

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	Income Security for Families: Welfare Reform and Child Support Enforcement draft (partial, pages 2 and 3) (2 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002a. note	Note re: meeting (parital) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002b. 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 [3]

2011-0255-S

rc170

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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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b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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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]
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DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

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Gaynor —

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sure if it is in the
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If you need a-thing
else, let me know.
Thanks! Bibb

1428612

Clinton Library Transfer Form

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Collection/Record Group	Clinton Presidential Records	Series/Staff Name	Gaynor McCown		
Subgroup/Office of Origin	Domestic Policy Council	Subseries	Subject Files		
Folder Title	Accomplishment Book [3]	OA Number	7384	Box Number	1

Description of Item(s)	One Computer Disk - "File Name - USDA"
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Date of Transfer	5/16/2006
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GAYNOR/MARCIA -

6/30

I hope these are helpful. WPS.1 disk is enclosed. If you need anything else, please let me know.

-Rich Lucas

720-7711

ISSUE: SCHOOL MEALS INITIATIVE FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN

"...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

The goal of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP) is to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's children by assisting schools in providing low-cost, nutritious meals to enrolled children. USDA's School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children is designed to ensure that children have meals at school that are consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and current scientific nutritional recommendations.

Background:

- * Over 25 million children participate in the school meals programs on a given day; more than half receive meals free or at a reduced price.
- * Since their inception, these 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.

- * After an October 1993 USDA study that school meals failed to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans for fat and saturated fat, USDA launched the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children to address this serious problem.

Administration Position:

- * The Administration has long supported the school meals programs as a critical children's health measure.
- * 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 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.

ISSUE: USDA's TEAM NUTRITION

"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

Background:

- * The School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children -- the Administration's comprehensive reform of the school meals programs -- underscores our national health responsibility to provide healthy meals for children at school. Its centerpiece is a plan updating nutrition standards for school meals consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.
- * But USDA recognizes that just enacting policies will not accomplish this change, and that USDA cannot do this job alone. Team Nutrition is designed to back up the "changes on the plate" provided under the new rule with the skills and motivation necessary so that children will actually be able to choose and enjoy a healthy diet.

Administration Position:

- * The goal of USDA's Team Nutrition is to improve 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.
- * The ultimate vision of Team Nutrition, of course, is healthy, well-educated children -- and a healthier Nation. By promoting improvements in nutrition through behavior change, Team Nutrition can help students reach their full educational potential, and can make a real difference in the quality of life of all Americans. It can also save productivity and other resources that would otherwise be lost to nutrition-related health problems.

Administration Accomplishments:

- * **Nutrition Education.** Team Nutrition's multi-faceted education initiative, delivered through the media, in schools and at home, builds skills and motivates children to make food choices that promote health. USDA has secured strategic partnerships with firms such as the Walt Disney Company, which uses two characters from "The Lion King" to deliver healthy eating messages, and Scholastic, Inc., to prepare teacher's kits that get effective nutrition information to children in school and to their parents at home. Other

strategic partnerships, with organizations such as the National PTA, and government agencies such as the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, will develop and distribute nutrition education materials to children and their parents.

- * **Training and Technical Assistance.** Team Nutrition's training and technical assistance program will provide support to school food service personnel implementing the new nutrition standards. This effort will ensure that school nutrition and food service personnel have the education, motivation, training, and skills necessary to provide healthy meals that appeal to the children served. 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 training programs; up to twenty-five such grants, totalling \$4.4 million, are scheduled to be funded this year. USDA's Chefs Initiative has developed videotapes and resource guides that highlight healthful food production techniques, to assist school food service professionals in meeting updated nutrition standards.

ISSUE: FOOD STAMP PROGRAM REFORM

"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

The goal of the Food Stamp Program (FSP) is to promote the nutrition and health of the Nation by getting food to people who need it. USDA's plan to reform the Program is designed to return it to its nutrition roots so that it better serves American children and families, and to ensure that benefits are issued and used properly, while affording States more flexibility in operating the Program.

Background:

- * The FSP provides eligible households that with food assistance benefits. About 11 million households, including 27 million low-income Americans, rely on the program each month; just over half of recipients are children, and households with children receive 82 percent of program benefits.
- * Along with other Federal nutrition programs like WIC and school meals, Food Stamps get food to people who need it, especially children. And since the nationwide expansion of the Food Stamp Program and the introduction of WIC, our children are healthier in significant, measurable ways.
- * Acknowledging these clear achievements, USDA has sought to build upon them with its plan to reform the Food Stamp Program. The plan, was developed after a thorough, year-long review of the program -- its problems and its successes -- including a wide range of opportunities for public input.

Administration Position:

- * The Administration's Food Stamp reform plan is based on six principles--nutrition security, program integrity, State administrative flexibility, modernized benefit delivery, economic responsiveness, and 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.

Administration Accomplishments:

- * The reform plan will be considered by Congress during the summer, as part of deliberations over the 1995 Farm Bill.

ISSUE: WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN PROGRAM

"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

Background:

- o The Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program provides supplemental nutrient-dense foods, nutrition education and health care referrals to low-income women and children.
- o Recent USDA studies find that Medicaid-eligible, low-income pregnant women in WIC have healthier babies and lower Medicaid costs than those who are not in WIC.
- o These studies also find that every dollar spent on pregnant women in WIC saves between \$1.77 and \$3.13 in Medicaid costs from birth to the child's first 60 days.
- o Currently, WIC serves about 60 percent of all eligible persons, necessitating careful benefit targeting to those most in need.

Administration Position:

- o The Administration supports actions to ensure that low-income babies are born healthy, and that young children have access to healthy diets.
- o The FY 96 budget requests a \$350 million increase for WIC, enough to allow an additional 400,000 participants.

Administration Accomplishment:

- o Appropriations have increased by \$610 million from FY 1993 to FY 1995.
- o More than one million participants have been added to WIC since FY 93, an 18.2 percent increase. About seven million participants are expected to benefit in 1995.
- o The legislation reauthorizing WIC for FY 95-98 also provided increased funding for breastfeeding promotion and funding to improve WIC's infrastructure -- clinic space, equipment, and management information systems.
- o To date, 70 WIC State agencies have infant formula rebate contracts in place with manufacturers. For FY 1995, the projected savings are about \$1 billion, which will support WIC benefits to 1.6 million participants.
- o The Administration has aggressively pursued cost containment initiatives, such as infant formula rebates. These savings now finance one out of five program recipients.

file name —

USDA

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Description of Item(s) One Computer Disk - "White House Materials FMLA"

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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410-1000

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
LEGISLATION AND CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Highlights of Programs/Achievements for Children and Families

ISSUE: HOMEOWNERSHIP

"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

Background:

• Because homebuilding and homeownership contribute to national prosperity, the expansion of homeownership in this Nation has been supported for many years by public-private partnerships. From the Homestead Act in 1862 to the GI Bill of Rights in 1944, key Federal Government innovations such as the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) home loan guaranty program, Department of Agriculture's Rural Housing and Community Development Service, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and others have mobilized private capital to enable the average working family to buy a home with little or no down payment.

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

Although higher income households headed by persons over 45 years of age have held steady, the homeownership rates for younger households and those with lower incomes have faced a much more difficult situation. Between 1980 and 1991, homeownership rates for persons under the age of 35, both married and single, fell by nearly one-fifth, from 44.5 percent to 37.8 percent. In the same decade, homeownership rates for moderate income households fell by 10 percent, with a 17 percent drop for low-income households. And the homeownership rate for very low-income families with children declined from 37 percent to 29 percent.

On November 5, 1994, the President called for a national effort to lift America's homeownership rate to an all-time high by the end of the century. He directed HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros to develop a National Homeownership Strategy to reach this goal and to form a national partnership of the private, public, and community sectors to carry out the strategy.

Administration Position:

Most scholars, public policy makers, industry analysts, and civic and community leaders agree that supporting homeownership is good for America, and will produce four fundamental benefits:

- Homeownership is a commitment to personal financial security. Through homeownership a family acquires a place to live and raise children and invests in an asset that can grow in value and provide the capital needed to start a small business, finance college tuition, and generate financial security for retirement.
- Homeownership is a commitment to strengthening families and good citizenship. Ownership enables people to have greater control and exercise more responsibility over their living environment.
- Homeownership is a commitment to community. Homeownership helps stabilize neighborhoods and strengthens communities. It creates important local and individual incentives for maintaining and improving private property and public spaces.
- Homeownership is a commitment to economic growth. Homeownership helps generate jobs and stimulate economic growth. The design, construction, and rehabilitation of homes employs local labor and uses a vast array of American-made products and services. Homebuilding has often led the economic recovery from national recessions due to its strong job multiplier effect and because increased housing starts and home sales represent renewed economic confidence.

Administration Accomplishments:

In May 1995 President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and Secretary Cisneros announced/presented *The National Homeownership 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 homeownership level of 67.5 percent (up to 8 million additional homeowners) by the end of the century.

The strategy has three primary themes: cutting the cost of homeownership, opening markets for homeownership, and expanding opportunities for homeownership. It does not recommend new government programs or spending, but rather recommends a series of 100 concerted actions to help middle-income and low-income families, racial and ethnic minorities, families with children, and young adults overcome current barriers to homeownership. These actions will be undertaken by private industry, national non-profit organizations, nonprofit community groups, and Federal, State, and local governments working in cooperation in the national, State, and local levels.

