

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule of the President for June 6, 1995 (4 pages)	06/05/1995	P6/b(6), b(7)(E)
002. list	List re: SSN and DOB (partial) (1 page)	06/06/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Gaynor McCown (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 7330

FOLDER TITLE:

[National Governor's Association Summit]

2011-0255-S

rc205

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]
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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.

Talking Points for Carol Rasco

National Governors' Association Summit on Young Children

- . Let me just begin by recognizing the outstanding presentations of my colleagues here today. It is always a pleasure to hear about things going on in different states. It is clear that your work in reforming the way your states deliver services to children is families is paying off. On behalf of President Clinton, I applaud your efforts and am looking forward to our conversation in the next day and one half.
- . The Clinton Administration is well aware that policies and programs affecting children must sport families and encourage the cooperation of existing organizations such as schools and community-based organizations.
- . Children are best served in the context of families and families are best served in the context of communities. We can now say, with greater confidence than ever before, that the quality of young children's environment and social experience has decisive, long-lasting impact on their well-being and ability to learn.
- . The problems facing our youngest children cannot be solved through piecemeal efforts; nor can they be solved entirely by the government or through business initiatives. All Americans must take responsibility for this crisis. As the risks to our children intensify, so must our determination to enact family-centered programs and policies to ensure all of our youngest children the decent start they deserve.
- . Effective and comprehensive strategies for children and families require new funding structures that are more flexible and reliable. Approaches under consideration include consolidation and decategorization of federal programs, improved waiver options, and devolution of funds to the states and localities.

Improving Intergovernmental Partnerships and Providing Increased Flexibility to States and Localities-- *What have we done? What are we doing?*

- . The Administration is very interested in reducing federal red tape and providing increased flexibility to states and localities. And we have made a lot of progress in the last two years -- through the use of waivers, empowerment, strengthened partnerships, and grant consolidation and simplification.
- . In addition to granting waivers for welfare and health care service programs, we have used waivers to give states more flexibility to manage federally-funded program such as Medicaid and Food Stamps.

To move toward more grant consolidation and simplification, the National Performance Review called for consolidations of related, small grants -- a "top down" approach to solving the problem of multiple programs -- and proposed a new concept of "bottom-up consolidation" that would allow States and localities much greater flexibility to use of small pots of Federal money. This strategy is largely targeted to the 450 grant programs with funding of less than \$50 million.

The President's FY96 Budget proposes a first set of agency-by-agency Performance Partnerships, which provide increased flexibility to states and local governments on how a program is run in exchange for increased accountability for results.

Performance Partnerships consolidate funding streams to eliminate overlapping authorities, create incentives to reward desirable results and reduce micromanagement and wasteful paperwork. They begin to move programs away from process and focus on outcomes and outputs as the basic measure of success. The partnerships seek to empower communities to make their own decisions about how to address their needs, and to be held accountable for results.

Performance Partnerships work best: (1) when the Federal Government intends that services be delivered at State and local levels, (2) where there is a shared agreement among Federal, State and Local partners about national goals and objectives, and (3) where progress toward the goals and objectives can be measured.

The Clinton Administration has entered into an unprecedented number of partnerships with a number of states to help them reform service delivery.

An intergovernmental, interagency partnership in Oregon is testing an outcomes-oriented approach to intergovernmental service delivery. In December 1994, Oregon's governor and numerous county commissioners and mayors signed an agreement with the Federal government to pilot a redesigned system that is:

- **structured, managed, and evaluated on the basis of progress in achieving outcomes;**
- **a joint effort -- intergovernmental and interagency -- bringing together the community, local, state and federal levels to agree on desired results and work together to achieve them.....SHARED ACCOUNTABILITY;**
- **oriented to customer needs and satisfaction, especially through the integration of services;**
- **biased toward prevention rather than remediation of problems; and**
- **simplified and integrated as much as possible, delegating responsibilities for service design, delivery, and results to front-line,**

local-level providers, whether they are local agencies or local offices of State agencies.

- . The Administration is also involved in an ongoing effort to consolidate planning requirements for 199 federal grants targeted to children and families in the States and local jurisdictions of Indiana and West Virginia.
- . Oregon, West Virginia and Indiana ALL approached the Administration and indicated their interest in working with us. We are now pursuing the possibility of working with other states based on similar requests.

