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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Don Baer et al to the President re: Commencement Speeches (5 pages)	05/01/1996	P5
002. memo	Jack Quinn et al to the Vice President re: Seizing the Outsider's Agenda (6 pages)	05/19/1994	P5
003. memo	Bill Galston to the President re: State of the Union (3 pages)	12/28/1993	P5

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Correspondence and Memos for the President [Binder] [8]

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

DRAFT

Executive Order

3-27-97

10:30 a.m.

Protection of Children from Environmental
Health Risks and Safety Risks

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, I hereby order as follows:

Section 1. Policy.

1-101. A growing body of scientific knowledge demonstrates that children may suffer disproportionately from environmental health risks and safety risks. These risks arise because: children's neurological, immunological, digestive and other bodily systems are still developing; children eat more food, drink more fluids, and breathe more air in proportion to their body weight than adults; children's size and weight may diminish their protection from standard safety features, and children's behavior patterns may make them more susceptible to accidents because they are less able to protect themselves. Therefore, to the extent permitted by law and appropriate and consistent with the agency's mission, each federal agency:

- (a) shall make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children; and
- (b) shall ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks.

1-102. Each independent regulatory agency is encouraged to participate in the implementation of this Executive order and comply with its provisions.

Sec. 2. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to this order.

2-201. Federal agency means any authority of the United States that is an agency under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1) other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies under 44 U.S.C.

3502(5). For purposes of this order, military departments, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 102, are covered under the auspices of the Department of Defense.

2-202. Covered regulatory action means any substantive action in a rulemaking initiated after the date of this Executive order, or for which a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is published within one year of the date of this order, that is likely to result in a rule that may:

- (a) be "economically significant" under Executive Order 12866 (a rulemaking that has an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or would adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities); and
- (b) [concern an environmental health risk or safety risk ^{the agency has reason to believe} that may disproportionately affect children.]

2-203. Environmental health risks and safety risks mean risks to health or to safety that are attributable to products or substances which the child is likely to come in contact with or ingest (such as the air we breath, the food we eat, the water we drink or use for recreation, the soil we live on, and the products we use or are exposed to).

Sec. 3. Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children.

3-301. There is hereby established the Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children ("Task Force").

3-302. The Task Force will report to the President in consultation with the Domestic Policy Council, the National Science and Technology Council, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB").

3-303. Membership. The Task Force shall be composed of the:

- (a) Secretary of Health and Human Services, who shall serve as a Chair of the Council;
- (b) Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, who shall serve as a Chair of the Council;
- (c) Secretary of Education;
- (d) Secretary of Labor;
- (e) Attorney General;
- (f) Secretary of Energy;
- (g) Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (h) Secretary of Agriculture;
- (i) Secretary of Transportation;
- (j) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (k) Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality;
- (l) Chair of the Consumer Product Safety Commission;
- (m) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;
- (n) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;
- (o) Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy;
- (p) Chair, Council of Economic Advisers; and
- (q) Such other officials of Executive departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate. Members of the Task Force may delegate their responsibilities under this order to subordinates.

3-304. Functions. The Task Force shall recommend to the President Federal strategies for children's environmental health and safety, within the limits of the Administration's budget, to include the following elements:

- (a) statements of principles, general policy, and targeted annual priorities to guide the federal approach to achieving the goals of this order;
- (b) a coordinated research agenda for the Federal Government, including steps to implement the review of research databases described in section 4 of this order;

- (c) recommendations for appropriate partnerships among Federal, State, tribal and local governments and the private, academic, and non-profit sectors;
- (d) proposals to enhance public outreach and communication to assist families in evaluating risks to children and in making informed consumer choices;
- (e) an identification of high-priority initiatives that the Federal Government has undertaken or will undertake in advancing protection of children's environmental health and safety; and
- (f) a statement regarding the desirability of new legislation to fulfill or promote the purposes of this Executive order.

3-305. The Task Force shall prepare a biennial report on research, data, or other information that would enhance our ability to understand, analyze, and respond to environmental health risks and safety risks to children. For purposes of this report, cabinet agencies and other agencies identified by the Task Force shall identify and specifically describe for the Task Force key data needs related to environmental health risks and safety risks to children that have arisen in the course of the agency's programs and activities. The Task Force shall incorporate agency submissions into its report and ensure that this report is publicly available and widely disseminated. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Science and Technology Council shall ensure that this report is fully considered in establishing research priorities.

3-306. The Task Force shall exist for a period of four years from the first meeting. At least six months prior to the expiration of that period, the member agencies shall assess the need for continuation of the Task Force or its functions, and make appropriate recommendations to the President.

Sec. 4. Research Coordination and Integration.

4-401. Within six months of the date of this order, the Task Force shall develop or direct to be developed a review of

existing and planned data resources and a proposed plan for ensuring that researchers and federal research agencies have access to information on all research conducted or funded by the Federal Government that is related to adverse health risks in children resulting from exposure to environmental health risks or safety risks. The National Science and Technology Council shall review the plan.

4-402. The plan shall promote the sharing of information on academic and private research. It shall include recommendations to encourage that such data, to the extent permitted by law, is available to the public, the scientific and academic communities, and all federal agencies.

Sec. 5. Agency environmental health risk or safety risk regulations.

5-501. For each covered regulatory action submitted to OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs ("OIRA") for review pursuant to Executive Order 12866, the issuing agency shall provide to OIRA the following information developed as part of the agency's decisionmaking process, unless prohibited by law:

- (a) an evaluation of the environmental health or safety effects of the planned regulation on children;
- (b) an assessment of potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives to the planned regulation, identified by the agency or the public, that provide different degrees of protection to children; and
- (c) an explanation of why the planned regulation is preferable to the identified potential alternative(s).

5-502. In emergency situations, or when an agency is obligated by law to act more quickly than normal review procedures allow, the agency shall comply with the provisions of this section to the extent practicable. For those covered regulatory actions that are governed by a court-imposed or statutory deadline, the agency shall, to the extent practicable, schedule rulemaking proceedings so as to permit sufficient time for completing the analysis required by this section.

5-503. The analysis required by this section may be included as part of any other required analysis, and shall be made part of the administrative record for the covered regulatory action or otherwise made available to the public, to the extent permitted by law.

Sec. 6. Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.

6-601. The Director of the OMB ("Director") shall convene an Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics ("Forum"), which will include representatives from the appropriate Federal statistics and research agencies. The Forum is to produce an annual compendium ("Report") of the most important indicators of the health and well-being of children.

6-602. The Forum shall determine the indicators to be included in the Report and identify the sources of data to be used for the indicators. The Forum shall provide an ongoing review of Federal activity in the collection of data on children and families, and shall make recommendations to improve the coordination of data collection and to reduce duplication and overlap.

6-603. The Report shall be published by the Forum in consultation with the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development. The Forum shall issue the first annual report to the President, through the Director, by July 31, 1997. The report shall be submitted annually thereafter, using the most recently available data.

Sec. 7. General provisions.

7-701. This order is intended only for internal management of the Executive Branch. This order is not intended, and should not be construed to create, any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or its employees. This order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance with this order by the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

7-702. Executive Order 12606 of September 2, 1987 is
revoked.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Melanne Verveer
Elena Kagan

SUBJECT: White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning

As you know, on Thursday, April 17, you and the First Lady will host the *White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning: What New Research on the Brain Tells Us About Our Youngest Children*. This memorandum provides an overview of the Conference, as well as summarizing recommended policy announcements.

Conference Overview

The Conference will spotlight new scientific findings about how children develop, and explore how we can make the most of this information to give children what they need to thrive. The Conference will provide an opportunity to showcase what your Administration already has accomplished in this area, such as increasing investments in scientific research and creating or improving programs like Early Head Start and WIC.

The Conference will consist of two roundtable discussions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, with a luncheon in the State Dining Room (optional for you) in between the two.

Morning session: You and the First Lady will make remarks to open the Conference. Yours will discuss the importance of the issue to be addressed, note past Administration accomplishments in the area, and discuss new initiatives, principally for improving child care and children's health (detailed below).

A panel of experts will then present an overview of the emerging knowledge, gained from neuroscience and behavioral science, on early childhood development. Dr. David Hamburg, President of the Carnegie Corporation, will moderate brief presentations by:

- Dr. Donald Cohen, Director of the Yale Child Study Center, who will discuss what the behavior of children shows about their cognitive, emotional, and social development;
- Dr. Carla Shatz, a neuroscientist at the University of California, Berkeley, who will explain how children's brains develop in the earliest years of life; and

- Dr. Patricia Kuhl, Chair of the Department of Speech and Hearing Sciences at the University of Washington, who will discuss how children learn language.

Following these presentations, three more experts will join the panel to discuss what the scientific research suggests about protecting children's health and providing good child care:

- Dr. Ezra Davidson, Drew University of Medicine, who can address the importance of prenatal and perinatal services;
- Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, Harvard University, who can discuss the pediatrician's role in early childhood development; and
- Dr. Deborah Phillips, Institute of Medicine, who can address how child care can affect early development.

These experts also will respond to a series of questions posed by the First Lady and Mrs. Gore. Some of these questions will come from a poll conducted by Hart Research for Zero to Three (an early development advocacy group) that tried to discover what parents most want to know about early childhood development. Other questions will tackle the tough issues raised by the new research – for example, “does this research mean that women should not work outside the home?” or “does this research suggest that adopting an older child is a bad idea?”

Afternoon Session: The purpose of the afternoon session is to highlight model efforts that communities are undertaking to support parents and enhance early childhood development. This panel will be action-oriented and will give you an opportunity to highlight Administration accomplishments and initiatives. Participants in the discussion will include:

- Dr. Gloria Rodriguez, Avance Family Support Program, San Antonio, TX.
Avance is a widely acclaimed family support and education program serving predominantly Hispanic communities.
- Harriet Meyer, Ounce of Prevention, Chicago, IL.
Ounce of Prevention is a statewide program in Illinois that develops innovative early childhood programs and runs model Early Head Start and child care programs.
- Melvin Wearing, Chief of Police, New Haven, CT.
Wearing will discuss a pioneering initiative that trains community police officers to use child development principles in their work.
- Arnold Langbo, The Kellogg Company CEO, Battle Creek, MI.
Kellogg launched a community-wide effort last fall to provide practical early brain development information to every Battle Creek parent and caregiver.

- Rob Reiner, CastleRock Entertainment, Los Angeles, CA.
Reiner will discuss the "I Am Your Child" campaign launched this month and the media's role in making early childhood development information available.
- Governor Bob Miller, Nevada, Co-chair of the NGA Children's Task Force.
Miller will discuss what States are doing to enhance early childhood development.

Satellite Sites: The morning session of the Conference will be transmitted to at least 53 satellite sites -- mostly universities and hospitals -- in about 30 states and all 10 federal regions. (Fifty-three is the current number; there will probably be more.) In almost all of these sites, local organizers will put on programs of their own to follow the morning session and will report back to you on their proceedings and recommendations. Cabinet Affairs is encouraging subcommittee officials to attend and speak at these satellite conferences. In addition, regional administrators from HHS, USDA, EPA, Education, and GSA are taking an active role in the satellite sessions.

Report of Proceedings: We are currently making arrangements for an official conference report, to be issued in early June. The report, in addition to providing a summary of the conference proceedings, will serve as a resource guide and learning tool for parents and child care providers. We expect to print 250,000 copies and distribute them through departmental programs, such as Head Start and Even Start, and to individuals who request information about the Conference.

Pre-Conference Policy Initiatives

We would like to make three announcements prior to the Conference, in order to lay the groundwork for the Conference's discussion of ways to enhance early childhood development.

