting to work every day on time.
- Welfare-to-Work Job Creation: To increase employment opportunities for low-income inner city and rural residents, the President's FY 2000 budget includes \$125 million in grants and \$625 million in loan guarantees for the Community Empowerment Fund to enhance business development and job creation in these communities. Up to \$75 million of the grants are targeted for a Welfare-to-Work Job Creation Initiative which will support the most creative public/private partnerships to create or expand businesses that provide jobs to families making the transition from welfare to work.
- Welfare-to-Work Tax Credits: The President's budget includes an extension of the Welfare-to-Work and Work Opportunity Tax Credits through June 30, 2000. The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit encourages employers to hire and retain long term welfare recipients by providing a credit equal to 35% of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment and 50% of the first \$10,000 in wages in the second year of employment. It complements the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, which provides a credit of up to \$2,400 for the first year of wages for eight groups of job seekers.
- Child Care: The President's budget includes significant new investments to make child care better, safer, and more affordable for America's working families. The President's budget proposes to expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help working families struggling meet the costs of child care by: (1) increasing funding for child care subsidies by \$7.5 billion over five years, and these new funds, combined with funds provided in welfare reform, will serve an additional 1.15 million children by FY 2004; and (2) providing \$3 billion over five years to improve child care quality and promote early learning. The President's budget additionally includes \$5 billion over five years to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) and includes a new tax credit to businesses that offer child care services to their employees. Finally, the budget triples funding for the 21st Century Learning Center Program, which supports creating and expanding after-school and summer school programs throughout the country.
- Individual Development Accounts: Since 1992, the President has supported the creation of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to empower individuals to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. Last year, the President signed into law legislation creating a five-year \$125 million demonstration program. The President's budget provides \$20 million for IDAs in FY 2000 building upon the FY 1999 budget of \$10 million that launched this initiative.

- Substance Abuse Treatment: SAMSHA's Targeted Capacity Expansion Grant program provides funds to help communities address emerging substance abuse problems and unmet treatment needs. The President's FY 2000 budget proposes \$110 million for Targeted Capacity Expansion grants, which is double the FY 1999 level of \$55 million and will provide treatment for another 21,000 individuals. The President's budget also funds the SAMSHA Block Grant at \$1.615 billion, \$30 million or 2 percent above the FY 1999 level.
- Restoring Benefits for Legal Immigrants: The Administration's budget continues to build on the progress of the last few years to restore important disability, health and nutrition benefits to legal immigrants, at a cost of \$1.3 billion over five years. The Administration's proposal is included in the Fairness for Legal Immigrants Act of 1999 (S.792/H.R.1399) introduced by Senator Moynihan and Representative Levin. In addition, Senators Chafee, McCain, Mack, Jeffords, Graham, and Moynihan introduced S. 1227, a bipartisan bill similar to the Administration's proposal to restore health coverage to legal immigrant children and pregnant women.
- English Literacy / Civics Education Initiative: The President's FY 2000 Budget includes \$70 million to help states and communities provide expanded access to high quality English language proficiency instruction, linked to practical instruction in civics and life skills including how to navigate the workplace, public education system, and other key institutions in American life. These Common Ground Partnerships, estimated to serve approximately 150,000 people in FY 2000, are designed to help meet the extraordinary demand for English and civics instruction among individuals with limited English proficiency and to demonstrate our shared commitment to fully integrate new Americans into our social and civic life. States, community-based organizations, local education agencies, and other non-profits will compete for grants to support English proficiency and civics instruction Overall, the President's FY 2000 budget

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

ECONOMY

Closing the Book on A Generation of Deficits. In 1992, the deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the Administration expects the budget surplus to be \$99 billion, the largest budget surplus in history.

Saving Social Security. Earlier this year, the President outlined his plan to save Social Security and extend the life of the Social Security Trust Fund. The President would lock away the Social Security surpluses to prevent them from being used to fund other programs. In addition, his plan would transfer the interest savings from reducing the national debt to the Social Security Trust Fund and increase the return on Social Security funds through private investment. The President has put forth a balanced budget that maintains our sound economic strategy and invests the budget surplus in our long-term goals: saving Social Security and securing Medicare for the 21st Century.

Nearly 19 Million New Jobs. More than 90 percent of the new jobs have been created in the private sector, the highest percentage in 50 years.

Record-Low Unemployment for Latinos. Under President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the Latino unemployment rate has dropped from 11.6 percent in 1992 to 7.2 percent in 1998 -- its lowest annual level ever. As of June 1999, the monthly Hispanic unemployment was even lower at 6.8 percent.

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

Real Wages Are Rising for Hispanics. The real wages of Hispanics have risen rapidly in the past two years, up 4.2 percent for Hispanic men and 2.7 percent for Hispanic women since 1996.

Inflation -- Lowest Since 1950s. Inflation remains non-existent at 1.6 percent for the beginning of 1999. In 1998, the GDP price index rose 1.0 percent at an annual rate -- its lowest level since the 1950s.

Strong Private Sector Growth. In the first quarter, private-sector GDP growth was up 4.4 percent. Since President Clinton took office, the private sector of the economy has grown an average of 4.0 percent per year -- compared to 3.0 percent under President Reagan and 1.3 percent under President Bush.

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

Largest Hispanic Poverty Drop In Two Decades. In 1997, the Hispanic poverty rate dropped from 29.4 percent to 27.1 percent -- the largest one-year drop in Hispanic poverty since 1978. Since President Clinton took office, Hispanic poverty has dropped from 30.6 percent to 27.1 percent. While this marks significant progress, President Clinton will continue to fight for policies that help to raise incomes and reduce poverty.

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

Fighting for Paycheck Equity. The President has called on Congress to pass legislation to strengthen laws prohibiting wage discrimination. In 1997, the median earnings of Hispanic women represented 56 percent of the median earnings for all men.

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

Supporting Minority Business Communities and Increasing Access to Capital. Building on the efforts of the SBA, Vice President Gore unveiled aggressive plans to increase lending and business services to the Hispanic and African American business communities nationwide. SBA has entered partnership agreements with national leadership organizations, and engaged its national network of field offices and resources in the effort. SBA also licensed the first Hispanic-managed venture capital fund. In addition, the Vice President announced an unprecedented agreement between SBA and the "Big Three" U.S. automakers to increase subcontracting awards to minority businesses by nearly \$3 billion over the next three years -- a 50 percent increase over current levels.

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

Expanding Investment in Urban and Rural Areas. The Clinton Administration has announced 105 EZs and ECs across the country. This effort was proposed by President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore, and passed by Congress in 1993. The EZ/EC effort has generated more than \$2 billion of new private sector investment in community development activities. The President has also signed into law a second round of EZs -- 15 new urban and 5 new rural zones -- which will include tax incentives, small business expensing, and private activity bonds. In FY99, President Clinton and Congress provided first-year funding of \$55 million for the new EZs, and \$5 million in first-year funding for 20 new rural Enterprise Communities announced in January. The FY 2000 Budget proposes mandatory funding for ten years: \$150 million a year for urban EZs and Strategic Planning Communities; \$10 million a year for rural EZs; and \$5 million a year for rural ECs.

Expanding Access to Capital with Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI).

Proposed and signed into law by the President in 1994, the CDFI Fund, through grants, loans and equity investments, is helping to create a network of community development financial institutions in distressed areas across the United States. In FY99, funding was increased 19 percent to \$95 million from \$80 million. The FY 2000 budget proposes to expand funding for the CDFI Fund to \$125 million--a \$30 million increase from 1999.

Working on Behalf of Minority Farmers. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is working to strengthen programs and increase outreach targeted to underserved communities, including increasing its lending to minority and women producers. Between 1993 and 1998, direct lending to these groups has nearly doubled -- from \$46.5 million in FY93 to \$91 million in FY98.

Moving from Welfare to Work. With the President's leadership, the Balanced Budget included \$3 billion to move long-term welfare recipients and unemployed non-custodial fathers into jobs and provided tax credits for employers to hire and retain long-term welfare recipients. The FY 1999 Welfare-to-Work competitive grants will support innovative strategies to address specific challenges to employment including limited English proficiency. The President's budget seeks \$1 billion to extend the Welfare-to-Work program to help more long-term recipients and low income fathers in high poverty areas go to work and support their families.

Helping People Get to Work. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorizes \$750 million over five years, and the FY99 budget included \$75 million, for the President's Access to Jobs initiative and reverse commute grants to help communities design innovative transportation solutions so that families who need to work can get to work. The President's Budget proposes to double funding for FY 2000, bringing the program to the authorized level of \$150 million.

Assisting Families with Housing Vouchers. In 1999, the President proposed and Congress approved \$283 million for 50,000 new housing vouchers for welfare recipients who need housing assistance to get or keep a job. Families will use these welfare-to-work housing vouchers to move closer to a new job, to reduce a long commute, or to secure more stable housing that will eliminate emergencies which keep them from getting to work every day on time. The President's FY 2000 Budget provides \$430 million for 75,000 welfare-to-work housing vouchers, including \$144 million in new funds for 25,000 additional vouchers.

Providing Incentives to Save. The President signed into law a five-year, \$125 million demonstration program for Individual Development Accounts, providing incentives for low income families to save for a first home, higher education or to start a new business, effectively completing his 1992 community empowerment agenda. The FY99 budget includes \$10 million to launch this initiative, and the President has proposed to double the commitment to \$20 million in FY 2000.

Increasing Homeownership. The Clinton Administration launched a program to increase the homeownership rate of Hispanics in the U.S. through advertising, education and counseling programs and working with lending institutions to better serve the Hispanic community. Progress has been made, four million Hispanics now own their homes, one million more Hispanic homeowners since the first quarter of 1994.

Helping More Families Become Homeowners with the "Play-by-the-Rules" Homeownership Initiative. The FY99 budget included \$25 million for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation to start this new initiative that will make homeownership more accessible to families who have a good rental history but have difficulty purchasing a home; 10,000 lower-income and minority families who are currently renting will benefit from this initiative. The FY 2000 budget proposes a second round of \$15 million for this initiative.

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

FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Building One America. The President has led the nation in an effort to become One America in the 21st Century: a place where we respect others' differences and, at the same time, embrace the common values that unite us. AFL-CIO Executive Vice President Linda Chavez-Thompson served on the Advisory Board to the President's Initiative on Race, which the President charged with overseeing this effort. The President, the Administration and the Advisory Board were actively involved in public outreach efforts -- including holding numerous public meetings and town halls -- to engage Americans across the nation in this historic effort. One of the critical elements of the President's Initiative on Race was identifying, highlighting and sharing with the nation promising practices -- local and national efforts to promote racial reconciliation. The Advisory Board presented their final report to the President on September 18, 1998, and recommended that conversations on race continue. President Clinton also appointed Robert B. (Ben) Johnson as Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office on the President's Initiative for One America, a new office the President created to follow up on the work of his Initiative on Race.

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

Judicial Appointments. Six percent of all President Clinton's judicial appointments are Hispanics including the Honorable Jose Cabranes, Judge, Second Circuit U.S. Circuit Court, The Honorable Carlos Moreno, Judge, Central District of California, U.S. District Court and the Honorable Hilda Tagle, Judge, Southern District of Texas, U.S. District Court.

Senior Level Administration Appointments. President Clinton has appointed more Hispanics to senior level positions than any President in American history. Eight percent of Presidential appointments, including boards and commissions, are held by Hispanics. These Presidential appointees include Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) President George Muñoz; Norma Cantu, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the Department of Education; Saul Ramirez, Jr., Department of Housing and Urban Development Deputy Secretary; Albert Jacquez, Administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway, Department of Transportation; Eluid Levi Martinez, Commissioner of Bureau of Reclamation at the Department of Interior; Ida L. Castro, Chair, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Patricia T. Montoya, Commissioner for Children, Youth & Families at the Department of Health and Human Services; and John U. Sepulveda, Deputy Director at the Office of Personnel Management. White House appointees include: Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff Maria Echaveste; Assistant to the President and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs Mickey Ibarra; and Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Legislative Affairs Janet Murguia.

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

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

Reducing Backlog and Expanding Alternative Dispute Resolution at Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Thanks to President Clinton, the FY99 budget included \$279 million -- a \$37 million increase over the previous year -- to significantly expand EEOC's alternative dispute resolution program and reduce the backlog of private sector discrimination complaints. The final budget fully funds the President's request -- providing the first real increase for EEOC in several years. The President's FY2000 budget request provides \$312 million for the EEOC, a 12 percent increase over 1999.

Working to Ensure Fairness and Remove Barriers to High Quality Education. The Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Education is working to eliminate discriminatory educational practices within schools that contribute to deficiencies in minority student achievement. These priorities included the inappropriate placement of minority students in special education, limited access of minority students to challenging curricula and programs such as gifted and honors classes and the lack of comparable resources.

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

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

Increasing Voter Registration. Since 1995, the National Voter Registration Act or "Motor Voter" law has registered nearly 28 million new voters and made voting easier for millions more. [FEC, 6/99; FEC, 6/97]

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

Working for Fair Housing. The President proposed and won a major expansion of HUD's Fair Housing programs. The final budget expands HUD's Fair Housing programs from \$30 million in FY98 to \$40 million in FY99. That 33-percent increase includes \$7.5 million for a new audit-based enforcement initiative proposed by the Administration. The President's FY 2000 budget proposes to increase HUD's fair housing activities by another 17 percent.

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

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

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

IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

Reversing Unfair Cuts; Protects Legal Immigrants Who Become Disabled and Those Currently Receiving Benefits. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 restored \$11.5 billion in SSI and Medicaid benefits for legal immigrants whose benefits were also terminated in welfare reform. This law protects those immigrants now receiving assistance, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left destitute. And for immigrants already here but not receiving benefits, the BBA does not change the rules retroactively. Immigrants in the country as of August 22, 1996, but not receiving benefits at that time who subsequently become disabled will also be fully eligible for SSI and Medicaid benefits. When the President signed the 1996 Welfare Reform Law, he pledged to go back and change provisions that have nothing to do with welfare reform, such as the cutting off benefits to legal immigrants. Critics said the changes would never be made. However, in 1997 and again in 1998, the President followed through on his pledge -- and won many of the changes he sought in the 1996 law. The President's FY 2000 Budget would restore eligibility for SSI and Medicaid to legal immigrants who enter the country after that date if they have been in the United

States for five years and become disabled after entering the United States. This proposal would cost approximately \$930 million and assist an estimated 54,000 legal immigrants by 2004, about half of whom would be elderly.

Assuring Families Access to Health Care and Other Benefits. In May 1999, the Vice President announced new actions to assure families that enrolling in Medicaid or the new Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and receiving other critical benefits, such as school lunch and child care services, will not affect their immigration status. The new Department of Justice regulation clarifies a widespread misconception that has deterred eligible populations from enrolling in these programs and undermined the nation's public health. In addition, the Vice President directed Federal agencies to send guidance to their field offices, program grantees and to work with community organizations to educate Americans about this new policy.

EDUCATION

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

Modernizing Our Schools. The President has proposed federal tax credits to help rebuild, modernize, and build 6,000 public schools nationwide. Much of this funding is targeted to the cities with the highest numbers of low-income children.

Reducing Class Size. Last year, the President won a down payment on his initiative to reduce class size to a national average of 18 students in grades 1-3 to help local schools hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. Research shows that students do better academically in smaller classes, especially minority and low-income students. The President's proposal targets substantial funding to the communities that need it most, and he has threatened to veto legislation that would replace that class size initiative with a block grant that doesn't guarantee the continuation of a nationwide class size initiative and denies adequate funding to the communities that need it most.

Supporting Reading Excellence. More than 1000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In addition, the President won \$260 million for a new child literacy initiative, consistent with the President's America Reads proposal in the FY99 budget. The FY2000 budget includes funding to continue the Clinton-Gore Administration Reading Excellence Program -- helping train reading tutors and coordinating after-school, weekend, and summer reading programs linked to in-school instruction; helping train teachers to teach reading; and helping parents help children prepare to learn to read.

Greater Access to Education Technology. The President has made an unprecedented commitment to bringing technology into schools. In the FY99 budget, President Clinton won \$75 million to fund technology training for teachers and \$10 million for new grants to public-private partnerships in low-income communities to provide residents access to computer facilities for educational and employment purposes. Education technology has always been a top priority for the President and Vice President;

since 1993, they have created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund and increased overall investments in educational technology by thirty-fold, from \$23 million to \$698 million this year. The Administration has also secured low-cost connections (the E-rate) to the Internet for schools and libraries.

Getting Good Teachers to Underserved Areas. The FY99 budget contained \$75 million for new teacher quality initiatives -- programs that will help recruit and prepare thousands of teachers to teach in high-poverty urban and rural communities and will strengthen teacher preparation programs across the country.

Strengthening Educational Accountability and Excellence. 11 million low-income students now benefit from extra support to meet high expectations and challenging standards because of increased funding for the Title I program and reforms proposed and signed into law by President Clinton in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). This year, President Clinton has proposed building on this progress with further strengthening accountability in these federal programs, improving teacher quality, increasing school safety, expanding public school choice, and providing extra support through summer-school, after-school and other programs to help students master the basics and reach challenging academic standards. The reauthorization will also support teacher education programs that develop the ability of regular classroom teachers to teach limited English proficient (LEP) students.

Enacted a Hispanic Education Action Plan. The Hispanic dropout rate is unacceptably high, and is substantially higher for Hispanics than African-Americans and White non-Hispanics. The Administration is reaching out to Hispanic youth, encouraging them to stay in school, do well academically and graduate from high school, and go on to college so that they can compete successfully for good jobs and take advantage of promising career opportunities. As part of these efforts, the Clinton Administration put forth and won funding increases for a Hispanic Education Action Plan in the FY99 budget. As part of this plan, the President and Vice President proposed significant increases in a number of programs that enhance educational opportunity for Hispanic Americans. The final budget included increases of \$494 million for these programs, including an increase of \$70 million for TRIO college preparation programs over FY98, which will now provide support services to over 700,000 students, and an additional \$50 million for Bilingual Education Professional Development -- double the FY98 level -- to begin to provide 20,000 teachers over five years with the training they need to teach Limited English Proficient students effectively. Moreover, funding for Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), colleges and universities with at least 25 percent Hispanic enrollments was more than doubled from \$12 million to \$28 million in FY 99. In FY 2000, the President has proposed over a \$650 million increase in funds for Department of Education programs that are part of the Administration's Hispanic Education Agenda.

Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years. The President is making the first two years of college universally available with \$1500 HOPE Scholarship tax credits and a 20 percent lifetime learning tax credit helps offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. The expanded education IRA allows penalty- and tax-free withdrawals for education. And in 1999, nearly four million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,125, the largest maximum award ever. In the 1995-96 school year, 54 percent of all Hispanic students enrolled full-time in college received a Pell Grant.

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

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

AmeriCorps College Support. Since 1993, more than 100,000 people have had the opportunity to serve through AmeriCorps, with Hispanics comprising 13 percent of all participants (1996 data) In 1999, nearly 50,000 young people will take advantage of the opportunity to serve and will earn an award of up to \$4,725 to pay for college or repay student loans.

Establishing the GEAR-UP. In FY99, the President won \$120 million to create a new initiative which would promote partnerships between schools and institutions of higher education to provide about 100,000 low-income middle and high school students with academic and support services to help them prepare for and enter college. The President is proposing to double this initiative this year.

Expanding Investments In Youth Education And Training. While House Republicans attempted to eliminate the successful Summer Jobs program in FY99, President Clinton prevailed with his request for \$871 million in funding, which will finance up to 530,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth. The Youth Opportunity Area Initiative program provides high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24 with academic and job-skills training, as well as apprenticeships building and rehabilitating affordable housing. The President proposed and won \$250 million for this new innovative program in the FY99 budget.

Teaching Job Skills and Building Homes Through "Youthbuild." Through the *Youthbuild* program, nearly 2,300 high school dropouts have developed valuable job skills while building or renovating homes for hundreds of low-income families. This program offers young adults, ranging in age from 16 to 24, the opportunity to gain leadership skills, earn a high school diploma or GED, learn a valuable trade, and provide much-needed housing to families nationwide. More than \$170 million in grants have been made under *Youthbuild* since its inception in 1993, enabling over 7,800 young people to take part in building or rehabilitating more than 3,650 houses and apartments units in their communities. Of the 7,800 served by *Youthbuild*, an estimated 1,170 are Hispanic youth.

Strengthening Bilingual and Immigrant Education. The President is committed to ensuring that students with limited English skills get the extra help they need in order to learn English and meet the same high standards expected for all students. The Clinton administration fought for and won a 35% increase in bilingual and immigrant education in the 1997 budget deal. For FY99, the Administration fought for and won a doubling of the investments in bilingual teacher training as part of its Hispanic Education Action Plan. Bilingual education funding helps school districts teach English to more than a million limited English proficient (LEP) children and helps LEP students to achieve to the same high standards as all other students. It also provides teachers with the training they need to teach limited English proficient students. The Immigrant Education program helps more than a thousand school districts provide supplemental instructional services to more than 800,000 recent immigrant students. In his proposal to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the President has proposed additional help to ensure that all teachers are well-trained to meet the needs of students with Limited English Proficiency. His proposal would also make schools and districts more accountable for helping children with Limited English Proficiency master their academic subjects and learn English.

Extra Help for Limited-English Proficient Children. In 1994, President Clinton reformed Title I -- the major elementary and secondary program for disadvantaged children -- clearing away barriers that had prevented limited-English proficient children from getting help. Now Hispanics are 32% of the children served in Title I, the largest share of all communities. The FY99 budget provides a \$301 million boost to the Title I program.

More Assistance for Migrant Children and Families. Migrant families face particularly difficult obstacles to gaining the education and training they would need to improve their standard of living. President Clinton improved the Migrant Education Program in the 1994 reauthorization, and won a 16 percent increase in FY99. As part of his Hispanic Education Action Plan, he also won increases for the High School Equivalency Program, the College Assistance Migrant Program, as well as funding for a Migrant Youth Job Training Demonstration.

Expanding Access to English Language/Civics Education. The President's FY 2000 budget supports a \$190 million increase for adult education and family literacy, including a \$70 million investment for the English Language and Civics Education Initiative: Common Ground Partnerships. This initiative will help states and communities provide limited English proficient adults with expanded access to high quality English as a Second Language programs linked to civics and life skills instruction on understanding and navigating our government system, the public education system, workplace, and other key institutions in American life.

Reducing the Drop-Out Rate Through Right Track Partnerships. The President's FY 2000 budget provides \$100 million for "Right Track Partnerships" to promote partnerships between schools, employers, and community-based organizations that devise innovative community-wide approaches to increase the rate at which economically disadvantaged and limited-English proficient youth complete and excel in high school and subsequently increase the rate at which these youth go on to post-secondary education, training, and higher paying careers. This new proposal builds on last year's Hispanic Education Action Plan, which received nearly \$500 million for FY1999.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities. In 1998, President Clinton announced an initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities. The effort sets a national goal of eliminating the longstanding disparities by the year 2010 in six key health areas: infant mortality, diabetes, cancer screening and management, heart disease, AIDS and immunizations. There are major health disparities among Hispanics. Latinos are nearly twice as likely to develop diabetes than non-Latinos and Latinos have two to three times the rate of stomach cancer as white Americans. The President announced a five-step plan -- led by Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. David Satcher -- to mobilize the resources and expertise of the federal government, the private sector, and local communities. In the FY99 budget, Congress took a critical first step in investing in the President's multi-year proposal. The President's FY 2000 budget has proposed \$145 million to continue this program's activities.

Addressing HIV/AIDS in Communities of Color. Racial and ethnic communities make up the fastest growing portion of HIV/AIDS cases (more than 50 percent of all new HIV cases). As part of the FY99 budget, the Clinton Administration fought for and won a comprehensive new initiative that invests an unprecedented \$156 million to improve prevention efforts in high-risk communities and expand access to cutting-edge HIV therapies and other treatment needed for HIV/AIDS.

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

Working to Enact a Strong, Enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights for All Americans. President Clinton has called on the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights that assures Americans the quality health care they need. The bill should include important patient protections such as: assuring direct access to specialists; real emergency room protections; continuity of care provisions that protect patients from abrupt changes in treatment; a fair, timely, and independent appeals process for patient grievances; and enforcement provisions to make these rights real. Leading by example, the President directed all federal agencies to ensure that their employees and beneficiaries have the benefits and rights guaranteed under the President's proposed Patients' Bill of Rights.

Protecting and Strengthening Medicare. The 1997 Balanced Budget Act extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for at least a decade; expanded choices in health plans; and provided beneficiaries new preventive benefits. Today, Medicare provides health insurance to more than two million elderly and disabled Hispanics and six percent of all beneficiaries currently enrolled in Medicare are Hispanic. President Clinton is working to modernize and strengthen Medicare to prepare it for the challenges the program faces in the 21st Century. This historic initiative would make Medicare more competitive and efficient; modernize and reform Medicare's benefits, including a long-overdue prescription drug benefit and cost-sharing protections for preventive benefits; and make an unprecedented long-term financing commitment to the program that would extend the life of the Medicare trust fund to 2027.

Extended Health Care to Millions of Children with the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Because of the President's leadership, the 1997 Balanced Budget Act included \$24 billion to provide real health care coverage to up to five million more children, the largest children's health care budget increase since Medicaid was created in 1965. Minority children make up a disproportionate number of the over 10 million uninsured children. Hispanic children make up nearly 30 percent of all uninsured children. The Administration is actively reaching out to communities to target and enroll eligible, uninsured children in CHIP.

Providing Health Care to Children and Pregnant Women. Under current law, states have the option to provide health coverage to immigrant children and pregnant women who entered the country before August 22, 1996. The President's FY 2000 Budget gives states the option to extend Medicaid or CHIP coverage to low-income legal immigrant children and Medicaid to pregnant women who entered the country after August 22, 1996. The proposal would cost \$325 million and provide critical health insurance to approximately 55,000 children and 23,000 women by FY 2004. This proposal would reduce the number of high-risk pregnancies, ensure healthier children, and lower the cost of emergency Medicaid deliveries.

Protecting Families. Family and Medical Leave allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for seriously ill family members, new born or adoptive children, or their own serious health problems without fear of losing their jobs. About 91 million workers are covered by the Family and Medical Leave Act and millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment.

Increased WIC -- \$1 Billion Higher. Under President Clinton, participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has expanded by 1.7 million -- from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1998, with funding rising from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion (FY99). Research shows that every \$1 increase in the prenatal care portion of the WIC program cuts between \$1.77 and \$3.90 in medical expenses in the first 60 days following childbirth. In 1996, 30 percent of the infants who benefited from WIC were Hispanic.

Restoring Food Stamp Benefits for Legal Immigrants. The Agricultural Research Act of 1998 provided Food Stamps for 225,000 legal immigrant children, senior citizens, and people with disabilities who enter the United States by August 22, 1996. The President's FY 2000 Budget would extend this provision by allowing legal immigrants in the United States on August 22, 1996 who subsequently reach age 65 to be eligible for Food Stamps at cost of \$60 million, restoring benefits to about 20,000 elderly legal immigrants by 2004.

Expanded Head Start By More than 60 Percent. Since 1993, President Clinton has expanded Head Start by 57 percent, from \$2.8 billion in FY93 to \$4.4 billion in FY98. During the Clinton Administration, Hispanic enrollment has increased by 70,000 and at a rate nearly twice as fast as non-Hispanic enrollment. Despite these increases, Hispanic children remain under-represented in the program, and the Administration is stepping up efforts to ensure access and culturally appropriate services. Also, the President's FY 2000 budget includes \$607 million in new funds to improve and

expand Head Start, including a \$23 million request for Migrant Head Start that would improve quality and reach as many as 2,000 new children.

Raised Immunization Rates to All Time High. Since 1993, childhood immunization rates have reached all-time highs, with 90 percent or more of America's toddlers receiving the most critical doses of vaccines for children by age 2. For the most critical childhood vaccines, vaccination levels are nearly the same for preschool children of all racial and ethnic groups, narrowing a gap that was estimated to be as wide as 26 percentage points a generation ago. But despite this program, as of 1997, 79 percent of white children had received the recommended series of vaccinations by age 2 compared to 72 percent of Hispanic children whom had been vaccinated against childhood disease. To help increase participation, on April 20, 1999, Secretary Shalala announced a new Spanish-language childhood immunization public awareness campaign, "Vacunelo A Tiempo Todo el Tiempo" (Vaccinate Your Children On time, Every Time), to create and distribute culturally relevant and language appropriate educational materials to help raise Hispanic immunization rates to the national average.

Proposed the Largest Single Investment in Child Care in the Nation's History. In 1998, the President proposed an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families by helping families pay for child care, building the supply of good after-school programs, improving child care quality and promoting early learning. The President won \$182 million to improve the quality of child care for America's working families in the FY99 budget.

Providing Safe After-School Opportunities for Nearly 400,000 Children Each Year.

Approximately 400,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities have safe and educational after-school opportunities this year because of the expanded 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore, funding for this initiative has increased from \$1 million to \$200 million in two years, and the Administration has proposed tripling the program this year. In his FY 2000 budget, the President proposed to increase funding to serve approximately 1.1 million students.

FIGHTING CRIME

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

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

Falling Crime Rates. Overall crime rates are down to the lowest levels in a generation --and all incomes and races are benefitting. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Victimization Survey, property and violent crime victimization rates are at their lowest levels since 1973. Between 1993-1997, decreasing victimization trends were experienced about equally for all race, sex and income groups. In addition, the murder rate is down more than 25 percent since 1993, its lowest point in 30 years. Between 1997 and 1998, the Hispanic violent victimization rate fell from 43 to 33 victimizations per 1,000 Hispanics.

Putting 100,000 New Police on the Streets and Providing COPS Grants to Underserved Areas. This year, ahead of schedule and under budget, the Administration has met its commitment of funding 100,000 police officers for our communities. As a part of the COPS Program, the President announced new grants to increase police presence and community policing in underserved neighborhoods. Under this initiative, 18 cities will share \$106 million to hire 620 new community policing officers. The pilot cities were selected following an analysis of crime, demographic and economic data.

SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

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

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups and Brownfields Redevelopment -- cleaned up nearly three times as many Superfund sites in six years as the previous administrations did in twelve. Leveraged nearly \$1 billion in private sector investment for Brownfields redevelopment.

Keeping Our Drinking Water Safe -- proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. Required America's 55,000 water utilities to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

Reducing the Threat of Global Warming -- negotiated an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in an environmentally strong and economically sound way. Secured \$1 billion in FY99 for research incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.

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

AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

Democracy for Cuba. The Clinton Administration increased efforts to promote a peaceful, democratic transition in Cuba by keeping pressure on the Castro government for change while reaching out to the Cuban people. The President has strengthened the international consensus on the need to promote human rights and democracy. The Clinton Administration has authorized humanitarian measures to alleviate the Cuban people's suffering, encouraged the emergence of civil society, and helped people prepare for a democratic future.

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

8/99

**Clinton/Gore Administration Accomplishments:
Improving the Quality of Life for America's Working Families**

Progress By The Numbers

Jobs & The Economy:

<i>Jobs</i>	Nearly 19 million more jobs since 1993. [Bureau of Labor Statistics, 7/2/99]
<i>Unemployment</i>	4.3 percent unemployment -- the lowest peacetime rate since 1957. The unemployment rate has stayed below 5 percent for 19 months in a row. [Bureau of Labor Statistics 7/2/99]
<i>Income</i>	Typical family income is up \$3,517 (8.6 percent) since 1993. Median family income has increased from \$41,051 in 1993 to \$44,568 in 1997: [Money Income in the United States: 1997, Bureau of the Census, 9/24/98]
<i>Wages</i>	Real wages have increased at about a 2.5 percent pace in the past 12 months -- the fastest real wage growth in more than 20 years. [Bureau of Labor Statistics, 7/2/99]
<i>Tax Cuts</i>	15 million working families receive additional tax relief through the President's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. In 1997, the EITC lifted 4.3 million out of poverty -- that is more than double the number who were removed from poverty in 1993. Over half of the people removed from poverty by the EITC (2.2 million) were children under the age of 18. [Good News for Low Income Families: Expansions in the EITC and Minimum Wage, CEA, 12/98]
<i>\$500 per-child tax credit</i>	27 million families with 45 million children will receive the \$500 per-child tax credit. [Treasury Department]
<i>Minimum Wage</i>	10 million Americans received an increase in wages thanks to the President's leadership. [Good News for Low Income Families: Expansions in the EITC and Minimum Wage, CEA, 12/98]
<i>Small Business</i>	Over 4.1 million new businesses have been created. [New Employer Firms Business Formation, Small Business Admin. 12/98]
<i>National Debt</i>	There is \$25,000 less debt for each family of four because the national debt will be \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than was projected in 1993. [internal calculations based on: FY 2000 Budget Mid-Session Review (Table 1); OMB (1993 internal projection); Bureau of the Census]
<i>Home Ownership</i>	There are more than seven million new homeowners since 1993 -- the home ownership rate is at the highest level ever. [Bureau of the Census, 4/21/99]

Expanding Educational Opportunity: Elementary and Secondary Schools

- Teachers* Making the down payment on 100,000 new teachers, 30,857 new, well-prepared teachers have been hired to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18. [Education Department, 6/99]
- After School Programs* Approximately 400,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities have safe and educational after-school opportunities this year because of the expanded 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. In his FY 2000 budget, the President proposed to increase funding to serve approximately 1.1 million students. [Education Department]
- Goals 2000* 47 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have set higher academic standards for public schools by adopting comprehensive Goals 2000 plans for education reform. [Goals 2000: Reforming Education to Improve Student Achievement, Education Department, 4/20/98]
- Education Technology* 30 million children and up to 47,000 schools and libraries are being connected to the Internet through the education rate, or E-rate, created by the 1996 Telecommunications Act. [FY 2000 Budget, p. 67]
- Title I* 11 million low-income students now benefit from higher expectations and a challenging curriculum geared to higher standards. [Statement of the Secretary of Education before the U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, 2/9/99]
- Mentoring* Approximately 175,000 middle school students will be prepared for college this year through expanded mentoring efforts as part of GEAR-UP. [Education Department]

Expanding Educational Opportunity: Postsecondary Education and Training

- HOPE Scholarships* 5.9 million students are expected to benefit from the \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship tuition tax credit. [Education Department, 4/2/99]
- Pell Grants* 3.8 million low-income students will receive a Pell Grant award to help them attend college. In the FY99 budget, the President increased the maximum Pell Grant award from \$3,000 to \$3,125 -- that is the largest maximum award ever. [Department of Education FY 2000 Budget Summary, 2/99]
- Direct Loan Program* More than 3.9 million student and parent borrowers have received direct loans since the program began. [Federal Direct Loan Program, Federal Office of Student Financial Assistance, Education Department, 1/31/99]
- AmeriCorps* More than 100,000 volunteers have earned money for college by serving their communities and their country in the AmeriCorps program since the inception of the program. [National Service News (issue no. 66), 11/2/98]

<i>Lifetime Learning Tax Credit</i>	7.2 million will benefit from the lifetime learning tax credit, which offers a 20 percent tax credit for the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees paid by a student. [FY 2000 Budget, p. 69]
<i>School-To-Work</i>	470,000 high school students, 36,000 schools (K-12), and 136,000 employers, participated in school-to-work programs in 1997. [<u>Progress Measures Survey 1997</u> , National School-to-Work Office, Education Department]
<i>Work Study</i>	Nearly one million students will be able to work their way through college this year because of the President's expansion of the Work Study Program. [FY 2000 Budget, p. 69]
<i>Dislocated Workers</i>	An estimated 689,000 American workers will benefit this year from the dislocated worker program. In his FY2000 budget, President Clinton proposed to increase funding to serve 859,000 workers. [Department of Labor Budget Overview FY 2000, 2/99]
<u>Crime and Public Safety</u>	
<i>Declining Crime Rates</i>	There has been a 21 percent drop in violent crime victimizations since 1993 -- to the lowest level since 1973 (the year of the survey's inception). The murder rate is down more than 25 percent since 1993, its lowest point in 30 years. [<u>1997 National Crime Victimization Survey</u> , Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 12/98; Justice Department Release, 1/99]
<i>Juvenile Arrests Down</i>	The nation has seen a six percent drop in the juvenile violent crime arrest between 1993 and 1997. [FBI's <u>Uniform Crime Reports for the United States 1997</u> , Justice Department]
<i>Community Policing</i>	The President's goal of funding 100,000 more community police officers for our streets was reached in May 1999 -- meeting the pledge ahead of schedule and under budget. [COPS program, 6/12/99]
<i>Brady Bill</i>	Over 400,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers have been stopped from buying guns. ["Presale Handgun Checks, 1997" Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, 6/15/99]
<i>"Zero-Tolerance" for Guns In Schools</i>	6,093 students were expelled from public schools for bringing a firearm to school in one year under zero tolerance policies. [Final Report on State Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act, School Year 1996-97, Department of Education, 5/98]
<i>Domestic Violence Hotline</i>	More than 300,000 calls -- averaging a little more than 8,000 a month -- have been received by the nationwide, 24-hour domestic violence hotline President Clinton established. [Violence Against Women Office, DOJ, 6/99]