Underlying the Clinton Administration's initiatives to restructure government is a broad set of principles for a reinvigorated federal-state-local partnership:

- . The federal government could lead by establishing national goals, allowing states and localities maximum feasible flexibility in selecting the means to achieve these goals.
- . Within the existing legislation and regulation, the federal government should make aggressive use of waiver authority and related legislation to enable states and communities to design their own approaches for meeting key national goals.
- . In return for federal support, the federal government should craft and enforce rigorous performance standards that measure state and local progress toward national goals—standards that replace bureaucratic micro-management of inputs and process.
- . The federal government should throw its support behind improved coordination and collaboration among categorical programs and, where appropriate, their amalgamation into broader, more flexible programs.
- . The federal government should move in an orderly and sustainable fashion to assume a greater share of fiscal responsibility for problems that are clearly within its legal or constitutional responsibility.
- . While continuing to discharge its constitutional responsibility to ensure equal citizenship and opportunity for all, the federal government should reduce uncompensated fiscal impact of national legislation on state and local government.
- . The classic role of the states and localities as laboratories of democracy should be enhanced by a federal government willing to learn from subnational successes, to collect, evaluate, and disseminate information about these successes, and—in general—to make it easier for different locales to learn from one another. As the president has so often said, there is no problem in America that hasn't already been solved by someone, somewhere in America.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

06-Jun-1995 10:52am

TO: Gaynor R. McCown
FROM: William C. Hornish
 Office of Administration, IST

SUBJECT: Request for your e-mail

This message came into the White House Internet server. I have not replied to the sender. But I thought you might like to yourself.

Bill H.

RFC-822-headers:
Return-path: richardf@lmic.state.mn.us
Received: from gatekeeper.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V4.3-13 #6879)
id <01HRDSJ66SNK000IPY@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Tue, 06 Jun 1995 10:38:43 -0400 (EDT)
Received: by gatekeeper.eop.gov (5.65/fma-120691); id AA18110; Tue,
6 Jun 95 10:34:27 -0400
Received: by socks.ostp.eop.gov (5.0/SMI-SVR4) id AA23856; Tue,
6 Jun 1995 10:33:55 +0500
Received: from host-natasha.lmic.state.mn.us (natasha.lmic.state.mn.us)
by socks.ostp.eop.gov (5.0/SMI-SVR4) id AA23851; Tue, 6 Jun 1995 10:33:54 +0500
Received: from curly by host-natasha.lmic.state.mn.us (5.4R2.01/200.1.1.4)
id AA04318; Tue, 6 Jun 1995 09:31:05 -0500
Received: from (richard-fong) by curly.lmic.state.mn.us (4.1/SMI-4.1)
id AA16996; Tue, 6 Jun 95 09:32:34 CDT
X-Mailer: AIR Mail 3.X (SPRY, Inc.)
Content-length: 533

BACKGROUND

The goal of this year's Chairman - Governor Dean of Vermont - is "the healthy development of all children and what it takes to build strong families and strong supportive communities." In order to work toward this goal, he has established the following priorities:

- . Increase the capacity of communities to meet the needs of young children and their families by decategorizing program funding, encouraging families to be involved in decision-making, integrating services, and exploring new governance models.
- . Guarantee high-quality child development options for all families-focusing on high-quality child care, Head Start, and preschool-with these programs coordinated with the local schools.
- . Help parents meet their children's need by expanding family support and parent education programs, providing comprehensive services for school-age and other high risk parents, promoting planned childbearing, and ensuring that parents can and will assume financial responsibility for their children.
- . Ensure healthy development of all children through access to early and continuous prenatal care, well-baby care, full immunizations, and expansion of the special Supplemental Feeding Program for Women, Infants, and Children.
- . Reduce barriers to healthy development, such as child abuse and neglect, domestic and community violence, substance abuse, and environmental toxins.
- . Provide emotional foundations for school readiness by decreasing out-of-home placements, increasing the amount of unhurried time that parents and other adults have with children, and encouraging family-friendly community and employment policies.

While these goals as explicitly stated are new, the NGA, the Federal Government and individual states have already done and continue to do a great deal to achieve them.

*Summit
NGA. CP*

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1995

FINAL

APPOINTMENT SCHEDULER:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME:

P6/(b)(6) [001]

OFFICE:

202-456-7560

WHCA PAGER:

4033

CELL PHONE:

P6/(b)(6)

EVENT COORDINATOR:

NICOLE ELKON

HOME:

P6/(b)(6)

OFFICE:

202-456-7560

WHCA PAGER:

4344

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME:

P6/(b)(6)

OFFICE:

202-456-7560

WHCA PAGER:

4208

PRINCIPAL EVENTS:

- * Meeting with Prime Minister Horn of Hungary - White House
- * NGA National Summit on Young Children - Baltimore, MD

WEATHER:

Washington, DC

Mostly cloudy with light drizzle mainly to the south. Isolated afternoon rain showers and thunderstorms are possible overnight. Wind southeast to northeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 66 to 71. High 81 to 86.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1995
FINAL**

tba

MORNING RUN

8:45 am-
9:00 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Leon Panetta

9:00 am-
9:30 am

PHONE CALL TO PRESIDENT ASAD OF SYRIA
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake

9:30 am-
9:45 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake

9:45 am-
10:30 am

MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER HORN OF HUNGARY
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
CLOSED PRESS during meeting
POOL PHOTO upon departure

9:45 am **The President greets Prime Minister Horn**

9:47 am- **Meeting**
10:25 am

10:26 am **The President escorts Prime Minister Horn to the**
South Lawn drive and bids farewell.

