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001. memo	Jason Goldberg to Waves re: Conference on administrations accomplishments for children (partial) (1 page)	05/31/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
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FOLDER TITLE:

Accomplishment Book [2]

2011-0255-S

rc169

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]

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- 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]



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
370 L'ENFANT PROMENADE, S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20447

July 21, 1995

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Number of Pages (excluding cover): 17

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Also - I was consistently told that the piece would benefit from a review of public affairs and to make it snappier.

MESSAGE:

Marcia - This reflects comments from Sr. & appointees in: HHS, DoJ, Labor, ED, ASDA. I don't have all of their comments electronically so I have attached some of the replacement paragraphs, and referenced them in the margins. Let's go over this later today if you like.

Wendy

(Disregard margin inconsistency)

WORKPLACE

The workplace of the '90's looks very different from the workplace a generation ago. The nature of the work is changing, the profile of the American worker is changing and the relationship between work and family is changing. Americans spend 65%(?) of their day at work. The workplace not only provides the means for families to support themselves, it is also a place where family members learn important skills and gain self-esteem. Children identify strongly with the work their parents do — it plays an integral role in their social and emotional development. The Clinton Administration's commitment to the workplace is evident not only in its efforts to create jobs, but also in its leadership to make the workplace more family-friendly, to give young people opportunities to work productively, and to make sure that work pay for welfare recipients, pays more than welfare.

Balancing Work and Family

Striking a balance between the responsibilities of work and the responsibilities of family life is one of the today's biggest challenges of the modern age. With the dramatic increase in women's laborforce participation, the care-giving work traditionally done by women is now either shared by both parents or done by providers outside the immediate family. There is an increasingly urgent need for more child care options, flexible work schedules and job protected leave policies. An estimated 30 million children under age 15 ~~now live with mothers who are employed. Working parents need insurance that they can must be able to take the time they need to care for relatives and children and still return to their jobs.~~ The Clinton Administration is working to make sure that parents get the support they need in the workplace.

Improving and Expanding Child Care

• The Clinton Administration has launched initiatives to make child care more affordable, and accessible by including in every budget increases to for child care services for parents transitioning from welfare to work, and for those who work at very low wages and are at-risk of going on welfare in every budget submitted, establishing a Child Care Bureau to streamline operations of the four main Federal child care programs, improving efficiency, and launching a National Child Care Information Center.

Passed the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993

• The Clinton Administration spearheaded passage of the bi-partisan (?) Family and Medical Leave Act-FMLA which affects an estimated 45 50 million U.S. workers and 300,000 U.S. businesses. It requires public and private-sector employers of 50 or more employees to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the birth or adoption of a child, to care for a child, spouse or parent with a serious health condition, or because of an employee's own serious health condition that prevents him or her from working.

BOX insert: [I would suggest shortening this and changing the focus from the

lawsuit to the fact that a Texas truck-driver was helped a great deal by the FMLA and leave it at that.] An agreement was reached with a San Antonio, Texas, milk producer in one of the first lawsuits filed by the Department under FMLA. The suit alleged that the company fired the employee, a truck driver, for taking emergency leave to care for his wife who had been hospitalized for complications associated with her pregnancy, and for the premature birth of triplets and their hospitalization. The company refused to grant the employee unpaid FMLA leave to care for his wife and children, even though he was eligible and his requested leave met all of FMLA's requirements. In the out-of-court settlement, the company agreed to pay the employee \$10,000, including approximately \$6,500 in back wages owed to him.

7/21/95
~~Leading Efforts to~~ [Make this a subheading] Addressing the Concerns of Working Women and Their Families

Responding to the need

In 1994, the Clinton Administration launched an unprecedented survey of working women across the country to learn how they feel about their jobs. Over a 1/4 million women responded and told the government that they need improved pay and benefits, support in balancing work and family and greater value given to women's work through increased training and career advancement opportunities. The Administration adopted a set of recommendations in the spring of 1995 including ~~The Clinton Administration has established the Working Women Count Honor Roll to stimulate voluntary action to help working women and their families. With the Administration as acting as a catalyst, partners in business, government, and independent organizations will pledge specific actions to respond to issues concerns raised in the report by working women. Once organizations implement changes and make new options available to workers, they will become members of the Honor Roll and serve as a resource for others.~~

Making Work Pay

Expanded and Improved the EITC

President Clinton has expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit as a first step to ensure that no child of full-time working parents ~~would have~~ has to live below the poverty line. The expansion gives a tax cut to 15 million working families who earn up to \$28,5000 per year; offers a credit to very low-income workers without children for the first time; and will more than double the maximum credit ~~of for many families with 2 or more children to \$3,560 from its 1993 level of \$1,511.~~

Created 7 Million New Jobs

[I think this needs a few lines -- I'm sure White House speechwriting has done it a million times.]

Helping Families Get Off Welfare

The Clinton Administration firmly believes that the welfare system must be reformed so that parents are able to support their children through work and without government support whenever possible. The number of persons people receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or "welfare," increased from 11.1 million individuals in 1954⁷⁵ to 14.2 million persons in 1993. Two-thirds of AFDC recipients are children.

[new paragraph] Rooted in the American values of work and responsibility, the Administration's approach to welfare reform is: to move parents off welfare and into jobs as quickly as possible by making sure they have the training and child care they need; to require non-custodial parents to meet their responsibilities and pay child support; and to reduce teen pregnancy.

Set out a tough welfare reform proposal

• On June 14, 1994, the President introduced The Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 to "end welfare as we know it." Under President Clinton's welfare reform plan, an enhanced JOBS work preparation and training program (called "JOBS") ~~becomes~~ is the core of the transitional assistance approach.

[This box needs to follow the above bullet, not the demonstrations bullet below.] BOX insert -- Juliette, a 31-year old single mother of three children, was on and off of AFDC over several years in Alabama. She volunteered for the JOBS Program so she could receive day care and enter college. Juliette earned a high grade point average while completing her Associate Degree from Bishop State Community College and a Bachelor's Degree from the University of South Alabama. After graduation, she was hired as a special education teacher at Blount High School at a salary of \$22,000 per year.

Giving States More Flexibility

• In two years, this Administration has approved ~~32~~ 36 welfare reform demonstrations in ~~29~~ 32 states, ~~launching welfare reform for thousands of families in nearly half of the states -- more states than the previous two administrations combined.~~ President Clinton has also approved a series of executive actions to speed state experimentation and move recipients from welfare to work.

"This program is going to change my life. If it wasn't for the help I'm getting, I'd be sitting at home."

--Florida recipient on Florida's waiver approved Family Transition Program

"After you've been in the system as long as I have and had to scrape from month to month to make ends meet, you're ready for something like this."

--Donna Ware, Colorado welfare recipient on and off of public assistance for 15 years, on the waiver approved Colorado personal Responsibility and Employment Program

Creating Job Opportunities for Youth

All young people should have the opportunity to gain skills and meaningful work experience early in life. Working helps ~~kids~~ youth acquire the

discipline, competence, and self confidence to stay in school and to become successful and responsible adults. The Clinton Administration champions efforts to enhance job opportunities for youth ~~both through the creation of innovative new programs, and through support for successful existing Federal programs.~~

Revitalized Successful Existing Programs for Young People

• The Clinton Administration has revitalized the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program by highlighting the importance of private sector involvement and by stressing work discipline skills. ~~have The Administration~~ has increased funding for the very successful residential Job Corps program; and supported the construction of 12 new Job Corps centers.

Created Innovative New Programs For Youth

• The Clinton Administration created the Youth Development Initiative, which offers grants of up to \$1 million to Public Housing Authorities for programs that will provide "lifestyle" choices to kids between the ages of 13 and 25 who are public housing residents. ~~and The Administration~~ launched the Youth apprenticeship Demonstration Program which gives at-risk youth job training, self-sufficiency instruction, and a job through union apprenticeship. ~~Finally, the Clinton Administration~~ And, we created Youthbuild, a national program which provides disadvantaged young adults with education, employment skills and work experience through rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless individuals and families.

BOX insert -- With a \$1.5 million Youth Apprenticeship grant, the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA) and a consortium of groups including the Laborer's International Union of North America, Laborer's Local 332, and Philadelphia YouthBuild, have joined to train and employ young public housing residents. The Laborer's Union will provide the training, and PHA-hired contractors who are rehabilitating public housing sites will provide apprenticeship and employment opportunities. The program will also provide the 90 participants with mentoring and social services, as they help rehabilitate 1,000 units of public housing.

→ Insert @ "D"

SCHOOL

The Clinton Administration is pursuing an aggressive education agenda ~~policies of the Clinton Administration enacted~~ with a bipartisan coalition of lawmakers and the grassroots support of teachers, parents, community leaders and businesses. ~~The Clinton education agenda offer a comprehensive approach to a commitment to making learning~~ a lifelong endeavor. ~~The Administration also focuses on the importance of lifelong learning, recognizes the critical role families play in students' learning,~~ and is working to link the efforts of organizations and individuals to promote the mutual responsibilities of schools, families, and the wider community in developing successful students.

~~Setting Out the Lifelong Learning Agenda~~ Making Learning a Life-Long

Activity

~~The Clinton Administration is working to extend meaningful education experiences from pre-school through college and job training. This Lifelong learning starts with a firm commitment to Early Head Start and Head Start, as a critical investment in our nation's future. Early Head Start serves 20,000 babies and toddlers. Head Start, a program that has with 30 years of success in ensuring quality early care and education that prepares children for school and for life, served more than 750,000 3 and 4-year-olds. About 95% of the children come from families with incomes below the Federal poverty line. The Clinton Administration's elementary and secondary education programs stress family involvement as a crucial factor in helping children learn better, and keeping them stay in school longer. Finally, The Administration has also worked to make post-secondary education, whether college or training, affordable and effective.~~

Offered the opportunity for an Early Head Start to almost 20,000 children

• Responding to research that demonstrates the importance of the first three years of life, Congress and the Clinton Administration created the Early Head Start program in 1994 for babies and toddlers so that our most vulnerable children won't have to wait till they are three or four years old to get a Head Start on healthy development.

[This should be the first bullet under this section] Lead a Renewed, Bipartisan Effort for Head Start

• The Head Start reauthorization of 1994, crafted with the President's personal commitment and sponsored by senior members of Congress of both parties, was based on the most thorough review in the 30-year history of the program. ~~Head Start focuses on family involvement, education, socio-emotional development, physical and mental health, and nutrition. Since 1992, 131,000 more children have been added to given the opportunity for a Head Start since 1992.~~

BOX insert -- "[Head Start] was my new start. I began to face each day as a learning experience. I was able to put down the drugs and pick up Head Start. Each time I felt like I wanted to use drugs, I'd go over to the Head Start program, and I too would feel safe and wanted....Today, we live in our own house in a quiet neighborhood and I am working on my associate's degree. If things go well, I will graduate with a law degree at the same time my youngest son graduates from high school. Head Start taught me how to set goals and achieve them." -- Head Start parent Diane Hebert, Massachusetts, in testimony before Congress.

Enacted Goals 2000: Educate America Act

• This comprehensive approach to supporting state and community school improvement efforts, is based on raising academic and occupational standards so that all children can achieve, improving teaching and expanding the use of technology. Goals 2000 is state and

locally driven with no federal mandates or control. More than 40 states are already participating, and with the leadership of local communities, parents, teachers, and school administrators have developed their own strategic plans for educational reform.

Secured Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary School Act

- Designed primarily to help disadvantaged children, the Elementary and Secondary School Act focuses on improvements in teaching in more than 50,000 schools and has a direct impact on 5 million children in high poverty areas. By increasing school flexibility to use federal aid and supporting effective innovations, the Reauthorization is a significant step in helping all children meet high academic standards.

Fostering Partnerships With The Religious and Business Communities to Encourage Family Involvement

- Leaders of 33 religious groups and organizations representing about 75 % of the religiously-affiliated population in America expressed support for family involvement in children's learning through signing a Statement of Common Purpose with the Administration. Chief executive officers of large and small businesses have met with Administration officials to discuss encouraging employers to adopt family friendly-policies and practices.

Passed the School to Work Opportunities Act

- School To Work broadens education, career and economic opportunities for students not immediately bound for 4-year colleges through local partnerships among businesses, schools, community organizations, and state and local governments. Student receives a high school diploma and a skill certificate recognized by employers; and employers have access to an educated, well-trained, and versatile workforce.

→ Insert new Box "B"

Created the Direct Lending Program

- Direct Lending allows student borrowers to secure educational loans quickly and easily, saving taxpayers billions of dollars. 104 schools participated last year, and this year more than 1,400 schools -- the maximum allowed under the 1994 authorization -- have committed to enrolling. The Individual Education Act simplifies borrowing, lowers fees and interest rates, and offers more repayment choices.

Initiated a Technology and Learning Challenge

- To ensure that our nation's classrooms are not left behind in the technological and information revolution that is taking place, the Clinton Administration has initiated a "Technology Learning Challenge" which asks teachers, students, local businesses, telecommunications companies, and curriculum and learning specialists to develop and deploy interactive learning curriculum content that will allow student to learn both at school and at home.

Secured enactment of the Educational Research and Improvement Act

• By establishing the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, the Clinton Administration has demonstrated a firm commitment to generating and expanding our fundamental knowledge of education and lifelong learning, and aggressively promoting the application and use of this knowledge to improve classroom practice and professional development.

→ Insert # "C"

Supporting New Tax Deduction for Education and Training

• The President proposes making tuition for college, community college, technical school, graduate school and job-training fully deductible up to \$10,000. The deduction will be available to families earning up to \$100,000, and phased out at \$120,000.

Supporting Skill Grants

• By consolidating some 70 federal programs for education and job training, the President proposed to put the power to learn in workers' hands by offering low income and unemployed workers Skills Grants -- up to \$2,620 per year -- to enable individuals to take responsibility, acquire skills, and find rewarding work.

Teaching Children After the School Day is Over

~~The Clinton Administration acknowledges the importance of ensuring~~ knows how important it is that young people are safe and occupied beyond school hours. This Administration strongly supports Schools and community-based organizations are staying open in the afternoon, evenings, and on weekends to allow students, families, and community members access to recreational and educational activities; coordinating with other agencies to provide social and health services; and forging partnerships with businesses to provide on-the-job training, paid apprenticeships, and training in entrepreneurial skills.

Launched The After School Demonstration Program

• The After School Demonstration program expands effective after school programs created with joint financial support from the public and private sectors, that provide safe environments for children in public housing while permitting their parents to receive education and training or go to work. Targeting 7- to 13-year-olds, the program helps develop young people's skills and competencies, and assists in their social and intellectual development.

Supporting Building Community Schools

• The Community Schools initiative, enacted as part of the 1994 Crime Bill, ~~makes grants to helps~~ community-based organizations in low-income neighborhoods to give at-risk kids positive alternatives to say "yes" to. The program provides funding for after-school, weekend, and summer programs, and other efforts that provide kids with safe havens and teach them the dangers of that drugs, gangs and guns are a dead end.

Keeping Children Well-Nourished in School

The Administration has long supported the school meals programs as a critical children's health measure to children's success in school, and is committed to making sure that meals must be ~~are~~ nutritious for the 25 million children who participate in the school meals programs on any given day. ~~More than half of these kids receive meals free or at a reduced price.~~

Launching the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children

The Clinton Administration is underscoring our national health responsibility to provide meals at school for children that are consistent with current nutrition knowledge. The School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children requires schools to meet dietary guidelines, provides training for school nutrition personnel, and streamlining school meal administration.

Provided Schools with More Flexibility and Better Guidance for Meal Planning

A final rule, published on June 13, 1995, updates The Clinton Administration has updated the nutrient standards school meals must meet to reflect the Dietary Guidelines, and offers schools new meal planning options to meet these standards, including a flexible system of meal planning based on nutrient analysis.

H O M E

[suggest this in place of current language] Home is the place where children's futures are shaped and molded -- where they get the love, guidance and support that will be the foundation for their happiness and success as adults. Homes are the bedrock of our society.

The Clinton Administration is committed to supporting and strengthening families in the home, by ensuring the safety of children and all family members and enhancing parents' ability to create stable and nurturing environments. This Administration wants to make sure that families can resolve crises, connect with necessary services, and live healthy, fulfilling and productive lives.

The Clinton Administration's deep commitment to the Home is evident in many successful initiatives.

Making Sure Both Parents Support Their Children

The Clinton Administration believes that both mothers and fathers should give emotional and financial support to their children whenever possible. In 1992, 11.5 million families with children had a parent who was not living in the home, but only 6.2 million (54 %) of the custodial parents either had a child support agreement or received support. had a child support agreement. The Clinton Administration is working taking action to increase child support collections by \$24 billion in the next 10

years.

[NEW BULLET] Strengthening the role of fathers in the family

• On June 16, 1995, president Clinton instructed every agency in the federal government to review its programs, policies and initiatives that pertain to families and devise methods of promoting greater involvement of fathers in the family, as breadwinners, as care-takers and as active supporters of their children's social and emotional success.

Increased Child Support Collections

• In 1994, the federal-state child support enforcement system collected a record \$10 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of 25% from 1992. A record \$703 million in delinquent child support for 1993 was collected by intercepting federal income tax refunds of parents owing past-due child support -- 13 % more than in 1992.

Improving paternity establishment

• Already, the Clinton Administration has proposed, and Congress has adopted, a requirement for states to create proactive hospital-based paternity establishment programs.

Leading by example

• On February 27 , 1995, President Clinton signed an executive order to make the federal government a model employer in the area of child support enforcement. It requires all federal agencies, including the Armed Forces, to cooperate fully in efforts to establish paternity, and to ensure that children of federal employees are provided the support to which they are legally entitled. Under the Clinton Administration, for the first time ever, we now have a child support enforcement plan that describes the broad directions and aspirations of the program.

Creating Safer Homes For Families And Children

The Clinton Administration is committed to making homes safe and secure for children and all family members, and there is much work to be done protecting the welfare of America's children. In 1993, nearly 3 million children -- 4% of America's children -- were the subjects of abuse and neglect reports, an increase of almost 25% since 1988. In addition, it has been estimated that about 2.1 million women were victims of domestic violence each year from 1978 to 1982. When children witness violence in th home they have been found to suffer many of the negative symptoms that are experienced by children who are directly abused. ~~During 1990, the median length of time that children waited for adoption was 1.8 years. The Clinton Administration has made significant progress in reforming and strengthening the child welfare system to support and strengthen families, including biological, adoptive, foster and extended families.~~

Passed Bi-Partisan Legislation to Strengthen Families and Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect

• We The Clinton Administration passed the comprehensive Family

Preservation and Support program -- the first Federal investment in prevention in the child welfare system in more than a decade. With Federal help and support, states have been able to use these resources flexibly and creatively to bring together the services families need. ~~We also support states in reforming child welfare services, and have granted 10 state requests for demonstration waivers to try out better ways of serving vulnerable children and families.~~

BOX insert -- This year the City of Baltimore, Department of Social Service's "Mother of the Year Award" will be awarded to a mother who, with the assistance of the agency's Families Now Program, overcame a history of substance abuse to regain custody of her children. They are celebrating their second year as a family. She has learned sign language to communicate with her youngest son, as well as gained the parenting skills to nurture and support two of her children who were victims of abuse. She has turned her struggle into a success and is now a mentor for others.

Increasing The Number of Children Who Are Adopted

- The Clinton Administration is ensuring that states make full and effective use of the Adoption Assistance program, which provides critical economic support to families who adopt special needs children. In addition, the Administration is committed to fully enforcing the Multiethnic Placement Act, ~~which allows for race and ethnicity to be a factor in adoption but not the deciding issue whose non-discrimination and recruitment provisions should~~ increase the number of children who are adopted.

Improving Efforts to Combat Domestic Violence

- The Violence Against Women Act, enacted as part of the 1994 Violent Crime Control Act, promotes a coordinated approach to dealing with violent crimes against women -- by encouraging cooperation between law enforcement and victim advocates, and institutionalizing collaborative efforts at the state and local level. VAWA provides \$1.6 billion over the next six years for police, prosecution, prevention, and victim service initiatives in cases involving sexual violence and domestic abuse. ~~Finally,~~ ~~The Administration~~ is also working to coordinate child abuse and family violence programs to improve services to families where both child abuse and spouse/intimate abuse are present.

[NEW BULLET] Making sure more people with developmental disabilities can live at home

- For the first time in our nation's history, every state has reduced the number of persons with developmental disabilities living in state institutions and commensurately increased the total number of their citizens living in community housing. From 1992-1994, a total of 45 state institutions were closed -- less than six had been closed in the previous decade. More than 40 states now have Family Support legislation and programs to help families care for children with developmental and other disabilities so they can, among other things, be involved in regular classrooms in their own communities.

Helping ~~You~~ Americans Own A Home Of ~~Yours~~ their Own

Owning your own home is part of the American Dream, and the key to personal financial security. While the national home ownership rate rose from 43.6 % of all households to 65.6 % between 1940 and 1980, since 1980, the overall ownership rate has declined to a current rate of about 64 %. While this rate has been increasing in the past 2 years, the Nation's home ownership rate is still well below its historic peak. The Clinton Administration has been working to make it easier for more Americans -- especially young families and low income families-- to own their own homes.

Launched a National Home Ownership Campaign

• In May 1995 President Clinton presented the National Home Ownership Strategy: Partners in the American Dream which represents an unprecedented collaboration of public and private housing industry organizations to reach an all-time high national home ownership level of 67.5% -- up to 8 million additional homeowners -- by the year 2000.

BOX insert -- The Joint Ministries Project, a group of inner-city Minneapolis churches and community organizations, set out to make Minneapolis a "city of homeowners." The organization's housing development arm, Damascus Development Corporation, secured a revolving line of credit with TCF Bank to purchase and rehabilitate up to 50 HUD-owned vacant and boarded-up properties. For rehabilitation, Damascus contracts with a development company that uses subcontractors from the local area. Residents lease the rehabilitated homes from Damascus, with a portion of their rent escrowed and held for future purchase of the property. Fannie Mae purchases mortgages upon completion of rehabilitation and GE Capital provides needed mortgage insurance.

COMMUNITY

Communities are the nurturing place for families and children. Strong communities give help families support to raise their children in safe and healthy environments. ~~The Clinton Administration's commitment to communities can be seen in their efforts in nutrition and immunization, as well as in their efforts to make communities economically strong and crime-free.~~ The Clinton Administration has been a leader in helping communities develop resources, skill-building opportunities and support systems for children and families -- creating the conditions in which people can shape their own futures.

Creating Healthier Communities

The Administration is dedicated to making Americans and their

communities healthier -- by increasing the number of children who are adequately immunized. and helping make sure that families eat healthy and well-balanced diets.—

~~While more than 96% of American children are adequately vaccinated by kindergarten, only 67% of 2 year old children in this country are fully immunized, leaving as many as two million children vulnerable to diseases such as measles and polio. The Clinton Administration envisions a population of children free from vaccine preventable infectious diseases, and a population of families that eat healthy and well-balanced diets. The Administration is also committed to making information on healthier eating available to families, and to making sure that low income families receive the nutritional support they need.~~

Launched a National Childhood Immunization Campaign

• ~~Our~~ Childhood Immunization Initiative is designed to increase efficiency, reduce costs for families, increase community participation, integrate the public and private sectors, and improve the vaccines themselves. The program's goal is to ensure that by 2000, at least 90% of all 2-year-olds receive the full series of vaccines. *initiated new J CA*

Working with Communities to Improve Nutrition

• Our Team Nutrition initiative is improving the health and education of children through innovative public and private partnerships that promote food choices for a healthful diet through the media, schools, families, and the community. A key component of this effort is a series of Team Nutrition Training Grants, which will be distributed to assist states in developing a sustainable infrastructure of nutrition training programs.

Reforming Food Stamps to Serve More People More Efficiently

• The Administration's Food Stamp reform plan will give States flexibility, modernize benefit delivery, and stress personal responsibility. The plan is a responsible alternative to block grants that will return the program to its nutrition roots, while updating it to meet the needs of the next century.

Increased WIC Participation While Pursuing Cost-Containment Measures

• ~~The Clinton Administration has added~~We have more than one million participants to the Women Infants and Children program since FY 93 -- an 18 % increase--and increased funding to improve WIC's infrastructure in the WIC Reauthorization. Finally, we have aggressively pursued cost containment initiatives, such as infant formula rebates.

Creating Safer Communities

Communities should be places where parents and children feel safe and secure, They should be places and where people work together to create jobs and new businesses. Yet too many communities across America hold few if any opportunities for jobs and economic success. Tragically, many of our

Our Equine Children Immunization takes an area

broad range of problems that lead to gaps in animals.

The goal of the initiative is to ensure that by the year 2000
at least 90% of our 70's are fully vaccinated

communities are also unsafe. xx children are killed by assault weapons each year. Transportation accidents kill 3,200 children a year, and injure 360,000., hospitalize 200,000 and permanently disable 30,000 children. The Clinton Administration is working to make communities safer, happier plac through anti-crime initiatives, economic development, and transportation safety campaigns.

Passed the Toughest, Smartest Crime Bill in History

• The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, passed with bi-partisan support, has put 100,000 more police on the street in community policing, and includes tough new punishments and more prison cells to help keep criminals behind bars. It sends a strong no gangs, guns and drugs message to the 6% of young criminals who commit a majority of serious crimes. The act also bans the 19 deadliest assault weapons and their copies, but specifically protects more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons

Rebuilding Distressed Communities by Helping People Help Themselves

• The President secured passage of the Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities legislation, giving \$2.5 billion in tax incentives and \$1.3 billion in flexible grants to spur local communities to address barriers to economic growth. He has also created a network of Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions -- which has already appropriated \$125 million in 1995 -- whose primary mission is to lend, invest, and provide basic banking services in low- and moderate-income communities.

