

# **The Clinton Administration Cabinet**

*Eight Years of Peace, Progress,  
and Prosperity*

**January 2001**

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**Eight Years of Progress, Peace, and Prosperity**  
**Table of Contents**

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Education
- Department of Energy
- Environmental Protection Agency
- General Services Administration
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Labor
- Office of National Drug Control Policy
- Office of Personnel Management
- Small Business Administration
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- United States Trade Representative
- Department of Veterans Affairs

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Agriculture Supporting America's Farmers and Rural Communities**

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### **Strengthening the Farm Economy**

- Worked to rebuild the farm safety net, making crop insurance more available and developing risk management tools that aid all of U.S. agriculture.
- Invested billions of dollars into the farm economy, helping maintain cash flow to keep thousands of farmers from losing their lands due to circumstances far beyond their control.
- Enacted the Agricultural Risk Protection Act in 2000.

### **Improving Food Safety**

- Launched a science-based inspection system for meat and poultry.
- Established the President's Council on Food Safety and supported food safety research and education.

### **Addressing Hunger and Nutrition**

- Improved the nutritional value of school meals, launched nutrition education efforts in the schools, and dramatically increased participation in WIC.
- Increased the level of international humanitarian food assistance by nearly 200 percent.

### **Improving Civil Rights**

- Farm loans to women and minorities increased by 50 percent from 1997 to 1999.
- USDA settled more than \$490 million in discrimination suits and has taken nearly 100 disciplinary actions to uphold civil rights.

### **Improving Water Quality in Rural America**

- Launched the Water 2000 Initiative and invested more than \$3 billion in Water 2000 projects.
- Invested \$62 billion over the last eight years in the most isolated communities, including nearly \$200 million in loans and grants for over 100 safe drinking water projects in rural areas of 40 states.

### **Conservation and Forestry**

- Provided close to \$2 billion a year to farmers who want to pursue sustainable agriculture, protect air and water quality, and support wildlife habitat.
- Millions of acres of roadless areas in the national forests have been protected for future generations.
- Held 351 public forums across the country in 1994 and 1995, discussing with about 18,000 people how best to go about enhancing the nation's conservation efforts.
- Revitalized the Conservation Reserve Program.

### **Opening Foreign Markets for American Agriculture**

- U.S. agricultural exports reached \$50.9 billion for 2000, an \$8.3 billion gain from 1993. The 2000 level of exports was higher than any annual export level achieved before the record-setting 1990s.
- Announced sweeping sanctions reforms to open new foreign markets to U.S. agricultural exports.

- Export credit guarantee programs supported sales of about \$26 billion in U.S. agricultural products.

### **Providing Food Aid Abroad**

- During fiscal year 1998, the United States programmed roughly 3.5 million metric tons of agricultural commodities valued at \$787 million through food aid programs to needy people in 66 countries.

### **Developed Organic Standards**

- Announced final national standards for the production, handling, and processing of organically grown agricultural products.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Agriculture Supporting America's Farmers and Rural Communities**

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The Clinton Administration has been committed to supporting America's family farmers, and has worked to strengthen the farm economy and create new opportunities for farmers by opening foreign markets to American agriculture. In addition, the Department of Agriculture has taken the lead in the effort to eliminate hunger in America, and is the country's largest conservation agency, encouraging voluntary efforts to protect soil, water, and wildlife on the 70 percent of America's lands that are in private hands.

### **Strengthening the Farm Economy**

- **Improving the Farm Safety Net**

Under Secretary Dan Glickman's leadership, USDA worked to restitch the farm safety net, making crop insurance more available and developing risk management tools that aid all of U.S. agriculture — from ranchers to row crops to niche crops. Thanks to a concerted effort, the number of small farms in America increased in 1999, reversing for the first time the long-term trend of declining numbers. From ratifying the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1993 to normalizing trade relations with China in 1999, the Clinton Administration pursued an aggressive trade agenda that has delivered to America's farmers and ranchers the most open world agricultural markets in modern times.

- **Investing in American Farms**

With the support of the Administration and the help of Congress, USDA pumped billions of dollars into the farm economy, helping maintain cash flow to keep thousands of farmers from losing their lands due to circumstances beyond their control — from record low commodity prices to a string of devastating natural disasters and severe weather. At the close of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, USDA had delivered a record \$28 billion in direct payments to farmers.

- **Expanding Market Opportunities for Farmers**

The Clinton Administration's efforts to provide a safety net also included efforts to create and expand market opportunities for farmers, such as: promoting the growth and development of farm cooperatives; exploring alternative uses of crops through a new bioenergy program; and funding for rural Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.

- **Helping Farmers in the Most Need**

The Administration advocated that payments be targeted to those who actually grow the crops, rather than the landowners, and to farmers who need the government's help most.

- **Providing Emergency Assistance**

Early in 2000, the Clinton Administration sent a safety net proposal to Congress, which chose not to make any large-scale farm policy changes. Rather, Congress opted for yet another ad hoc measure, the third multi-billion dollar emergency assistance package in three years. The Administration's safety net plan calls for a new program that provides payments -- direct, not on a cost-share basis -- to farmers who help curb erosion and protect water supplies from pesticide and nutrient runoff. The Administration also supports integrating rural development into farm policy. Instead of just the wheat program, the rice program, the cotton program and so on, farm

policy has to address the more fundamental question: how can we help preserve the nation's agrarian tradition by providing more rural economic opportunity, whether it's in farming, retail, tourism or Internet start-ups.

- **Enacted the Agriculture Risk Protection Act**

The Clinton Administration successfully urged Congress to pass the Agricultural Risk Protection Act in 2000, which made crop insurance premiums more affordable, helped protect against multi-year losses, and allowed more producers to obtain coverage.

### **Improving Food Safety**

- **Launched Science-Based Meat and Poultry Inspection System**

In 1996, USDA launched a science-based inspection system for meat and poultry. In 1999, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announced decreases of between 22 percent and 70 percent in foodborne illnesses caused by common pathogens on meat and poultry. This decline was attributed, in part, to the implementation of USDA's Hazard and Critical Control Point Systems (HACCP). The HACCP plan for reducing pathogens was developed in the 1960s by NASA; it is a "process control" approach for ensuring safe food by identifying all steps in the process, determining what might go wrong at each step, and implementing measures to prevent those potential problems.

On October 13, 1994, President Clinton endorsed and signed legislation, advocated by USDA, that gave the Department the highest-ranking food safety official in the U.S. government. The final HACCP rule was published on July 25, 1996, with the Clinton Administration bringing about an overhaul of a system that had evolved very little for more than eight decades. Then USDA, following the Administration's approach to make government regulations less burdensome and easier to use, changed or revoked more than a dozen rules. HACCP has proven to be a success:

- ✓ After the last phase of implementation, a study showed that more than 92 percent of plants were up and running under the new system. Another success was the significant decrease in the prevalence of *salmonella* in raw meat and poultry products.
- ✓ Some of the results include: the prevalence of *salmonella* in hogs dropped from 8.7 percent to 7.7 percent; in cows and bulls, from 2.7 percent to 1.6 percent; in steers and heifers, from 1.0 percent to 0.2 percent; in ground beef, a decrease from 7.5 percent to 5.0 percent and in ground turkey from 49.9 percent to 30 percent.
- ✓ More success was shown by the data released by the CDC on March 11, 1999, which showed a marked decline in *salmonella* and *campylobacter* infections, the two most common causes of foodborne illness in the United States. The CDC credited HACCP as a significant contributor to the reductions.

Other reforms include the establishment of the President's Council on Food Safety and the Administration's support of food safety research and education.

## **Addressing Hunger and Nutrition**

- **Improving Nutrition for All Americans**

Since 1993, USDA improved the nutritional value of school meals; launched nutrition education efforts in the schools, dramatically increased participation in the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, children, and expanded after school, summer, and school breakfast programs to reach more low-income children.

- **Humanitarian Food Assistance**

Internationally, in FY 1999, the Clinton Administration increased the level of U.S. humanitarian food assistance by nearly 200 percent – averting a mass famine in the Horn of Africa and aiding people in many countries, from Indonesia to Russia to war-torn Kosovo.

## **Improving Civil Rights**

- **More Farm Loans to Women and Minorities**

Farm loans to women and minorities increased by 50 percent from 1997 to 1999; 99 percent of the USDA's workforce has completed civil rights training. Department diversity is growing, even amid staff downsizing. USDA settled more than \$490 million in discrimination suits and has taken nearly 100 disciplinary actions to uphold civil rights.

## **Improving Water Quality in Rural America**

- **Launched Water 2000 Initiative**

In 1994, USDA launched President Clinton's Water 2000 Initiative. By 2000, USDA had invested more than \$3 billion in Water 2000 projects across the country. The project was ultimately expanded to also help rural residents with significant water quality or quantity problems. The historic investment provided clean, safe drinking water to 3.4 million residents.

- **Clean Drinking Water**

As the department in charge of rural America, USDA invested \$62 billion over the last eight years in the most isolated communities. Included is nearly \$200 million in loans and grants for over 100 safe drinking water projects in rural areas of 40 states. The Administration's goal is to adopt a more holistic understanding of the various contributions rural America brings to the economy and the nation, so the one in five Americans who live in these areas have the opportunity to share in America's prosperity.

## **Conservation and Forestry**

- **Supporting Conservation Programs Geared Toward Farmers**

USDA now has an arsenal of strong conservation programs which provide close to \$2 billion a year to farmers who want to pursue sustainable agriculture, protect air and water quality, and support wildlife habitat. These programs help prevent the annual loss of 1 billion tons of America's soil due to erosion. In addition, millions of acres of roadless areas in the national forests have been protected for future generations.

- **Natural Resources Conservation Service**

With the support of the Administration's commitment to conservation and preserving our natural resources, USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service held 351 public forums across the country in 1994 and 1995, discussing with about 18,000 people how best to go about enhancing the nation's conservation efforts.

- **Revitalizing the Conservation Reserve Program**

Through the Administration's strong efforts, the 1996 Farm Bill included a whole universe of new and newly overhauled conservation programs, the most spectacular of which was the revitalization of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). The program has greatly enhanced the preservation of our nation's natural resources. CRP boosts the financial incentives of the regular program, providing even stronger encouragement for landowners to participate in locally led conservation efforts in priority areas with significant clean water and other challenges where farmers' conservation efforts could have major impact

- **Conservation at the USDA**

Other conservation programs from the Administration's initiatives include:

- ✓ the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), with a full 50 percent of the program's funds dedicated to conservation efforts carried out by livestock operations;
- ✓ the Farmland Protection Program, which protects farmland from development;
- ✓ the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, which aids private landowners in their efforts to provide critical habitat to wildlife on their property;
- ✓ the National Natural Resources Conservation Foundation, which funds research, education, and demonstration projects related to conservation;
- ✓ the Conservation Buffer Initiative that protects water quality and transformed the health of America's waterways;
- ✓ the Clean Water Action Plan that protects and restores the health of the nation's waterways by providing states, communities, farmers, and landowners with the tools and resources they need to achieve their clean water goals;
- ✓ programs to minimize threats to water quality and public health caused by animal feeding operations; restoring stream corridors; and
- ✓ several initiatives to help encourage conservation on private lands.

By entering into a historic new partnership with farmers, ranchers, and other landowners across the country, the Clinton Administration laid the groundwork for improved quality of life, environmental health and livability in the nation's 21<sup>st</sup> century communities.

### **Opening Foreign Markets for American Agriculture**

- **Boosting Farm Exports**

American agriculture is the leading contributor to the U.S. trade balance, and with about 96 percent of the world's consumers living outside the United States, the Clinton Administration understood that international trade is a critical driver of a strong far economy. The Clinton-Gore Administration promoted American exports through nearly 300 trade agreements, with boosted farm exports. With the approval by Congress in 2000 of Permanent Normal Trade Relations

with China, which was strongly supported by the Administration, agricultural exports are expected to expand by \$2 billion a year beginning in 2005.

- **Billions in Agriculture Exports**

As a result of the Clinton Administration's myriad efforts to open new markets, combat unfair trade barriers, and expand U.S. agriculture's opportunities around the world, U.S. agricultural exports reached \$50.9 billion for 2000, an \$8.3 billion gain from 1993. The 2000 level of exports was higher than any annual export level achieved before the record-setting 1990s. Foreign markets buy about one-third of U.S. crops and U.S. exports support about 750,000 American jobs, with one-third in rural areas.

- **Sanction Reforms to Open Markets**

In April 1999, President Clinton announced sweeping sanctions reforms to open new foreign markets to U.S. agricultural exports. Despite continuing sanctions on most other products, American farmers and ranchers were able to sell their commodities to Iran, Libya, and Sudan. By the fall of 2000, sales made under the new mandate included 29,000 tons of hard red winter wheat to Sudan, 20,000 tons of durum to Libya, and more than 600,000 tons of corn to Iran.

- **Export Credit Guarantee Programs**

From 1993 to 2000, USDA's export credit guarantee programs supported sales of about \$26 billion in U.S. agricultural products.

### **Providing Food Aid Abroad**

- **Providing Millions of Tons of Food Aid Abroad**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service helps provide U.S. agricultural commodities to countries in need of food assistance through direct donations and concessional programs. During fiscal year 1998, the United States programmed roughly 3.5 million metric tons of agricultural commodities valued at \$787 million through food aid programs to needy people in 66 countries.

### **Developed Organic Standards**

- **First National Standards for Organic Products**

On December 20, Secretary Glickman announced final national standards for the production, handling, and processing of organically grown agricultural products. The new standard offers a national definition for the term "organic," details the methods, practices and substances that can be used in producing and handling organic crops and livestock, establishes clear organic labeling criteria, and specifically prohibits the use of genetic engineering methods, ionizing radiation, and sewage sludge for fertilization.

Under the rule, all agricultural products labeled organic must originate from farms or handling operations certified by a state or private agency accredited by USDA, with farms and handling operations that sell less than \$5,000 worth per year of organic agricultural products being exempt from certification. Farmers and handlers have 18 months to comply with the national standards, and USDA will provide financial assistance to farmers in 15 states to help pay for organic

certification. The organic food industry is a \$6 billion business.

By establishing uniform national organic standards, consumers now can know what they are buying. They can expect:

- ✓ Products labeled “made with organic ingredients” must include at least 70 percent organic ingredients, up from the previous 50 percent.
- ✓ New organic labeling on products will appear in grocery stores by the summer of 2001, with full implementation by mid-2002.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Commerce Promoting Job Creation and Economic Growth**

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### **Bridging the Digital Divide**

- Led the Clinton Administration's efforts to close the "digital divide" to ensure that all Americans have equal access to technology.

### **Safeguarding E-Commerce and Critical Infrastructure**

- Led the effort to protect privacy on the Internet.
- Instituted the first plan by any national government to partner with the private sector to protect computer-controlled infrastructures.
- Launched the government's first database and web site devoted to U.S. trade agreements.

### **Overseeing Census 2000**

- Completed all of Census 2000's major operations on time and on budget.
- Reversed a 30-year trend of declining public participation in the census.

### **Streamlining Export Regulations**

- Streamlined export regulations for the first time in 40 years, saving time and paperwork for American businesses.

### **Expanding Trade Opportunities**

- Helped American firms win more than 240 foreign government contracts since 1997, resulting in exports worth more than \$22 billion.
- Led the successful effort to secure permanent normal trade relations status for China, opening the world's largest market to American businesses.
- Successfully sought passage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, landmark legislation to increase trade and investment with Africa.
- Played a key role in developing the Steel Action Program to ensure that America's steel industry, steelworkers and their families are not hurt by unfair trading practices

### **Promoting Diversity in Business**

- Awarded over 40 percent of its contracts to small disadvantaged businesses – nearly twice the government-wide goal of 23 percent.

### **Preserving Our Oceans**

- Led efforts to increase support for coastal zone management, marine sanctuaries, estuarine reserves, Pacific salmon recovery, coral reefs protection, and other environmental priorities.

### **Forming Partnerships for Fuel Efficiency**

- Working with the big three automakers to develop a revolutionary new class of efficient, environmentally friendly vehicles that will meet consumer's needs for safety, quality, performance, utility and affordability.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Commerce Promoting Job Creation and Economic Growth**

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President Clinton has presided over an era of unprecedented economic growth. The Commerce Department has led efforts to promote job creation and support continued growth by working to bridge the digital divide, safeguard E-commerce, promote research and development and expand trade opportunities for American companies. The Department also oversaw the successful execution of Census 2000 and strengthened statistics used to measure the American economy.

### **Bridging the Digital Divide**

- **Helping Expand Access to New Technologies.**

The Department of Commerce (DOC) led the Clinton Administration's efforts to close the "digital divide" and to ensure that all Americans have equal access to technology. The Department hosted a Digital Divide Summit in December 1999, a critical step in bringing together the public and private sectors to promote technology and economic development in underserved communities. Commerce Secretary Norman Mineta began a "Digital Inclusion" tour to highlight success stories.

### **Safeguarding E-Commerce and Critical Infrastructure**

- **Protecting Privacy on the Internet**

The Commerce Department led the charge for a safer Internet through the posting of privacy policies on web sites and encouraging major corporations not to advertise on sites that do not provide privacy protection. The Department also contributed to the steady growth of private-sector participation in privacy seal programs to provide consumers with effective on-line privacy protections.

- **Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Security**

DOC instituted the Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Security with more than 80 companies so that government and industry could work together to ensure the continued delivery of vital services over our nation's critical infrastructures. The National Plan for Information Systems Protection is the first attempt by any national government to partner with the private sector to protect computer-controlled infrastructures such as financial networks, energy and water systems, and communications and transportation networks.

- **First Government Report on the Digital Economy**

The Commerce Department established the first annual government report on the evolution and growing significance of the digital economy. The Department published the first-ever "E-tail" commerce report, a landmark in official government statistics that measures the impact of on-line shopping on retail activity.

- **First Web Site Devoted to Trade Agreements**

DOC launched the U.S. government's first comprehensive database and web site devoted to U.S. trade agreements. Now, U.S. exporters, including small firms, can file market access and trade complaints on-line for speedier action.

- **First Industry Advisory Committee on E-Commerce**

The Commerce Department played a critical role in establishing the first industry advisory committee to advise DOC and other government policymakers about e-commerce.

- **Giving Private Sector Responsibility for Domain Name System**

The Department is successfully transferring responsibility for managing the domain name system to the private sector, under a precedent-setting process for institutionalizing the consensus decision-making that has been the hallmark of the Internet.

### **Overseeing Census 2000**

- **Reversed 30-Year Decline in Participation**

The Census Bureau was on time and on budget in all of Census 2000's major operations, and reversed a 30-year trend of declining public participation. To increase participation, Census 2000 included an unprecedented outreach campaign, including 120,000 partnerships with public and private organizations, extensive multilingual telephone assistance, and distribution of census questionnaires in several foreign languages, including Spanish, Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog. And for the first time, Census 2000 provided the option of completing the short form over the Internet.

### **Improving Economic Statistics**

- **More Accurately Measuring the Economy**

The Economic Statistical Association has made improvements to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates to provide a more accurate measure of the rapidly changing U.S. economy. For example, the GDP now measures banking services such as ATMs and other electronic transactions.

### **Pioneering Research & Development**

- **Improving R&D Capabilities**

The new National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Advanced Measurement Laboratory (AML) will provide R&D capabilities not available anywhere else in the world. When it is ready for occupancy in 2004, the AML will help NIST – an agency of the Commerce Department's Technology Administration – and its partners in U.S. industry to achieve higher quality reference materials, improved measurements and standards, and more rapidly developed research advances.

- **Funding High-Risk Research and Development**

The Advanced Technology Program's partnership with industry has been strengthened and is co-funding high-risk research and development with potentially large benefits for the U.S. economy.

## **Streamlining Export Regulations**

- **100<sup>th</sup> End Use Check of Exports to China**

The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) completed its 100th end-use check of U.S. products exported to China – a milestone achievement in its efforts to confirm that exports controlled for strategic reasons are being used only for civilian purposes. The checks were begun after President Clinton’s June 1998 summit in Beijing.

- **Final Encryption Rule**

BXA published a final encryption rule that permits most encryption products to be exported to the 15 nations of the European Union (EU) as well as Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Poland, and Hungary. The new regulation will help ensure continued competitiveness of U.S. industry in international markets.

- **Streamlining Export Regulations**

BXA streamlined export regulations for the first time in 40 years, saving time and paperwork for American businesses. For the first time, businesses can apply for an export license on-line. BXA updated and liberalized export controls on products such as high-performance computers, semiconductors, and commercial satellite and aerospace technology.

## **Expanding Trade Opportunities**

- **Agreement with EU on Privacy Regulations**

The Commerce Department reached a tentative agreement with the EU on the proposed “safe harbor,” which will enable U.S. organizations to comply with European privacy regulations and continue to receive personal data from Europe. The agreement bridges the differences between EU and U.S. approaches to privacy protection.

- **Sponsoring Business Development Missions**

The Department sponsored more than 250 senior business executives on business development missions to more than 45 countries, helping U.S. firms win 150 contracts overseas worth over \$30 billion. Since January 1997, DOC’s trade advocates have helped American firms both large and small win more than 240 foreign government contracts, resulting in exports worth more than \$22 billion.

- **Opening Trade with China**

The Commerce Department led the successful effort to secure Permanent Normal Trade Relations status for China. With this historic agreement, China will undertake the most dramatic market opening initiatives in its history. Overall tariffs will drop from 24 percent to 9 percent, and Americans will benefit from unprecedented access to the world’s largest market.

- **Opening Trade with Africa**

DOC successfully sought passage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, landmark legislation to increase trade and investment with Africa.

- **Standing Up for America's Steelworkers**

The Commerce Department played a key role in developing the Clinton Administration's Steel Action Program to ensure that America's steel industry, steelworkers and their families are not hurt by unfair trading practices and import surges. The centerpiece of the Program is strict enforcement of the unfair trade laws: DOC conducted more than 60 antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on steel products in 1999 – completing many ahead of schedule.

- **Anti-Bribery Convention**

DOC led the effort to secure a historic agreement on the Anti-Bribery Convention. The agreement obligates 34 countries to criminalize bribery of foreign public officials, including officials in all branches of government, whether appointed or elected.

