

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	Draft report on Income Security for Families: Welfare Reform and Child Support Enforcement (partial, page 2 and 4) (2 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[Department of Health and Human Services]

2011-0255-S

rc182

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]
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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

June 30, 1995

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Office of the Assistant Secretary, Suite 600
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447

TO: Gaynor McCown

FROM: Wendy Jacobson

SUBJECT: Material you requested

I am sending several things:

1. A DRAFT of the HHS accomplishments for children and families. Please note that Ann has not had a chance to review this version, nor has it been through Departmental clearance yet. However, neither of these reviews should, I think, result in a lot of changes, and we can get it done by next Thursday, I would think. These are the files:

cc.dpc	Child care
hs.dpc	Head Start
cw.doc	Safety and security (child protection, adoption...)
Income.dpc	Income security (child support and welfare reform)
Immunization.dpc	immunization

2. We have thought a great deal about how to do a thematic presentation of the accomplishments without making a huge amount of extra work, or creating the impression that home, community, school and workplace are distinct categories with no overlap or interaction.

Ann's thought was that the booklet could begin (as you suggested) with a brief one page (or even half page) presentation of the themes -- perhaps this could go over the President's signature, as a message from him about how he views his accomplishments in these areas. This page would then be followed by one page per theme which lays out what it's about, why it's been important to the Administration, etc., and highlights some accomplishments in that area (from a cross-section of departments). Then this section would be followed by the more detailed, programmatic accomplishments pieces that we have all prepared.

This would give the "novice" reader a firm sense of the accomplishments while providing a more detailed presentation for those who want or need it.

I am sending DRAFT versions of the possible "one-page-per-theme" pieces -- Ann has not had the opportunity to review them yet. (I haven't finished the "school" piece yet, so it's not included.

(Also, I think Ann said to you that she wanted to spend some more time working on the intro page, so that will not be included today.)

Let me know what you think about this idea.

3. I understand that you and Ann had a conversation about sending the full accomplishments piece (i.e. all the Departments' submissions, as well as the theme pieces if you want to go with them) around to the members of the Senior Women Appointees Policy Subgroup on Children and Families for their input. I have all of these folks programmed into the fax here so I can help with the logistics. I'm sending a roster of this group for your information.

I'll be out of the office on Monday. Hopefully we can catch up about all this on Wednesday. Have a good 4th!

cc. Ann Rosewater
Marcia Jose

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

- 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

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

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 wellbeing. 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

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

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

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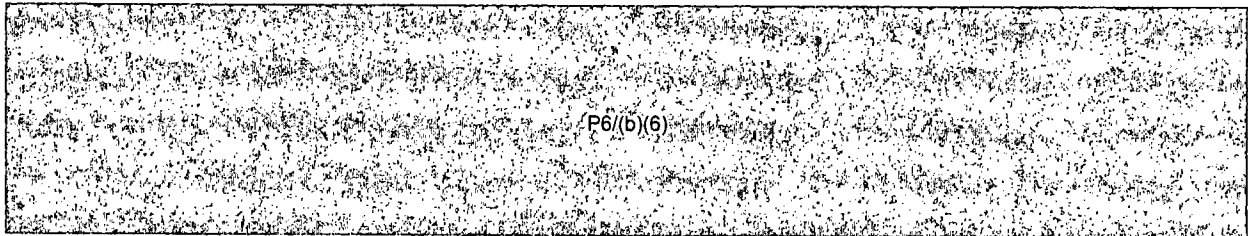
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have welfare reform or state flexibility if Congress just gives states more burdens and fewer resources.

Administration Accomplishments:

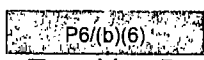
- **A tough welfare reform proposal.** On June 14, 1994, the President introduced The Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 to "end welfare as we know it." Under President Clinton's welfare reform plan, an enhanced JOBS program becomes the core of the transitional assistance approach.



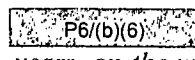
- **More flexibility for states.** In two years, this Administration has approved 32 demonstrations in 29 states, launching welfare reform for thousands of families in nearly half of the states. We've done that for more states than the previous two administrations combined. In an average month, the welfare 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."

 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."

 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 on Human Resources, House of Representatives.

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

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.

hrs
6/22

Children + Families Book Meeting

✓ Rich Lucas - USDA - 720-7711?

Mary Madden - HUD - 708-0005

✓ Suzanne Seiden - Labor - 219-8305 401-1958

"Kay" Katherine Kahler - DoE - 401-3026

Plisko
Admission DeCarter

✓ Wendy Jacobson - HHS - 401-5180

✓ Edward Gleason - DOT - 366-1621

- Justice(?)