Launched the "Moving Children Safely" Transportation Safety Campaign

• In an effort to heighten awareness on transportation safety for children, the Administration held a Child Safety Conference to set across-the-board standards, and convened Blue Ribbon Commission on child safety seats. We are also conducting a public service campaign, "Always Expect a Train" to warn of the dangers of highway-rail grade crossings and trespassing on railroad property.

[NEW BULLETS]

Building Youth-Focused Community Policing

• The Clinton Administration is building on the addition of 100,000 new law enforcement officers on the street by assisting these cops in working closely with social service agencies, schools, and community residents in better addressing the needs of children.

Launched the SafeFutures program to reduce youth violence and delinquency

• The Clinton Administration's new SafeFutures program supports comprehensive, inter-disciplinary efforts in communities that establish a continuum of care, prevent delinquency and reduce youth violence.

"Pulling America's Communities Together" to stop violence

• The Clinton Administration's PACT project is providing intensified support to four areas of the country to develop broad-based, fully coordinated local and statewide anti-violence initiatives that work strategically to secure community safety.

Passed the Youth Handgun Safety Act

• As part of its 1994 Crime Act, the Clinton Administration passed the Youth Handgun Safety Act. To assist state and local jurisdictions in

implementing the Act, the Administration is developing model youth handgun legislation for the states and is working closely with Governors, Attorn ys General and State Legislators to implement it.

Created regional advocacy centers to assist victims of child abuse

• In 1994 the Clinton Administration created four regional children's advocacy centers to help coordinate the judicial and social service systems' response to victims of child abuse. The Centers function as clearinghouses, distributing resource materials and tools, and providing training and technical assistance.

Provided incentive grants for local delinquency prevention programs

• With the support of Congress, the Clinton Administration has provided funds for communities in every state to participate in intensive strategic planning in the area of delinquency prevention.

Enabled Public Housing Residents to Play a More Active Role in Their Communities

• The new Tenant Opportunity Program supports such resident initiatives as starting tenant patrols as effective crime prevention programs; operating resident-owned businesses and economic development projects; expanding social services for residents; developing child care services; and operating youth crime and drug prevention programs.

Reinvented Operation Safe Home

• To combat violent crime and white collar crime in public and assist i housing, the Administration announced an aggressive interagency effort for a more effective Operation Safe Home program. Between February 1994 and February 1995, local and federal law enforcement agents have arrested over 3,000 individuals, most notably drug and weapons violations, and seized over \$1.5 million in drugs, \$480,000 in cash and 335 weapons . IS THIS AN ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM???

JUL-31-95 11:48A

P.02

July 31, 1995

Memo to: Senior Women Political Appointees Subgroup on Children and Families
From: National School-to-Work Office

RE: Review and comment on Domestic Policy Council document on Administration accomplishments for children and families

Our major concern with the piece on School-to-Work on page 5 of the draft document is that School-to-Work is not just for the non-college bound, it is for all students. We would suggest rewording the paragraph as follows:

(A)

o School-to-Work promotes a new form of education for a new economy that links learning and earning. The goals of the school-to-work movement are to provide: better education; better employment prospects; adult role models; and multiple postsecondary options *for all students*. School-to-Work experiences are designed to develop young people's competence, confidence, and connections that can ensure successful careers and citizenship. Employers will benefit too from access to an educated, well-trained, and versatile workforce.

Since School-to-Work has been and continues to be one of the President's major initiatives, we believe that it warrants having a BOX insert. We would suggest the following:

(B)

BOX insert--"The best thing about [School-to-Work] is learning through high school the hands-on experience that I needed in terms of focusing on what I really wanted to do in the nursing field. It gave me exposure and clinical experience and networking with the professionals, and I was able to project myself in five years that this is how I wanted to be...I was able to develop my skills that we really don't learn in high school lecture classes."--School-to-Work student Brenda.

Thanks for the opportunity to review and comment.

Supporting Intergenerational Education and Lifelong Learning

C The Administration proposed Adult Education and Family Literacy Reform Act of 1995 encourages the expansion of family literacy programs, strengthens the relationship between family literacy and adult education and provides more opportunities for adults to become more actively engaged in their children's learning. Family literacy programs integrate adult education, parenting, and early childhood education into a unified set of services and activities. The success of family literacy programs lies in educating adults so that they can have a positive impact on the education of their children. When parents and children participate together in literacy programs, the parents improve their parenting skills and become more involved in their children's education.

Supporting the Development of Broad Career Opportunities for Young People

D The Clinton Administration proposed Career Preparation Education Reform Act of 1995 will assist States and secondary and postsecondary schools to develop, implement, and improve school-to-work opportunities systems so that all students have an opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to meet challenging State academic standards and industry-based skill standards and to prepare for postsecondary education, further learning and a wide range of opportunities in high-skill, high wage careers.

For the portion of p. 11

Replacement
language**Keeping Children Well-Nourished in School**

The Clinton Administration has long supported the school meals programs as critical children's health measures. Our reform plan ensures that the 25 million children who participate on a given day have meals at school that promote their health. More than half of these children receive meals free or at a reduced price.

Launched
the**School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children**

* This Initiative underscores our national health responsibility to provide children with healthful meals at school. It updates the nutrition standards school meals must meet to reflect the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, and offers schools new meal planning options to meet these standards, including a flexible system of meal planning based on nutrient analysis.

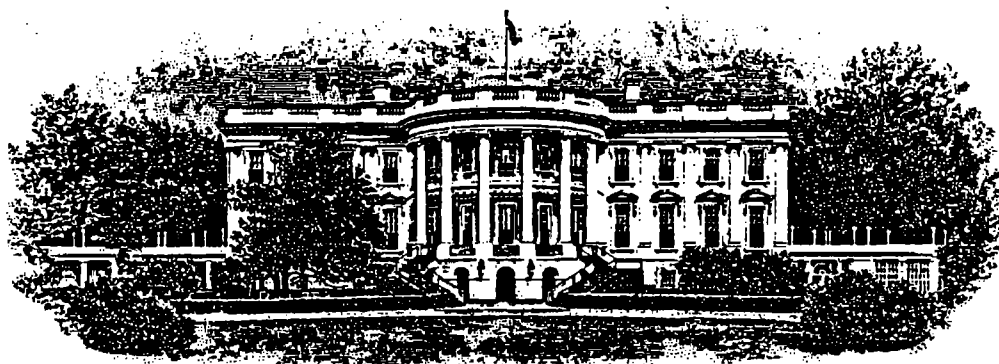
Established

~~Team~~ Team Nutrition

* The Administration recognizes that enacting policies to update standards will not accomplish this change alone. Team Nutrition is designed to back up the new policy with the skills and motivation necessary so that children can choose and enjoy a healthy diet. Through coordinated nutrition education, and training and technical assistance, implemented through public-private partnerships, Team Nutrition will bring to life the promise of healthy children.

(E)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND OLDER AMERICANS



. 1995 White House Conference on Aging

ADMINISTRATION RECORD AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND OLDER AMERICANS:
ADMINISTRATION RECORD AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

INTRODUCTION

Two years ago, President Clinton entered office with a vision for keeping the American dream alive as we prepare our nation for the challenges of a new century.

The end of the Cold War has changed the way we think about our national security. A new global economy has emerged, where goods, services, and information speed around the globe. And an aging society presents new opportunities and challenges for all of us.

When President Clinton took office, Americans were struggling in this new world. A harsh recession thwarted growth, holding unemployment up and wages down. Middle class American families, playing by the rules, were working harder and harder just to stay in place. Older Americans, after years of working hard and saving, found inflation and rising health care costs consuming more and more of their incomes and savings. Education costs were rising out of control, at a time when education was more important than ever to raise standards of living.

President Clinton believes that Americans who work hard and play by the rules deserve to be rewarded, and he has led a fight to restore the American dream. Americans of all ages are benefiting from this Administration's successes in restoring economic health, expanding educational opportunities, increasing homeownership, and fighting crime.

This document describes some of these successes and other Administration initiatives to employ the energy of older Americans and help us all lead productive, dignified lives well into the 21st century.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ADMINISTRATION SUCCESSES

Heightening the Importance of Seniors Issues. At the beginning of his Administration, President Clinton elevated the position of Commissioner on Aging to Assistant Secretary status to make certain the interests and concerns of older Americans are at the table when decisions are made. Recognizing the unfulfilled need to create a strategic plan for aging to guide us into the 21st century, President Clinton called for the 1995 White House Conference on Aging, after the 1991 Conference failed to take place.

Restoring Economic Security. After 12 years of trickle down economics which quadrupled the deficit and limited opportunity, the President fought to enact the largest deficit reduction package in history, reducing the deficit three years in a row, by over \$600 billion. In just over two years, President Clinton's economic strategy has triggered the best combination of robust job creation and low inflation in 25 years.

President Clinton is committed to promoting economic security and opportunity across generations. He is working to strengthen and preserve the Social Security program, he signed the Retirement Protection Act to make the pension system more reliable, and he supports enhanced IRAs to help pay for long-term care. The Administration continues to support and expand the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage, which has allowed 11,000 seniors -- 60 percent of whom were women living alone -- to use the equity in their homes to meet their financial needs.

Fighting for Health Security. President Clinton will continue to fight for health security for all Americans and to contain health care costs for families, businesses, and government. As he has consistently stated, there are first steps that can be taken this year to reform the insurance market and help families provide long-term care for a sick parent or disabled child.

The President strongly opposes proposals to cut the Medicare and Medicaid programs to balance the budget or pay for tax cuts for the wealthy. At the same time, the Clinton Administration has worked to strengthen and improve the Medicare and Medicaid programs by combating fraud and abuse, and enhancing quality, and promoting preventive services. The First Lady has initiated a campaign to promote the use of mammography screening by older women to detect and prevent breast cancer.

Improving Long-Term Care. The Clinton Administration knows the critical importance of long term care to the elderly, people with disabilities of all ages, and their families. That is why the President has consistently supported expanding state administered home care services, tax clarifications and consumer standards for private long term care insurance, and penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs to pay for long term care services.

Strengthening Housing and Supportive Services. Existing-home sales totaled 3.97 million in 1994, the largest total since 1978. The Clinton Administration is increasing housing opportunity, creating stronger neighborhoods and cities; and fostering fair housing for all Americans, giving special attention to senior housing needs. The Administration has strengthened and streamlined the Non-Profit Elderly Housing Section 202 Program, and has funded 700 service coordinators to link elderly and disabled people with supportive services in their communities.

The Reauthorization of the Older Americans Act programs provides an opportunity to renew and strengthen critical services such as home delivered meals, transportation, elder abuse prevention, and legal and advocacy services. The Clinton Administration will fight to keep the Older American Act programs strong and intact.

Increasing Education and Service Opportunities. Because education is the key to preparing Americans for the new economy, President Clinton is expanding opportunities for lifelong education: From pre-school to youth apprenticeship to direct lending for college loans to National Service to training for a new job in mid-career. At a time when education is more important than ever to succeed and prosper in the new economy, cutting education or National Service is like cutting defense spending in the middle of the Cold War.

President Clinton sees older Americans as a reservoir of talent and experience. He forged a bipartisan effort to establish the Corporation for National and Community Service to provide an outlet for this talent and experience and to rekindle the ethic of service in America. He will fight to support and protect the Corporation's National Senior Service Corps programs -- Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP).

Fighting Crime. To make Americans more secure at home, President Clinton fought the special interests to enact a tough Crime Bill. The 1994 Crime Bill places 100,000 police on the streets, bans deadly assault weapons, expands the death penalty, and supports smarter prevention efforts which offer young people a way out of the cycle of drugs and violence. The Crime Bill provides special protection to the elderly by taking tough measures against telemarketing fraud -- increasing penalties if people over age 55 are targeted, and requiring criminal background checks for professionals who care for elderly or disabled persons.

The Administration is bolstering these Crime Bill initiatives through aggressive health care fraud enforcement, a "Safe Return Program" to help locate and protect missing Alzheimer's Disease patients, and increased funding for Elder Abuse Prevention programs.

Expanding Research. Support for research initiatives that focus on the special needs and concerns of older Americans has been expanded in agencies across the Administration -- from Alzheimer's disease research at the National Institutes of Health, to aging research and geriatric training at the Department of Veterans Affairs, to research on dental adhesives at the Department of Commerce.

Protecting National Security. Finally, President Clinton believes that for America to be strong at home, it must be strong abroad. He has fought to preserve the great tradition of American leadership for which older Americans sacrificed so much.

President Clinton has dedicated his presidency to fighting for what's good for ordinary Americans of all ages every day. He is fighting to expand opportunity for all, to infuse a new sense of responsibility in the country, and to put the American community on a path of restored hope and opportunity.

SENIORS AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

The Clinton Administration is committed to promoting economic security and opportunity across generations. The President's top priority since taking office has been to restore America's economic health and to ensure that all Americans can reap opportunities in the changing economy.

Restored Economic Health

6.34 million jobs have been created during the Clinton Administration -- two-and-a-half times as many new jobs as during the previous Administration. And in 1994, more jobs were created in high-wage industries than in the previous five years combined.

The unemployment rate is at 5.5%, down from over 7% at the start of this Administration, resulting in 1.8 million fewer people unemployed.

The deficit is projected to decline for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President. The deficit will be \$616 billion less over five years because of the Clinton deficit plan. It will also drop in half as a percentage of national income -- from 4.9% to 2.4%.

Core inflation under the Clinton Administration rose just 2.6% in 1994 -- this is the lowest year of core inflation since 1965.

Stable Social Security System

For decades, Social Security has provided economic security to older Americans and the President is committed to strengthening and preserving the program. The President will not support proposals that use Social Security benefits to balance the budget or pay for tax cuts for the wealthy. And the President will work with the bipartisan Advisory Council on Social Security to preserve the long-term integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund.

The Administration has already taken steps to bolster public confidence in Social Security by strengthening and streamlining the program. We worked with the Congress to make the Social Security Administration (SSA) an independent agency, and now SSA is working hard to improve customer service and satisfaction -- through its 800 number, by reducing the number of pending disability claims and by mailing Personal Earnings and Benefit Estimate Statements (PEBES) so Americans know the retirement benefits they can expect. In the year 2000, PEBES statements will be sent automatically to approximately 123 million younger workers (age 25 and over).

In 1994, the SSI program provided approximately \$27.7 billion in assistance for needy aged, blind and disabled people.

Reliable Pension System

People deserve a pension system that they can rely on -- so President Clinton signed the Retirement Protection Act in December 1994. Now, workers and retirees will be able to count on receiving the pensions they have earned.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation has improved its service to retirees receiving benefits from terminated plans, identified 12,000 missing participants, and has initiated a "Know Your Pension" outreach campaign so workers can understand their retirement benefits and PBGC's guarantee.

The President believes in the importance of maintaining strong retirement systems for all Americans. He strongly opposes the House Republican Contract tax legislation, which would reduce retirement benefits for Federal employees and increase their contributions to help finance a tax cut primarily for wealthy individuals and corporations.

The Department of Labor's Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA) helps to protect the economic future and retirement security of working Americans. In FY 1993, PWBA recovered approximately \$183 million on behalf of plans. And, in conjunction with the Solicitor's office, PWBA is active in litigation protecting older Americans' pensions.

PWBA is initiating a campaign to promote public awareness of the need to save for retirement. With the Administration on Aging, PWBA provide information and materials on basic pension benefits issues to seniors and other constituencies.

Enhanced IRAs

The President's Middle Class Bill of Rights would expand the availability of deductible Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) to millions more middle income families, and allow them to withdraw contributions tax-free for long-term care expenses, the cost of education, first time home buying, or medical expenses.

Access to Home Equity

The Administration has continued to support and expand the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage, which allows seniors to use the equity in their homes to meet their financial needs, without having to sell their homes or move. This program has helped 11,000 seniors to date - 60 percent of whom were women living alone, and the numbers are increasing. The Administration has joined with the AARP to urge Congress to renew the program when it expires at the end of September.

Health Reform

Even with Medicare and Medicaid, out-of-pocket health care costs for older Americans living on fixed incomes are more than three times higher than for the rest of the population. That is why the Administration continues to fight for first steps in health reform, expanded long term care, and a strengthened Medicare program.

SENIORS AND HEALTH CARE

The Clinton Administration remains firmly committed to guaranteeing health security to all Americans and to containing health care costs for families, businesses and federal, state and local governments. The Administration continues to strengthen and improve existing programs that address the health and long term care needs of older Americans.

Health Reform.

As the President has consistently stated, **this year we can take the first steps in health reform.** The Congress can, and should, reform the insurance market; make coverage affordable for working families; help workers who lose their jobs keep their health insurance; continue the start made already to level the playing field for the self-employed; and help families provide long-term care for a sick parent or a disabled child.

Protecting and Strengthening Medicare and Medicaid

The Medicare and Medicaid programs, administered by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), provide access to health care for close to 70 million people, or one in four Americans. Both programs celebrate 30th anniversaries in 1995.

The Clinton Administration is fighting to protect these programs. Republicans want to cut Medicare by between \$250 and \$350 billion and federal Medicaid spending by between \$160 and \$190 billion between now and 2002. These cuts will mean shifting a staggering financial burden to elderly and disabled Medicare beneficiaries; dropping coverage or shrinking benefits for the elderly, disabled, or mothers and children on Medicaid; and significant cuts in payments to hospitals, physicians and other providers.

At the same time, the Administration is working to strengthen and improve Medicare and Medicaid. Since 1993, HCFA has made significant improvements in Medicare and Medicaid by combating fraud and abuse, simplifying program administration, enhancing quality, enhancing coordination and integration of health care, improving access to affordable and quality health care, strengthening managed care, improving beneficiary services, and empowering states.

On May 1, the First Lady kicked off a nationwide campaign to promote the use of mammography screening by older women to detect and prevent breast cancer, the second leading cause of death among American women, with the highest incidence among women over 65. Although Medicare covers screening, 60% of older women do not take advantage of this benefit.

HCFA has initiated a Consumer Information Strategy to help Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries achieve better health through increased utilization of preventive services. This campaign promotes Medicare's new coverage of flu shots and mammography screening.

Improving Long-Term Care

President Clinton knows that long-term care is of critical importance to the elderly. That is why the Administration has consistently supported expanding state administered home care services. It's also why we support tax clarifications for private long-term care insurance and consumer standards for long-term care so that insurance policies are worth more than the paper they're written on. As part of the Middle Class Bill of Rights, the President supports penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs to pay for long-term care services.

In November 1994, as part of initiatives aimed at improving nursing home residents' rights and quality of life, HCFA expanded penalties used to enforce nursing home quality.

The President's 1996 budget includes \$18.5 million to the Administration on Aging to provide grants for states for developing better in-home and community-based care for the elderly.

The Department of Labor's Women's Bureau maintains an extensive clearinghouse of employer sponsored elder care programs, and publishes five implementation guides on: Adult Day Care, Case Management, Information & Referral, Respite Care, and Transportation.

Disabilities Initiatives

The Clinton Administration is committed to supporting the 49 million Americans with disabilities in their efforts to exercise their full rights and responsibilities, to live as independently as possible, and to be productive throughout their lives. To reach those goals, the Administration has launched a full-scale review of disability programs and policies in order to ensure that Federal initiatives are guided by these goals.

Between 1992 and 1994, HHS' Administration for Developmental Disabilities awarded \$3 million to university affiliated programs for the development of interdisciplinary training programs to prepare professional staff to provide services to older persons with developmental disabilities.

Health Professions Training

Within the U.S. Public Health Service, twenty Geriatric Education Centers in 17 states facilitate the training of health professionals and develop new curricula on geriatric education.

SENIORS AND HOUSING

The Clinton Administration is increasing housing opportunity, creating stronger neighborhoods and cities, and fostering fair housing for all Americans, giving special attention to senior housing needs.

Increased Housing Opportunity.

During the first two years of the Clinton Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

- Funded 7,665 units of elderly housing and 2,559 units of disabled housing;
- Insured more than 2.2 million loans for homeowners, with 788,000 of these for first-time homeowners;
- Initiated an innovative partnership with pension funds to help build 2,500 units of housing;
- Provided rental assistance to 102,000 low-income households; and
- Provided 100,000 new units of housing through the HOME program in FY 1994.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development continues to pursue initiatives designed to specifically address the needs of older Americans:

- This summer, HUD and the Administration on Aging will jointly announce examples of "best practices" in selected public and assisted housing developments that serve elderly and disabled residents. These awards will cite developments that excel in coordinating with community agencies to assure services to the residents and integration into the broader community.
- Strengthened and streamlined the Non-Profit Elderly Housing Section 202 Program by simplifying the application process, providing clearinghouse activities with an 800-number for program information; and establishing guidelines for uniform application of rating criteria. HUD continues to improve the program by linking elderly housing with supportive services.
- To provide older Americans housing options with which they are comfortable, HUD has established rules under which public housing agencies may designate public housing projects as "elderly only."
- Funded 700 service coordinators to link elderly and disabled persons with supportive services in the community; the Department expects to have service coordinators in every eligible assisted housing development.

- Insured 11,000 reverse annuity mortgages, enabling seniors who are house rich but cash poor to have the security of a steady income to pay for health care and other needs.
- Published an Assisted Living Facilities rule to develop or rehabilitate buildings that support increased independence for elderly individuals.

The Administration's Department of Agriculture (USDA) has financed 153,920 units of rental housing for elderly in rural areas. In addition, USDA's loan and grant housing programs, funded at \$35 million and \$25 million, help more than 8,000 senior households remove health or safety hazards in their homes.

USDA has funded projects to review housing needs of the rural elderly, conduct outreach conferences and forums, and to identify barriers to delivery of needed housing to seniors.

With the Elderly Housing Coalition, HUD sponsored a White House Conference on Aging "Mini Conference" in February 1995. The recommendations from this Mini Conference will be an integral part of debate at the national White House Conference on Aging.

Stronger Neighborhoods and Cities

The Administration's Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities initiative gives communities across America critical resources for economic and social development.

In the first two years of the Clinton Administration, the Section 108 program successfully infused \$579 million into economic development projects.

Fair Housing for All Americans

Aggressive HUD action is reducing barriers to homeownership caused by unlawful discrimination.

As part of efforts to eliminate lending discrimination, HUD has signed best practice agreements with the Mortgage Bankers Association and individual lenders.

Reinventing HUD to Meet Housing and Community Development Needs.

The Clinton Administration and Secretary Cisneros have proposed dramatic restructuring of HUD to respond more fully to local needs and local efforts to help people improve their lives. These changes include: giving maximum flexibility to decisionmakers at the neighborhood, local and state levels; supporting initiatives that help lower-income families become self-sufficient; and creating an entrepreneurial FHA Corporation.

PROTECTING SENIORS AGAINST CRIME

The Clinton Administration passed the smartest, toughest, and most comprehensive Anti-Crime bill in this country's history... a bill that provides police, prisons, punishment and prevention so that the streets we live on are safer. The Administration's Department of Justice (DOJ) supports the Crime bill initiatives through a multi-front assault on crime, abuse and discrimination against the elderly.

1994 Crime Bill

The Clinton Crime bill attacks crime and protects seniors on multiple fronts:

- Puts 100,000 new police officers on the streets in our neighborhoods and cities. Deployed in community policing, these officers will work with neighborhood residents to prevent as well as solve crimes.
- Bans deadly assault weapons and helps keep guns out of the hands of criminals.
- Provides for mandatory life imprisonment of three-time, repeat violent offenders.
- Gives at-risk youth something to say "yes" to by providing them with afterschool activities and other positive alternatives to gangs, guns and drugs.
- Increases funding for proven prevention programs that bring together sheriffs, police chiefs, and councils of senior citizens in efforts to reduce crime against older citizens.
- Takes tough measures against telemarketing fraud -- increasing penalties even further if persons over age 55 are victimized or targeted.
- Protects the elderly by requiring criminal record background checks for persons employed in caring for the elderly or disabled.
- Ensures that the death penalty is an option in federal cases in which the murder victim is particularly vulnerable because of age or disability.

Anti-Fraud, Anti-Elder Abuse, and Anti-Discrimination Initiatives

The Administration's Department of Justice (DOJ) has taken **aggressive action against health care fraud**, recovering an unprecedented \$411 million in fraudulent health care claims -- a large percentage of which was robbed from the Medicare program.

DOJ's "**Safe Return Program**" helps locate and protect missing Alzheimer's Disease patients. 12,000 patients are registered under this program and a nationwide hotline is available for people to help locate missing individuals. President Clinton requested nearly \$1 million for the "Safe Return Program" in his 1996 budget.

A newly released report, funded by a \$1 million grant from the Department of Health and Human Services, states that reports of domestic abuse against the elderly increased from 117,000 in 1986 to 241,000 in 1994 (National Center on Elder Abuse, 5/2/95). To counter this trend, President Clinton's 1996 budget includes a **\$1.5 million increase for Elder Abuse Prevention programs** at the Administration on Aging that build on partnerships with local aging networks, adult protection services, law enforcement agencies, and domestic violence programs.

DOJ's Office for Victims of Crime helped organize the **National Conference on the Victimization of the Elderly**, participates in numerous state conferences on elder abuse, and helps train police officers in proper response to elder abuse.

A DOJ grant to the AARP will help educate providers of services to the elderly about their Americans with Disabilities Act responsibilities and the elderly about their rights under the law.