Families

Patients' Bill of Rights

85 million people covered by Federal health plans received patient protections -- protections included in the President's Patients' Bill of Rights legislation that Congress has yet to pass -- by executive action taken by President Clinton. [FY 2000 Budget, p. 85]

Health Insurance Reform

As many as 25 million people will benefit from the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. [FY 2000 Budget, p. 83]

Welfare to Work

6.5 million fewer people are receiving welfare benefits today than in 1993, a 46 percent decrease and the largest decline in the welfare rolls in history. The welfare rolls are the smallest in 30 years. [HHS Administration for Children and Families, 4/99]

Family & Medical Leave

About 91 million workers are covered by the Family and Medical Leave Act -- about 70 percent of the American labor force. Millions of Americans have taken job-protected leave. [Five Years of Success: Report on FMLA, Department of Labor, 8/98 (updated number provided 7/99)]

Children's Health Care

As many as 5 million more children will receive health insurance under President Clinton's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Already 2.5 million uninsured children have enrolled in CHIP. [FY 2000 Budget, p. 85; FY 1999 Budget, p. 69]

Head Start

More than 200,000 additional children are enrolled in Head Start today than in 1992. Head Start now reaches a total of 822,316, and will serve one million children and their families by the year 2002. [Head Start 1998 Fact Sheet; Administration of Children and Families, HHS]

WIC

1.7 million more woman, infants, and children are now served by WIC than in 1993 -- currently reaching 7.4 million participants. [Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, 12/98]

Child Care

Child care funding has increased by 70 percent under the Clinton Administration, helping pay for the care of an additional 1 million children. An average of 1.25 million children were served by states under the child care block grant in FY 1997 -- a 25 percent increase from the estimated 1 million children served in FY 1996. The 1996 welfare law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years. [Administration for Children and Families Fact Sheet, HHS, 11/12/98]

Immunization

90 percent or more of America's toddlers received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines in 1996 and again in 1997 -- surpassing the President's childhood vaccination goal. [Budget of the United States Government FY 2000, p. 91-92]

- Child Poverty* Under President Clinton the child poverty rate has dropped from 22.7 percent in 1993 to 19.9 percent in 1997 -- the biggest four-year drop in the child poverty rate in nearly 30 years. [Poverty in the United States: 1997, Bureau of the Census, 9/98]
- Teen Pregnancy* There has been a 13.8 percent decrease in the teenage birth rate -- from 60.7 in 1992 to 52.3 in 1997. [Decline in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-97: National and State Patterns, CDC, 12/98; Revised 4/99]
- Infant Mortality* There has been a 15.2 percent decrease in the infant mortality rate -- to the lowest level in history -- from 8.5 in 1992 to 7.2 in 1997. [America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 7/8/99, NIH]
- Child Support Collections* There has been a 80 percent increase in child support collections from FY 1992 to FY 1998. [Administration for Children and Families, HHS]

Government That Works Better

- Less Regulation* 16,000 pages of Federal regulations have been eliminated by President Clinton and Vice President Gore as part of the Vice President's National Performance Review. [Accomplishments fact sheet, National Performance Review]
- Smaller Government* There are 365,000 fewer employees in the Federal government workforce than in 1993 -- giving us the smallest Federal workforce since the Kennedy Administration. [Budget of the U.S. Government FY 2000, "Historical Tables" (table 17.1); Budget of the U.S. Government FY 2000, "Analytical Perspectives," (table 10-1) p. 248]
- Lower Government Spending* At 19.5 percent, Federal Government spending as a share of the Gross Domestic Product is at its lowest level in 25 years. [FY 2000 Budget Mid-Session Review (Table 1) p. 3; FY 2000 Budget Historical Tables (Table 1.3) p.23-24]
- Motor Voter* 28 million new voters registered to vote -- and voting was made easier for millions more Americans -- since 1995 because of the National Voter Registration Act. [FEC, 6/99; FEC, 6/97]

Environment

- Toxic Waste Sites* 448 toxic waste dumps were cleaned up during the first six and one-half years of the Clinton Administration -- nearly three times more than the 155 dumps cleaned up in the previous twelve years. ["Superfund NPL Construction Completions Since 1/20/93 to 6/22/99," EPA]
- National Parks* Over 3.2 million acres have been protected as national parks or monuments by President Clinton. The President has also created 13 new national park areas. [Department of Interior]

During their 1992 campaign, Bill Clinton and Al Gore identified independence, empowerment, and inclusion as the themes that would guide their disability policy. In the past six years the Clinton/Gore Administration has made great strides in meeting these policy goals. They have set the tone for national policy by including many people with disabilities in high-ranking positions in the Administration. The Clinton/Gore Administration also acknowledged the contributions of one of America's greatest citizens with disabilities, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, by supporting an addition to the FDR Memorial that will portray President Roosevelt in his wheelchair.

When members of Congress attempted to weaken the civil rights laws that protect Americans with disabilities, President Clinton and Vice President Gore articulated their steadfast opposition to weakening amendments and worked to increase funding levels for enforcement. Most recently, President Clinton and Vice President Gore successfully fought back destructive amendments to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, which members of Congress tried to attach to this year's appropriations bills. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have also fought hard to protect Medicare and Medicaid and to sustain Social Security benefits for people with disabilities. They have helped to address the needs of families with disabled children or adults by supporting the Family and Medical Leave Act. In September, the Clinton/Gore Administration proudly announced new regulations that will make over-the-road buses accessible in the 21st century.

Although Congress resisted the President's attempt to ensure that every American has access to quality health care, including provisions for personal attendant services, this year the President worked with the Health Care Financing Administration to urge State Medicaid Directors to provide long term services and supports in the most integrated setting and support community-based alternatives to institutions. The President also instructed his Administration to work with Senators Jeffords and Kennedy to develop a workable Work Incentives Improvement Act, which would give people with disabilities the option to seek employment and retain access to quality health insurance coverage. The President included this policy in his short-list of priorities for the Omnibus budget agreement, only to have it rejected by Congress, and will continue to seek its passage next year. Although the President and Vice President look forward to continued work on behalf of people with disabilities, they have laid a powerful foundation with their past and current achievements.

Administration
Accomplishments
(1 copy)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Education and Training Budget Chart
- II. 3-Page Budget Overview
- III. Budget Victories for President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and Congressional Democrats (11 pages)
- IV. Despite All the Progress in this Year's Budget, There Is Still More Work Left to Do

PRESIDENT CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT GORE, AND CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATS WIN ON THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING BUDGET

	PRESIDENT'S REQUEST	HOUSE REPUBLICAN BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	DIFFERENCE (BETWEEN HOUSE & FINAL)
Smaller Class Sizes	\$1.1 billion	\$0	\$1.2 billion	+\$1.2 billion
Child Literacy (America Reads)	\$260 million	\$0	\$260 million	+\$260 million
College Mentoring (GEAR-UP)	\$140 million	\$0	\$120 million	+\$120 million
Summer Jobs	\$871 million	\$0	\$871 million	+\$871 million
Youth Opportunities Area	\$250 million	\$0	\$250 million	+\$250 million
Teacher Preparation and Recruitment	\$67 million	\$0	\$75 million	+\$75 million
Title I (Basic Skills)	\$392 million increase (\$7.767 billion)	\$0 (\$7.375 billion)	\$301 million increase (\$7.676 billion)	+\$301 million
Education Technology	\$721 million	\$541 million	\$698 million	+\$157 million
After-School Programs	\$200 million	\$60 million	\$200 million	+\$140 million
Goals 2000	\$501 million	\$246 million	\$491 million	+\$245 million
Head Start	\$313 million increase (\$4.66 billion)	\$153 million increase (\$4.50 billion)	\$313 million increase (\$4.66 billion)	+\$160 million
School Modernization	\$5 billion over five years	\$0	\$0	-
Education Opportunity Zones	\$200 million	\$0	\$0	-

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Saving Social Security First

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton asked a basic question -- "what should we do with this projected surplus?" -- and gave an historic four-word answer: "Save Social Security First." With our fiscal house in order, marked by the first budget surplus in a generation, President Clinton is determined to seize this unique opportunity to strengthen this most important program for generations to come. Protecting the surplus is a key step towards enacting Social Security reform. President Clinton defeated repeated efforts to squander the surplus and, at the end of this Congress, it remains intact.

Invests in Education and Training

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NEW EDUCATION AND TRAINING INITIATIVES IN FINAL BUDGET AGREEMENT:

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- ✓ **GEAR-UP: College Mentoring Initiative To Help Up to 100,000 Students Prepare for College.** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton urged Congress "to support our efforts to enlist colleges and universities to reach out to disadvantaged children, starting in the 6th grade, so that they can get the guidance and hope they need so they can know that they, too, will be able to go on to college." The President proposed \$140 million to get this effort started, but the House appropriations bill denied funding and the Senate provided only \$75 million. The final budget provides \$120 million for this new initiative which was authorized as part of the higher education legislation enacted on October 7th. GEAR-UP will expand mentoring efforts by States, and provide new grants to partnerships of middle schools, institutions of higher education, and community organizations, to provide intensive early intervention services to help prepare up to 100,000 students at high-poverty middle schools for college.
- ✓ **Child Literacy Initiative to Help Children Read Well By the End of the Third Grade.** In 1996, President Clinton proposed an America Reads Challenge to help three million children improve their reading skills. In 1997, he insisted that the new initiative be included as part of the Balanced Budget Agreement. With this budget, he has won the \$260 million that he proposed to help ensure that all children can read well and independently by the end of third grade. The budget includes the legislation creating a program that is consistent with the President's America Reads proposal. The new program will provide competitive grants to States to (1) improve teachers' ability to teach reading effectively; (2) promote family literacy programs to help parents be their child's first teacher; and (3) improve the quality of tutoring programs by supporting tutor training.

- ✓ **Youth Opportunity Areas To Help Increase Job Opportunities for 50,000 Youth in High-Poverty Communities.** Authorized in the Workforce Investment Act, President Clinton's Youth Opportunity Grants to direct resources to high-poverty areas, including Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, to provide comprehensive services designed to increase employment and school completion rates for disadvantaged youth. The President's FY99 budget included \$250 million for this new innovative program. While the House Republican budget did not fund this critical initiative, the final agreement includes the full \$250 million request, which will help provide job training and social services to 50,000 youth.
- ✓ **New Learning Anytime, Anywhere Initiative.** The President's FY99 budget included a new initiative to enhance and promote distance learning opportunities -- learning outside the usual classroom settings, via computers and other technology -- for all adult learners. The final budget includes \$20 million for the Education and Labor Departments to implement this new initiative to demonstrate new high-quality uses of technology for distance learning in post-secondary education and training, and to help provide more accurate labor market information.
- ✓ **Teacher Recruitment and Preparation -- \$75 million.** On October 7th, President Clinton signed legislation that had incorporated the President's Teacher Recruitment and Preparation proposal. While House Republicans did not fund this important initiative, the final budget provides \$75 million, which will help recruit and prepare thousands of teachers to teach in high-poverty urban and rural communities and will strengthen teacher preparation programs across the country.
- ✓ **Training New Teachers to Use Technology Effectively.** President Clinton's FY99 budget requested \$75 million to train new teachers in how to use technology to improve student achievement. The House and Senate Republicans denied the request. The final agreement includes the full \$75 million the President requested.
- ✓ **Hispanic Education Action Plan To Attack Unacceptably High Drop-Out Rate.** Because the high-school drop-out rate of Hispanics is unacceptably high, President Clinton's FY99 budget included the first-ever Hispanic Education Action Plan. As part of this plan, the President proposed significant increases in Title I funding and a number of other programs that enhance educational opportunity for Hispanic Americans. The final budget includes increases of \$524 million for these programs; for example, it provides a \$301 million increase for Title I; \$600 million for TRIO college preparation programs, an increase of \$70 million over FY 1998, which will provide support services for over 700,000 students; and \$50 million for Bilingual Education Professional Development -- double the FY 1998 level -- to begin to provide 20,000 teachers over five years with the training they need to teach Limited English Proficient students.

EXPANDED KEY EDUCATION AND TRAINING INVESTMENTS:

- ✓ **Expanded After-School Programs To Serve A Quarter of A Million Children.** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton asked Congress to "dramatically expand our support for after-school programs." The President and Vice President proposed \$200 million for after-school programs in their FY99 budget. While the House Republican budget did not fund \$140 million of the President's and Vice President's request, which would have denied services to about 175,000 children, the final budget includes full funding for the President's and Vice President's initiative, which will serve a quarter of a million children each year.

- ✓ **Expanded Head Start.** President Clinton proposed a \$313 million increase for Head Start to add 30,000 to 36,000 new slots for children, continuing on the path to serving one million children by 2002. The House Republican budget did not provide the President's increase and would have denied up to 25,000 children Head Start slots if enacted. The final budget includes the President's full increase for Head Start, which is funded at \$4.660 billion.
- ✓ **Summer Jobs Protected for Half a Million Youth.** While House Republicans attempted to eliminate the successful Summer Jobs program, President Clinton prevailed with his request for \$871 million in funding, which will finance up to 530,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth.
- ✓ **Expanded Educational Technology -- Connecting Our Children to the Future.** President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's budget requested \$721 million -- a \$137 million increase -- for educational technology to ensure that every child has access to computers, the Internet, high-quality educational software, and teachers that can use technology effectively in the classroom. The House Republican denied the President's and Vice President's request for a funding increase, cutting funding \$43 million below last year. The final agreement includes \$698 million -- a 20-percent increase over the \$584 million funding level in FY98, including the new \$75 million initiative for training new teachers and \$10 million for new grants to public-private partnerships in low-income communities to provide residents access to computer facilities for educational and employment purposes. Education technology has always been a top priority for the President and Vice President; since 1993, they have created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund and increased overall investments in educational technology by thirty-fold, from \$23 million to \$698 million this year.
- ✓ **Protected Goals 2000 to Promote High Academic Standards.** President Clinton created Goals 2000 in 1993 to promote high academic standards for all students and proposed a modest expansion in this year's budget. While the House Republican budget tried to cut the program in half, the final budget includes \$491 million which will help all 50 States continue raise academic standards and help at least 12,000 schools implement innovative and effective education reforms.
- ✓ **Improved Child Care Quality.** In his State of the Union, the President proposed an historic child care initiative to make child care better, safer and more affordable for America's working families. While the budget does not include critical investments in subsidies and tax credits to help working families pay for child care, it does include the President's request of \$182 million to improve the quality of child care.
- ✓ **Expanded Work Study To Help Nearly One Million Students Work Their Way Through College.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. The final budget agreement provides \$870 million -- a \$40 million increase over the FY 1998 level of \$830 million -- which will allow nearly one million students to work their way through college and keeps us on track to the President's goal of one million students in work study by the year 2000.
- ✓ **Expanded Job Training To Help 666,000 Dislocated Workers.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. While the House froze job training funds for dislocated workers, the final agreement includes \$1.4 billion

which will help some 666,000 dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible. This represents an increase of \$55 million -- to help 27,000 dislocated workers -- compared to FY98. Since 1993, dislocated worker funding has been expanded by 171 percent -- helping to well more than double the number of workers served.

- ✓ **Expanded Charter Schools to Promote Creation High-Quality Public Schools.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included \$100 million for Charter Schools to keep us on track toward the President's goal of creating 3,000 high-quality public charter schools that will educate more than half a million students by early in the next century. Charter schools are public schools started by teachers, parents and communities, that are given flexibility in decision-making, in exchange for high levels of accountability for results. The final budget provides \$100 million -- the President's 25-percent increase -- for Charter Schools and will give parents and students more choice, better schools, and greater accountability for results in public education.
- ✓ **Assistance to Help Over 400,000 More Students in Distressed Communities Learn Basic Skills.** President Clinton proposed a \$392 million increase in Title I funding to help students in high poverty communities receive the extra help they need to master the basics to reach high academic standards. The House Republican budget proposed a freeze in Title I funding. The final budget provides a \$301 million increase, from \$7.375 billion in FY98 to \$7.676 billion in FY99. This funding will support educational services for nearly 11 million students, over 400,000 more than last year.
- ✓ **Largest Maximum Pell Grant Award Ever.** Last year, President Clinton signed into law the largest one-year increase in Pell Grant scholarships in 20 years. This year, the final budget provides \$7.7 billion for Pell Grants, an increase of \$359 million over FY98, increasing the maximum Pell Grant award from \$3,000 to \$3,125 -- that's the largest maximum award ever, 36-percent higher than it was in 1994. This year, approximately 4 million students will receive Pell Grant awards.
- ✓ **Extends Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA).** President Clinton proposed extending TAA and NAFTA-TAA in his FY99 budget in order to provide training and income support to workers adversely impacted by trade. The final budget extends these important programs through June 30, 1999.

Moves Forward On The Environment

In the final budget, President Clinton won important increases to combat water pollution, protect national parks and other precious lands, restore salmon and other endangered species, and develop clean energy technologies. At the same time, President Clinton forced Congress to drop special-interest riders that would have cut roads through wilderness, forced overcutting on our national forests, crippled wildlife protections, and blocked common-sense actions to address global warming.

- ✓ **Clean, Safe Water for America.** The final budget provides \$1.7 billion -- an additional \$230 million or 16-percent increase from last year -- for the President's Clean Water Action Plan, a five-year initiative to help communities and farmers clean up the almost 40 percent of America's surveyed waterways still too polluted for fishing and swimming. In addition, the budget provides states \$2.15 billion in financing for clean water construction projects.