10:40 am-
11:40 am

BUDGET MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Laura Tyson

11:45 am-
11:50 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Billy Webster

11:55 am-
12:10 pm

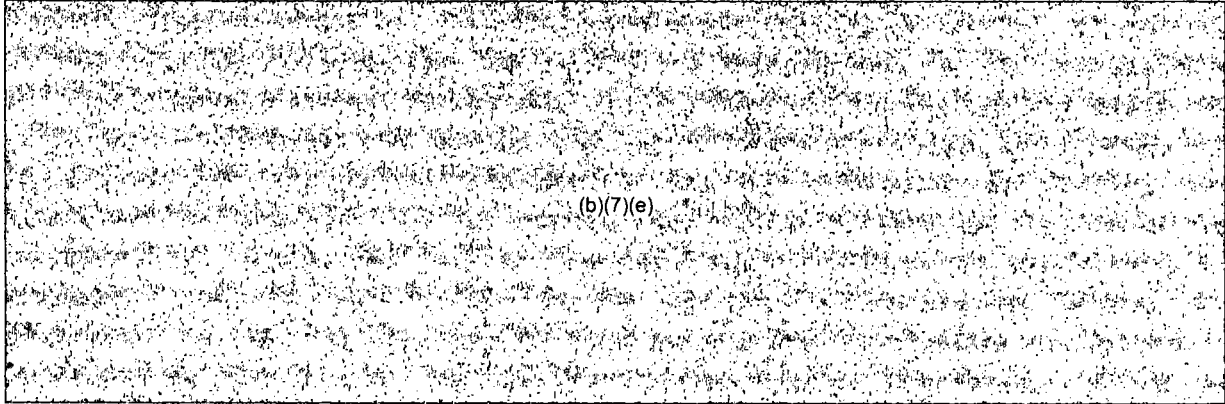
BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Marcia Hale, Carol Rasco

12:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs White House via motorcade en route
Reflecting Pool
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Reflecting Pool

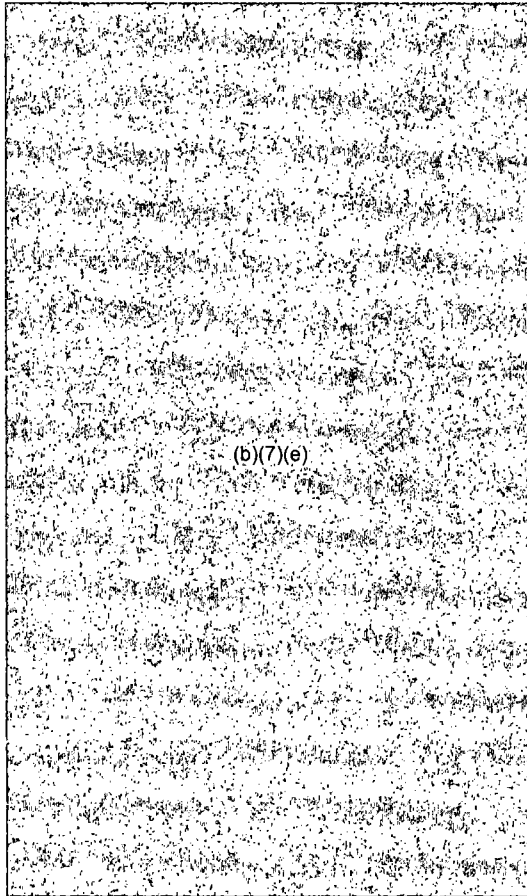
12:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route
Fort McHenry Landing Zone
[flight time: 30 minutes]



1:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Fort McHenry Landing Zone
OPEN PRESS

NOTE: No greeters.

1:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Fort McHenry Landing Zone via
motorcade en route Stouffer Renaissance Harbor Place
[drive time: 10 minutes]



1:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Stouffer Renaissance Harbor Place

Greeters: Governor Glendening, Maryland
Governor Dean, Vermont, NGA National Chairman
Governor Thompson, Wisconsin, NGA Vice-Chairman
Representative Cardin
Mayor Schmoke, Baltimore