Some illustrations of various types of actions are:

- The Columbus Housing Partnership (CHP) is a nonprofit organization in Ohio that uses the 203(k) Dreambuilder Mortgage to finance home rehabilitation. CHP uses the HUD 203(k) program in two ways:
 - CHP purchases HUD-foreclosed homes and rehabilitates them using bank-provided 203(k) loans. Low-income buyers secure financing to buy out CHP's 203(k) loans.
 - Homebuyers locate homes that need rehabilitation. They secure 203(k) financing from a HUD-certified lender and hire CHP as their general contractor. CHP rehabilitates the homes with no loan risk and very low contracting fees.

- 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.
- 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 percent of the area median. The MRB program is used to finance below-market interest rate first mortgages for 80 percent 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.

ISSUE: CRIME AND DRUGS

[Quote from the President about not just telling kids to say "NO to Drugs" but that we must give kids something to say "YES" to.]

Background:

On February 4, 1994, Vice President Gore, Secretary Cisneros, Secretary Bentsen, Attorney General Reno, and ONDCP Director Lee Brown 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.

HUD 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.

Accomplishments:

- Operation Safe Home 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. From these arrests and searches, over \$1.5 million in drugs, \$480,000 in cash and 335 weapons were seized by the joint teams.

In addition, HUD OIG has initiated a "witness relocation" program, which has helped 130 public

housing families move out of their homes and away from life-threatening situations for their assistance of law enforcement authorities.

- Youth Development Initiative

Begun in 1994, the Youth Development Initiative is part of a larger mission to address the problem of violence in America's low-income communities. This program offers grants of up to \$1 million to Public Housing Authorities to implement innovative programs that will provide "lifestyle" choices through enhanced educational and employment opportunities and supportive services. Targeted to public housing residents between the ages of 13 and 25, this initiative is unique in that it requires that each proposal submitted must be designed, including proposed program outcomes, by the youth themselves to address problems they have identified. The youth must also play an active role in program implementation.

Eligible activities include: site development for services facilities, providing a youth services coordinator, child care, employment training and counseling, computer skills training, literacy training, transportation to supportive services or to work, alcohol abuse treatment, supportive health care services, and recreational and physical fitness programs.

To kick off this program on May 16, 1994, HUD held a live 2-hour interactive teleconference with 5,000 youth in nine cities across the country to discuss crime and drugs in their communities. During the "Stop the Fire" teleconference, the Secretary announced the initial availability of five \$1 million grants to local projects designed by public housing youth to encourage them to work with their local housing authority, local schools, law enforcement, social services and churches to develop innovative strategies for curbing crime in their neighborhoods. The President also provided brief pre-taped remarks for the event.

Funding in FY 1994 was \$5 million; FY 1995 is \$10 million.

- Youth Apprenticeship Demonstration Program

HUD has a vital interest in creating partnerships that will provide a ladder of opportunity to teenagers and young adults of public and Indian housing. In conjunction with the Department of Labor, housing authority management, and Youth Corps organizations, HUD initiated the Youth Apprenticeship Demonstration Program in 1994, with a focus on 16- to 30-year-olds. FY 1994 grants totalling \$10 million were awarded to eight demonstration cities: Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Seattle, Baltimore, San Francisco, and Milwaukee.

Through a combination of community services, self-sufficiency instruction, and union apprenticeship, the Youth Apprenticeship demonstration ensures employment for successful graduates of the program. Youth first join the Youth Service Corps where they work in service to their community, at the same time learning skills in self-sufficiency, math, and literacy. Here they develop life and work skills that will serve them not only in a union apprenticeship -- the second component of the program -- but later when they seek employment on their own.

After the participants serve 6 months to a year in the Youth Corps, they enter an established job training program with a local union that will lead to full acceptance in the union's regular apprenticeship program. These job training programs will further community development and revitalization by initiating projects such as vacant unit restoration or lead-based paint abatement. The union must finally provide a commitment to provide no less than 30 months of regular full-time employment to apprentices who complete

the program.

With its \$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, the Philadelphia Revitalization and Education Program (PREP), the Housing Association of Delaware Valley (HADV), and Philadelphia YouthBuild, have entered into a partnership to train and employ residents of public housing communities in the City of Philadelphia. The training is to be provided by the Laborer's Union and the apprenticeship/employment opportunities will be provided by PHA hired contractors doing rehabilitation work on public housing sites. A supportive social services and mentoring component is built into the program.

Over the course of the Philadelphia program, 90 young residents will be trained and 1,000 units of public housing will be rehabilitated.

- Youthbuild

The Youth Apprenticeship Demonstration Program (above) was inspired by Youthbuild, a national program which provides disadvantaged young adults (not limited to public housing residents) 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.

The first round of YouthBuild grants, totalling \$38 million, were awarded in July 1994 to 136 public and private non-profit agencies. The Department was appropriated \$50 million in FY 1995 to support existing and the creation of new Youthbuild programs across the country. [\$10 million is cut in the Rescission Conference Resolution.]

- 4-H After School Activity Program Demonstration

The After School Demonstration is a program to assist in developing and expanding effective after school programs 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's primary purpose is to provide these youth access to joint community and private sector sponsored programs that are safe havens where children can develop skill, knowledge and competencies, while simultaneously exposing them to different lifestyle choices that will assist in their positive 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 the gang-related activities that often exist in and around public housing. [Demonstration cities and grant totals will be announced very soon.]

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. The program combines and coordinates the resources of disparate partners to bring organized, after-school activities to public housing youth aged 7 to 13.

The program, coordinated by the local 4-H Council and backed by the Los Angeles City Council, draws on the resources of VISTA, the University of California, the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA), the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), 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.

The program is an especially effective crime prevention program for youth by providing a nurturing environment in which to develop their potential and become productive citizens. The hope is to replicate this program across the nation.

- **Tenant Opportunity Program**

Although the Public Housing Resident Management Program was created in 1988 to provide technical assistance to duly elected resident organizations, the Department recently issued a final rule which would expand upon the resident management program by enabling residents to play a more active role in the daily governance of their community.

The new Tenant Opportunity Program would support 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.

Home
School
Work
Community

DRAFT

Income Security for Families: Welfare Reform and Child Support Enforcement

WELFARE REFORM

"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

1/27/93

Background:

- 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 (up from 12.6 million in 1991). 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.
- Fifty-four percent of AFDC adult recipients have a high school degree, and 49 percent had not worked in the 12 months prior to receiving AFDC benefits.
- On an average monthly basis, 17 percent of adult non-exempt AFDC recipients nationwide were enrolled in the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program in 1993.

Administration position:

Rooted in the bedrock American values of work and responsibility, the Administration's approach to welfare reform can be summarized in a few simple goals: to move parents off welfare and into jobs as quickly as possible so they can support themselves and their families; 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; and that contains tough child support enforcement provisions to ensure that parents aren't allowed to walk away from their obligations.

It also means that states must have flexibility -- and resources -- to get the job done -- we won't have welfare reform or state flexibility if Congress just gives states more burdens and fewer resources.

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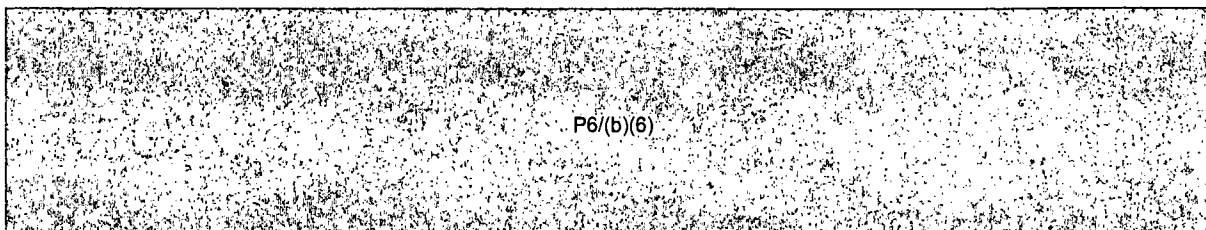
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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]

Administration Accomplishments:

- **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.



P6/(b)(6)

00013

- **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. We've done that for 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. All of these demonstrations 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

"I could not have become employed so quickly without the help of the Family Transition program. Not only did they respond quickly to my need for cash assistance, they provided me with the moral support I needed to become independent."

- **P6/(b)(6)** former welfare 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."

- **P6/(b)(6)** Colorado welfare recipient on and off of public assistance for 15 years, on the waiver-approved Colorado personal Responsibility and Employment Program.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

"We must make sure that all parents -- fathers and mothers alike--take responsibility for the children they bring into this world. When parents don't provide the child support they owe, their children pay forever, and so do we... We need to say to absent parents: If you're not paying your child support, we'll garnish your wages, suspend your license, track you across state lines, and if necessary, make you work off what you owe."

President Clinton February 6 letter to The Honorable E. Clay. Shaw, Jr, Chair, Subcommittee

Background:

- 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.
- Paternity is established for too few children born out of wedlock, child support awards are usually low and rarely modified, and ineffective enforcement allows many non-custodial parents -- especially in interstate cases -- to avoid payment without penalty.
- In the spring of 1992, 11.5 million families with children had a parent who was not living in the home, but only 6.2 million (54 percent) 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.
- In 1991, 14.6 million children lived in a female-headed family, almost triple the number in 1960, and 56 percent of them lived in poverty.