FMLA Expansion for Federal Employees: In your April 12 radio address, you will introduce the themes of the Conference and then direct heads of executive departments and agencies to expand family and medical leave for federal employees in the ways proposed in your legislation. This action would allow federal employees 24 hours of unpaid leave each year to participate in activities relating to school and child care, children's health care, and (unrelated to the Conference) elderly relatives' health needs. You will stress in your radio address how such family-friendly policies can support parents with young children.

Prescription for Reading: On April 16, the First Lady (and perhaps you, depending on the status of budget negotiations) will announce an initiative to encourage pediatricians to "prescribe" that parents read to their children. As part of this initiative, the American Academy of Pediatrics will announce that prescribing reading to infants and toddlers should be part of standard pediatric care. In addition, several book companies have committed to donating hundreds of thousands of books for distribution to children through community health centers and other medical offices across the nation. This initiative reinforces the Parents as First Teachers portion of the America Reads program.

Executive Order on Environmental Health and Safety Risks: You currently have under consideration a proposed Executive Order that would require agencies to consider and explain the effects of certain major rules on children. This order, if you decide to approve it, would serve as an excellent lead-in to the Conference, and we recommend issuing it on April 16. The order gives meaning and effect to your Administration's commitment to protect children in making regulatory decisions.

Conference Policy Announcements

The biggest news from the Conference should be the Conference itself -- that you and the First Lady hosted a day-long meeting on this subject and that scientists, community leaders, parents, and other experts communicated ideas and information on this issue to each other and the American public. The Conference also should provide a vehicle to remind everyone of your Administration's accomplishments in this area, such as increasing funding for research related to children, expanding and improving Head Start and creating the Early Head Start Program, raising childhood immunization rates to an all-time high, and launching a major new effort to eliminate childhood lead poisoning.

In addition, the Conference -- especially your opening remarks -- will give you an opportunity to discuss new and pending policy initiatives that show a continuing commitment to this set of issues. We recommend that your comments focus principally, but not exclusively, on child care and children's health and that you make the announcements discussed below.

Child Care: Child care experts believe the Defense Department's child care system is now the best in the country and possibly the world (in large part because of legislation enacted in the late 1980s). DoD child care is characterized by: high standards, including a high percentage of accredited centers; a strong enforcement system with four unannounced annual inspections and a 1-800 hot line for parents to report concerns; a wage structure that is tied to training and an "up or out" personnel policy requiring completion of training requirements; relatively generous wages and benefits, which reduce staff turnover; a system of linking up individual home care providers to give them needed support; and sufficient funding to make quality child care affordable (though there still are waiting lists).

We recommend you hold up the DoD child care system as a model for the nation and issue an executive memorandum directing the Secretary of Defense to use the Department's resources and expertise to improve child care across the nation. In particular, you would direct that (1) military bases partner with state and county governments to provide on-the-job training in child care to welfare recipients; (2) each military child development center partner with a civilian child care center and work with it to improve quality; (3) DoD establish regional "Child Care Masters Programs" that civilian child care managers could attend for two weeks to learn best practices; (4) DoD publicize its model designs for child care facilities and playgrounds; and (5) DoD issue benchmarks in the areas of standards, enforcement, compensation, and cost against which civilian child care programs could evaluate themselves. Most civilian child care systems

will come up short against DoD's benchmarks, particularly in terms of compensation and affordability, but such a comparison might help build public support for greater investment in child care. DoD fully supports the idea of issuing such a directive.

You also might want to float some trial balloons on more ambitious -- and costly -- proposals. For example, some have suggested making the Child and Dependent Tax Care Credit refundable (at a cost of \$2-4 billion), so that families with little or no income can benefit from it. The Blue Dog budget makes the credit refundable, but pays for it by eliminating the tax benefit for families with incomes over \$100,000. Another legislative proposal would provide a tax credit to private companies and institutions to encourage them to build quality child-care centers on-site. Given our budget, you cannot endorse any of these proposals, but you might want to use this opportunity to suggest your openness to further discussion of such legislation.

Children's Health Initiative: We also recommend that you discuss in your opening remarks the importance of insurance coverage for children's health and development, highlighting the Children's Health Initiative in your 1998 budget proposal. Your proposal will extend coverage to up to 5 million uninsured children by the year 2000. You can announce at the Conference that the deans of academic medical centers -- important legitimators within the medical community -- have endorsed your proposal.

We are also planning a follow-up children's health event, where you will release a study showing the links between insurance coverage, health status and development and learning for children from 0 to 18 years old and talk in more detail about your health proposal. Either at the follow-up event or at the Conference itself, you can announce a project by Kaiser Permanente to spend \$100 million over the next 5 years to provide health insurance to uninsured children.

Child Victims of Violence Initiative. You can announce that the Department of Justice will establish, with FY 97 discretionary funding, a Child Victims of Violence Initiative through the Yale, New Haven Child Development-Community Policing Program. This program, which Chief Wearing will speak about, trains police officers in child development, so that they can better respond to situations arising in the field. The new initiative will extend the program to other sites and also broaden it to include people other than police officers -- such as prosecutors, probation and parole officers, and mental health professionals -- whose work would benefit from knowing about early child development.

Head Start Funding: You can announce the launch of a new competition for Early Head Start grants, which will highlight this Administration's creation of the program.

America Reads Early Childhood Kits: You can announce the release of the America Reads Early Childhood Kits for Families and Caregivers. The kits include a developmental growth chart and suggestions about developmentally appropriate activities for children ages 0 to 5. Everyone who looks at these kits loves them. The kits will be distributed to early childhood programs across the nation and to individuals who call the Department of Education's 1-800 line.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Eric Goosby, Interim Director, ONAP

RE: Update on Status of Needle Exchange Programs

There have been a number of recent events involving needle exchange programs. On February 13, a National Institutes of Health Consensus Conference Statement recommended lifting the ban on use of federal funds for needle exchange programs. On February 18, HHS sent a Congressionally requested report to the Senate Appropriations Committee reviewing the scientific data on needle exchange programs to date. This memo provides background to put the issue in context, with a discussion of these recent events.

Current Statute. There are three statutory restrictions on the use of federal funds for needle exchange programs. (1) The Substance Abuse and Mental Health (SAMHSA) block grant prohibits use of federal funds for needle exchange unless the Surgeon General determines that they are effective in reducing the spread of HIV and the use of illegal drugs. The statute does permit federal research and evaluation of existing needle exchange programs. (2) The 1996 Ryan White CARE Act reauthorization places a flat prohibition on the use of Ryan White funds for needle exchange. (3) The Labor/HHS Appropriations bill prohibits funding of needle exchange unless the Secretary determines that such programs are effective in preventing the spread of HIV and do not encourage the use of illegal drugs.

Epidemiology of HIV Infection. Thirty six percent of AIDS cases are directly or indirectly caused by IV drug use. Up to fifty percent of new HIV infections may be related to IV drug use. The effects of IV drug use have become a driving force in the HIV epidemic.

Number of Needle Exchange Programs. There are over 100 needle exchange programs in the US, with most programs distributing through two or more sites. As of 1996, twenty-eight States had local needle exchange programs.

Federally Sponsored Research. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) at NIH has funded 15 demonstration projects to evaluate the impact of needle exchange programs on rates of HIV infection and patterns of drug use (including the effectiveness of these programs as gateways to substance abuse treatment). Only two of the 15 studies are completed at this time. There has also been a significant amount of privately funded research on needle exchange programs through foundations and other nonprofit groups.

State and Local Government. At their recent winter meeting, the National Governors Association passed a resolution stating: "Federal restrictions or requirements on the use of available funding interfere with the ability of States to develop comprehensive prevention strategies." The Association of State and Territorial Health Officers (ASTHO) passed the following resolution in December 1995: "The federal government should repeal the ban on the use of federal funds for needle exchange services to allow interested States and localities the financial flexibility to support successful prevention and treatment initiatives within their jurisdictions." The US Conference of Mayors also supports lifting the ban on use of federal funds for needle exchange.

HHS Report to Senate Appropriations. Report language was included in the September 1996 Senate L/HHS Appropriations bill requesting that HHS provide a report on the status of current research projects, an itemization of previously funded research, and findings-to-date regarding the efficacy of needle exchange programs for reducing HIV transmission and not encouraging illegal drug use. The report prepared by HHS reviewed all published studies of US needle exchange programs, including one by the Institute of Medicine; it did not attempt to determine if the Congressional standard has been met for lifting the ban on federal funding. The summary section of the report contains the following: "Overall these studies indicate that needle exchange programs can have an impact on bringing difficult to reach populations into systems of care that offer drug dependency services, mental health, medical and support services. These studies also indicate that needle exchange programs can be an effective component of a comprehensive strategy to prevent HIV and other blood borne infectious diseases in communities that choose to include them."

NIH Consensus Conference. A NIH Consensus Development Conference on Interventions to Prevent HIV Risk Behaviors was held February 11-13, 1997. This conference was developed and directed by a non-Federal panel of experts, predating the Congressional request for an HHS report. The resulting Consensus Conference Statement is an independent report of an expert panel, not a policy statement of the NIH. This Statement, released on February 13, concluded that needle exchange programs are effective in reducing both HIV transmission and IV drug use and recommended lifting the legislative restrictions on needle exchange programs.

Analysis of Evidence on Needle Exchange Programs and IV Drug Use. The preponderance of data collected so far suggests a stable or declining level of drug use among needle exchange participants. About half of the studies on the effects of needle exchange show a decline in drug use. Two studies show an increase in drug use, but these studies have been discounted by expert panel as outliers. In addition, almost all studies indicate that needle exchange program participants tend to be older (median age 33 to 41 years old) and tend to be long-term users (duration of use 7 to 20 years). There is no data to suggest needle exchange programs increase new initiates into drug use, and the age of participants often increases over time.

It is important to note, however, that most studies have methodological weaknesses, inherent to the population and subject, that are nearly impossible to overcome. These methodological problems include: 1) reliance upon individuals' self-reporting of drug use; 2) the difficulties of creating a control group that does not receive clean needles yet continues participating in the

study; and 3) the difficulties of isolating the effects of needle exchange programs from the many other factors that may influence drug use in a given population.

The Administration's Response. HHS, ONDCP, and the White House jointly developed a response to questions about the HHS report and NIH Conference Statement. This response states that data on the effect of needle exchange programs in reducing HIV seroprevalence is solid, but that data on the effect of these programs on drug use patterns is less clear. The response further states that HHS will continue research efforts to evaluate new data on needle exchange programs and will work with the Congress on effective HIV prevention strategies. General McCaffrey strongly believes that the Administration should not challenge or raise questions about the current legislative restrictions on needle exchange programs.

Next Steps for HHS in Evaluating Effects on Drug Use. HHS will conduct a scientific review of the data presented at the NIH Consensus Conference. The data has not yet been through the peer review process required for publication and needs close examination. A second step will be an analysis of data already collected through the NIDA demonstration projects, which have not yet been specifically studied for effect on drug utilization patterns.

Congressional Climate and Community Expectations. The HHS report was released during the Congressional recess, and Hill reaction has been muted to date. Harold Varmus, Director of the NIH, received direct questions on needle exchange from Reps. Dickey (R-AR) and Wicker (R-MS) during an NIH Appropriations hearing. Secretary Shalala also received one question on lifting the federal funding ban prior to release of the report.