1:30 pm-
2:30 pm

**NGA NATIONAL SUMMIT ON YOUNG CHILDREN
MARYLAND BALLROOM**

Stouffer Renaissance Harbor Place
2020 E. Pratt Street
Baltimore, MD

Remarks: Terry Edmonds

Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

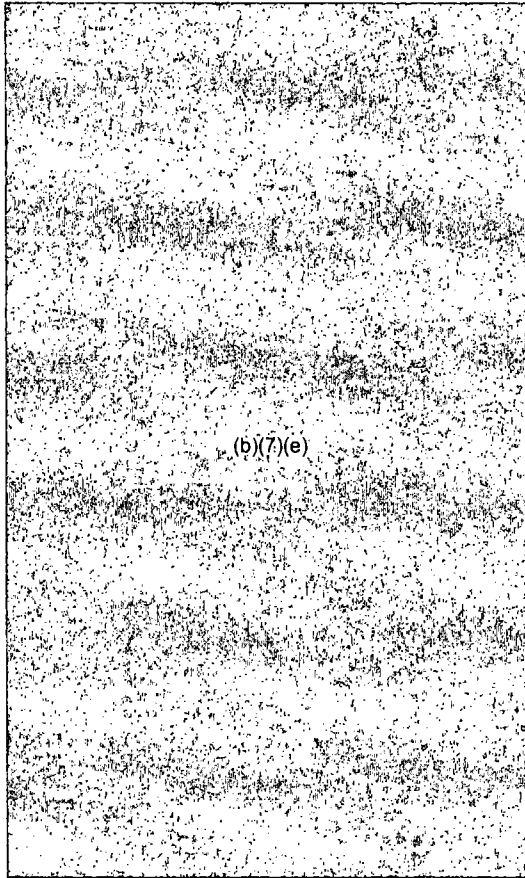
Staff Contact: Marcia Hale, Jeremy Benami

OPEN PRESS

- Offstage announcement of **the President** accompanied by Governor Glendening, Governor Dean and Governor Thompson.
- Governor Dean, NGA Chairman, introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, greets guests and departs.

2:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Stouffer Renaissance Harbor Place via motorcade en route Fort McHenry Landing Zone
[drive time: 10 minutes]

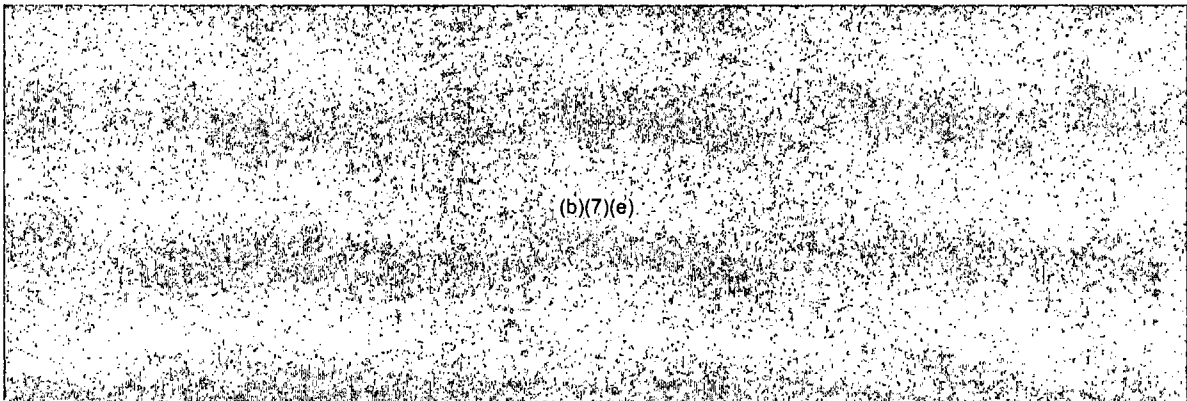


2:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Fort McHenry Landing Zone

3:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Fort McHenry Landing Zone via Marine
One en route Reflecting Pool
[flight time: 30 minutes]



3:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Reflecting Pool

3:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route
White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

3:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives White House

3:45 pm

DOWN FOR DAY

OPTION:

between

3:00 pm-

5:00 pm

DROP-BY BRIEFING FOR DES MOINES

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OEOB 450

Staff Contact: Marilyn Yager

CLOSED PRESS

EVENING OFF

BC AND HRC RON

WHITE HOUSE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of the Secretary/Executive Management Staff

Phone (202) 401-3082

Fax (202) 205-0723

FAX TRANSMISSION

To: Gaynor McCown

Company: _____

Fax: 456-7028

From: Cherie Maddipati

IF RE-TRANSMISSION IS NECESSARY,
PLEASE CALL THIS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY

Message: _____

Flexible Schedule Certification Form

Name: _____

Employee's Social Security Number: _____

Organization: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARYPay Period Ending: June 10, 1995

Established Schedule:

M _____

T _____

W _____

T _____

F _____

DAY	DATE	ARRIVE	DEPART	TIME IN DUTY STATUS				CREDIT HOURS			TIME ABSENT					REMARKS	
				REG	OT	COMP	HOL	EARN	USED	BAL	ANN	SICK	COMP	LWOP	Other		
SUN	5-28																
MON	5-29																
TUE	5-30																
WED	5-31																
THU	6-1																
FRI	6-2																
SAT	6-3																
SUN	6-4																
MON	6-5																
TUE	6-6																
WED	6-7																
THU	6-8																
FRI	6-9																
SAT	6-10																

FLEX SHEET I

COMPLETED FORM MUST BE TURNED IN TO YOUR TIMEKEEPER BY

Supervisor Signature _____

Employee Signature _____

Flex Sheets are due by 3:30 on Thursday, June 8.