- ✓ **Preserving Precious Lands.** An additional \$325 million for FY99 -- a \$55 million increase from last year -- through the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be used to acquire dozens of natural and historic sites around the country, including critical winter range for Yellowstone bison, New Mexico's Baca Ranch and the last remaining private stretches of the Appalachian Trail.
- ✓ **Protecting Endangered Species.** The final budget provides an additional \$32 million in FY99 -- a 23-percent increase from last year -- providing funds for protection and recovery of endangered and threatened species, as well as enhancements for important habitats.
- ✓ **Leading the Fight Against Global Warming.** The final budget provides over \$1 billion -- a 26-percent increase from last year -- to support research investments that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, oil consumption, and energy costs for consumers and businesses by promoting increased energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.
- ✓ **Defending Our Environment Against Stealth Attacks.** President Clinton forced Congress to drop special-interest riders that would have rolled back hard-won environmental protections. Anti-environmental language in the budget bills would have:
 - Forced overcutting of timber on national forests and accelerated logging of Alaskan rain forest.
 - Allowed intrusive helicopter landings in Alaska wilderness and the first road ever carved through a designated wilderness area.
 - Hindered salmon restoration in the Pacific Northwest, and allowed harmful commercial fishing in wilderness waters of Glacier Bay National Park.
 - Blocked common-sense actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and barred the Administration from informing the public about the threat of global warming.
 - Placed restrictions on the use of brownfields funds that would have denied municipalities the funds they need to undertake clean-up at brownfield sites.

Responds to the Farm Crisis at Home...

- ✓ **Emergency Farm Assistance.** President Clinton vetoed the Agriculture Appropriations bill on October 8th "because it fails to address adequately the crisis now gripping our Nation's farm community." The final budget includes a significant increase in total emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers compared to the bill the President vetoed -- about \$6 billion in the final budget versus \$4.2 billion in the vetoed bill, that's 40 percent more assistance than the bill the President vetoed. The final bill increased the amount for crop loss compensation by \$228 million, and increased the amount for economic loss compensation by \$1.4 billion, bringing the amounts for these to \$2.6 billion and about \$3 billion, respectively.

....And to Financial Turmoil Abroad

- ✓ **Full IMF Funding To Help Address International Financial Crisis.** With America's fiscal house in order, the United States is now the bulwark of economic stability in the world. Some other nations around the world, however, are experiencing major economic upheaval, hurting our exports, farmers, and ranchers. A strong International Monetary Fund is a stabilizing force in the world economy and is a critical piece of President Clinton's strategy to protect the international financial system -- and therefore the U.S. economy -- against the risk of new, escalating, or spreading crises. President Clinton fought for and won full funding of \$17.9 billion for the IMF -- a critical part of his strategy to help address the global financial crisis and to keep our economy strong. A stronger IMF will give the U.S. and its allies new flexibility in developing responses to protect the world from the spread of the financial crisis.
- ✓ **Fully Funds President Clinton's Child Labor Initiative.** In his State of the Union address, the President pledged to send legislation to Congress to fight abusive child labor and proposed making the United States the world leader in supporting programs to reduce abusive child labor, with a 10-fold increase in our commitment to the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), from \$3 million to \$30 million a year. While the Senate, with the strong leadership of Senator Harkin, fully funded the President's request, the House failed to do so, providing only \$6 million. In the final budget, Congress agreed to the President's full request of \$30 million for IPEC. The budget also fully funds the President's \$9 million request for domestic enforcement and a migrant youth job-training demonstration.

Moves People from Welfare to Work and Empowers Communities

President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to tapping the potential of America's urban and rural communities. This budget moves forward on their vision to help revitalize America's communities:

- ✓ **50,000 Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers.** President Clinton's FY 1999 Budget included \$283 million for 50,000 new vouchers exclusively for people who need housing assistance to make the transition from welfare to work. The original House bill included \$100 million, while the Senate provided only \$40 million. The final budget includes President Clinton's full request of \$283 million for 50,000 welfare-to-work housing vouchers.
- ✓ **Flexible Funding for Empowerment Zones.** President Clinton and Vice President Gore requested mandatory funding for second-round urban and rural Empowerment Zones. The final budget includes \$60 million in this flexible discretionary funding for the next round of Empowerment Zones and 20 new rural Enterprise Communities.
- ✓ **Extended Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit.** This tax credit encourages employers to hire, invest in training, and retain long-term welfare recipients. The credit is for 35 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in the second year. President Clinton proposed to extend the credit in his FY99 budget and the final budget includes an extension through June 30, 1999.
- ✓ **Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) Expansion.** The Administration requested a major expansion of the CDFI program to continue building a national network of

community development banks. The original House bill froze CDFI funding at \$80 million, while the Senate cut funding to \$55 million. The final budget increases CDFI funding from \$80 million in FY98 to \$95 million in FY99 -- a 19-percent increase.

- ✓ **Public Housing Reform.** This legislation makes the President's landmark housing reform a reality. This bipartisan bill will allow more economic integration and deconcentration in our Nation's public housing, encourage and reward work, provide protections for those most in need, and put the Nation back into the housing business with the first new housing vouchers in five years.
- ✓ **FHA Loan Limit Increased.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included an increase in the FHA loan limit to expand homeownership opportunities to more Americans. The final budget includes an increase in the FHA loan limit, raising the limit from \$86,317 to \$109,032 in the lowest cost areas and from \$170,300 to \$197,621 in the highest cost areas.
- ✓ **Extended Work Opportunity Tax Credit.** This tax credit encourages employers to hire individuals who have traditionally had a hard time securing employment. Targeted groups include disadvantaged youth, including those living in empowerment zones and enterprise communities, welfare recipients, and qualified veterans. The maximum credit paid to the employer is as much as 40 percent of an individual's first \$6,000 in wages. The President proposed to extend this credit in his FY99 budget and the final budget includes an extension through June 30, 1999.
- ✓ **"Play-by-the-Rules" Homeownership Initiative.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included \$25 million for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation to start the "Play-by-the-Rules" homeownership initiative, which would make homeownership more accessible to 10,000 families who have good rental histories, but are not adequately served in the housing market. The final budget includes \$25 million for this new initiative.
- ✓ **Increased Funding for Homeless Assistance.** The President proposed a major expansion of HUD's continuum of care program, designed to help homeless persons obtain health care, jobs, and permanent housing. The final budget includes \$975 million in funds for the homeless -- a \$152 million, or 18 percent, increase over last year.
- ✓ **HUD Fair Housing.** The President proposed a major expansion of HUD's Fair Housing programs, as part of his "One America" initiative. The final budget expands HUD's Fair Housing programs from \$30 million in FY98 to \$40 million in FY99. That 33-percent increase includes \$7.5 million for a new audit-based enforcement initiative proposed by the Administration.
- ✓ **Regional Opportunity Counseling.** The Administration requested funds to help counsel Section 8 certificate and voucher holders on their full range of housing options. While the Senate did not include any funding for this initiative, the final budget includes \$10 million for this voluntary effort to expand the housing and employment opportunities available to low-income families.
- ✓ **Expansion of HUD's Youthbuild Program.** The Administration proposed expanding funds for Youthbuild by more than a quarter. While the original House bill provided \$35

million and the Senate provided \$40 million, the final budget includes \$42.5 million -- an increase of over 20 percent.

- ✓ **Cleaning Up Brownfields.** The Administration proposed \$91 million for EPA's brownfield activities, such as grants for site assessment and community planning. The final budget includes the President's request of \$91 million.
- ✓ **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Expansion.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included an expansion of CDBG. The final budget increases funding for CDBG from \$4.675 billion in FY98 to \$4.750 billion in FY99 -- that's a \$75 million expansion this year.
- ✓ **Increased Help For Communities Suffering From Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included a 10-percent increase in funds for EDA so that they can better respond to sudden and severe economic dislocation. The final budget increases funding for EDA from \$361 million to \$393 million -- that's a 9-percent expansion this year.
- ✓ **Expansion of NADBank.** The Administration proposed providing the North American Development Bank's (NADBank) Community Adjustment and Investment Program \$37 million of paid-in capital, which would allow the Bank to leverage private capital markets to provide additional financing to trade-affected communities. The final budget includes \$10 million of paid-in capital for the NADBank.
- ✓ **\$75 Million for Welfare-to-Work Transportation Funds.** While the House and Senate provided \$50 million -- the minimum amount "guaranteed" in the transportation bill -- the final budget includes \$75 million for this competitive grant program. These funds will assist states and localities in developing flexible transportation alternatives, such as van services; to help former welfare recipients and other low income workers get to work.
- ✓ **Individual Development Accounts.** Since 1992, President Clinton has supported the creation of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to empower individuals to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. Congress recently passed legislation authorizing IDAs, and the final budget includes \$10 million to get this program off the ground.
- ✓ **Heating and Cooling Assistance for Low-Income Families Protected.** More than five million low-income families receive help to pay for home heating costs through this program, yet the House Republicans tried to eliminate it. The final budget includes the President's full request for funding to help low-income families pay for home heating and cooling assistance.

Advances a Strong Health and Technology Research Agenda

For six years in a row, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have proposed substantial increases in the Federal government's research and development portfolio to build a healthier, more prosperous, and productive future. In FY 1999, the President proposed, within the first balanced budget in a generation, the largest commitment to key civilian research in the history of our country as part of the "Research Fund for America." Congress agreed to support significant increases in

R&D, including:

- ✓ **Expansion of National Science Foundation.** President Clinton proposed a major expansion of research and development funds for the National Science Foundation (NSF). The final budget includes a 7-percent increase -- from \$3.4 billion in FY98 to \$3.7 billion in FY99 -- in the NSF research budget to support science and engineering research across all fields and disciplines. NSF supports nearly half of the non-medical basic research conducted at universities.
- ✓ **Expansion of National Institutes of Health for Biomedical Research.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included the largest-ever dollar increase in funds for the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The final budget includes almost \$2 billion expansion of NIH research funding -- a 14-percent increase. Scientists are on the cusp of important new breakthroughs in biomedical research, which could revolutionize the way medical experts understand, treat, and prevent some of our most devastating diseases. This increase will enable scientists to pursue a wide range of cutting edge research from Alzheimers to AIDS to genetic discoveries.
- ✓ **Research and Experimentation Tax Credit.** President Clinton proposed to extend the research tax credit because it provides incentives for private sector investment in research and innovation that can help increase America's economic competitiveness and enhance U.S. productivity. The final budget extends this research tax credit until June 30, 1999.
- ✓ **Expansion of Energy Department Science Budget.** President Clinton's FY99 included an 8 percent increase in the Department of Energy's science budget, including support for the National Spallation Neutron Source. The final budget fully funds the President's request.
- ✓ **Funds Next Generation Internet.** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton said, "I ask Congress to step up support for building the next generation Internet... And the next generation Internet will operate at speeds up to a thousand times faster than today." The final budget includes more than \$100 million funding for the Next Generation Internet, a Federal R&D initiative which will connect more than 100 universities at speeds that are up to 1,000 times faster than today's Internet, and establish the foundation for the networks and applications (e.g. telemedicine, distance learning) of the 21st century.
- ✓ **Expansion in Advanced Technology Program (ATP).** President Clinton's FY99 budget proposed an expansion of ATP to promote cutting-edge high-technology projects. While the Senate froze funding at the FY98 level and the House cut funding by \$13 million, the final budget increases ATP funding to \$204 million -- an \$11 million increase over last year -- which will allow for about \$70 million in new awards to develop high-risk technologies that promise significant commercial payoffs and widespread economic benefits.

Improving the Public Health of America

For six years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have been working hard to expand our Nation's health care investments, including research, prevention, and quality care for more Americans.

- ✓ **New Efforts to Prevent and Treat HIV/AIDS.** The Congress has responded to the

President's and Vice President's request to substantially increase efforts to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS. Congress has provided \$1.4 billion for Ryan White Care Act activities. This funding level includes a 61-percent increase for the AIDS drug assistance program, which provides funds to States to help uninsured and underinsured people with life-saving treatments for HIV/AIDS. In addition, Congress provided about \$630 million for HIV prevention activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- ✓ **Historic \$130 Million Effort to Address HIV/AIDS in Minority Community.** Minority communities make up the fastest growing portion of the HIV/AIDS caseload (44 percent of all new HIV cases). In FY99, there will be an unprecedented \$130 million investment, including that will improve prevention efforts in high-risk communities, and expand access to cutting edge HIV therapies and other treatment needed for HIV/AIDS.
- ✓ **Critical New Investments to Protect Public Health at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).** The Congress has responded to President Clinton's request for a \$2.4 billion investment -- a \$222 million increase -- in public health at the CDC. This critical investment will address a host of public health challenges, including fighting emerging infectious diseases, combating new resistance to anti-biotics, and improving prevention for some of our nation's leading killers, such as diabetes, HIV/AIDS, and heart disease.
- ✓ **New Efforts to Improve the Quality of Health Care.** Congress has responded to the President's request for a \$25 million investment in new research at the Agency of Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) to research on the quality, costs, and outcomes of the health care delivery system. Identifying critical health care problems and educating health plans, medical professionals, patients, and advocates about solutions can lead to important improvements in the quality of health care.
- ✓ **Increasing Funding to Provide Health Insurance to Low-Income Children in Puerto Rico and the Territories.** Thousands of uninsured children in both Puerto Rico and the other territories will now be eligible for meaningful health care coverage for the first time under the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The territories were currently on schedule to receive an inadequate and inequitable \$10.7 million in FY99. Today, the Congress responded to the President's request and provided the territories with an additional \$32 million in FY99 for their new CHIP programs that will meet the needs of their uninsured children.
- ✓ **Funding the President's Commitment to Eliminate Racial Health Disparities.** Minorities suffer from higher rates for a number of critical diseases. For example, African Americans under the age of 65 have twice the rate of heart disease as whites, and Native Americans suffer from diabetes at nearly three times the average rate. The Congress has taken a critical first step in investing in the President's multi-year proposal to eliminate racial health disparities in six health areas, including HIV/AIDS, cancer, diabetes, and immunizations. The Congress has given the Administration authority to fund grants for communities to develop new strategies to address these disparities and has granted the President's request for increases in other critical public health programs, such as heart disease and diabetes prevention at CDC, that have proven effective in attacking these disparities.

- ✓ **Lead Poisoning Prevention.** The President requested a \$25 million increase in funding for HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control, in order to reduce the threat posed by childhood lead poisoning and other housing-related environmental health hazards. While the Senate did not provide any additional funding, the final budget includes a \$20 million increase for lead poisoning prevention.

Other Highlights...

- ✓ **Reduces Backlog and Expands Alternative Dispute Resolution at Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).** The President's FY99 budget included \$279 million -- a \$37 million increase over the previous year -- to significantly expand EEOC's alternative dispute resolution program and reduce the backlog of private sector discrimination complaints. The final budget fully funds the President's request -- providing the first real increase for EEOC in several years.
- ✓ **President Clinton's Food Safety Initiative.** The final budget provided approximately \$79 million in new funds for the President's Food Safety Initiative to help implement a far-ranging plan to improve surveillance of food borne illnesses, education about proper food handling, research, and inspection of imported and domestic foods. The new funds are part of an Administration-wide effort, led by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health and Human Services, to create a seamless, science-based food safety system.
- ✓ **More Police on the Streets.** In 1994, President Clinton fought for and won a commitment to put 100,000 police officers on the street. The final budget includes funds for 17,000 additional Community Oriented Police Services (COPS) Program police officers toward the President's goal of 100,000 cops on the beat by 2000.
- ✓ **Increasing Law Enforcement in Indian Country.** The final bill includes \$20 million in FY99 for more police officers and public safety initiatives in the approximately 56 million acres of Indian lands serving more than 1.4 million residents.
- ✓ **Brings Financial Stability to Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).** The final budget includes \$50 million that will allow TVA to better provide for the citizens of the seven states -- Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia -- that it serves. The agreement will let TVA refinance part of its debt to compensate for the loss of Federal funds for its non-power programs. The final budget also prevents TVA from losing the Land Between the Lakes Recreation Area.

**DESPITE ALL THE PROGRESS IN THIS YEAR'S BUDGET,
THERE IS STILL MUCH WORK LEFT TO DO**

In the waning days of the session, the President and Congressional Democrats prevailed in making critical investments in advancing the President's agenda. However, much work remains for the future because Republicans in Congress killed, at least for now, critical priorities, including:

- X **School Modernization Tax Credits.** Beginning with his State of the Union address, the President fought all year to modernize our schools. His fully paid for tax credits would have leveraged nearly \$22 billion in bonds to build and renovate schools. In the final days of the budget negotiations, Republicans in Congress refused to even meet on the critical issue of school construction.
- X **Patients Bill of Rights.** President Clinton repeatedly urged the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights that would assure Americans the quality health care they need. Congressional Republicans killed this year's effort to pass a Patients Bill of Rights.
- X **Comprehensive Tobacco Legislation.** This year, President Clinton made passage of legislation to reduce youth smoking a top priority, in order to stop kids from smoking before they start through a significant price increase, measures to prevent tobacco companies from marketing to children, and critical public health prevention and education programs. Congressional Republicans opted to act as politicians instead of parents, and killed this year's effort to pass bipartisan comprehensive tobacco legislation to reduce youth smoking.
- X **Campaign Finance Reform.** At the beginning of the year, the President made passage of bipartisan, comprehensive campaign finance reform a priority for his Administration. After months of delay, the House of Representatives overcame defenders of the status quo and passed the Shays-Meehan bill. However, the Senate Republicans killed this historic legislation.
- X **Child Care Initiative.** In his State of the Union, the President proposed an historic child care initiative to make child care better, safer and more affordable for America's working families. The President's proposal included \$7.5 billion over 5 years for child care subsidies for low-income working families and tax credits to help 3 million working families pay for child care. The Republicans refused to support these critical investments.
- X **Speeding Toxic Cleanups.** President Clinton called for an additional \$650 million -- a 40 percent increase -- to accelerate Superfund cleanups with a goal of completing a total of 900 cleanups by 2001. The Republican majority refused these funds, threatening to delay cleanup at up to 171 sites across the country.

- X **Work Incentives Bill for People with Disabilities.** At the commemoration of the Americans with Disabilities Act last July, the President endorsed the bipartisan Jeffords-Kennedy bill that enables people with disabilities to go back to work by providing an option to buy into Medicaid and Medicare, as well as other pro-work initiatives. This bill was on the list of top Administration priorities in the final budget negotiations, but rejected by Republicans. The President will continue to fight to give people with disabilities the opportunity to work --including the critical health insurance that makes work possible.

- X **Education Opportunity Zones.** President Clinton, in his budget, called for Education Opportunity Zones to help high-poverty urban and rural communities increase student achievement by raising standards, improving teaching, ending social promotions, and turning around failing schools. The Republican majority refused to provide the requested \$200 million in funds, which would have helped about 50 high-poverty, low-achieving, urban and rural school districts.

- X **Minimum Wage.** President Clinton and Congressional Democrats called for a \$1 increase in the minimum wage over two years -- to raise the wages of 12 million workers. For someone who works full-time, this minimum wage increase would have meant an additional \$2,000 per year. However, 95 percent of Senate Republicans voted to kill the President's minimum wage increase.

