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White House Conference on Teenagers. "Raising Responsible and Resourceful Youth."
May 2, 2000: Presentation

Adolescents are essentially a medically healthy population but they are at great psychosocial and behavioral risk and there are long-term health consequences to their behaviors. Unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse are significant risks with long-term impact. Teens also have many unmet needs. Many have high levels of stress, depression or histories of having been abused.

Most adolescent health issues are preventable problems. Though adolescents are considered to be at risk due to their own behaviors there are many other factors that put them at risk by creating significant barriers to good health.

1. Lack of access to health care is a significant barrier. Having insurance is only a first step in terms of access. Access involves having providers with expertise in adolescent health, who are comfortable in working with teenagers and who are culturally competent and who ask the right questions directly. Services must be confidential and specific to adolescent concerns and behaviors. Many, perhaps most, adolescents might find the thought of bringing up personal issues and intimate questions intimidating in any circumstances - and impossible in front of parents. If they are asked directly and privately teenagers are usually honest and open and eager to talk. Yet, most adolescents never get private time with their health care provider. This is one hundred percent preventable! Services should also be provided where and when adolescents can easily access them. Adolescents are often not informed about where to go for services and how to obtain them. Adolescents will not negotiate complex systems and institutional bureaucracies.

2. Mental health and overall emotional well-being need greater emphasis. There are inadequate resources for the provision of ongoing, mental health services for adolescents. It is too late when a crisis hits. Although adolescence is often defined as a period of emotional turmoil, adolescents can and will use psychosocial support services if they are made available.

3. A third barrier is how many of us conceptualize adolescent health. Well-intentioned people - that is many parents, educators, health professionals, researchers and funders - are often too focused on a problem-centered model of health care. We must

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conceptualize health in broad and holistic terms: We cannot approach adolescents from a “deficits and diseases” model, but must promote healthy behaviors. Our concept of building good health must include the provision of opportunities for young people - including social, educational and vocational well being.

What can be done?

Family, national, and community solutions are needed to improve health care systems and meet adolescents’ needs. Both consumer and professional education are necessary.

Parents have a critically important role to play; every adolescent’s parent or guardian should be responsible for ensuring that their teenager has private, confidential time during their health care encounters – so that important, preventable issues are addressed. Parents have a special role in advocating for their teenagers’ health – most parents want someone they trust – their pediatrician or family doctor – to promote healthy, responsible behavior, and provide accurate information about health risks, so that youth at risk are identified and offered appropriate help.

Professionals need to learn the skills, and must have the right incentives to work with adolescents and their families.

Public health surveillance and health care quality assurance activities should use measures that assess adolescents’ experiences with care, ensuring that confidential counseling opportunities are provided (rather than by relying on parental report.)

Improving the health of adolescents is a quality of care issue, a professional education issue, and a personal and family responsibility issue. Coordinated efforts are needed to improve the quality of preventive health care delivered to adolescents: to help promote improvements in quality through support of professional and consumer education campaigns, and to support quality improvement initiatives in states and managed care plans.

If we help find a way to fully integrate these teenagers into the health care system –it will lead to benefits that will last far into the future. We can all use these strategies to ensure that future generations of adolescents grow up happy, healthy, well educated with hopes and opportunities.

White House Talking Points
May 2, 2000
Robert Wm. Blum, M.D., Ph.D.

Myths:

Myth #1: Families don't matter – by the time we get to adolescence it's all in the genes – or peers.

Response: Families matter and continue to matter throughout adolescence. In the original analysis of Add Health, family connectedness was associated with delay in sexual debut, less cigarette and alcohol use, less emotional distress/suicidality and violence.

Adolescent *perceptions* of maternal disapproval of sex is associated with delay in first intercourse. Parental *perceptions* (and specifically what moms say they believe about sex) have no such association with age of first sex. What influences perception? Perceptions don't seem to be influenced by amount of talk about sex. They seem to be influenced by an interaction of caring/connectedness and consistent clear messages.

Myth #2: Parents need to be home after school to monitor their kids more.

Response: Monitoring without connectedness has little associated protective effect. Where it does it is mostly for older teens and mostly for drug use. Likewise, while there is less health risk behavior found in teens whose parents are home more during the day, there does not seem to be any magical times of the day—including after school.

Myth #3: Do things with your kids. You know: Take your kid hunting and you won't have to go hunting for your kid.

Response: Doing activities with parents by itself was associated with very little reduction in health risk behaviors. Going shopping or tossing a football once and a while does not create connectedness—psychological availability does. The key is giving a young person the consistent message that they matter.

Myth #4: The real issue is family divorce — as it said on a poster I saw in the House Ways and Means Committee Office, "Stop juvenile violence — start 2-parent families".

Response: While young people who come from single parent families are more likely to be involved in every risk behavior, the vast majority are not involved. Coming from a single parent family explains:

- Less than 2% of alcohol use;
- Less than 2% of weapon-related violence;
- None of the suicide risk;
- Very little of the differences between those who have early sexual involvement and others.

Clearly, something else beyond the family is going on.

What matters for risk reduction? We looked at this question for White, Black and Hispanic teens to see if what truly matters differs by ethnicity. While there are small differences, there are great commonalities.

1. For violence – we see that families matter but it is in combination with friends and personal factors:
 - School failure
 - Victimization
 - Future plans
 - Friends' drinking
 - Friends' suicide or attempt
 - Access to weapons at home.
2. For substance abuse the factors associated with use include:
 - Temperament
 - Early physical maturation
 - Peer drug use
 - Parent smoking/drug use
3. For suicide attempts factors that increase risk include: poor school performance, sexual victimization and low self-esteem. For every group family connectedness clearly reduced suicide risk.
4. For sexual relations whether you are male or female, White, Black, or Hispanic being in a relationship greatly increases your risk of early sexual intercourse. As opportunity increases so does likelihood of sexual intercourse. On the other hand, those young people who see pregnancy as having a high personal cost (for their reputation or their future) are much more likely to delay intercourse.

Conclusion:

When we look at the factors that place young people at risk for crummy outcomes we consistently see school failure as part of the picture. School failure for teens is a public health problem. It is influenced in part by parent attitudes toward school — high parental value on school is strongly protective. So too, family connectedness is strongly associated with school connectedness — and these are the two major institutions in the lives of young people.

Families matter, But only in concert with school, church, and other key institutions can they be successful.

FAX

WILLIAM J. PALMER HIGH SCHOOL
301 N. NEVADA AVENUE
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903Date 4/25/00Number of pages including cover sheet 4

To:

Ann M. O'LearySpecial Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy and
Senior Advisor to the First Lady

Phone

Fax Phone

CC:

(202) 456-6244

From:

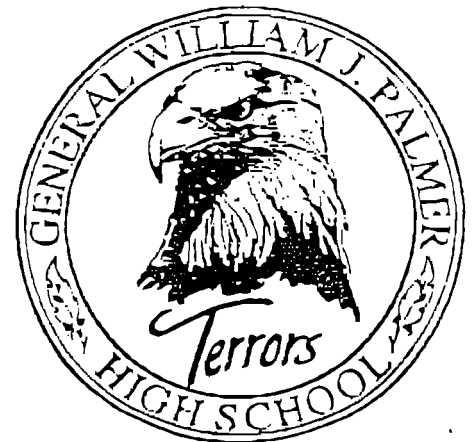
Jay Engeln

Phone

Fax Phone

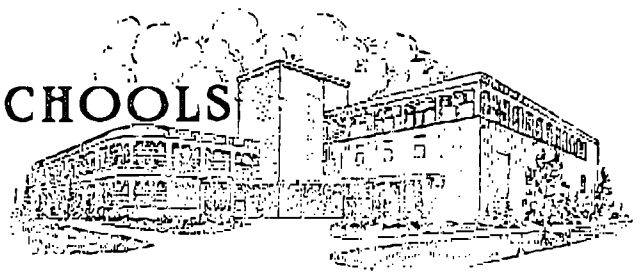
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REMARKS:



COLORADO SPRINGS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EL PASO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11

WILLIAM J. PALMER HIGH SCHOOL
301 N. Nevada Ave.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80903

TO: Ann M. O'Leary
Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Senior Advisor to the First Lady

FROM: Jay Engeln
National Principal of the Year – 2000

RE: Outline of remarks and bio

DATE: April 25, 2000

Outline of Remarks for the White House Conference on Teenagers

I. Role of schools in supporting teenagers

- A. Youth are approximately 24% of the population but 100% of our future.
- B. Our challenge is to meet the educational needs of all students in order to prepare them for satisfying and productive careers, civic responsibility and lifelong learning.

II. Role of Parents in Improved Student Achievement

- A. Increased student achievement occurs as parents are actively involved with their child's learning and the school and are given support in these areas.
 - 1. The school cannot do it alone – involvement of all entities of the educational community, including parents, is critical for success
 - 2. School motto: "Together - we can make a difference"
- B. Examples of ways to enhance parent involvement at William J. Palmer High School
 - 1. Outreach to community -- visit churches with predominantly minority membership to dialogue with parents and community members about ways to help students achieve
 - 2. Dinner meetings with at risk students and their parents at locations away from the school
 - 3. Presence in the community – Hillside Community Center

Jay F. Engeln

Bio

I have included a copy of the introduction used for the National Principal of the Year Award Banquet – please feel free to use whatever you need from that bio.

A much shorter bio is included below.

“Together, we can make a difference” is a school slogan wholeheartedly embraced by MetLife/National Association of Secondary School Principals Principal of the Year – 2000, Jay T. Engeln. It is the cornerstone of an educational philosophy that brings together students, staff, parents, alumni and community members to support increased educational opportunities for all students. Engeln is currently completing his seventh year as principal at William J. Palmer High School in Colorado Springs, Colorado. He previously worked as assistant principal for four years and taught high school science for fifteen years. Engeln received his undergraduate degree from Colorado College and his Master’s from the University of Colorado. He was selected as the National High School Soccer Coach of the Year in 1985 and a Colorado Teacher of the Year finalist in 1987.

Four years ago, Engeln and five students dribbled soccer balls 20 miles up hill to the summit of Pikes Peak to raise funds for the school library. Two years ago Engeln rode a bicycle across Colorado (through the mountains) to raise money for programs at the school.

