

One Hundred and Fifth Congress

Jan. 7, 1997-Dec. 19, 1998

Second Administration of William J. Clinton

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President William J. Clinton

Historical Background

In his February 4, 1997 State of the Union Address, President Clinton promised to present a detailed plan to balance the budget by 2002 while protecting Medicare, Medicaid, Education and the environment. In his January 27, 1998 State of the Union Address, President Clinton announced that he would submit to Congress for 1999 the first balanced budget in thirty years and anticipated that in the years immediately following the U.S. would have a sizable surplus which he proposed to use to strengthen the Social Security system.

At the end of 1998, the U.S. was continuing to enjoy the longest peacetime economic expansion in history, with wages rising at more than twice the amount of inflation, the highest home ownership in history, the smallest welfare rolls in 30 years, and the lowest peacetime unemployment since 1957. From a deficit of \$290 billion in 1992, the U.S. moved to a surplus of \$79 billion in 1999 and looked on course to enjoy budget surpluses for many years to come.

However, on January 17, 1998, the conservative muckraking website the *Drudge Report* published a report claiming that the news magazine *Newsweek* was holding evidence that the President had been engaging in an extra-marital affair with Monica Lewinsky, a young Seattle woman who was an intern in the White House. The evidence was first discovered over the course of Kenneth Starr's Special Counsel investigation into an investment scheme in Arkansas in which the Clinton's lost a considerable amount of money in the years prior to his Presidency. The President unequivocally

House	Senate
Majority Party: Republican (228 seats)	Majority Party: Republican (55 seats)
Minority Party: Democrat (206 seats)	Minority Party: Democrat (45 seats)
Other Parties: 0	Other Parties: 0
Speaker of the House: Newt Gingrich	Majority Leader: Trent Lott

denied the allegations in a press conference on January 26, 1998, but the story had captured the imagination of the polity. On July 28, after being granted immunity in exchange for her testimony, Ms. Lewinsky testified about the relationship before a grand jury. The President was then scheduled to provide taped grand jury testimony on August 17, during which he would admit to engaging in an improper physical relationship with the former intern.

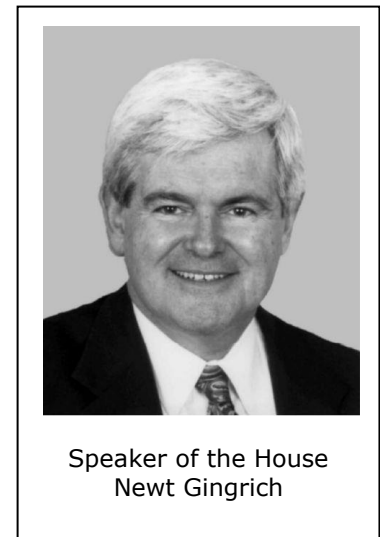
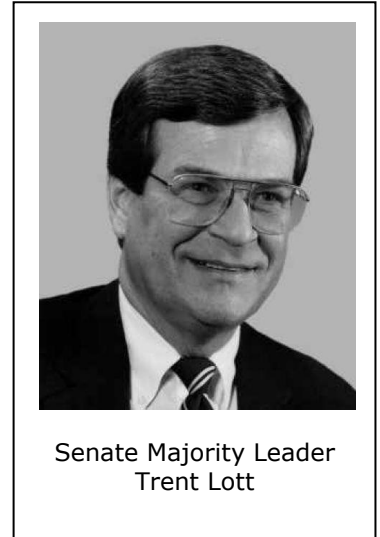
In the meantime, on August 7, terrorists associated with Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda militant Islamist group detonated bombs outside the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killing over 200 and putting al-Qaeda firmly on the map. On August 20 President Clinton ordered a series of missile strikes on alleged terrorist training facilities in Afghanistan and a chemical factory in Khartoum, Sudan. In Afghanistan, under the control of the Taliban, a Pashtun militant religious party, U.S. intelligence suggested that bin Laden would be in one of the training camps targeted by U.S. cruise missiles. Though the strikes were able to destroy much of al-Qaeda's infrastructure inside Afghanistan, bin Laden escaped unscathed elevating him in the minds of many militant Muslim groups, not to mention his Afghan hosts. In Sudan, missiles targeted the al-Shifa pharmaceutical factory, which was identified by intelligence sources as a facility for manufacturing chemical weapons. In fact, the factory was not involved in the production of chemical weapons and rather produced over half of the medicines used in Sudan. The President's critics contended that the missile strikes were intended primarily as a diversion from the President's political struggles at home.