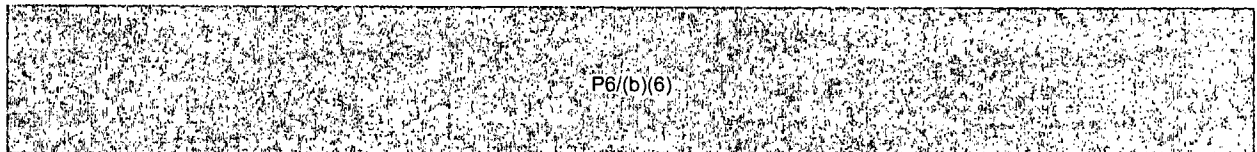
Administration Position:

The Clinton Administration supports five critical steps to increasing child support collections: streamlining paternity establishment, reporting new hires, creating uniform interstate child support laws, and developing computerized, statewide enforcement systems collections and license revocation.

Together, these five improvements would increase child support collections by \$24 billion in the next 10 years--helping millions of children who deserve the support of both parents. The five provisions would also reduce federal welfare costs by \$4 billion over 10 years.

Administration Accomplishments:

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



- **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 parents owing past-due child support. Benefiting nearly one million families, the amount was 13 percent more than collections from income tax refunds for 1992. On-going collections for 1994 have already exceeded collections for 1993.

"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

- **Improving paternity establishment.** Already, the Clinton Administration has proposed, and Congress has adopted, a requirement for states to create hospital-based paternity establishment programs as a proactive way to establish paternities early in a child's life.
- **Leading by example.** 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 are legally entitled.

"...The Administration has provided solid leadership on child support."

-- The Honorable E. Clay. Shaw, Jr, Chair, Subcommittee on Human Resources, House of Representatives.

- **Improving customer service.** In partnership with the states, the Administration has launched an initiative to promote improved performance, service quality and public satisfaction in the child support enforcement program.

"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.

DRAFT

Child Care

[We are still looking for a good quote from the President about the importance of child care -- not limited to welfare reform]

Background:

- *Millions of children spend part or all of the day in child care, while their parents are at work, in school, or in training: an estimated 30 million children under age 15 live with mothers who are employed.*
- *The Federal government provides child care assistance through: tax credits (which are mostly used by middle and upper income families) and subsidies to low-income working families to help pay for child care.*
- *In 1991, approximately \$2.5 billion was claimed in the Dependent Care Tax Credit.*
- *Currently, we spend almost \$2 billion on four main subsidy programs for low-income families in work, training, and education.*
- *Despite these supports, the need for child care assistance is not being met: All across the country communities report long waiting lists for child care support. Low-income families who pay for care spend more than a quarter of their income on child care.*

Administration position:

All children need childhood experiences that honor their unique characteristics and provide love, warmth, and positive learning experiences. 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.

We want children to have safe and healthy environments that promote their development. We want parents to have adequate resources and information to enable them to make informed choices, and to have the peace of mind that their children are well cared for while they are at work.

Administration accomplishments:

- *Every budget submitted by President Clinton has included increases to improve and expand child care services.*

"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 *explains*

- *By establishing a Child Care Bureau, we streamlined the operations of the four main Federal child care programs, improving efficiency.*

"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."

-- Secretary of Health and Human Services, Donna Shalala

- We launched a National Child Care Information Center to disseminate child care information, publications, and resources to policy makers and the general public.

In just the first few months of operation, the NCCIC responded to hundreds of requests for information. NCCIC received calls from parents, child care providers, national organizations, state, tribal and territorial administrators, federal agencies, researchers, etc. NCCIC helped 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 information.

- We convened the leaders from across the country to share promising practices around key issues such as health and safety, infant care and school age care. We 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.

"This was an exciting, inspiring and motivational event. With this much energy, this project must succeed!!"

-- Participant at a forum joining child care and health professionals.

- We highlighted solutions for including children with disabilities in child care through technical assistance and material to the states and tribes.

"We are just like any other family who needs to work and want a nice nurturing, stimulating, safe place for our kids when we can't be with them. It's wonderful that our needs are being recognized as a priority."

-- Parent of a child with a disability, attending a leadership forum.

- Under the Clinton Administration, many Federal partners have stepped forward to help improve and expand child care.

Child care is everyone's business. A wide range of businesses and agencies from Transportation to Housing, from Agriculture to Labor, must play a part in helping make child care more accessible to families and a healthy place for children. The Clinton Administration has stimulated a number of new initiatives to broaden the child care agenda. including the Department of Labor's Child Care Forums held across the country to listen to parents and providers and to stimulate new commitments in the communities.

DRAFT

Safety and Security in the Home: Child Protection, Family Preservation and Support, Adoption, and Domestic Violence Prevention

[We are still looking for a good quote from the President on this]

Background:

- Child welfare services affect the nation's most vulnerable children and families, including children who have been abused or neglected or who are at risk of abuse or neglect.
- 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.
- As of June 1994, approximately 452,000 children were in foster care, nearly a 50% increase since 1988.
- 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.
- Despite the best efforts of many committed and talented people at all levels, the child welfare system today is in crisis, overwhelmed by the increasing caseloads and the increasing intensity of need of the families and children it serves. In 22 states and the District of Columbia, courts have found that the child welfare system violates state and Federal laws protecting abused and neglected children.
- 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.
- Children whose mothers were victims of wife battery were twice as likely to be abused themselves as those children whose mothers were not victims of abuse. When children witness violence in the home they have been found to suffer many of the negative symptoms that are experienced by children who are directly abused.

Administration position:

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.

Reform means focusing on **outcomes**: children's safety, permanence, and well-being. It means relying on communities as the first line of support for families. It means investing 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 means ensuring that caseworkers are trained and supported in their difficult jobs. And it means reducing bureaucracy and paperwork.

It 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.

Administration accomplishments:

- **Strengthening families and preventing child abuse and neglect.** This Administration won 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. An unprecedented Federal collaboration brought together Family Preservation and Support resources with Maternal and Child Health grants to encourage states to cross bureaucratic categories to meet family needs. 41 states included parents in the planning process.

"HHS' involvement with the states has been one of partnership through ongoing consultation and assistance.... the federal approach to implementing the new law during its first 18 months was one of open, active collaboration and coordination with concerned individuals and groups." -- General Accounting Office Report, Child Welfare: Opportunities to Further Enhance Family Preservation and Support Activities.

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.

- **Reforming the system and supporting state flexibility.** The Administration has shifted 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. We have launched seven national resource centers to provide information and technical assistance related to abused, neglected, and abandoned children and their families. We are working with 48 states and the District of Columbia to automate their child welfare systems, reducing the paperwork burden on caseworkers. 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.
- **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, 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%.

Special grants have been provided to public and private agencies to develop successful models for recruiting families and providing post-legal adoption services. The Administration is committed to fully enforcing the Multiethnic Placement Act, whose non-discrimination and recruitment provisions should increase the number of children who are adopted.

"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 enactment of the Crime Bill and a total of \$1.4 billion over the next six years, the Administration is launching a national domestic violence hotline, enhancing shelter services for women and children, and increasing economic development and employment opportunities within disadvantaged communities.
- The Administration has built 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.
- 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.

"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.

DRAFT

Head Start

" 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

Background:

- Launched in 1965 as a comprehensive child development program, Head Start has provided a beacon of hope and support to more than 13 million low-income children and their families across the United States over its 30-year history.
- 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.

Administration Position:

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.

Administration Accomplishments:

- **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.

"[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.

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

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.

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

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 from part-day 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).

- **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.

"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"

DRAFT

Childhood Immunization

"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

Background:

Children are required to be immunized in order to enter school, and more than 96 percent of American children are adequately vaccinated by kindergarten. Yet among pre-school children, the United States has a poor vaccination record.

Only 67 percent 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.

- There are not enough public clinics; clinic hours and locations are often inconvenient for parents; clinics are short-staffed.
- Vaccines are expensive. The cost of the full series has increased ten-fold from \$27 in 1983 to \$265 today.
- Many parents are unaware of the need to immunize by age 2. There's no standardized system for monitoring vaccinations or notifying parents when vaccinations are due.

Failure to immunize can lead to new outbreaks of disease. In 1989-91, a measles epidemic resulted in more than 55,000 reported cases, 11,000 hospitalizations, and more 130 deaths. Half of the deaths were infants.

Vaccines are cost-effective. More than \$21 are saved for every \$1 spent on measles/mumps/rubella vaccine; more than \$30 are saved for every \$1 spent on diphtheria/tetanus/ pertussis vaccine; and more than \$6 are saved for every \$1 spent on polio vaccine.

Administration Position:

The Clinton Administration envisions a population of children free from vaccine preventable infectious diseases. Our Childhood Immunization Initiative will build a comprehensive vaccination delivery system. It will integrate efforts of the public and private sectors, health care professionals and volunteer organizations. The goals:

- By 1996, to increase vaccination levels for 2-year-olds to at least 90 percent for the initial and most critical doses, and to reduce most diseases preventable by childhood vaccination to zero.
- By 2000, to have in place a system that will ensure at least 90 percent of all 2-year-olds receive the full series of vaccines.

Administration Accomplishments:

Childhood immunization was one of the earliest priorities of the Clinton Administration.

- Funding for child immunization has doubled since President Clinton's inauguration, including significant budget increases for service delivery improvements and for purchase of vaccine to be made available to needy children.