- X **Medicare Buy-In.** President Clinton proposed providing new options for Americans ages 55 to 65 to obtain health insurance, including buying into Medicare. This policy would not have hurt the Medicare Trust Fund. The Republican majority killed this new initiative that would have helped provide health care to hundreds of thousands of vulnerable Americans.

Major Legislation Affecting Children

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

STRENGTHENING FAMILIES

Signed the Family & Medical Leave Act. Enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member without jeopardizing their job. Twelve million families have already benefited from Family and Medical Leave since its enactment.

Signed the Balanced Budget and Taxpayer Relief Acts of 1997 which included a \$500 Child Tax Credit. 27 million families with 45 million children under age 17 will receive the child tax credit as a result of the President's efforts.

Signed the Telecommunications Act of 1996 Giving Parents Control Over Children's TV Viewing with the V-Chip. Gave parents greater control over what their children watch on television by requiring the installation of screening technology (V-Chip) in all new televisions. When used with the new content-based voluntary ratings system, parents can identify which programs they want to block from their homes through the V-Chip.

Signed the Multiethnic Placement Act and the Minimum Wage Increase which included a \$5000 Adoption Tax Credit -- Reducing Barriers and Increasing Adoption. Helping to increase the number of adoptions by prohibiting discrimination based on race or ethnicity, and by increasing recruitment of parents. And signed legislation providing a \$5000 tax credit to families adopting children and a \$6000 tax credit for families adopting children with special needs.

PROTECTING CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Signed the Balanced Budget and Taxpayer Relief Acts of 1997 Which Created the Children's Health Initiative. Fought to ensure that the Balanced Budget included \$24 billion to provide meaningful health care coverage to millions of uninsured children, representing the single largest investment in Health Care for children since 1965.

Signed the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. Includes important new protections for an estimated 25 million Americans who move from one job to another, who are self-employed, or who have pre-existing medical conditions.

Signed the Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act of 1996 Ending Drive-thru Deliveries. Proposed and signed into law legislation requiring insurers to cover at least 48 hours of a post-natal hospital stay (72 hours for a Cesarean).

Created the Comprehensive Childhood Immunization Initiative. Childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 childhood vaccination goal.

Increased Head Start Funding in Every Budget. Allowing 180,000 more children to participate. Since 1993, funding for the program has increased by 43% -- in fiscal year 1997, Head Start will have served nearly 800,000 low-income children.

Created the Early Head Start Program with the Head Start Act Amendments of 1994. Serving nearly 25,000 children and their families in 143 *Early Head Start* programs across the country.

Increased Funding and the Participation of Low-income Women and Children in WIC. 1.7 million more women, infants, and children are receiving nutrition and health assistance through WIC than in 1993. Currently 7.4 million women and children participate.

Vetoed the 1995 Republican Medicaid Block Grant Proposal Protecting the Medicaid Guarantee for Millions of American Children. Vetoed the Republican Medicaid block grant proposal that would have ended the guarantee of coverage for up to 4 million children by 2002. And, in the 1997 Balanced Budget preserved the Federal guarantee of Medicaid's meaningful health care coverage for the vulnerable populations who depend on it, protecting as many as 5 million uninsured children.

PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Signed the Balanced Budget and Taxpayer Relief Acts of 1997 which included Education Tax Breaks -- like HOPE Scholarships -- to Promote Lifelong Learning. Representing the largest single increase in higher education since the G.I. Bill, the Balanced Budget includes a \$1,500 Hope Scholarship to make the first two years of college universally available, and a 20-percent tuition tax credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students, and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning.

Signed the Goals 2000: Educate America Act. Establishing world-class educational standards.

Signed Budget Which Included Funding for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. Putting the future at the fingertips of children by connecting every classroom to the Internet by the year 2000, increasing the number of multimedia computers in the classroom, and giving teachers the training they need to use technology effectively. Proposed a 5-year, \$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help states and local communities meet these goals, with more than \$400 million in funding in the President's FY98 budget. The FY97 budget included \$200 million in funding.

Launched America Reads in the Balanced Budget and Taxpayer Relief Acts of 1997.

Launched the America Reads Challenge, a nationwide effort to mobilize a citizen army of a million volunteer tutors to make sure every child can read independently by the end of third grade. The Balanced Budget includes a child literacy initiative consistent with these goals.

ENCOURAGING SERVICE

Signed the National Service Act of 1993 Creating the Corporation for National and Community Service. Promoting national service and providing educational opportunities -- since 1993, 70,000 have participated.

ENSURING SAFER COMMUNITIES

Signed Megan's Law. Allowing law enforcement to notify communities of the presence of sex offenders.

Signed the Violence Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. Putting 100,000 more police on the streets to keep our neighborhoods and communities safe and banning the manufacture and import of 19 of the deadliest assault weapons.

Signed the Brady Bill. Has already kept guns out of the hands of 250,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers.

Signed a Strengthened and Expanded Safe and Drug-free Schools and Communities Act. Expanded the Drug- Schools Act into the Safe and Drug- Schools Act of 1994, making violence prevention a key part of that program. Schools use these funds to keep violence, drugs and alcohol away from students and out of schools.

Won \$195 Million in the Treasury-postal Appropriations Bill for Media Campaign Targeting Young People with the Anti-drug Message. The Clinton Administration is funding a massive national media campaign to motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse. This \$195-million media campaign will rely on high-impact, anti-drug television and radio advertisements aired during prime-time to educate and inform young people and their parents on the dangers of illegal drug use.

Signed the Gun-free Schools Act of 1994. Enforcing a "Zero Tolerance" gun policy in schools is keeping dangerous weapons out of children's classrooms. Thus far, 6,276 students have been expelled for bringing weapons to schools, and the vast majority of those expulsions involved guns.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Expanded The Public's Right To Know About Toxic Releases. Expanded families' right to know about environmental health risks that infants and children face to help them make informed decisions about their children's exposure to these risks. Required polluters to publicly disclose information about toxic releases -- nearly doubling the number of chemicals releases reported to the public and increasing by 30 percent the number of facilities that must report under right to know.

Signed The Safe Drinking Water Act. Ensure that families have healthy, clean drinking water. This law requires drinking water systems to protect against dangerous contaminants like *cryptosporidium*, and gives people the right to know about contaminants in their tap water.

Signed the Food Quality Protection Act. As a part the President's comprehensive efforts to ensure safe food for our children and families, signed the Food Quality Protection Act requiring all pesticide residues on food will now meet safety standards specifically designed to protect infants and children. And recently, the President announces a new initiative to enhance FDA oversight over imported foods and develop guidance on good agricultural and manufacturing practices for fruits and vegetables.

CHALLENGES STILL AHEAD:

- **Voluntary national education testing.**
- **Child Care Initiative.**
- **Head Start reauthorization**
- **Adoption Legislation.**
- **Family Medical Leave Act expansion.**
- **Initiative to Attract and Prepare Tomorrow's Teachers** with the President's 5-year plan to attract nearly 35,000 talented people of all backgrounds into teaching at low-income urban and rural schools across the nation, and to dramatically improve the quality of training and preparation given to our future teachers.
- **The President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy which:**
 - **Keeps kids on the right track** through anti-truancy measures, curfews, and keeping schools open late and on weekends to keep children off the streets and out of trouble.
 - **Targets gangs and violent juveniles**, with new prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives, including the authority to try violent juveniles as adults when they commit adult crimes.
 - **Keeps our kids gun- and drug-free**, by requiring gun dealers to sell child safety locks with every handgun, expanding the Brady Law to prevent juveniles convicted of violent

crimes from buying guns when they turn 18, and enacting tough new measures to crack down on drunk or drugged driving.

- **Comprehensive Tobacco Legislation to Protect America's Children.** Pass legislation that will build on the efforts of the nation's attorneys general, who helped create an historic opportunity for progress in reducing smoking, especially by youth and on the President's executive action to protect our children from tobacco.
- **Continue to Safeguard Crucial Commitments to the Nation's Children --** including continued funding for the COPS program, National Service, Head Start, WIC, and the many other education, health and safety programs -- while also maintaining the commitment to a balanced budget.

CLINTON-GORE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

REFORMING WELFARE

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, fulfilling his longtime commitment to 'end welfare as we know it.' As the President said upon signing, "... this legislation provides an historic opportunity to end welfare as we know it and transform our broken welfare system by promoting the fundamental values of work, responsibility, and family."

TRANSFORMING THE BROKEN WELFARE SYSTEM

- **Overhauling the Welfare System with the Personal Responsibility Act:** Last year the President signed a bipartisan welfare plan that is dramatically changing the nation's welfare system into one that requires work in exchange for time-limited assistance. The law contains strong work requirements, a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement, and supports for families moving from welfare to work -- including increased funding for child care and guaranteed medical coverage. State strategies are making a real difference in the success of welfare reform, specifically in job placement, child care and transportation.
- **Law Builds on the Administration's Welfare Reform Strategy:** Even before the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act became law, many states were well on their way to changing their welfare programs to jobs programs. By granting Federal waivers, the Clinton Administration allowed 43 states -- more than all previous Administrations combined -- to require work, time-limit assistance, make work pay, improve child support enforcement, and encourage parental responsibility. The vast majority of states have chosen to continue or build on their welfare demonstration projects approved by the Clinton Administration.
- **Largest Decline in the Welfare Rolls in History:** From January 1993 to July 1997, the number of people receiving welfare benefits fell by 27 percent, or 3.8 million recipients -- the largest decline in the welfare rolls in history and the lowest percentage of the population on welfare since 1970. This historic decline occurred in response to the Administration's grants of Federal waivers to 43 states, the provisions of the new welfare reform law, and the strong economy.
- **Mobilizing the Business Community:** To make welfare reform a success and help move a million people from welfare into the workforce by the year 2000, President Clinton has enlisted the business community's leadership. At the President's urging, the Welfare to Work Partnership was launched in May 1997 to lead the national business effort to hire people from the welfare rolls. Founded with 105 participating businesses, the Partnership pledged to reach 1,000 business within six months and by November over 2,500 companies had joined. The Partnership provides technical assistance and support to businesses around the country, including: a toll-free number (1-888-USAJOB1), the Partnership's Web site (www.welfareto.org) and a "Blueprint for Business" manual.

... **and Civic, Religious and Non-profit Groups:** The Vice President created the Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success, a coalition of civic groups committed to helping former welfare recipients stay in the workforce and succeed. Tailoring their services to meet welfare recipients needs and the organizations' strengths, the Coalition will focus on providing mentoring and other support services. Charter members of the Coalition include: the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, the Baptist Joint Committee, the United Way, the YMCA, and fourteen other civic groups.

- **Doing Our Fair Share with the Federal Government's Hiring Initiative:** Under the Clinton Administration, the Federal workforce has been reduced by more than 300,000 positions, the smallest the Federal government has been in thirty years. Yet, this Administration also believes that the Federal government, as the nation's largest employer, must lead by example. The President asked the Vice President to oversee the Federal government's hiring initiative in which Federal agencies have committed to directly hire at least 10,000 welfare recipients in the next four years. Already, the federal government has hired nearly 2,000 welfare recipients, achieving in six months nearly 20 percent of the President's goal. As a part of this effort, the White House pledged, and has already hired, six welfare recipients.
- **Enforcing Child Support -- 50% Increase in Collections:** The Clinton Administration collected a record \$12 billion in child support in 1996 through tougher enforcement, an increase of \$4 billion, or nearly 50 percent, since 1992. Not only are collections up, but the number of families that are actually receiving child support has also increased. In 1996, the number of child support cases with collections rose to 4 million, an increase of 43 percent, from 2.8 million in 1992. And paternity establishment, often the first crucial step in child support cases, has dramatically increased. In 1996, the number of paternities established rose to nearly 1 million, almost double, from 516,000 in 1992.

Making Deadbeat Parents Pay: The President's unprecedented and sustained campaign to make deadbeat parents pay is working. In addition to tougher enforcement including a strong partnership with states, President Clinton has taken executive action including: directing the Treasury Department to collect past-due child support from Federal payments including Federal income tax refunds and employee salaries; taking steps to Federal deny loans to any delinquent parents; issuing an executive order making the Federal government a model employer in the area of child support enforcement. The President also directed the Attorney General to submit legislation that strengthens the Child Support Recovery Act by prosecuting more parents who take egregious actions to avoid paying child support. And most significantly, the welfare reform law contains tough child support measures that President Clinton has long supported including: a national new hire reporting system; streamlined paternity establishment; uniform interstate child support laws; computerized state-wide collections; and tough new penalties. These five measures are projected to increase child support collections by an additional \$24 billion over the next ten years, but first, all states must enact the state laws to implement these tough new rules.

- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy:** Significant components of the President's comprehensive effort to reduce teen pregnancy became law when the President signed the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Since 1993, the Clinton Administration has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies; HHS-supported programs already reach about 30 percent or 1,410 communities in the United States. As part of this effort, the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, a private nonprofit organization, was formed in response to the President's 1995 State of the Union. Notably, data shows we are making progress in reducing teen pregnancy -- teen births have fallen four years in a row, by 8 percent from 1991 to 1995.

BALANCED BUDGET HELPS MOVE PEOPLE FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **\$3 Billion to Help Move 1 Million People from Welfare to Work:** Because of the President's leadership, the balanced budget includes the total funding requested by the President for the creation of his \$3 billion Welfare to Work Jobs Challenge fund. This program will help states and local communities move long-term welfare recipients into lasting, unsubsidized jobs. These funds can be used for job creation, job placement and job retention efforts, including wage subsidies to private employers and other critical post-employment support services. The Department of Labor will provide oversight but most of the dollars will be placed, through the Private Industry Councils, in the hands of the localities who are on the front lines of the welfare reform effort. In addition, 25 percent of the funds will be awarded by the Department of Labor on a competitive basis to support innovative welfare to work projects.
- **A Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit for Employers:** This tax credit will give employers an added incentive to hire long-term welfare recipients by providing a credit equal to 35 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment, and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the second year, paid to new hires who have received welfare for an extended period. The credit is for two years per worker to encourage not only hiring, but also retention.

RESTORING FAIRNESS AND PROTECTING THE MOST VULNERABLE

The President made a commitment last year to fix several provisions in the welfare reform law that had nothing to do with moving people from welfare to work. After months of continuous refusals by the Congressional leadership to consider these changes, the President fought for and ultimately was successful in ensuring that the balanced budget protects the most vulnerable.

- **Protects Immigrants Who Become Disabled and Those Currently Receiving Benefits:** The balanced budget restores \$11.5 billion in SSI and Medicaid benefits for legal immigrants. The new law protects those immigrants now receiving assistance, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left destitute. And for immigrants already here but not receiving benefits, the balanced budget does not change the rules retroactively. Immigrants in the country as of August 22, 1996 but not receiving benefits at that time who subsequently become disabled will also be fully eligible for SSI and Medicaid benefits.
- **Helps People Who Want to Work but Can't Find a Job:** The balanced budget restores \$1.5 billion in food stamp cuts. Last year's welfare reform bill restricted food stamps for able-bodied childless adults to only 3 out of every 36 months, unless they were working. This move ignored the fact that finding a job often takes time. The budget bill provides funds for an estimated 235,000 work slots over 5 years and food stamp benefits to those who are willing to work but, through no fault of their own, have not yet found employment. The balanced budget allows states to exempt up to 15 percent of the food stamp recipients (70,000 individuals monthly) who would otherwise be denied benefits as a result of the "3 in 36" limit.
- **Protects Children by Keeping the Medicaid Guarantee:** The balanced budget preserves the Federal guarantee of Medicaid coverage for the vulnerable populations who depend on it, and contains additional investments to extend coverage to uninsured children. It also ensures that 30,000 disabled children losing SSI because of the new tighter eligibility criteria keep their Medicaid coverage.

The First Year Of President Clinton's Second Term:

A Strong Record Of Accomplishment

Friday, November 14, 1997

"Tonight I issue a call to action--action by this Congress, by our states, by all our people, to prepare America for the 21st century."

On February 4, 1997, President Clinton laid out an ambitious "call to action" in the first State of the Union of his second term. As Congress adjourns this November, the record is clear. President Clinton drove the Congressional agenda this year, accomplishing most everything he set out to do ten months ago.

BALANCED BUDGET & TAX CUTS:

- ✓ **First Balanced Budget In A Generation**
- ✓ **Middle Class Tax Cut For 27 Million Families With Children**

EDUCATION:

- ✓ **Largest Investment In Education In 30 Years**
- ✓ **HOPE Scholarship Makes 13th & 14th Grades As Universal As A High School Diploma**
- ✓ **20% Tuition Tax Credit Worth Up To \$10,000 For College Or Lifetime Learning**
- ✓ **Largest Increase In Pell Grants In 20 Years**
- ✓ **America Reads Initiative To Ensure Every Child Can Read By The 3rd Grade**
- ✓ **On Track For First-Ever National Test Of 4th Grade Reading, 8th Grade Math**
- ✓ **57% Increase For Public Charter Schools**
- ✓ **Head Start Expanded Toward Goal Of 1 Million Children By 2002**

HEALTH CARE:

- ✓ **Single Largest Investment In Children's Health Care Since 1965**
- ✓ **Medicare Protected, Modernized And Trust Fund Extended At Least A Decade**

ENVIRONMENT:

- ✓ **Toughest New Air Quality Standards In A Generation**
- ✓ **Developed A Bold, Market Based National Strategy To Reduce Greenhouse Gases**

WELFARE:

- ✓ **Restored Basic Health And Disability Benefits To Legal, Law-Abiding Immigrants**
- ✓ **New Incentives And Community Efforts To Move 2 Million More People Off Welfare**

URBAN AGENDA:

- ✓ **Tripled The Number Of Empowerment Zones**
- ✓ **63% Expansion Of Community Development Banks**
- ✓ **Brownfields Tax Incentive Will Redevelop 14,000 Contaminated Sites**

FOREIGN POLICY:

- ✓ **Ratified The Chemical Weapons Convention**
- ✓ **Secured Passage Of China MFN, Hosted First US--Sino Summit In 8 Years**
- ✓ **NATO Expansion**

WHERE WE CAME UP SHORT:

- Renewal Of Fast Track Authority**
- Passage Of Campaign Finance Reform**
- Enactment Of The Juvenile Justice Proposal**
- Enactment Of School Construction Proposal**

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BALANCED BUDGET & TAX CUTS:

- ✓ **First Balanced Budget In A Generation:** After cutting the deficit by 63 percent in his first term, from \$290 billion to \$107 billion, President Clinton promised in his 1997 State of the Union speech to *"propose a detailed plan to balance the budget by 2002."* On August 5, 1997, the President signed an historic, bipartisan bill to balance the budget for the first time since 1969.
- ✓ **Middle Class Tax Cuts For 27 Million Families With Children:** In addition to balancing the budget, President Clinton promised in his State of the Union to *"provide middle class tax relief...to help raise a child."* On August 5, 1997, the President signed into law a \$500 per-child tax credit that will benefit approximately 27 million families with 45 million children under 17. For the typical family with two kids, this child tax credit will mean \$1,000 more per year in take-home pay.