### **Improving Filing of Patents and Trademarks**

- **Implementing Electronic Filing**

The Patent and Trademark Office implemented electronic filing of trademark applications through its award-winning Trademark Electronic Application System, and piloted electronic filing of patent applications.

- **Making Patents Searchable on the Internet**

All two million patents issued since 1976 and all registered trademarks and applications are now searchable on the Internet.

### **Promoting Diversity in Business**

- **Increased Contract Awards to Minority and Women Owned Businesses**

DOC has become the number one department in contract awards to small, disadvantaged, and women-owned businesses. Over 40 percent of DOC contracts went to small disadvantaged businesses – nearly twice the government-wide goal of 23 percent. The percentage of contracts awarded to small minority firms for Census 2000 rose from 3 percent to 27 percent.

- **Hired More Welfare-to-Work Employees than Any Other Department**

DOC hired more welfare-to-work employees than any other Cabinet department, due in large part to an aggressive effort to hire Census 2000 workers from welfare rolls. More than 36,000 workers were recruited, with an emphasis on training and development that included both job-related training and life skills training.

- **Providing Support to Minority Businesses**

Through its national minority enterprise development conferences, the Minority Business Development Agency provides training and education on e-commerce issues, information technology and current business practices to thousands of minority businesses.

## **Preserving Our Oceans**

- **Protecting Marine Sanctuaries**

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) has overseen dramatic improvements in national marine sanctuaries, more than doubled the program's budget, and added three new sanctuaries off the coasts of Florida, Hawaii, and Michigan.

- **Focusing on Coastal and Ocean Conservation**

The Clinton Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative brought needed attention and resources to coastal and ocean conservation. NOAA led efforts to increase support for coastal zone management, marine sanctuaries, estuarine reserves, Pacific salmon recovery, coral reefs protection, and other key environmental priorities.

## **Forming Partnerships for Fuel Efficiency**

- **Partnering with Automakers on Environmentally Friendly Vehicles**

The Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) – a partnership among nine government agencies and the big three automakers – is a major step closer to its goal of developing a revolutionary new class of efficient, environmentally friendly vehicles that will meet consumer's needs for safety, quality, performance, utility and affordability. General Motors' concept car, the Precept, is achieving 80 mpg with its diesel-powered hybrid. Other recent PNGV accomplishments include lighter weight composite materials being used in the 2001 Chevrolet Silverado and Jeep Wrangler, and hybrid-electric drives scheduled for the Dodge Durango in 2003, Ford Escape 2003, and Chevrolet Silverado in 2004.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Defense Maintaining Peace at Home and Abroad**

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### **Addressing Global Threats**

- In cooperation with NATO, brought an end to four-year war in Bosnia.
- Contained Iraq after its violation of United Nations obligations on weapons of mass destruction and threats of aggression against its neighbors.
- Reversed ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, allowing a million refugees to return and establishing a basis for autonomy.
- Deterred aggression in North Korea by stopping its production of plutonium for nuclear weapons and creating a basis for agreements dealing with a North Korean missile threat.
- Engaged in cooperative threat reduction, leading to the removal of 3,300 strategic nuclear weapons from Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, and nearly 700 ex-Soviet nuclear missile launchers and bombers.
- Strengthened the NATO alliance for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
- Reformed export controls to enhance alliance security.
- Strengthened our relationship with Japan and others in the Asia-Pacific region.

### **Strengthening Our Armed Forces**

- Restructured military recruiting and marketing to reverse shortfalls.
- Instituted quality-of-life improvements for service members and their families, including an across-the-board pay increase, a targeted pay raise, more attractive retirement benefits, expanded educational opportunities, and major housing and health care improvements.
- Removed barriers to allow for integration of active and reserve forces.

### **Improving Efficiency**

- Made major improvements in streamlining acquisition and procurement policies.
- Reformed financial, acquisition, and logistics processes through the Defense Reform Initiative.
- Made a commitment to transform our current defense logistics system to improve performance

### **Building a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Military**

- Focused procurement funding on modernization.
- Expanded use of information technology in national security missions.
- Increased response capability to domestic incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials and high-yield explosives.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Defense Maintaining Peace at Home and Abroad**

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The Clinton-Gore Administration has remained committed to our troops and their families, and has improved pay scales, pensions, promotions and housing for those serving in our nation's military. Meanwhile, the Administration launched the first sustained defense increase in 14 years and met all of the Joint Chiefs' requests for modernization and procurement of weapons systems. The Defense Department has also successfully addressed a number of global threats and helped keep the peace in a changing post-Cold War world.

### **Addressing Global Threats**

- **Keeping the Peace**

The Department of Defense (DOD) sustained high levels of forward presence and conducted operations for deterrence, influence, crisis response, and successful military operations. We engaged with foreign militaries worldwide to build links and contacts, and achieved this with reduced force structure, while maintaining recruitment/retention goals and reversing a decade-long decline in procurement spending.

- **Ended War in Bosnia**

In cooperation with NATO, DOD used air power to back up diplomacy to bring an end to four-year war in Bosnia. U.S. and NATO troops, with Russian and other partners' participation, enforced withdrawal of warring parties' forces, maintained cease-fire, defused hotspots, and created security context for economic revival and start on building a viable, democratic nation.

- **Contained Iraq**

The Clinton Administration engaged in a measured and effective military response to Saddam Hussein's violations of United Nations (UN) obligations on weapons of mass destruction and threats of aggression against neighbors. DOD sustained international containment of Iraq through maintenance of UN sanctions regime and no-flight zones. The Department worked with coalition partners within the region and beyond to deter aggression and prepare to defeat it, if necessary.

- **Reversed Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo**

The U.S. military waged a successful air campaign with allies, forcing Slobodan Milosevic to accept NATO terms. Serb military and police withdrew from Kosovo, ethnic cleansing was reversed, a million refugees were allowed to return to their homes, and a basis was established for an autonomous Kosovo. NATO and Russian troops followed up to provide security, protect minorities, and create conditions for UN administration to restore civilian structure. This highly effective operation was performed with no U.S. or NATO casualties.

- **Deterred Aggression in North Korea**

The U.S. stopped North Korea's production of plutonium for nuclear weapons, supported initiatives of a more democratic Republic of Korea to open dialogue with North Korea, and created a basis for agreements dealing with North Korean missile threat. We also sustained the alliance between the U.S. and the Republic of Korea under drastically changed conditions.

- **Engaged in Cooperative Threat Reduction**

Working cooperatively to reduce the threat of aggression, the Clinton Administration succeeded in having all 3,300 strategic nuclear weapons present in 1993 removed from Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus. In addition, nearly 700 ex-Soviet nuclear missile launchers and bombers with the capability of delivering over 5,000 nuclear weapons against the U.S. were dismantled with our financial help.

- **Strengthened NATO Alliance**

Under President Clinton's leadership, NATO was solidified to meet the transatlantic security needs of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Former communist and neutral countries were linked to NATO through the Partnership for Peace, and the road was opened to a stronger, more balanced alliance by linking the creation of the European Security and Defense Policy to NATO. The Clinton Administration also helped create a framework for NATO-Russia cooperation and dialogue.

- **Reformed Export Controls**

DOD initiated major interagency reforms of the U.S. export control system designed to enhance alliance security by strengthening export controls and defense cooperation. These reforms will allow allies to narrow the gap in defense capabilities that now exists with the U.S. and increase alliance interoperability.

- **Strengthened Asian Security**

The Clinton Administration restructured and strengthened our security relationship with Japan, resulting in a U.S.-Japan security alliance that has far broader support in Japan and is focused on new challenges. We also maintained and strengthened formal and informal security partnerships with other friends in the Asia-Pacific region. DOD demonstrated the will and the capacity to respond to threats to stability in region, and engaged in serious and sustained strategic dialogue with China and engagement of the Chinese military.

## **Strengthening Our Armed Forces**

- **Restructured Recruiting and Marketing to Reverse Shortfalls**

DOD undertook major initiatives to meet the military recruiting and retention challenges posed by a booming economy, reduced pool of service-eligible Americans, and reduced propensity to enlist. Each branch of service has made significant strides in meeting its recruitment and retention goals.

- **Instituted Improvements for Service Members and Their Families**

To improve the quality of life for active duty service members and their families, the Clinton Administration sought and won the most significant military pay improvements in a generation, including an across-the-board pay increase, a targeted pay raise, and more attractive retirement benefits. In-service educational opportunities were vastly expanded, and major housing and health care improvements were achieved.

- **Integrated Active and Reserve Forces**

The National Guard and Reserve forces are vital to going to war, enforcing peace agreements, and participating in humanitarian missions at home and abroad. Over the past eight years, DOD has eliminated many structural and cultural barriers to Total Force integration. Reserve

component participation in missions has increased substantially, providing roughly 13 million workdays of support per year – the equivalent of adding 35,000 personnel to active component end strength.

### **Improving Efficiency**

- **Made Major Strides in Acquisition Reform**

The Defense Department's acquisition reform initiatives have focused on streamlining and rationalizing acquisition and procurement processes and policies, reducing weapons systems cycle time and cost growth, reducing the total ownership costs of weapons systems, and moving the Department into performance-focused acquisition that enables access to the broadest possible array of technologies and solutions.

- **Improved Efficiency through the Defense Reform Initiative**

Designed to enable and accelerate broad-based business process reforms, streamline organization and rationalize infrastructure in order to help achieve critical modernization requirements, the Defense Reform Initiative has led to the reform of financial, acquisition, and logistics processes; institution of paperless contracting and electronic commerce; increased focus on competition to improve performance and reduce costs; and the elimination of excess infrastructure.

- **Increased Logistics Performance**

The Clinton Administration made an impressive commitment to transform our current defense logistics system driven by modern information technologies and a wide range of "best business practices" that have been proven in the commercial sector. This means a true logistics transformation, not just marginal improvements to the current system.

### **Building a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Military**

- **Focused on Modernization**

The Defense Department achieved the National Performance Review goal to help drive procurement funding towards modernization. This will ensure U.S. military preeminence in the long term by focusing on investments on new generations of defense technologies.

- **Expanded Use of Information Technology**

The Department has made significant strides in adapting information technology to National Security missions. Efforts have contributed substantially to increased interoperability among our forces and coalition forces, more efficient use of technology, and increased return on information technology investments.

- **Increased Domestic Response Capability**

The Department has undertaken an initiative to enhance its ability to respond to domestic incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials and high-yield explosives. For example, the Department fielded 27 National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams throughout the U.S. to rapidly assist state and local first responders, and trained over 28,000 firemen, policemen and emergency medical personnel in over 100 of the largest U.S. cities to respond to such incidents.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Education Expanding Education Opportunities for All Americans**

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### **Raising Standards and Holding Schools Accountable for Results**

- Doubled federal investment in education and training.
- Helped 49 states establish higher standards for all children.
- Targeted Title I funds to high-poverty schools.
- Required states to hold schools and districts accountable for educational progress.
- Reading and math scores have increased for 4th, 8th, and 12th graders and SAT math scores are at a 30-year high.
- Expanded public school choice by increasing the number of charter schools from one in 1993 to 2,000 today.
- Won a new initiative to provide \$1.2 billion for urgent school renovation.

### **Improving the Quality of Education with High Quality Teachers**

- Helped 23,000 schools hire teachers to reduce class size.
- Reduced the average class size from 23 to 18 in 90,000 first through third grade classrooms.
- Helped 15,000 school districts improve teacher quality and recruitment efforts.
- Supported the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards and encouraged the training of 4,804 board-certified teachers.

### **Expanding Access to Technology in Schools**

- Connected 95 percent of schools to the Internet.
- Provided schools and libraries with help from \$2 billion in discounts from Vice-President Gore's E-Rate.
- Increased investment in educational technology by more than 3,000 percent.
- Provided 400,000 teachers with training to integrate computers into the classroom through the Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology program.

### **Keeping Young People on the Path to Success**

- Established GEAR UP college preparation program to provide academic preparation and financial help that will encourage disadvantaged young people to attend college.
- Provided 900 communities with grants to establish 21st Century Community Learning Centers to provide safe after-school learning and technology opportunities for 615,000 children.
- Reduced high-school dropout rates to a 30-year low and increased the number of high school graduates going directly to college to an all-time high.
- Signed up over 6,000 businesses, family, faith, and community based organizations to support family involvement in education through the Partnership for Family Involvement.
- Provided safer schools by adopting a zero-tolerance policy towards weapons in schools and halting the increase in teen drug use.

### **Opening the Doors of College to All Americans**

- Enacted the largest expansion of college opportunity since the GI Bill, nearly doubling financial aid for students.
- Created HOPE Scholarships and Lifetime Learning Tax Credits, providing financial aid for 10 million families.

- Expanded federal work-study opportunities to 1 million students and raised the maximum Pell Grant by \$1,450 per student – the highest rate ever.
- Created the Direct Student Loan Program, reducing bureaucracy and costs to students and taxpayers.
- Reduced the student loan default rate to an all-time low 6.9 percent.
- Saved taxpayers \$18 billion due to the decline in loan defaults, increased collections, and savings from the direct student loan program.
- Reduced loan rates and fees for students by \$1,300 on the average \$10,000 loan.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Education Expanding Education Opportunities for All Americans**

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President Clinton and Vice President Gore have made improving education a cornerstone of their Administration, working to ensure that all Americans have the educational opportunities necessary to succeed in today's global information economy. President Clinton and Vice President Gore's commitment to invest more in our schools while also demanding more from them more has led to remarkable progress in key areas such as implementing standards and accountability, improving student performance, closing the achievement gap, expanding access to technology, and making higher education more affordable.

### **Raising Standards and Holding Schools Accountable for Results**

- **Rallied the Nation Around Higher Standards for All Students**

It is no accident that test scores have risen under this Administration's watch. Over the past seven years, in collaboration with State and local leaders, the Clinton Administration has pursued a vision of education reform based on the idea that all children can learn to high standards. Since 1992, all but one state have developed demanding educational standards, and all but two have developed accountability systems, which provides a great foundation for future gains.

- **Increased Accountability for Title I**

The Administration's proposals to strengthen accountability were among the most important reforms in the 1994 reauthorization of Title I. For the first time in its 30-year history, Title I requires States to hold schools and districts accountable for ensuring that all students learn to the same high academic standards. Instead of relegating students in Title I schools to remedial classes teaching only basic skills, States must hold these students to the same high expectations to which holds all other students.

- **Improved Academic Achievement**

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) shows that since 1994, reading achievement has significantly improved in all grades tested. NAEP scores in mathematics have improved during the past decade, and NAEP science scores have increased significantly for older children. Improvements are particularly evident in high poverty schools where federal funds are targeted. The math and reading scores of nine-year-olds in the highest poverty schools, where over 75 percent of students qualify for free or reduced-price lunch, rose by nearly one grade level on the NAEP between 1992 and 1996, reversing a downward trend. Between 1994 and 1998, the lowest-achieving fourth-graders showed substantial improvements in reading, largely accounting for the rise in the average reading score among all fourth-graders nationally.

- **Expanded Public School Choice**

Initiated by this Administration in 1994, the Federal Public Charter Schools Program helps charter school developers address the most frequently cited obstacle to opening a charter school: the lack of start-up funding. Since 1994, there has been a 20 percent reduction, from 59 percent to 39 percent, in the number of schools that cited the lack of start up funds as a major obstacle. The number of charter schools has increased. At the start of the Administration, there was only one charter school and one State with a charter school law in the Nation. Today, there are 1,700 charter schools, and 36 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have charter school

laws. Moreover, through the Magnet Schools Assistance Program, the Administration supports the development and implementation of new or significantly revised magnet schools designed to help reduce, eliminate, or prevent minority group isolation and to promote diversity by creating programs that attract diverse students. Since 1992, the number of magnet schools in the Nation has increased from 2,400 to over 4,000.

- **Launched a \$1.2 Billion Emergency Initiative for Urgent School Repairs**

The final FY 2001 budget includes a \$1.2 billion initiative for emergency school renovation, based on the proposal in President Clinton's budget. The initiative will help schools make much-needed repairs, such as roofs, heating and cooling systems, and electrical wiring. The assistance would be targeted to high-need districts and includes \$75 million for public schools with high concentrations of Native American students.

### **Improving the Quality of Education with High Quality Teachers**

- **Increased Individual Instruction and Learning Time for Students**

Through the Class Size Reduction program, 23,000 schools — almost one-third of the nation's elementary schools — have hired one or more new teachers to reduce class size, resulting in over 1.7 million children in the early grades now receiving instruction in smaller, more personalized classes. In 90,000 classrooms (primarily in high-needs schools), the average class size in grades 1-3 has been reduced from 23 to 18.

- **Invested in the Recruitment, Preparation, Mentoring and Support of Teachers**

In 1999, the Teacher Quality Enhancement Grant program — the first major federal investment in teacher education in almost 30 years — awarded 28 teacher recruitment grants to help high-need school districts recruit and prepare 3,000 new teachers; 25 partnership grants to improve the preparation of over 17,000 new teachers; and 24 State grants to support systemic efforts to improve the quality of teaching. In addition, the Administration has supported the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, and encouraged rigorous processes to certify and license teachers that has resulted in 4,804 board-certified teachers.

### **Expanding Access to Technology in Schools**

- **Connected 95 Percent of Schools to the Internet**

President Clinton and Vice President Gore's new commitment to education technology, including the E-rate and a more than 3,000 percent increase in educational technology funding, led to an increase in the percentage of schools connected to the Internet from 35 percent in 1994 to 95 percent in 1999. The portion of classrooms connected to the Internet increased from 3 percent in 1994 to 62 percent in 1999. In addition, the Administration launched the Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology program, which has provided 400,000 teachers with training to integrate technology into the classroom.

### **Keeping Young People on the Path to Success**

- **Prepared More Students for College**

The Administration created GEAR UP, a nationwide college preparation and mentoring initiative, to provide early, sustained intervention and extra financial help to disadvantaged

students. Now GEAR UP is helping 700,000 low-income middle school children finish school and prepare for college academically and financially. The number of students taking core academic courses, tough math and science courses, and Advanced Placement courses has increased markedly. Between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of high school graduates who took four years of English and three years each of math, science, and social studies increased from 39 percent to 55 percent, with large increases across all racial and ethnic groups. In addition, from 1992 to 1998 the percentage of students taking advanced level mathematics rose from 21 to 28 percent and in science from 21 to 26 percent. As a result, SAT college entrance scores are at a 30 year high.

- **Provided Safe and Stimulating After-School Environments**

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers, created by this Administration, are providing approximately 615,000 children and 215,000 adults at over 3,600 centers in more than 900 communities with a safe, stimulating haven for academic assistance and enrichment as well as mentoring, technology and arts activities during the after-school hours and the summer months.

- **Increased the Number of Students Graduating from High School and Going to College**

More students are staying in school as demonstrated through dropout rates that have fallen to a 30-year low, especially among African Americans. These high school graduates are going to college in record numbers. In the first five years of the Clinton-Gore Administration, the percentage of high school graduates going straight to college rose from 62 percent to 67 percent—an all-time high. Among low-income high school graduates, 47 percent went immediately to college in 1996—also an all-time high—up from less than 44 percent in 1992. About 59 percent of black high school graduates went straight to college in 1997, up from only 50 percent in 1992.

- **Developed Family and Community Partnerships for Education**

As a result of the Partnership for Family Involvement, established by the Department of Education in 1994, more than 6,000 businesses, family, faith, and community based organizations have signed on to support family involvement in education. Through the Partnership, the Department of Education offers resources, ideas, funding, and conferences relevant to family involvement in education and serves as a network of support for the companies and organizations around the country working to make education a community affair.

- **Increased School Safety and Decreased Drug Use**

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program has impacted school crime and drug use among students. The overall rate of school crime against students 12 to 18 years old fell by one-third between 1993 and 1997. Since 1998, illegal drug use among eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-graders appears to be leveling off, halting an upward trend. In addition, the Clinton Administration's zero tolerance policies towards guns and weapons in schools and its encouragement of stronger discipline, anti-truancy policies and school uniforms helped reduce the violent crime rate in schools from 155 per 1,000 students in 1993 to 101 per 1,000 students in 1998 -- a drop of nearly 35 percent.

## **Opening the Doors of College to All Americans**

- **Helped More Students and Families Pay for College**

Since 1992, the Clinton Administration has nearly doubled financial aid for students. The Administration created HOPE Scholarships and Lifetime Learning tax credits, which were claimed in 1999 by an estimated 10 million American families struggling to pay for college. Participation in the federal college work-study has been expanded to 1 million students and the maximum Pell Grant for students has increased by \$1,450 per student – to the highest level ever. Pell Grants in the year 2000 amounted to a \$7.6 billion investment that benefited over 3.8 million students. Meanwhile, lower interest rates and cuts in student loan fees have cut costs for students and families by \$1,300 on an average \$10,000 loan. The Administration has reduced the student loan default rate to an all-time low 6.9 percent. Taxpayers have saved \$18 billion due to the decline in loan defaults, increased collections, and savings from the direct student loan program.

## **The Clinton Administration's Department of Energy Fostering a Secure and Reliable Energy System**

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### **Reinventing the Energy Department**

- Downsized by eliminating marginal and bloated programs, and refocused on critical missions for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century in Energy, National Security, Environmental Management, and Science.
- Decreased federal staffing levels from nearly 13,000 to about 10,200 today and management contractor personnel decreased from over 148,000 to about 101,000.

### **Environmental Quality**

- Transformed the Environmental Management program to lay out a realistic plan for clean-up.
- Proposed and supported enactment of the Energy Employee Occupational Illness Compensation Act.
- Completed the clean-up of 71 of 113 contaminated sites. Working to find safe disposal for nuclear waste and clean contaminated sites throughout the nation.
- Developed new clean-up technologies to remove radioactive and hazardous contamination from water, soils, and facilities around the country.
- Established a nuclear non-proliferation program for transporting and safely managing spent nuclear fuel from foreign research reactors that contain weapons-usable levels of uranium.