"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

- Significant progress has been made in the five broad areas of the Administration's Childhood Immunization Initiative:

Improve the Quality and Quantity of Vaccine Delivery Services: In October 1993, \$129 million (\$83 million in new federal resources) was provided to states and large local health departments, based on plans they developed, to improve and expand existing immunization services.

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.

"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)

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.

Partnerships formed at one of the regional outreach meetings resulted in the successful jump-start of the Head Start Sibling Immunization Program. In this program AmeriCorp volunteers and the public health department work together with Head Start sites to get younger siblings immunized.

Improve Systems to Monitor Diseases and Vaccinations: 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 -- 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.

ISSUE: SCHOOL MEALS INITIATIVE FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN

"...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

Administrator ??

The goal of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP) is to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's children by assisting schools in providing low-cost, nutritious meals to enrolled children. USDA's School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children is designed to ensure that children have meals at school that are consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and current scientific nutritional recommendations.

Background:

- * Over 25 million children participate in the school meals programs on a given day; more than half receive meals free or at a reduced price.
- * Since their inception, these 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.
- * After an October 1993 USDA study that school meals failed to meet the Dietary

Guidelines for Americans for fat and saturated fat, USDA launched the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children to address this serious problem.

Administration Position:

- * The Administration has long supported the school meals programs as a critical children's health measure.
- * 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 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.

Admin
Focus.

ISSUE: USDA's TEAM NUTRITION

Team Nutrition
@ home
safety in the
home
Adoption

"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

Background:

- * The School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children -- the Administration's comprehensive reform of the school meals programs -- underscores our national health responsibility to provide healthy meals for children at school. Its centerpiece is a plan updating nutrition standards for school meals consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.
- * But USDA recognizes that just enacting policies will not accomplish this change, and that USDA cannot do this job alone. Team Nutrition is designed to back up the "changes on the plate" provided under the new rule with the skills and motivation necessary so that children will actually be able to choose and enjoy a healthy diet.

Administration Position:

- * The goal of USDA's Team Nutrition is to improve 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.
- * The ultimate vision of Team Nutrition, of course, is healthy, well-educated children -- and a healthier Nation. By promoting improvements in nutrition through behavior change, Team Nutrition can help students reach their full educational potential, and can make a real difference in the quality of life of all Americans. It can also save productivity and other resources that would otherwise be lost to nutrition-related health problems.

Administration Accomplishments:

- * **Nutrition Education.** Team Nutrition's multi-faceted education initiative, delivered through the media, in schools and at home, builds skills and motivates children to make food choices that promote health. USDA has secured strategic partnerships with firms such as the Walt Disney Company, which uses two characters from "The Lion King" to deliver healthy eating messages, and Scholastic, Inc., to prepare teacher's kits

that get effective nutrition information to children in school and to their parents at home. Other strategic partnerships, with organizations such as the National PTA, and government agencies such as the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, will develop and distribute nutrition education materials to children and their parents.

- * **Training and Technical Assistance.** Team Nutrition's training and technical assistance program will provide support to school food service personnel implementing the new nutrition standards. This effort will ensure that school nutrition and food service personnel have the education, motivation, training, and skills necessary to provide healthy meals that appeal to the children served. 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 training programs; up to twenty-five such grants, totalling \$4.4 million, are scheduled to be funded this year. USDA's Chefs Initiative has developed videotapes and resource guides that highlight healthful food production techniques, to assist school food service professionals in meeting updated nutrition standards.

ISSUE: FOOD STAMP PROGRAM REFORM

Have -
Nutrition is
Turbulent.

"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

The goal of the Food Stamp Program (FSP) is to promote the nutrition and health of the Nation by getting food to people who need it. USDA's plan to reform the Program is designed to return it to its nutrition roots so that it better serves American children and families, and to ensure that benefits are issued and used properly, while affording States more flexibility in operating the Program. *The Administration*

Background:

- * The FSP provides eligible households that with food assistance benefits. About 11 million households, including 27 million low-income Americans, rely on the program each month; just over half of recipients are children, and households with children receive 82 percent of program benefits.
- * Along with other Federal nutrition programs like WIC and school meals, Food Stamps get food to people who need it, especially children. And since the nationwide expansion of the Food Stamp Program and the introduction of WIC, our children are healthier in significant, measurable ways.
- * Acknowledging these clear achievements, USDA has sought to build upon them with its plan to reform the Food Stamp Program. The plan, was developed after a thorough, year-long review of the program -- its problems and its successes -- including a wide range of opportunities for public input.

Administration Position:

- * The Administration's Food Stamp reform plan is based on six principles--nutrition security, program integrity, State administrative flexibility, modernized benefit delivery, economic responsiveness, and 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.

Administration Accomplishments:

- * The reform plan will be considered by Congress during the summer, as part of deliberations over the 1995 Farm Bill.

ISSUE: WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN PROGRAM

"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

Background:

- o The Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program provides supplemental nutrient-dense foods, nutrition education and health care referrals to low-income women and children.
- o Recent USDA studies find that Medicaid-eligible, low-income pregnant women in WIC have healthier babies and lower Medicaid costs than those who are not in WIC.
- o These studies also find that every dollar spent on pregnant women in WIC saves between \$1.77 and \$3.13 in Medicaid costs from birth to the child's first 60 days.
- o Currently, WIC serves about 60 percent of all eligible persons, necessitating careful benefit targeting to those most in need.

Administration Position:

- o The Administration supports actions to ensure that low-income babies are born healthy, and that young children have access to healthy diets.
- o The FY 96 budget requests a \$350 million increase for WIC, enough to allow an additional 400,000 participants.

Administration Accomplishments:

- o Appropriations have increased by \$610 million from FY 1993 to FY 1995.
- o More than one million participants have been added to WIC since FY 93, an 18.2 percent increase. About seven million participants are expected to benefit in 1995.
- o The legislation reauthorizing WIC for FY 95-98 also provided increased funding for breastfeeding promotion and funding to improve WIC's infrastructure -- clinic space, equipment, and management information systems.
- o To date, 70 WIC State agencies have infant formula rebate contracts in place with manufacturers. For FY 1995, the projected savings are about \$1 billion, which will support WIC benefits to 1.6 million participants.
- o The Administration has aggressively pursued cost containment initiatives, such as infant formula rebates. These savings now finance one out of five program recipients.

DOT Children Issues

Department of Transportation's

Children and Family Issues

Background: "Moving Kids Safely" is a Department of Transportation campaign to highlight child safety. 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 using a child safety seat, wearing a personal flotation device, buckling a safety belt or teaching our children not to play near railroad tracks.

Position?
Accomplishments:

① Held Child Safety Conference in early June, 1995 that brought together, for the first time, transportation safety professionals from all over the country to share information, ideas, experiences and to establish partnerships and alliances to build safe communities for our children.

② Conducting a public service campaign, "Always Expect a Train", to warn of the dangers of highway-rail grade crossings and trespassing on railroad property. 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 campaign's goal is to increase the awareness of these hazards, reduce these preventable tragedies and save lives.

③ Convened Blue Ribbon Commission on Child Safety seats. This panel composed of auto and child safety seat manufacturers, physicians, and technical experts/advocates was formed as a unique voluntary partnership to address this serious safety issue. Recommendations 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. A long term recommendation called for the design of 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

Community

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."

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

".. 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

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 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.
- 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.

Administration Position:

- 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 Clinton Administration is committed to promoting a healthier balance between work and family responsibilities by ensuring that family development and cohesiveness are encouraged by this nation's public policy on family and medical leave.
- "Now millions of our people will no longer have to choose between their jobs and their families."

Administrative Accomplishments:

- Effective August 5, 1993, FMLA affects an estimated 45 million U.S. workers and 300,000 U.S. businesses.
- 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 Commission on Family and Medical Leave, which will assess FMLA's impact on both employers and employees, has initiated two national surveys and scheduled three hearings.

Wark

Anecdotes:

Lawsuit: Settlement in One of First Lawsuits Filed by the U.S. Department of Labor under FMLA

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 reason for the 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.

Case Study: Employee with Back Injury Terminated for Absenteeism

An employee from **Linden, Tennessee**, injured his back and was out of work for three weeks. He returned to work for one week but was still having back problems. Under his doctor's orders, he took two more days of leave. After he returned to work, the employer terminated his employment. The employee contacted the Wage and Hour Division and filed a complaint under FMLA. Once the employee's eligibility for FMLA leave protection was ascertained, Wage-Hour contacted the employer and gave an explanation of the law's provisions. The employer stated that the employee had not requested FMLA leave, although it was aware that the employee's leave of absence was due to a serious health condition because of the medical certification furnished by the employee's treating physician. Wage and Hour advised the employer that it is the employer's responsibility to designate the leave of absence as FMLA leave once it has sufficient information from the employee to do so. Since the employer had sufficient information to make a FMLA-leave designation -- but failed to do so -- it agreed to restore the employee to his job and to pay \$2,500 in back wages.

Quote: President Clinton, White House, February 5, 1995

- "This sends a clearer signal than any words any of us utter, that we have tried to give this government back to the people...it was America's families who have beaten the gridlock in Washington to pass family leave."
- "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."

SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM FOR ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED YOUTH

I. BACKGROUND:

The Summer Youth Employment and Training Program (SYETP) has changed very

work

little over the years. It began as a categorical program in the mid-1960's- The Neighborhood Youth Corps, was operated under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), and is currently operated as Title II-B under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

The program provides economically disadvantaged youth (ages 14-21) with meaningful summer employment which introduces and reinforces work discipline skills, coupled with educational services, including life skills training. The program instills in youth an appreciation for the connection between success in school and success on the job and encourages school completion or enrollment in supplementary or alternative school programs.

II. ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

The Administration is committed to building a strong public/private partnership aimed at increasing the number of jobs available for youth. Employers in cities and throughout the country are encouraged to support summer jobs by:

- a. hiring youth; and/or,
- b. making financial contributions or donating in-kind services for job creation in the public sector.

The Administration views the summer jobs program as one in which new entrants to the labor force and those with short work histories:

- a. build and refine a strong foundation of workplace competencies and discipline; and,
- b. gain an abiding appreciation of the inextricable connection between work and learning ("life-long learning") which is so critical to a long-term attachment to, and success in, a rapidly changing labor market.

III. ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Through policy leadership and program direction, the Administration has revitalized the summer program by:

1. Highlighting the importance of a vital private sector summer jobs effort through a national campaign involving business and industry leaders and strongly

-2-

encouraging and providing assistance to local public/private sector partnership campaign.

2. Stressing the inculcation of work discipline skills ---in "real" (i.e., not "make-work") jobs---e.g., regular attendance, punctuality, responding to direction, working independently and as a member of a team.

3. Making the integration of work and learning a priority of the summer program.

IV. ANECDOTE

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 landsites, 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.

NOTE: Because the 1995 summer program is just getting underway, this anecdote is from the 1994 program.

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."

THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

BACKGROUND:

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

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

- This Administration is committed to making life better for working Americans and their families. This commitment includes efforts in all three areas addressed in the report.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- The *Working Women Count Honor Roll* was established 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.

ANECDOTES:

In the month since this program was launched, we have received over 30 pledges. Examples include:

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 when an employee's usual arrangements fall through. 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 COMMUNICATION WORKERS OF AMERICA AND THE MAYOR OF in LEE'S SUMMIT, MO pledged to establish an on-site child care center in cooperation with the City of Lee's Summit to serve AT&T employees and CWA members working at the AT&T Mega Center.

The HOTEL EMPLOYEES AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES UNION LOCAL 2 (H.E.R.E.), San Francisco, CA pledged to establish a child and elder care fund for hotel employees. Working in partnership with a labor and management team, H.E.R.E. will survey union members to determine their child and elder care needs. This survey will then be used to determine the type and amount of benefits for the development of policies and procedures. This is one of the largest child and elder care funds negotiated by a union and may be the first in the hotel industry.

The OREGON CHILD DEVELOPMENT FUND OF THE OREGON COMMUNITY FOUNDATION in Portland, Oregon pledged to establish a statewide initiative to increase the supply and quality of infant and toddler child care providers in the State of

Oregon. Responding to the increasing need for quality infant/toddler child care of Oregon families and its workforce, the Oregon Child Development Fund (OCDF) has created **First By Five**, a statewide initiative to train and maintain an adequate supply of qualified infant/toddler child care professionals. The **First By Five** Project seeks to prepare every Oregon child for school by providing the highest quality infant/toddler child care to children ages 0 to 5.

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

The **STATE OF ARIZONA FAMILY FRIENDLY TASK FORCE in Phoenix, AZ** pledged to form a task force to examine policies that help coordinate benefits, resources, and options in the work place that are beneficial to families based on the results of the Arizona and the national *Working Women Count* survey completed last year.

The **YWCA ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY in Rochester, NY** pledged to begin offering child care to women using the CareerStation, if they are unable to make other arrangements, so that childcare will not be a barrier to keeping their appointment. The CareerStation helps women find jobs by providing computers to access the New York State Department of Labor Job Lists and On-Line Services such as "American on Line."

QUOTE:

"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."

Honoring
Anniversary of the
Bureau

President Clinton
White House Reception
the 75th
Women's

May 19, 1995

ISSUE: YOUTH PROGRAMS

Background:

Job Corps has been operating for 30 years as a national program and is the only federally funded residential education and training program for severely disadvantaged youth. The goal of the program is to assist young people between the ages of 16 and 24 who need and can benefit from an unusually intensive program to become more responsible, employable, and productive citizens. The program is targeted to severely disadvantaged youth who face multiple barriers to employment.

There are currently 111 Job Corps centers in operation throughout the United States. To facilitate enrollment of single parents, 16 of the centers have on-site child care for children of students.

Administration Position:

- The Administration strongly supports the Job Corps program
- The President's FY 1996 budget request calls for funding to complete construction of eight new Job Corps centers selected in 1994 and to begin construction of four additional sites authorized in the FY 1995 appropriation, and provides funds for acquisition of four additional sites for new Job Corps centers. Any action on the four centers included in the FY 1995 appropriation and the four additional centers in the FY 1996 request is unlikely in view of recent House and Senate rescission actions and ongoing Congressional budget deliberations. Current budget deliberations maintain funds for construction of the eight new Job Corps centers announced last year.

Administration Accomplishments:

- Appropriations have increased \$133,386,000 from FY 1993 to FY 1995
- Six on-center child development programs were opened during the last two years; three of these are residential single parent programs where children live on-center with their parents in special dormitories and participate in on-center child development programs while their parents are in classes during the day

Anecdote:

- Judge Sergio Gutierrez was the 1994 inductee into the Job Corps Hall of Fame. The son of a migrant farmworker and a laborer himself, 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. He earned his degree, worked with Legal Services for several years, worked in a law firm, and then operated a private practice until his appointment 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, "I knew if I did not work hard in Job Corps that I was going to end up right back in the streets with no skills, no job, doing menial work here and there." Of his enrollment in a residential Job Corps civilian conservation center, he says "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?'" Today, he sees himself as an example for others like him.

SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM FOR ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED YOUTH

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II. ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

The Administration is committed to building a strong public/private partnership aimed at increasing the number of jobs available for youth. Employers in cities and throughout the country are encouraged to support summer jobs by:

- a. hiring youth; and/or,
- b. making financial contributions or donating in-kind services for job creation in the public sector.

The Administration views the summer jobs program as one in which new entrants to the labor force and those with short work histories:

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III. ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Through policy leadership and program direction, the Administration has revitalized the summer program by:

- 1. Highlighting the importance of a vital private sector summer jobs effort through a national campaign involving business and industry leaders and strongly

encouraging and providing assistance to local public/private sector partnership campaign.

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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Highlights of Programs/Achievements for Children and Families

ISSUE: HOMEOWNERSHIP

"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
(Opening Letter)
May 2, 1995

Strategy

Background:

- Because homebuilding and homeownership contribute to national prosperity, the expansion of homeownership in this Nation has been supported for many years by public-private partnerships. From the Homestead Act in 1862 to the GI Bill of Rights in 1944, key Federal Government innovations such as the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) home loan guaranty program, Department of Agriculture's Rural Housing and Community Development Service, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and others have mobilized private capital to enable the average working family to buy a home with little or no down payment.

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

Although higher income households headed by persons over 45 years of age have held steady, the homeownership rates for younger households and those with lower incomes have faced a much more difficult situation. Between 1980 and 1991, homeownership rates for persons under the age of 35, both married and single, fell by nearly one-fifth, from 44.5 percent to 37.8 percent. In the same decade, homeownership rates for moderate income households fell by 10 percent, with a 17 percent drop for low-income households. And the homeownership rate for very low-income families with children declined from 37 percent to 29 percent.

On November 5, 1994, the President called for a national effort to lift America's homeownership rate to an all-time high by the end of the century. He directed HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros to develop a National Homeownership Strategy to reach this goal and to form a national partnership of the private, public, and community sectors to carry out the strategy.

Administration Position:

Most scholars, public policy makers, industry analysts, and civic and community leaders agree that supporting homeownership is good for America, and will produce four fundamental benefits:

- Homeownership is a commitment to personal financial security. Through homeownership a family acquires a place to live and raise children and invests in an asset that can grow in value and provide the capital needed to start a small business, finance college tuition, and generate financial security for retirement.
- Homeownership is a commitment to strengthening families and good citizenship. Ownership enables people to have greater control and exercise more responsibility over their living environment.
- Homeownership is a commitment to community. Homeownership helps stabilize neighborhoods and strengthens communities. It creates important local and individual incentives for maintaining and improving private property and public spaces.
- Homeownership is a commitment to economic growth. Homeownership helps generate jobs and stimulate economic growth. The design, construction, and rehabilitation of homes employs local labor and uses a vast array of American-made products and services. Homebuilding has often led the economic recovery from national recessions due to its strong job multiplier effect and because increased housing starts and home sales represent renewed economic confidence.

Administration Accomplishments:

In May 1995 President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and Secretary Cisneros announced/presented *The National Homeownership 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 homeownership level of 67.5 percent (up to 8 million additional homeowners) by the end of the century.

The strategy has three primary themes: cutting the cost of homeownership, opening markets for homeownership, and expanding opportunities for homeownership. It does not recommend new government programs or spending, but rather recommends a series of 100 concerted actions to help middle-income and low-income families, racial and ethnic minorities, families with children, and young adults overcome current barriers to homeownership. These actions will be undertaken by private industry, national non-profit organizations, nonprofit community groups, and Federal, State, and local governments working in cooperation in the national, State, and local levels.