Similar claims were made regarding another major military operation conducted during the 105th Congress. Since the conclusion of the Gulf War in 1991, the United States conducted monitoring missions over the two no-fly zones in Iraq, required by United Nations resolutions ordering Iraq to disarm. The 105th Congress enacted two laws that signaled the United States' position regarding the future of Iraq: First, the Iraq Compliance with United Nations Resolutions act, enacted in August 1998, found the government of Saddam Hussein in breach of Iraq's responsibilities under UN resolutions, and the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998, enacted that October, made regime change in Iraq the official policy of the United States and authorized the President to use force to achieve that end. Then, over four days beginning December 16, the U.S. and U.K. launched Operation Desert Fox, a major bombing campaign aimed at weapons and security facilities around Iraq. Here, too, critics in the United States and abroad accused the President of launching a major military operation to distract attention from the scandals that plagued his administration.

Sources:

Clinton, William Jefferson. [*State of the Union Message, Message from the President*](#). House, Jan. 27, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 105-178. ProQuest Congressional, 14480 H.doc.178

Danielson, George Elmore. [*State of the Union Message, Message from the President*](#). House, Feb. 4, 1997. 105th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 105-1. ProQuest Congressional, 14410 H.doc.1



War or Peace?

Al-Qaeda in the Middle East

On August 7, 1998, as the nation reeled over the allegations that President Clinton engaged in sexual misconduct with a White House intern, operatives associated with Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda network detonated explosives outside the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. At least 252 people died, including 12 U.S. citizens, and several thousand more were injured. On August 20, 1998, the U.S. launched retaliatory and preemptive cruise missile strikes against training bases and infrastructure in Afghanistan used by groups affiliated with terrorist Osama bin Laden. A plant in Sudan suspected of making a critical nerve gas component was destroyed as well. The targets in Afghanistan were training bases for bin Laden's militant Islamist al-Qaeda organization.

Throughout the early-1990s, after running afoul of the Saudi ruling family, bin Laden had headquartered al-Qaeda in Sudan, where the Islamist government of President Omar al-Bashir welcomed his construction expertise and his largesse. Under pressure from the international community, however, Sudan expelled bin Laden in 1996. At that time, in Afghanistan a new Pashtun religious militia, the Taliban, had secured control over the whole of the country, save for a small area of territory in the northern part of the country. The Taliban had risen during the chaotic years of civil war that followed on the heels of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Fed up with the violence and lawlessness that had plagued the country for decades, many ordinary Afghans, as well as leaders in the region, welcomed the Taliban's humble piety and swift justice. The Taliban invited bin Laden to relocate to Afghanistan, where he organized training facilities in the mountainous east of the country. Intelligence sources suggested that bin Laden himself would be in one of the camps targeted by U.S. cruise missiles. Unfortunately, that intelligence proved to be mistaken. Though the strikes managed to destroy much of al-Qaeda's infrastructure in Afghanistan, bin Laden escaped unscathed, which served to elevate him in status among some Muslim groups. More troubling, the al-Shifa pharmaceutical factory in Sudan, which intelligence implicated in the manufacture of chemical weapons, turned out to be inaccurate.

In Iraq, the U.S. continued its operations in support of UN resolutions aimed at destroying Saddam Hussein's ability to produce weapons of mass destruction, as well as to prevent the Iraqis from launching punitive operations against the Kurdish population in the north and the Shia Arab population in the south, both of whom the dictator suspected of treachery. U.S. military activity was largely confined to policing the no-fly zones mandated in the north and south of the country and occasionally engaging Iraqi targets found to be in violation of UN resolutions. In the meantime, policymakers gradually came to the conclusion that the decision to cease

operations in the Gulf War without moving on to Baghdad to take out the government of Saddam Hussein was a mistake and that a fully quiescent Iraq might not be possible without regime change. Congress enacted two laws, the Iraq Compliance with United Nations Resolutions act, enacted in August 1998, and the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998, enacted that October, which signaled a shift in U.S. policy toward Iraq. In essence, the two laws found the government of Saddam Hussein in violation of UN resolutions and made regime change in Iraq the official policy of the United States.