2000 MetLife/NASSP *National Principal of the Year*



Mr. Jay Engeln
William J. Palmer High School
Colorado Springs School District No. 11
Colorado Springs, Colorado

"Together, we can make a difference" is a school slogan wholeheartedly embraced by MetLife/NASSP National Principal of the Year 2000, Jay Engeln, principal of William J. Palmer High School in Colorado Springs, Colorado. It is the cornerstone of an educational philosophy that brings together students, staff, parents, and community members to support increased educational opportunities for all students. The slogan reflects a belief that the school can "give back" to the community and be an integral part of the environment in which it exists and expresses a commitment to fostering an atmosphere in which collaboration and teamwork are daily realities.

As a student and athlete in Evanston Township High School in Illinois, Engeln began to show signs of leadership and promise. He was elected vice-president of his class, was on the honor roll, and was active in sports, including soccer, hockey and track. Engeln credits several of his high school teachers and coaches with having a profound influence on his career choices. Following graduation from high school in 1970, he attended Colorado College, graduating in 1974 with a degree in biology. Engeln continued his education at the University of Colorado, where he earned a master's degree in science education.

In 1974, Engeln began his career in education as a science teacher and soccer coach in Colorado Springs. He taught biology and environmental science at Mitchell High School and human anatomy and physiology at Doherty High School, placing strong emphasis on student interaction and involvement in the learning experience.

While at Doherty High School, Engeln was a finalist for Colorado Teacher of the Year. He organized the first high school soccer team in Colorado Springs, playing with his team in the Men's League since there were no other high school teams to compete against. During his tenure as coach, his teams won two state high school soccer championships and five league championships. In 1985, he was named as the National High School Soccer Coach of the Year.

In 1993, following four years as assistant principal at Coronado High School, Engeln was named principal of William J. Palmer High School. The school, located in the heart of downtown Colorado Springs, included aging buildings, a declining and transient population base, a ninth grade failure rate of 45%, an overall student dropout rate of 8.4%, and a negative image within the community.

Engeln felt strongly that as the principal, his role was to provide direction and support for initiatives that focused on improving student achievement through the creation of programs that met the needs of all the students. As a "risk-taker" he has been the catalyst for positive change. However, he also strongly emphasizes the important role that each and every individual in the Palmer community played in making this progress possible. Under Engeln's leadership and with the dedicated support of staff, students, and community members, Palmer High School has become the pride of Colorado Springs. Although the facilities are dated and resources limited, staff and students display a "can do" attitude that does not let physical limitations define progress.

Often referred to as the "Flagship of School District 11," Palmer High School is inundated with requests to attend the school. Enrollment has almost doubled since Engeln assumed the role of principal, and construction projects are underway to provide facilities that will enhance the programs the school can offer to its clientele. The graduation rate has steadily increased and the dropout rate has declined to 3.4%. Test scores (ACT/SAT and TAP) are consistently among the highest in any public or private school in the region. The school's reputation is now one of excellence in education.

Palmer High School's more than 100 business partners support the school's educational mission. In addition, Engeln has been involved in several unusual methods of obtaining support for school programs. Three years ago, he and several students dribbled soccer balls 20 miles uphill to the 14,110-foot summit of Pike's Peak to raise funds for the school library. Last year, Engeln rode his bicycle 324 miles across the state of Colorado to raise money for programs at the school. Last fall, he promised students they could shave his head if they collected more than 16,000 pounds of food for the local food bank. Of course, they did just that.

As MetLife/NASSP National Principal of the Year, Engeln will receive a \$10,000 grant, which he plans to use to support staff and student initiatives that focus on continually improving student achievement and strengthening the sense of community that is embraced by the school. Because the staff, students and community members have made Palmer High School what it is today, they will play an important role in determining how the grant will be spent. Engeln plans to use his title as National Principal of the Year to reinforce the message of community involvement in the educational process.

Safeteen Sites

DRAFT THEMES AND POLICY DELIVERABLES
White House Conference on Teenagers and the American Family
May 2, 2000

*rising risk +
adolescent youth*

*- Fatherhood
- Fatherhood
- Youth voice
- race/ethnicity
- programs from
youth
- parental
movement
- violence*

Opening Session

- Video -- showing parents, teens, adult mentors all talking about struggles, hopes, and what has worked for them (YMCA has agreed to help with video)

Themes of Conference: Debunking the Myth of the American Teenagers, Parents and Families Matter in the Lives of Teens, Re-Capturing Time is Essential, Renewing Our Commitment to Civil Society, and Teens Need Pathways to Success

I. Debunking the Myth of the American Teenager

Research:

- Longitudinal look at teens 20 years ago, 10 years ago, TODAY, 10 years out, 20 years out -- demographics (who are we talking about), risk behavior (e.g. teen pregnancy, youth violence, tobacco use), positive behavior (e.g. community activism, high school graduation, etc.) -- (sources: ADHealth study, what else?)
- Brain research -- brains still growing in early teen years (some have warned us that this research is not yet ready to be highlighted -- we should discuss) *- preliminary research*
- General adolescent development -- specific health issues related to adolescent development (e.g. puberty, sleep, nutrition, etc.)
- Portrayal of youth in media (are there any researchers who study how youth are portrayed in media and the effects this portrayal has on a range of issues from self-esteem to adult attitudes?) *Susan Boyes + Frank Williams (UCLA)*
- Examining realities -- where are there real problems and real risks (e.g. suicide rate up for black male teens, teen pregnancy up for Hispanic girls, "huffing" up for white suburban kids, crisis in suburb outside Atlanta with teens practicing sex with multiple partners, etc)
- Positives and negatives of peer influence
- Research on youth as resources (dispelling the myth that young people cannot be actors in their own pathways)

*parents + Family
incl. time*

*community
media, fatherhood, health,
youth as resources
sch*

Deliverables:

- Polls outlining attitudes of adults versus reality (AD Council/Public Agenda)
- Kris Moore issues brief on debunking the myth ?? *Child Trends*
- Teen pregnancy numbers down, tobacco, youth violence ?
- EO on youth "cabinet member" or official youth advisory to keep the Federal government "real"
- Specific strategies for dealing with high-risk behavior in certain populations?
- Announce Surgeon General's report on Youth and Mental Health

Breakout Session:

Why portrayal of youth in the media matters – affects the myths have on resources, attitudes, etc.
(e.g. investment in problem-based programs instead of prevention)

II. Parents and Families Matter in the Lives of Teens

Research:

- Portrayal of the American Family yesterday, today, and tomorrow (CEA could potentially help based on American Family chapter they did for budget book)
- Research on parent connectedness??, research on importance of parental involvement in teen years?
- Highlight research on importance of parenting styles – Larry Steinberg, Temple University
- Highlight barriers to parental involvement, parental communication (what do we know in this category?)

Policy Deliverables:

- OJJDP parenting website (can we gear part of the web site towards teens??), also promote parenting information on ivillage or oxygen.com
- Bring back family meal time – challenge to families and employers *- research too*
- Major campaign in supermarkets, 7-11s, public housing on importance of parent involvement in teen years *middle*
- Push for parental involvement in high schools – ED campaign with NEA/AFT/NASSP?
- Resources on effective communication for adults and teens, parenting tips, checklists – including HHS guide for youth, “Express Yourself”

• *Challenge to Youth-Worker world to get parents*

III. Re-Capturing Time is Essential

Research:

- Focus on increase in parents’ work – more parents working more hours (Bureau of Labor Statistics info.)
- Examine what teenagers think of their parents working and implication on work and raising teens – Ellen Galinsky
- Examine hours that teenagers are working (BLS)
- Impact teen work has on teen development – highlight Katherine Newman’s work – problem with low-end jobs are not jobs, but lack of social network; also look at work of “Great Transitions” and their recommendation of restricting teenage employment

Low Stey

Policy Deliverables:

- YMCA poll on time-use of teens
- Other graphical display of how parents and teens spend time -- life size figures spit into chunks of time??
- Push FMLA agenda – 24 hours for parent-teacher conferences, anything else specifically teen focused?
- Federal campaign to encourage parents to take flexi-time to attend to teen needs – e.g. attending extracurricular activities, visiting school, etc.
- Challenge to employers to take responsibility for overall development of teens and highlight model employers (e.g. Burger King) – possible guide for employers??
- Summer jobs – DOL?? – guidance to communities to ensure that they can still offer summer jobs programs

IV. Renewing Our Commitment to a Civil Society: Culture/Civil Society/Media

Research:

- Kids & Media report from Kaiser
- Technology use by teens and implications for family (Stanford study, work at MIT media lab)
- Community service/service-learning, civic education
- Research on importance of modeling good adult behavior – mentorship

Policy Deliverables:

- Uniform Rating System -- get parents/family groups to sign on and layout a process for getting to a uniform rating system that will be accessible to parents
- More adult actors taking pledge to only do “family friendly” work – who are the leading actors on this one? Chevy Chase?
- Challenge web owners of “teen.com” and “teenagers.com” to put warning labels on web sites that the sites are not for teens or teenagers
- Push for national service, mentoring in budget

V. Teens Need Pathways to Success

Research:

- Assets Teens Need to Succeed (Peter Benson, America’s Promise, etc.)
- Community based organizations can help teens on pathways -- release of Milbrey McLaughlin's Community Counts
- Great Transitions research on importance of strong institutions – schools, health care providers, community based organizations
- Highlight importance of collaboration between schools, health, and community that includes strong parent/family involvement
- Schools – highlight research on reforming the American High School

- Health – highlight research on importance of adolescent-specific health care, access – including school-based health care
- Research on difficult transitions – e.g. middle school to high school to post-secondary work or education

Policy Deliverables:

- National Campaigns (in partnership with HHS?) produce collaborative guide to prevention for parents that includes assets, risk behaviors, etc.
- 211 – National resource for teens to get information on services, hotlines, volunteer opportunities – could also set up national web site with local links to do same thing – major public relations campaign to push for 211 and www.teens.gov for available resources – *Childline*
- Parents guide (checklist?) for what to look for in a quality community based program, high school, etc.—Karen Pittman
- Highlight Models of Successful Collaborations – Children’s Aid Society, Beacon Schools
- Push for Education legislation – focus on small high schools, more afterschool opportunities, new bill on integrated services?? (Congresswoman Lynn Woolsey has wanted to expand integrated services for some time) – *Children's Trust Fund*
- Children’s Health bill?
- Push for FY2001 budget for Youth – GearUp, Youth Opportunity Grants, etc.
- Call to Action for foundations, state and local governments on investing in integrated strategies for youth development

Post Conference Deliverables

- CNS Youth Summit
- Education Conference on “Reforming the American High School”
- Cabinet Members day of focusing on youth

SUGGESTED AGENDA- **MaryEllen 3/23**

I. VIDEO Montage:

Get out key messages: time piece, kids don't feel listened to, kids don't feel connected, kids are stressed, parents feel powerless, parents don't know how to talk to their kids/make them listen, parents are stressed and don't know when it will end or where to go for health, parents are worried about the world their kids are growing up in

II. HRC Speaks:

Paint a portrait of today's teen, the reality of teens today; shatter myths while framing problems. Underlying Message: kids are more potential than problem.