### **National Security**

- Successfully negotiated the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Developed a science-based stockpile stewardship program to maintain the safety, reliability and security of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.
- Transformed the nuclear weapons complex into a smaller, less diverse and more efficient and cost effective operation.
- Significantly advanced the technologies and systems of detection of weapons of mass destruction.
- Initiated the Foreign Research Reactor Spent Fuel Acceptance Program.
- Convinced Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus to agree to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as non-weapons states.
- Secured the purchase and conversion to non-weapons usable form of 500 tons of Russian highly enriched uranium — enough for 25,000 nuclear warheads.
- Persuaded Ukraine to agree to the permanent closure of the Chernobyl nuclear station. Worked with Kazakhstan to obtain the safe shutdown and eventual decommissioning of the BN-350 breeder reactor at Aktau.

### **Science**

- Built the Spallation Neutron Source, a next-generation pulsed neutron scattering facility.
- In Fusion Energy Sciences, completed construction and began operation of the National Spherical Torus Experiment facility.
- In High Energy Physics, completed construction in 1998 of the B-factory project at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.
- In Nuclear Physics, began operation of the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility using new superconducting radiofrequency technology.

- DOE Joint Genome Institute (CA) determined DNA sequence of 10 percent of the human genome as part of an international consortium that completed a draft human DNA sequence.
- Discovered and measured the most distant supernovas ever observed.

### **Energy Resources**

- Revitalized U.S. nuclear energy research and development by establishing the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (NERI) program.
- Established the Nuclear Energy Plant Optimization (NEPO) program to conduct cooperative cost-shared R&D with industry to develop new technologies to manage the long-term effects of aging and enhance the reliability and safety of existing U.S. nuclear power plants.
- Launched a new effort to assess the state of technology and the requirements for nuclear power systems for space exploration.
- Revitalized the National nuclear science and technology infrastructure by developing the Nuclear Science and Technology Infrastructure Roadmap.
- Revitalized international cooperation on nuclear energy research and development by having U.S. universities, national laboratories and industry enter into research partnerships with 20 foreign research organizations from 8 countries on 14 NERI projects.
- Established the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) initiative.
- Developed the Advanced Turbine System Program (ATS) to look for ways to meet the dramatic increases in electricity demand in low-cost, environmentally sound ways.
- Weatherized approximately 689,000 low-income homes since FY 1993, through the Weatherization Assistance Program.
- Worked to improve the sustainability of the Nation's energy future and to install one million solar energy systems on U.S. buildings by 2010, through the Million Solar Roofs initiative.
- Developed the capability of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to counter the threat of oil disruptions for the next 25 years. Exchanged oil from the SPR in FY 2000 to create the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve.
- Secured breakthroughs in Natural Gas Turbines with industrial partners.
- Developed Government-Industry Partnership to revitalize oil production in U.S. fields.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Energy Fostering a Secure and Reliable Energy System**

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President Clinton and Vice President Gore have pursued an energy strategy that has emphasized energy efficiency, progress on alternative energy sources and domestic production in an effort to improve our environment and reduce our dependence on foreign oil. They have consistently opposed new drilling and production that would unnecessarily harm environmentally sensitive coastal and arctic areas. The Administration's Energy Department has also worked to maintain the safety and security of our national arsenal and to reduce nuclear proliferation around the world.

### **Reinventing the Energy Department**

- Since 1993, the Energy Department has downsized by eliminating marginal and bloated programs. The Department has now refocused on its critical missions for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century in Energy, National Security, Environmental Management, and Science.
- DOE federal staffing levels, excluding the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Power Marketing Administrations, decreased from nearly 13,000 to about 10,200 today and management contractor personnel decreased from over 148,000 to about 101,000.

### **Improving Environmental Quality**

Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the Energy Department has:

- Transformed the **Environmental Management program** from a purely risk-driven program into an accomplishment-driven program. The program was restructured to lay out a realistic plan for cleanup and has focused 40 percent of its budget towards near-term site closures and project completions, delivering real progress in the daunting task of Cold War cleanup. This refocused approach will result in the first major site closure of the Rocky Flats Facility, Colorado, by 2006;
- Proposed and supported Congress' enactment this year of the "**Energy Employee Occupational Illness Compensation Act**" to provide compensation and medical-cost-reimbursement to thousands of former and current DOE employees, and their survivors, who developed cancer from radiation or lung disease from beryllium exposure;
- **Completed the cleanup** of 71 of 113 contaminated sites, including 48 cleanups since 1993;
- Successfully opened and operated two **vitrification facilities** for treating high-level waste. These two facilities have produced more than 1200 canisters of vitrified waste;
- Opened the **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant** in New Mexico – the world's first, permanent disposal site for radioactive waste created by nuclear weapons production – and safely received more than 120 shipments of waste from sites around the country;
- **Completed the legislatively mandated cleanup of 24 large western sites** contaminated by the "mill tailings" produced from uranium mines, as well as 5,300 "vicinity properties," including schools and homes;

- **Created environmental reserves** of over 300,000 acres of land at the Department's sites - to permanently preserve unique habitat and animal species;
- **Developed over 200 new cleanup technologies** to remove radioactive and hazardous contamination from water, soils, and facilities around the country;
- **Established a critical nuclear non-proliferation program** for transporting and safely managing spent nuclear fuel from foreign research reactors that contain weapons-usable levels of uranium;
- Completed the "**Yucca Mountain viability study**" in 1998 to guide additional technical work needed to support the 2001 decision on whether a site in Nevada should be developed as a permanent disposal site for commercial spent fuel and other high-level radioactive waste;
- **To protect the environment in Utah** and users of the Colorado River, proposed and supported Congress' enactment of a law in 2000 that authorizes the Department's cleanup over 10.5 million tons of uranium mill tailings along the Colorado River in Moab, Utah, and returned to the Ute Tribe in Utah acres of land taken from the Tribe by the Federal government in the early 1900's for Oil shale reserves;
- Following authorization of the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning fund under the Energy Policy Act of 1992, initiated **accelerated cleanup** of the Gaseous Diffusion Plants located in **Portsmouth**, Ohio and **Paducah**, Kentucky. The cleanup was accelerated years ahead of schedule resulting in reduced risk to workers and the environment as well as long-term costs.

### Safeguarding National Security

Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the Energy Department has:

- Successfully negotiated the zero-yield **Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)**, now signed by over 160 nations. As one of the major pillars of the U.S. Government's nonproliferation policy, the CTBT serves as a major constraint on the development of new, advanced nuclear weapon systems, while allowing the U.S. to maintain the health of its nuclear stockpile through a robust science-based stockpile stewardship program without nuclear testing. The CTBT represents the successful culmination of nuclear arms diplomacy dating back over four decades and nine presidencies;
- Developed a **science-based stockpile stewardship program** to maintain the safety, reliability and security of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Employing new generation scientific, computing, engineering, and manufacturing technologies, this new, major program, in a significant turn-around from past develop-and-nuclear test methods, has provided for the successful annual certification of the nation's nuclear stockpile for four consecutive years since the institution of the annual certification requirement in 1995;
- Transformed the **nuclear weapons complex** into a smaller, less diverse and more efficient and cost effective operation by focusing and consolidating activities at Kansas City Plant, Pantex,

Oak Ridge's Y-12 Facility, Savannah River Site, Nevada Test Site and the National laboratories;

- Successfully dismantled nuclear weapons at the **Pantex Plant** to bring down the total numbers of nuclear weapons to a level consistent with achieving Start II levels;
- Developed a program to ensure a reliable source of **tritium** to maintain our nuclear weapons, without the need for a major financial investment;
- **Reduced risks of nuclear weapons proliferation** by establishing and implementing a program of government-to-government and laboratory-to-laboratory cooperation between the U.S nuclear community and their counterparts at nuclear facilities and institutes in the former Soviet Union. This has resulted in:
  - ✓ improved protection, control and accountability of nuclear material;
  - ✓ reduced weapons expert 'brain drain' and creation of non-weapons related employment;
  - ✓ assisted Russia and the newly independent states in establishing and enhancing nuclear material export control systems;
- At President Clinton's direction, **permanently withdrawn 200 tons of fissile materials** - enough for thousands of warheads - from the U.S. nuclear stockpile. In 2000, a bilateral agreement was forged with Russia to jointly dispose of 68 metric tons of weapons grade plutonium. This plutonium disposition effort includes international financing and support for Russian development and implementation of disposition technologies;
- Significantly advanced the technologies and systems of **detection of weapons of mass destruction** including:
  - ✓ nuclear explosion monitoring sensors for use aboard the USAF Global Positioning System Satellites; and
  - ✓ a first generation prototype handheld detector for enhanced detection of chemical agents.
- Established and implemented the **National Nuclear Security Administration** to provide for clear and direct lines of accountability and responsibility for management and operation of the nation's nuclear nonproliferation activities.
- Initiated the **Foreign Research Reactor Spent Fuel Acceptance Program**. Since 1996, the Program has received approximately 3,000 assemblies of mostly HEU from Europe, South America, Southeast Asia, Australia and Canada significantly reducing the threat of world-wide nuclear proliferation — enough HEU to produce at least 20 nuclear weapons;
- Convinced Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus to agree to the **withdrawal of nuclear weapons** stationed on their territory at the breakup of the Soviet Union and to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as non-weapons states;
- Secured the purchase and conversion to non-weapons usable form of 500 tons of **Russian highly enriched uranium** — enough for 25,000 nuclear warheads;

- In 1994, established the “**Agreed Framework**” with North Korea to place 8,000 fuel rods in canisters under IAEA review;
- Safely **removed weapons grade enriched uranium** from Kazakhstan and Georgia to safeguarded storage in western countries;
- Persuaded Ukraine to agree to the **permanent closure of the Chernobyl** nuclear station. Worked with Kazakhstan to obtain the safe shutdown and eventual decommissioning of the **BN-350 breeder reactor at Aktau**. Improved safety at dozens of Soviet-designed nuclear reactors;
- In March 1998, in accordance with the Presidential Decision Directive/NSC-61 (PDD-61) “U.S. Department of Energy Counterintelligence Program” and Executive Order 12333 “U.S. Intelligence Activities” and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended, the Department of Energy established the **Office of Counterintelligence** (OCI). The mission of the OCI is to provide the Department of Energy, other U.S. Government policymakers, and the Intelligence Community with the capability to successfully identify, neutralize and deter intelligence threats directed at the Department’s facilities, personnel, information, and technologies.

### Investing in Scientific Research

Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the Energy Department has:

- Built the **Spallation Neutron Source**, a next-generation pulsed neutron scattering facility at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. This is the first neutron scattering facility constructed in the U.S. since the mid-1960s. It will be an order of magnitude more intense than any facility in the world and will serve 1,000-2,000 users annually studying materials sciences, condensed matter physics, chemistry, biology, geosciences and engineering;
- Commissioned two third-generation **Synchrotron Radiation Light Sources**, costing nearly \$1 billion to construct the Advanced Light Source at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, in California, in 1993 and the Advanced Photon Source at the Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois, in 1996;
- In Fusion Energy Sciences, completed construction and began operation of the **National Spherical Torus Experiment** facility at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory in New Jersey;
- In High Energy Physics, completed construction in 1998 of the **B-factory** project at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, California, which is a high luminosity asymmetric electron-positron colliding beam facility;
- In Nuclear Physics, began operation of the **Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility** using new superconducting radiofrequency technology at the Jefferson Laboratory in Virginia and the **Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider** which collides nuclei at high energies at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York;

- Researchers at Fermilab, in Illinois, **discovered the top quark and found the tau neutrino**, two of the last remaining subatomic particles that make up and explain the Standard Model of particle physics - the theory that provides an explanation of the simple physical laws that govern the universe;
- Discovered and measured **the most distant supernovas ever observed**. The discovery by researchers at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory provides strong evidence that the universe is expanding at an accelerating rate. Science Magazine selected this discovery as the top science story of 1998;
- As part of completing the draft sequence of the human genome, DOE's Joint Genome Institute, located in California, **decoded in draft form the genetic information on human chromosomes 5, 16 and 19**. The chromosomes contain an estimated 10-15,000 genes, including those whose defects may lead to genetically linked diseases such as certain forms of kidney disease, prostate and colorectal cancer, leukemia, hypertension, diabetes and atherosclerosis;
- DOE-sponsored scientists **won three Nobel prizes in basic research during the past seven years**: one for pioneering the development of neutron scattering techniques now widely used to study properties of matter; one for the discovery of Buckyballs that spawned a new industry in the chemistry of hollow carbon structures; and one for understanding adenosine triphosphate (ATP), the energy currency of life;
- Developed the **first-ever scientific application to achieve over 1 teraflop performance**; this was an extraordinary multi-disciplinary effort, bringing together computational science, computer science, and materials science;
- **An Internet multicast protocol** was developed at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory that enables Internet Video-conferencing.

### Improving the Sustainability of Our Energy Resources

Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the Energy Department has:

- Revitalized U.S. nuclear energy research and development by **establishing the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (NERI)** program, which has awarded 56 innovative R&D projects on a competitive, peer-reviewed basis to universities, national laboratories, and industry to improve the economics, proliferation resistance, waste management and safety of advanced nuclear energy systems for the longer-term future;
- Established the **Nuclear Energy Plant Optimization (NEPO)** program to conduct cooperative cost-shared R&D with industry to develop new technologies to manage the long-term effects of aging and enhance the reliability and safety of existing U.S. nuclear power plants;
- Launched a new effort **to assess the state of technology and the requirements for nuclear power systems for space exploration** without which the U.S. will not be able to consider future manned missions to the planets;

- Revitalized the National nuclear science and technology infrastructure by developing the **Nuclear Science and Technology Infrastructure Roadmap**, which has collected, organized, and assessed information about our current and projected infrastructure and compared these resources to the expected research needs. As a result, the Department launched the Nuclear Infrastructure Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. This will help the Department decide how best to supplement its R&D capabilities and meet projected needs for the production of medical and industrial isotopes, the production of plutonium-238 needed to fuel DOE-built power sources for future NASA space missions, and nuclear research and development.
- Revitalized **international cooperation on nuclear energy research and development** by having U.S. universities, national laboratories and industry enter into research partnerships with 20 foreign research organizations from 8 countries on 14 NERI projects. NE is further expanding its international cooperation with a new International Nuclear Energy Research Initiative program, which will sponsor bilateral research cost-shared with other countries - to address the key issues affecting expanded global use of nuclear energy. Initial collaborations are planned with Japan, South Korea, France and South Africa;
- Revitalized the National **nuclear education infrastructure** by quadrupling over the last few years the funding for university nuclear technology activities and support for scholarships, research, and equipment for university nuclear technology is at its highest in well over a decade. NE has begun new initiatives to open nuclear engineering opportunities to students at small, minority institutions; to encourage the hiring of new, young professors in critical areas such nuclear chemistry; and to establish new university programs in nuclear medicine;
- Established the **Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles** initiative in FY 1994, designed to develop an 80 miles per gallon automobile by 2004, while maintaining safety, performance, emissions, durability, comfort and affordability;
- Developed the **Advanced Turbine System Program** to look for ways to meet the dramatic increases in electricity demand in low-cost, environmentally sound ways. Initial funding was provided in FY 1994. The program goals of 60 percent efficiency in the combined cycle mode, a 10 percent reduction in the cost of electricity, and less than 10 parts per million of NOX emissions have all been met;
- **Weatherized approximately 689,000 low-income homes** since FY 1993, through the Weatherization Assistance Program. Over the 20-year life of the weatherization measures, these homes will save 339.4 trillion BTUs of energy and save 4.882 million metric tons of carbon emissions. The occupants of these weatherized homes will save \$2.099 billion on their utility bills over the same 20-year period;
- Worked to improve the **sustainability of the Nation's energy future** and, specifically, to install one million solar energy systems on U.S. buildings by 2010, through the Million Solar Roofs initiative. Working through State and Community Partnerships, the DOE has obtained commitments for more than one million solar energy systems and nearly 100,000 systems will be installed by the end of FY 2001;

- Concluded the largest divestiture of federal property in the history of the U.S. Government. As part of the Administration's initiative to return to the private sector those federal functions that operated more like commercial businesses, the **Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve** in California was sold to Occidental Petroleum for \$3.65 billion. Revenue received from the sale was deposited into the U.S. Treasury for debt reduction;
- Developed the capability of the **Strategic Petroleum Reserve** to counter the threat of oil disruptions for the next 25 years. The seven-year, \$328 million refurbishment was completed ahead of schedule, in April 2000, and more than \$40 million below its original cost estimate. The modernization program also reduced the Reserve's operating costs by \$12-15 million per year;
- Begun acquiring royalty oil from federal offshore leases and using it to **add 28 million barrels to the Nation's emergency oil inventory** for the first time since 1994;
- Exchanged oil from the SPR in FY 2000 to create the **Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve** as an emergency source of fuel for many Americans who depend on heating oil for warmth in the winter;
- **Secured breakthroughs in Natural Gas Turbines with industrial partners** - As many as 900 of the next 1000 power plants to be built in the United States will likely employ natural gas turbines. In February 2000, GE introduced a turbine, which will debut in a New York power plant. Siemens-Westinghouse will unveil its new turbine next year. Both will break through the 60 percent power efficiency threshold, considered the "four-minute mile" of turbine technology. At the same time, the turbines will cut smog-causing emissions to less than half of today's average turbine technology;
- Began operating two **Clean Coal Technology Demonstration** projects - in West Terre Haute, IN (1995) and outside of Tampa, FL (1997) - using a combination of coal gasification and gas turbine technology to generate commercial-scale quantities of electric power while meeting the most stringent of air quality requirements. Equally important, the two projects established a new technological pathway toward a future energy facility that could emit virtually no air pollution or solid wastes and operate at nearly double the efficiencies of today's combustion-based systems, sharply reducing greenhouse gases;
- **Developed Government-Industry Partnership to revitalize oil production** in U.S. fields - U.S. oil fields still contain, on average, nearly 2 barrels of crude oil for every 1 barrel that has been produced. But many independent oil producers have not had access to technology that could keep U.S. fields in production. To prevent these fields from being prematurely abandoned, the Fossil Energy program began an effort in 1992 to partner with oil producers willing to try improved technology in high-risk fields. The effort achieved major successes, revitalizing activity in areas of Utah, Michigan and elsewhere. One project, alone, generated enough commercial activity to repay the government's investment just from the added royalties and bonuses;
- Worked with oil producing countries to **address crude oil shortages** in global oil markets, resulting in production increases totaling four million barrels per day.

# **The Clinton Administration Environmental Protection Agency**

## **Protecting Public Health and the Environment**

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### **Ensuring Cleaner Air for All Americans**

- Finalized a major action that will provide the cleanest running heavy-duty trucks and buses in history. These vehicles will be up to 95 percent cleaner than today's trucks and buses.
- Significantly strengthened tailpipe standards for both cars and SUVs, and reduced sulfur in gasoline.
- Adopted the toughest new, health-based air quality standards for smog and soot in a generation.
- Established a new strategy that for the first time will address smog-causing air pollution from power plants in the Eastern United States.
- Cut toxic air pollution from chemical plants by 90 percent.
- Finalized major new federal efforts to improve air quality in 156 national parks and wilderness areas.
- Virtually eliminated the production of the most harmful ozone-depleting chemicals.

### **Providing Cleaner, Safer Water**

- Announced the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan.
- Enacted the Safe Drinking Water Act, which includes new tough new standards to safeguard public health.
- Took unprecedented action to finish the job of cleaning up rivers, lakes and bays throughout the United States.
- Launched major reforms to reverse the loss of America's precious wetlands.
- Set first-ever toxic water quality standards for the nation's Great Lakes.
- Proposed strict new controls to protect public health and the environment from one of the nation's leading causes of water pollution -- animal waste from large, industrial feedlot operations.
- Negotiated consensus plan to protect the San Francisco Bay Delta.
- Led Administration efforts for the comprehensive restoration of the Florida Everglades.

### **Revitalizing the Nation's Communities**

- Accelerated the cleanup of abandoned, contaminated properties, known as Brownfields.
- Protected public health through the clean up of 608 toxic waste sites, more than three times as many Superfund sites in the past eight years than in all previous years of the program combined.

### **Expanding Community Right-to-Know**

- Doubled the number of chemicals that must be reported to communities.
- Expanded citizens' right-to-know about pollution in their neighborhoods.
- Issued the Pollution Disclosure Executive Order requiring federal contractors to inform the public about pollution.
- Unveiled the Internet Ozone Map to provide families with community-specific, real-time information about ozone pollution in their neighborhoods.

### **Protecting Children's Health**

- Ensured that all new federal safeguards take into account special risks to children.

- Created an interagency task force to coordinate federal research efforts on environmental health and safety risks to children.
- Announced the elimination of some of the oldest, most widely used pesticides, significantly reducing pesticide residues on the fruits children most frequently eat.
- Developed a strategy to eliminate childhood lead poisoning in the United States by the year 2010.
- Launched the first-ever Administration-wide effort to protect children from asthma.

## **The Clinton Administration Environmental Protection Agency Protecting Public Health and the Environment**

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President Clinton and Vice President Gore brought a renewed commitment to the environment, and they have proven that a strong economy and clean environment go hand in hand. Their Administration has adopted strong new protections for our air, water and food, worked to revitalize communities and protect public health, and enforced tough environmental standards that have made it possible for more American families to live in cleaner, healthier neighborhoods.

### **Ensuring Cleaner Air for All Americans**

- **Cleaner Heavy-Duty Trucks, Buses, and Diesel Fuel**

On December 21, 2000, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) took an important step in the Clinton-Gore Administration's ongoing commitment to achieve cleaner, healthier air for all Americans by finalizing more stringent emission standards to produce the nation's cleanest fleet of heavy-duty trucks and buses in history. These standards will reduce smog-causing emissions from trucks and buses by up to 95 percent beyond current levels. To ensure cleaner-running trucks and buses, this action also requires that sulfur in diesel fuel be reduced by 97 percent.

An older, dirtier diesel vehicle can emit almost eight tons of air pollution each year. By addressing diesel fuel and engines together as a single system, this action will produce the clean-air equivalent of eliminating air pollution from 13 million of today's trucks. EPA has determined that diesel exhaust is likely to cause lung cancer in humans. This action will lead to significant increases in public health protections, preventing 8,300 premature deaths each year and avoiding more than 386,000 cases of respiratory symptoms in children annually once fully implemented.