DOJ conducts studies and analysis to document the magnitude of crime perpetrated against the elderly, providing policy-makers with necessary information about the scope of this criminal activity.

SENIORS AND SERVICE

While others see the demographic changes as simply adding burdens to society, President Clinton sees older Americans as a reservoir of talent and experience. President Clinton has put a high priority on encouraging an ethic of service in America, and he knows that older Americans are ready and eager for this service.

Corporation for National Service

President Clinton forged a bipartisan effort to establish the Corporation for National and Community Service as a means for rekindling the ethic of service in America. The Corporation's National Senior Service Corps (NSSC) gives older Americans the opportunity to continue service to communities in need.

The NSSC is a network of federally-supported programs that helps people age 55 and older find service opportunities in their home communities. The Senior Corps programs -- Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) -- are a vital part of the Administration's National Service focus. In FY 95, NSSC programs were funded at \$136 million; for FY 96, President Clinton has requested \$168.4 million for the programs, an almost \$33 million increase.

- 80,000 children, teenagers and their families are supported by the services of Foster Grandparents every year. The nearly 24,000 Foster Grandparents provide more than a 4-fold financial return on the federal dollars invested in the program.
- Over 12,000 Senior Companions help more than 32,000 frail elderly live independently.
- Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) participants provide over 80 million hours of service annually to communities across the country.

Nearly one-half million older people serve in the Senior Corps Programs, and yet waiting lists of both people wanting to serve and of individuals seeking the services exist at every site. That is why President Clinton continues to request additional support for Senior Corps programs, and will fight to protect them from budget cuts proposed by Republicans.

Service in Other Administration Agencies

In 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency joined forces with the Corporation for National Service to tap the skills of older volunteers in groundwater protection activities. The first sites were located in Anaheim, CA, Eugene, OR, and Tallahassee, FL, and eight or nine similar projects are expected in FY 95.

The EPA, along with the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, have launched the Environmental Alliance for Senior Involvement (EASI), a coalition of environmental, senior and volunteer organizations and agencies dedicated to providing opportunities for the elderly to protect the nation's environment.

The Small Business Administration's Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), a volunteer association of retired business men and women, provide one-on-one management and business counseling and training to approximately 285,000 business owners per year and conduct 4,000 technical workshops.

SENIORS AND HUMAN SERVICES

In education, supportive services, and environmental protection, the Clinton Administration is working to expand opportunities and promote healthy lives and environments. In all of these areas, the Administration is working with older Americans to address important needs unique to our later years.

Social and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging (AoA) continues to administer the programs under the **Older Americans Act**, which for 30 years have provided critical daily social and human services to older Americans and their families. AoA distributes funds to states to provide support for services designed to help the elderly remain independent -- such as nutrition programs, social services for the frail elderly, transportation, elder abuse prevention, and legal and advocacy services.

- In 1993, through Older American Act programs, 820,583 persons received transportation services; 794,591 persons received home delivered meals; 2,368, 584 were served congregate meals; and 3,034,000 received information and referral services.
- The Clinton Administration will fight to keep the Older American Act programs -- a proven partnership between Federal, state, and local government -- strong and intact.

In FY 94, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) awarded more than \$1 million to nonprofit organizations for projects that help elderly individuals access the Food Stamp program. USDA's commodities and food surplus programs provide vital food assistance to the elderly.

The Administration on Aging assisted in expedient delivery of disaster relief assistance to elderly victims of the Midwest Floods, the Los Angeles earthquake, and other disasters and has continued to follow up through local area agencies on aging.

Education

President Clinton has demonstrated his belief that education is critical to building America's future through numerous achievements including: Increased Head Start by \$760 million and proposes an additional \$400 million in FY 96 for the program; Proposed a \$347 million increase in funding to help states and communities proceed with their education reform agenda as part of Goals 2000; Signed the Student Loan Reform Act, allowing more students access to flexible repayment arrangements for financing education; and Signed the School to Work Act, to equip students with the skills necessary to pursue work or post-secondary training.

Elderly people who are illiterate are less likely to be working, less likely to be homeowners, and are sicker and less knowledgeable about preventive health care services, according to recent research. To counter these trends, the Department of Education works with states to expand adult education and literacy programs and services, serving 3.9 million adults in 1993.

The Department of Education's Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind program provided \$8.1 million in grants to states in FY 93. Through this program, seniors can access specialized equipment such as magnifiers for reading, telle-braille, and talking blood glucose meters.

The Department of Education's Projects with Industry program includes grants to the Administration on Aging for projects which target individuals with disabilities who are 40 years and older. And the Department's Office of Educational Research Statistics provides funds to support regional libraries for blind and physically disabled individuals.

Environmental Protection

Because older Americans face special health challenges that make them particularly susceptible to environmental threats, seniors benefit significantly from this Administration's work to improve the quality of our air, water and land, such as reduced toxic air emissions and improved drinking water safety.

Legislative initiatives sponsored by the Administration in 1994, such as the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization, would have directed the Environmental Protection Agency to take measures to ensure the safety of sensitive populations, including the elderly and very young. EPA will continue to work to protect sensitive populations from environmental hazards.

Energy

Under the Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program, the elderly and people with disabilities receive priority for assistance with the installation of energy saving building and heating and cooling system improvements in low-income homes. In 1994, the Weatherization Assistance Program awarded \$202.9 million in grants; for 1995, awards are projected at \$225.5 million.

Under the State Energy Conservation Program, the Department of Energy promotes energy efficiency and a reduction in the growth of energy demand. State projects have specifically targeted older Americans, including senior citizen weatherization and training projects, hands-on energy conservation workshops, low-interest loan programs, and senior energy savings months.

Parks and Recreation

Through the Administration's Department of Agriculture, senior citizens can purchase Golden Age Passports, giving them a lifetime entrance pass to National Parks and historic sites, for a one-time \$10 fee. The USDA is improving mobility and accessibility for visitors to all recreation facilities. In addition, the standards for publications, audiovisual programs, and other media are changing to provide larger type size, hearing loops and open-captioning.

In response to increased interest in lifelong learning, the USDA Forest Service is working the national Elderhostel organization to conduct programs about National Forest resources. The USDA Forest Service annually hires almost 6,000 senior citizens, and provides training to help them transition back into the workforce.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING FOR OLDER WORKERS

President Clinton is committed to improving employment opportunities for all Americans. As we move into the information age and our economy continues to change, the Administration is working with Americans of all ages to provide new employment opportunities and retraining when necessary.

The Department of Labor's (DOL) **Senior Community Service Employment Program** (SCSEP) employs low-income Americans age 55 or older in a variety of community service activities, such as health care, nutrition, home repair, childcare, conservation, and restoration programs. In FY 1993, 100,273 people were enrolled in authorized positions, and an additional 17,774 received unsubsidized placements.

DOL's **Job Training Partnership Act** (JTPA) provides job training and related assistance to economically disadvantaged individuals, dislocated workers, and others who face significant employment barriers, in order to help them gain permanent, self-sustaining employment. Since July, 1993, five percent of the funds for a new adult program must be targeted solely to older workers. Services provided through the program include vocational counseling, jobs skills training, literacy and basic skill training, and job search and placement assistance. 16,700 people have completed this program since July 1993.

Under DOL's **Dislocated Workers Program**, older workers who have lost their jobs due to a closing of a plant or facility or who are unable to return to their previous industry or occupation may receive services such as job search assistance, retraining, pre-layoff assistance and relocation assistance. Between July 1, 1992 and June 30, 1994, 13,700 workers 55 years of age and over received assistance through the Dislocated Workers program.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) legislation mandates the involvement of seniors in carrying out its mission. The Agency's Senior Environmental Employee (SEE) program puts to work the knowledge and experience of hundreds of seniors -- including scientists, educators, office service experts and communications specialists -- in a wide range of assignments that benefit participants and the environment.

The USDA Forest Service annually hires almost 6,000 senior citizens, and provides training to help them transition back into the workforce.

The Department of Labor's Division of Older Worker Programs participated actively in preparations for the White House Conference on Aging, including sponsoring three different focus groups targeted at rural elderly, urban elderly, and partners and experts in the field of aging.

OLDER VETERANS AND RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL

The Clinton Administration has been responsive to the needs and concerns of the veterans community, establishing an Interagency Veterans Policy Group to aggressively pursue action. The Administration's Department of Veterans Affairs is a leader in addressing the health care needs of older Americans.

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has the largest and most extensive program and services in geriatrics and long-term care of any health care delivery system in the United States:

- The VA trains more health care professionals in geriatrics, gerontology and long-term care than any other academic institution or organization in the United States. In FY 1993, VA funded 84 physician traineeship positions and 501 associate health traineeship positions in geriatric related fields.
- Through its commitment and contribution to aging research as well as training and education, the VA is credited with pioneering the field of Academic Geriatrics. In FY 1994, the VA budget included \$35 million for aging research.

President Clinton, recognizing VA's roles as a direct care giver to elderly veterans and as an early innovator in the field of geriatric medicine, nominated VA Secretary Jesse Brown to the White House Conference on Aging Policy Committee.

Approximately 40 delegates representing veterans service organizations, and 20 other delegates appointed by Secretary Brown, will attend the 1995 White House Conference on Aging. The VA hosted town forums across the country as part of the grassroots development of the WHCoA, and veterans issues are included in the WHCoA agenda.

The Department of Defense continues efforts to bring eldercare resources and assistance to the increasing numbers of military personnel and families who have eldercare responsibilities.

With the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the VA sponsors the annual National Veterans Golden Age Games, a multi-event recreational sports meet designed to enhance the mental, social, physical, and emotional well being of senior veterans. The 1995 Golden Age Games will be held from July 9-15 on the campus of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas.

GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AND OLDER AMERICANS

Researchers throughout a wide variety of Administration agencies -- from the National Institutes on Health, to the Department of Veterans Affairs, to the Department of Commerce -- address issues of particular concern to older Americans.

In his FY 96 budget, President Clinton requested \$11.8 billion for the National Institutes of Health, and proposed **increasing funding to the National Institute on Aging from \$432.3 million to \$445.8 million.**

The Clinton Administration has **consistently supported increases in funding for research on Alzheimer's disease.** The President's FY 96 budget includes \$672.1 million for the National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Stroke (which funds Alzheimer's research), an increase from 1995 funding level of \$652.2 million.

The Clinton Administration's Health Security Act would have significantly increased funding to the National Institutes on Health, and required specific attention to diseases affecting older Americans such as Alzheimer's.

Through its commitment and contribution to aging research as well as training and education, the VA is credited with pioneering the field of Academic Geriatrics. In FY 1994, **the VA budget included \$35 million for aging research.**

The Department of Agriculture's Agriculture Research Service funds research examining: the nutrient requirements to ensure optimal function and well-being for a maturing population, and the role of nutrition in chronic, degenerative conditions associated with aging.

This summer, the Department of Education's Office of Educational Research and Improvement will release a report, "Literacy of Older Adults in America," to document the literacy capacities of adults at least 60 years of age. And the Department of Education's National Institute for Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) conducts research and training on aging and disabilities at three different research centers across the country.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), housed in the Administration's Department of Commerce, conducts several research projects that benefit senior citizens.

- NIST received an Emmy Award in 1980 for the development of closed captioned television.
- Most of the adhesives and materials used by dentists today are the result of NIST research.
- NIST research has enabled the orthopedic implant industry to develop more reliable implants so that people with damaged or deteriorating joints need not become "disabled."

- Today, NIST conducts computer technology research that enables architects, engineers and building owners to examine in a computer how the placement of alarms and emergency exit locations will affect people of differing abilities -- such as the elderly or disabled -- escape a building in an emergency.
- At the request of FEMA, NIST developed a manual that will facilitate the development of emergency evacuation plans for the evacuation of people with varying ability levels during an emergency.
- NIST sponsors the Information Infrastructure for Health Care Program, directed at improving the quality and reducing the cost of health care for all Americans. A microbiology project under the program has the potential to be used in the treatment of diabetes, Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease.
- NIST research is investigating better methods for restoring teeth and improving adhesion, and improving the orthopedic industry. NIST has been working with the Department of Veterans Affairs to develop better methods for testing and evaluating hearing aids. NIST is working on computer technology that will enable seniors with disabilities to use computers at the same level as those without disabilities.

In 1994, the Department of Energy initiated research to further an understanding of the human health effects of radiation, including studies on life span and aging.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jeremy Ben-Ami
cc: Gaynor McCown

FROM: Marcea Hosay

RE: Administration Accomplishments for Children and
Families Book

DATE: June 26, 1995

This memo is to bring you up to date on the forthcoming Administration Accomplishments for Children and Families publication. On Thursday, June 22, Gaynor facilitated a discussion on the format for the book. Representatives from the departments of Labor, Education, Transportation, HHS, HUD, and USDA attended the meeting (see list below). As you remember, Gaynor tried to put an accomplishment book together several weeks ago, but found that the information provided by the agencies was too detailed.

At the meeting Gaynor stressed that the agencies should submit information only on Clinton Administration accomplishments. She also explained that each agency should organize its submission by background, Administration position, and Administration accomplishments. The revised submissions are due to the DPC on Friday, June 30th.

I will be working on organizing the material from the agencies, and also compiling a short executive summary for the book. Any suggestions or comments you have would be welcome! My extension upstairs in room 470 is 6-2846.

In Attendance on June 22:

Rich Lucas	USDA
Mary Madden	HUD
Suzanne Seiden	Labor
Katherine Kahler	Education
Wendy Jacobson	HHS
Ed Gleason	Transportation

Elizabeth Hyman from Justice was going to come, but couldn't.

Table 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF NONCUSTODIAL FATHERS
BY POVERTY STATUS OF NONCUSTODIAL FATHERS: 1990

	Total		Black		Nonblack	
	Poor	Not Poor	Poor	Not Poor	Poor	Not Poor
Basic Demographic Characteristics						
Average Age (in years)	34.9	37.5	33.9	36.4	35.4	37.7
Percent Who are 18 to 29	36.8%	15.3%	44.4%	19.6%	33.4%	14.5%
Average Education (in years)	10.4	12.7	10.8	12.1	10.2	12.8
Percent Who Did Not Complete High School	48.9%	17.9%	46.3%	22.2%	50.1%	17.1%
Employment Status						
Average Weeks Worked	19.7	48.9	11.9	47.3	23.1	49.1
Percent Who Worked:						
Zero Weeks	36.1%	2.5%	50.1%	4.5%	30.0%	2.2%
1-49 Weeks	50.6%	13.1%	46.3%	15.5%	52.5%	12.6%
Family Status						
Percent Who are Resident Fathers	26.5%	39.3%	12.8%	31.1%	32.5%	40.8%
Marital Status						
Married Once	22.5%	15.3%	14.6%	24.2%	25.9%	13.7%
Married More than Once	11.4%	32.2%	0.0%	13.0%	16.4%	35.8%
Previously Married	35.4%	41.3%	35.9%	36.2%	35.2%	42.2%
Never Married	30.8%	11.1%	49.5%	26.6%	22.6%	8.3%
Child Support Characteristics						
Percent Who Paid	19.0%	50.5%	18.1%	35.2%	19.4%	53.2%
Average Payment Among Those Who Paid	\$1,502	\$3,500	\$1,328	\$2,980	\$1,580	\$3,562
As a % of Income	32.8%	14.1%	32.3%	16.0%	33.0%	13.9%

Note: Poverty Status is defined in the following way. A noncustodial father is "poor" if his family income is less than the poverty threshold for a family of his size or his personal income is less than \$6,800, the poverty threshold for a single person in 1990. All other noncustodial fathers are considered "nonpoor."

Source: Sorensen, Elaine, "Noncustodial Fathers: Can They Afford to Pay More Child Support", Urban Institute, 1995

Ron Mincy - Ford Foundation
 No support system for fragile families.

ESTIMATES OF NONCUSTODIAL FATHERS BY THEIR POVERTY STATUS AND PAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

	Total		Black		Nonblack	
	Population Weight	Reweighted	Population Weight	Reweighted	Population Weight	Reweighted
Percent Who are:						
<u>Poor</u>	12.6%	25.7%	22.5%	56.3%	10.6%	15.1%
Pay Anyway	2.4	2.0	4.1	2.3	2.1	2.0
Do Not Pay	10.2	23.7	18.4	54.0	8.5	13.2
<u>Not poor</u>	87.4%	74.2%	77.5%	43.7%	89.4%	84.9%
Pay	44.1	37.5	27.3	15.4	47.6	45.2
Do not Pay	43.3	36.8	50.2	28.3	41.8	39.7
Percent of Fathers Who Are Poor by Payment Status						
Payers	5.2%	—	12.9%	—	4.1%	—
Nonpayers	19.1%	39.2%	26.8%	65.6%	17.0%	24.9%

Note: Poverty Status is defined in the following way. A noncustodial father is "poor" if his family income is less than the poverty threshold for a family of his size or his personal income is less than \$6,800, the poverty threshold for a single person in 1990. All other noncustodial fathers are considered "nonpoor."

Source: Sorensen, Elaine, Noncustodial Fathers: Can They Afford to Pay More Child Support, 1995

Did you
see that
Janet
first one?
left?

Table 3
Young Noncustodial Fathers. How Many Are Turnips, Deadbeats, and Payers?
What is the Poverty Status of Young Custodial Mothers?

	Total		White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic	
	Population Weight	Reweighted	Population Weight	Reweighted	Population Weight	Reweighted
Number (in thousands)	3,402	4,421	2,080	2,392	712	1,417
Did Not Pay Child Support	58%	68%	53%	59%	67%	84%
Unable to Pay (Turnips)	15%	35%	10%	22%	23%	61%
Able to Pay (Deadbeats)	43%	33%	43%	37%	44%	22%
Did Pay Child Support	42%	32%	48%	41%	33%	17%
Unable to Pay	3%	2%	1%	1%	5%	3%
Able to Pay	40%	30%	46%	40%	28%	14%
Unable to Pay Child Support	17%	37%	11%	23%	29%	64%
Percent of Young Custodial Mothers Who are Poor	40%		28%		56%	

Notes: Young noncustodial fathers are between the ages of 18 and 34; young custodial mothers are between the ages of 15 and 31.
 "Unable to Pay" includes those individuals whose families are poor according to the Census definition of poverty or whose personal incomes are less than \$6,800, the poverty threshold for a single individual in 1990.
 Estimates using the population weights have not been adjusted to reflect the number or racial composition of custodial mothers.
 Reweighted estimates assume that all noncustodial fathers missing in the 1990 SIPP are turnips.

Source: Mincy, Ronald and Elaine Sorenson, "Deadbeats and Turnips in Child Support Reform", Urban Institute, 1994

Table 4
Characteristics of Young Noncustodial Fathers in 1990
(Age 18 to 34)

	Total			White Non-Hispanic			Black Non-Hispanic		
	Did Not Pay Child Support		Paid Child Support	Did Not Pay Child Support		Paid Child Support	Did Not Pay Child Support		Paid Child Support
	Unable to Pay (Turnips)	Able to Pay (Deadbeats)	Able to Pay (Payers)	Unable to Pay (Turnips)	Able to Pay (Deadbeats)	Able to Pay (Payers)	Unable to Pay (Turnips)	Able to Pay (Deadbeats)	Able to Pay (Payers)
Average Annual Personal Income	\$3,868	\$20,792	\$21,956	\$4,551	\$24,095	\$23,457	\$1,824	\$14,498	\$15,772
Average Weeks Worked Last Year	22	47	50	26	47	50	12	49	49
Percent Who: Had No Employment Last Year	28%	2%	1%	18%	3%	1%	48%	0	0
Worked Full-Year (at least 50 Weeks)	15%	74%	84%	24%	74%	84%	2%	77%	77%
Average Age (in years)	26	29	30	26	30	30	26	29	29
Average Education (in years)	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12
Percent: Never Married	46%	30%	14%	26%	18%	12%	78%	58%	21%
Currently Married	36%	50%	35%	38%	58%	33%	19%	29%	37%
Previously Married	18%	20%	51%	32%	24%	55%	4%	13%	42%
Percent with New Kids Living with Them	29%	49%	30%	29%	59%	29%	13%	25%	31%

Source: Mincy, Ronald and Elaine Sorenson, "Deadbeats and Turnips in Child Support Reform", Urban Institute, 1994

1) Ask about Free Schools
Safe + Dry
piece - some missing

2) ask about Parental
Teaching @ Home / Parent
Involvement attachment -
not included

CoP on Wed will
have these A's...
talked to Gale
401-1406



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: Marcee Hosay \ Gaynor McCown
Organization: Domestic Policy Council
Phone Number: 456-5575
Fax Number: 456-7028

From: TERRY PETERSON, Counselor to the Secretary
Phone Number: (202) 401-3414
Fax Number: (202) 205-5377, (202) 401-0596

Message:

Please call Gale (401-1406) or Margaret (401-3026)
if there are any questions. Thank you.

316-8305
639-5929

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12 page(s) to follow

DRAFT

Working hours?

WORKPLACE

Americans spend 65% (?) of their day at work. The workplace not only provides the means for families to support themselves, it is also a place where family members learn important skills and gain self-esteem. Children identify strongly with the work their parents do -- it plays an integral role in their social and emotional development.

The Clinton Administration's commitment to the workplace is evident not only in its efforts to create jobs, but also in its leadership to make the workplace more family-friendly, to give young people opportunities to work productively, and to make work pay for welfare recipients.

Balancing Work and Family

Striking a balance between the responsibilities of work and the responsibilities of family life is one of the biggest challenges of the modern age. An estimated 30 million children under age 15 now live with mothers who are employed. Working parents need insurance that they can take the time they need to care for relatives and children and still return to their jobs. The Administration is working to make sure that parents get the support they need in the workplace.

Improving and Expanding Child Care

- The Clinton Administration has launched initiatives to make child care more affordable, and accessible by including increases to child care services in every budget submitted, establishing a Child Care Bureau to streamline operations of the four main Federal child care programs, improving efficiency, and launching a National Child Care Information Center.

(FMLA)

Passed the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993

- FMLA affects an estimated 45 million U.S. workers and 300,000 U.S. businesses. It requires public and private-sector employers of 50 or more employees to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the birth or adoption of a child, to care for a child, spouse or parent with a serious health condition, or because of an employee's own serious health condition that prevents him or her from working.

Leading Efforts to Address the Concerns of Working Women and Their Families

- The Administration has established the *Working Women Count Honor Roll* to stimulate voluntary action to help working women and their families. With the Administration as acting as a catalyst, partners in business, government, and organizations will pledge specific actions to respond to issues raised in the report. Once organizations implement changes and make new options available to workers, they will become members of the *Honor Roll* and serve as resource for others.

Needs some lead-in

An agreement was reached with a San Antonio, Texas, milk producer in one of the first lawsuits filed by the Department under FMLA. The suit alleged that the company fired the employee, a truck driver, for taking emergency leave to care for his wife who had been hospitalized for complications associated with her pregnancy, and for the premature birth of triplets and their hospitalization. The company refused to grant the employee unpaid FMLA leave to care for his wife and children, even though he was eligible and his requested leave met all of FMLA's requirements. In the out-of-court settlement, the company agreed to pay the employee \$6,000, including approximately \$6,500 in back wages owed to him.

HAST DEPARTMENT?

Making Work Pay

Expanded and Improved the EITC *Spell out 1st time*

• President Clinton has expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit as a first step to ensure that no child of full-time working parents would have to live below the poverty line. The expansion gives a tax cut to 15 million working families who earn up to \$28,500 per year; offers a credit to very low-income workers without children for the first time; and will more than double the maximum credit of families with 2 or more children to \$3,560 from its 1993 level of \$1,511. *every?*

Created 7 Million New Jobs

Helping Families Get Off Welfare

The welfare system must be reformed so that parents are able to support their children through work and without government support whenever possible. The number of persons receiving AFDC increased from 11.1 million individuals in 1954 to 14.2 million persons in 1993. Two-thirds of AFDC recipients are children. Rooted in the American values of work and responsibility, the Administration's approach to welfare reform is to move parents off welfare and into jobs as quickly as possible; to require non-custodial parents to meet their responsibilities and pay child support; and to reduce teen pregnancy. *Spell out 1st time*

Set out a tough welfare reform proposal

• On June 14, 1994, the President introduced The Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 to "end welfare as we know it." Under President Clinton's welfare reform plan, an enhanced JOBS program becomes the core of the transitional assistance approach. *jargon*

Giving States More Flexibility

• In two years, this Administration has approved 32 demonstrations in 29 states, launching welfare reform for thousands of families in nearly half of the states -- more states than the previous two administrations combined. *Spell out if acronym*

AGAIN AFDCS A LEADIN LIKE "THE JOBS Program at Work"

Juliette, a 31-year old single mother of three children, was on and off of AFDC over several years in Alabama. She volunteered for the JOBS Program so she could receive day care and enter college. Juliette earned a high grade point average while completing her Associate Degree from Bishop State Community College and a Bachelor's Degree from the University of South Alabama. After graduation, she was hired as a special education teacher at Blount High School at a salary of \$22,000 per year.

DRAFT

Creating Job Opportunities for Youth

(can)
All young people should have the opportunity to gain skills and meaningful work experience early in life. Working helps kids acquire the discipline, competence, and self-confidence to stay in school and to become successful and responsible adults. The Clinton Administration champions efforts to enhance job opportunities for youth -- both through the creation of innovative new programs, and through support for successful existing Federal programs.

Revitalized Successful Existing Programs for Young People

- The Administration has revitalized the **Summer Youth Employment and Training Program** by highlighting the importance of private sector involvement and by stressing work discipline skills; has ~~have~~ increased funding for the very successful residential **Job Corps** program; and supported the construction of 12 new Job Corps centers.