EDUCATION:

- ✓ **Largest Investment In Education In 30 Years:** In his February State of the Union, the President said his *"number one priority"* was to ensure that *"all Americans have the best education in the world."* The President said his balanced budget would reflect this commitment. Now, that commitment is the law. The bipartisan Balanced Budget Act includes the largest investment in education in 30 years -- and the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill.
- ✓ **HOPE Scholarship Makes 13th & 14th Grades As Universal As A High School Diploma:** In his February 1997 State of the Union, President Clinton called for passage of his America's HOPE Scholarship proposal in order to *"make the 13th and 14th years of education...just as universal in America by the 21st century as a high school education is today."* Today, the HOPE Scholarship is law, providing a 100 percent tax credit on the first \$1,000 of tuition and fees and 50 percent on the second \$1,000 -- enough to pay for the typical community college.
- ✓ **20% Tuition Tax Credit for College Juniors, Seniors, Graduate Students And Working Americans Pursuing Lifelong Learning To Upgrade Their Skills:** The President's State of the Union address included a proposed *"tax deduction of up to \$10,000 a year"* for post high school tuition. The President's proposal is now law. The 20 percent tuition tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of qualified education expenses through 2002, and to the first \$10,000 thereafter.
- ✓ **Largest Increase In Pell Grants In 20 Years:** President Clinton pledged during the State of the Union that his balanced budget would include *"the largest increase in Pell Grant Scholarship in 20 years."* Now, that commitment is the law. On November 13, 1997, the President signed the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill which included his proposal to increase the maximum Pell Grant to \$3,000 -- the largest increase in two decades. Approximately 3.7 million students will receive the \$300 increase, and an additional 220,000 low- and moderate-income families that were not previously eligible will receive Pell Grants.

✓ **America Reads Initiative To Ensure Every Child Can Read By The 3rd Grade:**

Noting that *"we must do more to help all our children read"* during his 1997 State of the Union, President Clinton called on Congress to pass his America Reads Initiative. The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997, included nearly \$300 million in new funding towards the President's comprehensive literacy strategy. As a result: 3000 new Americorps members and thousands of senior volunteers will recruit more than 100,000 volunteer reading tutors; state teacher training and family literacy efforts receive an additional \$41 million; and an advance appropriation of \$210 million is provided for pending legislation based on the President's America Reads Initiative.

In addition, more than 800 colleges have answered the President's State of the Union call, pledging to have thousands of their work-study students *"serve for one year as reading tutors."*

✓ **On Track For First-Ever National Test Of 4th Grade Reading, 8th Grade Math:** President Clinton issued a "challenge to the nation" during his State of the Union speech, calling on every state to *"adopt high national standards"* and *"test every fourth grader in reading and every eighth grader in math to make sure these standards are met."* The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997, fully funds (\$16 million) the Administration's voluntary national testing program and allows for development and pilot testing of the first-ever national 4th grade reading and 8th grade math tests.

✓ **57% Increase For Public Charter Schools:** Continuing his lifelong commitment to improving and reforming America's public schools, President Clinton called for a dramatic increase in the number of public charter schools in his 1997 State of the Union *"so that parents will have even more choices in sending their children to the best schools."* The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997, increases funding for charter schools by 57 percent, from \$51 million to \$80 million. And while there was only one charter school in the nation when President Clinton took office, there will be nearly 1,000 locally-designed charter schools supported by the Department of Education by the end of 1998 -- accelerating progress towards the President's goal of 3,000 by early next century.

✓ **Head Start Expanded Toward Goal Of 1 Million Children By 2002:** Stating that *"we already know we should start teaching children before they start school,"* President Clinton proposed a balanced budget that *"expands Head Start to one million children by 2002"* in his 1997 State of the Union address. The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997 includes \$4.4 billion for Head Start, a \$374 million increase -- and a 57 percent increase since 1993. Head Start will serve 836,000 children and their families in 1998 and is on track meeting the President's goal of reaching one million by 2002.

HEALTH CARE:

✓ **Single Largest Investment In Children's Health Care Since 1965:** President Clinton pledged in his 1997 State of the Union that his balanced budget would *"extend health coverage to up to five million...children."* Now, that commitment is law. The Balanced Budget that President Clinton signed into law on August 5, 1997 included \$24 billion for the President's Children's Health Initiative -- the single largest investment in health care for children since passage of Medicaid in 1965. The \$24 billion will provide meaningful health care coverage to up to five million currently uninsured children - including prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health services.

✓ **Medicare Protected, Modernized And Trust Fund Extended At Least A Decade:**

President Clinton promised during his 1997 State of the Union that his balanced budget plan would modernize Medicare and increase the life of the Medicare Trust Fund to ten years. These promises are now law. The bipartisan Balanced Budget extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund at least a decade -- saving \$115 billion over five years and \$400-\$450 billion over ten years. The President fought to prevent any damaging changes that would have undermined Medicare, and instead worked to enact structural reforms to prepare it for the 21st century. These reforms included more choices among health care plans, changes to the annual Medigap enrollment and restructuring specific payment systems so that rates are set in advance. Also included is \$4 billion over five years for new Medicare preventive benefits -- expanded coverage for mammograms, colorectal screening, and improved self management of diseases like diabetes.

ENVIRONMENT:

✓ **Toughest New Air Quality Standards In A Generation:** The President pledged to "*protect our environment in every community*" in his State of the Union address. This year, at the President's direction, the Environmental Protection Agency set new air quality standards for smog and soot, the toughest in a generation, providing new health protections for 125 million Americans, including children and the elderly. EPA will work with state and local governments to assure maximum flexibility in implementing the new rules.

✓ **Developed A Bold, Market Based National Strategy To Reduce Greenhouse Gases:** President Clinton pledged in the 1997 State of the Union to "*protect our global environment*" and "*work to reduce the greenhouse gases.*" Based on a firm scientific consensus, and after extensive consultation with industry, environmentalists, labor and the public, the President outlined a bold strategy in October to achieve international agreement to significantly reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The President's plan calls for flexible, market-based approaches to assure the reductions can be achieved in a way that creates new economic opportunities.

WELFARE:

✓ **Restored Basic Health And Disability Benefits To Legal, Law-Abiding Immigrants:** When the President signed the 1996 Welfare Reform Law, *he pledged to go back and change provisions he opposed regarding the cutting off of benefits to legal, law abiding immigrants.* Critics said the changes would never be made. However, in 1997, the President followed through on his pledge -- and won most of the changes he sought in the 1996 law. The President fought for and won \$11.5 billion in SSI and Medicaid benefits for legal immigrants. He won changes that protect those immigrants now receiving assistance, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left destitute. And immigrants in this country as of August 22, 1996 but not receiving benefits who subsequently become disabled will be eligible for SSI and Medicaid.

✓ **New Incentives And Community Efforts To Move 2 Million More People Off Welfare:** During his first term, President Clinton's lifetime of experience and innovative approach to welfare reform lead to the largest decline in welfare rolls in history. In his 1997 State of the Union, the President set out a plan including government incentives and private sector challenges to reach another goal: "*two million more people off the welfare rolls by the year 2000.*"

Expanded Work Opportunity Tax Credit and Created the \$3 Billion Welfare To Work Job Challenge Fund: The Balanced Budget Law includes a tax credit for employers who hire long-term welfare recipients equal to 35 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in the second year to encourage retention. The President also succeeded in including \$3 billion to create his Welfare to Work Job Challenge Fund -- to assist states and communities in moving long-term welfare recipients into lasting, unsubsidized jobs.

Challenging Communities to Move People from Welfare to Work: The President challenged "every religious congregation, every community nonprofit, every business to hire someone off welfare." Responding to the President's challenge, the *Welfare to Work Partnership* was launched to lead a private sector effort to move people from welfare to work. Begun with 100 businesses, the Partnership is aiming for 1,000 businesses within six months. Vice President Gore also reached out, creating the *Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success* -- a coalition of civic groups committed to helping former welfare recipients stay in the workforce and succeed.

URBAN AGENDA:

- ✓ **Tripled The Number Of Empowerment Zones:** *President Clinton called for doubling the number of empowerment zones and enterprise communities in his 1998 budget.* The Balanced Budget Law the President Clinton signed actually triples the number of EZs, adding 20 new EZs (15 urban and 5 rural second round zones and 2 more first-round zones) -- bringing the total number created to 31.
- ✓ **63% Expansion of Community Development Banks:** *President Clinton called for an expansion of Community Development Banks in his State of the Union speech.* The Balanced Budget Law the President signed in August included \$80 million for Community Development Financial Institutions in FY 1998 -- a 63% increase over FY 1997. These entities make investment capital and other financial products and services available in low- and moderate-income communities.
- ✓ **Brownfields Tax Incentive Will Redevelop 14,000 Contaminated Sites:** The President called for restoring "*contaminated urban land and buildings to constructive use*" through his Brownfields tax incentive program. Brownfields were part of the Balanced Budget Law the President signed. The tax incentives will leverage more than \$6 billion for private sector cleanups nationwide according to the Treasury Department -- and allow for the redevelopment of 14,000 contaminated, abandoned sites in economically distressed urban areas.

FOREIGN POLICY:

- ✓ **Ratification Of The Chemical Weapons Convention:** President Clinton challenged Congress during his State of the Union speech to "*rise to a new test of leadership*" and "*pass the Chemical Weapons Convention.*" And after an intense lobbying effort by the President, the Senate ratified the Convention on April 24, 1997.
- ✓ **Secured Passage Of China MFN, Hosted First US--Sino Summit In 8 Years:** President Clinton challenged the country to "*pursue a deeper dialogue with China for the sake of our interests and our ideals.*" The President successfully lobbied Congress to extend normal trading relations with China on June 24, 1997. And the first U.S.-- Sino State Visit in eight years, hosted by President Clinton at the White House in October, resulted in agreements on a broad range of security, economic, environmental and law enforcement issues.
- ✓ **NATO Expansion:** President Clinton called for expanding NATO membership by 1999. "*so that countries that were once our adversaries can become our allies.*" On July 8, 1997, at the Madrid NATO Summit, three nations -- Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary -- were offered membership in NATO. President Clinton has pledged to lobby the Senate to ratify these changes "*so that we can bring in the new members by the 50th anniversary of NATO in 1999.*"

WHERE WE CAME UP SHORT:

- **Renewal Of Fast Track Authority:** President Clinton's lobbying efforts on behalf of renewed "fast track" trade authority resulted in majority support in the United States Senate. A clear majority of Democratic governors and mayors supported the President's position. In the House of Representatives, however, the vote had to be postponed when it became clear that opposition by Democratic lawmakers -- and the linking of the trade vote to international family planning by House Republicans -- would derail the legislation.
- **Passage Of Campaign Finance Reform:** Despite intense lobbying efforts by President Clinton, Republican Congressional leaders killed the McCain-Feingold/Meehan-Shays campaign finance reform legislation this year. Campaign finance reform enjoyed universal Democratic support in the Senate and strong Democratic support in the House. The President continues to support passage of the bill and is encouraged that Senate Democratic Leader Tom Daschle was able to extract a pledge from Majority Leader Trent Lott to have a clean up-or-down vote on the measure before March 6, 1998. Speaker Gingrich has also promised to hold a March campaign finance reform vote.
- **Enactment Of The Juvenile Justice Proposal:** The President's Juvenile Justice legislation did not get far on Capitol Hill this year. However, the President used his executive power to make progress on some of the central initiatives in his legislation. For example, the President's legislation called for handguns to be sold with a child safety lock. President Clinton signed a directive to all Federal agencies requiring child safety locks be issued with every handgun. And the Administration reached an agreement with 8 major handgun manufacturers who agreed to provide child safety locks with each handgun sold.
- **Enactment Of School Construction Proposal:** President Clinton proposed an initiative to invest \$5 billion over four years to finance \$20 billion in school construction projects. The initiative was not included in the Balanced Budget the President signed.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN, JOBS UP, AND WAGES RISING AGAIN: AMERICA'S ECONOMY ON RIGHT TRACK

December 5, 1997

TODAY, THE LABOR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FELL TO 4.6 PERCENT LAST MONTH, MORE THAN 400,000 JOBS WERE CREATED, AND WAGES CONTINUED TO RISE. The economy as strong as its been in a generation. It is clear that President Clinton's three-part economic strategy -- reducing the deficit, investing in our people, and tearing down foreign barriers to American goods -- is working for America's working families. ; now is the time to press ahead with.

- **UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN TO 4.6 PERCENT -- ITS LOWEST LEVEL IN 24 YEARS.** The November unemployment rate was 4.6% -- its lowest level since 1973. The unemployment rate has been below 6% for 39 consecutive months and at or below 5% for 8 months now with no signs of inflationary pressures. In 1992, the unemployment rate was 7.5%. [Source: BLS.]
- **404,000 NEW JOBS LAST MONTH -- NEARLY 14 MILLION NEW JOBS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON.** During the Clinton Administration, the economy has added nearly 14 million new jobs -- a faster annual rate of job growth (2.5 percent per year) than *any* Republican Administration since the Roaring 1920s. The economy has added 3.0 million jobs over the past year. [Source: Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.]
- **REAL WAGES RISING AGAIN.** After stagnating or declining for years, real wages are rising again. Over the past 12 months, wages have risen 4.1 percent -- that is far faster than the 2.1 percent inflation rate over the past year. [Source: BLS]
- **STRONG PRIVATE-SECTOR JOB GROWTH.** Last month, the economy added 409,000 private-sector jobs. Since President Clinton took office, the private sector of the economy has added nearly 13 million new jobs -- with 2.8 million jobs added in the past year. Under President Clinton, 93 percent of the almost 14 million new jobs under President Clinton have been in the private sector -- that's a higher percentage than any Administration since Truman. [Source: Based on data from BLS.]
- **TURNING THE CORNER IN BASIC AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.** After losing 667,000 jobs in construction during the previous four years, nearly 1.2 million new construction jobs have been added since January 1993 -- that's a faster annual rate than any other Administration since Harry S Truman was President. After losing 35,000 jobs in the auto industry during the Bush years, we have 152,000 new auto jobs since President Clinton took office. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.]

EXPERTS AGREE THAT THE AMERICAN ECONOMY IS STRONG

- **Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, 7/22/97:** "The recent performance of the economy, characterized by strong growth and low inflation, has been exceptional--and better than most anticipated."
- **Fortune, 6/9/97:** "Business is booming, inflation is falling, jobs are plentiful, and American industry is way out in front. The U.S. economy is stronger than it's ever been before."
- **Business Week, 5/19/97:** "Clinton's 1993 budget cuts, which reduced projected red ink by more than \$400 billion over five years, sparked a major drop in interest rates that helped boost investment in all the equipment and systems that brought forth the New Age economy of technological innovation and rising productivity."

ATTRACTING AND PREPARING TOMORROW'S TEACHERS: INVESTING IN QUALITY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

To have the best schools, we must have the best teachers...and, we should challenge more of our finest young people to consider teaching as a career.

-- President Clinton, 1997 State of the Union Address

Today President Clinton proposed a \$350 million initiative to attract talented people of all backgrounds into teaching at low-income schools across the nation, and to dramatically improve the quality of training and preparation given to our future teachers. This new initiative will help bring nearly 35,000 outstanding new teachers into high-poverty schools in urban and rural areas over the next five years. In addition, it will upgrade the quality of teacher preparation at institutions of higher education that work in partnership with local schools in inner city and poor rural areas. The President's initiative will help recruit and prepare teachers nationwide to help our neediest students succeed in the 21st century.

A NATIONAL CHALLENGE: RECRUITING AND PREPARING THE BEST TEACHERS FOR THE CLASSROOMS THAT NEED THEM THE MOST.

Nationally, two million teachers must be hired over the next decade to accommodate rapidly growing student enrollment and an aging teaching force. The most severe shortages will occur in high-poverty urban and rural schools, which must hire 350,000 teachers over the next five years.

Urban and rural schools serving high percentages of poor students face especially serious challenges in their teaching forces, with many teachers arriving without the qualifications or preparation needed to succeed and with high rates of attrition. In urban districts, up to 50% of teachers leave the profession within the first five years. In high poverty schools across the U.S., one-third of students take math from teachers with neither a major nor a minor in mathematics. Meeting our national challenge requires providing a sufficient number of well-prepared teachers to fill the expected vacancies in urban and rural schools.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE: RECRUITING NEW TEACHERS INTO HIGH-POVERTY SCHOOLS AND IMPROVING THEIR PREPARATION

Teaching Fellowships to Help Talented People from All Backgrounds Teach in High-Poverty Schools. The President's initiative will provide five-year competitive grants to institutions of higher education with high-quality teacher preparation programs, in partnership with local schools and others, to offer scholarships and other support to prepare prospective teachers who commit to teach in under served urban or rural schools for at least 3 years. Scholarships could cover costs of tuition, room, board, and other expenses of completing the teacher preparation program -- as well as some costs of mentorship or additional preparation for scholarship recipients in their first two years of teaching. The President's proposal will help recruit nearly 35,000 teachers over five years, meeting nearly 10% of the need for new teachers in high poverty urban and rural communities.

Scholarships for young people and adults making a career change into teaching . Eligible scholarship recipients would include undergraduate and graduate students, former military personnel, education paraprofessionals or teacher aides desiring full teacher certification, and other mid-career professionals looking to enter into the teaching profession.

A commitment to bringing outstanding new teachers into high-poverty schools . Eligibility would be limited to those making a commitment to teach in high-poverty schools for at least three years. Scholarship recipients who do not complete the full three years would repay the institution of higher education from which they received their teaching credentials.

Support for Institutions of Higher Education to Strengthen Preparation of Future

Teachers in High-Poverty Schools The initiative will provide competitive five-year grants to 10-15 national lighthouse models of excellence -- institutions of higher education that operate the highest quality teacher education programs. Each institution receiving a lighthouse grant will use a majority of these resources to help 8-15 other institutions of higher education improve their teacher preparation programs, helping to improve the preparation of future teachers at 150 institutions of higher education across the nation. These institutions must place a large number of graduates in high-poverty urban or rural schools.