Both the House and Senate generally have punted the issue of needle exchange programs to HHS. The exception is last year's prohibition on use of Ryan White treatment funds for needle exchange programs, which passed unanimously. The Congressional response to any attempt to lift restrictions on funding likely would be hostile. The climate, however, may be softening somewhat. Senator Specter, Chair of the L/HHS Appropriations Subcommittee, has come to support needle exchange programs (Philadelphia has one of the largest); Rep. Rangel, once adamantly opposed to needle exchange programs, is reported to be shifting in his stance; and the state flexibility arguments advanced by NGA and ASTHO may also start to have an effect.

The AIDS community is united in seeking an end to the ban on federal funding of needle exchange programs. With some exceptions, however, the national AIDS organizations understand the downside of demanding that the ban be lifted before the necessary educational and political groundwork is laid. What the community wants from the Administration at this point is not so much an immediate lifting of the restrictions as a strong indication that the Administration generally will let science guide policy in combating HIV transmission.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 22, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed

SUBJECT: Summit on Service

Before we agree to hold a White House event to announce the Philadelphia summit on citizen service, you should review the attached memo from Harris Wofford, which spells out what the summit is designed to accomplish and what will follow from it. Recent developments in Wofford's negotiations with Ray Chambers, the co-organizer who represents Bush's interests, have caused some concern. In particular, concerns have been raised about the long-term effort that will come out of the summit, and Colin Powell's role in it. The summit may still be the right thing to do for the country, but we should go into it with our eyes wide open.

I. Background

The Wofford memo outlines the basic purpose of the summit -- to raise the profile of volunteer service -- and its potential benefits to Americorps and to the Administration. He believes the summit will restore bipartisan support for service, give you another platform to advance the ethic of service, and produce tangible commitments from corporations and service organizations to expand their efforts.

The structure and content of the summit have changed repeatedly in recent weeks, and remain under negotiation. Erskine and Wofford had a conference call this morning with Ray Chambers, who informed us that he intends to raise \$100 million for a non-profit to oversee the summit and follow-up, and that Powell has agreed to be general chairman of the whole enterprise. Chambers had Bill Bradley in mind as vice-chair, but was open to other names instead. (Erskine suggested Henry Cisneros). Chambers said that Powell plans to make service and the follow-up to the summit the central focus of his life over the next few years. Because the magnitude of the effort was news to us (and apparently, to Wofford), Erskine told Chambers that he needed to think about it before committing to any announcement.

II. Options

There is general agreement that the summit, and Powell's involvement, could be a boost for the idea of service. The question is whether we can define the summit and Powell's role in a way that does not inadvertently hand Powell a well-funded political platform or bless something that might go on to eclipse Americorps.

One option is to downplay our involvement, and let Wofford and Chambers announce the summit themselves, with no guarantee that we'll participate. That would reduce press interest in the event, and let us play it by ear over the next three months. If the effort catches on, we could align ourselves with it, but we would not rush into a project that could eclipse our own efforts. The risk of this course is that Powell -- and Bush -- might drop out entirely, and make it more difficult for the summit to succeed in raising the profile of service. The alternate risk is that Powell and Bush might go forward without us, and get all the credit.

A second option is to insist on giving Cisneros a strong, though not necessarily equal, role in the project (e.g., vice-chair). Cisneros would vigorously protect the Administration's interests, and together, Powell and Cisneros would send a powerful signal about service as a way to strengthen community. We could also insist that you and Bush serve as honorary co-chairs, that the summit be called "The Presidents' Summit on Service," and that the CEO of the non-profit be someone we can trust. With the right launch, either in a White House event or the State of the Union, you could make it clear that Powell and Cisneros were both part of a broader, Administration-backed effort. We might still run the risk that Powell might use this as a launching pad, or that this effort would detract attention from Americorps.

A third, high-risk option is to play hardball, and insist that Cisneros have an equal role to Powell's. Having an equal counterweight to Powell clearly would serve the Administration's interests. If this effort is as ambitious as Chambers makes it sound, and Powell plans to make it the major focus of his public life, he might decide not to walk away. But Powell no doubt has a host of other offers to choose from, and Chambers believes he would walk (and Bush might go with him).

The Vice President's office has no strong preference among these options. Ron Klain says that from their standpoint, the question is not so much about Powell -- who will be part of the landscape in any case -- as it is about whether this enterprise will help Americorps or subsume it.

If we do proceed with an announcement, we would envision an East Room ceremony Friday afternoon, with you, the Vice President, President Bush, Powell, and Cisneros speaking to an audience of service enthusiasts. Bush is available Friday, but would also be willing to reschedule for another day.

THE CITIZENS SERVICE SUMMIT

The Announcement – On Friday, you and President Bush will announce the Summit to be held in Philadelphia on April 27-29 and some of the initial commitments. You can also announce that Colin Powell has agreed to your and President Bush's invitation to serve as a General Chairman of the Summit itself. The Summit is being jointly organized by the Corporation for National Service and the Points of Light Foundation.

The First Commitments – You will be able to announce that this process has already resulted in more than twenty significant pledges from major institutions to address major social problems. Examples include:

- Columbia/HCA has committed to fully immunize one million children through their health care facilities through the year 2000.
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters – has pledged to double their mentoring relationships, reaching 200,000 matches through the year 2000. They pledge that the "Bigs and Littles" will perform service together as an integral part of the program.
- LensCrafters will provide one million free eye exams for children by the year 2003.
- ABC, CBS and HBO have committed to providing programming and Public Service announcement to promote mentoring.

Other organizations already making commitments include the Greek Orthodox Church, IBM, the California University system, and the city of Tuscon. By the time of the summit, we will have secured many, many more.

The Summit Goals – The goal of the summit is to insure that that each disadvantaged child has: 1) an ongoing relationship with a caring adult 2) a safe place for structured activities during non-school hours; 3) a healthy start; 4) economic opportunity through education, including the ability to read 5) and opportunities to give back to others. In the weeks leading up to the summit, task forces of leaders from business, organized labor, the media, religion, education and philanthropy will work to set specific numerical targets.

The Summit Event -- First, the President and First Lady, former President Bush and Ford and the participating First Ladies will join together at Independence Hall in Philadelphia in a historic call to service. Second, local, state and national leaders from all sectors will announce organizational commitments to action. Third, representatives from 100 communities from 50 states will work together to organize local efforts to reach the goals.

The Summit Funders – The Summit is being funded by Kellogg Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the Kauffman Foundation.

Post-Summit – A 501c3 partnership will be created to promote service and volunteering to meet these goals. General Powell will be its Chairman of the Board and an experienced CEO will run the operation. This partnership will work to secure funding from major foundations and then distribute smaller grants to local organizations that address these major challenges.

January 22, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

**CORPORATION
FOR NATIONAL
SERVICE**

From: Harris Wofford *Harris*
Subject: Progress report on the Summit

Erskine asked me to give you an update on the plans for the Summit in Philadelphia, April 27-29, and information on the scope of our hopes for the aftermath to the Summit. And I want to stress as strongly as I can the need to go ahead with the announcement Friday.

The Summit ties together several of the key themes of your presidency. You have called for citizens to come together to address the challenges of their communities. The Summit is designed to dramatically increase public awareness about the role of service and volunteering to solve problems, to de-politicize the issue of national service, and to stimulate specific commitments for problem solving. In convening the Summit with President Bush you are showing your commitment to bipartisanship and your ability to catalyze action without creating a big new federal spending program.

When we talked about the Summit on the trip to your Commencement talk at Penn State, I told you why the Summit was a central part of the strategy to establish National Service as a widely-supported, non-partisan institution in American life, and to have the Corporation for National Service act as a catalyst for a large national coalition "to crack the atom of civic power".

In my November 14th memorandum, I wrote:

A major, historic opportunity to make service non-partisan will be the Citizen Service Summit, now scheduled for April 27-29 in Philadelphia. President Bush has committed to joining you in the call for service, and we are working on getting Nancy Reagan and Presidents Carter and Ford. We have reason to hope that Colin Powell will agree to some high profile role at the summit. Organizations and institutions invited to the Summit will be asked to come with tangible commitments to new action that will help create the conditions for the success of American youth.

1201 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525
Telephone 202-606-5000

Getting Things Done.
AmeriCorps, National Service
Learn and Serve America
National Senior Service Corps

Together, these proposals provide a grand theme for your presidency -
- a government helping citizens to solve problems through service,
and in the process, expanding educational opportunity. By
emphasizing local, volunteer-oriented solutions, you recognize that
while the era of big government is over -- the era of big citizens --
and big citizen action -- had better begin. It would demonstrate that
you have far-reaching, far-sighted and effective ideas for addressing
the problems facing American families.

By reaching out to Republicans, you will be showing yourself to be
above partisan politics, using common sense to find the common
good.

We had wanted to launch this before the campaign season began, but when that proved
impossible, I sent you the attached Nov. 5th memorandum, and I then met with Bruce Reed
and Gene Sperling. When the cabinet selection process was completed, I asked Erskine to
arrange a meeting with you as soon as possible.

The hoped-for "high profile" role for General Powell (which was in our original plans of
1995 when we stated our hope he would be chair of the Summit) was not mentioned in my
November 5th memorandum because at that time he had turned us down. Since then, Ray
Chambers became the chair of our joint Points of Light Foundation--Corporation for
National Service Steering Committee, and set out to persuade Powell to be General
Chairman of the Summit and of whatever continuing partnership emerged. Recently, he
succeeded in getting Powell, who now says the Summit and aftermath efforts will get a lot
of his time and attention.

Since then as well, President Ford has agreed to come for the morning of April 28th but
must leave later for Atlanta for some international event being convened by President
Carter -- who says he cannot come to Philadelphia because of that prior commitment.
Rosalyn Carter may be able to come and some electronic connection to President Carter is
expected. Nancy Reagan has said she will come while Lady Bird Johnson has declined
because of her eye sight and health problems, but may arrange a video.

Since then, too, the Summit has been presented to the Republican Governors Conference
by Governors Weld and Engler. Governor Dean of the Democratic Governors
Association is actively working with us. So is Dick Celeste and Richard Gordon, the
former policy advisor to Governor Bayh. All Governors are being invited and we expect a
number to attend. Governor Engler expects to announce the Summit, to be seconded by
Governor Carper, at the closing plenary of the NGA winter meeting February 4th.

The Mayor of each of the 100 communities will be invited as part of their community
delegations, and a number are expected to attend. Mayor Rendell is enthusiastically
organizing plans to make Philadelphia a "five-star host city" -- with notable commitments

for each of the five goals. Mayor Menino and I talked of the Summit to the U.S. Conference of Mayors session last Saturday, and Mayor Victor Ashe, our newest Corporation board member, is representing us actively, as is our staff colleague, Jim Scheibel, former Mayor of St. Paul.

Erskine wants me to indicate, as far as I can, the process likely to go on, in the coming years. My memorandum outlined what we have proposed:

The 1,500 participants are being invited to Philadelphia to launch a strategy for citizen service and community leadership to "turn the tide" by the turn of the century on many of the challenges facing so many young people today. Organizations and institutions invited to the Summit will be asked to come with a tangible commitment to new action that will help create the conditions for the success of American youth.

....Following the Summit, community teams and local summits will further develop and refine measurable targets. The Summit should be seen as the beginning of an on-going process through the year 2000. It will provide an organizing model for many others who find this model an impetus to new action. We would hope to track some of the progress being made in communities over the next few years and reconvene a Summit in the year 2000 to see if together we are actually solving some of the problems confronting children and youth and celebrate what is being achieved.

The specific targets (in that memorandum) for additional mentors, tutors, and other volunteers engaged in work with the young, and additional youth engaged in service, are not now proposed for the announcement Friday. But such targets are very much a part of the plan for the Summit and the aftermath.