Created Innovative New Programs For Youth

- The Administration created the **Youth Development Initiative**, which offers grants of up to \$1 million to ~~Public Housing Authorities~~ for programs that will provide lifestyle choices to kids between the ages of 13 and 25 who are public housing residents; and launched the **Youth Apprenticeship Demonstration Program** which gives at-risk youth job training, self-sufficiency instruction, and a job through union apprenticeship. Finally, the Clinton Administration created **Youthbuild**, a national program which provides disadvantaged young adults with education, employment skills and work experience through rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless individuals and families.

→ opportunities in education + employment for youth
services

positive?
What does this mean?

SUGGEST A LEAD-IN
PER EXIST
EXAMPLES

With a \$1.5 million Youth Apprenticeship grant, the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA) and a consortium of groups including the Laborer's International Union of North America, Laborer's Local 332, and Philadelphia YouthBuild, have joined to train and employ young public housing residents. The Laborer's Union will provide the training, and PHA-hired contractors who are rehabilitating public housing sites will provide apprenticeship and employment opportunities. The program will also provide the 90 participants with mentoring and social services, as they help rehab 1,000 units of public housing.

sell one

DRAFT

a program that for
twenty years has prepared
children for school and for life.

SCHOOL

The education policies of the Clinton Administration -- enacted with a bipartisan coalition of lawmakers and the grassroots support of teachers, parents, community leaders and businesses -- offer a comprehensive approach to a commitment to making learning a lifelong endeavor. The Administration also recognizes the critical role families play in students' learning, and is working to link the efforts of organizations and individuals to promote the mutual responsibilities of schools, families, and the wider community in developing successful students.

Setting Out the Lifelong Learning Agenda

The Clinton Administration is working to extend meaningful education experiences from pre-school through college and job training. This starts with a firm commitment to Early Head Start and Head Start, as a critical investment in our nation's future. Early Head Start serves 20,000 babies and toddlers. Head Start, a program that has 30 years of success in preparing children for school and for life, served more than 750,000 3- and 4-year-olds. About 95% of the children come from families with incomes below the Federal poverty line. The Administration's elementary and secondary education programs stress family involvement as a crucial factor helping children learn better, and keeping them in school longer. Finally, the Administration has worked to make post-secondary education, whether college or training, affordable and effective.

Offered the opportunity for an Early Head Start to almost 20,000 children

• Responding to research that demonstrates the importance of the first three years of life, Congress and the Administration created the Early Head Start program in 1994 for babies and toddlers so that our most vulnerable children won't have to wait until they reach preschool. (7)

Lead a Renewed, Bipartisan Effort for Head Start

• The Head Start reauthorization of 1994, crafted with the President's personal commitment and sponsored by senior members of Congress of both parties, was based on the most thorough review in the 30-year history of the program. Head Start focuses on family involvement, education, socio-emotional development, physical and mental health, and nutrition. 131,000 children have been added to Head Start since 1992.

Enacted Goals 2000: Educate America Act

• This comprehensive approach to supporting state and community school improvement efforts, is based on raising academic and occupational standards, improving teaching, and expanding the use of technology. Goals 2000 is state and locally driven with no federal mandates or control. More than 40 states are already participating, and with the leadership of local communities, parents, teachers, and school administrators have developed their own strategic plans for educational reform.

"[Head Start] was my new start. I began to face each day as a learning experience. I was able to put down the drugs and pick up Head Start. Each time I felt like I wanted to use drugs, I'd go over to the Head Start program, and I too would feel safe and wanted.... Today, we live in our own house in a quiet neighborhood and I am working on my associate's degree. If things go well, I will graduate with a law degree at the same time my youngest son graduates from high school. Head Start taught me how to set goals and achieve them." -- Head Start parent Diane Hebert, Massachusetts, in testimony before Congress.

How's
me
Head
Start
child
down
school

The reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Act transforms the Federal government's major education programs to support improved student performance through high standards for all children, improved training, safe and drug-free schools, and enhanced parent involvement. Schoolwide approaches, new flexibility, and charter schools encourage innovation in exchange for greater accountability for results. Title I, the largest of the ESEA programs reaches 50,000 schools and over 6 million students in high-poverty areas.

Secured Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary School Act

Designed primarily to help disadvantaged children, the Elementary and Secondary School Act focuses on improvements in teaching in more than 30,000 schools and has a direct impact on 5 million children in high poverty areas. By increasing school flexibility to use federal aid and supporting effective innovations, the Reauthorization is a significant step in helping all children meet high academic standards.

Fostering Partnerships With The Religious and Business Communities to Encourage Family Involvement

Leaders of 33 religious groups and organizations representing about 75 % of the religiously-affiliated population in America expressed support for family involvement in children's learning through signing a Statement of Common Purpose with the Administration. Chief executive officers of large and small businesses have not with Administration officials to discuss encouraging employers to adopt family friendly-policies and practices that allow employees to be involved in children's learning. Both activities are part of the Family Involvement Partnership for Learning, a coalition of over 140 major national organizations representing parents, schools, communities, religious institutions, and businesses.

Passed the School to Work Opportunities Act

School To Work broadens education, career and economic opportunities for students not immediately bound for 4-year colleges through local partnerships among businesses, schools, community organizations, and state and local governments. Students receive a high school diploma and a skill certificate recognized by employers, and employers have access to an educated, well-trained, and versatile workforce.

Created the Direct Lending Program

Direct Lending allows student borrowers to secure educational loans quickly and easily, saving taxpayers billions of dollars. 104 schools participated last year, and this year more than 1,400 schools -- the maximum allowed under the 1994 authorization -- have committed to enrolling. The Individual Education Act simplifies borrowing, lowers fees and interest rates, and offers more repayment choices.

Initiated a Technology and Learning Challenge

To ensure that our nation's classrooms are not left behind in the technological and information revolution that is taking place, the Clinton Administration has initiated a "Technology Learning Challenge" which asks teachers, students, local businesses, telecommunications companies, and curriculum and learning specialists to develop and deploy interactive learning curriculums that will allow student to learn both at school and at home.

Supports New Tax Deduction for Education and Training

The President proposes making tuition for college, community college, technical school, graduate school and job-training fully deductible up to \$10,000. The deduction will be available to families earning up to \$100,000, and phased out at \$120,000.

Supporting Skill Grants

By consolidating some 70 federal programs for education and job training, the President proposed to put the power to learn in workers' hands by offering low income and unemployed workers Skills Grants -- up to \$2,620 per year -- to enable individuals to take responsibility, acquire skills, and find rewarding work.

Teaching Children After the School Day Is Over

The Clinton Administration acknowledges the importance of ensuring that young people are safe and occupied beyond school hours. Schools and community-based organizations are staying open in the afternoon, evenings, and on weekends to allow students, families, and community members access to recreational and educational activities; coordinating with other agencies to provide social and health services; and forging partnerships with businesses to provide on-the-job training, paid apprenticeships, and training in entrepreneurial skills.

Launched The After School Demonstration Program

- The After School Demonstration program expands effective after school programs created with joint financial support from the public and private sectors, that provide safe environments for children in public housing while permitting their parents to receive education and training or go to work. Targeting 7- to 13-year-olds, the program helps develop young people's skills and competencies, and assists in their social and intellectual development.

Supporting Community Schools

- The Community Schools initiative, enacted as part of the 1994 Crime Bill, makes grants to community-based organizations in low-income neighborhoods to give at-risk kids positive alternatives to say "yes" to. ~~The program provides funding for after-school, weekend, summer programs, and Community~~ other efforts that provide kids with safe havens and teach them the dangers of drugs, gangs and guns.
School

Keeping Children Well-Nourished In School

The Administration has long supported the school meals programs as a critical children's health measure. Meals must be nutritious for the 25 million children who participate in the school meals programs on a given day. More than half of these kids receive meals free or at a reduced price.

Launching the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children

- The Clinton Administration is underscoring our national health responsibility to provide meals ^{of science} at school for children that are consistent with current nutrition knowledge. ~~The School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children~~ requires schools to meet dietary guidelines, provides training for school nutrition personnel, and strengthening school meal administration.

Provided Schools with More Flexibility and Better Guidance for Meal Planning

- A final rule, published on June 13, 1995, updates the nutrient standards school meals must meet to reflect the Dietary Guidelines, and offers schools new meal planning options to meet these standards, including a flexible system of meal planning based on nutrient analysis.

COMMUNITY

Communities are the nurturing place for families and children. Strong communities give families support to raise their children in safe and healthy environments. The Clinton Administration's commitment to communities can be seen in their efforts in nutrition and immunization, as well as in their efforts to make communities economically strong and crime-free.

Creating Healthier Communities

The Administration is dedicated to making Americans healthier. While more than 96% of American children are adequately vaccinated by kindergarten, only 67% of 2-year-old children in this country are fully immunized, leaving as many as two million children vulnerable to diseases such as measles and polio. The Clinton Administration envisions a population of children free from vaccine preventable infectious diseases, and a population of families that eat healthy and well-balanced diets. The Administration is also committed to making information on healthier eating available to families, and to making sure that low income families receive the nutritional support they need.

Launched a National Childhood Immunization Campaign

- Our Childhood Immunization Initiative is designed to increase efficiency, reduce costs for families, increase community participation, integrate the public and private sectors, and improve the vaccines themselves. The program's goal is to ensure that by 2000, at least 90% of all 2-year-olds receive the full series of vaccines.

Working with Communities to Improve Nutrition

- Our Team Nutrition initiative is improving the health and education of children through innovative public and private partnerships that promote food choices for a healthful diet through the media, schools, families, and the community. A key component of this effort is a series of Team Nutrition Training Grants, which will be distributed to assist states in developing a sustainable infrastructure of nutrition training programs.

Reforming Food Stamps to Serve More People More Efficiently

- The Administration's Food Stamp reform plan will give States flexibility, modernize benefit delivery, and stress personal responsibility. The plan is a responsible alternative to block grants that will return the program to its nutrition roots, while updating it to meet the needs of the next century. *What does this mean?*

Increased WIC Participation While Pursuing Cost-Containment Measures

- We have more than one million participants to the Women Infants and Children program since FY 93 -- an 18 % increase--and increased funding to improve WIC's infrastructure in the WIC Reauthorization. Finally, we have aggressively pursued cost containment initiatives, such as infant formula rebates.

* Nearly 3 million -- 16000 per second --
 days or we every six seconds --
 violent and violent crimes occur in
 or near school campuses every year.

Creating Safer Communities

Communities should be places where parents and children feel safe and secure. They should be places where people work together to create jobs and new businesses. ~~xx~~ children are killed by assault weapons each year. Transportation accidents kill 3,200 children a year, injure 360,000, hospitalize 200,000 and permanently disable 30,000 children. The Clinton Administration is working to make communities safer, happier places through anti-crime initiatives, economic development, and transportation safety campaigns.

Passed the Toughest, Smartest Crime Bill in History

- The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, passed with bi-partisan support, has put 100,000 more police on the street in community policing, and includes tough new punishments and more prison cells to help keep criminals behind bars. It sends a strong no gangs, guns and drugs message to the 6% of young criminals who commit a majority of serious crimes. The act also bans the 19 deadliest assault weapons and their copies, but specifically protects more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons.

NEEDS A BULLET ON SAFE & DRUG FREE SCHOOLS PROGRAM (see attached)
Rebuilding Distressed Communities by Helping People Help Themselves

- The President secured passage of the Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities legislation, giving \$2.5 billion in tax incentives and \$1.3 billion in flexible grants to spur local communities to address barriers to economic growth. He has also created a network of Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions -- which has already appropriated \$125 million in 1995 -- whose primary mission is to lend, invest, and provide basic banking services in low- and moderate-income communities.

Launched the "Moving Children Safely" Transportation Safety Campaign

- In an effort to heighten awareness on transportation safety for children, the Administration held a Child Safety Conference to set across-the-board standards, and convened Blue Ribbon Commission on child safety seats. We are also conducting a public service campaign, "Always Expect a Train" to warn of the dangers of highway-rail grade crossings and trespassing on railroad property.

Enabled Public Housing Residents to Play a More Active Role in Their Communities

- The new Tenant Opportunity Program supports such ^{public housing} resident initiatives ^{such} as starting tenant patrols as effective crime prevention programs; operating resident-owned businesses and economic development projects; expanding social services for residents; developing child care services; and operating youth crime and drug prevention programs.

Reinvented Operation Safe Home

- To combat violent crime and white collar crime in public and assisted housing, the Administration announced an aggressive interagency effort for a more effective Operation Safe Home program. Between February 1994 and February 1995, local and federal law enforcement agents have arrested over 3,000 individuals, most notably drug and weapons violations, and seized over \$1.5 million in drugs, \$480,000 in cash and 335 weapons. **IS THIS AN ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM???**

JUL-21-1995 01:08

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Making Schools Safe and Drug-Free

New legislation addresses the National Education Goal to create safe, disciplined and drug-free schools. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act supports comprehensive strategies that link schools and communities in drug violence prevention efforts.

HOME

What about their child's first and most important teacher. Recognizing this important value, the Administration is helping families help their children learn. Then mention Compacts for Family Progress, Family Involvement Training, for Learning.

Parents must have the resources to support and care for their children. The Clinton Administration is protecting family welfare by increasing child support collection, helping families obtain financial security through home ownership, and protecting families from abuse.

Making Sure Both Parents Support Their Children

as much as ?

Both mothers and fathers should give emotional and financial support to their children whenever possible. In 1992, 11.5 million families with children had a parent who was not living in the home, but only 6.2 million (54 %) of the custodial parents either had a child support agreement or received support. The Clinton Administration is working to increase child support collections by \$24 billion in the next 10 years.

Increased Child Support Collections

- In 1994, the federal-state child support enforcement system collected a record \$10 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of 25% from 1992. A record \$703 million in delinquent child support for 1993 was collected by intercepting federal income tax refunds of parents owing past-due child support -- 13 % more than in 1992.

Improving paternity establishment

- Already, the Clinton Administration has proposed, and Congress has adopted, a requirement for states to create proactive hospital-based paternity establishment programs.

Leading by example

- On February 27, 1995, President Clinton signed an executive order to make the federal government a model employer in the area of child support enforcement. It requires all federal agencies, including the Armed Forces, to cooperate fully in efforts to establish paternity, and to ensure that children of federal employees are provided the support to which they are legally entitled.

[see attached memo - U chip!]

and Supportive

Creating Safe Homes For Families And Children

The Clinton Administration is committed to protecting the welfare of America's children. In 1993, nearly 3 million children -- 4% of America's children -- were the subjects of abuse and neglect reports, an increase of almost 25% since 1988. It has been estimated that about 2.1 million women were victims of domestic violence each year from 1978 to 1982. During 1990, the median length of time that children waited for adoption was 1.8 years. The Clinton Administration has made significant progress in reforming and strengthening the child welfare system to support and strengthen families, including biological, adoptive, foster and extended families.

Passed Bi-Partisan Legislation to Strengthen Families and Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect

- (We) passed the comprehensive Family Preservation and Support program -- the first Federal investment in prevention in the child welfare system in more than a decade. With Federal help and support, states have been able to use these resources flexibly and creatively to bring together the services families need. (We) also support states in reforming child

This year the City of Baltimore, Department of Social Service's "Mother of the Year Award" will be awarded to a mother who, with the assistance of the agency's Families Now Program, overcame a history of substance abuse to regain custody of her children. They are celebrating their second year as a family. She has learned sign language to communicate with her youngest son, as well as gained the parenting skills to nurture and support two of her children who were victims of abuse.

welfare services, and have granted 10 state requests for demonstration waivers to try out better ways of serving vulnerable children and families.

Increasing The Number of Children Who Are Adopted

- The Administration is ensuring that states make full and effective use of the Adoption Assistance program, which provides critical economic support to families who adopt special needs children. In addition, the Administration is committed to fully enforcing the Multiethnic Placement Act, which allows for race and ethnicity to be a factor in adoption but not the deciding issue.

Improving Efforts to Combat Domestic Violence

- The Violence Against Women Act, enacted as part of the 1994 Violence Crime Control Act, promotes a coordinated approach to dealing with violent crimes against women -- by encouraging cooperation between law enforcement and victim advocates, and institutionalizing collaborative efforts at the state and local level. VAWA provides \$1.6 billion over the next six years for police, prosecution, prevention, and victim service initiatives in cases involving sexual violence and domestic abuse. Finally, the Administration is also working to coordinate child abuse and family violence programs to improve services to families where both child abuse and spouse/intimate abuse are present.

DRAFT

Helping You Own A Home Of Your Own

Owning your own home is part of the American Dream, and the key to personal financial security. While the national home ownership rate rose from 43.6 % of all households to 65.6 % between 1940 and 1980, since 1980, the overall ownership rate has declined to a current rate of about 64 %. While this rate has been increasing in the past 2 years, the Nation's home ownership rate is still well below its historic peak. The Administration has been working to make it easier for more Americans -- especially young families and low income families-- to own their own homes.

Launched a National Home Ownership Campaign

• In May 1995 President Clinton presented the National Home Ownership Strategy: **Partners in the American Dream** which represents an unprecedented collaboration of public and private housing industry organizations to reach an all-time high national home ownership level of 67.5% -- up to 8 million additional homeowners -- by the year 2000.

*Round
o/s*

The Joint Ministries Project, a group of inner-city Minneapolis churches and community organizations, set out to make Minneapolis a "city of homeowners." The organization's housing development arm, Damascus Development Corporation, secured a revolving line of credit with TCF Bank to purchase and rehabilitate up to 50 HUD-owned vacant and boarded-up properties. For rehabilitation, Damascus contracts with a development company that uses subcontractors from the local area. Residents lease the rehabilitated homes from Damascus, with a portion of their rent escrowed and held for future purchase of the property. Fannie Mae purchases mortgages upon completion of rehabilitation and GE Capital provides needed mortgage insurance.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: Guyon McCrown & Marcia
Organization: _____
Phone Number: _____
Fax Number: 456-7028

From: TERRY PETERSON, Counselor to the Secretary
Phone Number: (202) 401-3414
Fax Number: (202) 205-5377, (202) 401-0596

Message: Missing insert to document
(our apologies)

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1 page(s) to follow

Helping Parents as Children's First and Foremost Teachers

The Administration recognizes the critical role families play in students' learning. Research has shown that factors over which parents can exercise control—school attendance, reading in the home, and television watching—account for 90 percent of students' test score differences.

Promoting School-Parent Compacts

School-parent compacts encourage parents and schools to work together by acknowledging their mutual responsibilities for improving student learning. Title I of the new Elementary and Secondary Education Act will foster school-parent compacts in at least half the nation's schools.

Supporting Parent Information and Resource Centers

The Goals 2000: Educate America Act provides funds to state and local partnerships to begin family information centers throughout the country to help parents help their children learn.

Creating a Family Involvement Partnership for Learning

The Administration has launched a Family Involvement Partnership for Learning Initiative that links the efforts of organizations and individuals to promote the mutual responsibilities of schools, families, and the wider community in developing successful students. More than 140 national parent, community, and educational organizations and religious groups have signed on to the Partnership.

Launching the Read*Write*Now! Initiative

The Read*Write*Now! Initiative is distributing reading kits to encourage parents as well as other reading partners to work with young children on challenging and enjoyable reading and writing activities this summer and throughout the school year.

Gaynor

Here is the list of people
who attended the mtg
on NGA.

I don't have phone #'s for
everyone → your intern
could call the Chiefs' offices
and get the numbers.

Josh

What is American
changes?

Will it have some effect?

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Jason Goldberg to Waves re: Conference on administrations accomplishments for children (partial) (1 page)	05/31/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Gaynor McCown (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 7384

FOLDER TITLE:

Accomplishment Book [2]

2011-0255-S

rc169

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]

May 31, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR WAVES

FROM: JASON GOLDBERG

SUBJECT: Conference on administrations accomplishments for children

Please clear the following people for the meetings today, May 31, at 1:00 p.m., in Room 472:

[001]

→ Marsha Henderson
Suzanne Seiden

✓ Kay Kahlur
Janice Jackson

✓ Wendy Jacobson
Anne Rosewater

✓ Rich Lucas
Patty Morris
Murry Rapp

Elizabeth Hyman

✓ Mary Madden

✓ Ed Gleason

Val Pisko

LABOR

219-8305

Education - 401-3000 401-0113

HHS 401-5180

USDA - 700-7711
11

Justice - 514-4995

HUD - 408-0005

DOT - 506-5742
5742

Ed 401-1450

Fax

219-4753

205-3848

(202)-690-3100

514-1724

708-3794

366-7952

401-0569

P6/(b)(6)

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at extension 62572.

Wendy Jacobson

HHS 260-1853

CHIEFS OF STAFF
as of June 19, 1995

<u>DEPT</u>	<u>SECRETARY</u>	<u>COS/SR ADVISOR</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>FAX</u>	<u>ROOM</u>
State	Warren Christopher	Thomas Donilon Kenneth Brill (Executive Sec'y)	647-5548 647-5301	736-4495 647-1811	7234 7224
Treasury	Robert Rubin	Sylvia Mathews	622-1906	622-0073	3408
Defense	William Perry	Margie Sullivan	(703) 693-0566	(703) 697-9080	3E856
Justice	AG Janet Reno	Nancy McFadden (Deputy Assoc. Attorney General)	514-9700	514-0238	5217
Interior	Bruce Babbitt	Tom Collier	208-7351	208-6956	6144
USDA	Dan Glickman	Greg Fraizer	720-6158	720-5437	202B
Commerce	Ronald Brown	Will Ginsburg	482-4246	482-2741	5858
Labor	Robert Reich	Leslie Loble	219-8274	219-7659	S2018
HHS	Donna Shalala	Kevin Thurm	690-6133	690-7755	606G
HUD	Henry Cisneros	Bruce Katz	708-2713	708-2476	10000
DOT	Federico Peña	Ann Bormolini	366-1103	366-3956	10200
Energy	Hazel O'Leary	Richard H. Rosenzweig	586-6210	586-7644	7A-257
Education	Richard Riley	Frank Holleman	401-6143	401-2098	6153
VA	Jesse Brown	Harold Gracey	273-4800	273-4877	1001
EPA	Adm Carol Browner	Peter Robertson	260-4700	260-0279	1200
CIA	John Deutch	Mike O'Neil	(703) 482-6363		
OMB	Dir Alice Rivlin	Bill Halter (Senior Advisor to the Dir)	395-3842	395-3047	349

CEA	Joseph Stiglitz (Acting Chair)	Michelle Joline	395-5036	395-6958	314
UN	Amb Madeleine Albright	Elaine Shocas Stuart Jones (NY) (Exec. Ass't)	736-7555 (212) 415-4029	736-7551 (212)415-4303	6333 11th fl
USTR	Amb Mickey Kantor	Peter Scher	395-6850	395-3390	209
ONDCP	Dir Lee Brown	Robert Wasserman	395-6732	395-6708	8th fl
SBA	Phil Lader	Missy Kincaid	205-6698	205-6802	7000
WHO CoS	Leon Panetta	Jennifer Palmieri (Special Assistant)	456-1991	456-1121	1st fl/ww
		John Angell	456-6797	456-1121	178/oeob
		Barry Toiv	456-6797	456-1121	178/oeob
		Martha Foley (Senior Advisors to the CoS)	456-6797	456-1121	178/oeob
[Dep CoS]	[Harold Ickes]	Janice Enright (Special Assistant)	456-2459	456-1121	1st fl/ww
Counselor	Mack McLarty	Patty McHugh (Confidential Advisor)	456-2000	456-2215	gr fl/ww
CIA	John Deutch	Mike O'Neil	(703) 482-7744	(703) 893-5639	

NEC	Chr. Laura Tyson	Tom O'Donnell David Lane	456-5385 456-1605	456-2878	2nd fl/ww
FEMA	James Lee Witt	William Tidball	646-3919	646-4291	832
DPC	Carol Rasco	Jeremy Ben-Ami	456-5584	456-7431	218A
OPM	Dir Jim King	Michael Cushing	606-1000	606-2573	5305
USIA	Dir Joe Duffey	Iris Burnett	619-4742	619-6705	800
GSA	Roger Johnson	Barbara Silby	501-0800 501-1216	219-1243	6137

Maree:

I have slightly redrafted
DOT's entry. Please
call with questions.

Ed Gleason
202-366-5742

In an effort to heighten awareness on transportation safety for children, the Administration held a Child Safety Conference to forge partnerships with safety professionals, convened a Blue Ribbon Commission on child safety seats and conducted a public service campaign, "Always Expect a Train to warn of the dangers of highway-rail grade crossings and trespassing on railroad property. Additionally, over 200,000 child safety seats for needy families are being purchased arising from a settlement with General Motors.



EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
200 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
tel (202) 219-6050
fax (202) 219-6827

fax transmittal

to:

MARCEA HOSAY

fax #:

456 7028

from:

Yvette McFah, Spec. Asst.

Asst. Sec. for ETA

date:

#219 6050

re:

Families & Children edits

pages:

2

, including this cover sheet

NOTES:

Marcea -
Attached are ETA edits for DOL's
part of the publication. - There may be other
edits coming from other DOL agencies.
If you have any questions, please call.

Creating Job Opportunities for Youth

Revitalized Successful Existing Programs for Young People

Last line -

"supported the construction of 12 new Job Corps centers" - under the rescission bill, if passed, there would only be 8 Job Corps centers, so you need to decide which number best represents the WH's support for Job Corps.