Fax to Jackie Maddox at 205-0723.

Phone (401-3082)

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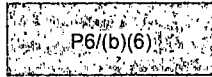
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ONE PAGE FAX TO GAYNOR McCOWN

Gaynor - We will be at the 17th street gate of the OEOD tomorrow at 10:30. We'll come to your office. See you then. Thanks. -M

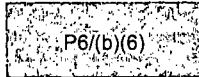
People on Stage with the President

Jaime Chambron (student)

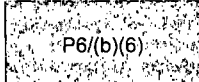


[001]

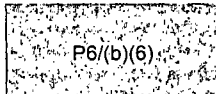
Marilyn J. Green (teacher)



John R. Torres (security officer)

**ED Staff**

Michael L. Gordon





May 30, 1995

MEMORANDUM

To: Summit Participants
From: Barry Van Lare and Linda McCart
Re: Briefing Books

We are delighted that you will be joining us at the Stouffer Renaissance Harborplace Hotel, 202 East Pratt Street, in Baltimore, Maryland for the National Summit on Young Children. The Summit will begin promptly at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday, June 6 and adjourn at 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, June 7.

Enclosed is the briefing book for the Summit. The agenda and participant list (Tabs A & C) are current as of 9:00 a.m. Tuesday, May 30. Please note that President Clinton is expected to address the Summit at 1:30 p.m. He is scheduled to depart at around 2:00 p.m. We are still working with Congressional leaders and members and hope that their schedules will allow their bipartisan participation. Unfortunately, very heavy schedules for votes, mark ups, and hearings may make this difficult.

The statement that will be released by state and local participants at the Summit is included under Tab D. It has been negotiated with staff of the leadership Governors and staff from the members of the Big Seven. Current plans are to include it in the press packets and to make it available to the general public that attends the Summit on Tuesday. *If you or your staff have any major concerns, please call NGA as soon as possible.*

Governor Dean would like the Tuesday afternoon session to be a conversation among the principals. The key question he hopes to address is

- How can we as leaders encourage the development of the broad-based consensus-building and better accountability measures that must be used to improve the status of young children?

The agenda has been structured to promote questions and interaction among all of the participants. Toward this end, Governor Dean has asked each individual making formal comments to keep their remarks short.

The closed session on Wednesday morning is also structured to promote conversation and interaction among the participants. We encourage you to use this opportunity to ask questions about how the processes that are discussed—consensus building and accountability for results—might be used in planning for implementation of block grants.

Please call either of us, Barry, (202) 624-5342, or Linda, (202) 624-5336, if you or your staff have any questions about the Summit.

We have heard about
these concepts - - - what
are the mgs...

JF CARO

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1995

A MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL RASCO

FROM: GAYNOR McCOWN

SUBJECT: NGA SUMMIT ON YOUNG CHILDREN

The NGA Summit on Young Children begins tomorrow at 1:00 p.m. It will be held at the Stouffer Renaissance Harborplace Hotel in Baltimore. The session will begin with a welcome by Governor Parris N. Glendening and then opening remarks by Governor Howard Dean; followed by a 10 minute video, "Our Babies Our Future." At 1:30 p.m., the President will speak. The focus of his remarks will be general issues related to children and families and welfare reform. The President is scheduled to leave at 2:00 p.m.

Following the President's remarks will be the following presentations:

2:00 - 2:30

The Role of the States in Meeting the Needs of Young Children -- Governor Dean

The Role of the States in Supporting Families -- Governor Tommy Thompson

State Legislators Perspectives -- Representative Jane Campbell, Ohio

2:30 - 3:00

Creating a Vision for Young Children and Their Families

- Governor Mel Carnahan
- Governor George V. Voinovich

3:00 - 3:30

Building Public Support through Benchmarks and Milestones

- Governor Arne Carlson
- Duncan Wyse

3:30 - 4:00

Intergovernmental Concerns and Issues -- Congressional Perspectives

At 4:00 p.m., YOU are scheduled to participate in a discussion regarding "Intergovernmental Concerns and Issues -- Administration Perspectives." YOU will be joined in this discussion by Secretary Shalala. The question YOU have been asked to focus on is:

- Shalala

- Do they think it is necessary
for Carol to be
here for Wednesday

- Booklet

- MAPYTO IS COMING
"IT WOULD BE HELPFUL
TO HAVE
SOMEONE BUT
SOMEONE BUT"

In the spirit of the conference / at the 4 } 10:30
down - / states who are looking at mid 13th - - - how
- Minnesota / western / Indian

How can we as leaders encourage the development of the broad-based consensus-building and better accountability measures that must be used to improve the status of young children?