DoE general n^o : 202/401-708-5366

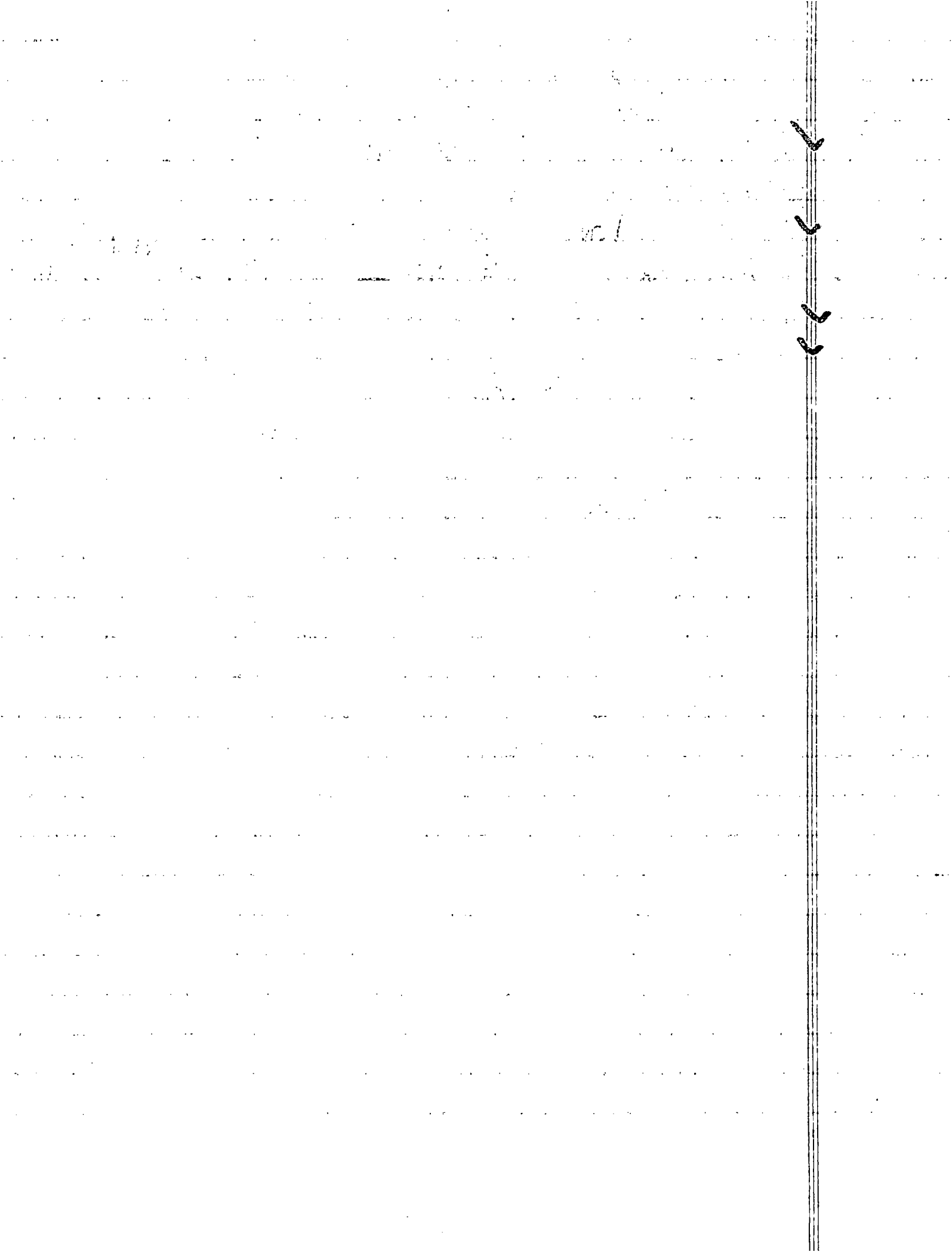
attendees.

Discussed Format : Background

Administration Position

Admini. Accomplishments

Turn in material by Friday, June 30



Clinton Library Transfer Form

C #, if applicable		Accession #			
Collection/Record Group	Clinton Presidential Records	Series/Staff Name	Gaynor McCown		
Subgroup/Office of Origin	Domestic Policy Council	Subseries	Subject Files		
Folder Title	Department of Health and Human Service	OA Number	7384	Box Number	4
Description of Item(s)	One Computer Disk - "HHS Accomplishments, 6/30/95"				

Donor Information

Last Name:		First Name:		Middle Name:		Title:	
Affiliation:		Phone (Wk):		Phone (Hm):			
Street:		City:		State (or Country):		Zip:	

Transferred to:	Audio/Visual Department
Other (Specify):	
Transferred by:	Kelly Hendren
Transfer Point	During Processing

Date of Transfer	5/16/2006
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