Drawing on research and best practices, and holding institutions of higher education accountable for performance. Grant recipients would use the most proven and effective strategies, such as: forging strong links between schools of education and their universities' departments of arts and science, providing future teachers with mentors and structured opportunities for teaching in elementary and secondary school classrooms, and incorporating the use of educational technology into teacher preparation. Continuation grants will be given to institutions making demonstrable progress toward clearly defined objectives.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CALL TO ACTION FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

To prepare America for the 21st century, we need strong, safe schools with clear standards of achievement and discipline, and talented and dedicated teachers in every classroom. Every 8-year-old must be able to read, every 12-year-old must be able to log onto the Internet, every 18-year-old must be able to go to college, and all adults must be able to keep on learning.

We must provide all our people with the best education in the world. Together, we must commit ourselves to a bold plan of action:

- ✓ **Set rigorous national standards, with national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math to make sure our children master the basics.**
- ✓ **Make sure there's a talented and dedicated teacher in every classroom.**
- ✓ **Help every student to read independently and well by the end of the 3rd grade.**
- ✓ **Expand Head Start and challenge parents to get involved early on in their children's learning.**
- ✓ **Expand choice and accountability in public education.**
- ✓ **Make sure our schools are safe, disciplined and drug-free, and instill basic American values.**
- ✓ **Modernize school buildings and help support school construction.**
- ✓ **Open the doors of college to all who work hard and make the grade, and make the 13th and 14th years of education as universal as high school.**
- ✓ **Help adults improve their education and skills by transforming the tangle of federal training programs into a simple skill grant.**
- ✓ **Connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000 and help all students become technologically literate.**

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CALL TO ACTION FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In his State of the Union address tonight, the President will make clear that his number one priority for the next four years is to ensure that Americans have the best education in the world. He will issue a 10-point call to action for American education in the 21st Century to enlist parents, teachers, students, business leaders, local and state officials in this effort:

- ✓ **Set rigorous national standards, with national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math to make sure our children master the basics.** Every 4th grader should be able to read; every 8th grader should know basic math and algebra. To help make sure they do, the President is pledging the development of national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math, and challenging every state and community to test every student in these critical areas by 1999. These tests will show how well students are doing compared to rigorous standards and to their peers around the country and the world. They will help parents know if their children are mastering critical basic skills early enough to succeed in school and in the workforce. Every state and school should also set guidelines for what students should know in all core subjects. We must end social promotion: Students should have to show what they've learned in order to move from grade school to middle school and from middle school to high school. We must make sure a high school diploma means something.
- ✓ **Make sure there's a talented and dedicated teacher in every classroom.** In addition to the talented and dedicated teachers already in the classroom, two million new teachers will be needed over the next ten years to replace retirees and accommodate rapidly growing student enrollments. We must take advantage of this opportunity to ensure teaching quality well into the 21st Century by challenging our most promising young people to consider teaching as a career, setting high standards for entering the teaching profession, and providing the highest quality preparation and training. We should reward good teachers, and quickly and fairly remove those few who don't measure up. The President's education budget will make it possible for 100,000 master teachers to achieve national certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards over the next ten years.
- ✓ **Teach every student to read independently and well by the end of the 3rd grade.** Reading is the key to unlocking learning in all subjects. While America's 4th graders read on average as well as ever, more than 40 percent cannot read as well as they must to succeed later in school and in the workforce. Research shows that students unable to read well by the end of the 3rd grade are more likely to become school dropouts and truants, and have fewer good options for jobs. The President's "America Reads" challenge is a

nationwide effort to mobilize a citizen army of a million volunteer tutors to make sure every child can read independently by the end of the 3rd grade. Parents, teachers, college students, senior citizens, and others can all pitch in to give children extra help in reading during the afternoons, weekends, and summers. At the same time, schools must strengthen the teaching of reading in the school day, and the President's budget invests more in programs that address reading achievement in school.

- ✓ **Expand Head Start and challenge parents to get involved early in their children's learning.** A child's learning begins long before he or she goes to school. That's why the President's budget expands Head Start to cover one million children by 2002. Parents are their children's first teachers, and every home should be a place of learning. The President and First Lady will convene a Conference this spring to review recent scientific discoveries on early child learning and to show how parents, teachers, and policymakers can use this new knowledge to benefit young children. And in June, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore will host their sixth annual family conference, and focus on the importance of parents' involvement throughout a child's education.
- ✓ **Expand choice and accountability in public education.** The President has challenged every state to let parents choose the right public school for their children. Innovation, competition, and parental involvement will make our public schools better. We must do more to help teachers, parents, community groups, and other responsible organizations to start charter schools—innovative public schools that stay open only as long as they produce results and meet the highest standards. The President's budget doubles funding to help start charter schools so that there will be 3,000 charter schools at the dawn of the 21st Century, providing parents with more choices in public education.
- ✓ **Make sure our schools are safe, disciplined and drug-free, and instill American values.** Students cannot learn in schools that are not safe and orderly and do not promote positive values. We must find effective ways to give children the safe and disciplined conditions they need to learn, such as by promoting smaller schools, fair and rigorously enforced discipline codes, and teacher training to deal with violence. We should continue to support communities that introduce school uniforms and character education, impose curfews, enforce truancy laws, remove disruptive students from the classroom, and have zero tolerance for guns and drugs. We should also keep schools open later as safe havens from gangs and drugs, expanding educational opportunities for young people in the afternoons, weekends, and summers, and providing peace of mind for working parents.
- ✓ **Modernize school buildings and help support school construction.** Just as we face unprecedented and growing levels of student enrollment, a recent report by the General Accounting Office shows that a third of our nation's schools need major repair or outright replacement. To keep children from growing up in schools that are falling down, the Administration has proposed \$5 billion to help communities finance \$20 billion in needed school construction over the next four years.

- ✓ **Open the doors of college to all who work hard and make the grade, and make the 13th and 14th years of education as universal as high school.** To prepare ourselves for the 21st Century, we must open the doors of college to all Americans and make at least two years of college as universal as high school is today. The President's HOPE scholarship, a \$1,500 tax credit for college tuition, would be enough to pay for a typical community college tuition or provide a solid down payment for four-year colleges and universities. The President also is proposing a \$10,000 tax deduction for any tuition after high school, an expanded IRA to allow families to save tax-free for college, and the largest increase in Pell Grants for deserving students in 20 years.
- ✓ **Help adults improve their education and skills by transforming the tangle of federal training programs into a simple skill grant.** Learning must last a lifetime, and all our people must have the chance to learn new skills. Adults should take on the responsibility of getting the education and training they need, and employers should support their efforts to do so. The President's G.I. bill for workers would provide a simple skill grant that would enable eligible workers to get the education and training they need.
- ✓ **Connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000 and help all students become technologically literate.** Our schools must now prepare for a transition as dramatic as the move from an agrarian to an industrial economy 100 years ago. We must connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000, so that all children have access to the best sources of information in the world. The President is proposing to double the funding for America's Technology Literacy Challenge, catalyzing private-public sector partnerships to put the Information Age at our children's fingertips. CEOs of some of America's most innovative technology and communications firms have already responded to the President's challenge to work with schools to get computers into the classroom, link schools to the Internet, develop effective educational software, and help train our teachers to be technologically literate.

POTUS elected with goal to prepare our nation for the vast opportunities and challenges of the 21st century.

Many of you here have been a key part of efforts that we are here to talk about today -- improving education, increasing economic opportunity, improving health care, and protecting our environment -- and we thank you for all you have done.

I am here to talk about one central part of the President's agenda: promoting work and personal responsibility by reforming our nation's welfare system.

When he took office:

Economic plan -- reduced the deficit and opened foreign markets to goods and services, creating 13 1/2 million new jobs and the lowest unemployment rate for a generation.

Increase Earned Income Tax credit, so families who work full time not in poverty.

Cracked down on deadbeat parents, increasing child support collections \$8 to \$12 billion.

Then he began to reform welfare, granting waivers to 43 states emphasizing work and personal responsibility. Then, in August of 1996, he signed into law a sweeping reform of our nation's welfare system.

New Law

What it does (See attached)

Indications are that it's working--caseloads down by 3.8 million.

Next Steps

The President believes new system requires responsibility not only from welfare recipients now required to work, but from every American.

Federal government must:

Fair share - line 10,000
Ensure resources are there for work: \$3 bill more in balanced budget /

Ensure resources there for child care and transportation

Monitor and evaluation progress

Support efforts - prevent teen pregnancy
encourage donations

Private sector must do more

Nonprofit community must do more

Coalition to sustain success

Competitive grants

civic, religious, non profits

*restore health & dis
legal imm*
\$1.5b. food stamps

Jena V. Roscoe

12/03/97 06:21:19 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP
cc: Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP
Subject: Friday, December 5, 1997 NCNW Briefing

We added an additional speaker at 9:10 am. Are you comfortable at presenting at 9:30 am? The briefing is in OEOB, Room 150.

Enclosed is the briefing schedule:

National Council of Negro Women Briefing

9:00 am	Welcome	Ben Johnson Minyon Moore
9:10 am	The Environment & Sustainable Development Presentation with questions/answers	Dianne Dillon Ridgley
9:30 am	Welfare Reform Presentation with questions/answers	Cynthia Rice
10:00 am	Education Initiatives Presentation with questions/answers	Michael Cohen
10:30 am	Environmental Justice Presentation with questions/answers	Robert Knox
11:00 am	Closing Remarks	Ben Johnson

there are so many ways that you can help =

What YMCAs Could Provide Under Welfare Reform

- * YMCAs could provide:
 - child care
 - job training
 - GED classes
 - tutoring
 - teen pregnancy prevention programs
 - delinquency prevention programs
 - computer labs
 - family counseling programs
 - community service sites
 - job sites
- * YMCAs could partner with other nonprofits such as Goodwill Industries and provide child care for Goodwill's job trainees. YMCAs could directly partner with state/local governments and get contracts for particular services.

What the YMCA Has Been Doing on Welfare Reform

- * The YMCA of the USA is a founding member of the Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success.
- * The YMCA of the USA is working with the Vice President's office to organize regional meetings of the SBA, government officials, and nonprofit organizations. Vice President Gore will kick off the national collaborative effort in January, then regional meetings will be held with all three entities throughout the country in the spring of 1998. YMCAs are encouraged to participate in the regional meetings and partner with their local area businesses to provide needed social services: child care, job training, substance abuse rehabilitation services, computer labs, etc.
- * Around the country, YMCAs have been involved in both providing services to welfare families and serving on state and local policy commissions/task forces on child care, school-to-work issues, juvenile delinquency, etc.

Cynthia Rice
Page 3
November 12, 1997

Only you know what strengths your organization
Next Steps for YMCAs has to bring to the table

- * Contact Eden Fisher Durbin, Director of Public Policy at the YMCA of the USA, to be involved in regional meetings with SBA and government officials on potential public/private partnerships.
- * Develop statewide strategies with your state public policy committees. Decide how YMCAs want to partner with their state. Those providing welfare support services already may want to expand their programs. Those not currently providing services may use this as a perfect opportunity to get involved in serving new populations.
- * Contact your state welfare agency to discuss possible partnerships to serve welfare families. YMCAs should provide services where they have a strong programmatic history -- child care, family support, mentoring, tutoring, GED, or job training. YMCAs should decide whether they could serve as community service or job sites for families moving off welfare. The more families they serve, the better. YMCAs are needed in order to assist these families.
- * Welfare reform cannot be a success without the involvement of the nonprofit sector. YMCAs are in a perfect position to expand their reach and serve more youth and families. While YMCAs currently serve the poor and working poor, welfare reform will provide momentum to do more.

We want to help -- that's why the Vice
President is chairing --

Can apply for competitive grants (\$36i)
Service Summit

At Home Child Care
Education reform ■

I. Thank you

- warm welcome ^{urban populations}
- making welfare reform a priority

II. Appropriate that we are here on a Friday evening

- Seems like time to rest
- Look back on our accomplishments
- But no - I am here tonight because there is more to do - not only tonight, but in the weeks + months ahead

III. President Clinton was elected four and a half years ago, with a goal to prepare our country for the vast opportunities + challenges of the 21st century.

- He started with an economic plan which reduced the deficit and opened foreign markets to our goods and services - creating 13 1/2 million new jobs and the lowest unemployment rate for a generation.
- Increased EITC

10,000 copm best

EITC
child support
child care

- He began to reform our welfare system by granting waivers to 43 states to launch programs emphasizing work and personal responsibility. Then, just more than a year ago, he signed historic legislation that revolutionized ~~welfare~~ the welfare system.

IV. So far, our approach seems to be working. On Monday, the President announced that welfare caseloads have fallen by 3.8 million since he became President - half of that drop happened in the 11 months since he signed the new welfare plan into law.

V. But we believe that the new system demands responsibility not only from welfare recipients now required to work, but from every American.

VI National government must do its part
- Balanced budget = \$3 billion and tax credits
- Child care = \$4 billion / conference
- Transportation
State government =

VII Private sector must do more
- In 6 months, 2500 companies have pledged to hire welfare recipients
- Chamber of Commerce

VIII And, yes, the non profit community must do more

I. Thank you -

- Warm welcome
- for making welfare reform such a priority

II. Appropriate that we are here on a Friday evening

- Seems it should be time to rest a little
- To look back on a week well spent
- But no, I am here tonight because

III. Go to speech

there is not only more we must do tonight but more we must do in the weeks + months ahead

IV. AA

The YMCAs have a long and distinguished track record of service to children + families. There is hardly a community in America ^{of America.} that has not benefited from your programs. And I know that all of you before me tonight know in our most challenging urban areas. It is difficult for me to stand before you and say you must do more - but you must.

~~there are so many ways that you can~~

SI

1998 Education Budget:
An Historic Investment in Educational Opportunity
November 13, 1997

Now I ask you -- and I ask all our nation's governors; I ask parents, teachers, and citizens all across America -- for a new nonpartisan commitment to education -- because education is a critical national security issue for our future, and politics must stop at the schoolhouse door.

President Clinton, State of the Union Address, February 4, 1997

HIGHLIGHTS: The President's signature on the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill today, along with the education tax cuts enacted in August, take us an historic step closer to reaching the President's goal of making sure that every 8-year old can read, every 12-year old can log on to Internet, every 18-year old can go to college, and all Americans can keep on learning throughout their lifetimes. This represents the largest increase in our education investment in a generation, including the biggest increase in college aid since the GI Bill 50 years ago. The bill signed today:

- ✓ promotes high standards and continued development of voluntary national tests;
- ✓ increases Pell Grants to \$3,000 -- the largest increase in two decades;
- ✓ expands Head Start;
- ✓ funds America Reads to help all children read well and independently by age 8;
- ✓ brings technology to the classroom; and
- ✓ expands choice and accountability through public charter schools.

RAISING STANDARDS: HELPING STUDENTS MASTER THE BASICS AND ADVANCED SKILLS

Continues Development of Voluntary National Tests. The bill provides full funding to proceed with immediate development of the first-ever voluntary national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math, based on widely accepted national standards used in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). It puts the independent, bipartisan National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) in charge of test policies and development, as the Administration had proposed. The bill provides the Administration's full request of \$16 million to support the testing plan, and allows for pilot testing to begin in Fall 1998. The bill also provides for a feasibility study to determine if existing state tests can be linked to both the NAEP standards and each other.

Provides Funding for the America Reads Challenge. The bill provides nearly \$300 million in new funding towards the President's comprehensive strategy for involving teachers, families and communities in ensuring that all children learn to read well and independently by the end of third grade. These resources will be used to build on current AmeriCorps and college work-study tutoring efforts (more than 800 colleges have already committed to use Federal work-study slots for reading tutors).

- ✓ AmeriCorps and the senior volunteer programs won an increase of \$64 million in the two bills that fund the National Service program (\$39 million in the bill signed today). This will fund 3000 new AmeriCorps members and thousands of new

senior volunteers who will recruit more than 100,000 volunteer tutors.

- ✓ State teacher training and family literacy efforts are increased a total of \$41 million, and \$5 million is provided to help provide training for tutors.
- ✓ Provides an advance appropriation of \$210 million for pending legislation based on the President's America Reads initiative. The House version of that legislation -- promoting tutoring, family literacy, and teacher training -- passed the House with the Administration's support on November 8.

Brings Technology to the Classroom. Funding for the President's two education technology programs, started from scratch three years ago, is more than doubled, to \$531 million:

- ✓ **Technology Literacy Challenge Fund.** The bill provides \$425 million, more than twice as much as the \$200 million appropriated last year, to help States, communities, and schools acquire hardware, software, and connectivity linkages; provide professional development in the integration of technology into the curriculum; and apply technology to support school reform efforts and opportunities for all students.
- ✓ **Technology Innovation Challenge Grants.** The bill includes \$106 million--an 86 percent increase over last year's level of \$57 million--to support up to 30 new projects, including 15 focused specifically on delivering the most effective training for teachers in using educational technologies, as well as 62 existing projects involving a wide range of innovative strategies for improving teaching and learning and increasing student access to technology.

Expands Choice and Accountability in Public Schools. President Clinton's Public Charter Schools Program received a *57 percent increase*, from \$51 million to \$80 million. This program provides start-up funding for public schools that parents, teachers, and communities create -- and that States free from most rules and regulations while holding them accountable for raising student achievement. By the end of next year, the Department of Education will be funding nearly 1,000 locally-designed charter schools, accelerating progress toward the President's goal of developing 3,000 new charter schools by early in the next century -- a goal adopted by bipartisan charter school legislation passed by the House last week.

Supports Certification of Master Teachers. The bill includes \$18.5 million in support of the President's plan to help 100,000 teachers nationwide seek certification as Master Teachers by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

Provides After-School Opportunities for Children. The bill dramatically expands support for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, providing \$40 million to support hundreds of after-school centers in rural and urban schools across the country that will provide academic enrichment, tutoring, and other learning opportunities while giving students a safe haven during the often-dangerous after-school hours.

Supports Strategies for Transforming Failing Schools. The bill includes \$150 million in *new funds* for an initiative, supported by the President, to help low-achieving, low-income schools transform themselves through proven reforms, addressing failing schools without abandoning public education. These funds will help almost 3,000 schools implement successful reforms.