We've been actively involved in assembling the initial commitments -- some of the most notable of which I attach. Major foundations -- led by Pew, Kellogg and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, each of which has invested more than \$400,000 each -- are considering much larger investments in funding local and national programs to achieve the five goals. Ray Chambers has had talks that make him believe a post-summit fund for service of \$100 million is in sight.

That is the kind of quantum leap in non-governmental support we have been dreaming of. I add that all of this has been put together before General Powell recently agreed to be Chairman. Corporation for National Service and Points of Light staff and I, and more recently Ray Chambers and his personal network, have made this possible.

Ray reports that the major foundations interested suggest a 501 (c) (3) corporation to be the funding mechanism, to receive some of the funds and allocate them to programs working on the goals. Note that many of the programs utilize AmeriCorps members and

could be aided in meeting our requirements for private sector match. Indeed, one of the latest commitments -- from IBM -- for a Technology Corps proposes to pay half of the costs of utilizing 40 AmeriCorps*VISTA members. Another example: at the national board of the Bog Brothers/Big Sisters, after my presentation, a resolution was adapted (enthusiastically seconded by Senator Dan Coates) to make as their commitment for the Summit: the doubling of Bog Brothers/Big Sisters from 100,000 to 200,000, by the year 2,000, and the requirement that all 200,000 matches jointly do a sustained project of community service. This idea grew out of their AmeriCorps and Corporation Learn and Serve America grants.

Also, the commitments strategy, before and after the Summit, will give powerful new momentum for securing the 100,000 Work Study commitments for the Reading Initiative - and the goal of half of the nearly one-million work-study jobs going into community service.

So you see why your continued support of this is essential to the cause, and to my own continued leadership of the Corporation for National Service.

More importantly, this is an unprecedented opportunity for your continued leadership of citizen service. It is the occasion when you can reach beyond AmeriCorps to embrace and salute and support the far larger family of service in the country.

I need your confidence and support.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED
MIKE COHEN

SUBJECT: OPTIONS FOR VISITS TO STATES

Below are options for states to visit in the Midwest, the South and the West.

Midwest

Michigan: An event in Michigan would be an opportunity for Gov. Engler and Michigan education officials to endorse your national testing plan and to commit the state to participate in the first administration of the tests in 1999. Michigan would be the second state, after Maryland, to announce its intent to participate. This would be an extremely important step in building support for your proposal, and in recruiting a critical mass of states to participate in the testing program. A strong signal of support from Gov. Engler would be seen as significant by the national media and by other Governors.

However, you should be aware that there are several controversial educational issues in Michigan that will make this event somewhat complicated politically. These include Gov. Engler's proposal for authority to take over failing school districts, which has met stiff opposition from Mayor Archer; a preliminary investigation by the Education Department's Office of Civil Rights regarding services provided to Limited English Proficient Students and continued opposition to the states charter schools program by Democrats in the legislature and among many education groups.

Indiana: Education is a top priority for Gov. O'Bannon in this session; he has proposed a number of initiatives that parallel yours, including higher standards and tough accountability measures, a strong public charter school initiative, and new loans to expand access to higher education. A speech to the legislature in Indiana would be an opportunity to promote your entire Call to Action, perhaps with a specific focus on charter schools. Indiana is a national leader in welfare reform, with a 40% drop in caseloads and a tough waiver from us.

Missouri: The legislature is considering an omnibus education reform bill, proposed by Sen. Casky (D), aimed at shifting desegregation funds to other, reform-oriented purposes, for urban areas. The bill includes a strong charter school provision. Gov. Carnahan has not yet taken a position on the overall bill or the charter school provisions; while he generally supports charter schools, he is concerned that this particular provision is likely to emerge from the legislative

process looking too much like a voucher bill. In Missouri, you could highlight the state's welfare reform wage subsidy plan as a national model.

South

North Carolina: Gov. Hunt's education emphasis this legislative session is to promote quality teaching, especially by raising teacher salaries across the board, and by providing significant bonuses for teachers with National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification. A speech to the North Carolina state legislature would primarily promote the master teacher idea. If Gov. Hunt believes the timing is not right for a speech to the legislature, there are a range of other event possibilities to promote a number of aspects of your education agenda, including standards and technology.

Mississippi: Mississippi has made modest gains in education despite several waves of education reforms, and still ranks at or near the bottom on most indicators of education quality. A speech to the legislature in Mississippi would be an opportunity for you to make the case for higher standards and K-12 education reform in a state that needs to take major action.

West

California: State Superintendent Delaine Eastin has been vigorously promoting an agenda of higher standards and testing to measure student progress. Along with Gov. Wilson, she has launched an early reading campaign in California schools, using Goals 2000 funds. Delaine is prepared to announce her support for California's participation in the 4th and 8th grade testing at an event we would design with her, which could include significant involvement from the education, business and labor communities. In addition, the Vice President has lined up a number of Silicon Valley CEO's to endorse our testing plan.

Montana: Gov. Racicot and State Superintendent Nancy Keenan are promoting a bipartisan school improvement agenda that focuses on higher standards and accountability. There is a significant segment in the legislature that is opposed to this agenda, and likely to be opposed to your agenda as well. Nonetheless, a speech to the Montana legislature would be an excellent opportunity to highlight: (1) the idea that politics must stop at the schoolhouse door; (2) your technology initiative; and, (3) your national testing initiative, with a message that in states with strong traditions of local control and resistance to state mandates, local school boards can provide the leadership to implement these tests.

Other states we are watching:

Washington: Two different charter schools bills are being considered in Washington, one of which would merit Administration support and one of which clearly would not. Gov. Locke has been generally supportive of charter schools, but has not yet addressed the specific bills that have been introduced. At present, it appears the undesirable bill has the greatest chances of moving forward, though the prospects of each will become more clear in the next several weeks.

Texas: We believe it may be possible to gain a commitment from the Texas State Board of Education and from Gov. Bush to participate in your national testing program. However, the odds are somewhat unclear now, and it will take additional time to more clearly determine what is possible, as well as additional momentum from other states to increase the odds.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1-28-97
File: Phas seen
cc: Lyn

January 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

17 JAN 27 1997

FROM BRUCE REED

SUBJECT **Add On To The Micro Credit Awards Event**

On Thursday, January 30, 1997 you are scheduled to take part in the micro credit ceremony in the East Room. The First Lady and Secretary Rubin, with you, will present the first annual Presidential Awards in Excellence for **domestic** micro credit programs. You will be honoring seven successful micro-entrepreneurs. A reception will follow.

In addition, you will be able to make two related announcements -- a new public-private partnership to pursue highly aggressive welfare to work efforts, and a commitment to increase CDFI funding. The announcements will emphasize new private sector involvement and funding for welfare to work efforts, including microenterprise. The public-private partnership will give you the opportunity to highlight another corporation -- Chase Bank -- stepping up to meet your welfare to work challenge to corporate America.

1. **Announce the Chase Manhattan Bank/Rockefeller Foundation/HUD Welfare-to-Work \$9.0 Million Dollar Partnership.**

✓ Chase Manhattan Bank and the Rockefeller Foundation have teamed with HUD in a three-way partnership to plan and fund long-term private sector welfare-to-work demonstrations designed to raise employment rates by as much as 20-30 percent in small urban neighborhoods. Chase and Rockefeller have committed a total of \$7.5 million to the project along with an initial \$1.5 million commitment from HUD. The Rockefeller Foundation expects to raise an additional \$7.5 million from corporations, foundations, and government agencies.

Organizations in 15 **urban** communities throughout the country will be selected to participate in these demonstrations. **Systematic research** will monitor activities and community outcomes to determine whether dramatic increases in employment can be achieved.

Funding will go in part to community organizations committed to undertaking intensive training and private sector job placement efforts with four common elements: work incentives; state-of-the-art job placement and retention services; expanded access to capital for neighborhood residents and business owners; and a creation of a community culture that supports work. Funding will also go to Public Housing Authorities in 5-6 cities to train and place public housing residents in jobs while simultaneously modifying welfare and housing policies to encourage work.

Peter Goldmark, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Vice Chair of Chase Bank, and a high level representative from HUD will be present.

2. Reiterate commitment to increase the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund budget.

Your new budget includes a \$1 billion increase over five years for the CDFI Fund, which coordinates the Administration's numerous microenterprise programs. The exact dollar amount for our FY '98 budget has not yet become public.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: Youth Issues

I. Thematic Overview

Over the last four years, your Administration has made real progress in helping families and communities deal with the problems and pressures young Americans face, involving violence, drugs, alcohol, tobacco, and sexual activity. Youth violence has begun to drop for the first time in a decade, teen pregnancy is down four years in a row, and you have sent an historic message on tobacco.

In the next four years, we face the considerable task of building on that hard-fought progress and taking on other persistent problems. Drug use among our young people continues to climb. Gangs still wreak a terrible toll of violence and fear in every major city and many rural areas. Unwed teen pregnancy remains far too high. It will take sustained use of executive and legislative action and the bully pulpit to secure lasting results.

II. Legacy

A. Youth Violence

Although overall crime rates have declined in each year of your Administration, youth crimes have until recently resisted this trend. The number of juvenile violent crime arrests dropped 3% in 1995, after a 67% increase in the past decade. If your second-term policies can contribute to reducing juvenile crime further, you will have recorded a major accomplishment.

The difficulty of reaching this objective should not be understated. The population of juveniles aged 12-17 will increase for the rest of this decade. Some in Congress will resist your crime-fighting priorities and seek to attach unpalatable proposals of their own.

Applying Community Policing to Reduce Juvenile Crime. Perhaps the most critical component of a strategy to reduce juvenile offenses is the application of community-based policing practices to youth violence. Boston's community-based response to youth violence -- which, among other things, cracked down on gangs, focused on gun trafficking, and gave probation officers enhanced powers to make arrests -- has led to an 80% reduction in juvenile homicides between 1990 and 1995. As we work to finish the job of putting 100,000 police on the street and persuade more major police departments to fully embrace the community policing revolution, we should put particular emphasis on applying these strategies to youth violence.

Cracking Down on Gangs. A related effort, central to most community-based efforts to reduce youth violence, is to crack down on gangs in urban areas. Federal prosecutors have worked with state and local law enforcement and prosecutors in your first term to achieve a number of notable successes around the country. In addition to continuing such cooperative efforts, the Administration should work hard for passage of a grant program, within a broader anti-gang and youth violence bill, that will enable states and localities to devote more resources to investigating and prosecuting gang cases. Robert Kennedy did not eliminate the Mafia, and we will not eliminate gang violence. But just as Kennedy dealt organized crime a blow from which it never recovered, we have a chance to break the gangs' stranglehold on entire sections of our largest cities.

Keeping Schools Open Late. As you have recognized in supporting truancy initiatives and curfews, one of the best ways to reduce youth crime is to keep children in school and off the streets. You can add to that legacy by helping communities to keep schools open late as well; your new budget includes \$50 million to do so. Over time, this effort could be remembered not only for helping reduce juvenile crime rates in the peak hours between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m., but for helping deal with one of the most pressing concerns of working parents with latch-key kids.

Gun Initiatives. A number of gun initiatives can also play a role in a successful youth violence program. You have already signed into law a youth handgun ban, as well as issuing a directive to enforce "zero tolerance" for guns in our schools. Now we have an opportunity to fight for further legislative action extending Brady background checks to violent juvenile offenses and requiring that guns have safety locks preventing unauthorized users from firing them.