Some illustrations of various types of actions are:

- The Columbus Housing Partnership (CHP) is a nonprofit organization in Ohio that uses the 203(k) Dreambuilder Mortgage to finance home rehabilitation. CHP uses the HUD 203(k) program in two ways:
 - CHP purchases HUD-foreclosed homes and rehabilitates them using bank-provided 203(k) loans. Low-income buyers secure financing to buy out CHP's 203(k) loans.
 - Homebuyers locate homes that need rehabilitation. They secure 203(k) financing from a HUD-certified lender and hire CHP as their general contractor. CHP rehabilitates the

homes with no loan risk and very low contracting fees.

- 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.
- 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 percent of the area median. The MRB program is used to finance below-market interest rate first mortgages for 80 percent 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.

ISSUE: CRIME AND DRUGS

[Quote from the President about not just telling kids to say "NO to Drugs" but that we must give kids something to say "YES" to.]

Background:

On February 4, 1994, Vice President Gore, Secretary Cisneros, Secretary Bentsen, Attorney General Reno, and ONDCP Director Lee Brown 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.

HUD 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.

Accomplishments:

- Operation Safe Home 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. From these arrests and searches, over \$1.5 million in drugs, \$480,000 in cash and 335 weapons were seized by the joint teams.

In addition, HUD OIG has initiated a "witness relocation" program, which has helped 130 public housing families move out of their homes and away from life-threatening situations for their assistance of law enforcement authorities.

- Youth Development Initiative

Begun in 1994, the Youth Development Initiative is part of a larger mission to address the problem of violence in America's low-income communities. This program offers grants of up to \$1 million to Public Housing Authorities to implement innovative programs that will provide "lifestyle" choices through enhanced educational and employment opportunities and supportive services. Targeted to public housing residents between the ages of 13 and 25, this initiative is unique in that it requires that each proposal submitted must be designed, including proposed program outcomes, by the youth themselves to address problems they have identified. The youth must also play an active role in program implementation.

Eligible activities include: site development for services facilities, providing a youth services coordinator, child care, employment training and counseling, computer skills training, literacy training, transportation to supportive services or to work, alcohol abuse treatment, supportive health care services, and recreational and physical fitness programs.

To kick off this program on May 16, 1994, HUD held a live 2-hour interactive teleconference with 5,000 youth in nine cities across the country to discuss crime and drugs in their communities. During the "Stop the Fire" teleconference, the Secretary announced the initial availability of five \$1 million grants to local projects designed by public housing youth to encourage them to work with their local housing authority, local schools, law enforcement, social services and churches to develop innovative strategies for curbing crime in their neighborhoods. The President also provided brief pre-taped remarks for the event.

Funding in FY 1994 was \$5 million; FY 1995 is \$10 million.

- Youth Apprenticeship Demonstration Program

HUD has a vital interest in creating partnerships that will provide a ladder of opportunity to teenagers and young adults of public and Indian housing. In conjunction with the Department of Labor, housing authority management, and Youth Corps organizations, HUD initiated the Youth Apprenticeship Demonstration Program in 1994, with a focus on 16- to 30-year-olds. FY 1994 grants totalling \$10 million were awarded to eight demonstration cities: Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Seattle, Baltimore, San Francisco, and Milwaukee.

Through a combination of community services, self-sufficiency instruction, and union apprenticeship, the Youth Apprenticeship demonstration ensures employment for successful graduates of the program. Youth first join the Youth Service Corps where they work in service to their community, at the same time learning skills in self-sufficiency, math, and literacy. Here they develop life and work skills that will serve them not only in a union apprenticeship -- the second component of the program -- but later when they seek employment on their own.

After the participants serve 6 months to a year in the Youth Corps, they enter an established job training program with a local union that will lead to full acceptance in the union's regular apprenticeship program. These job training programs will further community development and revitalization by initiating projects such as vacant unit restoration or lead-based paint abatement. The union must finally provide a commitment to provide no less than 30 months of regular full-time employment to apprentices who complete

the program.

With its \$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, the Philadelphia Revitalization and Education Program (PREP), the Housing Association of Delaware Valley (HADV), and Philadelphia YouthBuild, have entered into a partnership to train and employ residents of public housing communities in the City of Philadelphia. The training is to be provided by the Laborer's Union and the apprenticeship/employment opportunities will be provided by PHA hired contractors doing rehabilitation work on public housing sites. A supportive social services and mentoring component is built into the program.

Over the course of the Philadelphia program, 90 young residents will be trained and 1,000 units of public housing will be rehabilitated.

- Youthbuild

The Youth Apprenticeship Demonstration Program (above) was inspired by Youthbuild, a national program which provides disadvantaged young adults (not limited to public housing residents) 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.

The first round of YouthBuild grants, totalling \$38 million, were awarded in July 1994 to 136 public and private non-profit agencies. The Department was appropriated \$50 million in FY 1995 to support existing and the creation of new Youthbuild programs across the country. [\$10 million is cut in the Rescission Conference Resolution.]

- 4-H After School Activity Program Demonstration

The After School Demonstration is a program to assist in developing and expanding effective after school programs 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's primary purpose is to provide these youth access to joint community and private sector sponsored programs that are safe havens where children can develop skill, knowledge and competencies, while simultaneously exposing them to different lifestyle choices that will assist in their positive 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 the gang-related activities that often exist in and around public housing. [Demonstration cities and grant totals will be announced very soon.]

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. The program combines and coordinates the resources of disparate partners to bring organized, after-school activities to public housing youth aged 7 to 13.

The program, coordinated by the local 4-H Council and backed by the Los Angeles City

Council, draws on the resources of VISTA, the University of California, the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA), the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), 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.

The program is an especially effective crime prevention program for youth by providing a nurturing environment in which to develop their potential and become productive citizens. The hope is to replicate this program across the nation.

- Tenant Opportunity Program

Although the Public Housing Resident Management Program was created in 1988 to provide technical assistance to duly elected resident organizations, the Department recently issued a final rule which would expand upon the resident management program by enabling residents to play a more active role in the daily governance of their community.

The new Tenant Opportunity Program would support 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.



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 6/30/95 No. of Pages (incl. cover): 7
TO: GAYNOR MCGOWAN
FROM: RICH LUCAS, USDA

Comments:

Here are our revised "Accomplishments"
papers - we have quotes in lieu of anecdotes, unfortunately.
I will messenger a copy of this on disk to your
office on Monday.

If you have questions or need anything else,
please call me at 202-720-7711.

ISSUE: SCHOOL MEALS INITIATIVE FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN

"...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

The goal of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP) is to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's children by assisting schools in providing low-cost, nutritious meals to enrolled children. USDA's School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children is designed to ensure that children have meals at school that are consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and current scientific nutritional recommendations.

Background:

- * Over 25 million children participate in the school meals programs on a given day; more than half receive meals free or at a reduced price.
- * Since their inception, these 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.

- * After an October 1993 USDA study that school meals failed to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans for fat and saturated fat, USDA launched the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children to address this serious problem.

Administration Position:

- * The Administration has long supported the school meals programs as a critical children's health measure.
- * 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 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.

ISSUE: USDA's TEAM NUTRITION

"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

Background:

- * The School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children -- the Administration's comprehensive reform of the school meals programs -- underscores our national health responsibility to provide healthy meals for children at school. Its centerpiece is a plan updating nutrition standards for school meals consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.
- * But USDA recognizes that just enacting policies will not accomplish this change, and that USDA cannot do this job alone. Team Nutrition is designed to back up the "changes on the plate" provided under the new rule with the skills and motivation necessary so that children will actually be able to choose and enjoy a healthy diet.

Administration Position:

- * The goal of USDA's Team Nutrition is to improve 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.
- * The ultimate vision of Team Nutrition, of course, is healthy, well-educated children -- and a healthier Nation. By promoting improvements in nutrition through behavior change, Team Nutrition can help students reach their full educational potential, and can make a real difference in the quality of life of all Americans. It can also save productivity and other resources that would otherwise be lost to nutrition-related health problems.

Administration Accomplishments:

- * **Nutrition Education.** Team Nutrition's multi-faceted education initiative, delivered through the media, in schools and at home, builds skills and motivates children to make food choices that promote health. USDA has secured strategic partnerships with firms such as the Walt Disney Company, which uses two characters from "The Lion King" to deliver healthy eating messages, and Scholastic, Inc., to prepare teacher's kits that get effective nutrition information to children in school and to their parents at home. Other

strategic partnerships, with organizations such as the National PTA, and government agencies such as the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, will develop and distribute nutrition education materials to children and their parents.

- * **Training and Technical Assistance.** Team Nutrition's training and technical assistance program will provide support to school food service personnel implementing the new nutrition standards. This effort will ensure that school nutrition and food service personnel have the education, motivation, training, and skills necessary to provide healthy meals that appeal to the children served. 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 training programs; up to twenty-five such grants, totalling \$4.4 million, are scheduled to be funded this year. USDA's Chefs Initiative has developed videotapes and resource guides that highlight healthful food production techniques, to assist school food service professionals in meeting updated nutrition standards.

ISSUE: FOOD STAMP PROGRAM REFORM

"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

The goal of the Food Stamp Program (FSP) is to promote the nutrition and health of the Nation by getting food to people who need it. USDA's plan to reform the Program is designed to return it to its nutrition roots so that it better serves American children and families, and to ensure that benefits are issued and used properly, while affording States more flexibility in operating the Program.