III. POTUS Speaks:

Frame the roles of parent, schools, communities, youth and society at large (media, policymaker) in shaping today's youth. End with responsibility of policymakers: to provide more resources, more money to cbo's that work to give parents and kids the tools they need [could plug census here – get them in so you're counted and get the resources you need]

Underlying Message: kids are the hope of today not tomorrow, don't waste anymore time.

IV. THE RESEARCH: WHAT DO WE KNOW? Mind, Body & Spirit

- Mind: Brain piece. The brain is still developing, it's not too late, what happens now does matter and can set the stage for later successes. Cognitive development- different kids learn in different ways. Social Development
- Body: Puberty. Development issues and the differences in girls and boys when developing. Sexuality.
- Spirit: Mental health, emotional needs, hormones affect on mood. Need for independence, "personal growth"

V. WHAT DO TEENS NEED TO SUCCEED/Assets (First five are America's Promise)

- A Caring Adult: parents/mentors, get out some positive feelings kids have about adults/parents. Celebrate good things adults are currently doing. Get out the message that kids need to be nurtured, still need their parents/caregivers. Free flowing communication and feedback.
- A Health Start/Healthy Habits: Physical fitness, prevention piece.
- Safe Places: Time- what are kids doing with the time versus what could they be doing. Afterschool, community orgs, need for programs, resources.
- Marketable Skills: education, opportunity, training
- Opportunity to Serve: To develop values, empathy, character, citizenship.
- Independence: to search for identity. How do parents set limits, how do you know when enough is enough?
- Connections/Community: need to be connected to as many institutions as possible starting with the institution of family, small schools initiative, need to get to know adults, etc, know people care.

VI. OPTIMUM ROLES: PARENTS, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, WORK, TEENS & SOCIETY AT LARGE (POLICYMAKERS & MEDIA)

- Parents: communicate, set limits and boundaries, first teacher and mentor [teach by example], advocate in community for resources, instill values, nurturer, unconditional love [Deliverables: A series of how to talk to your kids pamphlets (about drugs, sex, etc); General parenting tips; Pamphlet on how to tell if kid is in trouble?; List of parent resources/orgs]
- School: Educate and enlighten, teach the whole child- including arts piece, prepare child for careers & college opportunities, social skills and character building (don't allow for bullying, labels), extend the day (afterschool programming), outreach (immigrant parents), a race piece [Deliverables: Tips for parents to work w/educators and vice versa; Guide on how to identify kids in need]
- Community: Provide venues for parents and kids to come together, facilitators, resource providers, outreach (immigrant parents, disenfranchised)
- Work: Provide family friendly workplaces (not just about little kids), provide workplace mentoring programs, provide teens with meaningful employment/opportunities [Deliverables: A best employers list? How to evaluate your child's workplace?]
- Teens: Take responsibility for yourselves, you are resilient, are a resource, do matter, get involved, be an active citizen, a good friend, volunteer, communicate your needs [Deliverables: A guide to development- what's normal? – kids love to read about themselves, why do you think magazines are such a big part of a young girl's life; list of resources, a teen clearinghouse?]
- Media/Technology: Consider your impact on teens, portray them fairly and responsibly, provide useful and meaningful information [Deliverables: parent guide to internet/media; youth poll on media consumption]
- Policymakers: provide more money for community based resources, technical assistance/models for collaboration

*Throughout all talk about how society/communities/schools are and are not investing in the development of our youth

VII. LUNCH

Could be showing excerpts from teen dramas

VIII. BREAKOUTS/Concurrent sessions

- Preparing Youth for the World of Work: What opportunities do youth believe they have in terms of education, training and work? What motivates young people to seek out careers and take steps to make them a reality? What concern youth about inequalities in the labor market? How can one evaluate teen workplaces? Host: DOL
- Building Local Capacity for Community Youth Development: What is role of community as a whole? How can faith based, community based and volunteer organizations work together to provide for youth? How do we break through bureaucracies to get results for our youth? Host: HUD, A Member [with some ideal EZ in their district]

- Communicating with Youth: How to Talk with Today's Teens: How can parents learn to speak and listen to their children in ways that allow them to be heard and understood? Are kids ready to talk? How can kids cross the bridge- learn to talk to their parents about drugs, sex, etc. HOST: HHS
- Prevention in Place: Stopping High Risk Behavior Before it Starts: prevention piece HOST: DOJ/ONDCP
- The Values We Teach: How do young people develop their values? What values are they learning and from who? Role of media and community at large. HOST: Tipper, Member, ED
- Opportunities to Serve: Bringing Young People into the Community: What is considered to be meaningful service? How can kids contribute? Where do they start? HOST: CNS

IX. CLOSING SESSION

-Come to a shared sense of community between parents, schools, work, teens, media, policymakers. Underlying message: help young people grow roots and wings

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON RAISING RESPONSIBLE TEENS

Agency Response

I. Themes

Agriculture Department: Food and Nutrition Service

- Healthy eating patterns for teens and their families
- Childhood obesity and overweight issues
- Educating teens about nutrition information and services
- Teen pregnancy-low birth weight and infant mortality

Agriculture Department: Cooperative Research Education and Extension Service

Corporation for National Service

- Youth as Resources: we must ask more of teens

Education Department

- Hope: How does society give teens hope
- Early Childhood
- Critical transitions [from junior high to high school]; reforming the HS
- Search for Identity: especially among boys with the lack of responsible definitions of manhood
- Growing up alone: lack of parental involvement and supervision in teen years
- Parental adult substitutes
- Creating a responsible values system with character education and religion

Health and Human Services

- **Healthy Habits: Setting the Course for Adulthood** (What are the social dimensions of health and fitness as kids grow into adulthood? How can we work with young people to help them make wise choices about their bodies and their behaviors? Highlight the Healthy People 2010 indicators around adolescent health.) [Sec. Shalala, DHHS]
- **Mental Health and Adolescents** (What do we know about the mental health needs of young people? What do young people say are their main mental health issues/needs? How do we provide supports to help young people develop a positive sense of self and belonging, and help them avoid violence against themselves or others?) [Surgeon General Satcher]
- **Joining a Community: Effective Ways to Engage Youth** (How can we enlist youth as committed partners in building communities and their own futures? [Gen. Colin Powell, *America's Promise*])

Other suggested topics:

- **Aiming High: Helping Teens Set Goals and Achieve Them** (What motivates young people to aim high? How do we get youth involved in community building, educational and career pursuits, creative expression, athletics, and developmental experiences in and beyond the classroom?) [Sec. Riley, ED]
- **Preparing Youth for the World of Work: Concerns and Opportunities** (what opportunities do youth believe they have in terms of education, training and work? What

motivates young people to seek a career and take the steps necessary to make it a reality?
What concerns youth about inequalities in the labor market?) [*Sec. Herman, DOL*]

- **Building Local Capacity for Community Youth Development** (What is the role of community, faith-based, and volunteer organizations in building up youth's responsibility and commitment? How do we break through bureaucracies to get results for our kids?) [*Sec. Cuomo, HUD*]
- **Conflict Resolution and Alternatives to Violence** (How do young people learn to resolve conflicts? How can parents, mentors and other adults involved with teens build a positive foundation of social skills that will enable youth to deal with anger or conflict productively?) [*Attorney General Reno, DOJ*]
- **Communication: Valuing the Perspectives of Youth** (Are kids ready to talk? Are adults ready to hear them? How can parents and other adults who work with teens learn to speak and listen in ways that allow youth to express themselves and be understood?) [*Member of Congress/Youth Organization Leader/Foundation Leader*]
- **Peer Learning** (What can low-risk and high-risk youth learn from one another? How can young people resist learning negative habits from peers?) [*Member of Congress/Youth Organization Leader/Foundation Leader*]
- **The Values We Teach** (How do young people develop their own values? What values are kids learning today and who is teaching them? How do family values, customs and conversations make a difference in a youth's maturation?) [*Member of Congress/Youth Organization Leader/Foundation Leader*]

Housing and Urban Development

- Partnerships in Public Housing (Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCA, Girl Scouts of American, etc.);
- Providing Safe Environments through Gun Violence Reduction Initiatives;
- After School Program;
- Tutoring and Mentoring;
- Government and Private Partnerships

Justice Department

- **Developing Positive Youth/Adult Partnerships.** It is important to focus on the development of positive communication skills between youth and adults, parents and children. For your information, two promising youth/adult partnership curriculums have been developed: one by the National 4-H Council and another by the National Boys and Girls Clubs.
- **Recognizing What Parents Do Right.** Though the conference needs to highlight the difficulties that parents face, it will also be important to focus on how parents are successful.
- **Highlighting Effective Programming.** The conference should be utilized as a vehicle to educate parents, practitioner and other conference attendees about the availability of effective programming which strengthens families.

Labor Department

- At-risk youth
- Partnerships, i.e. DOL/DOJ on youth offender
- Coordination of resources

NICHD

- Adolescent sexual behavior.
- Youth violence is much in the news these days. Different interest groups point to different possible causes of the seeming increase in such violence. The NIH has recently set aside several million dollars of funding and issued a call for research on this topic.
- Help young people grow both roots and wings: A continued investment in research-based, theoretically grounded and culturally appropriate intervention studies designed to help youth avoid risky behaviors and maintain healthy ones, with appropriate evaluation and long term follow-up will provide guidance to parents, schools, churches and other community organizations.

II. Deliverables

Agriculture Department: Food and Nutrition Service

- Joint statement of Medical Associations on the role of schools in the promotion of healthy eating behaviors.

Agriculture Department: Cooperative Research Education and Extension Service

Corporation for National Service

- Announce National Youth Summit in June
- Recognize recipients of President's Student Service Awards and/or President's Student Service Scholarships
- Recognize newly named National Service-Learning Leader Schools
- Highlight recently signed Youth Service Compact

Education Department

- Growing Up Drug Free: A Parents Guide to Prevention. The publication is being printed in Spanish and will be ready for distribution in April.