Yugoslavia

The other major global hotspot that saw U.S. military action during the 105th Congress was the war torn former Yugoslavia. In late-1997/early-1998 in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, Albanian rebels with the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) stepped up attacks against the Serbian-dominated government. Through the early months of 1998, the Yugoslav government responded to these attacks with disproportionate force, leading to the deaths of many civilians. As a result, President Clinton declared the situation a new crisis in U.S. foreign policy. In September, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1199, which called for an immediate ceasefire from both sides of the conflict. That October, the North Atlantic Council, NATO's main decision-making body, approved the Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM) Agreement, which ordered monitoring of the process of withdrawal and ordered limited air strikes to ensure compliance. On October 17, NATO began Operation Eagle Eye, which included observation flights to assure compliance with the ceasefire.

Republic of Ireland

In addition to engaging in a number of global hotspots, the United States contributed significantly to seeking diplomatic solutions to knotty international conflicts during the 105th Congress. Beginning early in his first term, President Clinton had taken a keen interest in the efforts to hammer out a political solution to the violence that had plagued Northern Ireland for decades. On April 10, 1998, representatives of the Republic of Ireland, the United Kingdom, and leaders in Northern Ireland announced the approval of the Good Friday Agreement, which sought to ease tensions between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland by devolving political power to Northern Ireland. The agreement, which was approved by voters all over Ireland in referendums held May 22, was the most significant development in British/Irish affairs since the Republic of Ireland gained its independence.

Sources:

Bowman, Steven R., Julie Kim, and Steven J. Woehrel. [*Bosnia Stabilization Force \(SFOR\) and U.S. Policy*](#). Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (CRS), Sept. 1, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1998-FND-0016

Katzman, Kenneth and Alfred Prados. [*Iraq-U.S. Confrontations: 1997-1998*](#). Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (CRS), Dec. 17, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, IB94049. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1998-FND-0221

Economic Trends and Conditions

At the beginning of 1997, the U.S. economy was the healthiest it had been in three decades, and policies were in place that would lay the foundation, it was thought, for future economic health and strength. Economic growth during 1997 was the strongest in almost a decade. Poverty was dropping, and median family income had gone up nearly \$2,200 since 1993. By the end of 1997 unemployment was at its lowest level in 24 years and core inflation was at its lowest level in thirty years.

As the year 1998 drew to a close, the U.S. economy was enjoying the longest peacetime expansion in history, with almost 18 million new jobs created since 1993, wages rising at twice the rate of inflation, and the highest rate of home ownership ever.

Throughout the 1990s, the nation enjoyed what has been termed a “Goldilocks economy,” which is a period of low inflation and low unemployment. Combined with recent reforms to the welfare program and other reductions in spending, the protracted period of economic growth meant that, for the first time in decades, the prospect of a balanced Federal budget was more than just a fantasy. To encourage this, Congress enacted the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 on August 5, 1997. The Act initiated a series of gradual reductions in expenditures and revenue increase over a period of five years with the goal of a balanced Federal budget at the end. As it happened, Federal revenues grew even more quickly than expected and in 1998 the government registered a budget surplus for the first time in 30 years.

Sources:

Clinton, William Jefferson. [Economic Report of the President](#). House, Feb. 1, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 105-176. ProQuest Congressional, 14476 H.doc.176

Danielson, George Elmore. [Economic Report of the President](#). House, Feb. 1, 1997. 105th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 105-2. ProQuest Congressional, 14410 H.doc.2

Landmark U.S. Supreme Court Decisions

M. L. B. v. S. L. J., held that a State may not block an indigent petty offender's access to an appeal afforded others, see *Mayer v. Chicago*, 404 U. S. 189, 195-196, so Mississippi may not deny *M. L. B.*, because of her poverty, appellate review of the sufficiency of the evidence on which the trial court based its parental termination decree, [519 U.S. 102](#) (1997)

Schenck v. Pro-Choice Network of Western New York, held that an injunction provision imposing "fixed buffer zone" limitations, which prohibits speech around an abortion clinic are constitutional, but the provisions imposing "floating buffer zone" limitations violate the First Amendment, [519 U.S. 357](#) (1997)

Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. v. Federal Communications Commission, held that the First Amendment permits Congress to impose on all cable operators a requirement of mandatory carriage of local broadcast stations in preference to all other programmers, [520 U.S. 180](#) (1997)

Clinton v. Jones, held that the litigation of a private civil damages action against an incumbent President need not be deferred until the Presidency ends, [520 U.S. 681](#) (1997)

Agostini v. Felton, held that a federally funded program providing supplemental, remedial instruction to disadvantaged children on a neutral basis is not invalid under the Establishment Clause when such instruction is given on the premises of sectarian schools by government employees under a program containing safeguards, [521 U.S. 203](#) (1997)