Background:

- * The FSP provides eligible households that with food assistance benefits. About 11 million households, including 27 million low-income Americans, rely on the program each month; just over half of recipients are children, and households with children receive 82 percent of program benefits.
- * Along with other Federal nutrition programs like WIC and school meals, Food Stamps get food to people who need it, especially children. And since the nationwide expansion of the Food Stamp Program and the introduction of WIC, our children are healthier in significant, measurable ways.
- * Acknowledging these clear achievements, USDA has sought to build upon them with its plan to reform the Food Stamp Program. The plan, was developed after a thorough, year-long review of the program -- its problems and its successes -- including a wide range of opportunities for public input.

Administration Position:

- * The Administration's Food Stamp reform plan is based on six principles--nutrition security, program integrity, State administrative flexibility, modernized benefit delivery, economic responsiveness, and 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.

Administration Accomplishments:

- * The reform plan will be considered by Congress during the summer, as part of deliberations over the 1995 Farm Bill.

ISSUE: WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN PROGRAM

"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

Background:

- o The Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program provides supplemental nutrient-dense foods, nutrition education and health care referrals to low-income women and children.
- o Recent USDA studies find that Medicaid-eligible, low-income pregnant women in WIC have healthier babies and lower Medicaid costs than those who are not in WIC.
- o These studies also find that every dollar spent on pregnant women in WIC saves between \$1.77 and \$3.13 in Medicaid costs from birth to the child's first 60 days.
- o Currently, WIC serves about 60 percent of all eligible persons, necessitating careful benefit targeting to those most in need.

Administration Position:

- o The Administration supports actions to ensure that low-income babies are born healthy, and that young children have access to healthy diets.
- o The FY 96 budget requests a \$350 million increase for WIC, enough to allow an additional 400,000 participants.

Administration Accomplishment:

- o Appropriations have increased by \$610 million from FY 1993 to FY 1995.
- o More than one million participants have been added to WIC since FY 93, an 18.2 percent increase. About seven million participants are expected to benefit in 1995.
- o The legislation reauthorizing WIC for FY 95-98 also provided increased funding for breastfeeding promotion and funding to improve WIC's infrastructure -- clinic space, equipment, and management information systems.
- o To date, 70 WIC State agencies have infant formula rebate contracts in place with manufacturers. For FY 1995, the projected savings are about \$1 billion, which will support WIC benefits to 1.6 million participants.
- o The Administration has aggressively pursued cost containment initiatives, such as infant formula rebates. These savings now finance one out of five program recipients.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

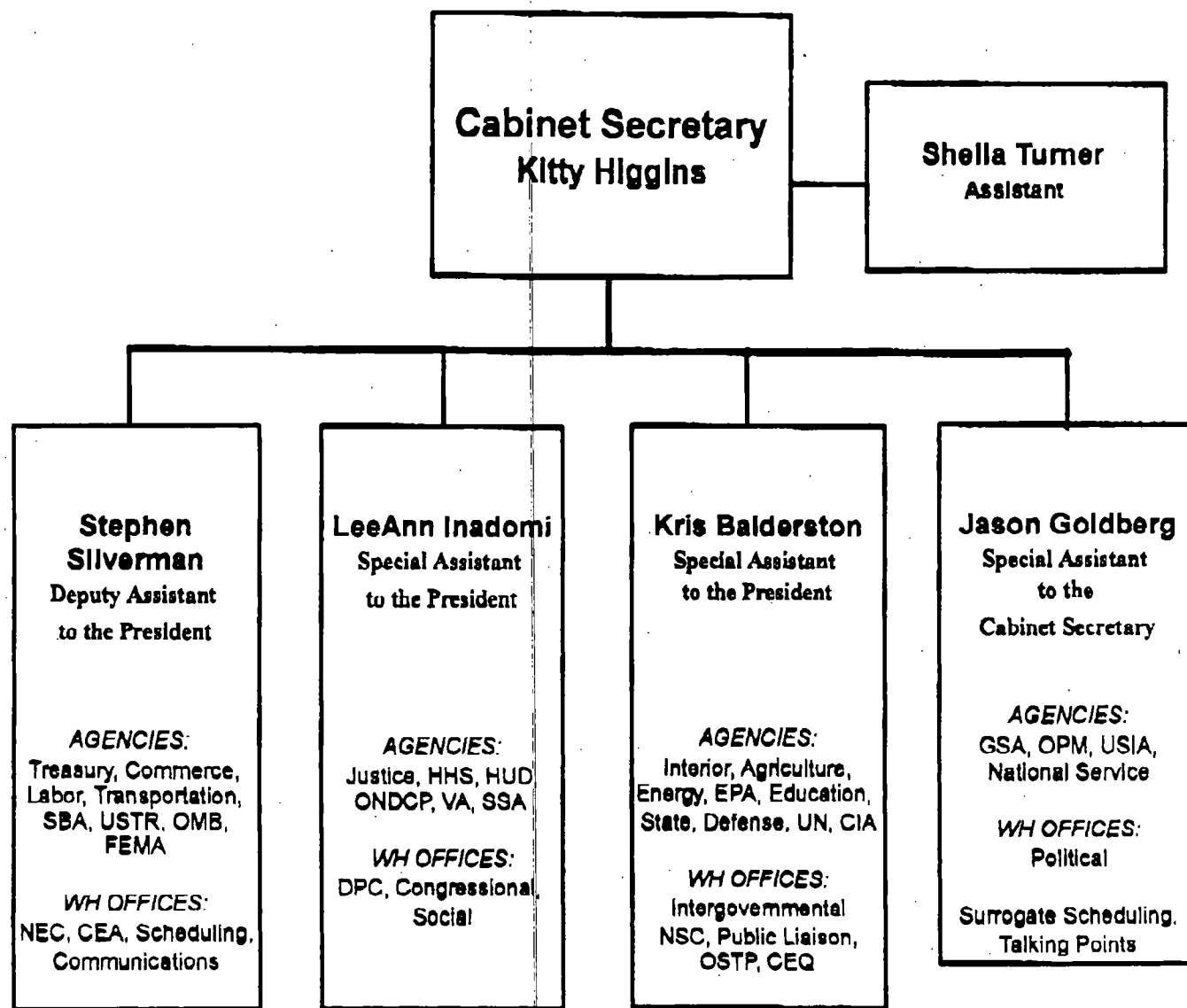
FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*
SUBJECT: Cabinet Affairs Staffing Structure

Attached is an updated Cabinet Affairs office organizational chart. Please distribute throughout your office.

Thank you.

Office of Cabinet Affairs

6/29/95



**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

**ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
370 L'ENFANT PROMENADE, S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20447
June 19, 1995**

TO:*Gaynor McCann***Telephone:****Fax:****Number of Pages (excluding cover):***456-7028**1*

FROM:

**Wendy Jacobson
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Assistant Secretary**

Telephone:**Fax:****(202) 260-1853****(202) 401-4678**

MESSAGE:

*I meant to include this
in the packet I sent
over.*

**Senior Women Appointees
Policy Subgroup on Children and Families**

Co-Chairs:

Ann Rosewater, DHHS
Eldie Acheson, DoJ

Roberta Achtenberg, HUD
Ann Bookman, DoL
Mary Bourdette, DHHS
Noel Brennan, DoD
Ida Castro, DoL
Deborah Chang, DHHS
Carolyn Colvin, SSA
Susan Daniels, SSA
Ruby DeMesme, DoD
Diane Frankel, IMS
Olivia Golden, DHHS
Juanita Hernandez, DoJ
Marlene Johnson, GSA
Mary Lu Jordan, FMSHRC
Augusta Kappner, ED
Naomi Karp, ED
Mary Ann Keeffe, USDA
Renee Landers, DoJ
Regina Lee, DHHS
Lavinia Limon, DHHS
Susan Liss, DoJ
Joan Lombardi, DHHS
Bonnie Luken, USDA
Cheryl Macias, FCA
Amanda Manning, USDA
Patricia McNeil, ED
Linda Morgan, ICC
Josephine Nieves, DoL
Regina Nolan, HUD
Anne Petersen, NSF
Isabelle Pinzler, DoJ
Diane Quinn, DoL
Carol Roddy, DHHS
Phyllis Segal, FLRA
Helen Taylor, DHHS
Judith Winston, ED
Cassandra Wilkins, SSA
Carol Williams, DHHS
Faith Wohl, GSA

Book on
KIDST ~~PHILIP~~

10:00
Thursday

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

160

- MARCEA - ~~Thursday~~ Wed afternoon 2:00 PM

6-2572

- Call Jason Goldberg
re/ list. Call each person
and invite them to
a meeting at 2:00 p.m.
on ~~Thursday~~ Wed

Wed
6/21

- Get Room - ¹⁾ find j21 is
²⁾ ~~event~~ or call him in of Administral
~~call NEC~~ (and number)
- Get the name from Pamela
Murray.

- Archives

401-3000

Margaret
Ed Fujimori
(woman called for
him)

Tell Jeremy

2:05

Luxman

Public Librarian

6-5169

To: Gaby / Marcia

From: gaby —

Anne Rosewater's scheduler
called to say that the Wed
mtg. conflicts w/ a senior
staff mtg and she was wondering
if it could be moved earlier
b/w 9:15 - 11:30. Please give
her a call back!

401-5180

I was unable to get on
even with Harsho.

Henderson's dept. is number.

No one seems to have heard
of her. let me know if you
have any other ideas! etc.