Health and Human Services

- **State-by-state birth rates broken down by ethnicity.** Every May, DHHS works with the White House to create an event commemorating teenage pregnancy prevention month. As in past years, CDC will have new state-by-state birth rates broken down by ethnicity to announce. It is expected that this will be the seventh year in a row that teen birth rates will have gone down. Additionally, the Administration has worked with the Campaign to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy to recognize their annual award recipients --- national and community leaders from a variety of fields who have made a real difference in helping teens avoid pregnancy. This conference would be a natural venue for these announcements.
- **Preliminary announcement Surgeon General's Report on Youth Violence.** Although the Surgeon General's Report on Youth Violence will not be complete until December 2000, there may be a way to make a preliminary announcement about this project.

Although the following may not be substantial enough to constitute announcements, we would suggest that the White House may want to consider making available for the first time (in either the morning session or an appropriate break-out):

- A pamphlet for adult community members on *Preventing Tragedies Involving Young People: How You Can Help*.
- A handout for youth called *Express Yourself*, which will be available in both English and Spanish.
- A small handout with anecdotes about vulnerable youth who have been helped by youth programs operated through the runaway and homeless youth system.

Housing and Urban Development

- HUD issued its Super Notice of Funding Availability (SuperNOFA) on February 24, 2000. The SuperNOFA contains a wide variety of programs relating to children. Contract awards will not be made until later in the year. HUD would be willing to provide training on the SuperNOFA to conference participants.
- HUD partners with 3,400 housing authorities and CDBG block grant cities through and fund a wide variety of programs for teens and their families. Many of these programs have been recognized for their outstanding work with young people. Provided is a list of programs/services offered to teens through HUD.

Justice Department

- **Parenting Website.** OJJDP and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention are developing a national website for parents. Similar to the children with disabilities website, the parenting website will provide a catalog of information currently available for parents through the Internet and will provide links to all the major Federal agencies for accessing this information. This website will also provide Internet links to various foundations, private and public organizations, and other groups which provide information for parents through the Internet. This website is under production. It will not be fully available by the date of the conference (early May). However, the development of the website and its pending availability could be announced at the conference.
- **Juvenile Justice Journal.** OJJDP produces a publication entitled the "Juvenile Justice Journal". OJJDP would like to offer the September edition for focusing on issues related to parenting. As a lead article for the September edition, we propose to highlight the conference and its proceedings, perhaps with an article lead-in from the First Lady or the President.

Labor Department

- At-Risk Youth Grant competition announcement of winners (\$9 million total)
- Numbers day on youth (5/5) – (trying to figure out what this is)
- Herman/Reno day together around the issues of youth
- violence/reentry/job training [are there grants?]

NICHD

- Ann Siegal at DHHS/ASPE has a number of copies of the booklet produced from the early findings of the AddHEALTH Study. "Reducing the risk: Connections that make a difference in the lives of youth." This is an appropriate, interesting and useful contribution from NIH-funded research.



THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

National Academy of Sciences
National Academy of Engineering
Institute of Medicine
National Research Council

Institute of Medicine
Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education
Board on Children, Youth, and Families

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 12, 1999

TO: Melanne Verveer
Ann O'Leary
Nicole Rabner

FROM: David Hamburg
Michele Kipke

For your consideration, attached please find a suggested agenda for a White House conference on youth development. Our goal was to share with you our thoughts regarding how to organize the day, as well as capture some of the points discussed at the planning meeting last week. We do hope this will be useful as you consider next steps.

Please do not hesitate to call on us for further assistance. We will messenger over background materials about the activities of the Forum on Adolescence and the National Academy of Sciences, including a soon to be published synthesis of reports on adolescence published by the National Research Council and Institute of Medicine.

Preliminary Draft

Toward a Comprehensive Strategy to Promote Youth Development

Opening Remarks

President and First Lady (in whatever sequence they determine)

1. Importance of topic. What administration has done.
2. What are the essential needs of adolescents?
3. What risks do adolescents face, and what are the opportunities to promote youth development?
4. How can we move toward a comprehensive strategy to promote youth development?
5. How does recent research help us to answer these questions?

Session 1: Reducing Risks and Enhancing Opportunities: Essential Requirements for Healthy Adolescent Development

- Puberty & Neuroendocrine Development - Melvin Grumbach, Professor of Pediatrics, University of California, San Francisco
 - Psychosocial Development - Michele Kipke, Director, Forum on Adolescence, National Academy of Sciences
 - Health Risks and Opportunities - Michael Cohen, Chair, Department of Pediatrics, Montefiore Medical Center, or Iris Litt, Director, Division of Adolescent Medicine, Stanford University
 - Sleep Needs and Patterns During Adolescence - William Dement, Professor, Dept. of Psychiatry, Stanford University
1. What does the research tell us about biological, psychological, and social developmental needs of adolescents?
 2. How do social, environmental, and hormonal factors influence adolescent development?
 3. How do peers influence adolescents in both positive and negative ways?

4. How do we think about ensuring that adolescents grow to become healthy, learning and productive adults?

Session 2: Meeting the Educational Needs of Adolescents

- Science Education for the Modern Economy, Bruce Alberts, President National Academy of Sciences
- Lessons of Turning Points Schools - Anthony Jackson, The Learning Center of Disney Foundation
- After School Programs and Community Service - Jane Quinn, Children's Aid Society

Full time study, then send

Session 3: Opportunities for Bridging Research, Policy, and Practice

- Duane Alexander (NICHD's portfolio + discussion of ADD HEALTH study)
- Marshall Smith (DoEd's efforts, include small schools and 21st Century Learning Centers)
- Margaret Hamburg (ASPE's efforts; policy analysis on youth development)

Session 4: Successful Targeted Prevention Approaches

- Adolescent - Pregnancy - Sarah Brown, National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy
- Tobacco - Matt Myers, Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids
- Alcohol and Drug Use - Joseph Califano, President, Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, Columbia University

What are efforts together

Session 5: Promoting the Constructive Potential of Frontline Institutions

- Families - Steven Small, Professor, University of Wisconsin
- Communities & Community-based Organizations - Jacque Eccles, Professor, University of Michigan
- Religious Institutions - Kenneth Smith, President, Chicago Theological Seminary

- ◆ Business - to be determined
 - ◆ Media - Laura Sessions Stepp, Washington Post
1. What do adolescents need from their families and how can we strengthen parents' role during the adolescent years?
 2. How are pivotal/frontline institutions meeting essential requirements of adolescents, and how might they do a better job?
 3. How can we ensure that adolescents' connect with these institutions and other social supports to facilitate learning, health-promoting behavior and pro-social actions.

Session 6: Putting the Pieces Together: Toward a Comprehensive & Integrated Strategy for Youth Development

Ruby Takanishi, President, Foundation for Child Development

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, Professor, Center for Children and Families, Columbia University

Darnell Hawkins, Professor, African-American Studies, University of Illinois - Chicago

1. How can the nation move toward a comprehensive and integrative approach to promoting youth development?
2. How can we foster curiosity and creativity among youth?
3. How can we encourage and foster meaningful roles in communities and society?
4. How can we ensure that adolescents acquire the technical and analytic capabilities to participate in a world-class economy?
5. How can we ensure that adolescents master social skills, including managing conflict peacefully?
6. How can we promote peaceful, respectful relations among diverse youth?
7. How can we encourage and support youths' active participation, community service, and responsible citizenship?

Concluding Remarks: First Lady

*Youth centered
— every sense*

*Now since
youth joining*

Frameworks for Designing and Evaluating Community-Level Programs for Youth

Working Outline
03/13/00 draft

Chapter I

A. Preface

1. Committee background
2. History of committee and report
3. Thanks to funders, advisors, friends, etc.

B. Introduction

1. Report grows out of new view of young people
 - a. Our future economic well-being depends in large part on our raising a whole new generation of skilled, competent adults
 - b. Our social fabric (perhaps even our democracy) requires an educated public that holds a number of civic values in common, particularly in a diverse country
 - c. Looking at the present, rather than the future, young people are a resource in of themselves that we can enjoy, benefit from, and rely on in the present, if they are given the opportunity to do meaningful things
2. Who are we talking about: the demographics of "young people"
 - a. Numbers of young people, within different age groupings
 - b. How many are in school?
 - c. How many are in higher education?
 - d. How many are in vocational education?
 - e. How many are employed?
 - f. What are the ethnic and cultural demographics of this group?
 - g. Where do they live?
 - h. What is their economic status?
 - i. Etc.

3. How are we doing in raising children through adolescence? How are young people faring, both as assets for today and potential tomorrow?

a. Answer is mixed

1) Assets

- a) High rates of literacy
- b) Reasonably good health
- c) Etc.

2) Problems

- a) Increased violence
- b) Increased tobacco and drug use
- c) Increased sexual risk-taking
- d) Evidence of racism and persistent poverty
- e) Sense of alienation
- f) Increased homelessness / runaway youth
- g) Increased mental illness
- h) Etc.

4. Importance of Adolescence

- a. Adolescence is an important time for young people to learn to negotiate critical transitions, such as from school to work, from childhood to adulthood, in the formation of self-identity and the selection of life options
- b. Understanding youth assets and problems take on importance as we've come to understand how critical it is that adolescence be used to build skills, develop independence and the ability to make good decisions, learn how to work and learn
- c. In our economy it is especially important not to be left behind; an adolescent sacrificed to violence or disaffection from school may never be turned around
- d. Need has never been greater to educate, support, guide, train young people

5. Assets and problems of adolescence also capture our attention because we know that the world young people live in is different from that which shaped their parents

a. Young people spend less time with parents and adults other than teachers

* 1) Increases in working parents

* 2) Media saturation and increased hours spent watching television / on the Internet

- 3) Primacy of peer group
- 4) Increases in young people growing up with language and cultural experience different than their parents
- b. More “empty,” often unsafe hours in the day
6. Youth programs / activities as a response to this environment and these conditions
 - a. Increased interest in programs and activities that we hope might:
 - 1) build skills
 - 2) keep young people out of trouble
 - 3) supplement formal schooling
 - 4) fill “empty” hours with valuable activities
 - 5) provide adult mentoring and support
 - 6) etc.
 - b. Long history of programs that have been around for years
 - 1) Little League
 - 2) Boy and Girl Scouts
 - 3) 4-H
 - 4) Religious programs
 - 5) non-affiliated programs
 - 6) etc.
 - c. As need for programs grows and the prospect looms that such activities might be increasingly supported by tax dollars, questions arise around these programs
 - 1) What do they accomplish?
 - 2) Who do they serve?
 - 3) How much do they cost?
 - 4) Who is staffing them?
 - 5) How are the staff trained?
 - 6) Etc.
7. These issues and questions have launched this report – lay out organization of report and its “intellectual architecture,” audience, etc.