School

Setting Out the Lifelong Learning Agenda

(pg.2)

Passed the School to Work Opportunities Act:

Change to read as follows:

School to Work broadens education, career and economic opportunities for all students through local partnerships among businesses, schools, community organizations, and state and local governments. The School to Work system combines work-based experience with school-based learning that provides an integrated curriculum of academic and occupational learning. Student receives a high school diploma and a skill certificate recognized by employers, and employers have access to an educated, well-trained, and versatile workforce.



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services
14th & Independence Avenue, SW - Rm 240-E
Washington, D.C. 20250
Phone: 202-720-7711
Fax: 202-690-3100

FAX

COVER SHEET

Date 7/21/95 No. of Pages (incl. cover): 2

TO: Marcia Hozay

FROM: Rich Lucas

Comments:

Here's a suggested rewrite on
the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children
piece - Hope you can use it!

Thanks,

Rich Lucas

720-7711

MARCIA —

Suzanne (Liti?)

FMLA brochure

219-8305

For the bottom of p. 5.

Keeping Children Well- Nourished in School

The Clinton Administration has long supported the school meals programs as critical children's health measures. Our reform plan ensures that the 25 million children who participate on a given day have meals at school that promote their health. More than half of these children receive meals free or at a reduced price.

School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children

* This Initiative underscores our national health responsibility to provide children with healthful meals at school. It updates the nutrition standards school meals must meet to reflect the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, and offers schools new meal planning options to meet these standards, including a flexible system of meal planning based on nutrient analysis.

USDA's Team Nutrition

* The Administration recognizes that enacting policies to update standards will not accomplish this change alone. Team Nutrition is designed to back up the new policy with the skills and motivation necessary so that children can choose and enjoy a healthy diet. Through coordinated nutrition education, and training and technical assistance, implemented through public-private partnerships, Team Nutrition will bring to life the promise of healthy children.

LIFELONG LEARNING AGENDA

The Education policies of the Clinton Administration - enacted with a bipartisan coalition of lawmakers and the grassroots support of teachers, parents, community leaders and businesses - offer a comprehensive approach to a commitment to making learning a lifelong endeavor.

HEAD START

Focusing on family involvement, education, socio-emotional development, physical and mental health, and nutrition, this law provides comprehensive developmental services for America's low-income, pre-school children, ages three to five. Through grants awarded to local public or private non-profit agencies, 714,000 children are enrolled in over 37,000 Head Start classrooms in all 50 states. 20 percent of the cost of each program must be contributed by the local community.

GOALS 2000: EDUCATE AMERICA ACT

A comprehensive approach to supporting meaningful state and community school improvement efforts, based on raising academic and occupational standards, improving teaching and expanding the use of technology. Goals 2000, which encourages high expectations and standards for ALL children, is state and locally driven with NO federal mandates or control. More than 40 states have already chosen to participate in Goals 2000 and with the leadership of local communities, parents, teachers and school administrators have developed their own strategic plans for educational reform.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ACT

Reauthorization

Designed primarily to help disadvantaged children, this law focuses on improvements in teaching in more than 50,000 schools and has a direct impact on five million children in high poverty areas. By increasing school flexibility to use federal aid and supporting effective innovations like charter schools, magnet schools, extended day programs, effective transitions from pre-school to elementary, greater parental participation, and school-wide programs, this law is a significant step in helping ALL students meet high academic standards.

SCHOOL TO WORK OPPORTUNITIES ACT

Broadens educational, career and economic opportunities for students not immediately bound for four-year colleges through local partnerships among businesses, schools, community organizations, and state and local governments. Students receive a meaningful high school diploma and a skill certificate

recognized by employers; and employers have access to an educated, well-trained and versatile workforce. By equipping students with the knowledge and skills necessary to pursue work or post-secondary training, this law helps ensure that America will be capable of performing and prospering in a competitive global economy.

DIRECT LENDING

Allows student borrowers to secure an educational loan in a quick and easy manner, taking the expense and confusion out of how students finance and pay for higher education, and saving taxpayers billions of dollars. 104 schools participated in the first year of the program and this year more than 1,400 schools - representing 40% of the total number of loans and the maximum allowed under this year's authorization - have committed to enrolling. The Individual Education Act (IEA) simplifies borrowing, lowers fees and interest rates and offers more repayment choices. These changes will ensure that college graduates can start their futures without facing a fixed and overwhelming financial burden.

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ACT

Challenges us to bolster our efforts at improving education, public safety, human services and the environment. Last year, 20,000 young people worked as volunteers in 350 Americorps programs in schools, hospitals, neighborhoods and parks. By enabling individuals to work in public service positions, receiving a minimum wage stipend and education awards of \$4,725 a year to use to pay for future or past post-secondary education, this law is helping to change our communities and produce a better educated citizenry with skills, civic ethic and a commitment to service.

REEMPLOYMENT ACT

As part of President Clinton's Middle Class Bill of Rights, this proposal focuses on education, training and reemployment. By improving and streamlining existing adult education and literacy programs, and expanding choices for employment and training, the Reemployment Act closes the circle and ensures that EVERY American - young and old - has the opportunity to do their jobs better AND to get better jobs.

FAMILIES AND COMMUNITY

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DELETE BELOW???

Reforming Food Stamps to Serve More People More Efficiently

- The Administration's Food Stamp reform plan will give States flexibility, modernize benefit delivery, and stress personal responsibility. The plan is a responsible alternative to block grants that will return the program to its nutrition roots, while updating it to meet the needs of the next century.

Increased WIC Participation While Pursuing Cost-Containment Measures

- We have more than one million participants to WIC since FY 93 -- a 18.2 % increase.

We increased funding to improve WIC's infrastructure in the WIC Reauthorization. Finally, we have aggressively pursued cost containment initiatives, such as infant formula rebates.

Creating Safer Communities

Communities should be places where parents do not have to worry about their children's safety. They should be places where people work together to create jobs and new businesses. xx kids are killed by assault weapons each year. Transportation accidents kill 3,200 children a year, injure 360,000, hospitalize 200,000 and permanently disable 30,000 kids. The Clinton Administration is working to make communities safer, happier places through anti-crime initiatives, economic development, and a transportation safety campaign.

Passed the Toughest, Smartest Crime Bill in History

● The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, passed with bi-partisan support, has put 100,000 more police on the street in community policing, and includes tough new punishments and more prison cells to help keep criminals behind bars. It sends a strong no gangs, guns and drugs message to the 6% of young criminals who commit a majority of serious crimes. Finally, the act bans the 19 deadliest assault weapons and their copies, but specifically protects more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons.

Rebuilding Distressed Communities by Helping People Help Themselves

● The President secured passage of the Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities legislation, giving \$2.5 billion in tax incentives and \$1.3 billion in flexible grants to spur local communities to address barriers to economic growth. He has also created a network of Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions -- which has already appropriated \$125 million in 1995 -- whose primary mission is to lend, invest, and provide basic banking services in low- and moderate-income communities.

Launched the "Moving Kids Safely" Transportation Safety Campaign

● In an effort to heighten awareness on transportation safety for kids, the Administration held a Child Safety Conference and convened Blue Ribbon Commission on child safety seats. We are also conducting a public service campaign, "Always Expect a Train", to warn of the dangers of highway-rail grade crossings and trespassing on railroad property.

Enabled Public Housing Residents to Play a More Active Role in Their Communities

● The new Tenant Opportunity Program supports such resident initiatives as starting tenant patrols as effective crime prevention programs; operating resident-owned businesses and economic development projects; expanding social services for residents; developing child care services; and operating youth prevention programs.

"Without adoption subsidy, many children may not have had their dreams of being adopted come true....For some families...who are considering adopting a child, knowing about the [adoption] subsidy provides them with the reassurance that they could meet the financial need of the child." -- Former social worker, D.C. Family Services Administration.

"With domestic violence and child abuse being closely linked, establishing a common ground among workers in these fields is vital to effective services to our families in crisis as well as for facilitating prevention activities."

-- Joyce Jennings, MSW, Program Director, Colorado Children's Trust Fund.

"Our nation's greatest promise has always been the chance to build a better life. For millions of America's working families throughout our history, owning a home has come to symbolize the realization of the American Dream. . . ."

"Expanding homeownership will strengthen our nation's families and communities, strengthen our economy, and expand this country's great middle class. Rekindling the dream of homeownership for America's working families can prepare our nation to embrace the rich possibilities of the twenty-first century."

*President Clinton
The National Homeownership Strategy (Opening Letter)
May 2, 1995*

Anecdotes/Quotes:

"You and I pay one third of the hospital costs of injured crash victims through programs like Medicare and Medicaid. And the average hospital charge for someone injured without wearing a seat belt is 60 percent more than for belted passengers."

*Secretary Peña 01 June 1995
Child Safety Conference*

"There are as many kids injured by traffic accidents in a month, as there are kids who develop mumps, measles, whopping cough, hepatitis and tuberculosis, and all the other major diseases -- combined -- in a year. We can give a child a vaccine, and not worry about mumps again. There are no vaccines in transportation. But that doesn't mean that most accidents aren't preventable -- they are."

*Secretary Peña 01 June 1995
Child Safety Conference*

"To guarantee that our children's faith in us is justified, we must renew our commitment to protect them from deadly infectious diseases."

-- President Clinton, April 20, 1994

".. kids are being killed in pickup trucks. Last week, I met a mother from Lubbock, TX. She's taken a personal interest in making sure kids aren't cargo, because a pick-up was in an accident that killed eight kids and seriously injured four others."

Secretary Peña 01 June 1995

Child Safety Conference

"This nation has too often responded to crises rather than preventing them. ...Never again should epidemics be the primary motivation of immunization efforts."

-- Dr. David Satcher, May 1995

"The Vaccines for Children Program is the best thing to happen in public health in the 13 years I've been practicing medicine."

-- Dr. Francis Rushton, Pediatrician (Buford, SC)

"Every child in America is on Team Nutrition. There is no more important goal than the nutrition of our children. Many different parts of government and many different groups in public and private partnerships are coming together for Team Nutrition, bringing different skills and different talents that can move us all towards our goals."

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
USDA's Team Nutrition launch, June 12, 1995

"Between block grants and the status quo, USDA's Food Stamp Program reform proposal offers a responsible alternative for change...a real choice for people who want to reform the Food Stamp program to better serve America's food and nutrition needs into the next century."

Dan Glickman, Secretary of Agriculture
Senate Agriculture Committee hearing, May
23, 1995

"These nutrition programs for schoolchildren and for women and for infants save several dollars in social service costs for every dollar we spend on them."

President Bill Clinton, March 9, 1995

(filename: crime.tp)
JOSE CERDA, 456-5568
3/10/95

CRIME

"I made a commitment, a promise to put 100,000 more police on our streets, because there is simply no better crime fighting tool to be found. And I intend to keep that promise. Anyone on Capitol Hill who wants to play partisan politics with police officers for America should listen carefully: I will veto any effort to repeal or undermine the 100,000 police commitment, period."

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (filename: empowerm.tp)

PAUL WEINSTEIN, 456-5578

3/10/95

For a long time the government really thought that if we just had a solution designed here in Washington that was properly funded, we could solve the problems of every community in the country. Well, we learned that that wasn't true. But we've also learned ... that neglect is not a very good policy either. [There] needs to be a new partnership between Washington and the communities and the individuals of this country, and there needs to be a way of doing business in which we try to create the conditions in which people can seize opportunities for themselves.

President Clinton

January 17, 1994

providing financial security for families
→

FAMILIES AT HOME

Helping Parents Become Responsible

Improving Child Support Enforcement

We not protect the welfare of American children and families in the home has no resources to support their children.

Despite continuing improvements in paternities established and dollars collected, many children are not getting the child support which would help their custodial parents maintain economic independence. In 1992, 11.5 million families with children had a parent who was not living in the home, but only 6.2 million (54%) of the custodial parents either had a child support agreement or received support. And even among those who got support, only about half got the full amount; about a quarter got no payment at all.

o holding out both parents support their children

The Clinton Administration is working to increase child support collections by \$24 billion in the next 10 years--helping millions of children who deserve the support of both parents. The provisions would also reduce federal welfare costs by \$4 billion over 10 years. The Administration's five step plan includes:

● **Increasing collections.** In 1994, the federal-state child support enforcement system collected a record \$10 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of 25% from 1992.

The President has proposed annual expansions in child support enforcement, increasing resources by more than 25% since taking office.

● **Seizing tax refunds.** A record \$703 million in delinquent child support for 1993 was collected by intercepting federal income tax refunds of parents owing past-due child support -- 13% more than in 1992. On-going collections for 1994 have already exceeded collections for 1993.

● **Improving paternity establishment.** Already, the Clinton Administration has proposed, and Congress has adopted, a requirement for states to create proactive hospital-based paternity establishment programs.

● **Leading by example.** On February 27, 1995, President Clinton signed an executive order to make the federal government a model employer in the area of child support enforcement. It requires all federal agencies, including the Armed Forces, to cooperate fully in efforts to establish paternity, and to ensure that children of federal employees are provided the support to which they are legally entitled.

"Every child deserves to be supported by both parents when at all possible. Every child deserves the accountability of both parents when at all possible, and when an adversarial circumstance exists, the government must step in and demand accountability on the part of both parents, not just the parent who 'keeps' the child. Any less than this, and the effort to reform 'welfare as we know it' will have failed."

--Pam Cave, mother of 5 children struggling to get child support, testified before the Ways and Means Committee February 2, 1995

Creating Safer Homes

Child Protection, Family Preservation and Support, Adoption, and Domestic Violence Prevention

- ① We must protect the welfare of America's children -- especially kids living with the threat of domestic violence, and kids living in foster care. The Clinton Administration is committed to reforming and strengthening the child welfare system to ensure the safety of children and all family members and to support and strengthen families, including biological, adoptive, foster and extended families.
- ② In 1993, nearly 3 million children -- 4% of America's children -- were the subjects of abuse and neglect reports, an increase of almost 25% since 1988. About 40% of the reports, affecting almost 1 million children, were substantiated. In 1990, approximately 69,000 children in foster care had a goal of adoption. Of these children, 20,000 were legally free to be adopted and were awaiting placement in an adoptive home. Unfortunately many of these children waited too long for homes; during 1990 the median length of time that children waited for adoption was 1.8 years. *Schedule in foster care - PM*
- ④ ~~While accurate information on the extent of domestic violence is difficult to obtain because of extensive underreporting, it has been estimated that about 2.1 million women were victims of domestic violence each year from 1978 to 1982.~~ *that will be legally accepted*

The Administration's plan to reform the child welfare system focuses on outcomes: children's safety, permanence, and well-being. It relies on communities as the first line of support for families. It invests in prevention programs such as family support that can prevent child abuse and neglect before it happens, as well as ensuring a quick and effective response to crises. It ensures that caseworkers are trained and supported in their difficult jobs. And it reduces bureaucracy and paperwork.

Reforming the system also means that states must have the flexibility to meet the needs of families and communities, while the Federal government must make a commitment to provide resources and to ensure that children all over America have the basic protection of the law. Without the resources to meet unexpected community and family crises, states risk being forced to gamble with children's safety.

The Clinton Administration is:

- **Strengthening families and preventing child abuse and neglect** with the *The Admin has created the revised + modified existing programs.*
~~bipartisan support for a comprehensive Family Preservation and Support program~~ -- the first Federal investment in prevention in the child welfare system in more than a decade. With Federal help and support, states have been able to use these resources flexibly and creatively to bring together the services families need. *low cost or done via home visiting help for parents child abuse + family violence*

- **Reforming the system and supporting state flexibility**, by shifting the Federal role from reviewing paperwork to supporting states in reforming and strengthening child welfare services. We are now piloting a revamped, outcome-based child welfare monitoring system that focuses on how well children are doing, not how well forms are filled out. And in the summer and fall of 1995, we will be approving 10 state requests for demonstration waivers to try out better ways of serving vulnerable children and families -- the first time ever that states have had this opportunity.

13

- **Supporting adoption.** The Administration is ensuring that states make full and effective use of the Adoption Assistance program, which provides critical economic support to families who adopt special needs children. *language on racial adoption requirements*
- **Launching a national domestic violence hotline, enhancing shelter services for women and children,** with enactment of the Crime Bill and a total of \$1.4 billion over the next six years.

This year the City of Baltimore, Department of Social Service's "Mother of the Year Award" will be awarded to a mother who, with the assistance of the agency's Families Now Program, overcame a history of substance abuse to regain custody of her children. They are celebrating their second year as a family. She has learned sign language to communicate with her youngest son, as well as gained the parenting skills to nurture and support two of her children who were victims of abuse. She has turned her struggle into a success and is now a mentor for others.

- **Building four national resource centers** with 1-800 number access provide comprehensive information, policy development, and technical assistance to enhance community response to and prevent domestic violence.
- **Launching an effort to coordinate child abuse and family violence programs.** Demonstration projects are underway to help improve services to families where both child abuse and spouse/intimate abuse are present.

Crime and Drugs

We all want to live in communities that are crime and drug free. On February 4, 1994, the Administration announced an aggressive interagency effort to combat violent crime and white collar crime in public and assisted housing. HUD, Justice, Treasury and ONDCP have joined forces with state and local law enforcement officials and public housing authorities across the country to fight crime where it is the most serious and to deliver law-enforcement services to low-income individuals and families who are crime's first and most frequent victims.

The Administration has also been working aggressively to develop programs to complement Operation Safe Home and prevent crime by working directly with the youth that reside in public housing through several demonstrations.

~~The Clinton Administration is making communities safer by:~~

- ~~Reinventing Operation Safe Home. This program is an example of reinvention that works. Rather than multiple federal agencies making disparate and competing demands on local law enforcement agencies, Operation Safe Home provides the necessary coordination of resources and expertise to effectively fight a broader variety of violent crime in targeted neighborhoods. Between February 1994 and February 1995, Special Agents of HUD-OIG have directly participated, as members of task force enforcement operations, in the arrest of over 3,000 individuals in a variety of charges, most notably drug and weapons violations. These joint teams seized over \$1.5 million in drugs, \$480,000 in cash and 335 weapons. IS THIS A ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM???~~

Have to really safer community, ??

② joint federal + local
law enforcement teams
have arrest

Add to family financial security for families
Helping You Own ~~A~~ Home Of Your Own

Owning your own home is the American Dream. It is the key to personal financial security. It is key for strengthening families and good citizenship. Ownership enables people to have greater control and exercise more responsibility over their living environment. Home ownership is a commitment to community. Home ownership helps stabilize neighborhoods and strengthens communities.

However, home ownership has been slipping out of reach for many Americans. From 1940 to 1980, the national home ownership rate rose from 43.6 % of all households to 65.6 %. ~~Since 1980, the overall ownership rate has declined to a current rate of about 64 %.~~ While this rate has been increasing in the past 2 years, the Nation's home ownership rate is still well below its historic peak.

The Administration has been working to make it easier for more Americans -- especially young families and low income families-- to own their own homes.

- In May 1995 President Clinton presented *The National Home Ownership Strategy: Partners in the American Dream*. ~~This strategy~~ represents an unprecedented collaboration of public and private housing industry organizations. ~~The goal is ambitious:~~ to reach an all-time high national home ownership level of 67.5% -- up to 8 million additional homeowners -- by the year 2000.
- The Strategy recommends a series of 100 concerted actions to help Americans overcome current barriers to home ownership, with the help of businesses, national non-profit organizations, nonprofit community groups, and Federal, State, and local governments ~~working in cooperation in the national, State, and local levels.~~

The Joint Ministries Project, a group of inner-city Minneapolis churches and community organizations, set out to make Minneapolis a "city of homeowners." The organization's housing development arm, Damascus Development Corporation, secured a revolving line of credit with TCF Bank to purchase and rehabilitate up to 50 HUD-owned vacant and boarded-up properties. For rehabilitation, Damascus contracts with a development company that uses subcontractors from the local area. Residents lease the rehabilitated homes from Damascus, with a portion of their rent escrowed and held for future purchase of the property. Fannie Mae purchases mortgages upon completion of rehabilitation and GE Capital provides needed mortgage insurance.

"For the first time ever, we have a strategic plan for the whole program. I feel we are moving into a new realm with the Office of Child Support Enforcement, when you consider the magnitude of what we have just accomplished."

Cecilia Burke, IV-D Director, Texas and President, National Child Support Enforcement Directors Association.

- Under its First Home program, the Indiana Housing Finance Authority uses Federal Mortgage Revenue Bonds and HUD's HOME program to offer no-downpayment mortgage for first-time homebuyers with incomes equal to or less than 80 % of the area median. The MRB program is used to finance below-market interest rate first mortgages for 80 % of the property's value. A second mortgage for the rest of the property's value is provided at no interest with funds from the HOME program. Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, and many other States operate similar programs.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS

Head Start

The Administration is firmly committed to Head Start, as a critical investment in our nation's future and a program that has 30 years of success in preparing children for school and for life.

The Administration is committed to ensuring quality in all Head Start programs, so that every child experiences the comprehensive, high quality services that are the core of the Head Start vision; to responding to the emerging needs of today's families, such as full-day, full-year services so that parents can work; and to partnerships between Head Start and key state, local, and community institutions that provide services and support to families.

Every budget request by this Administration has proposed a major investment in Head Start, because investing in young children's education and early development is the wisest choice we can make as a nation. The President's FY95 request proposed a \$700 million funding increase; the FY 1996 request proposes a \$400 million increase. The President's long range budget plan provides funding increases for Head Start of \$1.5 billion over 7 years, from 1995 to 2002.

Hallmarks of Head Start are its comprehensive approach to child and family needs, bringing together education, health, social services, parent involvement, and disability services; its focus on parents; and its grounding in the community.

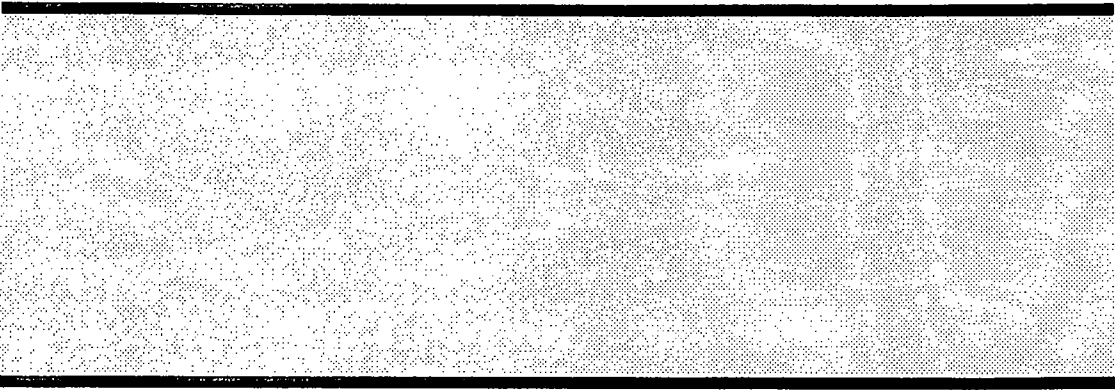
In FY95, Head Start served more than 750,000 children through a network of more than 2000 grantees and delegate agencies operating almost 40,000 classrooms and nearly 600 home visiting programs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the outer Pacific Islands and nearly 150 tribal communities.

Most children served in Head Start programs are 3- and 4-year-olds from low income families. About 95% of Head Start children come from families with incomes below the Federal poverty line. About 13% of children have a diagnosed disability.

Head Start has a 30-year history of bipartisan support, which was renewed in 1994 with a virtually unanimous, bipartisan reauthorization.

The Administration has:

- **Created a renewed, bipartisan vision of Head Start for the 21st Century.** The bipartisan Head Start reauthorization of 1994, crafted with the President's personal commitment and sponsored by senior members of Congress of both parties, was based on the most thorough review in the history of the program.

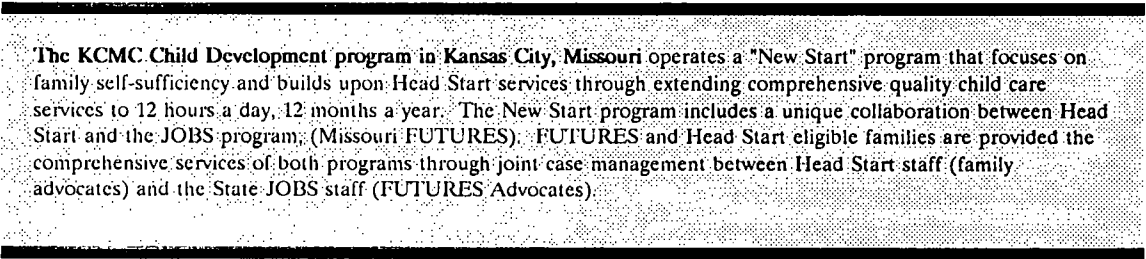


● **Added 131,000 children to Head Start since 1992.** Funding has increased over the same period by \$1.3 billion, or 61%.

● **Supported working parents, by adding 20,000 full-day/ full-year slots to Head Start in 1994 alone.**

● **Made and kept a commitment to quality services for all children -- a commitment backed up with dollars and with tough new policies.** In 1994 alone, local Head Start programs invested \$289 million in critical quality improvements such as hiring much-needed family services staff, renovating out-dated facilities, and increasing teacher salaries to an average of \$16,700. During the same period, 72 problem grantees have shaped up as a result of intensive technical assistance, and 20 more grantees have been terminated or have given up their grants because they were unable to provide quality services even with support and assistance.

● **Offered the opportunity for an Early Head Start to almost 20,000 babies and toddlers and their families.** Responding to research that demonstrates the importance of the first three years of life, Congress and the Administration created the Early Head Start program in 1994 so that our most vulnerable children won't have to wait till they are three or four years old to get a Head Start on healthy development.