- **Cleaner Cars, SUVs, and Gasoline**

On December 21, 1999, President Clinton announced that the EPA had developed new tailpipe emission standards for passenger vehicles and gasoline. These standards will produce vehicles that are 77 to 95 percent cleaner by 2004 than those produced today and reduce sulfur levels by 90 percent. This action requires larger vehicles like SUVs, minivans and pick-up trucks to meet the same standards as cars for the first time ever. The gasoline sulfur standards will ensure the effectiveness of low emission-control technologies in cars and reduce harmful air pollution. When fully implemented, these standards will provide cleaner air for all Americans, preventing 4,300 premature deaths, 173,000 cases of respiratory illness, and 260,000 asthma attacks among children each year, while preserving consumers' ability to drive the vehicle of their choice. This effort followed an unprecedented agreement, brokered by the Clinton Administration in 1998, between automakers and Northeastern states to bring cleaner cars to the entire nation sooner than EPA could have required otherwise.

- **Tough, New Air Quality Standards**

The Clinton Administration adopted the toughest new, health-based air quality standards for smog and soot in a generation, an action that will protect 125 million Americans, including 35 million children. When implemented, these standards will prevent 350,000 cases of aggravated asthma, nearly a million cases of significantly decreased lung function in children, and approximately 15,000 premature deaths.

- **Reducing Interstate Smog**

For the first time ever, the Clinton-Gore Administration addressed the interstate transport of smog-forming pollution throughout the Eastern United States. Beginning in 1995, EPA helped set up a two-year consultative process among 37 states, industry and environmental groups. Based upon the recommendations of this group, the Administration took major action in October 1998 to decrease transboundary smog problems in the Eastern United States. This action required states to submit plans to reduce pollution in order to protect public health in downwind states from smog-causing emissions which cross their borders. Pollution controls must be in place by May 2004 and will result in a reduction of approximately one million tons of smog-forming pollution.

- **Reducing Air Toxics**

The Clinton-Gore Administration has taken the strongest action ever to reduce emissions of toxic air pollution -- the clean air equivalent of removing about 38 million of today's vehicles from the road. In coordination with additional air toxics standards issued over the past seven years that affect seventy industrial categories such as chemical plants, dry cleaners, coke ovens, incinerators, and petroleum refineries, this standard will reduce emissions of toxic air pollution by 1.5 million tons a year. Together these actions will control major air toxics, like mercury and dioxin by up to 90 percent from the largest sources. Air toxics are compounds known or suspected of causing cancer and other serious human health effects such as respiratory illness, nervous system impairment, reproductive and growth problems.

### **Providing Cleaner Drinking Water, Rivers, Lakes and Streams**

- **Reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act**

The Clinton-Gore Administration is committed to providing all Americans with clean, healthy drinking water. With the passage of Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996, the Administration strengthened health standards for drinking water and provided unprecedented protection for the rivers, lakes and streams that act as drinking waters sources for the nation. This Act also provided the public with easily accessible information about contaminants in their community tap water.

- **Clean Water Action Plan**

On the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Clean Water Act, Vice President Gore directed EPA and USDA to develop an action plan to address the largest remaining water quality problems by using watershed management approaches to further clean the nation's rivers, lakes and streams. On February 19, 1998, President Clinton announced the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan to protect public health and restore the nation's waterways. This plan sets strong goals and provides states, tribes, communities, farmers and landowners with the tools and resources they need to meet these goals. The plan also includes the first national assessment of watershed conditions; a strategy to control runoff from animal feeding operations; an emergency plan to coordinate federal response to harmful algal blooms; and the first national Internet listing of beach water quality conditions. Since the beginning of the plan's implementation, more than 720,000 miles of conservation buffers have been set aside to control run-off from agricultural operations; a unified policy for watershed management on federal lands has been

established; new curbs on stormwater run-off have been set; and an action plan to protect America's treasured beaches has been put into place.

- **Protecting the Nation's Everglades**

The Clinton-Gore Administration has made the protection of the Florida Everglades a top environmental priority. The recent passage of the Everglades Restoration Act provides a blueprint for a comprehensive plan that will restore, sustain and protect this national treasure, ensuring that the heart of the Everglades will pulse once again with clean, abundant water.

- **Controlling Polluted Runoff**

The Clinton-Gore Administration has taken unprecedented action to finish the job of cleaning up rivers, lakes and streams throughout the United States by controlling the greatest remaining source of water pollution in the United States – uncontrolled run-off. This effort to make the nation's waters fishable and swimmable was taken by the EPA in July 2000, despite an attempt by Congress to block this clean water rule through passage of a legislative rider. This rule establishes a pollution budget or Total Maximum Daily Load for the America's waters on a stream-by-stream, lake-by-lake and river-by-river basis. Under this program, the EPA will work with state and local governments to develop common sense, flexible solutions for cleaning up the 40 percent of U.S. waterways that presently do not meet the goals for public health protection.

### **Revitalizing Communities and Protecting Public Health**

- **Revitalizing America's Urban Centers with the Brownfields Initiative**

The Administration's Brownfields initiative has restored economic prosperity to contaminated, abandoned properties in communities across the country. For every dollar the federal, state and local governments put into revitalizing Brownfields, almost \$2.50 in private investment is attracted. The Clinton-Gore Administration has leveraged more than \$2.3 billion in private sector investment and generated 6,400 jobs through the Brownfields redevelopment initiative.

Additionally, EPA has continued to work with communities to implement environmental training programs for the creation of workforce development programs to teach job skills in the field of environmental cleanup to individuals living in low-income areas in the vicinity of Brownfields sites. Since the job training program was started in 1998, more than 540 local workers have been trained and job training efforts are now active in 23 states and Puerto Rico.

- **Successfully Cleaning Up Toxic Waste Sites in America**

The Clinton-Gore Administration's Superfund Program has successfully cleaned up 608 toxic waste sites, more than three times as many toxic waste sites in the past eight years than in the previous 12 years of the program combined. The Superfund Program has also prevented countless acts of pollution by holding business and industrial communities liable for the damage they inflict upon the environment. During the past eight years of the Administration, \$2 billion has been returned to the Treasury by polluters to pay for Superfund cleanups. This sum is almost 80 percent of what has been collected during the entire history of the program. Superfund has also led to innovative scientific research and technological breakthroughs on how to better handle toxic waste.

## **Ensuring Food Safety and Public Health**

- **The Food Quality Protection Act**

In March 1997, the Clinton-Gore Administration issued a comprehensive plan for implementing the 1996 Food Quality Protection Act. This new law included sweeping new food safety protections and required major changes to pesticide regulation, with the goal of improving environmental and public health protection, especially for children. Building upon this action, the Agency announced the elimination of two of the oldest, most widely used pesticides, Methyl Parathion and Azinphos Methyl, significantly reducing pesticide residues on the fruits children eat. EPA also took action to ban Dursban and Diazinon, two of the most widely-used household pesticide products in the United States, thus further reducing residues on several foods regularly eaten by children.

- **Expanding Community Right-to-Know**

Since 1993, the Clinton-Gore Administration has doubled the number of chemicals that must be reported to the Toxic Release Inventory and made the information more accessible to the nation's communities. The Toxic Release Inventory program requires companies to publicly report quantities of toxic chemicals that their manufacturing facilities annually release into the air, water and land. The public can access data about individual facilities in their communities through a range of public information resources, including the Internet. The data also allows the public, states, industry and EPA to gauge facilities' progress in reducing toxic chemical pollution. In May of 2000, EPA announced that it would expand the scope of TRI data by including toxic emission releases from seven new sectors, tripling the total toxic emissions reported previously in the United States to 7.3 billion pounds annually.

## **Enforcing Tough Environmental Standards**

- **Record Enforcement Penalties**

EPA announced record enforcement actions and penalties for FY 1999, including \$3.6 billion for environmental cleanup, pollution control equipment, and improved monitoring, an 80 percent increase over 1998; \$166.7 million in civil penalties, 60 percent higher than 1998; and 3,935 civil judicial and administrative actions, the highest in the last three years. Criminal defendants were sentenced to a record 208 years of prison time for committing environmental crimes.

- **Cleaner Air through Strong Enforcement**

Under this Administration, unprecedented action has been taken to protect public health from pollution produced by coal-fired power plants. On December 21, 2000 in an ongoing initiative to stop air pollution released illegally from coal-fired power plants, the Justice Department and the EPA announced a settlement of a lawsuit with Cinergy Corporation, an electric utility based in Cincinnati, Ohio. This enforcement action, valued at \$1.4 billion, was the largest ever taken by EPA under the Clean Air Act.

In addition to Cinergy, the United States has brought legal actions for Clean Air Act violations against American Electric Power, FirstEnergy, Illinois Power, Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company, the Southern Company, and the Tampa Electric Company. The EPA has brought a related administrative action against the Tennessee Valley Authority, a federal agency that owns and operates many coal-fired power plants. With the exception of the Tampa Electric Company, these lawsuits continue. In February 2000, the Justice Department and the EPA reached an agreement to settle Clean Air Act claims with the Tampa Electric Company. The United States

also reached an agreement in principle with Virginia Electric Power Company, which calls for the Richmond-based utility to undertake major environmental improvements.

### **Protecting America's Children**

- **Making Children's Health a Top Priority**

To protect the health of our nation's children, the Clinton Administration reoriented EPA's priorities to develop environmental standards and programs that address the unique health risks faced by children.

- ✓ The Agency adopted a 10-year strategy that relies on research, public health programs, and surveillance to eliminate asthma among children.
- ✓ In 2000, EPA quadrupled its budget for fighting childhood asthma, to \$24.6 million.
- ✓ EPA also has in place a strategy to eliminate childhood lead poisoning in the United States as a major public health problem by the year 2010. This strategy includes measures to prevent residential lead paint hazards, clean up existing contamination, and promote early detection of lead poisoning by increasing blood lead screening and follow-up services for at-risk children.
- ✓ The Agency has also taken action against several pesticides most harmful to children.

### **Promoting Environmental Innovation**

- **Launched the National Environmental Performance Track Program**

The Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation launched the National Environmental Performance Track Program, a culmination of nearly a decade of innovation by EPA and the states. Performance Track recognizes and rewards facilities that do more than the law requires to protect the nation's land, air, and water. Two hundred twenty-five facilities, from small companies to large corporations, have become Charter Members. Municipalities and branches of the federal government are also participating. EPA also expanded experimentation under Project XL, which offers regulatory flexibility in return for superior environmental performance. There are now 50 projects underway, an important milestone that demonstrates EPA's commitment and capacity to test new ideas and create flexibility where needed to get better, more cost-effective result.

## The Clinton Administration General Services Administration Streamlining Government Processes

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The General Services Administration (GSA) was named by the Washington Post as the “bellwether agency” for reinventing government. Since 1993, GSA has been at the forefront of Vice President Gore’s efforts to change the way the U.S. government works, creating a smaller but more efficient government that does more for the American people. Among the GSA’s accomplishments:

- Became an non-mandatory, competitive source of supply for federal agencies;
- Streamlined the workforce by nearly 30 percent - the smallest size ever in GSA history;
- Reduced appropriations from Congress by almost 28 percent to only a little over 1 percent of its budget;
- Created strategic partnerships with large and small business owners to where 94 percent of GSA’s budget goes to private sector contracts;
- Cut red tape by simplifying purchasing and regulations;
- Became a leader in creating an e-government:
  - ✓ The first agency to give all employees access to the Internet;
  - ✓ The primary support agency for Y2K emergency center;
  - ✓ The primary agency that created Firstgov.gov;
  - ✓ Increased electronic purchasing, auctioning applications.
- Created downtown partnerships through GSA’s “Good Neighbor” program that helps strengthen America’s cities;
- Become a leader in adopting family-friendly work policies through policies such as telework, flex-time, and childcare subsidies;
- Instilled business-like measures in its building program that so far have netted \$400 million in savings and extra revenue;
- Reinvented federal construction with Design Excellence and the Courthouse Management Group;
- Become more customer focused with GSA’s Marketing Council and emphasis on “thrilling” the customer;
- Created separate government-wide policy office;
- Carried out the President’s “computers-to-schools” initiative to provide surplus government computer equipment to schools that need it; and
- Increased security in federal buildings.

## The Clinton Administration General Services Administration Streamlining Government Processes

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**E-government/E-commerce:** GSA is taking the lead in bringing electronic innovation to the Federal Government. All GSA employees were given Internet access on Flag Day in 1996, and have become adept at using this most-effective tool of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Having integrated the Internet into all GSA programs, GSA has stepped to the forefront in the drive to enable all Americans to interact with their Government online and is committed to making it easy for citizens to conduct secure and private online transactions with all levels of their Government. GSA has a large role to play in ensuring the integrity of online Government processes, the ease and speed of Government-citizen interaction, the consistency of communication, and the protection of individual privacy and security of Government information. GSA has taken the lead in several areas in E-government:

- Creating and managing *FirstGov.gov*, the portal to all Federal Web sites
- Facilitating the online acquisition of Federal workplace staples on *GSA.gov*
- Providing e-Government policy leadership
- Protecting the security and privacy of online information
- Providing state-of-the-art technology solutions
- Ensuring accessibility of the online environment.

**Design Excellence/Construction programs:** Through its *Design* and *Construction Excellence* Programs, GSA engages the best architects, construction managers, and engineers to design and build award-winning courthouses and other Federal buildings. As builder and landlord for the civilian Federal Government, GSA is responsible for more than 8,000 properties housing one million Federal workers nationwide. At any given time, GSA has roughly 100 construction projects underway, from new courthouses and border stations to repair, alteration, and renovation of existing facilities. How GSA manages this multibillion-dollar construction program is of critical importance in terms of cost, scheduling, and customer satisfaction.

The GSA Design Excellence Program, initiated in 1994, has produced award-winning architecture and engineering by some of the best architects/engineers in the country. But the challenge of transforming the designers' vision into concrete, steel, and granite falls to the construction team. Based on the same principles as GSA's successful Design Excellence Program, the newly launched Construction Excellence applies specific procedures and practices to GSA capital projects. GSA's goal is to lead the industry in delivering the highest quality construction for the best value, using best business practices. Through its Construction Excellence Program, GSA will work to promote greater efficiency, reduce costs, and complete GSA construction projects faster. At the same time, Construction Excellence will improve quality value, tenant satisfaction, and working relationships with our construction teams.

**Good Neighbor:** GSA is the largest urban-oriented real estate organization in this country. It owns or leases more than 334 million square feet of space in over 8,000 buildings in more than 1,600 communities, housing a million Federal workers. More than 90 percent of that inventory is located in urban areas. GSA is committed to helping communities where Federal facilities are located become more livable and vibrant.

When major projects, such as building a new Federal courthouse or expanding a customs and immigration station, are being considered, GSA engages everyone involved in the decision-making

process in a dialogue. The result is a better understanding of how to enhance government operations while supporting the development and livability of the community. GSA has long had a *Good Neighbor* policy. As the term suggests, the concept is to be a “good neighbor,” working with the community in pursuit of common goals, and using federal properties as building blocks in local communities. The goal is to see to it that Federal buildings are recognized as public buildings that should be enjoyed by the public, and used in ways that make them an active part of the civic life of a community.

**GSA Marketing Council:** GSA created an agency-wide Marketing Council in 1997 to bridge the disparate marketing activities within its business lines and to improve upon GSA’s delivery of customer service. GSA is no longer a mandatory source of supply to government agencies, creating an extremely competitive environment in which the agency operates. And in any competitive environment, good strategic marketing is crucial to the success of a business.

The GSA Marketing Council consists of marketing representatives from GSA’s Public Buildings Service, Federal Supply Service, Federal Technology Service, Office of Governmentwide Policy and regional offices. Its first task was to gain a better understanding of the range of GSA’s marketing activity, so the Council initiated a comprehensive marketing audit, which the Council used as a baseline in its efforts to fix the agency’s marketing. It began comprehensive analyses of GSA customer attitudes and market share, developed the first agency-wide customer profiles, and produced the first agency-wide strategic marketing plan, initiated agency-wide customer tracking efforts.

The GSA Marketing Council also developed a brand identity for GSA. In FY 2000, GSA adopted a unified brand, positioning statement and visual identity system that can be used by all GSA employees for their marketing and communications needs. While the Marketing Council is still relatively new, it has served as a catalyst to change GSA’s mindset about marketing and communications. Its work is breaking down barriers, empowering employees, leveraging resources and of course, putting our customers first. In recognition of its achievements, the GSA Marketing Council team was awarded a Hammer Award in 2000.

# **The Clinton Administration Department of Health and Human Services**

## **Protecting the Health and Well-Being of All Americans**

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### **Improving the Nation's Health**

- Enacted the Children's Health Insurance Program to allow disadvantaged, uninsured children to obtain health insurance coverage.
- Increased the child immunization rate among preschool children to 80 percent.
- Tobacco use among teenagers has declined.
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome has declined.
- Issued regulations protecting patient privacy.
- Held the first White House Conference on Mental Health.
- Set national goals for improving health and including reducing racial, ethnic and other health disparities in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
- Established procedures to improve organ transplant availability and distribution.

### **Strengthening the Medicare Trust Fund**

- The solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund has been extended from 1999 until 2025.
- Aggressive Medicare anti-fraud campaign was a success.

### **Investing in Biomedical Research**

- Completed the first map of the human genome.
- Increased funding for HIV/AIDS, and HIV/AIDS mortality had declined more than 70 percent since 1995.
- Stem cell research promises new treatments and possible cures for many debilitating diseases and injuries

### **Improving the Lives of American Families**

- Dramatically reduced welfare rolls, with the percentage of Americans on welfare at 2.1 percent, the lowest figure since 1963.
- Doubled child support collections.
- Increased support for shelters for battered women with the Violence Against Women Act.
- Adoption from foster care has increased dramatically.
- The teen pregnancy rate is the lowest in 60 years.
- Reached a historic legal tobacco settlement which will help fund state anti-tobacco efforts.
- Introduced new food labels to help consumers understand the nutritional content of the foods they purchase.
- Expanded bioterrorism prevention efforts.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Health and Human Services Protecting the Health and Well-Being of All Americans**

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From the first days of his Administration, President Clinton has worked to expand access to affordable, quality health care for all Americans. The President has strengthened the Medicare program, increased access and improved the quality of our nation's health care system, and made record investments in biomedical research. The Department of Health and Human Services has been at the center of these efforts, as well as the Administration's work in improving the lives of working families with welfare reform, increase child support enforcement, and implementing the Violence Against Women Act.

### **Improving the Nation's Health**

- **Expanded Children's Health Insurance**

In 1997, President Clinton enacted the State Children's Health Insurance Program to allow disadvantaged, uninsured children to obtain health insurance coverage. Congress provided \$24 billion for the first five years of the program and set a goal of insuring five million children. As of January 2001, more than three million uninsured children gained coverage through S-CHIP. HHS worked with states, private-sector organizations, and a wide range of public programs to aggressively reach out to eligible children and their families.

- **Increased Child Immunization Rate to Record Highs**

The Vaccines for Children program, which provides free or low-cost access to immunizations for low-income and uninsured children, was enacted in 1993 – a major step toward improving the immunization rates of American children. During the Clinton Administration, funding for immunizations increased 107 percent, a dramatic increase from the 55 percent overall rate in 1992. As a result, in 1999, 80 percent of preschool children were fully vaccinated against such preventable diseases as measles, mumps, and diphtheria, and the rates of these often-deadly diseases have fallen to historically low levels.

- **Reduced Youth Smoking**

President Clinton and HHS launched a comprehensive effort to reduce and prevent children and adolescents from using tobacco products. As a result, tobacco use among teenagers has declined.

- **Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) Declined**

A "Back to Sleep" campaign was begun in October 1996 to reduce the incidence of SIDS by encouraging parents to place their babies on their backs to sleep. Tipper Gore served as national spokeswoman for the campaign.

- **Protecting Patient Privacy**

The Clinton Administration put in place new standards to protect the privacy of Americans' medical records. The rules also provided consumers with a right to gain access and request corrections to their own records.

- **Held the First White House Conference on Mental Health**

In 1999, President Clinton and Mrs. Gore co-chaired the first-ever White House Conference on Mental Health to focus needed attention on treatment, research, and reducing the stigma of this disease.

- **Reducing Racial, Ethnic and other Health Disparities**

In January 2000, HHS Secretary Donna Shalala and Surgeon General Satcher released “Healthy People 2010,” setting national goals for health improvement in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Included in that blueprint were specific goals to reduce the unacceptable health disparities among segments of the population, including differences that occur in gender, race or ethnicity, education or income, disability, geographic location, or sexual orientation.

- **Established New Organ Transplant Procedures**

HHS established new procedures for the donation of human organs for transplant, seeking to increase the number of organs available and reform the ways in which those organs were distributed to patients in need of a transplant.

### **Strengthening the Medicare Trust Fund**

- **Extended Medicare Solvency From 1999 Until 2025**

Enactment of sweeping changes in Medicare in 1993 and 1997, along with extraordinary efforts to combat fraud, waste, and abuse in the program, resulted in a dramatic improvement in the solvency of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund. In 2000, Medicare’s independent trustees projected that the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund would remain financially solvent until the year 2025, an improvement of nearly a quarter of a century compared to the 1992 projection. The Trust Fund’s actuarial deficit – a key measure of long-term solvency – was reduced to 1.21 percent of taxable payroll, a 76 percent decline from 1993, placing the Trust Fund in its soundest shape since 1975.

- **Operation Restore Trust Reduced Medicare Fraud**

An aggressive multi-tiered effort to combat fraud, waste, and abuse in Medicare and other public health programs was begun in 1995 under Operation Restore Trust, a pilot project in five states. Between fiscal years 1997 and 1999, the federal government won or negotiated more than \$2.2 billion in judgments or settlements in health care fraud cases. As a result, more that \$1.6 billion was returned to the Medicare Trust Fund by the end of FY 1999.

### **Investing in Biomedical Research**

- **Completed the First Map of Human Genome**

Completion of the first map of the human genome – one of the foremost achievements in the history of science – was accomplished with the strong support of the Clinton Administration, providing the pathway for discovering new ways to prevent, detect, and treat disease. Decoding the human genome is expected to lead to the discovery of new ways to prevent, diagnose, treat, and cure diseases including such hereditary diseases as Huntington’s disease, cystic fibrosis, and sickle cell anemia.