The agenda has been structured to promote questions and interaction among all of the participants. Toward this end, Governor Dean has asked each individual making formal comments to keep their remarks short (5-7 minutes). I have attached some brief talking points.

4:30 - 5:00

Intergovernmental Concerns and Issues-Local Government Perspectives

- Commissioner Randall Franke, President, National Association of Counties
- Councilwoman-At-Large Carolyn Long Banks, President, National League of Cities

5:00

Closing Remarks - Governor Howard Dean

The audience on Tuesday will be a diverse group from local, state and federal government; foundations; businesses; and schools. There will be approximately 150 people present.

The session on Wednesday is closed to principals only. It is structured to promote conversation and interaction among the participants. Governor Dean has indicated that he would like to use the opportunity for each principal to ask questions about how the processes that are discussed - consensus building and accountability for results - might be used in planning for implementation of block grants.

The briefing book provided for you by the NGA contains the following materials:

AGENDA

ANNOTATED AGENDA

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

PRESS STATEMENT / AGREEMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PRESENTING STATES

Colorado
Minnesota
Missouri
Ohio
Oregon
Vermont
Wisconsin

VISION STATEMENT AND PRINCIPLES

"BY THE BUCKET: ACHIEVING RESULTS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN"

PUBLICATIONS ON CHILDREN'S SERVICES

I. SUMMARY OF NGA'S INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDHOOD ISSUES

1983-84 AMERICA'S CHILDREN NEED POWERFUL FRIENDS: STRATEGIES FOR THE STATES -- This was a symposium held in Portland, Maine on July 27-29, 1983 immediately preceding the NGA's annual meeting to discuss the problems and the status of America's children. Issues addressed included the impact of poverty and the ramifications of unemployment, adolescent pregnancies, divorce, and other family traumas on the health and well-being of children. The Symposium also examined state efforts to address children's needs. A report with the same title was released in the summer of 1984 summarizing the symposium presentations.

At that meeting the NGA developed the following principles in guiding the continued development and improvement of state services to children:

- (1) GENERAL. All policy and legislative recommendations should be considered both from the child's point of view and their potential impact on families.
- (2) ACCESS. Parents and others seeking governmental assistance on behalf of their children should have timely access to service, the opportunity to choose among available services and voice in their design, development and delivery.
- (3) ECONOMIC SECURITY. Providing a minimum income level sufficient to provide some basic level of food, shelter, transportation, clothing and health care through employment or income security or child support programs.
- (4) HEALTH. States should support the development of a federal and state health policy which provides equal access to mental and physical health services for children.
- (5) EDUCATION. States should endorse increased federal support for educating poor and disabled children and a strong federal commitment to civil rights enforcement and equal educational opportunity for children and youth. Beyond these issues, educational policies should be left to the states and localities.
- (6) CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SUPPORT. States should place the highest value on enabling families to maintain the safety and well-being of their children at home by providing a variety of services - counseling, homemaker, child care and alcoholism treatment among others.
- (7) CHILD CARE. States should seek a balance of support (public and private) for families who require child care for

developmental, protective, special needs, or work-related reasons.

(8) HOUSING. Federal and state governments should assist in developing an adequate supply of housing for families with children that is affordable, safe and sanitary.

(9) YOUTH. NGA supports federal initiatives such as runaway youth, youth training and employment and juvenile justice programs. Government at all levels should give priority to developing preventive, emergency, and remedial services designed for this age group.

(10) WORKING PARENTS. Federal and state governments should encourage personnel policies and fringe benefits that support families and children.

1986 THE GOVERNORS' 1991 REPORT ON EDUCATION - This report done in 1986 but the objective was to look ahead at what could be done by 1991. Under the leadership of then Governor Richard Riley, the TASK FORCE ON READINESS developed two sets of recommendations:

- . States must develop initiatives to help at-risk preschool children become ready for school.
- . States must work to assure that at-risk children and youth meet the new educational standards from school entry through graduation.

1987 THE FIRST SIXTY MONTHS and THE FIRST SIXTY MONTHS: THE NEXT STEPS - These two reports resulted from Governor Castle's initiative as Chair of the Human Resource Committee to attack the causes that create problems for young children. The initiative started in 1985 with an identification of promising prevention programs. The second publication includes indicators of children's well-being and provides four case studies for advice on implementing effective programs.