The KCMC Child Development program in Kansas City, Missouri operates a "New Start" program that focuses on family self-sufficiency and builds upon Head Start services through extending comprehensive quality child care services to 12 hours a day, 12 months a year. The New Start program includes a unique collaboration between Head Start and the JOBS program (Missouri FUTURES). FUTURES and Head Start eligible families are provided the comprehensive services of both programs through joint case management between Head Start staff (family advocates) and the State JOBS staff (FUTURES Advocates).

Getting Families More Involved in Schools

The more aware and supportive I am of Bethani's school work the better she does.

Sandra Ukah, employed mother of 12-year-old
Celebration commemorating Goals 2000
May 16, 1994

When parents are involved in their children's learning, their children earn higher grades and test scores, and they stay in school longer. Three factors over which parents can exercise control—student absenteeism, variety of reading materials in the home, and excessive television watching—account for nearly 90 percent of the difference in 8th grade mathematics test scores across states.

- When parents are involved in a variety of ways at school, the performance of all children in the school tends to improve.

The Administration recognize the critical role families play in students' learning. Goals 2000, Title I, and the Even Start intergenerational education program support the active engagement of parents as full partners in their children's education. Secretary Riley has launched a Family Involvement Partnership for Learning with the release of *Strong Families, Strong Schools: Building Community Partnerships for Learning*, linking the efforts of organizations and individuals to promote the mutual responsibilities of schools, families, and the wider community in developing successful students.

Research shows:

The Clinton Administration believes that family involvement in children's learning is critical to students doing well in school and succeeding in college or attaining a job. Family involvement should be a special focus of any successful school improvement effort to meet higher academic and occupational standards, such as attaining the first-class education promoted by the Goals 2000: Educate America Act and initiatives to achieve the National Education Goals. While emphasizing families' mutual responsibility, schools and the larger community need to create opportunities for parents to work with their children. Therefore, the Secretary's initiative encourages parents, relatives, religious groups, Girls and Boys Clubs, Scouts, businesses and concerned friends to promote better communication between schools and parents and support greater parent involvement in learning at home and in the school.

Administration Accomplishments:

- President Clinton has prepared, and Congress has enacted, several key pieces of legislation that promote family involvement in children's learning and encourage better communication between schools and parents:
 - **New National Education Goal.** Highlighting the importance of parent involvement in learning is a National Education Goal adopted by Congress. While voluntary, this goal stresses that, *"By the year 2000, every school will promote partnerships that will increase parental involvement and participation."*
 - **Launching School-Parent Compacts.** One good way for schools and parents to work together better is to agree on their goals for improving student learning and then state what each will do to help accomplish these goals. Such an agreement is called a school compact. Title I of the new Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) will foster school-parent compacts in at least half the nation's schools.
 - **Parent Information and Resource Centers.** The Goals 2000: Educate America Act provides funds to state and local partnerships to begin family information centers throughout the country.
- As part of the Family Involvement Partnership for Learning, the U.S. Department of Education has initiated outreach efforts, including these steps:
 - **Partnering with the religious community.** Leaders of 33 religious groups and organizations representing about 75 percent of the religiously-affiliated population in America expressed support for family involvement in children's learning through signing a Statement of Common Purpose with Secretary Riley.
 - **Partnering with employers.** Chief executive officers of large and small businesses have met with Secretary Riley to consider ways of encouraging employers to adopt family friendly-policies and practices. The Department issued a guide, *Employers, Families, and Education*, describing ways businesses can support family involvement in learning at the worksite, at school, and in the community.
 - **Reading Initiative.** Ten national organizations signed on to promote reading and writing skills—the basics of communication—especially during the summer when there is a drop-off in reading and writing. The initiative encourages reading partners—parents, recreation directors, senior citizens, and older students to work with young children on challenging and enjoyable reading and writing activities this summer and throughout the school year. The reading initiative, READ*WRITE*NOW! has enjoyed an

enthusiastic response from employers, schools, and individuals across the nation. The Department has prepared 400,000 kits for distribution this summer.

- More than 130 parent, community, and educational organizations and religious groups have signed on to the Family Involvement Partnership for Learning, a Partnership that is one of the important results of Secretary Riley's national family involvement initiative. These organizations include: American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education; American Federation of Teachers; American Gas Association; B'nai B'rith International; Children's Aid Society; College Board; Council for Religion in Independent Schools; Fort Hood, Texas; Girl Scouts of America; Grandparents Network, AARP; National Catholic Educational Association; National Education Goals Panel; National Association of Elementary School Principals; National Association of Secondary School Principals; National Urban League; and YMCA of USA.

Teaching Children After the School Day is Over

After school programs are important for parents, who want their kids to be safe and occupied until they come home from work. At the same time, after school programs teach kids study skills, and keep them busy with fun and educational activities. The After School Demonstration provides a nurturing environment for youth in which to develop their potential and become productive citizens. The Demonstration program expands effective after school programs created with joint financial support from the public and private sectors, that provide safe environments for public housing children while permitting their parents to receive education/training or go to work. Targeting 7- to 13-year-olds, the program helps develop young people's skills and competencies, and assists in their social and intellectual development.

These intervention programs pull together public and private resources to link children with adults who work and who will help them build self-confidence while providing them with homework assistance, guidance counseling, tutoring, mentoring and other support which will serve as positive alternatives to gang-related activities.

This new initiative is based on the After School program in Los Angeles, partially funded by HUD, which is an excellent example of a partnership between the public and private sector. Coordinated by the local 4-H Council and backed by the Los Angeles City Council, the program draws on the resources of VISTA, the University of California, the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Unified School District), HUD, and UNOCAL Petroleum Corporation. These partners contribute a total of \$500,000 in funding for the activities at five public housing sites; the program will eventually grow into a \$5 million program at 51 sites around Los Angeles.

Is this a Clinton Administration initiative??

KEEPING CHILDREN HEALTHY IN SCHOOL

The Administration has long supported the school meals programs as a critical children's health measure. Meals must be nutritious as over 25 million children participate in the school meals programs on a given day; with more than half receiving meals free or at a reduced price.

School Meal programs have sought to improve health by getting food to children who need it. But recent scientific evidence shows that excess consumption of fat, saturated fat and cholesterol is linked with major health problems, and that diet-related health problems can start at a very early age. The School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children underscores our national health responsibility to provide meals at school for children that are consistent with current nutrition knowledge.

Administration Accomplishments:

- The Clinton Administrations's School Meals Initiative will implement the Guidelines through a four point framework for action:

I.Eating for Health: Meeting the Dietary Guidelines

II.Making Food Choices: Nutrition Education, Training, and Technical Assistance

III.Maximizing Resources: Getting the Best Value

IV.Managing for the Future: Streamlined Administration

- A final rule, published on June 13, 1995, updates the nutrient standards school meals must meet to reflect the Dietary Guidelines, and offers schools new meal planning options to meet these standards, including a flexible system of meal planning based on nutrient analysis.

"Head Start reminds us that our country cannot afford to waste its young or ignore their families...Head Start creates the sense of community that all of us need in our lives. The dedication of thousands of volunteers, staff and parents helps create the special relationship that defines the Head Start program. Head Start is indeed a celebration of human diversity and creativity."

-- President Clinton, May 18, 1994

"Early Head Start marks a turning point in America's commitment to our youngest children and their families. By focusing on child development, a new era of support to very young children and their families is born, building on the experiences and lessons learned from existing Head Start programs."

"Advisory Committee on Services for Families with Infants and Toddlers"

"...School lunches have always been seen by both Democrats and Republicans as an essential part of student education...[W]ith the leadership of Ellen Haas, we took some further steps to make meals more nutritious..."

President Bill Clinton
March 9, 1995

"This historic reform fulfills the promise of children's health the Administration made a year ago. It sets the right nutrition standards to ensure that the meals children eat in school promote good health -- to improve the health and education of more than 50 million school children."

Ellen Haas, Under Secretary of Agriculture
for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services

"I'd just like to thank-you for giving school kids around the U.S. a better, healthier lunch. Thank-you again for the idea."

Camille Ashley Hardiman
Student at Cresthaven Elementary School,
Silver Spring, MD

By this fall, the Commission on Economic Opportunity, the Head Start grantee in Rensselaer County, New York, will complete a \$2.2 million Intergenerational Head Start and Day Care center in North Greenbush, New York. The center will provide day care for 108 children (infants through school age), Head Start for 100 children, and services to 18 adults. Construction for the center was supported by grants from several Federal and state agencies. The program plans to raise corporate, individual and community donations which will be matched by the Early Childhood Investment Fund, making this a successful intergovernmental, public and private partnership.

FAMILIES AND THE WORKPLACE

Americans spend 65%(?) of their day at work. The workplace not only provides the means for families to support themselves, it is also a place where family members learn important skills and gain self-esteem. Children identify strongly with the work their parents do -- it plays an integral role in their social and emotional development.

The Clinton Administration's commitment to the workplace is evident not only in its efforts to create jobs, but also in its leadership to make the workplace more family-friendly, to give young people opportunities to work productively, and to make work pay for welfare recipients.

Creating a Family Friendly Workplace

Striking a balance between work responsibilities and the responsibilities of family life is one of the biggest challenges of the modern age. The Administration is working to make sure that parents get the support they need in the workplace.

Child Care

As more and more women enter the workforce, child care has become a crucial issue for families.

An estimated 30 million children under age 15 now live with mothers who are employed.

Working parents need access to quality child care and to information that allows them to choose care intelligently. The Federal government provides child care assistance through tax credits, mostly used by middle and upper income families, and subsidies to low-income working families.

The Clinton Administration has launched a number of initiatives to make child care even more affordable, and more accessible.

- Every budget submitted by President Clinton has included increases to improve and expand child care services.
- By establishing a Child Care Bureau, we streamlined the operations of the four main Federal child care programs, improving efficiency, and *Shen's* *and Linda*
- We launched a National Child Care Information Center to disseminate child care information, publications, and resources. NCCIC is helping providers obtain information on how to start up child care centers, parents locate child care in their community, and researchers and policy makers access data and statistical

"If they [the Republicans] cut child-care funding, what am I going to do with these people? I can't help them get jobs. The first time they get a kid with chicken pox - bam! They're home for two weeks and they're out"
--Karol Lightner, a San Diego GAIN social worker

"The Administration approach to child care genuinely supports work for parents, and safe and healthy development for children. Such an approach must guarantee child care for families moving towards self-sufficiency, and must expand child care opportunities for working families."

information.

- We convened the leaders from across the country to share ideas from successful programs in health and safety, infant care and school age care. We also launched a Healthy Child Care Campaign that will stimulate partnerships between the health and child care communities, ensuring safe and healthy environments for children in child care.
- We highlighted solutions for including children with disabilities in child care through technical assistance and material to the states and tribes.
- Under the Clinton Administration, many Federal partners, from the Department of Labor and Transportation, to the USDA and HUD, have stepped forward to help improve and expand child care.

2 Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993

An agreement was reached with a San Antonio, Texas, milk producer in one of the first lawsuits filed by the Department under FMLA. The suit alleged that the company fired the employee, a truck driver, for taking emergency leave to care for his wife who had been hospitalized for complications associated with her pregnancy, and for the premature birth of triplets and their hospitalization. The company refused to grant the employee unpaid FMLA leave to care for his wife and children, even though he was eligible and his requested leave met all of FMLA's requirements. In the out-of-court settlement, the company agreed to pay the employee \$10,000, including approximately \$6,500 in back wages owed to him.

Working parents need insurance that they can take the time they need to care for relatives and children and still return to their jobs. During the 1992 campaign, President Clinton pledged a number of initiatives to "treat families right" and "put people first." He promised to sign into law the family and medical leave bill that President Bush vetoed in 1990. With newly-elected President Clinton pledging support for the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), Congress approved the measure on February 4, 1993, making the Act the first major legislative accomplishment of his Administration.

- ~~Effective August 5, 1993~~, FMLA affects an estimated 45 million U.S. workers and 300,000 U.S. businesses, *requir*
- ~~The FMLA requires~~ public employers and private-sector employers of 50 or more employees to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the birth or adoption of a child, to care for a child, spouse or parent with a serious health condition, or because of an employee's own serious health condition that prevents him or her from working.
- Pre-existing group health benefits must be maintained during the leave and employees must be restored to the same or equivalent positions.
- Implementation of FMLA has received favorable reviews primarily because of its "user-friendly" regulations, extensive efforts at public education, and prompt servicing of over 2,000 complaints.

The Women's Bureau

Finally, the Clinton Administration has looked at the particular challenges that working women face. In the spring of 1994, the Women's Bureau conducted an unprecedented survey of 250,000 working women to find out what they like, do not like, and what they want to change about their jobs. The *Working Women Count!* report showed consensus on the following issues: pay and benefits should provide economic security; workplace

In the month since The Working Women Count Honor Roll was launched, we have received over 30 pledges, including:

The BAY AREA EMERGENCY CARE CONSORTIUM in San Francisco, CA pledged to provide emergency back-up child and elder care to employees of consortium members. An employee will simply call an 800 number, explain their need, and a qualified, pre-screened caregiver will be dispatched to their home. The service will be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in six Bay Area counties.

The QUADRANGLE CHILD CARE CENTER, Cleveland, OH pledged to design and implement an intergenerational program in conjunction with the Lupica Towers senior citizens residence to enhance the quality of services for children and elderly.

culture should support and respect families; opportunity should reflect the value of women's work.

As a result of the survey, the Administration has established the

- **The Working Women Count Honor Roll** to stimulate voluntary action to help working women and their families. With the Administration as acting as a catalyst, partners in business, government, and organizations will pledge specific actions to respond to issues raised in the report. Once our partners implement changes and make new options available to workers, they will become members of the *Honor Roll* and serve as resource for others.

Making Work Pay for Families on Welfare

①

The welfare system must be reformed so that parents are able to support their children through work and without government support whenever possible. Rooted in the American values of work and responsibility, the Administration's approach to welfare reform is: to move parents off welfare and into jobs as quickly as possible; to require non-custodial parents to meet their responsibilities and pay child support; and to reduce teen pregnancy.

This means enacting welfare reform legislation that includes real work requirements; that rewards states for moving people from welfare to work; that doesn't punish children for their parents' mistakes; that requires personal responsibility of both mothers and fathers. It also means that states must have flexibility -- and resources -- to get the job done.

②

~~The Clinton Administration is eager to reform AFDC as the number of persons receiving AFDC increased significantly between 1975 and 1993. In 1975, 11.1 million individuals received benefits, and in 1993, 14.2 million persons received AFDC. Over the same period, the average size of AFDC families has fallen, from 3.3 persons in 1975 to 2.8 persons in 1993. Two-thirds of AFDC recipients are children. During an average month in FY 1993, 9.7 million children received AFDC benefits.~~

~~To make work pay for families receiving welfare, the Clinton Administration has:~~

- ~~(Set out a tough welfare reform proposal.)~~ ^{Set it For the future} On June 14, 1994, the President introduced The Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 to "end welfare as we know it." Under President Clinton's welfare reform plan, an enhanced JOBS program ^{and} becomes the core of the transitional assistance approach.

Juliette, a 31-year old single mother of three children, was on and off of AFDC over several years in Alabama. She volunteered for the JOBS Program so she could receive day care and enter college. Juliette earned a high grade point average while completing her Associate Degree from Bishop State Community College and a Bachelor's Degree from the University of South Alabama. After graduation, she was hired as a special education teacher at Blount High School at a salary of \$22,000 per year.

6/11/79 to me today

More flexibility for states. In two years, this Administration has approved 32 demonstrations in 29 states, launching welfare reform for thousands of families in nearly half of the states -- more states than the previous two administrations combined.

Creating Job Opportunities for Youth

All young people should have the opportunity to gain skills and meaningful work experience early in life. Working helps kids acquire the discipline, competence, and self confidence to stay in school and to become successful and responsible adults. The Clinton Administration champions efforts to enhance job opportunities for youth -- both through the creation of innovative new programs, and through support for successful existing Federal programs.

The Clinton Administration has: *Supporting Successful Existing Programs*

- *has ref* ~~Revitalized the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program by~~ *The Administration* highlighting the importance of private sector involvement and by stressing work discipline skills ~~---like regular attendance and learning to be a team player.~~ *one*

TEENS-N-GREENS, a special project collaborated by Allegheny County and Penn State Cooperative Extension, provided necessary training and support to five Pennsylvania Summer Youth Service Corps crews in the county. Urban teens learned to prune and maintain street trees in their communities. They also planted flowers, maintained landscapes, and got rid of excess brush. Participants learned about pruning, lopping, sawing, weeding, etc. which will help them maintain their own living areas or areas in the community that need care.

- Increased funding for the very successful residential Job Corps program, and supported the construction of at least 12 new Job Corps centers. In the last two years six on-center child development programs were have been opened.

not Creating Innovative New Programs
• ~~Created~~ *the* Youth Development Initiative, which offers grants of up to \$1 million to Public Housing Authorities for programs that will provide "lifestyle" choices to kids between the ages of 13 and 25 who are public housing residents. The youth must design the programs themselves and play an active role in making sure that their objectives are met.

- *Quoted* Launched the Youth Apprenticeship Demonstration Program. Through a combination of community services, self-sufficiency instruction, and union apprenticeship, the Youth Apprenticeship demonstration ensures employment for successful graduates of the program. Here they develop life and work skills that will serve them not only

Judge Sergio Gutierrez was the 1994 inductee into the Job Corps Hall of Fame. The son of a migrant farmworker, he enrolled in Job Corps and graduated from the Wolf Creek Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center. During the following years, he worked full time in the day and attended college at night, graduating with honors in 1980 with a bachelor's degree in elementary education. He later attended the University of California's Hastings Law School while supporting his family in Idaho, and was appointed as the first Hispanic judge in the Idaho judiciary system in December 1993. Judge Gutierrez attributes much of his success to Job Corps. He says, in the Job Corps: "I didn't have the distractions I had back home with peer pressure, family problems, financial difficulties. A lot of those distractions and worries were eliminated because Job Corps put me in defined areas that had support, structure, and programs. So my energy went to, 'what can I learn here? What can I acquire here?'"

which
~~was the help of~~ *Through apprenticeship* *and* *you get* *self-start instruction*
guaranteeing and are guaranteed a job in the self-sufficiency cycle

Agree

in a union apprenticeship---the second component of the program -- but later when they seek employment on their own.

- *The program also* Created Youthbuild, a national program which provides disadvantaged young adults with education, employment skills and work experience through rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless individuals and families. The program includes both on-site construction work and off-site academic, job skills and interviewing training. In addition, the young participants are required to earn high school equivalency diplomas.

With a \$1.5 million Youth Apprenticeship grant, the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA) and a consortium of groups including the Laborer's International Union of North America, Laborer's Local 332, and Philadelphia YouthBuild, have joined to train and employ young public housing residents. The Laborer's Union will provide the training, and PHA-hired contractors who are rehabilitating public housing sites will provide apprenticeship and employment opportunities. The program will also provide the 90 participants with mentoring and social services, as they help rehab 1,000 units of public housing.

Quote: President Clinton, White House, February 5, 1995, Family and Medical Leave Act

"This bill will strengthen our families and I believe our businesses and our economy as well...I know that men and women are more productive when they are sure they won't lose their jobs because they're trying to be good parents, good children...over the long run, the companies that are the most productive are those that put their people first."

"When the Women's Bureau was born, it was designed then to improve the lot of women in the work force by fighting for fair wages, and expanding opportunities for education and training, and protecting women physically at work. Those folks 75 years ago, I think, would be surprised at how far we've come."

President Clinton

White House Reception Honoring the 75th Anniversary of the Women's Bureau
May 19, 1995

"We have to change welfare so that it drives people toward the freedom of work, not dependence...We have to change welfare so that it strengthens families and not weakens them...We have to change the welfare system so that it demands the same responsibility already shouldered by millions and millions of Americans who already get up every day go to work and struggle to make ends meet and raise their children."

-- President Clinton

V.QUOTES

Secretary of Labor Robert B. Reich

"Education and employment are more closely linked than ever in our nation's history. A good job demands a good education; a successful career requires a lifetime of learning. For many young people a summer job provides the first link between education and employment."

James Asher, Managing Partner, Rogers & Wells

"A summer job is one of the most important experiences in a young person's life. It is the beginning, in many cases, of successful careers. New York City businesses have a practical and ethical responsibility to promote the education and career development of the city's youth. In organizing this year's Summer Jobs program, Rogers & Wells pledges its commitment to New York City youth and the economic vitality of the community."

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10: Marcia
Hosay**WORKPLACE****Balancing work and family**
title 9 → bullet set y incl

- Improving and expanding child care
- Passing the Family and Medical Leave Act
- Leading efforts to involve businesses, government and communities in a partnership for working women and their families
- Added 20,000 full day, full-year Head Start slots for working parents

Making work pay

- Expanded and improved the EITC
- Created xx new jobs

Helping families get off welfare

- Set out tough welfare reform proposal
- Gave states unprecedented flexibility

Creating job opportunities for youth

- Revitalized summer youth employment and training
- Expanded job corps
- Built the national service program: Americorps
- Created the youth development initiative to
- Launched a youth apprentice program
- Created Youthbuild

SCHOOL**Ensuring school readiness**

- lead a bi-partisan effort to renew and improve Head Start
- Made and kept a commitment to ensuring Head Start quality
- Provided opportunities for an early Head Start for xxx children

Getting families more involved in schools

- 
- Passed legislation that builds family information centers, adds parent involvement to the national education goals and fosters school-parent compacts in half the nation's schools.
 - Spearheaded a far-reaching national education partnership with the religious, business and nonprofit communities on family involvement in education
 - Launched a national reading and writing initiative to help young people build their reading skills

Making sure children and youth learn after the school day is over

- Launched an after-school demonstration program
- Passed a comprehensive crime bill that includes critical youth development programs.

Ensuring that children are well-nourished in school

- sub*
- Launched a school meals initiative
 - Provided schools with more flexibility and better guidance for meal planning

HOME

Making sure both parents support their children

- Increased child support collections
- Improved paternity establishment
- Lead by example by ...
- Improving customer service

Creating safer homes for children and families

- Passed bi-partisan legislation to strengthen families and help prevent child abuse and neglect
- Increasing the number of children who are adopted
- Leading efforts to coordinate child protection and domestic violence

Helping Americans own homes of their own

- Launched national Home Ownership

COMMUNITY

Creating healthier communities

- Launched national childhood immunization initiative
 - Developed and implemented a comprehensive strategy to help children and families improve their eating habits.
- Food stamps
- Increased the number of women and children who can benefit from the WIC program while aggressively pursuing cost-containment initiatives.

Creating Safer communities

- Crime bill/Violence against women
- EZ/EC
- Expanded the public housing resident management program to enable residents to play a more active role.
- Reinvented Operation Safe Home.
- Launched a national transportation safety campaign to ...

BACKGROUND, ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND VISION

CHILD CARE

"The hardest and most important part of welfare reform is moving people from welfare to work. You have to educate and to train people. You've got to make sure their kids aren't punished once they go to work by losing their health care or their child care."

President Clinton
National Association of Counties
March 7, 1995

BACKGROUND

The need for assistance with child care is large and growing yet the quality of child care available in the United States is far from adequate. Poor quality care threatens children's development. A recent study by economists and child development experts confirms that quality care is related to child outcomes. The vast majority of care in the country was found to be mediocre, with 40% of infant care considered poor.

- Almost one million children of working poor families receive assistance through the At-Risk and Child Care and Development Block Grant Programs. Without this support, many of these hard working American families could be cut off and put at-risk for welfare dependency.
- Low-income families who pay for child care spend more than a quarter of their income on these expenses, and millions more are in need of child care assistance. In California, 225,000 children are on a waiting list for child care.
- More than 400,000 children each month receive child care assistance through AFDC and Transitional Child Care programs. Assistance for these children and their families is in jeopardy if child care funds are capped. Studies indicate that when child care arrangements break down, parents are more likely to drop out of school or leave work and go back on welfare.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Streamlining federal child care by bringing together the operations of the four main child care programs administered by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) into a Child Care Bureau;

- Stimulating partnerships between the health and child care communities to ensure safe and healthy environments for children in child care;
- Launching a National Child Care Information Center to disseminate child care information, publications, and resources to grantees and the public; and
- Convening the states to share promising practices around key issues such as: ensuring health and safety in child care, infant care and school age care; 

VISION

All children from birth to age three need early childhood experiences that honor their ^{own} ~~unique~~ individuality characteristics and provide love, warmth, and positive learning. All families need encouragement and support from their communities so they can achieve their own goals and provide a safe and nurturing environment for their very young children.

There is a growing consensus that early childhood development must focus on two generations: the parent and the child. The Administration wants children to have safe and healthy environments that promote their development and parents to have a learning environment ~~for themselves~~ as well as information to enable them to make informed choices from a variety of settings for their children.

As the life situations for families change, as they move from welfare to work, or transition from one job to another, there should be as much continuity of care for their children as possible. Child care can be a natural setting for family support; a place where parents are actively involved in their children's lives, and where efforts are made to protect and promote children's health.

Early childhood education is also an area of employment for the millions of mostly women who dedicate their lives to taking care of our nation's children everyday. The quality of the work environment for these providers is a strong determinant of the quality of care and education that is provided. Efforts must be made to ensure adequate wages and ongoing supports to this work force.

CHILD WELFARE: CHILD PROTECTION, FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT, ADOPTION AND FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION

"We have a national interest in the welfare of our children. Let's reform welfare. Let's cut the deficit. But let's not mix up the two and pretend that one is the other. Let's put our children first."