B. Youth Drug Use

As early as 1990, youth attitudes about drug use began to soften; youths became less concerned about the dangers of drugs. Drug use increased dramatically between 1991 and 1995 (although it has not reached the epidemic levels of the 1970s). For example, among eighth graders, drug use increased by 250 percent during those years. Marijuana accounts for the bulk of the rise in illicit drug use among youths aged 12-17.

Alcohol and tobacco are "gateway" drugs: youths who use these drugs are much more likely to use illicit drugs. Alcohol remains the number one drug problem among young people: three to four million teenagers currently drink alcohol daily, and the age at which children begin to use alcohol is declining. In 1996, more than one-third of high-school seniors smoked cigarettes, with more than one-fifth smoking daily. This is the highest use of tobacco among youth since the 1970s.

You already have established a legacy on youth tobacco use. The FDA regulations issued last year restrict youth access to tobacco products and limit the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young people. In your second term, this issue will remain in the spotlight, beginning when the first part of the regulation, relating to sale of cigarettes to minors, goes into effect in February (assuming no judicial injunction).

You also have taken steps to reduce the use of illicit drugs by young people -- for example, by signing legislation that restricted emerging youth drugs such as methamphetamine and Rohypnol (the "date rape" drug), encouraging states to adopt a "zero tolerance" standard for drunk drivers under the age of 21, and supporting high school athlete drug testing.

In the coming months, the Administration can take the following actions:

Expand Youth Drug Testing: As technology advances, drug testing becomes cheaper, more effective, and less intrusive. You should continue to advocate drug testing as a deterrent to drug use and an element of treatment. In October 1996, you directed General McCaffrey and Secretary Pena to provide you with recommendations on a strategy to reduce adolescent drug use by requiring drug tests for a driver's license. They will report back to you on January 17th, recommending that the first step be a demonstration program operating in two to four states. We will need legislation to implement this program. Assuming we get authorizing legislation and the program goes well, we can expand it in coming years.

National Public Communications Campaign: Increased youth drug use is a reflection of a change in attitudes that stems at least in part from popular culture. Our children are not receiving an anti-drug message through the media and popular culture; indeed, pop culture is again conveying a message that drugs are "cool." Since 1991, the number of drug-related public service announcements carried on television and in the print media has decreased by 30 percent. One response is for the Administration to initiate a public education campaign, which would include a challenge to the media to change the way it depicts drug use and to fund public service announcements on the issue. The ultimate goal of the campaign would be to end the entertainment industry's (and also the professional sports industry's) glamorization of drugs.

Enhance School-Based Prevention Programs: You successfully defeated Republican efforts to decimate the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act, which provides prevention funding to

over 97 percent of our nation's school districts. The next step is to ensure that this money is being used in the most effective manner. The Department of Education should improve monitoring and evaluation, so that this funding will go only to programs that work.

Defeat the Legalization Movement: The California and Arizona medical marijuana initiatives emerged from a national marijuana legalization movement, which is hiding behind supposed health concerns. The movement already has targeted several more states for similar initiatives. The Administration already has taken steps to counter this legalization movement, in part because of the threat it poses to our youth. Continued and well-publicized enforcement of federal laws, notwithstanding passage of state initiatives, is necessary to send a message to young people that marijuana use is illegal and dangerous.

C. Teen Pregnancy

The teen birth rate has declined each year between 1991 and 1995, by a total of about 8 percent. There are still, however, far too many teen births -- about 500,000 each year.

The new welfare law will aid in continuing the progress the Administration has made in reducing teen pregnancy. Under the law, unmarried minor parents are required to stay in school and live at home, or in an adult-supervised setting, in order to receive assistance. The law also provides for HHS to award a bonus to states with large decreases in out-of-wedlock births.

The new law also provides additional monies for abstinence education. HHS already administers a range of grant programs, reaching an estimated 30 percent of communities in the nation, that support efforts to prevent teen pregnancy. The new law provides \$50 million in new funding each year for state abstinence education activities.

Efforts to toughen and improve enforcement of child support and statutory rape laws can also contribute to preventing teen pregnancy. The Justice Department is ready to issue a report that will aid states in cracking down on statutory rape. The new welfare law includes numerous measures to improve child support enforcement, and this year the Administration will develop ways to implement these measures, perhaps through executive orders, in order to achieve the best possible results. In addition, we should continue to press for passage of our bill to make it a felony to cross state lines to avoid paying child support.

Perhaps most important, you should continue to lead the way in sending a clear message through the bully pulpit. We will not reduce teen pregnancy until we change the attitudes of young people. You will have an opportunity to help the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy launch its media campaign in May calling for abstinence and responsibility.

III. Potential Obstacles

In pursuing the priorities listed above, you will undoubtedly encounter significant obstacles. Broadly speaking, these obstacles emerge from three different sources: Congress, the courts, and statistics.

Legislative Obstacles: The Republicans will make every effort to attach to the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Act -- or even to the bill reauthorizing the ONDCP -- provisions that, taken alone, would provoke a veto. For example, Speaker Gingrich may attempt to attach a very broad provision that effectively allows imposition of the death penalty for any drug trafficking.

On the other side, the Congressional Black Caucus blocked House passage of youth violence legislation last year and will probably follow the same strategy again. The CBC's main goal is to enact legislation that will reduce the disparity in crack and cocaine sentencing; once again, the CBC will push this issue to the forefront by demanding that such a provision be added to any youth violence bill.

Legal Obstacles: The FDA's Youth Tobacco Regulations are currently being challenged in a federal district court in North Carolina. That court has promised to issue a decision on the core legal issues this spring. If the government loses (in part or in whole), it of course will have the chance to appeal, but such a decision will at the least interfere with implementation of the regulation. In addition, the Supreme Court will rule on the constitutionality of the Brady Law this spring.

Release of Statistical Data: Several times during the year, the FBI will release statistics on youth drug use and youth crime. Current indications are that the next drug statistics will continue to show an upward trend. There is necessarily a lag between efforts and results, and reasonable people will not expect immediate success. But the issuance of such statistics can provide grist for the Administration's opponents.

IV. Timeline

January

Drivers License / Drug Testing Directive

Receive McCaffrey/Pena Report on January 17th and send implementing legislation to Congress.

February

Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Bill

Announce in State of the Union address and introduce bill shortly thereafter.

1997 National Drug Control Strategy

Issue annual report outlining Administration's anti-drug objectives for the coming year.

Spring

National Anti-Drug Communication Campaign

Launch communication campaign focused on sports and entertainment industries.

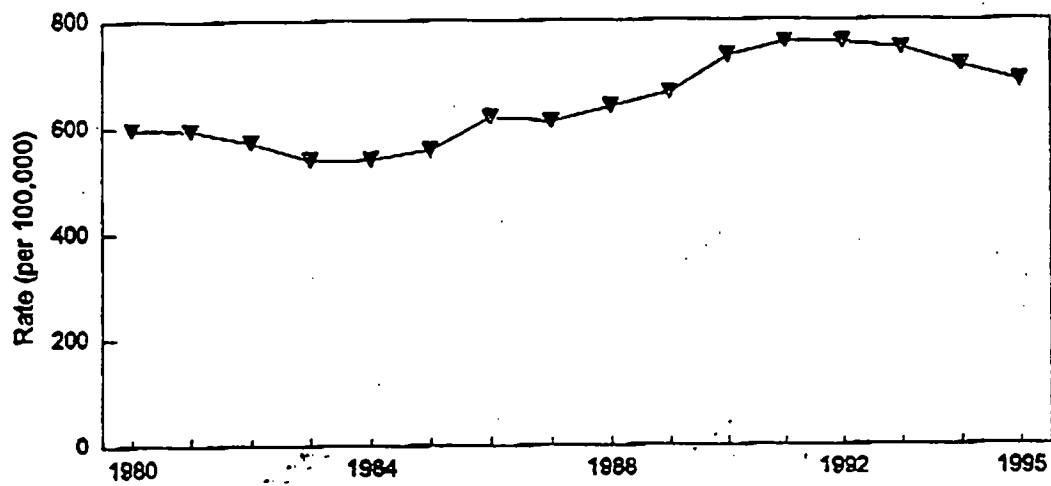
Brady Decision

Respond to decision of Supreme Court, which will either invalidate or approve the Brady law.

Teen Pregnancy Media Campaign

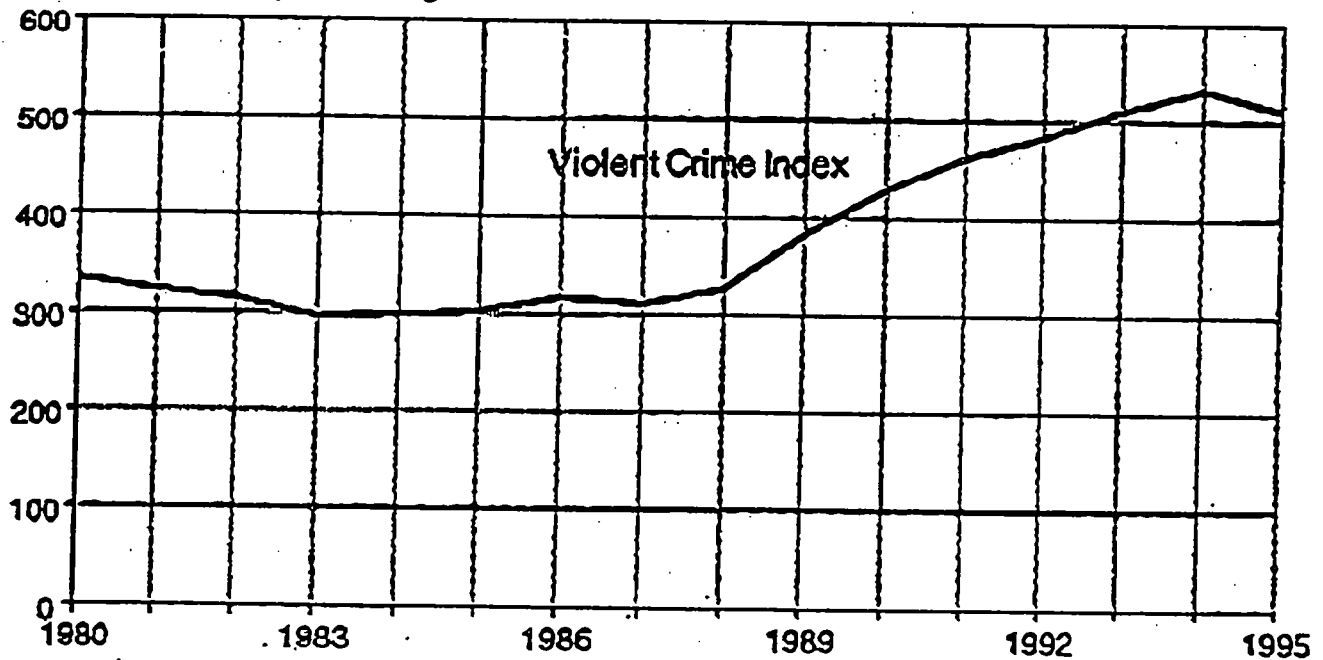
Help launch nationwide media effort by National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