1989 AMERICA IN TRANSITION: THE INTERNATIONAL FRONTIER, REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON CHILDREN - This report was part of Governor Baililes initiative to focus Governors' attention on meeting the challenges of the 21st century. The initiative included six task forces to examine the issues that form the foundation of the nation's future - foreign markets, international education, research and technology, domestic markets, transportation infrastructure, and children. The task force on children examined two primary issues: the lack of a coherent national policy for prevention and the disjointed, crisis-oriented actions of entrenched bureaucracies.

EVERY CHILD READY FOR SCHOOL: REPORT OF THE ACTION TEAM ON SCHOOL READINESS - This report resulted from one of three action teams established under Governor Ashcroft's initiative to examine strategies for meeting the national education goals. The report suggest benchmarks for states to use in measuring progress toward the school readiness goal and argues that investing in programs to support young children and their families is sound policy and good economics.

"Every Child Ready for School" was designed to guide reform efforts and to stimulate the interest and involvement of Governors and other policymakers, educators and parents and other social service providers. It was also intended to promote the awareness and support of business leaders and citizens from all sectors of society. Following are the objectives as defined by the report:

- . All disadvantaged and disabled children will have access to high-quality and developmentally appropriate preschool programs that help prepare children for school.

OHIO increased state funding for Head Start so that 50% of all eligible children could be served by 1993. The state also approved legislation mandating comprehensive services and family needs assessment in all public preschool programs.

NEW MEXICO increased state subsidies, enhanced training for providers, and reduced administrative costs by consolidating training functions from these organization into one agency.

- . Every parent in America will be a child's first teacher and devote time each day helping his or her preschool child learn; parents will have access to the training and support they need.

COLORADO issued birthday cards and parenting information to more than 250,000 parents of newborns. The state also issued planning grants to at-risk communities to develop family centers.

ILLINOIS sponsored pilot programs throughout the state to provide basic health care, nutrition services, mental health services, child protective services, and social activities for children and their families.

MARYLAND began the implementation of systemic reform of children and family services under the auspices of the

Governor's Subcabinet for Children, Youth and Families.

MINNESOTA was the first in the nation to provide a combination of learning activities and parenting education for children ages zero to five.

- . Children will receive the nutrition and health care needed to arrive at school with healthy minds and bodies, and the number of low-birthweight babies will be significantly reduced through enhanced prenatal health systems.

CALIFORNIA funded health and support services at school sites under the new HEALTHY START program.

DELAWARE provided low-income pregnant women a choice of receiving on-site services through the local public health clinic or services in their own home.

NORTH DAKOTA implemented an interagency, statewide Early Childhood Tracking System to find, monitor, and make appropriate referrals for children ages zero to five who were determined "at - risk" of developmental delays.

WASHINGTON'S First Steps program has proven effective in enhancing healthy outcomes for newborns through expanded eligibility for Medicaid, maternity support services during pregnancy and post-partum, case management for women at high risk.

In addition to the significant efforts listed above, the Governors have also been involved in education, health, and welfare reform for the last decade. As the President has so often said, "there is no problem in America that hasn't already been solved by someone, somewhere in America."

II. THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Clinton Administration is well aware that policies and programs affecting children must support families and encourage the cooperation of existing organizations such as schools and community-based organizations. Children are best served in the context of families, and families are best served in the context of communities. We can now say, with greater confidence than ever before, that the quality of young children's environment and social experience has a decisive, long-lasting impact on their well-being and ability to learn.

The problems facing our youngest children cannot be solved through piecemeal efforts; nor can they be solved entirely by the government or through business initiatives. All Americans must take responsibility for this crisis. As the risks to our

children intensify, so must our determination to enact family-centered programs and policies to ensure all of our youngest children the decent start that they deserve.

Effective and comprehensive strategies for children and families require new funding structures that are more flexible and reliable. Approaches under consideration include consolidation and decategorization of federal programs, improved waiver options, and devolution of funds to the states and localities.

Several major pieces of recent legislation present tremendous opportunities and states and localities as they devise comprehensive strategies to serve children and families. Newly enacted legislation includes:

- ◆ **Goals 2000: Educate America Act**--the centerpiece of President Clinton's education agenda -- recognizes and supports the need for a more comprehensive approach by providing resources to states and communities to develop and implement comprehensive education reforms aimed at helping all students reach challenging academic and occupational-skill standards. The law-- which addresses school readiness; school completion; competency in challenging subject matter; science and mathematics achievement; literacy; safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools; and parental participation--asks states and local education agencies (LEAs) to create broad-based planning groups that include educators; parents; business leaders; and representatives of health agencies, social service agencies, and community organizations that work with children and youth.
- ◆ **The Improving American Schools Act** (Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary School Act), strongly encourages states and LEAs to coordinate services. The priority of this legislation is high standards for all children, with the different elements needed for a high-quality education well aligned so that the education process works smoothly to help all students reach those standards. It requires LEAs to identify in their Title I plans (distributed on a formula basis) exactly how they will coordinate education, health, and social services. The Improving American Schools Act also supports comprehensive strategies that include drug prevention curricula and programs linking schools and communities.
- ◆ **The Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community Initiative**, administered by the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Agriculture, is one of the Clinton Administration's most ambitious projects to promote