Helps Children Learn English. The bill includes a *35% increase* in bilingual and immigrant education secured by the President in the Balanced Budget Agreement. The bilingual education funding will help school districts teach English to more than a million limited English proficient children, as well as provide some 4,000 teachers with the training they need to do their jobs better. The Immigrant Education program will help more than a thousand school districts provide supplemental instructional services to 875,000 recent immigrant students.

Helps Children with Special Needs. This bill appropriates \$3.8 billion for Special Education Grants to States, an increase of \$700 million that will raise the Federal share of serving about 6 million children with disabilities by 19 percent. This increase will help States and school districts improve educational results for children with disabilities and help these children meet high standards, as called for by the Individuals with Disabilities Act Amendments of 1997, recently signed by the President.

Promotes High Standards for All Children. The bill provides \$491 million for the President's Goals 2000 school reform program. Communities in every state are using Goals 2000 funds to upgrade curriculum, improve teaching, increase parental involvement in schools, and make greater use of computers in the classroom. Since 1994, over \$1.3 billion has been invested in this vital initiative.

Funds Extra Assistance for Low-Income Schools and Students. The bill provides nearly \$7.4 billion in Title I to support extra help in basic and advanced skills for more than ten million disadvantaged students in elementary and secondary schools. Under the Clinton Administration, investment in Title I has grown by over \$1 billion.

PROVIDING JOB TRAINING FOR ADULTS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH

Expands Job Corps and Other Job Training Programs. The bill provides an increase of \$497 million -- or 8 percent -- for employment and training programs. This means more opportunities for adult training, youth training, and Job Corps.

Creates new Youth Opportunities Areas. For Out-of-School Youth, the bill provides an advance appropriation of \$250 million for employment programs in selected high-poverty urban and rural areas, including designated empowerment zones and enterprise communities.

Serves More Than 600,000 Dislocated Workers. The bill provides an increase of \$65 million for dislocated workers -- bringing the total clients served to more than double what it was the year President Clinton took office.

HELPING YOUNG CHILDREN GET READY TO LEARN

Expands Head Start toward 1 Million Children. The bill provides nearly \$4.4 billion for Head Start, keeping on track to meet the President's goal of serving one million children. With this \$374 million increase, Head Start funding will have increased 57% since 1993. The program will serve an estimated 836,000 children in 1998.

HELPING AMERICANS AFFORD A COLLEGE EDUCATION

Increases Pell Grant Award to \$3,000 Maximum. Congress adopted President Clinton's proposal to increase the maximum Pell Grant to \$3,000 -- *the largest increase in two decades.* Approximately 3.7 million students will receive this year's \$300 increase, and an additional 220,000 low- and moderate-income families that were not previously eligible will receive Pell Grants.

Protects Families' Financial Aid Eligibility. The bill includes the President's proposal to ensure that families' eligibility for Federal financial aid is not reduced as a result of the tax cuts for higher education. This was a part of the Administration's original HOPE Scholarship proposal, but was not included in the recent tax legislation.

Reduces Student Loan Interest Rate. A one-year provision will reduce the interest rate on consolidation loans in the guaranteed student loan program to match the lower rate which has been offered under direct lending, and will allow old loans to be consolidated into either program.

STRENGTHENING OUR NATION'S COMMITMENT TO EQUITY IN EDUCATION

Fully Funds Office for Civil Rights. The bill fully funds the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, meeting the President's request for a 12% increase in order to protect America's students from illegal discrimination in education.

Increases Funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Hispanic Serving Institutions. The bill meets the President's request for increases for both Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Hispanic-Serving Institutions, providing greater support for these vital postsecondary institutions.

OTHER VICTORIES

The bill also maintains our investments in Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities, School-to-Work Opportunities, College Work-Study, and other education and training priorities.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 2, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL DPC STAFF

FROM: Paul Weinstein

SUBJECT: Clinton-Gore Administration Accomplishments Document

Please review the draft Clinton-Gore Accomplishments document and provide written edits on the appropriate sections to me by COB ~~Tuesday~~ Monday

PREPARING AMERICA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Clinton-Gore Administration Accomplishments

June 1997

Welfare team
commentsECONOMY: The Best American Economy In A Generation

12.3 Million New Jobs...for the first time ever over 11 million jobs were created during a single Presidential term.

Deficit Cut By 80%...from \$290 billion to \$57 billion, down 5 years in a row for the first time in 50 years.

Lowest Unemployment In 24 Years...down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.8% today, the lowest level since 1973.

Median Family Income Up \$1,600...between 1993 and 1995, the fastest growth since the Johnson Administration.

EDUCATION: Largest Expansion Of Educational Opportunity In 30 Years

180,000 More Kids In Head Start...which now reaches more kids than at any time since its creation in 1965.

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

Making College More Affordable...by increasing Pell Grants by 20% from \$2,300 in 1993 to \$2,700 in 1997 and creating the Direct Lending program, which has made college more affordable for more than 2.1 million students.

Biggest Investment In Higher Education Since The G.I. Bill....The balanced budget plan includes the largest overall investment in education in 30 years and biggest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill in 1944.

CRIME: Declining Steadily For The First Time In 25 Years

Violent Crime Down 5 Years In a Row...the longest period of decline in 25 years. And for the first time in seven years, juvenile crime (which had been exploding) declined in 1995.

100,000 New Police On The Street...resulting in a nearly 20% increase in our nation's police force. Already 61,000 new officers have been funded.

186,000 Felons, Fugitives And Stalkers Denied Handguns...because the President signed the Brady Bill into law.

Developed Comprehensive Anti-Drug Strategy...and appointed four-star General Barry McCaffrey Drug Czar.

WELFARE: Largest Drop In Welfare Rolls In 50 Years History

Overhauled The Welfare System...by signing bipartisan welfare reform legislation in 1996 and is now challenging private businesses to hire 1 million people, moving them from welfare to work.

3.1) 2.75 Million People Moved From Welfare To Work...even before the new welfare bill took effect, the largest decline in welfare rolls in 50 years history. Have left the Welfare Rolls... a drop of 22%. This is the largest welfare

50% Increase In Child Support Collection...from 1992 to 1996 due to tougher enforcement of Child Support Laws. A record \$41.6 billion was collected in 1996, up \$4 billion (nearly 50%) since 1992.

ENVIRONMENT: Protecting Our Environment For Future Generations

Cleaned Up As Many Superfund Sites In 3 Years As Previous Administrations Did In 12.

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

Created New National Parks In Utah, California; \$1.5 Billion Plan To Restore The Florida Everglades.

Reduced EPA Paperwork Requirements For Businesses By 15 Million Hours.

- **Targeting Teen-Age Smoking:** President Clinton proposed the first-ever comprehensive program to protect children from the dangers of tobacco. The Food and Drug Administration has already issued rules aimed at teen-age smoking, such as making 18 the age for the purchase of cigarettes nationwide. [Food and Drug Administration Press Release, 4/15/97]
- **Protecting Children's Health Through Increased Immunizations:** The President has established a Childhood Immunization Initiative to ensure vaccinations and healthy futures for all children. In 1995, the immunization rate for two-year olds reached 76%, a record high. And these vaccinations are working: the number of reported cases of diphtheria, mumps, tetanus, measles, rubella, and polio continue to be at or near record low levels. [Centers for Disease Control, Press Release, 2/27/97]
- **Reaching Full Participation in WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), reaching 7.5 million participants by the end of FY97. This program works: Every dollar invested in WIC has been proven to save \$ 3 in preventive health-care costs. [Federal Department and Agency Documents, 2/6/97]
- **More Educational Television:** Joined together with the four major television networks to support a proposal to require broadcasters to air three hours of quality educational programming each week. [AP 7/29/96; Statement by the President, 7/29/96]

→ ADD SUMMARY — see attached page
Strengthening Our Families

- **Strengthening Families:** The first bill President Clinton signed was the Family Medical Leave Act, which enables workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for family members without fear of losing their jobs. More than 12 million families have taken leave since its enactment. [Commission on Family Medical Leave, A Workable Balance - Report to Congress, 1996; Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, P.L. 103-3, signed February 5, 1993]
- **Greater Health Care Security for Millions of American Families:** Because President Clinton believes that we should provide more Americans with access to health care services, he fought for and signed the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, also known as Kennedy-Kassebaum. The bill limited exclusions for pre-existing conditions, ended "job-lock" by making health coverage portable, and helped individuals who lose jobs maintain insurance coverage. The Health Insurance Reform Bill President Clinton signed into law protects the health care of millions of working Americans, giving millions of families peace of mind. [Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, P.L. 104-191, signed 8/21/96]

- **Cutting taxes for millions of working families:** President Clinton expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit to give 15 million working families tax relief. Today, that earned income tax credit is worth about \$1,000 to a family of four with an income under \$28,000 a year. The Earned Income Tax Credit lifts full-time workers with children out of poverty. [Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, P.L. 103-66, signed August 10, 1993]
- **Increasing the Minimum Wage:** The President proposed and signed into law an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 over two years. For a full-time, year-round worker at minimum wage, this 90-cent increase raises yearly income by \$1,800 -- as much as the average family spends on groceries over seven months. The law signed by President Clinton will increase the wages of 10 million Americans, giving them a chance to raise stronger families and build better futures. [Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, P.L. 104-188, Signed 8/20/96]

Ensuring Responsibility - Reorder bullets

Enforcing Child Support: The Clinton Administration collected a record ~~\$11.8~~¹² billion in child support in 1996 through tougher enforcement, an increase of \$4 billion, or nearly 50%, since 1992. [Source: HHS Press release, 4/14/96] President Clinton also issued an Executive Order to help track down federal workers who fail to pay child support. [Executive Order 12953, 2/27/95]

Moving People From Welfare to Work: ^{April} During the first four years of the Clinton Administration, from January 1993 to ~~January~~ ^{April} 1997, the number of people receiving welfare benefits fell by 20%, or 2.75 million recipients - the largest decline in the welfare rolls in 50 years. This historic decline occurred in response to the Administration's grants of federal waivers to 43 states to experiment with innovative approaches to ending welfare dependency, as well as in response to a strong economy. These waivers gave states the freedom to reform welfare on the local level, including setting time limits on benefits, requiring recipients to work or stay in school, providing child care and giving employers incentives to hire welfare recipients. [Council of Economic Advisors, Explaining the Decline in Welfare Receipt: 1992-1996, 5/9/97]

Overhauling the Welfare System: Last year the President signed a bipartisan welfare plan that ~~will~~ ^{is} dramatically change the nation's welfare system into one that requires work in exchange for time-limited assistance. The law contains strong work requirements, a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child care enforcement, and supports for families moving from welfare to work -- including increased funding for child care and guaranteed medical coverage. [Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L. 104-193, signed 8/22/96]

3.1
 ②
 22%
 history and the largest percentage of the population on welfare since 1970.

Nearly 90% of states have chosen to continue or build on their welfare ~~programs~~ ^{waivers} in implementing the new law.

support

96

New bullet #4 - see attached "Mobilizing the Business Community..."

5

See new text on attached page

Breaking the Cycle of Dependency: The Clinton Administration took executive action in May 1996 to require teenage mothers to stay in school and sign personal responsibility contracts or lose their welfare benefits. Having a baby should not be the ticket to leaving home and dropping out of school. [Memorandum from the President on the Welfare Initiative for Teen Parents, 5/10/96]

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

America is moving in the right direction. The crime rate is down, welfare rolls and food stamp participation are falling and the teen pregnancy rate has dropped. But we still have more work to do to ensure the health, safety and futures of our children and families. The President's agenda includes:

- Expanding health insurance coverage for all children whose parents cannot afford it.
- Providing families with a \$500 per child tax credit.
- Expanding the accessibility of child care information and services to parents, expanding child care funding available to low-income working families and working with states to improve the quality of services.
- Expanding the Family Medical Leave Act to better help workers care for their families without sacrificing their work obligations. This expansion would allow workers to take up to 24 hours of unpaid leave in support of their children's education needs, older relatives' health care and other family medical obligations.

- *Enacting and implementing the \$3.6 billion program that the President ~~presented~~ ~~was~~ part of the balanced budget agreement, to help cities and states create and subsidize jobs for the hardest to employ welfare recipients and to provide tax credits and other incentives for businesses that hire people off welfare.*

Major Changes to "Building Stronger Families" Paper

Add to "Cherishing our Children" section:

- **Mobilizing Service and Volunteers on Behalf of Children:** President Clinton convened the Presidents' Summit for America's Future, along with former President Bush. At the summit, hundreds of organizations, including federal agencies, made commitments to give children the resources they need to grow up to be healthy and productive citizens -- a mentor, a healthy start, a safe place, a marketable skill through an effective education, and a chance to serve. President Clinton also announced the creation of 50,000 new scholarships to increase the reach of the AmeriCorps program.

Add to "Ensuring Responsibility" section as new bullet #4:

- **Mobilizing the Business Community, Civic Groups, and the Federal Government:** to make welfare reform a success and help move a million people from welfare into the workforce by the year 2000, President Clinton has enlisted the business community's leadership. At the President's urging, the Welfare to Work Partnership was launched in May 1997 to lead the national business effort to hire people from the welfare rolls. To help former welfare recipients stay in the workforce and succeed, the Vice President has created a coalition of civic groups committed to helping people retain jobs. The Vice President is also overseeing the federal government's hiring initiative, in which under the President's direction, federal agencies have committed to directly hire at least 10,000 welfare recipients in the next four years.

Revision to bullet on "Breaking the Cycle of Dependency":

- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency:** President Clinton has launched a comprehensive effort to prevent teen pregnancy. In response to his 1995 challenge, the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, a private nonprofit organization, was formed. In addition, the welfare law the President signed in 1996 requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Data shows we are making progress: teen birth rates have fallen four years in a row, by 8 percent from 1991 to 1995.

CHANGE IN WELFARE CASELOADS

Total AFDC/TANF families and recipients

	<u>Jan.93</u>	<u>Jan.94</u>	<u>Jan.95</u> (millions)	<u>Jan.96</u>	<u>Apr.97</u>	<u>percent(93-97)</u>
Families	4.963	5.053	4.936	4.628	3.950	-20%
	<i>1,013,000 fewer families</i>					
Recipients	14.115	14.276	13.918	12.877	10.969	-22%
	<i>3,146,000 fewer recipients</i>					

Total AFDC/TANF recipients by State

<u>state</u>	<u>Jan.93</u>	<u>Jan.94</u>	<u>Jan.95</u>	<u>Jan.96</u>	<u>Apr.97</u>	<u>percent(93-97)</u>
Alabama	141,746	135,096	121,837	108,269	89,240	-37%
Alaska	34,951	37,505	37,264	35,432	37,300	+7%
Arizona	194,119	202,350	195,082	171,617	143,670	-26%
Arkansas	73,982	70,563	65,325	59,223	53,420	-28%
California	2,415,121	2,621,383	2,692,202	2,648,772	2,427,440	+1%
Colorado	123,308	118,081	110,742	99,739	83,820	-32%
Connecticut	160,102	164,265	170,719	161,736	154,220	-4%
Delaware	27,652	29,286	26,314	23,153	21,510	-22%
D.C.	65,860	72,330	72,330	70,082	66,220	+1%
Florida	701,842	689,135	657,313	575,553	447,480	-36%
Georgia	402,228	396,736	388,913	367,656	283,970	-29%
Hawaii	54,511	60,975	65,207	66,690	73,740	+35%
Idaho	21,116	23,342	24,050	23,547	19,180	-9%
Illinois	685,508	709,969	710,032	663,212	568,130	-17%
Indiana	209,882	218,061	197,225	147,083	115,480	-45%
Iowa	100,943	110,639	103,108	91,727	79,490	-21%
Kansas	87,525	87,433	81,504	70,758	54,620	-38%
Kentucky	227,879	208,710	193,722	176,601	155,910	-32%
Louisiana	263,338	252,860	258,180	239,247	190,380	-28%
Maine	67,836	65,006	60,973	56,319	50,880	-25%
Maryland	221,338	219,863	227,887	207,800	160,670	-27%
Massachusetts	332,044	311,732	286,175	242,572	199,980	-40%
Michigan	686,356	672,760	612,224	535,704	442,900	-35%
Minnesota	191,526	189,615	167,949	171,916	157,670	-18%
Mississippi	174,093	161,724	146,319	133,029	103,160	-41%
Missouri	259,039	262,073	259,595	238,052	195,730	-24%
Montana	34,848	35,415	34,313	32,557	24,630	-29%
Nebraska	48,055	46,034	42,038	38,653	36,360	-24%
Nevada	34,943	37,908	41,846	40,491	28,990	-17%
New Hampshire	28,972	30,386	28,671	24,519	20,580	-29%
New Jersey	349,902	334,780	321,151	293,833	250,200	-28%
New Mexico	94,836	101,676	105,114	102,648	83,390	-12%
New York	1,179,522	1,241,639	1,266,350	1,200,847	1,050,640	-11%

<u>state</u>	<u>Jan.93</u>	<u>Jan.94</u>	<u>Jan.95</u>	<u>Jan.96</u>	<u>Apr.97</u>	<u>percent(93-97)</u>
North Carolina	331,633	334,451	317,836	282,086	242,950	-27%
North Dakota	18,774	16,785	14,920	13,652	11,420	-39%
Ohio	720,476	691,099	629,719	552,304	507,620	-30%
Oklahoma	146,454	133,152	127,336	110,498	79,960	-45%
Oregon	117,656	116,390	107,610	92,182	63,160	-46%
Pennsylvania	604,701	615,581	611,215	553,148	463,430	-23%
Rhode Island	61,116	62,737	62,407	60,654	53,240	-13%
South Carolina	151,026	143,883	133,567	121,703	85,990	-43%
South Dakota	20,254	19,413	17,652	16,821	13,420	-34%
Tennessee	320,709	302,608	281,982	265,320	175,150	-45%
Texas	785,271	796,348	765,460	714,523	592,070	-25%
Utah	53,172	50,657	47,472	41,145	33,360	-37%
Vermont	28,961	28,095	27,716	25,865	23,310	-20%
Virginia	194,212	194,959	189,493	166,012	129,050	-34%
Washington	286,258	292,608	290,940	276,018	258,190	-10%
West Virginia	119,916	115,376	107,668	98,439	88,680	-26%
Wisconsin	241,098	230,621	214,404	184,209	114,960	-52%
Wyoming	18,271	16,740	15,434	13,531	6,240	-66%
Guam	5,087	6,651	7,630	8,364	7,290	+43%
Puerto Rico	191,261	184,626	171,932	149,944	143,670	-25%
Virgin Islands	3,763	3,767	4,345	4,953	4,450	+18%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
 Administration for Children and Families
 July 1997