- **Addressing the HIV/AIDS Epidemic**

President Clinton made funding for AIDS research, prevention, and treatment a priority of his administration. In fiscal year 2000, discretionary spending for HIV/AIDS research, prevention

and treatment programs under HHS totaled \$8.5 billion, up from \$2.1 billion in FY 1993. The Clinton Administration sharpened the focus of its AIDS programs by establishing a new Office of National AIDS Policy at the White House. Funding for AIDS vaccine research increased 193 percent during the Clinton Administration. In addition, significant new drug treatments approved by the FDA, including a new class of drugs known as protease inhibitors, have proved to be dramatically effective in treating HIV disease. As a result, HIV/AIDS mortality had declined more than 70 percent since 1995, and AIDS cases are no longer among the top 15 causes of death, a fall from 8<sup>th</sup> place in 1996. In 1998, the President declared HIV/AIDS to be a severe and ongoing health crisis in racial and ethnic minority communities. Working closely with the Congressional Black Caucus, the Administration developed a comprehensive approach to combating HIV in African American communities to improve the effectiveness in preventing and treating HIV/AIDS in the African American, Hispanic, and other minority communities. In 1994, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) announced the results of clinical trials that showed the use of AZT by HIV-infected pregnant women dramatically reduced the rate of transmission of HIV from mother to infant.

- **Issued Guidelines for Stem Cell Research Guidelines**

In August 2000, the NIH issued guidelines for research involving human pluripotent stem cells. Use of human stem cells promises new treatments and possible cures for many debilitating diseases and injuries, including Parkinson's disease, diabetes, heart disease, multiple sclerosis, burns and spinal cord injuries.

### **Improving the Lives of American Families**

- **Dramatically Reduced Welfare Rolls**

The Clinton Administration worked with the states to foster experimentation at the state level to promote personal responsibility and encourage welfare recipients to choose work over dependence. Between 1993 and 1996, HHS approved 80 statewide welfare reform demonstration projects in 43 states plus the District of Columbia – more than all previous Administrations combined – to require work, limit the maximum time an individual could receive assistance, make work pay, improve child support enforcement, and encourage parental responsibility. As a result, by the time Congress passed and the President signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, virtually all states were already actively reforming their welfare programs. The number of low-income Americans relying on welfare fell to historic new lows. Welfare rolls shrank by 59 percent or more than 8 million people from 14.1 million in January 1993, when the President took office, to 5.8 million in June 2000. The percentage of Americans on welfare is 2.1 percent, the lowest figure since 1963.

- **Doubled Child Support Collections**

A sustained campaign to increase payments to families and to make the nation's child support system work better resulted in a doubling of the amount of child support collected for America's children to almost \$16 billion in 1999.

- **Enacted the Violence Against Women Act**

The Violence Against Women Act – enacted in 1994 and administered by HHS and the Department of Justice – helped increase support for shelters for battered women.

- **Dramatically Increased Adoptions**

Adoptions from foster care increased dramatically and are on track to meet the President's goal of doubling adoptions by 2002.

- **Lowest Teen Pregnancy Rate in 60 Years**

The number of teen pregnancies began to decline after many years of steady increases, reaching the lowest rate in 60 years. After rising steadily from 1987 to 1991, birth rates among teenagers 15 to 19 years of age declined for 8 straight years from a high of 62.1 per 1,000 teens in 1991 to a low of 49.6 in 1999. The rate among teens 15 to 17 reached a record low in 1999 of 28.7 births per 1,000 teenagers. Teen birth rates declined in all ethnic and racial groups including whites, African Americans, American Indians, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics. The largest decline occurred among African American teenage girls.

- **Reached a Historic Tobacco Settlement**

A historic legal settlement between major tobacco manufacturers and the attorneys general of 46 states will provide more than \$200 billion in funding over a 10-year period to help fund anti-tobacco efforts in the states. The Clinton Administration also prepared to file suit against tobacco manufacturers to recoup the costs incurred by such federal health care programs as Medicare due to the health impact of tobacco use.

- **Introduced New Food Labels**

Through the leadership of the FDA, new food labels were introduced to help American consumers understand the nutritional content of the products they purchase. In addition, HHS and the Department of Agriculture held a Conference on Nutrition.

- **Preventing Bioterrorism**

The U.S. began to prepare for the threat of bioterrorism – the use of biological weapons by terrorists – by expanding and improving the coordination of efforts throughout the government.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of the Interior Protecting Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Heritage**

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### **Protecting Our Natural Treasures**

- Launched the largest environmental restoration projects in American history in the Everglades, Pacific Northwest forests, California's Bay Delta, and the world's coral reefs.
- Protected unique American landscapes by designating or expanding 11 (with five more pending) new national monuments on public lands, expanding national parks and wildlife refuges, and halting development that would have damaged natural treasures.
- Stopped Congressional attempts to weaken the nation's environmental laws, cripple natural resource programs and national parks, open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration, and open public lands for destructive exploitation.
- Worked with private landowners to create more than 300 Habitat Conservation Plans to conserve more than 30 million acres of wildlife habitat, streams and wetlands to protect wildlife without crippling economic development of forests, coastal plains, deserts, and other imperiled landscapes.

### **Preserving Wildlife and Endangered Species**

- Strengthened protection for American wildlife and endangered species by forming partnerships with landowners and reintroducing wolves, condors and other species.
- Added 2.5 million acres and 42 new refuges to the nation's wildlife refuge system.

### **Providing Responsible Stewardship of our Lands**

- Revolutionized outdated views of landscape management by reintroducing fire to the landscape to prevent catastrophic wildfires and by tearing down environmentally harmful dams to restore stream flows and fish runs.
- Fought for fair payment to taxpayers for the use of public resources.
- Toughened rules for grazing, mining and oil production on public lands.

### **Addressing the Needs of Native Americans**

- Strengthened self-determination for Indian tribes, funded Indian schools and law enforcement, and began the long-overdue reform of Indian trust funds management.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of the Interior Protecting Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Heritage**

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President Clinton and Vice President Gore have been committed to preserving our natural treasures, and have preserved millions of acres in National Parks, National Monuments and Wilderness Areas. The Interior Department has played a critical role in this effort, with successful efforts to preserve wildlife and endangered species, provide responsible stewardship of land and designate new national monuments, and address the needs of Native Americans.

### **Protecting Our Natural Treasures**

- **Restoring the Florida Everglades**

The Clinton Administration began and completed the scientific planning and funding for the world's largest watershed restoration project, the Florida Everglades. In an historic partnership between federal agencies and the State of Florida, more than 500,000 acres have already been acquired to store water and protect sensitive habitat. The project includes the nation's largest species recovery plan, covering 68 threatened and endangered South Florida wildlife species.

- **Developing the Northwest Forest Plan**

President Clinton convened the Forest Conference in April 1993 to address the long-standing, unresolved crisis of northern spotted owl protection and timber policy in the forests in the Pacific Northwest. The Administration's response was to appoint an interagency Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team of interdisciplinary scientists to analyze and catalog more than 1,700 species and components of the forest. The Team laid out for the first time a general ecological basis for the coordinated management of 24 million acres of public land. To replenish trout, coho, chinook and sockeye salmon, the Northwest Forest Plan looks past the water's edge to restore large connective forested buffers along banks of streams and tributaries in 14 million acres.

- **Protecting the California Bay Delta**

President Clinton brokered the historic California Bay-Delta Accord with state and federal agencies, establishing the basis for a near-term truce and long-term solutions to California's water and wildlife woes. The pact pledged the federal government to protect endangered species while assuring reliable water supplies for cities and agriculture. The accord established the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, a consortium of 14 state and federal agencies with management and regulatory responsibilities in the Bay Delta, to develop a long-term comprehensive plan. CALFED has approved 195 projects worth \$228 million to restore both upstream and delta ecosystems, including installing fish screens, removing small dams, restoring stream side habitat, and improving water quality.

- **Protecting Coral Reefs in U.S. Waters**

Coral reefs in U.S. waters will receive significant protection as a result of President Clinton's 1998 executive order. More than 70 percent of U.S. coral reef resources are in Northwest Hawaii and have recently been designated as an 84 million acre ecosystem reserve. Another 150 nautical miles of the most healthy coral reef offshore Florida will be protected by Dry Tortugas National Park and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. Federal managers with coral reef resources have adopted a U.S. Coral Reef Task Force action plan to set aside at least 20 percent of their reef resources from fishing and other damaging activities.

- **Designating New National Monuments**

President Clinton used his authority under the 1906 Antiquities Act to designate nine new national monuments and expand the boundaries of two others, to successfully provide additional protection for 3.5 million acres of pristine and unique landscapes on public lands for future generations to enjoy. Because of his multiple use approach to managing these priceless areas, the Bureau of Land Management instead of the National Park Service was tapped to manage and administer these magnificent natural treasures.

- **Blocked Congressional and Industrial Attacks on the Environment**

In 1995, the Clinton Administration blocked attempts by the Republican-controlled Congress to weaken the nation's environmental laws, open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling, and open public lands to exploitation by special interests. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt went on the road, touring 67 cities in 100 days, visiting cities, rivers, waterfronts, historic battlefields and beaches that had been transformed by the conservation laws. He staged media events with local people to highlight their restoration progress and raise the alarm that Congress was poised to destroy it. At the end of 1995, President Clinton vetoed a budget studded with anti-environmental riders. The Republican Leadership in Congress shut the government down to force the President to give in, but when it became obvious that public opinion was against them, they backed down. Although they continued to make sporadic attacks on the environment, the Republican Congress never again mounted such a broad assault. President Clinton also blocked destructive operations that threatened national treasures, including attempts to mine gold at the border of Yellowstone Park and to mine magnesium at the edge of the Great Okefenokee Swamp.

- **Creating Habitat Conservation Plans**

The Clinton Administration worked with private landowners to create more than 300 Habitat Conservation Plans to conserve more than 30 million acres of wildlife habitat, streams and wetlands to protect wildlife without crippling economic development of forests, coastal plains, the Sonoran and Mojave deserts, and other imperiled landscapes.

### **Preserving Wildlife and Endangered Species**

- **Reintroduction of the Gray Wolf**

The Department of the Interior successfully restored the gray wolf to Yellowstone National Park and the wilderness of Idaho. More than 140 wolves are now in the Yellowstone area and 180 in Idaho, the greatest wildlife restoration story of the past 50 years. The Department also successfully reintroduced the Mexican lobo (gray wolf) to remote national forests in Arizona and New Mexico, and introduced the condor to the Vermillion Cliffs of Arizona.

- **Recovering Endangered Species**

The peregrine falcon and the gray whale were moved off the endangered species list, along with four other wildlife species whose populations have recovered. The gray wolf, American bald eagle, and nine other species moved from endangered to threatened status. More than 450 species of wildlife and plants in the United States were protected from extinction by listing under the Endangered Species Act.

- **Strengthening the Endangered Species Act**

Secretary Babbitt directed a series of innovations under the Endangered Species Act which strengthened scientific peer review in the endangered and threatened species listing process and in the development of recovery plans, widened involvement of state and local governments, and increased regulatory certainty for landowners and resource users in conservation programs.

- **Expanding the Refuge System**

Since taking office, President Clinton has added 2.5 million acres and 42 new refuges, increased spending on refuge operations and maintenance by more than \$100 million each year, and signed the refuge system's first organic legislation into law.

### **Providing Responsible Stewardship of Our Lands**

- **Removing Environmentally Harmful Dams**

About 75,000 dams have been erected in the United States, equaling one dam each day since the signing of the Declaration of Independence over 200 years ago. In 1997-98, Secretary Babbitt led the selective destruction of environmentally harmful dams. Some dams outlived their function; some dams' benefits can be derived in other ways, and sometimes the price of these benefits is just too high. The public now understands that we have paid a high price for dams in the number of fish spawning runs destroyed, downstream rivers altered by changes in temperature, unnatural nutrient load and seasonal flows, wedges of sediment piling up behind structures, and delta wetlands degraded by lack of fresh water and saltwater intrusion.

- **Rethinking Landscape Management**

The Clinton Administration's Departments of Interior and Agriculture undertook a major rethinking of the government's approach to fire-fighting and managing landscapes. The new policy launched an historic shift toward safety and away from fire suppression. The resulting federal wildland fire policy emphasizes firefighter and public safety, using fire in land-use planning and management, use of the best science available, economic viability, coordination and cooperation with federal, state and tribal governments, and federal agency standardization of policies and procedures. In 2000, the Departments of Interior and Agriculture entered their fourth year of a program of intensive prescribed fire use and mechanical removal to combat generations of vegetative fuel buildup. Nearly a million acres a year are being treated in this program to promote healthy land and reduce the likelihood of severe and costly wildfires like the nation experienced in 2000.

- **Implementing Grazing Reform**

In 1995, Secretary Babbitt announced the Healthy Rangelands initiative that included changes in standards for livestock grazing in rangeland ecosystems and the grazing fee formula. A key innovation was the creation of local Resource Advisory Councils – balanced in composition to include ranchers, local officials and conservationists – to set regional grazing standards. The councils gave the public unprecedented representation in public land management decision-making. By the end of 2000, as a result of Bureau of Land Management action in collaboration with the councils, 100,000 acres of riparian habitat have been replenished for trout and wildlife, 20 million acres of uplands are restored to functioning condition, and erosion has been reduced. From the original 11 established in 1995, the number of councils has grown to 24.

- **Working Toward Mining Reform**

The Clinton Administration made several attempts to get Congress to bring the 1872 hardrock mining law into the 20<sup>th</sup> century before the 21<sup>st</sup> century arrived. In 1994 and 1995, Secretary Babbitt conducted an aggressive and successful public campaign to brand the subsidized mining patents as a taxpayer rip-off, but Congress still refused to enact reforms. In November 2000, the Department of the Interior published final 3809 Surface Mining Regulations that require hardrock mining operators to submit a notice for all exploration activities disturbing five acres or less; a plan of operations for all hardrock mining on public lands; and all mining operators to provide a financial guarantee that covers the estimated cost of repairing the mined area after the mining is done.

### **Addressing the Needs of Native Americans**

- **Strengthening Self-Determination**

Through budget and policy advocacy and program reform, Secretary Babbitt pressed for increased school construction and public safety and law enforcement funds, increases for tribal priority allocations, the settlement of Indian land, water and fishing rights claims.

- **Improving Trust Management**

The Clinton Administration inherited a disastrous system of accounting for American Indian tribal and individual funds, and has done more than any administration in history to address these problems. At the end of the Clinton Administration, every tribal and individual Indian account and all investments are operating on the same commercial-grade trust used in major banks. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has made progress on the implementation of a trust asset management system which will manage income-producing assets such as mineral and grazing leases on 170,000 tracts of land. The Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments of 2000 will begin relieving the administrative and financial burdens of fractionated ownership of Indian lands, addressing one of the root problems of trust management and one of the Administration's highest trust reform priorities.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Labor Improving the Lives of Working Americans**

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### **Standing Up for Working Families**

- President Clinton fought for and signed a minimum wage increase, raising the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15.
- The Labor Department finalized ergonomic standards aimed at reducing the number of repetitive motion and muscular-skeletal injuries in the workplace.
- The Labor Department increased enforcement, educational outreach, and partnerships to strengthen compliance with wage and hour laws in the agriculture industry.
- President Clinton and the Department of Labor have championed initiatives to ensure equal pay for women.
- Through the “No Sweat” campaign, DOL helped thousands of garment workers recover back wages owed them and partnered with more than 100 garment manufacturers to help ensure that their contractors complied with the nation’s labor laws.
- The Labor Department has worked to end child labor throughout the world.

### **Preparing Americans to Join the Workforce**

- The Clinton Administration initiated and implemented the Youth Opportunity (YO!) Movement to prepare young, out of school Americans for the future.
- The Labor Department distributed \$83 million in high-tech skills shortage grants that provided funding for training for more than 10,000 workers in 1999 and 2000.
- President Clinton successfully encouraged passage of the Work Incentives Improvements Act, permitting millions of Americans with disabilities to take jobs without fear of losing their health insurance.
- The Clinton Administration has provided \$4 million in grants to increase women’s participation in non-traditional occupations.

### **Improving Retirement Security**

- President Clinton fought for and signed bipartisan legislation to eliminate the confusing and out-dated Social Security earnings test.
- The Labor Department moved the federal insurance system from a deficit status to one of surplus and launched a joint campaign with the Treasury Department to encourage more Americans to save for retirement.
- The Clinton Administration improved the security of the more than \$300 billion in small pension plan assets and permitted the nearly ten million workers in the 605,000 plans to verify and monitor these assets.
- The Labor Department initiated extensive outreach programs on pension and health benefits.

### **Implementing Key Legislative Initiatives**

- The Labor Department partnered with States and local organizations to implement welfare reform and help move Americans from welfare to work.
- Revolutionized America’s employment and job training systems with implementation of the Workforce Investment Act.
- President Clinton enacted the Family and Medical Leave Act, which has allowed millions of Americans to take unpaid leave to care for a newborn or newly-adopted child, seriously ill family member, or take time off when they are seriously ill.

## The Clinton Administration Department of Labor Improving the Lives of Working Americans

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President Clinton has been committed to improving the lives of working Americans, making the Family and Medical Leave Act the first bill he signed in 1993 and fighting for a minimum wage increase to make work pay for all Americans. The Clinton Administration Labor Department has worked hard to ensure safe workplaces, reform the job training system to prepare all Americans for successful jobs, move Americans from welfare to the workplace, and protect the retirement security of our nation's working families.

### Standing Up for Working Families

- **Helped Americans Balance Work and Family**

The Family and Medical Leave Act was the first piece of legislation President Clinton signed and has allowed millions of Americans to take unpaid leave to care for a newborn or newly-adopted child, seriously ill family member, or take time off when they are seriously ill.

- **Increased the Minimum Wage**

President Clinton fought for and signed a minimum wage increase, raising the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15. This effectively provided a pay raise for 10 million of America's lowest-paid workers.

- **Ensuring Safe Workplaces**

President Clinton has revitalized enforcement at the Labor Department by adding more front-line enforcers, supported the comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Reform Act and opposed efforts that would make workplaces less safe. Workplace injuries and illnesses are occurring at the lowest rate since the government started keeping statistics in the early 1970s.

- **Reducing Repetitive Motion Injuries in the Workplace**

The Labor Department has finalized ergonomic standards aimed at reducing the number of repetitive motion and muscular-skeletal injuries in the workplace, currently estimated at more than 600,000 annually.

- **Launched the Fair Harvest/Safe Harvest Initiative in the Agricultural Industry**

The Labor Department stepped-up enforcement, educational outreach, and increased partnerships to strengthen compliance with wage and hour laws, especially in the "Salad Bowl" commodities (lettuce, onions, garlic, tomatoes, and cucumbers).

- **Championed Equal Pay for Women**

The Labor Department initiated a national five-city tour and new printed materials, including a booklet entitled, *About Equal Pay*. This initiative prompted wage disparity studies in cities and towns across America, including Fulton County, Georgia; the City of Atlanta; and the village of Ford Heights, Illinois.

- **Eliminating Sweatshops**

Through the “No Sweat” campaign, the Labor Department has helped thousands of garment workers recover back wages owed them and partnered with more than 100 garment manufacturers to help ensure that their contractors complied with the nation’s labor laws.

- **Protecting Children Worldwide from Abusive Labor Conditions**

The Labor Department funded projects allowing some 120,000 children abroad to attend school instead of working. The Department has also partnered with the Ministers of Labor in El Salvador, Nigeria, Nepal, and Tanzania to develop comprehensive programs to eliminate child labor; and published an annual report, *By the Sweat and Toil of Children*, that highlights child labor issues.

### **Preparing Americans to Join the Workforce**

- **Revolutionized America’s Employment and Job Training Systems**

Through the bipartisan Workforce Investment Act (WIA), the vast array of Federal workforce investment programs were consolidated into comprehensive, local level One-Stop Centers to provide employment and training services for all workers and employers.

- **Preparing Young, Out-of-School Americans for the Future**

The Clinton Administration initiated and implemented the Youth Opportunity (YO!) Movement, using millions of dollars in grants and partnerships with business, foundations, and community based organizations to help young people between 16 and 24 attain the necessary skills to successfully transition into adulthood and rewarding careers.

- **Helping Workers get the High Tech Skills Employers Demand**

The Labor Department distributed \$83 million in high-tech skills shortage grants that provided funding for training for more than 10,000 workers in 1999 and 2000. The DOL provided millions more in grants through other programs to train incumbent workers and others for participation in the high tech sector.

- **Invested in the Employment Potential of People with Disabilities**

President Clinton successfully encouraged passage of the Work Incentives Improvements Act permitting millions of Americans with disabilities to take jobs without fear of losing their health insurance.

- **Increased Women’s Participation in Non-Traditional Occupations**

Using more than \$4 million in grants from the Clinton Administration, 27 community-based organizations provided technical assistance to more than 2,700 employers and labor unions, which have increased employment opportunities in these occupations for more than 5,000 women.

### **Improving Retirement Security**

- **Eliminated the Retirement Earnings Test**

President Clinton fought for and signed bipartisan legislation to eliminate the confusing and out-dated Social Security earnings test to encourage work and earnings among older Americans.

- **Increased Retirement Security for Workers**

The Labor Department moved the federal insurance system from a deficit status to one of surplus and launched a joint campaign with the Treasury Department to encourage more Americans to save for retirement.

- **Protecting Small Pension Plans**

The Clinton Administration improved the security of the more than \$300 billion in small pension plan assets and permitted the nearly ten million workers in the 605,000 plans to verify and monitor these assets.

- **Initiated Extensive Outreach Programs on Pension and Health Benefits**

The Labor Department has helped educate hundreds of thousands of employees and their families through national grass-roots events, a toll-free publications hotline, a benefits information Web site, and public service announcements.

### **Implementing Key Legislative Accomplishments**

- **Welfare to Work: Moving Americans Into the Workforce**

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act became law in 1996 and changed the way welfare benefits are provided in the nation. Moving people from welfare to work is now the primary goal. The Clinton Administration has made tremendous progress in achieving this goal.

The Department of Labor is a key partner in this national effort, providing grants to States and local community-based organizations that focus on the hardest to serve among welfare recipients and non-custodial parents. In FY 1998, the Department of Labor awarded 48 such grants, and another 46 in FY 1999. In addition, the Department has awarded 191 competitive grants to a wide variety of organizations to help communities assist individuals enter the workforce and become self-sufficient. Amendments to the eligibility requirements have broadened the criteria and increased the number of people that can be served.