John B. Buxton

04/27/2000 11:07:41 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP@EOP
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Re: Info on teens 

Here are some graphs on after-school, high school reform and GEAR-UP for the teen paper. I've included after-school press paper as well.

After-School:



After-school press paper for 126

Universal After-School for Students in the Most Need - The President and Vice President propose to invest \$1 billion in the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program to help ensure that every child in every failing school can have a safe place to learn during the after school and summertime hours. This more than doubles the FY 2000 investment. The Administration's budget will maintain the commitment to serving all children, but will dedicate the increase to help those children most in need of academic assistance as part of a comprehensive approach to help low-achieving students meet high academic standards. The budget provides sufficient funding to make after school or summer school programs universally available to all students attending Title I school identified as low-performing, nearly tripling the number of children served by the program to 2.5 million.
High School Reform (smaller schools):

Small, Safe and Successful High Schools

Research shows that smaller schools can boost academic achievement and extracurricular involvement and lead to fewer discipline problems. The President's budget will include \$120 million for a Small Schools Initiative to reinvent high schools on a smaller scale and make them more responsive to student needs. School districts could use this money to create small schools or break up existing large schools into smaller learning communities. Districts would be expected to demonstrate increases in student achievement, graduation rates, and the number of students pursuing postsecondary options, and decreases in classroom disruptions and violence.

GEAR UP. GEAR UP is a nationwide initiative to encourage more disadvantaged young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to and succeed in college. GEAR UP is funded at \$200 million in FY 2000, enough to provide services to over 750,000 students. The FY 2001 budget provides a 62.5% increase to \$325 million, enough to provide services to 1.4 million students.

PRESIDENT CLINTON CALLS ON CONGRESS TO MAKE AFTER-SCHOOL UNIVERSALLY AVAILABLE TO ALL STUDENTS IN LOW-PERFORMING SCHOOLS

January 27, 2000

The President's FY2001 budget will call on Congress to invest \$1 billion to expand after-school and summer school options for students across the nation through the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. In addition to the 850,000 students currently being served, the expanded funding will provide every child who is attending a failing school the opportunity to participate in quality extended learning programs and work toward higher academic standards. Studies have shown that extended learning programs such as after-school and summer school help improve student achievement in reading and math, as well as increase student safety and reduce juvenile crime. Under the President's proposal, funding will be more than doubled from its current level of \$453 million and the number of children served will triple to 2.5 million children.

NEW FUNDING PLACES PRIORITY ON STUDENTS IN FAILING SCHOOLS. The President's budget will maintain the commitment to serve all children, but dedicate new funding to help those children most in need of assistance to reach high academic standards. The President will propose that all Title I schools (defined by their share of students in poverty) identified as in need of improvement receive a priority for funding for after-school and summer school programs. Research has shown that extended learning programs help improve student achievement in reading and math. A recent study of high-performing high-poverty schools found that nearly 9 in 10 schools offered extended learning time in reading and two-thirds offered it in math. However, only 11% of students in Title I schools were served by extended learning services during the school year. As part of the proposal, low-performing schools will be required to partner with organizations that have expertise in extended learning programs.

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET DOUBLES INVESTMENT ON AFTER-SCHOOL AND TRIPLES THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS SERVED. The President's FY2001 budget will boost investment in after-school and summer school programs by \$547 million, more than double the current level of \$453 million. The number of students with access to high-quality extended learning opportunities will triple from its current level of 850,000 to 2.5 million. The President will also propose that up to 10% of grant funding be awarded to community-based organizations, including faith-based organizations, to run after-school and summer school programs in recognition of the effective programs many nonprofits operate across the country. To be eligible for funding, non-profit groups would have to operate programs in partnership with local schools and school districts.

RESEARCH SHOWS THAT AFTER-SCHOOL IMPROVES STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND SAFETY. After-school programs and other extended learning programs offer services such as academic instruction, enrichment and mentoring that help students succeed and reach challenging academic standards. Recent research has found that effective schools, including high-performing high-poverty schools, use extended learning time to improve student achievement in reading and mathematics. After-School programs also help to reduce juvenile crime and increase student safety. Studies by the FBI, youth advocacy groups, and law enforcement organizations have found that violent juvenile crime triples in the after-school hours, with the peak hours for juvenile crime and victimization occurring between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. on school days.

5401

Stinson v/
me



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503
Education Branch

Education, Income Maintenance, and Labor Division

²⁴
Fax Cover 5

Date: 4/19/2000

Time: 600p

To: Ian Quinn

Fax Number: 6-6249 2878

From: _____

Wayne Upshaw

Lorenzo Rasetti

Mary Cassell

David Rowe

Jennifer Kron

X Wei-min Wang

Leslie Mustain

Peter Weber

Quirina Orozco

Other

Number of pages: Cover + 4

Notes

Youth violence materials attached

Education Branch Fax Number: 202-395-4875

Voice Confirmation: 202-395-5880

FY 2001 Youth Violence Crosscut

Highlights of Government-wide Funding for Programs Addressing Youth Violence

A total of \$8.9 billion is included in the FY 2001 President's Budget for government-wide programs that address youth violence, a \$1.0 billion (13 percent) increase over the FY 2000 President's Budget, and an increase of \$916 million (11 percent) from the FY 2000 enacted level. Included within this amount are programs that specifically target youth violence, such as the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, as well as those that address the problem indirectly, such as after-school programs. Within the larger total, \$1.2 billion is provided for targeted youth violence programs, a \$156 million (14 percent) increase from the FY 2000 President's Budget and a decrease of \$157 million (11 percent) from enacted. Highlights in this area include the following:

- Decreases from the FY 2000 enacted level in targeted programs are largely attributable to our recommended elimination of the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, which accounted for \$291 million of DOJ's juvenile justice funding in 2000. The Administration has never requested money for these block grants, preferring instead to fund more focused programs.
- The Budget includes \$247 million, an increase of over \$100 million, to expand the interagency Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative to about 40 additional communities. In FY 2001, DOL will join ED, HHS, and DOJ in supporting this comprehensive, community-wide drug and violence prevention program.
- The Budget more than doubles funding for after-school and summer school programs by increasing 21st Century Community Learning Centers to \$1 billion. The proposed level would support academic enrichment in safe environments for more than 2.5 million children, leading to lower juvenile crime and higher academic performance.
- \$75 million is provided for a new initiative in DOL to reintegrate youthful and first-time offenders into society.
- \$19.1 million in new funding is provided for a 12-city expansion of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, which provides ATF agents and technical support to develop firearms trafficking cases against those supplying guns to youths and to initiate comprehensive tracing of firearms.

Preparer/Ext.: Wei-min Wang, 5-4643

Crosscut Funding Summary

Youth Violence

(BA, in millions of dollars)

Agency/Program	Targeted to Youth Violence?	2001 President's Budget								
		1999 Enacted	2000 President's Budget	2000 Enacted	BA	(+/-) 2000 Budget	% Change From 2000 Budget	(+/-) 2000 Enacted	% Change From 2000 Enacted	
Department of Education										
21st century community learning centers (After School)		200.000	600.000	453.377	1,000.000	400.000	66.7%	546.623	120.6%	
Small, safe, and successful high schools		—	—	45.000	120.000	120.000	ERR	75.000	166.7%	
Safe and drug-free schools and communities										
State grants	Y	441.000	439.000	439.250	439.250	0.250	0.1%	—	—	
National programs	Y	90.000	90.000	110.750	150.750	60.750	67.5%	40.000	36.1%	
Coordinator Initiative	Y	35.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	—	—	—	—	
Project SERV	Y	—	12.000	—	10.000	(2.000)	-18.7%	10.000	ERR	
Developmental Delay Demonstration Awards (in IDEA Research and Innovation)		—	50.000	—	10.000	(40.000)	-80.0%	10.000	ERR	
Character education (in the Fund for the Improvement of Education)		6.744	10.300	7.262	9.262	(1.038)	-10.1%	2.000	27.5%	
Elementary school counselling demonstration (in FIE)		—	—	20.000	20.000	20.000	ERR	—	—	
Civic education (earmark)	Y	1.000	1.000	1.500	1.500	0.500	50.0%	—	—	
Subtotal, Department of Education		773.744	1,252.300	1,127.139	1,810.762	558.462	44.6%	683.623	60.7%	
Department of Health and Human Services										
SAMHSA/Mental Health Knowledge Development & Application Grants										
Youth Violence Prevention activities	Y	40.000	40.000	78.217	78.217	38.217	95.5%	—	—	
CDC/ Injury Prevention and Control										
Youth Violence Prevention Research & Evaluation	Y	11.943	11.943	11.943	11.943	—	—	—	—	
National Academic Centers of Excellence	Y	—	—	10.000	10.000	10.000	ERR	—	—	
National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center	Y	—	—	2.500	2.500	2.500	ERR	—	—	
Office of the Surgeon General										
Surgeon General Report on Causes of Youth Violence	Y	—	—	0.500	0.500	0.500	ERR	—	—	
Subtotal, Department of Health & Human Services		51.943	51.943	103.160	103.160	51.217	98.6%	—	—	

Crosscut Funding Summary

Youth Violence

(BA, in millions of dollars)

Agency/Program	Targeted to Youth Violence?	2001 President's Budget							
		1999 Enacted	2000 President's Budget	2000 Enacted	BA	(+/-) 2000 Budget	% Change From 2000 Budget	(+/-) 2000 Enacted	% Change From 2000 Enacted
Department of Housing and Urban Development									
Community Development Block Grant		4,873.000	4,775.000	4,800.000	4,900.000	125.000	2.6%	100.000	2.1%
Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant		310.000	310.000	310.000	345.000	35.000	11.3%	35.000	11.3%
Subtotal, Department of Housing and Urban Development		5,183.000	5,085.000	5,110.000	5,245.000	160.000	3.1%	135.000	2.6%
Department of Labor									
Youth Opportunity Grants		250.000	250.000	250.000	375.000	125.000	50.0%	125.000	50.0%
Youth Offenders		—	—	14.000	—	—	ERR	(14.000)	-100.0%
Transition to Responsibility for Ex-Offenders		—	—	—	75.000	75.000	ERR	75.000	ERR
Partnerships for Youth/Safe Schools/Healthy Students	Y	—	—	—	40.000	40.000	ERR	40.000	ERR
Subtotal, Department of Labor		250.000	250.000	264.000	490.000	240.000	96.0%	226.000	85.6%
Department of Justice									
Juvenile Justice (OJJDP)	Y	285.000	289.000	287.000	289.000	—	—	2.000	0.7%
Violence Against Women Act/STOP Safe Start (OJJDP)	Y	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	—	—	—	—
COPS School Safety Programs	Y	22.500	75.000	15.000	55.000	(20.000)	-26.7%	40.000	266.7%
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (OJJDP)	Y	250.000	—	241.000	—	—	ERR	(241.000)	-100.0%
Weed and Seed Program - Safe Havens	Y	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	—	—	—	—
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant - Boys and Girls Clubs	Y	40.000	—	50.000	—	—	ERR	(50.000)	-100.0%
National Institute of Justice - Safe Schools Initiative	Y	10.000	—	15.000	—	—	ERR	(15.000)	-100.0%
Subtotal, Department of Justice		626.500	383.000	627.000	363.000	(20.000)	-5.2%	(264.000)	-42.1%
Department of the Treasury									
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms									
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)	Y	16.000	13.000	14.880	13.000	—	—	(1.880)	-12.6%
Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII)	Y	27.000	45.000	51.320	70.398	25.398	56.4%	19.078	37.2%
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury		43.000	58.000	66.200	83.398	25.398	43.8%	17.198	26.0%
Executive Office of the President									
White House Council on Youth Violence	Y	—	—	0.325	—	—	ERR	(0.325)	-100.0%