National Violent Crime Rates, 1980-1995



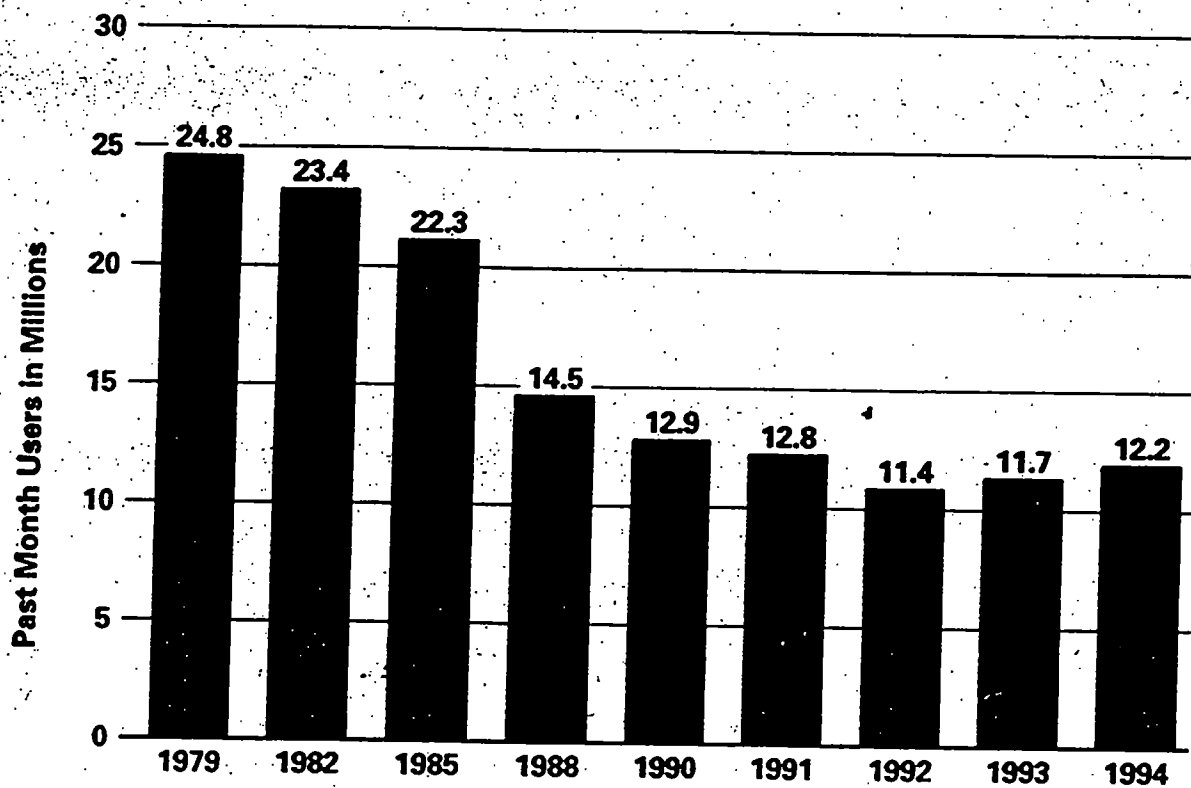
The juvenile violent crime arrest rate held constant for more than a decade, rose steadily from 1988 through 1994, then finally fell in 1995

Arrests per 100,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17



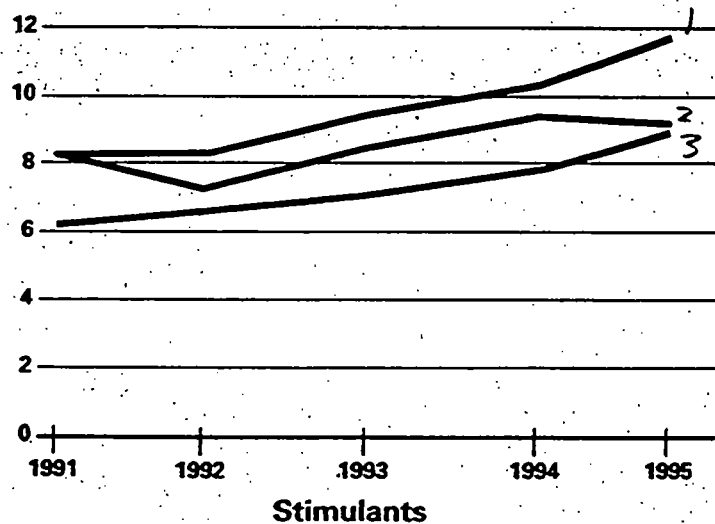
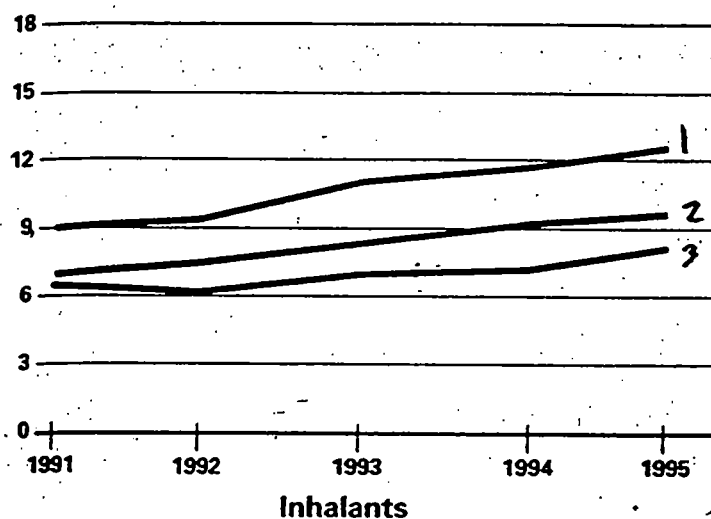
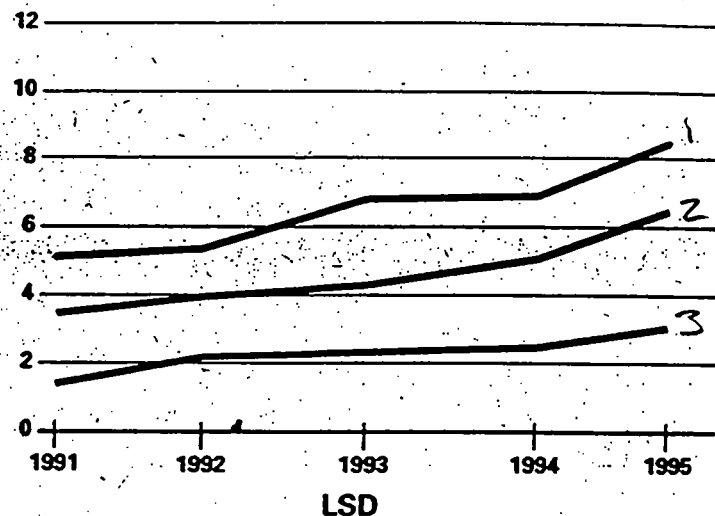
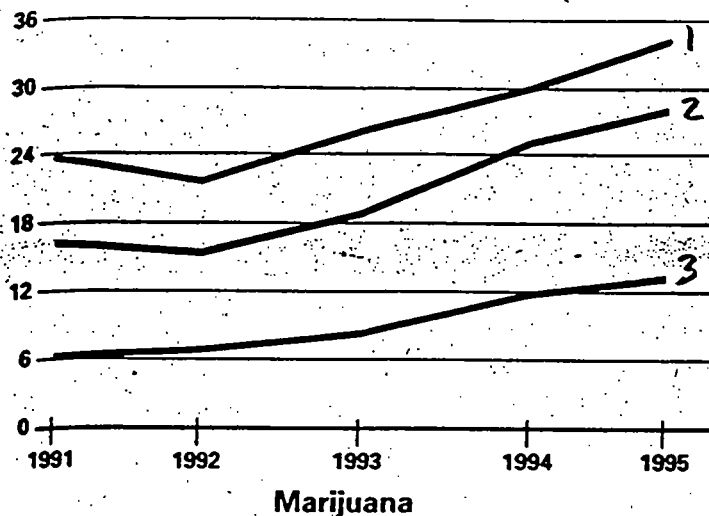
Data sources: Unpublished arrest data provided by the FBI and population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-25*.

Figure 1-1
Number of Users of Any Illicit Drug



Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

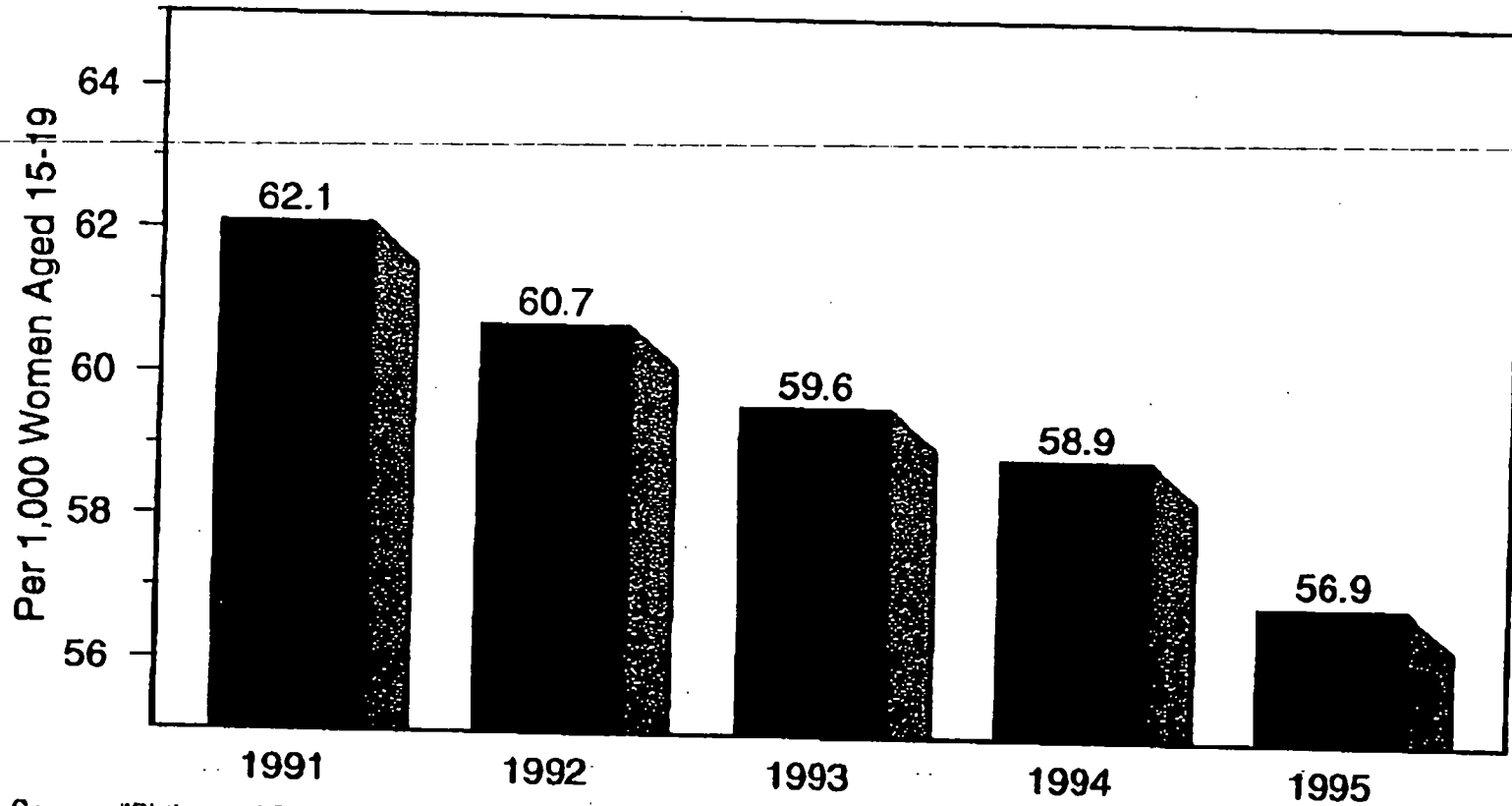
**Figure 1-2
Adolescent Drug Use**



- 1 — Percentage of 12th Graders
- 2 — Percentage of 10th Graders
- 3 — Percentage of 8th Graders

— Source: Monitoring the Future

Teen Birth Rates Have Declined Under the Clinton Administration*



Source: "Births and Deaths: United States, 1995" Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vol. 45, No. 3, October 4, 1996

* Live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. memo	Don Baer et al to the President re: Commencement Speeches (5 pages)	05/01/1996	P5
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Cathy Mays
OA/Box Number: 18517

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence and Memos for the President [Binder] [8]

2011-0005-S

rc642

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Paul Weinstein

SUBJECT: Line-Item Veto

Background

As you know, Republicans plan to send you the line-item veto by the end of this month. Republican line-item veto conferees and leadership staff have arrived at an agreement on line-item legislation and are finalizing legislative language and the joint statement of the managers.