Since its inception, the Department of Labor's Welfare-to-Work program has served 1.6 million participants through a "work first" approach coupled with the supportive and job retention services needed by this population as they enter the workforce. The Welfare-to-Work program has been extended for an additional two years through the DOL/HHS/Education Appropriations bill for FY 2001. This extension will enable people to be served under the more flexible eligibility criteria.

- **Workforce Investment Act (WIA): Reforming the Job Training System**

WIA became law in 1998, culminating a bipartisan effort on the part of the Clinton Administration and the Congress to design a revitalized workforce system that provides quality services to job seekers, workers, and employers. WIA is the most major reform of our nation's job training system in 15 years, revolutionizing both the "what" and the "how" of delivering workforce services.

Through a nationwide network of community-based One-Stop centers, WIA services include: career counseling, core, intensive and training services, unemployment insurance, labor market information and other support services. Each Center is governed by a Workforce Investment

Board (WIB); comprised of community leaders, WIBs help ensure the specific needs of local employers and job seekers are met in this rapidly changing world economy.

To make a comprehensive range of employment training and related services accessible in one location, the Department of Labor works with its WIA Federal partners: the Departments of Education; Housing and Urban Development; Health and Human Services and Agriculture.

- **Family and Medical Leave: Helping Parents Balance Work and Family**

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) was the first piece of legislation President Clinton signed after taking office in 1993. FMLA has allowed millions of Americans to take unpaid leave to care for a newborn or newly-adopted child, seriously ill family member, or take time off when they are seriously ill. It is an important tool for workers trying to balance work and family and for the typical firm had no noticeable effect. The Family and Medical Leave Act is a balanced approach to meeting the needs of workers and employers.

In June 2000, the Department of Labor issued a rule permitting States to experiment with providing unemployment compensation to parents who take approved leave or who otherwise leave employment following the birth or adoption of a child. Several states are now considering such legislation.

- **Increasing the Minimum Wage**

In 1996, President Clinton signed a two-step increase in the minimum wage, giving a pay raise to 10 million of America's lowest paid workers. By raising the federal minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15, Congress and the President began to restore its too long-eroded value. This additional \$1 an hour helped America's neediest working families, including those coming off welfare, with basic necessities such as paying rent and buying groceries. The minimum wage increase, coupled with the 1993 increase in the Earned Income Tax Credit, played a significant role in ensuring that all workers shared in the growing economy. A working parent earning the minimum wage with two children was raised above the poverty line by this combination of policies.

# The Clinton Administration Office of National Drug Control Policy

## A Coordinated Strategy to Win the War on Drugs

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### **Strong Leadership in the War on Drugs**

- Elevated the Drug Czar to a cabinet-level post.
- Increased funding for anti-drug efforts has increased by more than 60 percent.
- Since FY 1993, increased the federal investment in prevention by 36 percent.
- Since 1993, the amount of Federal funds spent on demand reduction has increased by 50 percent.

### **Preventing Youth Drug Use**

- Over the past two years, adolescent drug use rates declined by 21 percent.
- Launched the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign.
- Launched the Athletic Initiative Against Drugs and provided coaches across the nation with the *Coach's Playbook Against Drugs*, which gives tips on how to help prevent drug abuse.
- Stood up to the tobacco industry and developed and implemented plan to protect our children from tobacco.

### **Expanding Access to Treatment Services**

- Federal spending on treatment increased by 50 percent since 1993.
- Added coverage for substance-abuse treatment to the insurance policies of nine million federal employees and their families.
- Created and expanded drug courts.
- Increased the number of federal inmates receiving substance abuse treatment.

### **Increasing Enforcement Efforts**

- Increased the number of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas receiving Federal funds.
- Drug-related murders are at the lowest point in over a decade.
- Increased the number of FBI, DEA, and Border Patrol Agents and working with allies to stop international cultivation and trafficking.
- Federal investment in drug interdiction along the Southwest border has increased by 46 percent since FY 1996.
- Seizures of cocaine, marijuana and methamphetamine reached record levels in 1999. Drug-related arrests are up 46 percent, and federal convictions increased by more than 20 percent compared to 1992.

### **Reducing the International Drug Trade**

- Coca leaf eradication in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru increased by more than five times between 1992 and 1998. Worldwide opium cultivation has decreased by 23 percent since 1992; coca cultivation has decreased by 14 percent, and cannabis cultivation has decreased by 54 percent.
- Provided \$1.3 billion in aid for Colombian counter-drug efforts and other programs to help strengthen democracy and promote prosperity.
- President Clinton worked with President Zedillo of Mexico to develop an unprecedented framework for coordination in the fight against drugs.
- Secured drug crime extraditions from both Mexico and Colombia.
- Signed the first modern-day law enforcement agreement with China on counter-drug cooperation.

### **Reducing Drug Use in Athletics**

- Created a new World Anti-Doping Agency, which oversaw the most drug-tested Olympic games ever in Sydney, Australia.
- Helped build the US Anti-Doping Agency and created a White House Task Force on Drug Use in Sports.
- Provided the Salt Lake City Olympic organizers \$3.3 million to ensure a drug-free winter games in 2002.

## **The Clinton Administration Office of National Drug Control Policy**

### **A Coordinated Strategy to Win the War on Drugs**

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The Clinton-Gore Administration has implemented a tough, comprehensive and effective strategy to fight drug abuse. The Administration has put more resources into prevention and treatment, increased efforts to stop the international drug trade, and began new initiatives to reduce the use of drugs in athletics. Overall use of drugs in the United States has fallen by half in the past 20 years, and adolescent drug use has leveled off and begun to decline after years of increases.

#### **Strong Leadership in the War on Drugs**

- **Bringing the Drug Czar to the Table**

President Clinton is the first president to elevate the Drug Czar to a cabinet-level post, and the first to nominate a Drug Czar – four-star General Barry McCaffrey – with a drug interdiction background. The President also replaced political appointees at the ONDCP with professionals.

- **Increasing Resources for Anti-Drug Efforts**

Funding for anti-drug efforts has increased by more than 60 percent under the Clinton Administration, from \$12.2 billion in 1993 to \$19.2 billion in 2001.

- **Putting Resources Behind Prevention**

Since FY 1993, the Clinton Administration has increased the federal investment in prevention by 36 percent to more than \$2.1 billion a year.

- **Cutting the Demand for Drugs**

Since 1993, the amount of Federal funds spent on demand reduction has grown by 50 percent, to \$6.3 billion.

#### **Preventing Youth Drug Use**

- **Declining Drug Use Among Teens**

Over the past two years, adolescent drug use rates declined by 21 percent. In addition, 2000 marks the fourth year in a row that overall teenage use of illicit drugs has remained stable or declined.

- **Launched an Unprecedented Education Effort**

In 1998, the White House Office of Drug Control Policy launched a historic initiative to help kids stay drug-free. The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign is the largest Federal public health communications effort in history. The \$1 billion Campaign targets young people ages 9-18 – and especially the most vulnerable middle school students – as well as their parents and other influential adults to educate them about drug use and its consequences.

- **Athletic Initiative Against Drugs**

Studies show that a young person involved in sports is 40 percent less likely to get involved with drugs. In 1998, ONDCP launched the Athletic Initiative Against Drugs, and in 1999 provided coaches across the nation with the *Coach's Playbook Against Drugs*, which gives tips on how to help prevent drug abuse among their students and teams. ONDCP also joined a wide range of

athletes and teams, from the victorious U.S. Women's World Cup soccer team to the New York Rangers and Knicks, to convey anti-drug messages to America's youth.

- **First President to Propose Reducing Youth Access to Tobacco Products**

According to a study by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, tobacco is a "gateway drug" that leads to use of marijuana and other illegal drugs. President Clinton and Vice President Gore stood up to the tobacco industry and developed and implemented the first-ever plan to protect our children from tobacco, reduce youth access to tobacco and end tobacco marketing targeted to young people.

### **Expanding Access to Treatment Services**

- **Focusing on Treatment**

Under the Clinton Administration, federal spending on treatment increased 50 percent to more than \$3.4 billion a year.

- **Providing Drug Treatment Insurance Parity to Federal Employees**

To increase access to treatment services, the federal government added coverage for substance-abuse treatment to the insurance policies of nine million federal employees and their families.

- **Breaking the Cycle of Drugs and Crime**

Drug courts, established by President Clinton and Vice President Gore in the 1994 Crime Bill to treat non-violent offenders, provide increased judicial supervision and drug treatment for non-violent offenders and boot camps for first-time young offenders. Thanks to the support of President Clinton, the number of drug courts increased from a dozen in 1994 to more than 700 now operating or coming on line this year. In addition, the number of federal inmates receiving substance abuse treatment rose from 1,135 in 1992 to 10,816 in 1999.

- **Drug Testing for State Parolees**

To reduce drug use and repeat offenses, President Clinton fought for and signed legislation enacting the Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision Initiative. The federal government will work with states to help them implement comprehensive plans to drug test prisoners and parolees. Offenders who do drugs will go right back to prison

### **Increasing Enforcement Efforts**

- **Enhancing Counter-Drug Law Enforcement**

The number of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, which receive Federal funds to enhance law enforcement cooperation against drugs, has grown to twenty-six from just five in 1993.

- **Reduced Drug-Related Murders to a Decade-Long Low**

Drug-related murders are at the lowest point in over a decade, having dropped by more than half since 1989.

- **Stepped up Interdiction and Enforcement Efforts**

The Clinton Administration increased the number of FBI, DEA, and Border Patrol Agents and is working with allies to stop international cultivation and trafficking. Federal investment in drug interdiction along the Southwest border has increased by 46 percent since FY 1996.

- **Drug Seizures at Record Levels**

Seizures of cocaine, marijuana and methamphetamine reached record levels in 1999. More than three times the amount of marijuana was seized in 1999 than in 1992. Federal cocaine seizures reached a record level of 132 metric tons in 1999, a 10 percent increase over 1992 levels. And federal officials the number of methamphetamine labs seized in 1999 increased by 38 percent increase over the number seized in 1998. The DEA seized more than 216,300 MDMA (or ecstasy) tablets in the first five months of 1999; the 1998 total was 143,600.

- **Taking Drug Criminals Off of Our Streets**

Drug-related arrests and convictions also increased under the Clinton Administration, with arrests up 46 percent and federal convictions rising by more than 20 percent compared to 1992.

- **First Ever National Methamphetamine Strategy**

President Clinton developed a comprehensive strategy to combat the trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine, one of the country's most dangerous drugs. The President fought for and signed the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996, which increased penalties for trafficking in meth while expanding control over chemicals used to produce meth, and the Methamphetamine Trafficking Penalty Enhancement Act of 1998, which further stiffened sanctions for trafficking this dangerous drug.

## **Reducing the International Drug Trade**

- **Eliminating Drugs at the Source**

Coca leaf eradication in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru increased by more than five times between 1992 and 1998. Worldwide opium cultivation has decreased by 23 percent since 1992; coca cultivation has decreased by 14 percent, and cannabis cultivation has decreased by 54 percent. The amount of cocaine available for consumption in the United States has dropped by 31 percent since 1992.

- **Reducing the Supply of Cocaine with *Plan Colombia***

Congress passed the Clinton Administration's proposed supplemental package for Colombian counter-drug efforts and other programs to help strengthen democracy and promote prosperity, providing \$1.3 billion in aid. An estimated 80 percent of the cocaine that enters the U.S. originates in or passes through Colombia.

- **Building Unprecedented Cooperation with Mexico**

President Clinton has worked with President Zedillo of Mexico to develop an unprecedented framework for coordination in the fight against drugs. In May 1997, the United States and Mexico formed an Alliance Against Drugs, which laid the foundation for the U.S.-Mexico Bi-National Drug Strategy, issued in February 1998. In February 1999, President Clinton and President Zedillo announced agreement on Bi-National Performance Measures of Effectiveness, which provide objective markers to measure the success of our cooperative efforts to reduce the supply and demand of illegal drugs.

- **Cracking Down on International Drug Kingpins**

On October 13, 1999, the DEA, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Department of Justice Criminal Division, the Colombian National Police, and the Colombian Prosecutor General's Office carried out Operation MILLENNIUM, a long-term investigation targeting several of the largest international drug trafficking organizations operating in Colombia and Mexico, and resulted in

the indictment and arrest of one of the former leaders of the Medellin drug cartel, along with 30 other defendants.

- **Strengthening Hemispheric Cooperation**

Working with the other nations of the Americas, the Administration led the creation of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism – the first-ever mutually agreed upon benchmarks which all democracies of the hemisphere agree to judge individual and joint progress in fighting drugs.

- **First Visit by a U.S. Drug Policy Director to China**

June 2000 marked the first visit by the U.S. Drug Policy Director to China and Vietnam. This trip demonstrated that drug policy cooperation can help transcend other foreign policy differences, particularly in China, and contribute to stronger and mutually beneficial bilateral relations. It also signaled a renewed commitment for maintaining excellent US-Thailand counter narcotics cooperation, an international model for bilateral cooperation.

- **Bringing International Drug Criminals to Justice**

After decades of impasse, the Clinton Administration secured drug crime extraditions from both Mexico and Colombia.

- **Expanding International Cooperation**

The Clinton Administration signed the first modern-day law enforcement agreement with China on counter-drug cooperation. The President also led the United Nations Special Session on fighting drugs, which resulted in an unprecedented united statement of the international community condemning drugs and drug trafficking.

### **Reducing Drug Use in Athletics**

- **Launched New Effort to Fight Drug Use in Sports**

Working with the international community and the International Olympic Committee, the Clinton Administration created a new World Anti-Doping Agency, which oversaw the most drug-tested Olympic games ever in Sydney, Australia.

- **Helped Fight Drug Use in Sports in the United States**

Working with the United States Olympic Committee, ONDCP helped build the new US Anti-Doping Agency and the Clinton Administration provided \$3 million in Federal funds to this new agency. The Clinton Administration also created a White House Task Force on Drug Use in Sports.

- **Ensuring a Drug-Free 2002 Olympics**

The Clinton Administration provided the Salt Lake City Olympic organizers \$3.3 million to ensure a drug-free winter games when the U.S. hosts the Olympics in 2002.

## The Clinton Administration Office of Personnel Management The Federal Government's Human Resources Agency

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- **Decentralization of human resource management** in the federal government was the centerpiece of the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) reinvention which permitted agencies more direct control of personnel. OPM eliminated the 10,000 page Federal Personnel Manual, thereby giving Federal agencies more flexibility to structure their human resources consistent with their programs.
- **Privatization of federal investigations** has resulted in \$65 million in savings without any loss of capacity to accomplish civil service background checks.
- **Management/labor partnerships** have improved the federal workplace by dealing with disagreements at a high level -- very quickly.
- **USAJOBS**, the federal government's interactive job-listings, Internet site that carries an average of 15,000 job vacancies per day, has made civil service jobs more accessible than at anytime in history.
- **OPM's model employer/family friendly initiatives** have made the federal government an example to the private sector.
- **Long Term Care insurance** for the federal employees, signed into law by President Clinton in September 2000, is the first new benefit for federal employees since the 1980's.
- **Mental health and substance abuse parity** for the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program which provides needed health services under the same conditions that other medical benefits are provided.
- **Patients' Bill of Rights** assures federal employees rights are protected in dealings with the health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, thanks to executive orders signed by President Clinton.
- OPM provides **the engine to drive welfare-to-work across Government** including providing hiring authorities, training and mentoring models, and tracking success. The Federal government has hired 15,000 former welfare recipients and is surpassing its original commitment.

## The Clinton Administration Office of Personnel Management The Federal Government's Human Resources Agency

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The Office of Personnel Management works with agencies to create systems to recruit, develop, manage and retain a high quality and diverse workforce, and to do it in the right way so that the government can produce results for the American people. The Clinton Administration has worked through OPM to make the federal government a model employer – providing federal employees with the guaranteed protections included in the Patients' Bill of Rights and with new mental health and substance abuse treatment benefits.

- **Decentralization of human resource management** was the keystone in reinventing the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). OPM was a command and control agency, but it became a consultant and a partner to agencies government-wide. OPM eliminated its Federal Personnel Manual so managers could manage. To complement decentralization, OPM increased its oversight activity and began to focus on program results and ensuring agency based internal accountability. Emphasis was placed on human resource innovation through demonstration projects, virtual laboratories for closely monitored potential changes aimed at management improvements.
- **Privatization of Federal Investigations Security.** OPM privatized the civil service personnel investigations security program – a government operation, which in 1994 was running with a large deficit – and transformed it into the first employee stock ownership plan (ESOP), US Investigations Services, Inc. This action has generated \$65 million in savings to taxpayers since it 1996.
- **Management/labor partnerships** have improved labor relations in the federal workplace by dealing with disagreements at a high level while providing for a best chance for a win-win relationship. The goal of moving labor relations from contention to cooperation was realized.
- **USAJOBS** is the federal government's interactive job-listings, Internet site that carries an average of 15,000 job vacancies per day. This service has made civil service jobs more accessible than at anytime in history. Recent improvements include responding to vacancy announcements via e-mail.
- **OPM's Model Employer/Family Friendly Initiative.** OPM fought for and helped win the Family and Medical Leave Act, which was signed by President Clinton in 1993 and guarantees employees up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for family members. Employees are guaranteed a return to their former job, or comparable job. OPM expanded sick leave to provide care to a family member with a serious illness. OPM implemented a child-care tuition assistance program to help employees deal with the rising cost of day care. OPM implemented a student loan repayment program which provides agencies with the authority to repay up to \$40,000 in student loans, with as much as \$6,000 per year. OPM helped create EmployeeExpress so federal workers could make changes in their benefits packages on the Internet, by telephone, or at kiosks located in many federal buildings throughout the nation. PlanSmartChoice was provided as an interactive Internet tool to assist in the selection of a health plan that best suits their medical needs and budget.

- **Long Term Care insurance** for federal employees, signed into law by President Clinton in September 2000, is the first new benefit created for federal employees since the 1980's. The insurance will be made available to active employees, retirees, active military and military retirees and their families. This new benefit provides the peace of mind that when help is most needed, whether as a result of trauma or old age, that they will have the resources to pay for long term nursing home care.
- **Mental health and substance abuse parity** for the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, which provides needed health services under the same conditions that other medical benefits are provided, thanks to action by President Clinton. The average cost of this added coverage is \$18 per employee per year.
- **Patients' Bill of Rights.** President Clinton signed a series of executive orders ensuring that the 85 million Americans enrolled in federal health plans – including Medicare and Medicaid – are guaranteed the protections included in the Patients' Bill of Rights. These rights cost enrollees less than \$1.00 per month and ensures that doctors and patients make critically important medical decisions.

# **The Clinton Administration Small Business Administration**

## **Encouraging the Growth of Small Business**

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### **Opening Doors for Small Business**

- Backed a record amount of loans — more than in entire prior history of U.S. Small Business Administration. Since 1992, SBA has backed more than \$85 billion in loans to nearly 395,000 small businesses.
- More than tripled the number of loans to minorities, providing more than \$19 billion in loans to more than 85,000 minority-owned businesses.
- Tripled the number of loans to women, providing almost \$13 billion in loans to nearly 86,000 women-owned businesses.
- Doubled its venture capital investments in three years through the Small Business Investment Company Program, from less than \$2.4 billion in FY 1997 to nearly \$5.5 billion in FY 2000.
- Provides loans and technical assistance through the MicroLoan Program. In 1999 alone, SBA provided counseling and technical help to more than 900,000 small businesses, and the Administration intends to increase that number to 1.2 million in 2001 – a 300,000 increase since 1993.

### **Small Businesses Contribute to the Nation's Historic Economic Growth**

- Small businesses have generated more than half of the nation's gross domestic product; represent 26 percent of America's exporters; create 80 percent of the net new jobs in the United States; and employ 52 percent of the private sector work force since 1993.
- More than 5.9 million new businesses have been created since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office.
- The number of small firms that export products has tripled, rising from 69,354 in 1987 to 209,455 in 1997.

### **New Opportunities for Small Business**

- Played a lead role in developing the President's New Markets Initiative, with the newly authorized New Market Venture Capital Companies as a cornerstone.
- Expanded small business competitiveness through technology, with a web site that offers everything from loans to outreach initiatives for women and minority-owned businesses.
- Streamlined the government procurement system and in FY 1999 helped small firms receive 23.1 percent of Federal contracts.
- Modernized the agency, cutting red tape and pioneering new and easier ways to improve services.
- Significantly increased the level of capital and credit at a lower cost to the taxpayer.

## **The Clinton Administration Small Business Administration Encouraging the Growth of Small Business**

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A cornerstone of the Clinton's Administration successful economic strategy has been to encourage the growth of small businesses. The Small Business Administration provides financial, technical and management assistance to help Americans start, run, and grow their businesses. With a portfolio of business loans, loan guarantees and disaster loans worth more than \$45 billion, in addition to a venture capital portfolio of \$13 billion, SBA is the nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses and has helped drive the record high small business growth that has occurred since 1993.

### **Opening Doors for Small Business**

- **Backed a Record Amount of Loans**

Since 1992, the Small Business Administration (SBA) has backed more than \$85 billion in loans to nearly 395,000 small businesses that otherwise would not have had such access to capital. That's more loan dollars than in the previous 40-year history of the SBA from 1953 to 1992. In FY 2000 alone, SBA backed nearly \$12.4 billion in commercial loans to more than 50,000 small businesses.

- **More Than Tripled the Number of Loans to Minorities**

Since 1992, SBA has tripled the number of loans to minorities and women, providing more than \$19 billion in loans to more than 85,000 minority-owned businesses and almost \$13 billion in loans to nearly 86,000 women – more than the agency provided in total during its previous 40 years. A record 30 percent of all SBA loans dollars in FY 2000 went to minority borrowers – almost \$3.7 billion to 13,260 minority-owned businesses. In the same year, SBA made almost \$2 billion in loans to small businesses owned by women, also a record.

- **Record Number of Venture Capital Investments**

SBA doubled its venture capital investments in three years through the Small Business Investment Company Program, from less than \$2.4 billion in FY 1997 to nearly \$5.5 billion in FY 2000. In 1999, more than a third of the American businesses receiving venture capital from institutional investors received it from SBA-licensed SBICs. From the end of 1992 to the present, SBICs have invested more than \$20 billion in American small businesses, two-thirds of the total for the program's entire history.