Kansas v. Hendricks, held that the Kansas Sexually Violent Predator Act, which provides for the civil commitment and long-term care and treatment of those who are found beyond a reasonable doubt both to be suffering from a mental abnormality that has resulted in the commission of a sexually violent offense and to present a continuing danger to society through a likelihood of repeating such offenses, satisfies "substantive" due process requirements. The Act unambiguously requires a pre-commitment finding of dangerousness either to one's self or to others, and links that finding to a determination that the person suffers from a "mental abnormality" or "personality disorder." The Act does not violate the Constitution's double jeopardy prohibition or its ban on ex post facto lawmaking, [521 U.S. 346](#) (1997)

City of Boerne v. Flores, finding unconstitutional the Religious Freedom Restoration Act under the 14th Amendment as applied to the States, [521 U.S. 507](#) (1997)

Washington v. Glucksberg, Washington's prohibition against "causing" or "aiding" a suicide does not violate the Due Process Clause, [521 U.S. 702](#) (1997)

Vacco v. Quill, New York's prohibition on assisting suicide does not violate the Equal Protection Clause, [521 U.S. 793](#) (1997)

Raines v. Byrd, held that the appellees lack standing to bring the suit, which sought to determine whether individual members of Congress have standing to challenge the constitutionality of the Line Item Veto Act, and whether that act violates Article I of the Constitution, [521 U.S. 811](#) (1997)

Reno v. American Civil Liberties Union, held that the Communications Decency Act's "indecent transmission" and "patently offensive display" provisions

abridge the freedom of speech protected by the First Amendment, [521 U.S. 844](#) (1997)

Printz v. United States, held that the Brady Act's interim provision commanding Chief Law Enforcement Officers to conduct background checks to ascertain whether persons may lawfully purchase handguns, is unconstitutional, [521 U.S. 898](#) (1997)

Lunding v. New York Tax Appeals Tribunal, held that in the absence of a substantial reason for the difference in treatment of New York nonresidents, New York Tax Law Section 631(b)(6) violates the Privileges and Immunities Clause by denying only nonresidents an income tax deduction for alimony payments, [522 U.S. 287](#) (1998)

National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) v. First National Bank and Trust Co. et al., holding that Federal Credit Union Act field of membership provisions restrict credit union membership to persons having a common bond with the core membership stated in a credit union's charter, [522 U.S. 479](#) (1998)

United States v. Scheffer, upholding the ban on polygraph evidence in military trials and ruling that it did not violate Sixth Amendment rights of defendants, [523 U.S. 303](#) (1998)

Campbell v. Louisiana, held that a white criminal defendant has the requisite standing to raise equal protection and due process objections to discrimination against black persons in the selection of grand jurors, [523 U.S. 392](#) (1998)

Miller v. Albright, held that the provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 in which a person born abroad out of wedlock to a U.S. citizen father and an alien mother can become a U.S. citizen only if the person is legitimated or paternity is acknowledged or adjudicated during the person's minority, is unconstitutional, [523 U.S. 420](#) (1998)

Arkansas Educational Television Commission v. Forbes, held that the Arkansas Educational Television Commission's exclusion of Forbes from a political debate was consistent with the First Amendment, [523 U.S. 666](#) (1998)

Federal Election Commission v. Atkins, vacated and remanded the question whether an organization that spends more than \$1,000 on contributions or coordinated expenditures in a calendar year, but is neither controlled by a candidate nor has as its major purpose the nomination or election of candidates, is a "political committee" within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, [524 U.S. 11](#) (1998)

Phillips v. Washington Legal Foundation, held that interest earned on client funds held in Interest On Lawyer Trust Accounts is the "private property" of the client for Takings Clause purposes. The existence of a property interest is determined by reference to existing rules or understandings stemming from an independent source such as state law, [524 U.S. 156](#) (1998)

United States v. Bajakajian, held that 18 U.S.C. 982(a)(1) is per se unconstitutional under the Excessive Fines Clause of the Eighth Amendment insofar as it subjects to criminal forfeiture currency that is about to be transported out of the United States without the filing of a required report, [524 U.S. 321](#) (1998)

Clinton v. City of New York, holding that the line-item veto authority provided to the President under the Line Item Veto Act of 1996 violated the Presentment Clause of the Constitution by empowering the President to repeal or amend provisions of duly enacted bills, [524 U.S. 417](#) (1998)