Crosscut Funding Summary

Youth Violence

(BA, in millions of dollars)

2001 President's Budget

Agency/Program	Targeted to Youth Violence?	1999 Enacted	2000 President's Budget	2000 Enacted	BA	(+/-) 2000 Budget	% Change From 2000 Budget	(+/-) 2000 Enacted	% Change From 2000 Enacted
Corporation for National and Community Service		714.000	848.000	732.000	851.000	3.000	0.4%	119.000	16.3%
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service**		—	—	—	—	—	ERR	—	ERR

** Implementation and operations related to school-based conflict resolution and mediation curricula are funded through corporate sponsorships and reimbursable revenue from customers.

Subtotal, Targeted Federal programs addressing youth violence	1,288.443	1,084.943	1,398.185	1,241.058	156.115	14.4%	(157.127)	-11.2%
Subtotal, Other Federal programs addressing youth violence	6,353.744	8,843.300	6,831.639	7,705.262	861.962	12.6%	1,073.623	16.2%
Total, Federal programs addressing youth violence	<u>7,642.187</u>	<u>7,928.243</u>	<u>8,029.824</u>	<u>8,946.320</u>	<u>1,018.077</u>	<u>12.8%</u>	<u>916.496</u>	<u>11.4%</u>

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YMCA White House Teen Conference -- Teen Survey
200 interviews nationwide among teens 12-15 years old
The margin of error for this survey is $\pm 8.0\%$

*YMCA
Poll
- 1st draft*

INTRODUCTION FOR MINORS – 12 - 15 YEAR OLDS: Hello, my name is _____ and I am calling long distance from GSG, a national opinion research firm. May I please speak with an adult in the house? We are conducting interviews with young people today about some issues of interest. GSG in conjunction with the YMCA of the USA is conducting this study.

We are collecting data to better understand the opinions of young people regarding families. We would like the permission to speak with a minor in the household between the ages of 12 and 15. All data that is collected will be held strictly confidential, and your child will never be mentioned by name.

A. Will you consent to your child's participation in this research?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 99) DK/NR

CONTINUE
THANK AND TERMINATE
THANK AND TERMINATE

B. May I please speak to your twelve to fifteen year old son or daughter?

- 1) Yes **CONTINUE**
- 2) No, not home **SCHEDULE A CALLBACK WHEN CHILD IS AVAIL.**
- 99) DK/NR

GET CHILD ON THE LINE. THEN: Hello, my name is _____, and I am calling long distance from GSG, a national research firm.

We are talking to young people about families. All data is strictly confidential and you will not be mentioned by name. Your parents have already said that you can participate in this study...

C. Would you like to participate in this research?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 99) DK/NR

CONTINUE
THANK AND TERMINATE
THANK AND TERMINATE

8. Approximately how often do you watch TV without any supervision from your parents?
(READ)

- 1) Daily
- 2) A few times a week
- 3) Once a week
- 4) Several times a month
- 5) Rarely
- 6) Never
- 99) DK/NR

9. And approximately, how often do you use the Internet without any supervision from your parents? **(READ)**.

- 1) Daily
- 2) A few times a week
- 3) Once a week
- 4) Several times a month
- 5) Rarely
- 6) Never
- 7) Do not use the Internet (DO NOT READ)
- 99) DK/NR

Morals and Values

10. Who or what do you believe has had the biggest influence in shaping or forming your values, such as respect and honesty, as well as the difference between right and wrong?
[READ/ROTATE – ALLOW ONLY ONE RESPONSE]

- 1) Parents
- 2) Teachers
- 3) Personal experience
- 4) The media
- 5) Friends
- 6) Church
- 7) Community organizations
- 99) DK/NR

11. Do you agree or disagree that you share the same basic values, such as respect and honesty with your parents? **[PROBE: Is that strongly or somewhat?]**

- 1) Strongly agree
- 2) Somewhat agree
- 3) Somewhat disagree
- 4) Strongly disagree
- 99) DK/NR

I'm now going to read you a list of issues, and I'd like you to tell me how comfortable you are talking to your parents about each one. I'd like you to tell me whether you are extremely comfortable talking to your parents about the issue, somewhat comfortable, not very comfortable or not at all comfortable talking about the issue?

[READ/ROTATE Q12-Q.16

USE THE FOLLOWING CODES FOR Q12-Q.16

- 1) Extremely comfortable
- 2) Somewhat comfortable
- 3) Not very comfortable
- 4) Not at all comfortable
- 99) DK/NR

- 12. Peer pressure. Are you....?
- 13. Sex. Are you....?
- 14. Depression or emotional stress. Are you?
- 15. Relationships. Are you?
- 16. Drugs. Are you...?

Demographics

I only have one final question for statistical purposes only.

17. During a normal week, approximately how many meals does your family eat together?

- 1) _____ **RECORD EXACT RESPONSE**
- 2) Do not eat together (DO NOT READ)
- 99) DK/NR (DO NOT READ)

18. Are your parents single and never married, married, widowed, or divorced?

- 1) Single
- 2) Married
- 3) Widowed
- 4) Divorced
- 99) DK/NR

A. CODE GENDER BY OBSERVATION

- 1) Male
- 2) Female

B. CODE REGION AREA FROM SAMPLE

- 1) East (ME, NH, VT, MA, RI, CT, NJ, NY, PA, DE, MD, DC)
- 2) South (VA, KY, TN, NC, SC, GA, FL, AL, MS, LA)
- 3) Mid-America (WV, IL, IN, OH, MI, WI, MN, ND, SD, IA, MO, AR, TX, OK, KS, NE, CO, NM)
- 4) West (AZ, CA, NV, UT, WY, MT, ID, OR, WA)

QUOTAS: East 27%, South 28%, Midwest 24%, West 21%



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YMCA White House Teen Conference -- Parent Survey
200 Interviews Nationwide among Parents
The margin of error for the parent survey is $\pm 6.9\%$

Hello, I'm _____ of GSG, a national opinion research firm. We are talking with people like you all over the country today to better understand opinions regarding families. We are not selling anything, and I won't ask for any donation. We really just want to know your opinions and I assure you that your responses will be kept completely confidential. Your participation would be greatly appreciated. (DO NOT PAUSE) To begin...

Screenener

1. First, how many children between the ages of twelve and fifteen do you currently have living at home with you?

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------------|
| 1) | None | TERMINATE |
| 2) | One | |
| 3) | Two | |
| 4) | Three | |
| 5) | Four or more | |
| 99) | DK/NR | TERMINATE |

Concerns and Free Time

Throughout this survey I will be asking you questions about your children. We are interested in information concerning teenagers only. Please answer each question with only your teenage children in mind.

2. Thinking about issues that concern your family, which of the following is the single biggest issue of concern for your family today? (**READ/ROTATE**)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1) | Communicating with your children |
| 2) | Not having enough time to spend together |
| 3) | Understanding your children |
| 4) | Raising your children with good values and morals |
| 5) | All of the above (DO NOT READ) |
| 6) | None of the above (DO NOT READ) |
| 99) | DK/NR |

3. Who or what do you turn to when you need advice on an issue or concern you have with your teens? **(OPEN-END W/PRECODES—ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES)**
Anywhere else?

- 1) Parents
- 2 Friends/relatives
- 3) School/Teachers
- 4) Personal experience
- 5) The media
- 6) Community groups/organizations
- 7) Church/Priest
- 8) There's no where to go
- 9) Other (**SPECIFY**)
- 99) DK/NR

4. How does your teens spend the majority of his or her free time, that is, time spent outside of school? **(OPEN-END W/PRECODES – ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES)**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Athletics/sports | 8) Working |
| 2) Playing video or computer games | 9) Volunteering/community service |
| 3) Watching TV | 10) Spending time with family |
| 4) Hanging out with friends | 11) Arts/music/painting |
| 5) Studying | 12) Other (SPECIFY) |
| 6) Reading | 99) DK/NR |
| 7) Listening to music | |

Time

5. Which of the following best describes how much time you personally have available to concentrate on quality time with your teens? Would you say you personally...? **(READ)**

- 1) Have more than enough time
- 2) Have just enough time, neither too much nor too little
- 3) Have some time but need more
- 4) Do not have nearly enough time
- 99) DK/NR

6. And, approximately how much time do you spend talking with your teens each day? **(READ)**
- 1) Less than 30 minutes a day
 - 2) 30 minutes to one hour a day
 - 3) One to two hours a day
 - 4) Two to three hours a day
 - 5) Three or more hours a day
 - 99) DK/NR
7. Regardless of how much time you currently have available, what are some of the barriers you encounter when trying to spend more time with your teens? **(OPEN-END W/PRECODES—ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES)** Any other barriers?
- 1) I'm too busy at work/spend too much time working
 - 2) Too tired or stressed
 - 3) Kids don't want to spend time together
 - 4) No one is together at the same time
 - 5) They are never home
 - 6) They would rather spend time with their friends
 - 7) Other **(SPECIFY)**
 - 99) DK/NR
8. Approximately how often do you monitor what your teens watch on TV? **(READ)**
- 1) Daily
 - 2) A few times a week
 - 3) Once a week
 - 4) Several times a month
 - 5) Rarely
 - 6) Never
 - 99) DK/NR
9. And approximately, how often do you monitor your teens use of the Internet? **(READ)**
- 1) Daily
 - 2) A few times a week
 - 3) Once a week
 - 4) Several times a month
 - 5) Rarely
 - 6) Never
 - 7) Do not use the Internet **(DO NOT READ)**
 - 99) DK/NR

Morals and Values

10. Who or what do you believe has had the biggest influence in shaping or forming your teens' values, such as respect and honesty, as well as the difference between right and wrong? **[READ/ROTATE – ALLOW ONLY ONE RESPONSE]**
- 1) Parents
 - 2) Teachers
 - 3) Personal experience
 - 4) The media
 - 5) Friends
 - 6) Church
 - 7) Community organizations
 - 99) DK/NR
11. Do you agree or disagree that you share the same basic values, such as respect and honesty with your teens? **[PROBE: Is that strongly or somewhat?]**
- 1) Strongly agree
 - 2) Somewhat agree
 - 3) Somewhat disagree
 - 4) Strongly disagree
 - 99) DK/NR

I'm now going to read you a list of issues, and I'd like you to tell me how comfortable your teens are talking to you about each one. I'd like you to tell me whether teens are extremely comfortable talking to you about the issue, somewhat comfortable, not very comfortable or not at all comfortable talking about the issue?