- **Provided Loans and Technical Assistance through the MicroLoan Program**

The MicroLoan program combines the resources and experience of the Small Business Administration with those of locally based nonprofit organizations to provide small loans and technical assistance to small business owners. Since 1992, these lenders have provided more than \$118 million in loans to more than 11,400 entrepreneurs. To date, SBA has not experienced any defaults on the direct MicroLoan program, suggesting that the technical assistance has had a positive impact. In 1999 alone, SBA provided counseling and technical help to more than 900,000 small businesses, and the Administration intends to increase that number to 1.2 million in 2001 – a 300,000 increase since 1993.

## **Small Businesses Contribute to the Nation's Historic Economic Growth**

- **Small Businesses Contribute to Economic Growth**

America's 25.5 million small businesses generate more than half of the nation's gross domestic product; represent 26 percent of America's exporters; create 80 percent of all the (22.5 million) net new jobs in the United States; and employ 52 percent of the private sector work force since 1993. Since 1993, 20.7 million new jobs have been created in the private sector; the highest share since Harry Truman was president. That's 225,000 private jobs created per month, the fastest rate of any President on record.

- **Record Number of New Businesses**

More than 5.9 million new businesses have been created since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office. A record 898,000 new businesses opened their doors in 1998 – nearly 130,000 more than 1990, the best year of the Bush Administration.

- **Number of Small Businesses that Export Tripled in Last Decade**

The number of small firms that export products has tripled, rising from 69,354 in 1987 to 209,455 in 1997. Nearly 97 percent of American firms that export are small businesses, and in the past five years, the value of small business exports has increased 300 percent.

## **New Opportunities for Small Business**

- **New Investments Nearly Doubled**

SBA played a lead role in developing the President's New Markets Initiative, with the newly authorized New Market Venture Capital Companies as a cornerstone. This initiative is helping to bring economic development and renewal to communities that have not benefited from the soaring economy by prompting approximately \$15 billion in new investment, a network of private venture capital companies, technical assistance and mentoring programs to stimulate \$22 billion in new investment in small business. These investments nearly double the previous thirty-five years combined (1958-1992).

- **Expanding Small Business Competitiveness Through Technology**

The SBA Web site [[www.sba.gov](http://www.sba.gov)] offers everything from loans to outreach initiatives for women and minority-owned businesses. The highly praised site also provides e-mail counseling and mentoring as well as online educational courses. Forbes Interactive Money Guide named the SBA site a "Forbes Favorite" (government) web site in September 1999, and the site was also named as one of Windows Magazine's 101 Best Business sites. The highest average hits per week to the SBA Web site was over 9.4 million. In 1998, more than 4.5 million small employers (83 percent of all employers) used computer equipment in their operations.

- **Streamlining the Government Procurement System**

In FY 1999, SBA helped small firms receive 23.1 percent of Federal contracts – meeting the annual small business goal. The Clinton-Gore Administration worked with Congress to streamline the procurement process through administrative changes and the Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1996. The changes instituted in these reforms are cost-effective for the government and will enable businesses to compete more effectively for government contracts worth billions of dollars.

- **Modernized and Efficient Agency**

The SBA is becoming modernized by improving services, reducing red tape, and monitoring risk. The SBA became the only federal credit agency to receive four consecutive clean audits of its financial statements.

- **More Loans At Less Cost to the Taxpayer**

The SBA has significantly increased the level of capital and credit at a lower cost to the taxpayer. Increased attention to portfolio management and increased participation by lenders in loan origination have resulted in a lower level of defaults and increased collections to the government. The subsidy rate for the 7(a) program, for instance, has gone from more than \$5 per \$100 loan approved in the early 1990s to \$1.16 per \$100 in fiscal year 2000.

# **The Clinton Administration Department of State**

## **Conducting an Effective U.S. Foreign Policy**

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### **Fostering A New Relationship with Russia**

- Supported democracy in Russia and the other states of the former Soviet Union.
- Worked to help Russia in its evolution to a free market, including its membership in the G-8.
- Cooperated with Russia in a variety of international crises, including those in Bosnia and Kosovo.
- Worked with Russia to bring about the deactivation of over 5,000 nuclear warheads in the former Soviet Union and improve security of weapons and nuclear material.

### **Bringing New Allies into NATO**

- Created the Partnership for Peace, a NATO-led outreach program focusing on defense and military cooperation and on the democratization of post-communist armed forces.
- Supported Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic's joining of NATO.

### **Promoting Democracy**

- Fifty percent of the world now lives under democratic governance.

### **Bringing Peace to the Balkans**

- Negotiated and implemented Dayton Accords in Bosnia.
- Supported the International War Crimes Tribunal ensuring that those responsible for the worst abuses are brought to justice.
- The United States and our NATO allies conducted a successful military campaign, which ultimately forced FRY President Milosevic to accept the complete withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo.

### **Working Toward Peace in the Middle East**

- Advanced comprehensive peace between Israel, the Palestinians and surrounding Arab states.
- Worked with UN and international community to prevent Iraq from threatening its neighbors.

### **Normalizing Trade Relations with Vietnam**

- Re-opened diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

### **Easing the Threat from North Korea**

- Decreased threat of conflict with North Korea and moved towards a more normal relationship with Pyongyang.
- Secured a moratorium on flight tests of long-range ballistic missiles.

### **Reducing Nuclear Dangers**

- Ensured no new nuclear states emerged following dissolution of the Soviet Union.
- Ratified the START II treaty to reduce nuclear weapons by two thirds.
- Reached an agreement on a framework for a START III.
- Signed the Comprehensive Test Ban treaty outlawing nuclear test explosions.
- Ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention.
- Maintained the ABM treaty while actively developing a limited National Missile Defense.

### **A New Relationship with India**

- Redefined and reinvigorated U.S.–India relationship.
- Supported strong international response to nuclear tests in India and Pakistan.
- Defused India – Pakistan border conflict over Kashmir.

### **Engaging China**

- Improved relationship with China, culminating in the passage of PNTR.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of State Conducting an Effective U.S. Foreign Policy**

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U.S. leadership during the eight years of the Clinton Administration has helped to build a safer, more democratic and more prosperous world. Under Secretaries of State Madeline Albright and Warren Christopher, the United States has helped build new, and to strengthen and adapt existing, institutions to meet the challenges of the new century. We have expanded NATO, negotiated free trade agreements with our neighbors and other partners, eased the burden on the world's poorest nations, supported the expansion of democracy, taken strong action to prevent ethnic cleansing and oppose dictators, promoted human rights, reduced nuclear dangers, and built the international capacity to address new dangers that respect no boundaries, like international organized crime, HIV/AIDS, and trafficking in human beings.

We have helped to rebuild a national consensus on the importance of keeping our word by meeting our international financial obligations and we have reversed more than a decade of decline in resources for foreign affairs and diplomacy, our nation's first line of defense.

### **Fostering A New Relationship with Russia**

- When the Clinton Administration came into office, Russia was in a serious economic and political crisis as it embarked on its triple transition away from communism – from a centrally-planned to a market economy; from a one-party authoritarian state to a democracy; and from an empire to a post-imperial state. During the past eight years, we have engaged in multifaceted cooperation with the Russians in ways to help ensure that it will not return to a Soviet-style empire and that have enhanced our own national security.

We have ensured that Russia remains the only nuclear state on the territory of the former Soviet Union, by denuclearizing Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. Through the Nunn-Lugar programs, we have assisted the Russians in decommissioning nuclear weapons and helping to stop proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Binational Commission (Gore-Chernomydin and its successors) helped establish a variety of working groups and a network of contacts that have contributed to Russia's economic growth and assisted its development into a market economy. The bulk of our assistance has gone toward helping to create a civil society in Russia, one that is a prerequisite for the development of a viable democracy. We have also cooperated with Russia in a variety of international crises, including those in Bosnia and Kosovo, where our peacekeeping troops serve side by side.

Russia's road to democracy, market economy and to a post-imperial state will be long and difficult – it will likely take a generation or more. But our broad-based engagement with the Russian government and with the Russian people have helped ensure that Russia is today a pluralistic society with a substantial private sector and that Russia no longer threatens U.S. national security as the USSR once did.

### **Bringing New Allies into NATO**

- After the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the countries of Central Europe found themselves in a security vacuum as they struggled to create post-communist societies in which democracy and market economics would replace authoritarian rule. The former communist nations sought integration with Euro-Atlantic political and security structures. In 1994, the Clinton

Administration created the Partnership for Peace, a NATO-led outreach program focusing on defense and military cooperation and on the democratization of post-communist armed forces.

At the same time, NATO recognized that the best way to enhance security in Europe was to begin the process of enlarging NATO. At NATO's 1999 Washington Summit, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic joined NATO. NATO also introduced the Membership Action Plan (MAP) process, by which prospective members can begin to fulfill the requirements necessary for full NATO membership. Currently, nine countries are in the process of fulfilling the MAP. NATO will decide in 2002 how to proceed with the next stage on enlargement.

NATO also institutionalized a new relationship with Russia through the NATO-Russia Founding Act, signed in 1997. This established the NATO-Russian Permanent Joint Council, which meets regularly and gives Russia a voice, but not a veto, in NATO affairs. There is a similar NATO-Ukraine arrangement.

In 2001, therefore, Europe is more inclusive and more secure than it was in 1993, because of NATO enlargement, the Partnership for Peace and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership of Cooperation Council, a forum in which PfP countries regularly meet. While much still needs to be done to unite Europe and alleviate the conditions that produce ethnic strife, NATO enlargement has begun the process of creating a more inclusive Europe.

### **Promoting Democracy**

- The Clinton Administration has made promotion of democracy and human rights a central pillar of U.S. foreign policy. In elevating the importance of promoting and strengthening democracy, the Administration has transcended the false dichotomy between American interests and ideals. Strengthening democracy where it now exists and supporting the expansion of freedom where it does not is both an end in itself and the means to a more peaceful, just and prosperous world. And today, for the first time in world history, more than half the world's population lives in democracies. The growth of democracy over the last eight years has been remarkable, especially in Latin America, Central Europe and the Balkans.

The Administration has launched a number of new initiatives to advance democratic governance. More than 100 governments, representing every region, religious heritage, and level of development participated in the Community of Democracies ministerial meeting in Warsaw, Poland in June 2000, the first-ever gathering of all the world's democratic governments to explore improving cooperation to bolster democratic institutions, processes and values. In endorsing the Warsaw Declaration, they committed themselves to uphold democratic ideals and actual practices. In addition to agreeing on subsequent meetings, participants agreed on an ambitious program of follow-on activities, including the establishment of an informal democracy caucus at the United Nations, already under way, and the convening of the next ministerial meeting in Seoul, Korea in 2002.

### **Working Toward Peace in the Middle East**

- Under the leadership of the United States, the last eight years have witnessed important steps toward the longstanding American goal of achieving comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace. In September 1993, the late Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, and Chairman Yasser Arafat signed the Declaration of Principles covering interim and final-status issues. This was followed

by two agreements in 1994: the Gaza-Jericho agreement in May and the Early Empowerment agreement in August. In September 1995, the parties agreed to a comprehensive Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In January 1997 they agreed to the Hebron Protocol, and in October 1998 they negotiated the Wye River Memorandum covering further redeployments, security cooperation, and other matters. In July 2000, President Clinton brought Israelis and Palestinians to Camp David and made significant progress on the most contentious issues dividing the parties. In September 2000, in response to violence between Israelis and Palestinians, they reaffirmed their commitment to past agreements in the Sharm-el-Sheikh Memorandum. The process of building a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East remains difficult, but the United States has built a foundation and the efforts of the President and Secretary Albright have continued through the end of the Administration. The United States also played a leading role in facilitating the Israel-Jordan peace treaty of October 1994. We have also made significant progress in narrowing the issues dividing Israel and Syria through intensive diplomacy over the past eight years.

### **Restoring Peace in Bosnia**

- When the Clinton Administration began, the former-Yugoslavia was wracked by conflict and nowhere was the violence more devastating than Bosnia. The Dayton Treaty, concluded in November 1995, restored peace to Bosnia and established a political framework for a unified state. The U.S. also took a leadership role in implementing the Dayton Accords, including by deploying military forces to Bosnia as part of the IFOR and later SFOR security operations. U.S. support for the International War Crimes Tribunal has helped ensure that many of those responsible for the worst abuses of the Bosnian war have been brought to justice.

### **Confronting Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo**

- In Kosovo, the Clinton Administration organized the international community to stand up against ethnic cleansing in the Balkans. After sanctions and intense diplomacy failed to produce a negotiated settlement, the United States and our NATO allies conducted a successful military campaign in the spring of 1999 that ultimately forced President Slobodan Milosevic to accept the complete withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo and the establishment of an international protectorate. Since the war, the U.S. has assumed an active role in providing humanitarian assistance, developing independent Kosovo institutions and promoting reconciliation. U.S. participation in the NATO-led KFOR security operation is another demonstration of the United States' commitment to peace in the Balkans. The ouster of Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic by the Serbian people in October 2000 is a critical step towards Yugoslavia's reintegration into Europe and toward a Europe whole and free.

### **Normalizing Trade Relations with Vietnam**

- During the Clinton Administration, the United States restored diplomatic relations with Vietnam. In August 1995, Secretary Christopher became the first Secretary of State to visit Vietnam since the Vietnam War, which was followed by President Clinton's historic visit in November 2000. Our Ambassador in Hanoi, Pete Peterson, is a veteran of the Vietnam War and a former prisoner of war who has made the resolution of POW-MIA issues an important part of our regular dialogue with the government.

## **Easing the Threat from North Korea**

- The Clinton Administration has also begun the process to bring North Korea in from the cold. The 1994 Agreed Framework with Pyongyang froze production of plutonium at Yongbyong and established a new basis for cooperation between the U.S. and the DPRK and between the DPRK and the world. We also initiated a series of 4-party talks with Pyongyang, Seoul and Beijing aimed at replacing the 50-year-old armistice agreement with a peace treaty ending the Korean War. In 2000, the Administration secured a freeze of flight tests of long-range missiles. In October Secretary Albright made an historic visit to Pyongyang, where she engaged in face-to-face negotiations with Kim Jong Il, laying the groundwork for future talks on more comprehensive restraints on the DPRK's indigenous and missile export programs.

## **Reducing Nuclear Dangers**

- Addressing the danger to U.S. national security posed by the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the missiles that can carry them was one of the highest priorities of the Clinton Administration. During eight years, the Clinton Administration addressed both the new dangers of proliferation arising from the easy availability of dangerous technologies, and the hangover of 40 years of cold war. In addressing the latter, the Administration ensured that the nuclear weapons left on the territory of Kazakhstan, Belarus and Ukraine after the collapse of the Soviet Union were removed and returned to Russia for dismantlement, and that each of the three new nations formally gave up the nuclear option by joining the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as non-nuclear weapon states. Arms control with Russia continued as the United States ratified the START II treaty to reduce nuclear weapons by two thirds, and agreement was reached on a framework for a START III which would reduce holdings to 80 percent of their cold war peak. In parallel, the United States entered into discussions with Moscow on changes to the Antiballistic Missile Treaty needed to deploy a national missile defense to protect the 50 states against emerging missile dangers.

In 1995 the United States led the effort to extend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty indefinitely. The following year, the United States was the first to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban treaty outlawing nuclear test explosions although, much to the President and Secretary of State's disappointment, the Senate failed to approve the treaty in 1999, after an artificially abbreviated debate. The United States also took steps to address the danger of missile proliferation, strengthening and expanding the number of states adhering to the Missile Technology Control Regime, and securing commitments by China to abide by its terms and end missile exports to Iran and Pakistan. Secretary Albright opened a new door to North Korea, securing a moratorium on flight-tests of its long range missiles and continuing work on efforts to promote restraint in its missile exports and indigenous missile program. Secretary Albright led the successful effort to win Senate advice and consent to ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention in 1997. The United States also pursued efforts to prevent destabilizing flows of conventional arms, establishing the first ever organization dedicated to conventional arms restraint – the 33-member Wassenaar Arrangement.

## **A New Relationship with India**

- The U.S. relationship with India has been established at a level commensurate with India's importance to U.S. interests. The March 2000 visit by President Clinton to India, the first Presidential visit since 1979, and the reciprocal visit by the Indian Prime Minister in September,

reflected several realities. There had developed over the previous two years a sustained process of senior level contacts, including regular dialogue between the Deputy Secretary of State and the Indian Foreign Minister. India's progressive economic liberalization, the corresponding increase in US private investment in the Indian economy, and its assumption of a leading role in cutting edge information technologies, as well as its constructive political and diplomatic posture in the international community, revealed the extent of common interests between us. India's nuclear tests in May 1998 constituted a serious setback to the realization of the full potential of the bilateral relationship, and our relations cannot reach their full potential without progress on a range of security issues, including signing the CTBT. Even in these differences, however, we found occasion for the clearer understanding of our respective security perspectives.

### **Engaging China**

- The Clinton Administration's policy of engagement with China produced significant results, including: strengthened nuclear, biological and chemical non-proliferation controls; cooperation on regional security issues, notably North Korea and South Asia; enhanced legal cooperation; and an agreement to no longer target each other with strategic nuclear missiles. The landmark agreement on China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) signed between our two countries on November 15, 1999 is further evidence that engagement is working. China's participation in the WTO will translate into greater access for U.S. goods (industrial and agricultural) to China's markets as well as more and higher-paid jobs for U.S. workers. The changes China must make once it joins the WTO – greater legal and judicial transparency, increased fairness of its trading system, and acceptance of international trading norms – will help, over time, transform China into a modern economy and expand the rights enjoyed by the Chinese people. Presidents Clinton and Jiang have had frank exchanges on areas of major disagreement, such as human rights issues, during the state visits and other bilateral meetings. Secretary Albright and other senior officials regularly raise these concerns with their Chinese counterparts. This year, as in years past, the Administration worked actively to ensure a full debate on China's human rights record in the UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR). However, the Commission passed a "no-action" motion, preventing a full hearing.

# **The Clinton Administration Department of Transportation**

## **Improving Transportation for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

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### **Improving Safety**

- In 1997, highway-related deaths and injuries reached an all-time low.
- Seat belt use is at an all-time high, saving more than 10,000 lives annually.
- The percentage of alcohol-related highway fatalities has dropped from 50 percent at the start of the 1990s to 38 percent today.
- Enacted a new national drunk driving limit of .08 blood alcohol content.
- Improving and modernizing the nation's air traffic control system.
- The Coast Guard rescued more than 3,800 people during the last fiscal year.

### **Addressing Transportation Challenges**

- Worked to increase fuel efficiency, reduce dependence on foreign oil, and eliminate harmful emissions.
- Enacted landmark aviation legislation to modernize air traffic control.
- Worked for the adoption of Global Positioning Satellites for non-military applications to improve transportation safety and efficiency
- Supported Amtrak's development of high-speed train service.

### **Making Record Investments in Transportation**

- By 2001, the nation's investment in transportation infrastructure will have grown 104 percent over the 1990-93 average.
- Signed Open Skies agreements with over 38 countries.
- Working to revive the U.S. shipbuilding industry.

### **Safeguarding Our Environment**

- Partnered with the shipping industry to reduce maritime oil spills by more than half since 1993.
- Highway emissions have declined by almost 15 percent.
- Transportation funding for non-motorized modes of transportation such as bicycling and pedestrian pathways has increased from \$6 million in 1990 to \$297 million in 2000.
- Increased our investment in mass transit, with over 400 miles of new rail and bus service.
- Awarded \$71 million in grants for nearly 180 innovative transit service projects to provide access to jobs for people moving from welfare to work.

### **Advancing National Security Interests**

- Deployed new technology to detect traces of explosives in passenger luggage.
- Cocaine seizures by the Coast Guard reached record levels in 1999.
- The Coast Guard is offering training and technical assistance to people from 110 countries to promote global security.
- 93 percent of America's strategically designated ports and intermodal facilities are ready and able to move military cargo within 48 hours notice.

### **Achieving Excellence in Government**

- DOT's performance plan was named Best in Government by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee and the General Accounting Office in 1998 and 1999.

- Of the 65 agency-level performance goals established for FY 1999, DOT met or saw a good trend in 77 percent of those goals.
- Reduced DOT workforce by 11,000 to produce a smaller, more efficient organization.
- Made information available to the American people via the Internet.
- Received the Small Business Administration's Gold Star Award for meeting or exceeding small business goals.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Transportation Improving Transportation for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

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Under the Clinton Administration, the Department of Transportation has worked to improve transportation safety on the roads, in the air, and on the water. The Department has worked to address new transportation challenges, including improved fuel efficiency, supporting development of high-speed rail and mass transit efforts, and safeguarding our nation's environment. The Administration enacted landmark aviation reform and historic investments to improve our nation's transportation infrastructure.

### **Improving Transportation Safety**

- **Ensuring Transportation Safety and Security**

A key part of the Department of Transportation's (DOT) mission is to ensure that our various modes of transportation operate safely on an individual basis and together as an interlinked transportation system. The DOT Safety Council coordinates safety initiatives throughout the Department, while the Transportation Safety Institute provides training to improve transportation safety and security. Due in part to the Department's efforts:

- ✓ In 1997, highway-related deaths and injuries reached an all-time low when the rate decreased to 1.6 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.
- ✓ Seat belt use, at 70 percent, is at an all-time high, saving more than 10,000 lives annually.
- ✓ Since 1997, the use of child restraints rose from 60 to 91 percent for children ages one to four, while fatalities dropped by over 12 percent.
- ✓ Since 1993, 195 lives have been saved each year at highway-rail crossings due to grade-crossing improvements, and over 21,345 unnecessary grade crossings have been closed.

- **Strengthening Drunk Driving Laws**

On October 23, 2000, President Clinton signed the 2001 Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, which included a provision instituting a new national drunk driving limit of .08 blood alcohol content. This measure is expected to save hundreds of lives a year when all states adopt the new standard. The percentage of alcohol-related highway fatalities has dropped from 50 percent at the start of the 1990s to 38 percent today.