community development and provide jobs and economic opportunities. Through this initiative, the federal government offers to create compacts with communities and state and local governments. More than 800 communities have submitted applications under this initiative; each application contains a comprehensive and strategic plan for change, with performance-based benchmarks. By participating in this initiative, community residents, schools, businesses, financial institutions, service providers, neighborhood associations, and state and local governments can form or strengthen partnerships to support revitalization.

- ◆ **The Family Preservation and Support Program**, authorized as part of the 1993 budget agreement, includes almost \$1 billion over five years for states to improve the well-being of vulnerable children and their families, particularly those experiencing or at risk of abuse and neglect. Because the multiple needs of these children and families cannot be addressed adequately through categorical programs and fragmented service delivery systems, states are encouraged to use the new program as a catalyst for establishing a continuum of coordinated, integrated, culturally relevant, and family focused services. Services range from preventive efforts to strengthen families by providing crucial support to services for families in serious crisis or at risk of having children removed from the home.
- ◆ **Head Start**, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, has an impact on child development and day care services, the expansion of state and local activities for children, the range and quality of services for young children and their families, and the design of training for staff involved in such programs. Head Start has served more than 13.8 million children and their families since 1965; grants are awarded to local public or private non-profit agencies.

III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESS AND FEDERALISM

Underlying the Clinton Administration's initiatives to restructure government is a broad set of principles for a reinvigorated federal-state-local partnership:

- . The federal government could lead by establishing national goals, allowing states and localities maximum feasible flexibility in selecting the means to achieve these goals.
- . Within the existing legislation and regulation, the federal government should make aggressive use of waiver authority and related legislation to enable states and communities to

design their own approaches for meeting key national goals.

- . In return for federal support, the federal government should craft and enforce rigorous performance standards that measure state and local progress toward national goals-standards that replace bureaucratic micro-management of inputs and process.
- . The federal government should throw its support behind improved coordination and collaboration among categorical programs and, where appropriate, their amalgamation into broader, more flexible programs.
- . The federal government should move in an orderly and sustainable fashion to assume a greater share of fiscal responsibility for problems that are clearly within its legal or constitutional responsibility.
- . While continuing to discharge its constitutional responsibility to ensure equal citizenship and opportunity for all, the federal government should reduce uncompensated fiscal impact of national legislation on state and local government.
- . The classic role of the states and localities as laboratories of democracy should be enhanced by a federal government willing to learn from subnational successes, to collect, evaluate, and disseminate information about these successes, and-in general-to make it easier for different locales to learn from one another. As the president has so often said, there is no problem in America that hasn't already been solved by someone, somewhere in America.

** This information was taken from "Reinventing Federalism: The Clinton / Gore Program for a New Partnership Among the Federal, State, Local and Tribal Governments" by William A. Galston and Geoffrey Tibbetts.

IV. THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION'S 1994 REPORT

According the Carnegie Corporation's most recent report - "Starting Points: Meeting the Needs of Our Youngest Children" - there are four key areas that constitute vital starting points for our youngest children and families.

- **PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD**

Our nation must foster both personal and social responsibility for having children. But to enable women and men to plan and act responsibly, we need a national commitment to making comprehensive family planning, pre-conception, prenatal, and postpartum health services available, and to provide community-based education about

the responsibilities of parenthood.

- ***GUARANTEE QUALITY CHILD CARE CHOICES***

For healthy development, infants and toddlers need a continuing relationship with a few caring people, beginning with their parents and later including other child care providers. If this contact is substantial and consistent, young children can form the trusting attachments that are needed for healthy development throughout life. Infants and toddlers should have the opportunity to develop these relationships in safe and predictable environments-in their homes or in child care settings.

- ***ENSURE GOOD HEALTH AND PROTECTION***

When young children are healthy, they are more likely to succeed in school and, in time, to form a more productive workforce and become greater parents. Few social programs offer greater long-term benefits for American society than guaranteeing good health care for infants and toddlers. But "good health" requires more than health care services. Being healthy means that young children are also able to grow up in safe homes and neighborhoods.

- ***MOBILIZE COMMUNITIES TO SUPPORT YOUNG CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES***

Broad-based community supports and services are necessary to ensure a decent start for our youngest children. Unfortunately, community services for families with children under three are few and fragmentary. To reverse the crisis facing families with young children, the old ways of providing service and supports must be reassessed, and broad, integrated approaches must be found to ensure that every family with a newborn is linked to a source of health care, child care and parenting support.