[READ/ROTATE Q12-Q.16]

USE THE FOLLOWING CODES FOR Q.12-16

- 1) Extremely comfortable
 - 2) Somewhat comfortable
 - 3) Not very comfortable
 - 4) Not at all comfortable
 - 99) DK/NR
12. Peer pressure. Are you....?
13. Sex. Are you....?
14. Depression or emotional stress. Are you?
15. Relationships. Are you?
16. Drugs. Are you...?

Demographics

I only have a few more questions for statistical purposes only.

17. During a normal week, approximately how many meals does your family eat together?

- 1) _____ **RECORD EXACT RESPONSE**
- 2) Do not eat together (DO NOT READ)
- 99) DK/NR (DO NOT READ)

18. How old is each teen, between the ages of 12 and 15, who currently lives at home with you? [**PROBE UNITL NO MORE TEENS: Do any other teens live at home?**]

- 1) _____ **RECORD EACH EXACT RESPONSE**
- 99) DK/NR (DO NOT READ)

CODING:

- 1) 12
- 2) 13
- 3) 14
- 4) 15
- 99) DK/NR (DO NOT READ)

19. In which of the following categories does your age fall? (**READ**)

- 1) 18-24
- 2) 25-34
- 3) 35-44
- 4) 45-54
- 5) 55-64
- 6) 65+
- 99) Refused (DO NOT READ)

20. Are you single and never married, married, widowed, or divorced?

- 1) Single
- 2) Married
- 3) Widowed
- 4) Divorced
- 99) DK/NR

A. GENDER

- | | | | |
|----|--------|---------------|------------|
| 1) | Male | QUOTA: | 48% |
| 2) | Female | QUOTA: | 52% |

B. REGION AREA

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--|
| 1) | East | (ME, NH, VT, MA, RI, CT, NJ, NY, PA, DE, MD, DC) |
| 2) | South | (VA, KY, TN, NC, SC, GA, FL, AL, MS, LA) |
| 3) | Mid-America | (WV, IL, IN, OH, MI, WI, MN, ND, SD, IA, MO, AR, TX, OK, KS, NE, CO, NM) |
| 4) | West | (AZ, CA, NV, UT, WY, MT, ID, OR, WA) |

QUOTAS: East 27%, South 28%, Midwest 24%, West 21%

- tentative date: May 2
 - morning: East Room Speeches
 - afternoon: Breakouts
 - evening: possible reception
-
- Chance to change media perception on youth
 - Focus on parents / interface between groups
 - Focus on positive developments
 - Conf. dialogue based on research
 - Visuals for conference

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON TEENAGERS
Program Draft 4/13/2000

- 10:30 **Opening Video:** Montage of a diverse group of parents and teens speaking about their lives. Gets out key messages: how they use their time, kids don't feel listened to, parents don't think their kids listen, kids are stressed, parents are worried, hopes and aspirations. The overall message is that whatever their background, families have similar hopes and concerns.
- 10:35 **POTUS and HRC announced into room together with keynote speaker(s), Cabinet members attending**
- 10:35 **HRC Speaks:** Provides interesting statistics and trends about today's teens and their families, explains that this conference is the bookend to the Early Childhood Conference, puts it in the context of post Littleton. Underlying message: While there is much to be happy about in terms of trends over the last seven years, there remain serious challenges. Parents are key, but need support from the community.
- 10:43 **POTUS Speaks:** Talks about the Administration's accomplishments, budget, and deliverables. Acknowledges all cabinet members attending. Underlying message: Youth are resources in their own development, but we need to support them and their families in order to maximize their potential.
- 9:53 **KEYNOTE:**
Our first choice would be a *joint keynote by a parent/teen combination* – we have a good lead on an African American father and son who would be perfect for this role. They would talk about their own lives, illustrate the themes of the day with real stories, and give credibility to the researchers and experts who will follow.
- 11:00 **PANEL I takes the stage. HRC to moderate.**
- 11:05 **Who are today's teens? What do they need? [4 min/adults, 3 min/teen]**
- **Adolescent Development-** present stages of development, peer cues, behavioral pressures, need for independence, *Jacqueline Eccles*
 - **Brain Research/Physical development-** recent research suggests that an important phase of brain development occurs around puberty and that what happens now matters and can set the stage for later successes, *Dr. Giedd*
 - **Assets-** all teenagers need a caring adult, healthy habits, safe places, good education, opportunity to serve, *Karen Pittman*
 - **Media Images of Teens** –*Susan Bailes*
 - **Teen Girl-** offers personal perspective on challenges of adolescence
- 11:40 **Panel I leaves stage/Panel II seated. HRC to moderate.**

11:43 **What can parents do to help teens? What can communities do to help parents get teens what they need?** [4 min/panel, 3min/speakers from the audience]

- **Parent Expert**- someone to synthesize what we know about good parenting of teenagers, *Laura Sessions Stepp*, author of *Our Last Best Shot*, which David Hamburg calls the best book ever written on parenting teens
- **Avoiding risk behaviors** – *Robert Blum*
- **Parenting & the New Media** - *Steve Case*
- **The role of the community in a teen's life** - *Geoff Canada*

Speakers from the audience - expressing specific ways that the communities can help/support parents in raising responsible and resourceful teens

- **Youth as resources**- how young people themselves can make difference, *AmeriCorps member*
- **Religious Community**- importance of religion/values in raising teens, *Representative of The Ten Point Coalition in Boston*
- **School**- importance of parent involvement in middle and high school, high school reform, afterschool programming, *Jay Engelin- Principal of the Year*
- **The Family Friendly Workplace**- how does the work world need to change to support our raising families, *Ellen Galinsky*
- **CBO**- ways youth organizations can involve families, *Ben Casey, YMCA Dallas*

*working
women
100 Family
friendly
companies*

If time permits . . .

- **Health**- *Dr. Angela Diaz, Mt. Sinai/Children's Aid Society*
- **Employers of youth**- *Dr. Kathleen Newman*

12:43 **Reflections/Closing:** HRC Thank you and good bye, mentions breakouts later in day, invites people to lunch, invites satellite downlinks to continue talking into the day within their local communities.

12:45 **End**

WH CONFERENCE ON TEENAGERS DRAFT ON BREAKOUTS

BREAKOUT #1

Family time:

What can we do to make it easier for parents and teenagers to spend time together?

Sub-Themes and Discussion Leaders:

- Parents and Families Matter in the Lives of Teenagers
Dr. Richard Lerner, Tufts University (expert on context of adolescent development, e.g. families make a big difference)
Ken Canfield, President, National Center for Fathering
- Parents and teens thoughts on work-family issues and spending time together
Ellen Galinsky, Families and Work Institute, author of *Ask the Children: What America's Children Really Think about Working Parents*
- Businesses can make a difference in supporting parents of teenagers
(CEO from model Corporation, such as Discovery)
- Highlight FMLA 24 hour policy to support parent leave for educational activities
State policymaker who could highlight such policies and discuss importance of policy on parents of teens (FYI – 8 states require leave for participation in children's educational activities)

Moderators: Secretary Herman
Senator Murray (D-WA)
Senator Jeffords (R-VT)

Policy Deliverables:

- Family Meal Time that would include a non-government campaign to promote families having meals together
- Continuing push for FMLA expansion to 24 hours
- Release of EO on non-discrimination of parents in the Federal work place
- Federal Campaign to urge Federal Workers to use flexi-time and family-friendly policies to have meals with their children (OPM would take lead)

BREAKOUT #2

The New Media: How is the information age shaping youth today?

Sub-Themes and Discussion Leaders:

- Positive and Negatives of Technology Use by Teens
Katherine Montgomery, Center for Media and Education
- Providing parents with tools to better understand and monitor the media used by their teenagers
Representative from AOL
Director of the Kaiser Family Foundation (funded parents guide to the television ratings)

- Civic Values in the Media Age
Dr. Bill Dammon, Director of the Stanford University Center on Adolescence
(In June 1999, Dr. Dammon conducted a conference on “Creating Citizenship: Youth Development for Free and Democratic Society” – he could focus on using media and information for the purpose of civic engagement and encouraging parents to support young people in using media for this purpose)
(Zoe Baird, Markel Foundation also recommended)
- Media Portrayal of Youth and Family
Susan Bales, President, FrameWorks Institute

Moderators: William Kennard, FCC Chairman
Senator Lieberman (D-CT)
Rep. Jennifer Dunn (R-WA)

Policy Deliverables:

- Uniform rating system (We are in negotiation with AOL, but would like to be able to announce the support of Steve Case and ask him to form a task force on this issue as part of his role as Board Member of the National Campaign Against Youth Violence. In addition, we would like to push industry to do more to inform parents of current rating system and we would like to dedicate some Federal research dollars to studying kids and their media consumption.)

BREAKOUT #3

The Village: How can the community better support parents and teenagers?