Enactment into law of the line-item veto means you will have fulfilled another core promise from *Putting People First*. Nevertheless, the line-item veto is not the budget deficit panacea described by its proponents and the bill agreed to by the conferees is much more restrictive than it appears at first glance. However, if used strategically, the line-item veto can reduce wasteful spending by allowing the President to highlight pork and special interest tax breaks in legislation and report language. Since passage of the Impoundment and Control Act in 1974, Presidents -- both Democrat and Republican -- have proposed \$74 billion in rescissions. Yet, Congress has agreed to only \$23.7 billion of those proposed savings. In addition, the line-item veto will increase the bargaining power of the President and can become a useful tool in protecting the priorities of the Administration.

The conferees have tentatively agreed upon the House's enhanced rescission model, rather than the Senate's separate enrollment approach. In addition, they would apply line-item veto authority to discretionary budget authority, new direct spending, and targeted tax benefits. This is consistent with your call for passage of a "strong version of the line-item veto."

Nonetheless, several aspects of the agreement should concern us:

- Republicans have included a lockbox provision (i.e. automatic cap reductions) which would be a disincentive for using the authority if the caps become tighter;
- The bill would not allow partial rescissions -- although the President could cancel individual projects which are specified in report language;
- The definition of targeted tax benefits is very narrow -- 100 or fewer beneficiaries;
- The line-item veto will not take effect until January 1, 1997.

Details Of The Bill

How it Works -- The bill would allow the President to submit items for rescission. Budget authority, direct spending, and targeted tax benefits in such a rescission message are deemed permanently cancelled unless the Congress passes a joint resolution that would be subject to a presidential veto and subsequent congressional override.

The President will have up to 5 calendar days (excluding Sundays) to submit cancellations. The Presidential rescission would take effect unless Congress decided to disapprove the cancellation by a simple majority vote within 30 session days (days in which both the House and Senate are in session). The President could then exercise his authority to sign or veto the disapproval bill. To override the President's veto of the disapproval bill would require a two-thirds majority.

In Whole or in Part -- Conferees were debating whether to limit the authority to canceling provisions "in whole" or permitting cancellations "in whole or in part." The compromise they settled on was to limit cancellation authority to amounts "in whole", but to permit the authority to apply down to the level of any project specified in the joint statement of managers, committee report, or authorizing legislation. Therefore, the President could cancel down to the project level, provided the project is specifically mentioned in report language.

Lockbox -- The prevailing view among conferees was that the purpose of the item veto is to save money -- not to permit a President to shift priorities. The lockbox language included in the proposed conference report would require the President to: reduce the statutory discretionary spending caps to reflect rescissions of discretionary budget authority in the budget year or outyears; and to eliminate from the PAYGO scorecard any positive balance that would otherwise have accrued from applying the line item veto to new direct spending or tax benefits.

Definition of Targeted Tax Benefits -- The agreement limits the scope of the President's authority to cancel special interest tax provisions in two ways: first, by adopting the narrow definition of targeted tax benefit as a benefit going to 100 or fewer beneficiaries; and, second, by giving the tax-writing committees the authority to specify in their tax bills what is a tax benefit subject to the cancellation authority. Only in those rare situations when Congress fails to make its own determination does the bill give the President the authority to specify any targeted tax benefits and cancel them, but then only within the narrow definition of targeted tax benefit.

Definition of Line-Item Veto Action -- The conference agreement uses the term "cancel" to define line-item veto action rather than the term "veto", which improves the chances that application of the authority to direct spending and taxes will be held up in the courts.

Signed Versus Enacted Law -- The authority would only be available when the President has signed a bill. If the bill becomes law without the President's signature the cancellation authority would not be available.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Gene Sperling

SUBJECT: Ideas for Speech to NGA Education Summit

Your speech next week to the NGA Education Summit will be your best opportunity since the State of the Union to put forward an ambitious agenda for a second term. This memorandum outlines a series of challenges -- to students, teachers, schools, parents, businesses, and communities. We need your guidance on these new ideas and any others you would like to announce in this speech.

I. Update on the Education Summit

The summit will include the governors, about 50 CEOs, and 30 education experts. The group is planning to embrace a set of general principles that focus on two themes: standards and technology. The draft statement is consistent with Goals 2000 and your overall philosophy, although it ignores any federal role. We have attached a draft of the NGA statement, Secretary Riley's State of Education speech, a summary of what governors said about education in their State of the State addresses this year, and some recent articles.

You can use this platform to reflect on what has been achieved since Charlottesville (by states and by this administration), to give a frank assessment of what's right with America's public schools and what's wrong, and to challenge governors, business leaders, teachers, administrators, parents, and students to do something about it. This is your chance to show how you will use the Bully Pulpit in a second term to make raising standards a national mission.

Thompson and others have marketed this summit as an effort to focus the nation's attention back on education. We are working with Democratic governors and Secretary Riley to make sure that your record is part of the story. Riley will tout the Administration's accomplishments in his speech to the summit so you don't have to. You can reflect briefly on what the Administration and many states have done to make good on the promise of Charlottesville agreement, but this is not the place to dwell on Goals 2000.

It is better just to show that you are moving forward on promoting standards and accountability.

II. New Proposals

We have been working with Secretary Riley, Mike Cohen, Mike Smith, Terry Peterson, Jennifer Davis, Al Shanker, and others on specific proposals that highlight your accomplishments in this term and signal that education will be one of your highest priorities in the years to come. Because the major focus of the summit is standards, this is a good chance to talk not just about policy but about values. The proposals below -- high standards for students and teachers, accountability for schools, discipline and safety, rewards for performance -- stress a familiar theme that public schools need an infusion of new opportunities and old values. The tougher and more demanding the speech, the more likely it will break through.

A. Standards for Students

The summit agreement will call on the states to set clear academic standards in specific subjects, with accurate assessments of how well schools and students are doing. The governors believe standards and testing are a state responsibility, but welcome "a national clearinghouse of best practices and resources." Riley and others at the Education Dept. fully agree with this approach. The voluntary national standards developed so far have been at best a mixed bag, and Riley believes it is far more important for us to insist that states have rigorous standards but let them figure out how to set them.

You should praise the summit's call for standards, and what many governors are doing to move in that direction. But you can also challenge them to move further and faster. Specifically, you can challenge every state to establish high standards in basic subjects and require students to achieve those standards before they can graduate. States should compare academic standards and compete with one another in a race to the top. You should reiterate Riley's challenge that every child should be able to read independently by the third grade. We think it is also important to make clear that we should also be promoting the basic skills of the 21st century -- like technological literacy.

But the best way to trump the governors on standards is to talk in concrete terms that parents will understand about how standards should be enforced. Here are two approaches:

1. No more automatic promotions. As you have often said, every child can learn - but we need to teach them, believe in them, and challenge them. Too many students in too many schools are passed from grade to grade without ever really getting taught or challenged. Schools that routinely promote students who are failing are doing those children a terrible injustice. Equity and excellence go hand in hand; we will never have

equity unless we aim high for all kids. That means we must break the entitlement mentality that is cursing too many children with low expectations. *We should not promote students from grade school to middle school or middle school to high school unless they can pass a test that proves they're ready. If a student isn't ready to move onto the next level, we should tell his parents, work with him after school and over the summer -- and if necessary, hold him back until he's ready.* That is what you did in Arkansas by requiring every 8th grader to pass a test before they could move on to 9th grade. Nobody should just get by without a real education.

2. No pass, no play. Texas abandoned this idea after Mark White left office, but it always drew strong support from the public. It is hard to argue with the basic principle. *Students should not be able to represent their school outside the classroom unless they're making the grade inside the classroom.* Education must come first.

B. Standards for Teachers

Earlier this month, Secretary Riley gave a tough speech to the Illinois Education Association in which he said two things: 1) Let's stop the teacher-bashing; and 2) Teachers and their professional organizations "should be the leaders of reform, not the objects." The speech was quite well-received, not just by the press but by the teachers themselves. Teachers don't mind being challenged, so long as they're given respect and the tools to succeed and rewards when they do. We can say to teachers, "We want to raise the prestige and respect that is deserved for teaching, but the way to do that is give teachers tools and honor excellence, not protect teachers who cannot make the grade." This is an important message for you to send, because you have been saying it for 15 years, even when the heat was on in Arkansas. Here are three ideas Riley has been discussing with Shanker and others:

1. Reward teachers for their skills and knowledge, not just seniority. You can praise what Gov. Hunt has done with the National Board of Teacher Certification. You should challenge states and communities to set high teaching standards and reward teachers and schools for their success. Once tough academic standards are met, we ought to get out of the way and give teachers the power to be good teachers.

2. Make it easier to get burnt-out teachers out of the profession, fairly and inexpensively. According to U.S. News, it costs \$200,000 in New York state to fire a bad teacher. We should be spending that money to reward good teachers instead. You can challenge states and districts to work together to change laws and policies so that burnt-out teachers can be asked to move on. Shanker has said privately that he believes teachers unions should take the lead in this effort, rather than resist it. You should take him up on it, and repeat Riley's challenge that teachers and their professional organizations be the leaders of reform, not the objects of reform.

3. Praise teaching as an honored profession and challenge young people to go into teaching, while making it easier for them to do so. You can praise Teach for America for attracting young people to the profession. You can also call for removing some of the certification barriers that keep many young teachers from teaching in the public schools.

C. Accountability for Schools

If we're going to expect more from students, we've got to expect more from schools as well. Three basic measures are crucial to hold schools accountable for results: 1) breaking down the bureaucratic obstacles to reform; 2) giving parents more choices; and 3) shutting down schools that don't work.

1. Spend more on students, less on administration. Public education is the one major public institution in America that has not yet been reinvented. Too many school districts still spend too much on administrators and too little on the classroom. We need to reinvent education the way we are reinventing government and the way the best American businesses retooled to compete in the global economy. That means putting more power and responsibility in the hands of front-line workers, and moving it away from bureaucrats in the capitol or downtown. For example, it is an outrage that in New York City, an estimated 70 cents on the dollar goes to overhead instead of teachers, classrooms, and books. In particular, we should:

- Challenge communities and businesses to work together to help school districts reduce overhead so they can spend less on administration and more on real education. States should live by the principle you set forth when you increased the sales tax in Arkansas: We should spend more on education, but every new dollar should go to teachers and teacher training, students, and the classroom, and not a penny more for needless administration.
- Challenge states to join us in expanding flexibility and reducing regulation. We've cut regulations for elementary and secondary education by more than 50% over the past three years. We should challenge states to do the same.