Eastern Enterprises v. Apfel, reversed the decision of the lower courts and held that the Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act does not violate the Due Process Clause or the Takings Clause, [524 U.S. 498](#) (1998)

National Endowment for the Arts v. Finley, held that 20 U.S.C. 954(d)(1), which imposes the criteria of “general standards of decency and respect for the diverse beliefs and values of the American public” is facially valid, as it neither inherently interferes with First Amendment rights nor violates constitutional vagueness principles, [524 U.S. 569](#) (1998)

United States v. Balsys, held that fear of foreign prosecution is beyond the scope of the Self-Incrimination Clause of the Fifth Amendment, [524 U.S. 666](#) (1998)

1997 Events

- **Feb. 24:** [Scientists at the Roslin Institute in Edinburgh, Scotland announce that they had cloned a sheep, the first time an adult mammal had been cloned](#)
- **Feb. 28:** Former FBI agent Earl Edwin Pitts pleads guilty to selling Russia secret information
- **Mar. 4:** [President Clinton sends a memorandum to heads of all executive departments and agencies making it clear that no Federal funds would be used for human cloning](#)
- **Mar. 9:** Rapper Notorious B.I.G. is killed in a Los Angeles drive-by shooting
- **Mar. 26:** Heaven's Gate cult participants commit mass suicide in California following the Hale-Bopp Comet
- **Apr.-May:** [Red River floods Minnesota, North Dakota, and southern Manitoba](#)
- **June 2:** [Timothy McVeigh is convicted of murder in the Oklahoma City bombing](#)
- **June 28:** [Mike Tyson bites off part of Evander Holyfield's ear during a televised boxing match](#)
- **July 15:** Andrew Cunanan shoots fashion designer Gianni Versace outside the latter's residence
- **Oct. 23:** [UN Security Council demands that Iraq cease interfering with UN inspections of Iraqi weapons programs](#)

- **Oct. 29:** [Iraq bars U.S. personnel from participation in UNSCOM inspections](#)
- **Nov. 13:** [Iraq expels U.S. inspectors](#)
- **Nov. 14:** [Chief UNSCOM inspector Richard Butler withdraws most of the other inspectors](#)
- **Nov. 21:** [Inspectors, including U.S. personnel, return to Iraq following diplomatic efforts by Russia](#)

1998 Events

- **Jan. 1:** California bans smoking in restaurants and bars
- **Jan. 8:** [Ramzi Yousef is sentenced to life in prison for planning the World Trade Center attack of 1993](#)
- **Jan. 26:** [Bill Clinton denies having sexual relations with intern Monica Lewinsky](#)
- **Jan. 12:** Line-item vetoes are declared unconstitutional by a federal judge
- **Jan. 19:** Larry Wayne Harris and William Leavitt are arrested for anthrax possession
- **Feb. 23:** [UN Secretary General Kofi Annan and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz sign an agreement](#)
- **Mar. 4:** The Supreme Court rules that sexual harassment in the workplace applies even when it occurs between persons of the same sex
- **Mar. 27:** FDA approved Viagra for erectile dysfunction
- **May 11, 13:** [India conducts nuclear tests](#)
- **May 28, 30:** [Pakistan conducts nuclear tests](#)
- **Aug. 7:** [U.S. embassies bombed in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya](#)
- **Sept. 4:** Google is founded in Menlo Park, California
- **Sept. 6:** [Matthew Shepard is discovered beaten, tortured, and left to die tied to a fence in Laramie, Wyoming](#)
- **Sept. 7:** [Copyright holders are granted 20 more years of control over their work](#)
- **Nov. 9:** Major brokerage houses are required to pay investors in a price-fixing scheme on the NASDAQ
- **Dec. 15:** [Chief UNSCOM inspector Richard Butler submits a report concluding that Iraq had failed to cooperate in four out of five categories of weapons inspection activities](#)
- **Dec. 16:** [U.S. launches cruise missiles against Iraqi targets](#)
- **Dec. 19:** [President Clinton is impeached by the House of Representatives on grounds of perjury and obstruction of justice](#)

Sources:

Best, Jr., Richard A. *U.S. Intelligence and India's Nuclear Tests: Lessons Learned*. Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (CRS), Aug. 11, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, 98-672 F. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1998-FND-0164

Clinton, William J. [FY98 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for the Embassy Facilities in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Communication from the President](#). House, Sept. 23, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 105-314. ProQuest Congressional, 14498 H.doc.314