— o — — — — — p 8305

Please call Suzanne Seiden
she'd like a copy of the publication
to be discussed if possible.

See Para

Milby assist

did Carl

Wendy Jacobs AHS

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. note	Note re: meeting (parital) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Accomplishment Book [3]

2011-0255-S
rc170

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

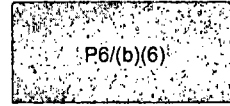
b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial 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]

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.

new, y-101
Diamond?

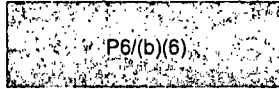


[002a]

② meeting THURS @ 11.00
Accomplishments Children & Families"

| → Add:

Rich Lucas



Dept. of Ag. w/ Kathy Mow

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. 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 [3]

2011-0255-S

rc170

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]

Please call these folks. Tell them the
mtg @ 2pm on wed 21st. Follow-up on
putting together a book on the President's
accomplishments w/ regards to families +
children has been moved to

~~11:00 am~~ ~~Thurs 22nd~~
12pm 21

[Follow up last week
re: publication on
Administration's accomplishments
on families + children]

May 31, 1995

Can they make it? For Anne Rosewater,

MEMORANDUM FOR WAVES

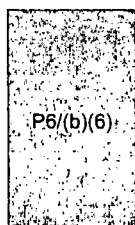
FROM: JASON GOLDBERG

SUBJECT: Conference on administrations accomplishments for children

Start by calling her. She couldn't make mtg when it
was on wed. Now that it's on Thurs, will she come or
will Wendy Jacobson still come instead?

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

✓ Marsha Henderson
Suzanne Seiden



LABOR

219-2305

✓ Janice Jackson

Education - 401-3000 401-2113

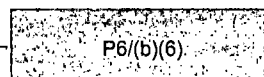
✓ Anne Rosewater

HHS 401-5180

Wendy Jacobson for Anne Rosewater

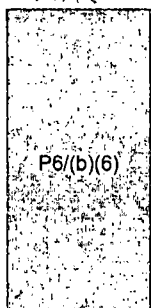
✓ Patty Morris
Murry Rapp

USDA - 700-77114



[0026]

✓ Elizabeth Hyman



Justice - 514-4995

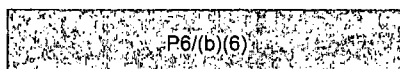
✓ Mary Madden

HUD - 702-0005

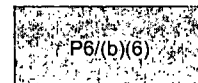
✓ Ed Gleason

DOT - 506-1107

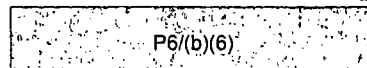
Wendy Jacobson [Janice] - 401-5180



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



Deborah Starik



219-2305

✓ Note We don't know the

Talk to Gaby or Marcea if there are any problems

6-2846

THE ROUTE

Wednesday, September 6

Concord, MA to Storrs, CT

Thursday, September 7

Storrs, CT to Fitchburg, MA

Friday, September 8

Fitchburg, MA to Marblehead, MA

Saturday, September 9

Marblehead, MA to Durham, NH

Sunday, September 10

Durham, NH to Concord, MA

The third night

of Ride FAR Benefit Concert

will be held at the

me and thee Coffeehouse

in Marblehead, MA

with Chris Smither, Dar Williams

and Host Dick Pleasants.

HIV is mainly spread through sexual contact and sharing needles for drugs, tattooing or body piercing. You cannot get HIV by sharing food, or a bathroom; but you can get it regardless of your race, gender or sexual orientation.

National AIDS Hotline 800 342 2437

National AIDS Clearinghouse Library 800 458 5231

AIDS Action Committee
131 Clarendon Street
Boston, MA 02116
617 437 6200

AIDS Project Los Angeles
1313 North Vine Street
Los Angeles, CA 90028
818 993 1600

AIDS Project Worcester
85 Green Street
Worcester, MA 01613
508 755 3773

The Boston Living Center
141 Clarendon Street
Boston, MA 02116
617 236 1012

Children's AIDS Program
253 River Street
Mattapan, MA 02126
617 534 2053

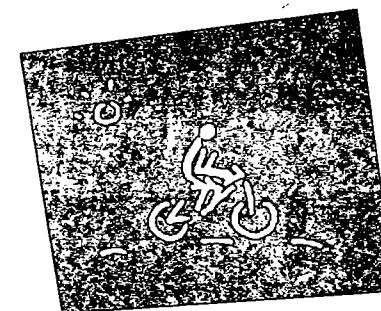
Marblehead AIDS Awareness Committee
Box 1255
Marblehead, MA 01945
617 631 8273

The NAMES Project/Boston
Box 498
Boston, MA 02117
617 262 6263

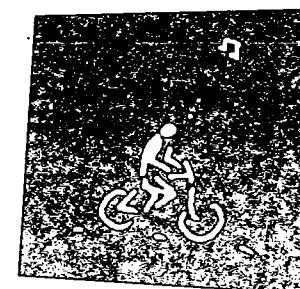
The National Minority AIDS Council
300 "I" Street, NE, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20002
202 544 1076

PWA Coalition
50 W. 17th Street, 8th floor
NY, NY 10011
212 647 1415

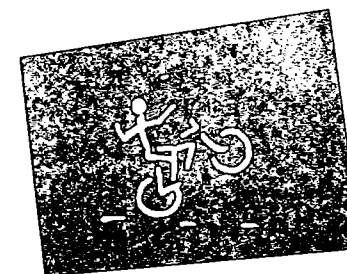
RIDE FAR 4



5 DAYS 500 MILES



FOR AIDS RESOURCES



SEPTEMBER 6-10, 1995

LEGACY IS NOT SIMPLY SOME
PERSONAL INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENT
THAT OTHERS CAN LOOK BACK ON AND SAY,
"WOW, WASN'T HE GREAT" OR "BRILLIANT"
BUT RATHER HOW THAT LIFE CONNECTS TO
AND ILLUMINATES COMMUNITY
AND ENABLES THAT COMMUNITY TO SURVIVE
AND ULTIMATELY, HOPEFULLY, TO FLOURISH.

—Marlon Riggs, Filmmaker 1957-1994

Ride FAR is a five day 500 mile AIDS bike-a-thon. Organized by one, cycled by 25— it is very literally made possible by a road crew of ten, fifteen host communities, hundreds of businesses and thousands of contributing individuals. Ride FAR has no operating budget. All of the money we raise goes to the AIDS service organizations listed below. None of the money you donate goes to administration.

Founded in 1987, the AIDS Memorial Quilt is made up of 28,972 panels. It has been visited by nearly 5 1/2 million people. Ride FAR will help bring the Quilt to cities and towns across the United States; funds will also help people living with AIDS travel to see the Quilt.

Ride FAR will provide emergency funds and seed money for day care, day respite and long term care for children and families with HIV/AIDS.

One third of the money each rider raises stays local. Riders designate a Ride FAR beneficiary within their own communities.

the first Ride for AIDS Resources raised \$30,000. At the time, there were 127,000 reported cases of AIDS, and 75,000 people were dead. Since 1989, Ride FAR 2 and 3 have raised over \$110,000. The number of reported cases of AIDS has risen to 401,749 and 243,423 people have died. While there is no known cure or vaccine, there are many more treatments, drugs and clinical trials available so people with AIDS may now live longer, with an improved quality of life.

Ride FAR 4 is aiming to raise \$60,000. Each rider is committed to raising a minimum of \$1500. In addition to training, fundraising for and completing the ride, Ride FAR riders become knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS and increase awareness in their own communities and the towns along the 500 mile route.

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is spread through the blood, sexual fluid or milk serum of a person with HIV. A person may test positive for HIV antibodies six weeks to six months after HIV enters the bloodstream. However, HIV can be inactive, with no other symptoms for many years. When the virus becomes active, it makes the immune system vulnerable to disease and infection. Symptoms begin to develop including swollen lymph glands, fever, night sweats, diarrhea, skin rashes and sores.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is the most advanced stage of HIV infection. AIDS, or full-blown AIDS, is defined by the presence of one or more indicator diseases, such as pneumonia, TB or Kaposi's sarcoma, or a T cell count of less than 200

WE ARE ALL PART OF A COMMUNITY
WHICH IS AFFECTED BY AIDS.
BE PART OF THE COMMUNITY
WHICH IS DOING SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

Please fill out and mail this page with the contribution you can make to:

*Ride FAR 4
The Widget Factory
Box 186
Bolton, MA 01740*

I/we/our company would like to make a contribution in the amount of _____ to Ride FAR. *(Please make check payable to Ride FAR.)*

I/we/our company would like to make the following non-monetary contribution to Ride FAR:

(for contributors of food, lodging, gear, premiums, etc.)

I/we/our company would like to attend the Ride FAR Benefit Concert, September 8th, with Chris Smither and Dar Williams, hosted by Dick Pleasants at the me and thee Coffeehouse in Marblehead, MA. _____ tickets, \$20 each. Panels from the Quilt will also be on display. *(Please include SASE with your check made payable to Ride FAR.)*

I would like to contribute my time to Ride FAR.

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone _____

Your contribution will be acknowledged within one week of receipt.

Thanks to: PLUM, Chris Smither, Dar Williams, Dick Pleasants, Young/Hunter Management and Publicity, Anthony Silva, the me & thee, United Lithograph, Best Western Royal Plaza of Fitchburg, Bruce Kohl, and Robin Ratcliff