2. Expand choice, competition and accountability. The real debate is not over vouchers; it's over how to save the public schools that 9 out of 10 children attend. You can repeat your challenge from the State of the Union that every state should pass strong charter school and public school choice laws. You can announce the details of your charter school plan in this year's budget, which would help start 3,000 charter schools over the next five years. You can also call for report cards for every school, so that parents have the information they need to choose the best public school for their child and can hold schools accountable for high standards. The NGA statement endorses an external, independent, non-governmental effort to do annual progress reports for each state.

3. Shut down schools that fail. Choice, competition and accountability means not only empowering charter schools for those who can excel, it means putting out of businesses schools that fail to serve their students. Standards and assessments make it possible to have accountability with real teeth. This challenge connects with your call for preventing social promotions: schools that cannot make sure their students pass should not be allowed to stay open -- or at least not under the existing management. We should challenge every governor to take direct, concrete action to redesign or shut down failing schools. We reformed Title I to ensure that schools no longer get money for failing. We need more schools like the one you visited in San Diego, which was shut down and relaunched as a charter school.

D. Safety, Discipline, and Values

These concerns are at the top of most parents' list, and you have a strong record to build upon: school uniforms; the youth handgun ban; drug testing for school athletes, character education, religious freedom, crime prevention programs. Three new challenges would reiterate that commitment to values in the schools:

1. Give teachers and principals more freedom to maintain order in the classroom, suspend and expel the bad apples, and restore respect for authority. Many schools are wary of disciplining disruptive students for fear of being sued by parents. You could challenge other states to look at what Gov. Glendening has proposed in Maryland to shield schools from liability in disciplinary cases. You might also challenge local police to enforce truancy laws, as Chief Reuben Greenberg has done with great success in Charleston, South Carolina. Discipline raises some thorny questions -- how should schools handle disabled students who won't behave, where do you put the troublemakers you expel, etc. -- and while we don't want to suggest that we are giving up on these students, we also must recognize that getting bad apples out of the classroom is one of the most urgent concerns for parents and teachers.

2. Challenge communities to keep students safe. Most juvenile crime is committed between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. Whatever some may think about midnight basketball, we at least should be able to agree as a country that young people whose parents work need a place to go after school. Your budget includes \$14 million for community schools, youth and after-schools programs. But it is equally important to challenge communities, schools, unions, churches, businesses, and parents to find ways to keep the schools open late. At the same time, communities and schools should ensure that young people can get to and from school safely. We can challenge communities to work with their local police departments and neighborhood watch groups to arrange walk groups and other ways to ensure that going to and from school is safe.

3. Teach values in schools. Our greatest challenge may be to listen to the many, positive voices in this debate who are seeking to find common ground and get something

done. Our efforts on character education, religious guidelines, and school uniforms are only the beginning; we need to challenge communities and parents to find more ways to put values back at the core of what children learn in school and at home.

E. Education Technology

At Gerstner's insistence, the summit will call for broader use of new technologies to improve student performance. This is an opportunity to repeat the challenges you spelled out in the State of the Union and on Net Day:

1. Challenge every state to come forward with a plan to meet your technology literacy challenge. The governors and national press need to be reminded that this challenge goes beyond wiring the schools to include more computers, better software, and well-trained teachers. New twists could include:

- Challenge states and telephone companies to make all access to the information highway as affordable as possible -- or even free -- under the new Telecommunications Act.
- Challenge teachers unions to join you in ensuring that every new teacher have the skills to teach with technology.

2. Challenge the software industry to develop new educational software so the most exciting video game in America is learning, not Mortal Kombat. Tremendous creativity and marketing genius goes into attracting children to addictive entertainment video games -- like Mortal Kombat and Mario Brothers. You should challenge the leaders of the software and entertainment industry to garner that same genius to create and market fun learning games and software that will make it easier for children to learn. The challenge to software programmers is the same as to the TV networks: don't sacrifice real content in the name of entertainment -- children deserve both.

F. Higher Education and School-to-Work

The summit is primarily about elementary and secondary education, but your challenges don't have to stop there. Riley suggests two challenges:

1. Open wide the doors to higher education. You can highlight your existing proposals -- the tax deduction, merit scholarships, expanded work-study -- and say to students: If schools set challenging standards and you work hard to reach them, we will make sure you get the help you need to go to college.

2. School-to-work. You can challenge business leaders, states, and educators to work together to reinvent the high school so that it helps all young people get the knowledge and skills they need to find the right path to further their education or go to work.

G. Personal Responsibility

The final challenge must be to call on parents, students, teachers, businesses, and communities to join in a national mission to expect more of ourselves and one another. We could have a million summits and it wouldn't matter if we don't restore the basic ethic that all children can learn and every parent must help them. The era of big government is over; the era of taking responsibility to meet our challenges has begun.

1. Challenge parents to be their children's first teacher. Don't wait for the V-chip -- turn off the TV right now. Help your kids with their homework, and if they don't have any, make sure they get some. Read to them 30 minutes a day, and during the summer. (You could mention Jesse Jackson's five challenges.) Tell your child's teacher and principal that you want to know on a regular basis whether your child is living up to tough standards, and let them know that you want your child to stay after school, go to summer school, or do whatever it takes to meet those standards. The most powerful force in nature is parents who care about their kids.

2. Challenge companies to help their workers be good parents. Every workplace should treat a parent's appointment with a teacher the same as if it were a life-or-death appointment with a doctor.

3. Challenge communities to come together to make public schools our most important public institution again. For much of the past century, the public school was one of the most important common bonds in our society -- the one place where people of different classes, different backgrounds, and eventually, different races, had a chance to mix. Saving the public schools is not just about giving our children a better education so they can get better jobs. It's about helping them (and us) be stronger citizens.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Jack Quinn et al to the Vice President re: Seizing the Outsider's Agenda (6 pages)	05/19/1994	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Cathy Mays
OA/Box Number: 18517

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence and Memos for the President [Binder] [8]

2011-0005-S
rc642

RESTRICTION CODES

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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January 19, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

VIA: MARK GEARAN

FROM: BILL GALSTON/BRUCE REED

SUBJ: BASIC MESSAGE FOR YOUR FORTHCOMING LARRY KING APPEARANCE

The American people have begun to experience an economic renewal, but they are not experiencing a comparable social renewal. On the one hand, jobs are more plentiful, unemployment is declining, and disposable incomes are rising. Not surprisingly, consumer confidence is up. On the other hand, crime, violence, teen pregnancy, and dependency are up, and the social fabric is unraveling in too many families, neighborhoods, and communities.

Accordingly, we believe that you should adopt a two-track message.

1. For the economy, it should be: Let us continue along the path of renewal, with fiscal discipline, intelligent public investment, openness to the world economy, and a government that does more with less.

Of course, economic renewal hasn't gone far enough, it doesn't yet include everyone, and you won't rest until it does. That means a world class education for every child, new assistance for workers dislocated by economic change and the end of the Cold War, and empowerment zones/enterprise communities for hard-hit urban and rural areas.

2. For our social ills, the case should be: Let us resolve to embark on the path of renewal, with policies that honor work, family, and responsibility--a tough crime bill, welfare reform, and service to nation and community.

Social renewal is not a matter for government alone, or for the market alone. It will take nothing less than a national mobilization--of voluntary organizations, public-spirited businesses, and religious institutions.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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003. memo	Bill Galston to the President re: State of the Union (3 pages)	12/28/1993	P5
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Cathy Mays
OA/Box Number: 18517

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence and Memos for the President [Binder] [8]

2011-0005-S

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Notes Prepared By: Bruce Reed
Paul Weinstein

Remarks

Date: March 24, 1993

Time: 3:00 pm

BACKGROUND

On March 24, the National Community Action Foundation (NCAF) will begin its annual legislative conference. The Foundation is very interested in how they can utilize their network of agencies to help implement the Clinton Administration's anti-poverty and outreach agenda. 400 to 450 of the people will be in attendance, including board members, directors, and staff from community action agencies around the country.

NCAF represents nearly one thousand community action agencies that operate a variety of programs, including Head Start, fuel assistance, weatherization, and housing. The organization would probably be interested in your experiences with community action agencies in Arkansas.

EXPECTATION'S ABOUT YOUR REMARKS

You are scheduled to speak to the conference from 3:00 to 4:00 pm, however, David Bradley, NCAF's Executive Director, says you should feel free to talk as little or as much as you want. They would like to have a Q&A following your remarks. David Bradley assures me that the questions will be softballs, such as will the administration support community action agencies. There is considerable goodwill among the NCAF membership, who are relieved to have a Democrat in office after twelve years of Reagan and Bush. David Bradley emphasized to me that the membership will be satisfied if all you say is that the Reagan-Bush era is over, and President Clinton is open to the ideas of NCAF.

TALKING POINTS

- ◆ Putting people first means putting people back in control -- of their lives, their neighborhoods, and their country. There are plenty of ways to do it. Community development banks, Head Start, low-income energy assistance programs.
- ◆ President Clinton has stated that to restore our cities and encourage rural economic development, we must create a partnership at all levels, committed to excellence and community service. The federal government must get involved again, working hand and hand with state and local governments. Non-profit organizations have a major role to play. But most important, community groups and local citizen organizations must serve as the backbone of our rural and urban improvement efforts.
- ◆ President Clinton recognizes the need to develop innovative ideas to promote growth in low-income communities. The Working Group on Community Development and Empowerment is already at work developing proposals.
- ◆ The President has committed to investing in communities, people, and grass root organizations. His economic plan includes additional funds for Head Start, low-income housing, weatherization assistance, and community development banks.
- ◆ President Clinton understands the effectiveness of community action agencies. He used them innovatively as Governor of Arkansas in implementing welfare reform. Our door is open to your ideas on how to utilize the community action agencies in encouraging community development, opportunity, and empowerment.

FACT SHEET

Community Action Agencies Program

- ◆ President Bush tried to eliminate the Community Action Agency program. He proposed zeroing out its budget for Fiscal Year 1993. Congress was able to fund the program at \$372 million, in great part due to the efforts of the National Community Action Foundation
- ◆ For Fiscal Year 1994, the Community Action Program's funding will be frozen at last year's level -- \$372 million. The program is funded out of HHS as part of the Community Service Block Grant. The NCAF is comfortable with this level of funding.
- ◆ The program is up for reauthorization this year. To the best of my knowledge, I do not believe the Administration has taken a position on the legislation yet.
- ◆ The Community Action Agency Program was founded in 1964, as part of Lyndon Johnson's war on poverty.

Head Start

- ◆ Around 700 community action agencies operate Head Start programs.
- ◆ The Clinton Administration's economic package proposes to increase funding for Head Start by \$3.2 billion by 1997, \$8 billion over four years, achieving full funding for an estimated 1.4 million eligible disadvantaged children by 1999.

Weatherization Assistance

- ◆ As part of the stimulus package, the weatherization assistance program for low-income citizens will receive an increase of \$60 million in 1994, and \$100 million per year in 1995-1997.
- ◆ With a leveraging ratio of 1:1 from the states, an additional 450,000 homes will be weatherized over the currently projected number for the 1994-97 period.

Community Development Banks (CDBs)

- ◆ CDBs, community credit unions, revolving loan funds, microenterprises, go to neighborhoods that traditional financial institutions won't serve. Their leaders get to know the people there. They provide money for capital to start small business, for technical aid to keep their businesses going, for loans to

rehab a gutted building. The President's economic plan includes \$354 million (FY94-FY97) for development of a CDB network.