Committee on International Relations. House. [India-Pakistan Nuclear Proliferation](#). GPO, June 18, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session (Y4.IN8/16:IN2/7). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1998-HIR-0074

Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Senate. [Scientific Discoveries in Cloning: Challenges for Public Policy](#). GPO. Mar. 12, 1997. 105th Congress, 1st Session, (Y4.L11/4:S.HRG.105-2). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1997-LHR-0005

Committee on Science. House. [Prohibition of Federal Government Funding of Human Cloning Research](#). GPO. July 22, 1997. 105th Congress, 1st Session, Committee on Science Serial No. 32. ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1997-SCI-0019

Committee on the Judiciary. House. [Impeachment Inquiry: William Jefferson Clinton, President of the U.S., Presentation on Behalf of the President](#). GPO, Dec. 8-9, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, Committee on the Judiciary Serial No. 68. ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1998-HJH-0020

Committee on the Judiciary. Senate. [Foreign Terrorists in America: Five Years After the World Trade Center](#). GPO, Feb. 24, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, Committee on the Judiciary Serial No. J-105-75 (Y4.J89/2:S.HRG.105-703). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1998-SJS-0011

["Congratulating Secretary General Kofi Annan."](#) Congressional Record, 105th Congress, 2nd Session (Feb. 23, 1998) Vol. 144, pp. 1591-1592. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1998-0223

Katzman, Kenneth and Alfred Prados. [Iraq-U.S. Confrontations: 1997-1998](#). Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (CRS), Dec. 17, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, IB94049. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1998-FND-0221

["On Gay Student Murder."](#) Congressional Record, 105th Congress, 2nd Session (Oct. 14, 1998) Vol. 144, p. 26272. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1998-1014

["Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act."](#) Congressional Record, 105th Congress, 2nd Session (Nov. 12, 1998) Vol. 144, p. 27743-27744. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1998-1112

["Timothy McVeigh Has Only One Right Left."](#) Congressional Record, 105th Congress, 2nd Session (June 03, 1997) Vol. 143, p. 9790. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1997-0603

["Tribute to the American Red Cross for Its Contribution to the Red River Valley Flood Relief Effort in 1997."](#) Congressional Record, 105th Congress, 2nd Session (Mar. 4, 1998) Vol. 144, p. 2467. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1998-0304

William Jefferson Clinton. [Status on Iraq, Communication from the President](#). House. Dec. 17, 1998. 105th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 105-341. ProQuest Congressional, 14505 H.doc.341

Major Acts

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997.

Addressed the need for special education programs and support for children and youth with disabilities. Approved June 4, 1997. ([111 Stat. 37; PL105-17](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Balanced Budget Act of 1997. Amended numerous acts to reduce outlays and increase revenues to meet FY98-FY2002 revenue reconciliation directives regarding entitlements reforms. Approved Aug. 5, 1997 ([111 Stat. 251; PL105-33](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997. Extended and revised miscellaneous tax laws. Approved Aug. 5, 1997 ([111 Stat. 788, PL105-34](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. Aimed at protecting children in the adoptive and foster care systems, the law gave preference to fit adult relatives over nonrelative caregivers. Approved Nov. 19, 1997. ([111 Stat. 2115; PL105-89](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997. Revised the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reduce drug review time and increase patient access to experimental drugs. Approved Nov. 21, 1997. ([111 Stat. 2296; PL105-115](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. Extends and revises highway, mass transit, safety, and other surface transportation programs. Approved June 9, 1998. ([112 Stat. 107; PL105-178](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998. Amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and reform the Internal Revenue Service. Approved July 22, 1998 ([112 Stat. 685; PL105-206](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Workforce Investment Act of 1998. Amended numerous acts to consolidate and coordinate employment, job training, and literacy programs. Approved Aug. 7, 1998 ([112 Stat. 936, PL105-220](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Iraq Compliance with United Nations Resolutions. Found the Government of Iraq in unacceptable and material breach of its international obligations. Approved Aug. 14, 1998. ([112 Stat. 1538, PL105-235](#))

Iraq Liberation Act of 1998. Authorized the President, in order to facilitate the replacement of the regime of President Saddam Hussein with a democratic government in Iraq, to provide designated Iraqi democratic opposition organizations with military and humanitarian aid, as well as U.S. Information Agency assistance for radio and TV broadcasting to Iraq. Approved Oct. 31, 1998. ([112 Stat. 3178; PL105-338](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

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