President Clinton
National Association of Counties
March 9, 1995

BACKGROUND

- Children become part of the child welfare system, because they have been abused or neglected or because they are in danger of being abused or neglected.
- Nearly 3 million children - 4% of America's children - were the subjects of abuse and neglect reports in 1993, a 25% increase from 1988.
- Foster care caseloads increased from 340,000 to 440,000 children between 1988 and 1993. Nearly 25% of children entering foster care are under age one, and many were exposed to drugs prenatally.
- More than one thousand children die each year from mistreatment.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT Investments in the family are smart money. This Administration won bipartisan support for a comprehensive Family Preservation and Support program. In this program, states examine the changes that are needed to make services more responsive to the needs of individuals and families and more sensitive to their context. As a result, each state, in partnership with the Federal Government, is developing a comprehensive plan to strengthen and integrate children's services in the child welfare system.

CHILD WELFARE The Clinton Administration is reinventing child welfare monitoring. We are implementing a system comprehensive enough to address ongoing stewardship responsibilities, but at the same time putting greater emphasis on State/Federal partnerships. The new Federal role focuses on improving services and the outcomes experienced by children and families served through the public child welfare system rather than merely determining whether Federal laws, regulations, and policies are being followed.

FAMILY VIOLENCE Violence is not only a criminal justice problem but a major public health problem. Enactment of President Clinton's Crime Bill \$1.4 billion available over the next six years to: 1) after-school activities for at-risk youth, 2) launch a national domestic violence hotline, 3) enhance shelter services for women and children, and 4) increase economic development and employment opportunities within disadvantaged communities.

The Administration has built four national resource centers with 1-800 number access to provide comprehensive information, policy development, and technical assistance to help communities respond to and prevent domestic violence.

We have launched an effort to coordinate child abuse and family violence programs. Demonstration projects are underway to help improve services to families where both child abuse and spouse/intimate abuse are present.

ADOPTION The Administration is ensuring that states make full and effective use of the Adoption Assistance program, which provides critical economic support to families who adopt special needs children, since they may have large medical and other expenses. Under the Clinton Administration, the number of children for whom adoption subsidies are provided has increased by about 30%.

The Administration provides support for the National Adoption Exchange, the Adoption Clearinghouse, the National Resource Center for Special Needs Adoption, and the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance. In addition, the Administration is committed to fully enforcing the Multiethnic Placement Act, which allows for race and ethnicity to be a factor in adoption but not the deciding issue in adoption.

VISION

The Clinton Administration is committed to supporting and strengthening families, ~~no~~ matter whether the family is biological, adoptive, foster or extended. We want to enhance parents' ability to create stable and nurturing home environments that promote healthy child development. We want to assist children and families to resolve crises, connect with necessary services, and remain safely together in their homes. We want to avoid unnecessary out-of-home placement of children, and help children already in out-of-home care return to their families.

INCOME SECURITY FOR FAMILIES: CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND WELFARE REFORM EFFORTS

"I believe we must end welfare as we know it, because the current welfare system is a bad deal for taxpayers who pay the bills and for the families who are trapped on it. The American people deserve a government that honors their values and spends their money judiciously, and a country that rewards people who work hard and play by the rules."

President Clinton
December 8, 1994

BACKGROUND

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND BASIC SKILLS TRAINING (JOBS) Created by the Family Support Act of 1988 and championed by then-Governor Clinton, the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program helps AFDC recipients become job-ready and enter the workplace. JOBS offers education, training, and job placement, as well as guaranteed

child care and other support services.

To support local flexibility, the Family Support Act gave state welfare agencies primary administrative responsibility for JOBS. The law also encouraged welfare agencies to form collaborative relationships with other community institutions -- such as schools, non-profit organizations, and business groups -- so that JOBS programs would fit local circumstances and needs.

Currently, over 640,000 people are active in JOBS programs each month.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT The Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program is a joint Federal, State and local partnership that seeks to locate noncustodial parents, establish paternity, and set and enforce support orders. Collections made on behalf of non-AFDC families are paid directly to these families. For non-AFDC families with low incomes, receipt of child support collections assists them in remaining off the welfare rolls.

Since the creation of the child support enforcement program, total child support collections have increased annually. In recent years, States have increased collections by using approaches such as income withholding, offset of income tax refunds, support guidelines and closer links to credit bureaus.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

WELFARE REFORM On June 14, 1994, the President introduced The Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 to "end welfare as we know it." Under President Clinton's welfare reform plan, an enhanced JOBS program becomes the core of the transitional assistance approach. His proposal would expand and improve the current program to include:

- **Fewer exemptions.** The President's proposal would reduce existing exemptions and ensure that, from day one, even those who can't work must meet certain expectations. Mothers of infants would receive only short-term deferrals. Mothers with disabilities and those caring for disabled children would initially be exempt but will be required to develop employability plans to move from welfare to work.
- **A personal employability plan.** From the very first day, the welfare system must focus on making young parents self-sufficient. Working with a caseworker, each parent ~~should~~ develop an employability plan identifying the education, training, and job placement services needed to move into the workplace. Most plans will aim for employment well within two years.
- **Real work requirements.** Participants who are job-ready ^{will} ~~should~~ be oriented immediately to the workplace. Anyone offered a job must take it. Parents who refuse to stay in school, look for work, or attend job training programs will be sanctioned, generally by losing their share of the AFDC grant.

- **A two-year time limit.** Time limits ^{will} ~~should~~ restrict most AFDC recipients to a maximum of 24 months of cash assistance after which recipients will be required to work. The Administration believes that no adult who is able to work should receive welfare for an unlimited time without working.
- **Resources for states.** Adequate child care is essential to prevent ~~in~~ welfare dependency in the first place and moving people off the rolls and into work. Recognizing this, the Clinton Administration ~~would~~ support increasing child care availability through additional funding for existing programs and coordinating rules across child care programs. The Administration's proposal also includes additional resources for states to provide the education and training necessary to move people from welfare to work.

STATE FLEXIBILITY Since President Clinton summoned the country to "end welfare as we know it," the Administration has encouraged states to initiate demonstrations on welfare reform. As a former governor, the President recognizes states as the nation's laboratories and their need for the flexibility to innovate and experiment.

In two years, this Administration has approved 32 demonstrations in 29 states, more states than the previous two administrations combined. In an average month, the welfare demonstrations cover at least 6.3 million people, representing over 45 percent of all recipients.

The themes of work, responsibility and family are consistent messages and goals of the state demonstrations. Some are targeting specific approaches, while others are experimenting with many program components. Some are testing projects in a single or a few counties, while others are ambitiously undertaking statewide efforts. All are using incentives and sanctions with the primary goal of moving people into work. States are also making important strides in increasing child support collections, requiring teenage parents to live at home and stay in school, and rewarding parental responsibility.

CHILD SUPPORT The President has proposed annual expansions in child support enforcement, increasing resources by more than 25 percent since taking office. In 1994, the federal-state child support enforcement system collected **a record \$10 billion** from non-custodial parents, an increase of 11 percent over 1992.

- **Seizing tax refunds.** On February 21, 1995, HHS announced the collection of **a record \$703 million** in delinquent child support for 1993 by intercepting income tax refunds of non-paying parents. Benefiting nearly one million families, the amount was 13 percent more than collections from income tax refunds for 1992.
- **Prosecuting non-payers.** Billions of dollars more in support is owed to children whose parents have crossed state lines and failed to pay. The Justice Department is

investigating and prosecuting these cases aggressively under the Child Support Recovery Act.

- **Improving paternity establishment.** Already, the Clinton Administration has proposed, and Congress has adopted, a requirement for states to establish hospital-based paternity programs, as a proactive way to establish paternity early in a child's life.
- **Federal employees.** On February 27, President Clinton signed an executive order to make the federal government a model employer in the area of child support enforcement. It requires all federal agencies, including the Armed Forces, to cooperate fully in efforts to establish paternity, and to ensure that children of federal employees are provided the support to which they legally are entitled.
- **Customer service.** In 1994, the Office of Child Support Enforcement launched a new initiative to ~~promote dramatically~~ improved performance, service quality and public satisfaction with the child support enforcement program. ^{As part of a two year pilot project} under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The Office of Child Support Enforcement has approved 28 applications from State and local governments to implement innovative approaches for addressing major issues in the program. Examples include ^{improvements} ~~new efforts to improve~~ access to medical insurance, encourage welfare mothers' cooperation in identifying and locating ^{on order} ~~alleged~~ fathers, and providing employment counseling to noncustodial parents.

VISION

The Administration is committed to welfare reform that emphasizes work, parental responsibility, state flexibility, and the protection of children. We want tough work requirements while providing opportunities for education, training, child care and supports to working people. ^{but also} President Clinton encourages and supports creativity ^{states} and responsiveness of states. We have fostered many opportunities for real reform by giving states the flexibility to design and administer welfare programs tailored to their unique circumstances and needs.

LIFELONG LEARNING AGENDA

"Now, more than ever, education and training are the keys to opportunity for every American, and the future will only make that more true. . . it is clear that the key to opening the American Dream for all Americans as we move into the next century is our ability to broadly spread the benefits of education."

President Clinton
American Council on Education
February 14, 1995

HEAD START President Clinton's FY96 budget proposes an additional \$400 million increase for the Head Start program, which provides comprehensive services for disadvantaged children, ages three to five, and their families.

- The reinvigorated Head Start program is serving almost 752,000 children in FY 1995, up from 621,000 in 1992. The Administration's FY 1996 budget will create 32,000 new opportunities for children and families to participate in part-day programs. In addition, 22,000 current part-day slots will be expanded to provide full-year ~~part~~-day Head Start services for children whose parents either work or are in job training. The budget includes \$3,935 million for Head Start, an increase of \$400 million, or 11 percent over the FY 1995 level. *↑ is the diff? 3.935 billion? .*
- The Clinton Administration also created the Early Head Start program for infants and toddlers up to age three and their families. 12,000 infants and toddlers will be served in FY 1995.
- *With* bipartisan support, the President appointed the Head Start Advisory Commission to examine and recommend improvements to the program after 25 years of service.

GOALS 2000 Goals 2000 affirms the President's belief in the critical role of education in building America's future and the federal government's central role as a partner in that effort.

- Legislation passed in 1994 supports meaningful state and community school improvement efforts, based on raising academic and occupational standards, improving teaching and expanding the use of technology.
- The President's FY96 budget proposal requests a \$347 million increase in funding for states and communities to proceed with their education reform agenda. More than 40 states have already chosen to participate in Goals 2000 *and with* the leadership of local communities, parents, teachers and school administrators have developed their own strategic plans for educational reform, *under the leadership of local communities*

NATIONAL SERVICE With passage of the National Service legislation, Americorps has 20,000 volunteers working in schools, hospitals, neighborhoods and parks. Reiterating his belief that National Service can change the way government works by enabling participants to further their education while ~~helping to change~~ *serving in* communities, President Clinton is asking for \$812.5 million in 1996 to expand the program to 47,000 participants. *FY96?*

DIRECT LENDING Since the passage of the Student Loan Reform Act, 104 schools and over 300,000 students ~~have begun to participate in~~ *are beginning to* this innovative loan program. This year more than 1,400 schools - representing 40% of the total number of loans and the maximum allowed under this year's authorization - have committed to enrolling. This program cuts bureaucracy and saves taxpayers and students billions of dollars, while allowing more

borrowers flexible repayment arrangements -- including pay-as-you-earn plans through Individual Education Accounts.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT Designed primarily to help disadvantaged children, this law focuses on improvements in teaching in more than 50,000 schools and has a direct impact on five million children in high poverty areas. By increasing school flexibility to use federal aid and supporting effective innovations, this law is a significant step in helping *all* students meet high academic standards.

SCHOOL TO WORK ACT Broadens educational, career and economic opportunities for students not immediately bound for four-year colleges through local partnerships among businesses, schools, community organizations and state and local governments. By equipping students with the knowledge and skills they need to pursue work or post-secondary training, this law helps ensure that America can compete and win in the global economy.

TECHNOLOGY AND LEARNING To ensure that our nation's classrooms are not left behind in the technological and information revolution that is taking place, the Clinton Administration has initiated a "Technology Learning Challenge," which will challenge ~~learning communities --~~ teachers, students, local businesses, telecommunications companies, curriculum and learning specialists -- to develop and deploy interactive learning curriculum content that will allow students to learn both at school and at home.

"FAMILY FRIENDLY" POLICIES

THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993

BACKGROUND

During the 1992 campaign, President Clinton pledged a number of initiatives to "treat families right" and "put people first." He promised to sign into law the family and medical leave bill that President Bush vetoed in 1990. With newly-elected President Clinton pledging support for FMLA, Congress approved the measure on February 4, 1993. President Clinton signed FMLA into law on February 5, 1993, making the Act the first major legislative accomplishment of his administration.

FMLA requires public employers and private-sector employers of 50 or more employees to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave a worker to take care of a newborn or a sick child, spouse or parent. It also protects a worker who has a serious health condition that prevents him or her from working. Pre-existing group health benefits must be maintained during the leave and employees must be restored to the same or equivalent positions. Effective August 5, 1993, this law affects an estimated 45 million U.S. workers and 300,000 U.S. businesses.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

FMLA became effective for most employees on August 5, 1993. It has received favorable reviews primarily because of its "user-friendly" regulations, extensive efforts at public education, and prompt servicing of over 2,000 complaints.

The FMLA is a "family-friendly" law whose enactment was predicated on two overarching concerns -- the needs of the American workforce, and the development of high-performance work organizations. The Commission on Family and Medical Leave, which will assess the new law's impact on both employers and employees has initiated two national surveys and scheduled three hearings.

THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

BACKGROUND

The Working Women Count! Honor Roll and *Child-Care Forums* are integral components of the work in which the Women's Bureau is currently engaged.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **The Honor Roll.** The purpose of the Honor Roll is to stimulate voluntary community action to help strike a balance between work and family. Already many of our pledges from employers, labor unions, government entities and other organizations directly address the needs of children, e.g. establishing day care centers, issuing vouchers for summer camps and the adopting more flexible working hour options. Groups such as a Restaurant and Hotel Union, YWCA, and Blue Cross/Blue Shield have already made pledges to assist working women with their child care needs. And as the workplace becomes more "family-friendly" children will benefit.
- **Child Care Forums.** One of the major concerns of working women is child care. The Women's Bureau is conducting child care forums throughout the country to heighten community awareness of child care and other dependent care issues faced by working families and to stimulate local action by a variety of community stakeholders. Forums have already been held in San Francisco, California and Portland, Oregon.

VISION

CRIME AND VIOLENCE

"Let's give our children a future. Let us take away their guns and give them books. Let us overcome their despair and replace it with hope. Let us, by our example, teach them to obey the law, respect our neighbors, and cherish our values. Let us weave these sturdy threads into a new American community that can once more stand strong against the forces of despair and evil because everyone has a chance to walk into a better tomorrow."

THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994

BACKGROUND

One of President Clinton's most significant legislative achievements, the 1994 Crime Bill balanced policing, prevention and punishment, and embraced a tough, smart strategy on youth crime. With new penalties and punishment ~~to~~ The Crime Bill sent a strong NO to gangs, guns and drugs. It bans handguns for juveniles; creates stiff penalties for crime-committing gang members; establishes Boot Camps and Drug Courts to discipline first-time, non-violent and drug offenders; and provides for hardened young criminals -- as young as 13 years old -- ~~to~~ be tried as adults. *next*

~~With Smart Prevention Programs --~~ The Crime Bill also reinforces the difference between right and wrong by investing in ~~smart prevention programs~~ after-school, weekend and summer programs which give young people something to say "yes" to. *a reason to say 'yes'.*

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program.** This initiative will eventually put 100,000 more police on the streets. Already, it has helped more than half of the nation's law enforcement agencies fund nearly 17,000 new police. Many of them will be involved in school violence or drug abuse prevention through community policing initiatives.
- **The President's Crime Prevention Council.** The Crime Bill established the Council to coordinate the administration of federal crime prevention programs, to assist communities and community-based organizations seeking information about these programs, and to develop services for program integration and grant simplification.
- **Community Schools and Family and Community Endeavor Schools Program.** Provides an opportunity for educational institutions to play a broader role in the lives of children, families and the community. ~~Both of these programs will provide resources to schools and coalitions of community groups (\$36 million in fiscal year 1995) to keep schools open after "normal" school hours.~~ *These programs will provide \$36 million in FY95 to schools & community coalitions*
- **Crime Prevention Block Grants.** Provides ~~funds~~ to local governments to fund crime prevention, intervention and treatment initiatives. Monies will go to proven crime fighting programs such as boys and girls clubs in public housing, afterschool and recreation programs, youth anti-crime councils, and police partnerships ~~to name just a few.~~ *to name just a few.* ~~This is a formula block grant program and \$377 million has been authorized for~~

~~FY 1996-2000.~~

- **Delinquent and At-Risk Youth Program.** ~~Provides assistance to public and non-profit organizations to support the development and operation of projects that provide residential services to youth between the ages of 11 and 19 who have dropped out of school, had contact with the juvenile justice system, or are at risk of doing either or both. This is a discretionary grant program in which public and private non-profit agencies providing residential services to at-risk youth may apply. \$36 million is authorized for FY1996-2000.~~ *136 million for FY 96-200 will go to public + non-profit projects*

- **The Model Intensive Grant Program.** ~~Authorizes the Attorney General to establish model crime prevention programs in no more than 15 chronic high crime areas. The model programs must be comprehensive, collaborative and community-based. They must address, among other things, the lack of youth programs; public facilities; services such as transportation, street lighting, substance abuse treatment and employment; and police or public safety services and facilities. Grants will be awarded on a discretionary basis and Congress has authorized \$625.5 million for FY 1996-2000.~~ *The Attorney General will establish comprehensive, collaborative + community based model crime programs in up to 15 high crime areas. \$625.5 million authorized*

VISION

These proven crime fighting programs offer kids ~~an opportunity of~~ safe havens and constructive activities, instead of street corners, alley ways, and gangs. All Americans, and particularly young Americans, deserve hope and opportunity; and they need to know that there is a better answer than crime, that there is a better path to take in life.

STRONGER NEIGHBORHOODS AND CITIES

"For a long time the government really thought that if we just had a solution designed here in Washington that was properly funded, we could solve the problems of every community in the country. Well, we learned that that wasn't true. But we've also learned ... that neglect is not a very good policy either. [There] needs to be a new partnership between Washington and the communities and the individuals of this country, and there needs to be a way of doing business in which we try to create the conditions in which people can seize opportunities for themselves."

President Clinton
January 17, 1994

BACKGROUND

EMPOWERMENT ZONES (EZ) AND ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES (EC) Thirteen years after the first federal enterprise zone legislation was introduced, President Clinton's

Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Community initiative became law.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The President's initiative includes \$2.5 billion in tax incentives and \$1.3 billion in flexible grants to spur local communities to address barriers to economic growth.

Over 500 communities across America took up the "EZ" challenge, submitting a strategic plan for revitalizing their communities. On December 21, 1994, President Clinton and Vice President Gore announced 105 winners -- nine urban and rural EZs, two supplemental zones, and 95 ECs, four of which received enhanced awards.

The private/public partnerships that have developed as a result of the EZ/EC application process will be a force for change far into the future. In Detroit, for example, more than \$2 billion in private-sector commitments have been pledged. And Baltimore's plan leverages \$8 in outside resources for every \$1 of federal funds.



CHILD NUTRITION AND HEALTH

"There are certain fundamental national needs that should be addressed in every state, north and south, east and west -- school lunches in all our schools, nutrition for pregnant women and infants ... All these things are in the national interest."

President Clinton
1995 State of the Union

SCHOOL MEALS FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN

BACKGROUND

- More than five million children are hungry each month in the U.S. -- one in eight children under age 12 goes to bed hungry.
- Hunger in America does not resemble the bloated stomach image of developing nations. Domestic hunger is chronic and leads to low birthweight babies, impaired physical and cognitive development, lack of preparedness to learn, and alarming rates of infant mortality.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Increased funding for nutrition.** The President's FY96 budget requests more than

\$42 billion for nutrition assistance, up from \$40.2 billion allotted in FY95.

- **Expanding WIC.** The Clinton Administration has expanded funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) dramatically -- \$610 million in the first two years, and ^{by 3} a further proposed ⁱⁿ increase of \$350 million in FY96 to serve an additional 400,000 women, infants and children. This program works: Every \$1 invested in WIC has proven to save up to \$4.25 in preventive health-care costs.
- **Reforming the School Lunch Program.** The Administration has developed a School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children to update and improve school meals. The Initiative provides nutrition education for children, offers school food service directors nutrition training and technical assistance, streamlines administrative burdens, and invites public and private sector participation in local school meal decisions.

THE CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION INITIATIVE

BACKGROUND

In the United States, only 67 percent of 2-year-old children are fully immunized, leaving as many as two million children vulnerable to diseases such as measles and polio. It is during the first two years of a child's life that 80 percent of vaccine doses (11 to 15 doses) should be administered.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Clinton Administration has made significant progress in five broad areas of the Childhood Immunization Initiative:

- **Improve the Quality and Quantity of Vaccine Delivery Services.** In October 1993, this Administration provided \$129 million (\$83 million in new federal resources) to states and large local health departments, based on plans they developed, ~~to improve and expand existing immunization services.~~ ^{to improve} These resources are being used at the discretion of each area to contend with the immunization barriers that the local community faces, such as expanding immunization clinic hours to make it easier for working parents to take children to visit a health provider. type
- **Reduce Vaccine Cost for Parents.** In October 1994, the Vaccines for Children Program was initiated to provide the neediest children with free vaccine ~~in their medical homes.~~ By March 1995, more than 21,000 private provider sites were enrolled in the VFC program and receiving free vaccine.
- **Increase Community Participation, Education and Partnerships.** A National

Outreach Program was established in September 1993. Through this program, outreach workers -- community organizers -- enhance involvement, expand participation, facilitate coordination and communication among all sectors of the community. They also provide skills training to enhance local capacity to sustain outreach activities. Regional meetings brought together thousands of people involved on the front-lines of immunization efforts to share strategies and coordinate activities. Last year, the last week in April was established by the President as National Infant Immunization Week. This provides an opportunity to include new partners in long-term promotion efforts.

- **Improve Systems to Monitor Diseases and Vaccinations.** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has expanded its ability to assess immunization rates at the local, state and national levels in order to pinpoint which populations are not receiving the benefits of infant vaccination. Equally important is surveillance, which will help public health providers take fast action to prevent widespread outbreaks of disease. Through this effort, gains have been made in disease prevention. Cases of rubella and Haemophilus influenzae type b are at or near all time low levels, and, it is anticipated that fewer than 1000 cases of measles will be reported this year. This would be the second lowest number of measles cases ever reported.
- **Improve Vaccines and Vaccine Use.** In January 1995, a simplified immunization schedule for administration of the childhood vaccines was issued. This was an effort that harmonized differing recommendations of two national groups. In April 1995, the Food and Drug Administration approved a vaccine for prevention of chicken pox.

VISION

Through these initiatives, the Clinton Administration hopes to: promote good nutrition for children; eliminate most childhood vaccine preventable diseases; increase vaccination levels for 2 year olds to at least 90 percent for the initial and most critical doses by 1996; establish a sustainable system to ensure that at least 90 percent of all 2 year olds receive the full series of vaccines by the year 2000 and beyond.

Department of Transportation

To promote the safe transportation of our children, "Moving Kids Safely".

Background:

Beginning in early May, we embarked on 4 month program to highlight our child safety message. A youngster growing up in the United States is more likely to be killed or injured in a transportation accident than from any other cause. Transportation accidents kill 3,200

children a year, injure 360,000, hospitalize 200,000 and permanently disable 30,000 kids. Statistics indicate that 30% of the accidents occur during the summer months when students are on vacation from school.

"Moving Kids Safely" is our attempt to heighten awareness and make inroads on this largely preventable and unnecessary cause of death. A great number of these senseless injuries and deaths can be avoided by ~~a simple act such as~~ ^{the} using ~~a~~ child safety seat, wearing ~~a~~ personal flotation device, buckling ~~a~~ safety belt or teaching our children not to play near railroad tracks.

Accomplishments:

g ~~Held~~ Child Safety Conference ^{on} June 01-02, 1995 that invited safety professionals to Washington, D.C. to share information, ideas, experiences and to establish partnerships and alliances to build safe communities for our children. The conference brought together, for the first time, transportation safety professionals from all over the country, including representatives of federal, state and local governments, academia, criminal justice, manufacturers, health care, law enforcement, business and education. Attended by 400+ people.

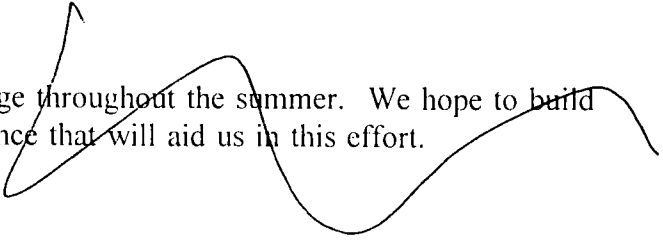
Background The Federal Railroad Administration is conducting a public service campaign, "Always Expect a Train." ~~Accidents occur at highway-rail grade crossings every 90 minutes with over 1,100 people killed or injured each year. Additionally, another 1,000 people are killed or injured annually trespassing on railroad property, including over 25 children who die each year because they are illegally on railroad property. This public service campaign will increase awareness of these hazards, reduce these preventable tragedies and save lives.~~

Convened Blue Ribbon Commission on Child Safety ~~Seats~~. This 28 member panel composed of auto and child safety seat manufacturers, physicians, and technical experts/advocates was formed at the request of National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in February, 1995 as a unique voluntary partnership to address this serious safety issue. The recommendations announced on May 30, addressed product development and research, government rule-making, voluntary industry standards, training and the need for expanded public information and education efforts conducted by industry and government. ~~One long term recommendation is a universal child restraint system using uniform attachment fixtures for securement.~~

The settlement of the GM C/K pickup case following the government's investigation into alleged defects in the company's 1970-1991 pickups resulted in a positive push for child safety. The settlement will allow for the purchase of 200,000 child safety seats for needy families that are estimated to save at least 50 lives and prevent at least 6,000 injuries. Secretary Peña said last December that "this settlement is a common sense outcome and a victory for safety. The settlement will save hundreds of lives- far more than could have ever been saved by proceeding with the recall or closing the case."