- **Addressing Motor Vehicle Safety Concerns**

President Clinton signed the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability and Documentation (TREAD) Act, which represents a big step forward in addressing motor vehicle safety concerns. The first rulemaking action announced by Secretary Slater proposes improved tire labeling to help consumers identify tires that may be the subject of a safety recall.

- **Improving the Nation's Air Traffic Control System**

The Federal Aviation Administration is improving and modernizing the nation's air traffic control system, replacing outdated hardware, software and radar display systems at 44 air traffic control centers.

- **Encouraging International Air Safety**

The "Safe Skies for Africa" program and the "Partnership for Safer Skies with Latin America" encourage international air safety and oversight standards.

- **Protecting Americans on the Water**

More than 3,800 people were rescued last fiscal year by the Coast Guard. In addition, training and prevention programs introduced by the Coast Guard in cooperation with industry have helped to reduce fatalities among workers in the marine industry by 27 percent between 1993-1998.

## Addressing Transportation Challenges

- **Prepared for Y2K**

Partnerships between the Department of Transportation and state and local governments, transportation users and providers, and international partners, ensured a safe and smooth response to the Y2K computer challenge.

- **Working to Increase Fuel Efficiency**

Through the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles and the Advance Vehicle Program, DOT furthered its commitment to increasing fuel efficiency, reducing America's dependence on foreign oil, and eliminating harmful emissions from transportation vehicles in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

- **Encouraging Young People to Learn About Transportation**

The Garrett A. Morgan Technology and Transportation Futures Program reached over 2.8 million students, encouraging them to acquire the skills and knowledge to pursue a career in transportation.

- **Examining Best Practices**

The International Transportation Symposium, held in October 2000, reviewed best practices in transportation policies and management and explored a global transportation vision for the new millennium.

- **Using Technology to Improve Safety**

DOT was instrumental in the adoption of Global Positioning Satellites for non-military applications to improve transportation safety and efficiency.

- **Enacted Landmark Aviation Reform**

A three-year Clinton Administration effort to enact landmark aviation legislation for America led to the passage of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. This measure aims to improve aviation safety and security by modernizing air traffic control, improving capacity and efficiency to meet the air travel needs of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, enhancing competition and access, and improving rural air service.

- **New High-Speed Train**

Acela, Amtrak's new high-speed train, began service in the Northeast corridor with a new top speed of 150 mph. The higher speed reduces travel time for passengers on heavily traveled routes. New high-speed corridors will include: Chicago Hub, Pacific Northwest, California, Florida and the Southeast Corridor, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Gulf Coast corridor.

## **Making Record Investments in Transportation**

- **Increasing Our Investment in Transportation Infrastructure**

By 2001, the nation's investment in transportation infrastructure will have grown 104 percent over the 1990-93 average. These investments include:

- ✓ The FY 2001 Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a record \$58.5 billion for transportation programs in America. The Act funds the Federal Aviation Administration and Federal Highway Administration programs at record levels, and provides capital grants to Amtrak to improve its passenger rail service.
- ✓ The 1998 Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century guarantees a record \$200 billion in surface transportation investment to maintain and improve America's highways and transit systems.
- ✓ New, innovative financing efforts since 1993 have resulted in more than 200 projects valued at close to \$17 billion among various modes of transportation.

- **Enacted Amtrak Reform**

President Clinton signed the Amtrak Reform and Accessibility Act, which provides Amtrak with freedom from Congressional mandates, an infusion of needed capital, and encourages a strong partnership between labor and management.

- **Reaching Open Skies Agreements**

Open Skies agreements have been signed with over 38 countries (for a new total of 52), promoting a historic expansion of international air travel and air cargo previously constrained by restrictions dating back to World War II.

- **Reviving U.S. Shipbuilding**

The Department of Transportation is working to revive the U.S. shipbuilding industry by supporting the first tankers and ships to be built by American companies in nearly a half century.

## **Safeguarding Our Environment**

- **Reducing Oil Spills**

The Transportation Department partnered with the shipping industry to reduce maritime oil spills by more than half since 1993.

- **Improving Air Quality**

Highway emissions have declined by almost 15 percent—from 74.4 million tons in 1993 to 63.7 million tons in 1999.

- **Supporting Non-Motorized Methods of Transportation**

Transportation funding for non-motorized modes of transportation such as bicycling and pedestrian pathways has increased from \$6 million in 1990 to \$297 million in 2000.

- **Preserving Our Nation's Wetlands**

The Clinton Administration's transportation policies and programs preserve and protect wetlands, or replicate and increase wetlands acreage to gain 2.5 acres for every acre of loss.

- **Reducing Aircraft Noise**

The number of people impacted by significant aircraft noise surrounding our nation's airports has been reduced by two-thirds through the mandated replacement of older aircraft with newer, quieter models.

- **Improving Efficiency and Reducing Congestion**

The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program provides funding to states and localities to reduce congestion and improve air quality by improving the efficiency of the transportation network and making it more environmentally friendly.

- **Increasing Investment in Mass Transit**

Growth in mass transit investment during the last eight years will be evidenced in over 400 miles of new rail and bus service and 330 stations in 26 metropolitan areas across the nation, expected to serve over 240 million annual riders.

- **Increased Use of Mass Transit**

In 1999, total mass transit ridership topped nine billion passenger trips, a 4.5 percent increase from the previous year and the most in nearly four decades. This growth is in part a result of infrastructure improvements, new vehicles, and the approximately 100 miles of new transit service that has opened since 1993.

- **Helping Americans Move from Welfare to Work**

In 1999, the Job Access and Reverse Commute Program awarded \$71 million in grants for 179 innovative transit service projects to link people who need jobs with jobs that need workers. The program serves thousands of people in transition from welfare to work.

### **Advancing National Security Interests**

- **Improving Security Technology**

The Department of Transportation deployed new technology to detect traces of explosives in passenger luggage at 80 U.S. airports.

- **Increased Drug Interdictions**

The Coast Guard's offshore drug interdictions are yielding larger shares of illegal drug shipments, with 1999 as a record year for cocaine confiscation.

- **Providing Training and Technical Assistance to Other Nations**

To promote global security, the Coast Guard offered training and technical assistance to 12,500 participants from 110 countries during the past five years.

- **Preparing Strategic Ports for Emergencies**

93 percent of America's strategically designated domestic ports and intermodal facilities are ready and able to move military cargo within 48 hours notice.

## **Achieving Excellence in Government**

- **Recognized for Excellence**

In 1998 and 1999, DOT's performance plan has earned the distinction of Best in Government by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee and the General Accounting Office.

- **Meeting Performance Goals**

Of the 65 agency-level performance goals established for FY 1999, DOT met or saw a good trend in 77 percent of those goals.

- **Small, More Efficient Workforce**

From 1993 to 1997, DOT reduced its workforce by 11,000 to produce a smaller, more efficient organization.

- **Using the Internet to Reach the American People**

DOT is a leader in providing service and information to customers through the Internet. DOT's Do-It-Yourself web site and the FAA's Aviation Digital Data Service were the recipients of the 2000 Government Technology Leadership Award by the Government Technology Leadership Institute. The award salutes projects that have boosted efficiency and effectiveness, lowered cost, or improved service to the public through original uses of technology.

- **Meeting or Exceeding Small Business Goals**

DOT received the Small Business Administration's Gold Star Award for consistently meeting or exceeding small business goals and showing that procurement reform and small business achievement can go together. The Department's Information Technology Omnibus Procurement is often cited as a model for how new acquisition reform vehicles, such as government-wide acquisition contracts, can be structured to include meaningful small business participation.

## The Clinton Administration's United States Trade Representative Helping Build Prosperity and Economic Growth

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- **The historic U.S.-China agreement on China's accession to the WTO:** Coupled with the passage of permanent Normal Trade Relations in 2000, this agreement will create new opportunities for Americans as it brings the world's largest nation into a system of open markets and rule of law.
- **Duty-Free Cyberspace:** The Clinton Administration began the work of adapting trade policy to the Internet, with the fundamental step in 1998 of ensuring that electronic transmissions over the Internet remain duty-free, facilitating the unimpeded growth of electronic commerce.
- **High-Tech Infrastructure:** The Administration created a global framework for high-tech trade through three foundational agreements in 1996 and 1997: the Information Technology Agreement; the Basic Telecommunications Agreement; and the Financial Services Agreement.
- **U.S.-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement:** This landmark agreement, signed in July 2000, will complete the process of normalizing U.S. ties with Vietnam.
- **The African Growth and Opportunity Act and the Caribbean Basin Initiative Expansion:** Through greater access to the U.S. market, the bills create development opportunities and strengthen economic ties with these regions. The Africa bill is the first major new U.S. unilateral trade preference program in nearly 20 years.
- **U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement:** The Administration's conclusion of a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement is the first free trade agreement ever to include labor and environmental provisions in the text of the agreement.
- **Public Participation and the Quality of Life:** In forming trade policy, the Clinton Administration has encouraged transparency and public participation, and ensured that trade agreements complement and support efforts to strengthen international environmental protection and respect for the rights of workers.
- **Launch of FTA Negotiations with Singapore and Chile:** Contributing to the momentum of trade liberalization in the Western Hemisphere and in Asia, the launch of these negotiations in December 2000 should give other countries more incentive and more confidence to pursue broader liberalization.
- **Free Trade Area of the Americas:** In 1994, President Clinton convened the first hemispheric summit in half a century, and won consensus for the creation of a free trade area including all the democracies of the Western hemisphere. Negotiators expect to complete a first draft of this agreement by January 2001.
- **Uruguay Round and Creation of WTO:** The Administration's successful completion of the Uruguay Round in 1994 transformed the world trading system, opening markets in a wide range of industries, enabling the U.S. to enforce agreements more effectively, and applying the rules for the first time to all WTO members.

- **U.S.-Japan Framework Agreement:** The Administration's conclusion of this agreement in 1993 set the ground rules for 39 separate market-opening agreements with Japan, ranging from manufacturing to high technology, intellectual property, financial services, agriculture and more. It is now complemented by the Enhanced Initiative on Deregulation and Competition Policy, aimed at structural reform and deregulation in an additional set of industries.
- **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation:** The President's convening of APEC leaders in 1993 has led to the first regular meetings of Pacific leaders. This in turn has helped bring about major agreements such as the Information Technology Agreement, and a region-wide commitment reached in 1994 to foster free and open trade in the Pacific in the years to come.
- **North American Free Trade Agreement:** Congressional passage of the NAFTA in 1993 cemented our economic relationship with our two closest neighbors and largest trading partners. Since its passage, U.S. exports to Mexico and Canada have grown by nearly \$150 billion.
- **Increasing Enforcement Efforts:** As the network of trade agreements has grown, the Administration created a special office within USTR, dedicated solely to the monitoring and enforcement of agreements and carrying out more than 100 separate enforcement actions at the WTO, through bilateral agreements, and under U.S. trade laws, to assert American rights and enforce the commitments our trading partners make.

## **The Clinton Administration's United States Trade Representative Helping Build Prosperity and Economic Growth**

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Trade policy took a central place in the Clinton Administration's economic strategy and foreign policy. Over eight years, it has been a principal means of building prosperity and growth at home, meeting the challenge of the technological revolution, creating a more open and sustainable world economy, and creating a stable and peaceful political architecture for the world after the Cold War.

### **The Clinton Administration's Record**

The Clinton Administration has been committed to open markets under the rule of law, at home and abroad. In pursuit of this goal, since 1993, the Administration has negotiated more than 300 separate trade agreements, helped to pass five major pieces of trade legislation and 38 smaller bills, launched more than 100 enforcement actions, and created new institutions and negotiating fora. The record includes a set of achievements that, stretching across President Clinton's two terms, have transformed the world trade environment:

- **1999-2000:** The bilateral agreement on China's accession to the WTO and passage of permanent Normal Trade Relations; the historic U.S.-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement; legislation to strengthen U.S. trade ties with Africa and the Caribbean Basin and the conclusion of a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement. The Administration has also launched negotiations for free trade agreements with Singapore and Chile and is also working to conclude a first draft of the agreement creating a Free Trade Area of the Americas.
- **1996-1998:** Conclusion of global high-tech agreements on duty-free cyberspace, Information Technology, Basic Telecommunications and Financial Services.
- **1993-1995:** Completion of the Uruguay Round that created the World Trade Organization; the launch of negotiations to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas; the U.S.-Japan Framework Agreement, setting the stage for 39 separate market-opening agreements with Japan; creation of the annual APEC Leaders Meetings and APEC's commitment to free and open trade in the Pacific; and passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, cementing our strategic relationships with Mexico and Canada.

### **Prosperity at Home**

This record has had far-reaching consequences. Most immediately, it has built a far more open and law-abiding world economy – cutting world tariffs by more than a third, eliminating non-tariff barriers such as quotas, and sharply reducing other practices such as subsidies – and a reformed and more open U.S. trade regime. This more open world has helped Americans succeed as never before.

- **Export Growth:** U.S. exports of good and services have risen by 74 percent – nearly \$500 billion – to top \$1 trillion for the first time this year. This has accounted for a fifth of America's economic growth since 1992, helping sustain the longest expansion in U.S. history. And since jobs related to goods exports pay on average 13-16 percent higher than other jobs, the opening of world markets has ensured that Americans had the advantage not only of more jobs, but better jobs.
- **Competitiveness and Rising Living Standards:** The more open U.S. economy also contributes to U.S. prosperity – dampening inflation and increasing competitiveness for the economy as a whole, and raising living standards for families by keeping prices low and broadening choice.

## **Laying the Foundation for the Wired World**

At the same time, the Clinton Administration's high-tech initiatives helped lay the foundations of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century economy and capitalize on America's greatest strengths:

- **Protection of Intellectual Property:** Through the WTO and 28 separate bilateral agreements, the Administration won agreement from most of the world to the modern copyright, patent and trademark laws that facilitate high-tech investment and technological progress.
- **Tariff Elimination for Information Technology Goods:** Through concluding a series of agreements beginning with the U.S.-Japan Framework talks and capped by the global Information Technology Agreement, the Clinton Administration has virtually eliminated tariffs on information technology goods such as semiconductors, computers and related equipment.
- **Opening Markets for High-Tech Services Trade:** Through the global agreements on Basic Telecommunications and Financial Services, the Administration has begun the opening of world services markets, promoting competition and technological advance in these 21<sup>st</sup> Century fields and reducing prices for consumers.
- **Electronic Commerce:** Through the WTO's commitment to duty-free cyberspace and a broader work-program on electronic commerce, the Administration has preserved the Internet as a duty-free zone and begun the work of adapting trade policy to the digital era.

## **Public Participation and the Quality of Life**

As trade has become more central to U.S. policy debates, the Administration has encouraged transparency and public participation in policy formulation, and ensured that trade policy and agreements complement and support our work to strengthen environmental protection and respect for core labor standards.

- **Transparency:** The Administration has reformed domestic processes and built on this in international negotiations, calling for greater transparency and public access at the WTO, and creating new institutions like the FTAA's Committee on Civil Society to encourage participation by a wider spectrum of the public.
- **Labor and Environment:** The U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement, which the Administration completed in October 2000, is the first free trade agreement ever to include labor and environmental provisions. It demonstrates the full compatibility of open markets, free trade and a rising quality of life. This builds on earlier work – in the NAFTA, at the WTO and under U.S. laws – to ensure strong environmental protection and respect for core labor standards as trade grows.

## **End of the Cold War and an Integrated World**

Under President Clinton, trade policy took a central place in the architecture of a more peaceful and stable post-Cold War world, making up a fundamentally important component of American foreign policy:

- **New Democracies:** The Administration's agreements on GATT and WTO accession with 29 countries, including 10 new democracies – from Albania, Bulgaria and the Baltic states to Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia – has helped them reform their economies, build the rule of law and integrate with the West, helping cement democracy and free markets after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

- **China:** The Administration's conclusion of the U.S.-China bilateral agreement on WTO accession, together with Permanent Normal Trade Relations, will open markets and promote economic reform and the rule of law in China, and complement U.S. alliances and security policy in the Pacific by strengthening China's stake in regional stability and prosperity.
- **Indochina:** The Administration's conclusion of an historic bilateral trade agreement with Vietnam, together with earlier Administration agreements with Laos and Cambodia, will fully normalize U.S. ties with the nations of Indochina, closing the book on the Vietnam War era.
- **Regional Initiatives:** In each region of the world, the Administration has begun long-term initiatives to create more open markets and a shared stake in stability and prosperity: APEC in Asia; the President's Partnership Initiative with Africa, capped by passage of the Africa legislation in 2000; regional integration in the Middle East, marked by the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement; and the Transatlantic Economic Partnership with Europe, strengthening US-EU economic ties in tandem with the expansion of NATO.

## The Clinton Administration Department of Veterans Affairs A Historic Era of Progress in Veterans Services

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- **Serving America's Veterans:** In 1999, more than 3.6 million people were treated in Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) health-care facilities, 2.6 million received VA disability pay or pensions, 316,000 took classes with GI Bill education benefits, 486,000 bought homes with GI Bill home loan guarantees, and 78,000 were buried in VA's national cemeteries.
- **Transformed Health Care for Veterans:** The VA health care system was transformed from an inpatient to outpatient based health care delivery systems resulting in more veterans receiving health care in more locations.
- **Eligibility Reform for VA Health Care:** P.L. 104-262, the Veterans' Health Care Eligibility Reform Act, realigned access to VA health care by basing care delivery on patient need and by expanding the spectrum of care available to eligible veterans.
- **Increasing the Number of Veterans Served:** The Veterans Health Care Eligibility Reform Act of 1996 required most veterans to enroll in the VA system in order to receive care and resulted in some of the most significant changes since the creation of the veterans health care system.
- **Reduced Number of Employees:** VA reduced FTE levels by more than 34,500.
- **Expanded National Cemeteries:** VA created five new national cemeteries to better serve the burial needs of an aging veteran population.
- **State Veteran Cemetery Grants:** VA is now authorized to pay up to 100 percent of the costs of construction associated with establishment, expansion or improvement of a state veterans' cemetery.
- **Minority and Women's Centers:** VA and Congress established a Center for Minority Veterans and a Center for Women Veterans to focus service on these veterans.
- **Homeless Program:** VA's largest health care program for homeless veterans serves more than 28,000 veterans who are seen annually. The number of veterans serviced has increased from 1,121 in 1987-88 to 5,491 in 1999.
- **Agent Orange:** VA proposed presumptive compensation relief for a number of disabling conditions associated with dioxin exposure.
- **Persian Gulf Veterans:** VA moved quickly to establish a Gulf War Registry and to provide immediate presumptive eligibility for medical care, research, and regular communications with Gulf War veterans who complained of nagging health problems.

## **The Clinton Administration Department of Veterans Affairs A Historic Era of Progress in Veterans Services**

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The Clinton Administration has been committed to caring for the 258 million veterans who answered our nation's call to duty and stood up for our national security. The Administration has transformed the VA health care system to better serve our veterans, increased the number of veterans served, and increased the number of homeless veterans served by the health care system. In addition, the Department of Veterans Affairs has moved quickly to address the needs of Gulf War veterans.

- **Serving America's Veterans**

In 1999, more than 3.6 million people were treated in Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) health-care facilities, 2.6 million received VA disability pay or pensions, 316,000 took classes with GI Bill education benefits, 486,000 bought homes with GI Bill home loan guarantees, and 78,000 were buried in VA's national cemeteries.

- **Transformed Health Care for Veterans**

The VA health care system was transformed from an inpatient to outpatient based health care delivery systems resulting in more veterans receiving health care in more locations. VA now leads the nation in the areas of patient safety, quality emphasis, and dissemination of innovations and lessons learned.

- **Eligibility Reform for VA Health Care**

P.L. 104-262, Veterans' Health Care Eligibility Reform Act, realigned access to VA health care by basing care delivery on patient need and by expanding the spectrum of care available to eligible veterans, thus helping VA provide the right care, at the right time, in the right place.

- **Increasing the Number of Veterans Served**

The Veterans Health Care Eligibility Reform Act of 1996 required most veterans to enroll in the VA system in order to receive care and resulted in some of the most significant changes since the creation of the veterans health care system. VA has enrolled about 17 percent of the total veteran population. About 22 percent of those enrolled are new enrollees.

- **Reduced Number of Employees**

VA reduced FTE levels by more than 34,500 – well beyond the streamlining plan. VA reallocated resources to accommodate the changing needs of those we serve through innovative achievements.

- **Expanded National Cemeteries**

VA created five new national cemeteries located in the states of Washington, New York, Illinois, Texas, and Ohio to better serve the burial needs of an aging veteran population. Additional gravesites and/or columbaria niches were created through expansions in 19 other national cemeteries.

- **State Veteran Cemetery Grants**

VA is now authorized to pay up to 100 percent of the costs of construction associated with establishment, expansion or improvement of a state veterans cemetery, including grant funding for the initial equipment costs in establishing new state veterans cemeteries. VA has awarded 13 new state cemetery grants and increased seven other grants totaling \$27,184,022.

- **Minority and Women's Centers**

VA and Congress established a Center for Minority Veterans and a Center for Women Veterans attached to the Office of the Secretary to focus service on these veterans. In 1993, Readjustment Counseling Service Veterans' Centers were identified for implementation of a sexual trauma counseling program for women veterans experiencing the traumatic aftermath of sexual assault and/or harassment during their active military service. Subsequent legislation passed in 1994 authorized VA to provide these services on a gender-neutral basis.

- **Homeless Program**

VA's largest health care program for homeless veterans serves more than 28,000 veterans who are seen annually. A hospital-based program with extensive rehabilitative residential services has increased from 20 to 35 sites. The number of veterans serviced has increased from 1,121 in 1987-88 to 5,491 in 1999. VA's newest and most active program to assist homeless veterans, the Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program was initiated in 1994 and has awarded 243 grants in 44 states and the District of Columbia.

- **Agent Orange**

VA proposed presumptive compensation relief for a number of disabling conditions associated with dioxin exposure, such as Chloracne, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, soft tissue sarcoma, Hodgkin's disease, prostate cancer, and diabetes.

- **Persian Gulf Veterans**

VA moved quickly to establish a Gulf War Registry and to provide immediate presumptive eligibility for medical care, research, and regular communications with Gulf War veterans who complained of nagging health problems. Massive research continues in an effort to determine the cause of the undiagnosed ailments reported by Gulf War veterans.