Vision:

We will continue our child safety message throughout the summer. We hope to build partnerships at the Child Safety Conference that will aid us in this effort.



ISSUE: CRIME ACT PREVENTION PROGRAMS THAT TAKE EFFECT IN 1996

I. Background

In 1996, funding for several important prevention programs created by the 1994 Crime Act will begin -- the Crime Prevention Block Grants, the Delinquent and At-Risk Youth Program, and the Model Intensive Grant Program. Congress authorized that funding for these programs begin in 1996. Through effective prevention programs such as these, we need to stop children from turning to a life of crime. These programs include:

- The Crime Prevention Block Grants will provide funds to local governments to fund crime prevention, intervention and treatment initiatives. Monies will go to proven crime fighting programs such as boys and girls clubs in public housing, afterschool and recreation programs, youth anti-crime councils, and police partnerships, to name just a few. This is a formula block grant program and \$377 million has been authorized for FY 1996-2000.
- The Delinquent and At-Risk Youth Program will provide assistance to public and non-profit organizations to support the development and operation of projects that provide residential services to youth between the ages of 11 and 19 who have dropped out of school, had contact with the juvenile justice system, or are at risk of doing either or both. This is a discretionary grant program in which public and private non-profit agencies providing residential services to at-risk youth may apply. \$36 million is authorized for FY1996-2000.
- The Model Intensive Grant Program authorizes the Attorney General to establish model crime prevention programs in no more than 15 chronic high crime areas. The model programs must be comprehensive, collaborative and community-based. They must address, among other things, the lack of youth programs; public facilities; services such as transportation, street lighting, substance abuse treatment and employment; and police or public safety services and facilities. Grants will be awarded on a discretionary basis and Congress has authorized \$625.5 million for FY 1996-2000.

II. Administration Position

President Clinton knew that the best crime legislation was one that was smart, tough and balanced. That is why he fought for and won passage of the 1994 Crime Act which includes police, punishment and prevention. The prevention programs are administered by the Department of Justice, and funding begins in FY 1996.

These proven crime fighting programs offer kids an opportunity of safe havens and constructive activities, instead of street corners, alley ways, and gangs. All Americans, and

particular young Americans, deserve hope and opportunity; and they need to know that there is a better answer than crime, that there is a better path to take in life.

III. Update

The 104th Congress has introduced legislation that would seriously limit funds for prevention if not altogether eliminate the programs. The primary Senate proposal would eliminate prevention programs entirely. The House legislation would combine prevention and police hiring into one block grant and reduce funding by several billion dollars, forcing communities to choose between additional officers or prevention program. H.R. 728 was passed by the House of Representatives, but the Senate has not yet held a hearing to review the proposals. A Senate hearing may be held sometime this summer.

In 1994, Congress expressed its commitment to reducing crime by creating the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund to guarantee funding for police, punishment and prevention. The Fund contained the \$30.2 billion saved as a result of reductions in the federal work force. The Congress recently violated this commitment to the American people by proposing to balance the budget by taking away fully one-sixth of the funds from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. This raid on the Trust Fund has passed the House of Representatives. The House and Senate are expected to meet soon in a conference committee to resolve the differences in their versions of this legislation.

ISSUE: COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING

I. BACKGROUND

On September 13, 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, which authorized \$8.8 billion to hire additional police officers, and in October 1994, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services was established within the Department of Justice to turn the President's promise to put 100,000 new police officers on America's streets into a reality.

II. ADMINISTRATION POSITION

Each week more new officers trained in community policing are moving into neighborhoods to work with families, organizations, and local agencies to form crime-fighting partnerships all across America. And COPS grantees continue to set the standard for a national approach to youth-oriented community policing.

III. ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

To date, nearly 8,000 police agencies representing state, county, and municipal governments covering 73 percent of the American population have received authorization to hire close to 17,000 police officers. We are administering four hiring grant programs (Police Hiring Supplemental or PHS, Phase I, AHEAD, and FAST); a Troops to Cops defense conversion/police training grant program; and will unveil a redeployment (MORE) program and Universal Hiring program this summer. Also in the works this year are grants for Innovative Community Policing programs and training and technical assistance, as well as a number of community policing pilot projects targeted toward domestic violence and youth violence. Consider the following examples:

- * A Juvenile Intervention Team is at work in Richmond, Virginia, where six officers work with the police department's juvenile division, the schools, and juvenile court representatives. The truancy team mentors troubled youth and identifies special services or placement for kids experiencing problems with drugs or alcohol or behavioral difficulties.
- * The Gang Resistance Education and Training program in Vallejo, targets elementary and middle school children at risk to gang violence. Officers visit classrooms and form partnerships with students while they teach them how to say no to gangs and violent behavior.
- * A number of communities, like Provo, Utah, note that youth crime subsides after they open community policing substations in schools.

Besides authorizing funds to hire nearly 17,000 officers in less than six months, the COPS Office, along with DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Community Relations Service, have designed a Youth-Focused Community Policing pilot program to be offered to urban empowerment zone communities.

It is anticipated that youth-focused community policing can give young people a role in the community, provide alternatives to delinquency and drug abuse, and consequently reduce crime, disorder, and fear.

The COPS office, in coordination with the National Institute of Justice and based upon input from several police chiefs from across the country, also is exploring ways to assist communities in using community policing strategies to address problems of youth gun-related violence.

IV. UPDATE

Three bills have been introduced in the 104th Congress that would eliminate the guaranteed 100,000 additional officers and replace the COPS grant program with law enforcement block grants. In addition, the primary Senate proposal would eliminate prevention programs entirely. The House legislation would combine prevention and police hiring into one block grant and reduce funding by several billion dollars, forcing communities to choose between additional officers or prevention program. H.R. 728 was passed by the House of Representatives, but the Senate has not yet held a hearing to review the proposals. A Senate hearing may be held sometime this summer.

In 1994, Congress expressed its commitment to reducing crime by creating the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund to guarantee funding for 100,000 officers. The Fund contained the \$30.2 billion saved as a result of reductions in the federal work force. The Congress recently violated this commitment to the American people by proposing to balance the budget by taking money from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. This raid on the Trust Fund has passed the House of Representatives. The House and Senate are expected to meet soon in a conference committee to resolve the differences in their versions of this legislation.

Issue: Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Guidelines

I. Background

In 1989, 11 year-old Jacob Wetterling of St. Joseph, Minnesota was abducted at gunpoint by a masked man. Jacob Wetterling has never been found.

Enacted as part of the President's 1994 Crime Bill, the Jacob Wetterling Act directs the Attorney General to establish guidelines for state registration systems. In line with the Act, the Jacob Wetterling Guidelines encourage states to require convicted child molesters and sexually violent offenders to notify law enforcement of their whereabouts for 10 years after they are released from prison or longer if they are adjudicated as "sexually violent predators."

Approximately 40 states have some form of sex offender registration. The Jacob Wetterling Guidelines provide minimum national standards while giving states wide latitude in designing registration programs that best meet their public safety needs. For instance, the Guidelines allow states to release relevant information necessary to protect the public, including information released through community notification programs. They also help state law enforcement agencies communicate with each other regarding sex offenders who cross state lines.

II. Administration Position

The Jacob Wetterling Guidelines pave the way for all 50 states to adopt sex offender registration legislation. A registration system in every state insures that when a sex offender moves, the law moves with them. All Americans deserve the peace of mind that comes from knowing that local police know when child molesters and sex offenders are released from prison and move into their communities.

III. Administration Accomplishments

Proposed guidelines were published for comment in the Federal Register on April 12, 1995. States and other interested parties have until July 11, 1995 to submit comments. Final guidelines will be issued shortly thereafter.

ISSUE: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

I. Background

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was enacted as part of the 1994 Violent Crime Control Act. VAWA promotes a coordinated approach to dealing with violent crimes against women -- by encouraging cooperation between law enforcement and victim advocates, setting up programs to institutionalize collaborative efforts at the state and local levels, directing consultation between DOJ and other federal agencies, forging federal, state and local partnerships in interstate enforcement of new federal laws.

VAWA also provides a substantial new commitment of federal resources -- \$1.6 billion over the next six years -- for police, prosecution, prevention, and victim service initiatives in cases involving sexual violence and domestic abuse.

II. Administration Position

The Violence Against Women Act reflects a firm commitment to change the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and children. It has been demonstrated that children who grow up in homes of violence are more likely to engage in violent acts themselves. That is why the cycle of violence must be broken.

III. Administration Accomplishments

- The Justice Department has approved initial grants of \$426,000 for every state but one. The grant money is for police training programs, public education materials, and improved communication and data-collection systems.
- Bonnie Campbell, former Iowa Attorney General, was appointed by the President to serve as the Director of the newly created Violence Against Women Office. As Director, Ms. Campbell will lead the Justice Department's efforts and initiatives to combat violent crimes against women. Ms. Campbell will also consult with other federal agencies concerning their work to fight violence against women. Since its formation, the Office has received wide public attention and support.
- On May 23, the Department won its first prosecution under the new federal offense of interstate domestic violence. Christopher Bailey was convicted in the Southern District of West Virginia after severely beating his wife and transporting her over state lines. His wife is permanently brain damaged and can not care for herself. Sentencing is scheduled for August 1995 and Bailey is eligible for up to 20 years in prison for this offense.

- An Advisory Committee on Violence Against Women to Attorney General Reno and Secretary Shalala will be established on July 13, 1995. The Advisory Committee will be comprised of leaders from both the private and public sectors from across the country and will advise the Attorney General and the Secretary on policy matters concerning violence against women, including youth education initiatives, new public/private alliances, and efforts to improve community awareness.
- The Justice Department will publish regulations for two other programs Congress is expected to fund in 1996: (1) the Grant Program to Encourage Arrest Policies, which provides new federal resources to states, Indian tribal governments, and units of local government to promote mandatory arrest or pro-arrest programs in domestic violence cases, and (2) the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Program, which provides grants to combat family violence in rural areas.

ISSUE: CORRECTIONS

I. Background

The 1994 Crime Act authorizes the Department of Justice to award grants to construct prisons, jails and detention facilities for violent juvenile and adult offenders. Alternative residential services can also be created to prevent juveniles from participating in further violent criminal activity.

II. Administration Position

States and local jurisdictions have experienced substantial increases in jail and prison confinement populations in recent years, resulting in escalating costs and serious difficulties in managing overcapacity correctional populations.

Juvenile violent crime arrests have increased dramatically. There was a Forty-seven percent increase in the 5-year period from 1988 to 1992; an additional 20 percent increase is expected in the next decade. This escalation will put an additional strain on the already overcrowded juvenile facilities.

Because of financial constraints, correctional systems have often been unable to build and operate new correctional facilities, implement new programs or develop alternative confinement strategies to meet their burgeoning prison populations.

The new program corrections anticipates the availability of \$7.9 billion through the year 2000 for grants to states and multi-state compacts for assistance to the correctional systems. It will provide primarily for formula grants to states based on their violent crime rates. The new funding can be used to construct, develop, expand, modify, operate or improve conventional correctional facilities and alternative facilities, such as boot camps free secure prison space for the confinement of violent offenders.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

For FY 95 Congress appropriated \$24.5 million to fund the construction-related costs of correctional boot camps. Boot camps can be for adult or juvenile nonviolent offender populations, and must include coordinated, intensive aftercare services for inmates following release. Applicants must demonstrate that construction of the boot camp will provide additional secure space to incarcerated violent offenders.

The Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs has created the Corrections Program Office to administer the new grants. The Corrections Program Office is currently receiving applications from across the country and making awards.

UPDATE

During this Congress the House of Representatives passed legislation which would alter the substance and the funding for the program. The Senate has yet to take action on the legislation.

**ISSUE: SAFE FUTURES: PARTNERSHIPS TO REDUCE YOUTH
VIOLENCE AND DELINQUENCY**

BACKGROUND

The Department of Justice is establishing the SafeFutures program which is a new umbrella program that emphasizes collaboration across all levels in order to utilize a variety of resources to comprehensively provide delinquency prevention and intervention programs to enhance public safety while providing a continuum of care for at-risk and delinquent youth. At the national level, OJJDP will coordinate this program with five Federal agencies. SafeFutures will target communities that have been engaged in significant planning and coordination activities as part of the Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities program.

SafeFutures will support five communities (3 urban, 1 rural and 1 Native American) in their efforts to implement a comprehensive and coordinated delinquency prevention and intervention program for at-risk and delinquent youth. Total dollars for this program is \$7,200,000 or roughly \$1,444,000 per site.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION

The SafeFutures initiative calls on the community to enhance existing partnerships to address the needs of at-risk children of all ages, including delinquent youth. These partnerships will form a continuum of care so that collaboration can go forward for the at-risk or delinquent youth with family, school, community service, and law enforcement agencies working together to address the problem behaviors in their lives (e.g. lack of parenting, alcohol and drug abuse, crime influence, academic failure, or aggressive behavior).

ISSUE: CHILD ADVOCACY CENTERS: REGIONAL AND LOCAL

BACKGROUND

In FY 1995, \$3 million was made available by the Justice Department to fund four regional children's advocacy centers in 1995 that will develop and support local programs. These centers are child-focused, facility-based programs that use multidisciplinary teams to coordinate the judicial and social service systems' response to victims of child abuse.

The regional centers are located in Philadelphia, PA., Huntsville, AL, Pueblo, CO., and Chicago, IL. Each regional center shares a common objective: increasing the number of child advocacy centers that coordinate non-traumatizing services to children and families who are victims of abuse and neglect. They also create and distribute resource materials and tools, providing training and technical assistance. The regional centers function as clearinghouses facilitating the sharing of information among localities.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION

Today, we know that when many children run away, it's often to escape from sexual abuse. We also know that homelessness, drugs, crime, sexual exploitation and suicide may very well be the future of runaway and abused children when the abuse is not stopped and they do not receive the help they need. Of the 3.1 million reports of child abuse in 1994, fully one-third were substantiated. Yet nearly 300,00 of these children received no therapy or support.

The Justice Department will be working to enhance coordination among agencies and professionals involved in the intervention and treatment of child abuse through the National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers and the regional children's advocacy centers.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ISSUE: FEDERAL TASK FORCE FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

BACKGROUND

The Morgan Hardimon Federal Task Force that was created under the 1994 Crime Act and will be primarily involved with investigations of non-family abductions of children. To complement this effort a Federal Task Force for Missing and Exploited Children has also been created and it will serve to determine where Federal services are needed and work to fill these gaps with existing programs and services. We expect by improving communications and promoting a unified approach, we will be able to identify ineffective and duplicate programs. We will more effectively use valuable resources while still ensuring the best Federal efforts possible for locating missing and exploited children.

At present, the Federal Task Force for Missing and Exploited Children is comprised of members from nine Federal agencies: FBI, DEA, Postal Service, Customs Service, Secret Service, Department of State, Family and Youth Services Bureau (HHS), Office for Victims of Crime, Department of Defense and is initially chaired by OJJDP.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION

It has become clear that there is not a single "missing child" problem. Children are abducted by strangers and acquaintances, by parents or other family members. Parental abduction is a far greater problem than previously realized, and the effects on children can be disastrous and long-lasting. Many youth who run away return home return quickly; others run many times, live on the streets and are constantly exposed to danger. the child. The issues surrounding missing and exploited children are varied, complex and tragic. Their complexity requires an inter-agency and multi-disciplinary response.

Experience with funded model projects has developed our belief in approaches that promote information sharing and collaboration among agencies. Each local agency can contribute something to resolving these issues. From the school system to social services; law enforcement to social service providers, each agency has a role in the solution. The task force concept comes from this belief - that every Federal agency serving children has something to contribute to the delivery of Federal services to these children and their families. These efforts are maximized when they are coordinated.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

An initial meeting was held on May 3, 1995. At that time there was a consensus that the task force was a valid concept. A planning meeting is scheduled for late June with the task force members and grantees to explore where programs can enhance each other and through information sharing on the types of Federal services available.

We will make available to practitioners in the field research on practical solutions and recommended strategies; training to practitioners, law enforcement and policy-makers; and provide training and technical assistance to non-profit organizations addressing the issues of missing and exploited children. We will continue to work closely with State Missing Children Clearinghouses and non-profit organizations in order strengthen and maintain community-based programs.

ISSUE: DELINQUENCY PREVENTION: TITLE V INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR LOCAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Background

The Title V program provides communities with grants to support programs addressing the prevention of juvenile delinquency. This funding mechanism is an incentive for communities to focus on the "front end" of the juvenile justice system, before crimes are actually committed as opposed to traditional programs which focus on the "back end", or punishment, after crimes have been committed. To qualify, communities must submit a three-year comprehensive plan which assesses the communities resources and readiness to adopt such a program; an implementation strategy and data collection plan. Qualified communities receive training and technical assistance because, for many of them, Title V represents an entirely new approach to juvenile delinquency prevention.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION

The philosophy of Title V recognizes the need to look beyond the symptoms of juvenile delinquency and identify the causes of the juvenile delinquency crisis facing our country today. However, the Federal Government cannot act alone. Partnerships must be formed at local levels to motivate communities to work together.

Through the Title V Prevention Program, the Department of Justice is dedicated to creating a community coalition of citizens, private businesses and public agencies supported through public, private and volunteer resources. Instead of ignoring the crisis that our country's youth face, communities are charged with the mission of identifying risk factors in their lives which contribute to juvenile delinquency. These coalitions are challenged to develop creative approaches to teach our children to become law abiding and contributing members of society.

Accomplishments

Currently, 26 states have communities which have participated in intensive strategic planning sessions and have secured funding for their delinquency prevention programs. Additionally, states have been able to integrate existing state-initiatives into Title V programs such as Montana's Partnership to Strengthen Families; Colorado's Build a Generation; and, Minnesota's City Grants Program.

An example of how Title V works: A human services specialist from Pennsylvania and an Ohio County Juvenile Specialist transferred the skills they learned in the Title V process to assess and reevaluate the management of funds from other sources for other community programs.

ISSUE: ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVE

I. Background

A little over one year ago, President Clinton and Attorney General Reno spoke with all U.S. Attorneys and other federal law enforcement officials, and called upon them to work with key community leaders to develop coordinated strategies and address the most serious violent crimes in their districts. In announcing the initiative last year, the Attorney General directed that federal tools such as pretrial detention, wiretapping, grand jury investigations, and mandatory minimum statutes be employed as appropriate to ensure the most effective approach to a violent individual or a criminal organization.

And upon the one-year anniversary of AVCI, the President and the Attorney General announced that U.S. Attorneys would receive \$15 million for 145 separate anti-violence projects across the country.

II. Administration Position

The Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, launched in March of 1994, is a common-sense approach that coordinates the efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement to combat violence. This unprecedented and coordinated approach to crime fighting has spurred cooperation among all law enforcement agencies and has paid dividends in the fight against crime, including the targeting of youth crime. Many federal, state and local prosecutors have come together with communities to design efforts to stem the rise of juvenile violence and to prosecute vigorously, where appropriate.

The comprehensive approach of the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative will help restore a sense of security to average citizens across the country and will help to stem the tide of juvenile violence and crime. Ask any American in any state and they will tell you -- it doesn't matter whether it is a state, federal, or local cop who makes the arrest, and it doesn't matter who locks him up. What matters is results. What matters is making a difference in people's lives, particularly if that means turning a child away from a life of crime.

III. Accomplishments

- Between March 1 and December 31, 1994, U.S. Attorneys filed a total of 5,270 criminal cases against 7,109 violent and repeat offenders. These cases represent only those filed by federal prosecutors and do not address the prosecutions that were also undertaken by state and local authorities throughout the country during the past year.
- A juvenile was identified as a shooter in an execution-style double homicide that was committed in Huntington, West Virginia, in October 1994. An intense, coordinated federal-

local investigation disclosed that the shootings were drug related. The juvenile is charged in state court with first degree murder. His three accomplices, all older teenagers, were indicted federally and have pled guilty to narcotics and weapons charges.

- As part of the FBI Violent Crimes Task Force in Los Angeles, a multi-agency Violent Crimes Against Children initiative is being developed. The initiative will emphasize the increasing use of computer technology to commit crimes against children. The task force will also work with a new Child Abductions Task Force operation now being established by the FBI in Los Angeles, which is working with local law enforcement officials in unsolved cases.

ISSUE: CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PLAN

I. Background

The 1992 Child Support Recovery Act, for the first time, made it a federal offense to willfully fail to pay more than \$5,000 in court-ordered support for a child living in another state. First time offenders are charged as misdemeanants, subject to six months in prison and a \$5,000 fine. Repeat offenders are subject to a felony prosecution, and up to two years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

In addition to federal enforcement action, the Child Support Enforcement plan also calls for comprehensive training of federal prosecutors and FBI agents to implement the program, and close coordination with state child support agencies who conduct the vast majority of enforcement activities. Each of the 94 U.S. Attorney's offices has designated a child support enforcement coordinator. Prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist federal prosecutors to go after the most egregious non-support cases in a uniform and fair manner.

II. Administration Position

Carrying out the mandate of the 1992 Child Support Recovery Act, federal prosecutors have been busy targeting deadbeat parents for failure to pay child support. As Attorney General Reno has made clear:

"We're not just talking about shirking a parental responsibility -- we're talking about breaking the law. By working together with HHS, the FBI and state and local child support agencies, we will pursue the most egregious instances -- parents who have the ability to pay but simply thumb their noses at the court and their children."

It is estimated that deadbeat parents in this country owe approximately \$34 billion in child support. It must be made clear that not only is this a serious abdication of parental responsibility, but it is illegal and carries severe consequences.

III. Administration Accomplishments

In December 1994, federal prosecutors filed 28 cases, seeking almost \$1 million in overdue payments. That was in addition to 15 other cases brought during that year. Another 25 cases were referred to the Justice Department by the the Department of Health and Human Services, and more than 200 cases are under active review.

Thus far, cases have been brought in Arizona, California, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. More will follow.

**ISSUE: SAFE POLICY (School Administrators for Effective Police,
Prosecution, Probation Operations Leading to
Improved Children and Youth Services)**

Background

SAFE POLICY is a program developed by the federal government to gather community representatives for intensive strategic planning sessions focused on juvenile community and school violence. Participation in training sessions encourages team registration composed of representatives from schools, juvenile court, prosecution, detention, law enforcement, probation/intake, corrections and social services.

Administration Policy

SAFE POLICY was designed to foster collaboration and cooperation between local governments, schools and communities. It is the federal government's goal to illustrate the impact of juvenile violence in our community and teach individuals that the responsibility for solving these problems lies with all of us. Its time to work together and stop passing the buck.

School administrators, local police, juvenile judges, human service representatives and communities members must work together to solve the problems which confront today's youth. The federal government can take a leadership role in bringing these segments of our society together, but individuals must learn to collaborate to insure that our communities are safe for our citizens.

Administration Accomplishments

Since its inception in 1987, over 1,500 individuals from throughout the country have participated in training sessions. (No representatives from AK, CT, DE, ID, MT, NV, NH, NJ, ND, RI, SD, WV or WY.)

ISSUE: CHILD CENTERED - COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAM

Background

The Justice Department has responded to the very real concern for youth in high crime areas by funding a joint program with the New Haven Police Department and the Yale University Child Development Center to document a child-centered community-oriented policing model, which is being implemented in New Haven. This successful program trains police through a 10-week course in child development. The program also includes 1) a 24-hour consultation program from a clinical professional and a police supervisor to patrol officers who assist children in violent situations; 2) weekly case conferences with police officers, educators, and child center staff; 3) police stations located in neighborhoods and accessible to residents for police and related services; and 4) neighborhood foot patrols.

Administration Position

A recent study of a Boston City hospital found that 1 out of 10 children in their primary care clinic had seen a shooting or stabbing before age six. In a survey of inner-city elementary school children in New Orleans, 80% of the sample reported witnessing violence; 60% had seen weapons used; 40% had seen a dead body. Thus the psychological victims of the current violence in America far outnumber the casualties. The child who is chronically exposed as a witness, bystander, or victim may withdraw, turn inward and appear depressed; he or she may display difficulties with attention, school achievement and social interactions. It is just as likely that he or she might assume the role of oppositional, or aggressive perpetrator which initially was so threatening.

Administration Accomplishments

To date over 150 new and veteran police officers received training that combined community policing and mental health approaches to address violent crime in high risk communities. They responded to hundreds of requests for assistance that involved well over 400 children. In addition to violence reduction, the program is expected to improve child development, strengthen families, and lead to more effective community crime prevention and control. This program is the depth of police training in child psychology and therapeutic interventions as well as the structured cooperative relationship between the police and the mental health professionals.

In 1995, the program will be replicated in up to four sites with training & technical assistance.