Sub-Themes and Discussion Leaders:

- Reforming the American High School to meet the needs of 21st Century Teens
Dr. Gene Bottoms, education researcher and advocate for reforming the American High School to better serve students through personal attention, high standards, technological innovation, and parental involvement
(principal of New American high school who has done a good job with parent involvement)
- Expanding Opportunities for Teenagers in the Non-School Hours
Paula Gavin, Chair of YMCA National Teen Agenda and Spear-headed the Virtual Y in NYC
(Ken Gladish, YMCA of the USA, Executive Director)
- Importance of community based organizations for Youth Development, including importance of involving parents in community organizations
Dr. Milbrey McLaughlin, Stanford University professor and author of recently released report *Community Counts*
- Work places that help young people grow
Dr. Katherine Newman, Harvard University, recent book on teens and work
(David Hamburg recommended Dr. Newman)
Model employer that support youth development, e.g. CEO of Burger King

Moderators: Secretary Riley
Senator Kit Bond (R-MO)
Congresswoman Woolsey

Policy Deliverables:

- Challenges to Sectors (we hope to get commitments from various sectors, e.g. Dept. of ED with education organizations on push for parental involvement in middle school and high school, etc.)

BREAKOUT #4

Closing the Gap: How can we provide positive opportunities for ALL teenagers?

Sub-Themes and Discussion Leaders:

- Basic Assets Needed to Help All Teens Grow into Responsible & Resourceful Youth
Peter Benson, Search Institute – famous for spelling out 40 assets needed by young people, which were used by America's Promise to create the 5 promises
- What works and what does not for our most vulnerable youth
Debra Delgado, Annie E. Casey Foundation – focus on children in foster care
David Domenici, Principal of the Maya Angelou Public Charter School that has been nationally recognized for its work with kids in the juvenile justice system
Lori Kaplan, Latin American Youth Center
Sandra Giutierrez, AmeriCorps Member who works at Latin American Youth Center
Dorothy Stoneman, Youthbuild Founder (or Mason – youth rep from Youthbuild)
GEAR-UP program

Moderator: Attorney General
Senator Dodd (D-CT)

Policy Deliverables:

- Collaborative guide to prevention for parents that includes assets, prevention of risk behaviors, etc. produced by National Campaigns (e.g. Teen Pregnancy, Youth Violence, Tobacco-Free Kids, ONDCP) in partnership with HHS
- Parenting Website – OJJDP parenting website geared towards parents of teenagers that would include principles and concrete guidelines for parents, also promote parenting information geared to parents of teens on private internet sites such as ivillage, oxygen.com, and parents.com

BREAKOUT #5

Youth as Resources:

Can teenagers be resources in their own development and for their peers?

Sub-Themes and Discussion Leaders:

- Youth serving other youth/youth social entrepreneur/philanthropist
youth, Community Impact

- Expert on peer to peer learning/development or research on positive developmental effects of youth service

Researcher, TBD

- Service-learning in the schools

Kathleen Lee, Turner Middle School teacher in Philadelphia, accompanied by youth

- Using the arts to help youth find their own solutions to problems

Latoya Gardner (16) from Nashville's Citywide Teen Leadership Council and the Y's Positive Theory Awareness Program that does plays for teens with positive messages or youth, tbd, Urban Improv

- The importance of civic engagement for youth

Bob Putnam

Moderators: Harris Wofford
Rep. Chris Shays (R-CT)

Policy Deliverables:

- Highlight youth service budget

BREAKOUT #6

A Healthy Start: How can we help teenagers stay healthy?

Sub-themes and discussion leaders:

- What is the state of health of teens? (% of kids who have no access to care. Suicide, Risky behaviors: drugs, alcohol, sex.) Importance of health promotion and prevention. (Nutrition and exercise).
- Add Health, study found that the home environment and school can positively influence the health behavior of youth
Robert Blum
- How to get kids to avoid risk behavior.
Sarah Brown, Director of Campaign to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy
- The role school-based clinics can play
Julia Graham Lear, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.
- What works? Community based care example: care that is confidential, non-judgmental, relevant to teen life-styles and behavior, at minimal cost, with appointments after hours, with a focus on health (prevention), rather than disease
Dr. Angela Diaz, Mt. Sinai Adolescent Health Clinic.
- Mental Health in Adolescence
Dr. Larry Steinberg, Temple University

Moderator: Secretary Shalala
Senator Dodd (D-CT)
Senator Kennedy (D-CT)
Cong. Woolsey?

Policy Deliverables:

- Announce a Task Force to help local communities develop “211” or “1-800” line that would connect resources for teens to get information on local services, hotlines, volunteer opportunities. In addition, set up national public-private web site with local links to do same thing. Also, announce a major public relations campaign to push for local hotlines and www.teens.gov for available resources

DRAFT THEMES AND POLICY DELIVERABLES
White House Conference on Teenagers:
Raising Responsible and Resourceful Youth
May 2, 2000

Despite many positive developments in the last seven years – including declining rates of teen pregnancy, decreases in crimes against youth, and increases in student achievement and college access – parents of today’s adolescents express significant anxiety about the well-being of their children. In many cases, teenagers themselves feel alienated from their communities and insecure about the future. And recent tragedies have made parents and teens of all backgrounds feel helpless in the face of school violence.

The White House Conference on Teenagers will examine the anxiety and frustration felt by parents and teenagers by focusing attention on ways that families and communities can teach good values, promote healthy behavior, and support positive youth development in a world that is rapidly changing – with more parents and teenagers working more hours than ever before; technology changing the way we spend our time, the way we learn, and the way we interact; and in a society that many fear is declining in civility. The Conference will focus on this critical period of development by sending a strong message that parents and families matter in the lives of teenagers and will provide tools to help parents raise teenagers that are responsible, prepared, and engaged members of our society.

The Clinton Administration has worked tirelessly on behalf of young people by investing more in education for secondary school students to help them make the transition to college or work, providing after-school opportunities that provide young people with a safe and enriching environment in the afterschool hours, and by pushing for a new high school initiatives that would break down the high school into a smaller and more personal learning environment; by providing young people with work experiences through the Summer Jobs program and Youth Opportunity Grants; by passing the Family and Medical Leave Act to allow parents to take time to care for their sick children and by pushing for the expansion of FMLA to allow parents to attend parent-teacher conferences and be active participants in the lives of their children. These examples are just a few of the ways that the Administration has invested in the healthy development of teenagers. This Conference will build on this record and help to lay the groundwork for future investments in this area.

Opening Session

- Video -- showing parents, teens, adult mentors all talking about struggles, hopes, and what has worked for them (YMCA has agreed to help with video)
- President and First Lady will lay out the themes of the conference, establish the research base, and announce the policy deliverables. The opening session will be framed around four messages:
 - (1) Understanding the American Teenager;
 - (2) Sending a strong message the parents and families matter in the lives of teenagers and need tools to help their teenagers develop;

- (3) Sending a message that teenagers are important actors in their own development and also need tools to succeed; and,
 - (4) Putting the pieces together by making challenges to the community to support parents and teenagers in this effort.
- Announce breakout sessions later in the day. Breakouts could be organized either around *Great Transition's* framework: Family, School, Health, and Communities; or could be organized around America's Promise list of 5 Assets: ongoing relationship with a caring adult; safe place with structured activities during non-school hours; healthy start; marketable skill through effective education; and, an opportunity to give back through community service. (Need help thinking through breakout sessions).

I. Snapshot of the American Teenager

- Snapshot of Teenagers: A "snapshot" report on teenagers and the American Family will be used as a base for the conference and will provide the public with an accurate image of teens, their families, the positive and negative behavior trends of young people, and why parents matter in the lives of teens. This report will include information on the diversity of teens (race, ethnicity, immigrant status), health status, life expectancy, education and will put this information in an historical perspective -- looking at teens over the past one hundred years. The Council of Economic Advisors will work with HHS to produce this report and will largely use the Add Health study as a base for the report, as well as recent data on issues such as teen pregnancy, youth violence, etc.
- This report will also include a summary of time-use research to outline how teenagers and parents spend their time.

Other possible policy deliverables:

- Snappy two-page release of the American Teen Report for general distribution -- displaying statistics on demographics, risk behavior, positive polling information on attitudes of teens and attitudes of adults on teens, information on time use
- Other graphical display of how teens and parents spend time -- life size figures spit into chunks of time??

II. Parents and Families Matter in the Lives of Teens

Research:

- Highlight research on parent connectedness, research on importance of parental involvement in teen years, including barriers to parental involvement and communication
- Highlight research on importance of parenting styles -- Larry Steinberg, Temple University
- Focus on increase in parents' work -- more parents working more hours (Bureau of Labor Statistics info.)
- Examine what teenagers think of their parents working and implication on work and raising teens -- Ellen Galinsky

Deliverables:

- OJJDP parenting website geared towards parents of teenagers, also promote parenting information geared to parents of teens on private internet sites such as ivillage, oxygen.com, and parents.com
- National Campaigns (e.g. Teen Pregnancy, Youth Violence, Tobacco-Free Kids, ONDCP) in partnership with HHS produce collaborative guide to prevention for parents that includes assets, prevention of risk behaviors, etc.
- Federal campaign to encourage parents to take flexi-time to have meal time with teenage children and participate in lives of their teenagers – e.g. attending extracurricular activities, visiting school, etc.
- Push for parental involvement in middle schools and high schools – Dept. of Education campaign with NEA/AFT/NASSP/NAMSP
- Resources on effective communication for adults and teens, parenting tips, checklists – including HHS guide for youth, “Express Yourself” and supplemental guide for parents on communication

III. Teenagers Are Actors in Their Own Development***Research:***

- Assets Teens Need to Succeed (Peter Benson, America’s Promise, etc.)
- Effectiveness of youth solutions to community problems (any interesting research/evaluation on effectiveness of projects such as the one in Oakland?)

Deliverables:

- Challenges to youth to take responsibility for their own futures
- Announce a national “211” or “1-800” line that would be a national resource for teens to get information on local services, hotlines, volunteer opportunities. In addition, set up national public-private web site with local links to do same thing. Also, announce a major public relations campaign to push for 211 and www.teens.gov for available resources
- EO on youth “cabinet member” or official youth advisory to keep the youth perspective prominent in Federal policy making
- Highlight FY 2001 National Service budget, including youth empowerment grants

IV. Putting the Pieces Together***Research:***

- Highlight importance of collaboration between schools, health, and community that includes strong parent/family involvement
- Include message that schools, community based organizations, and health providers make a difference in helping teenagers on pathways to healthy development: release of Milbrey McLaughlin's Community Counts; Gene Bottom’s research on reforming the American

High School and highlight research on quality after-school programs; highlight research on importance of adolescent-specific health care, access to health care for adolescents – including school-based health care

- Include research on the importance of media in the lives of kids, as well as the responsibility media has in the development of healthy teenagers. Highlight research on portrayal of youth in media (Susan Bails, Frank Gillian, Karen Hyne); Kaiser Family Foundation research on Kids and the Media; and include information on technology use by teens and implications for family (Stanford study, work at MIT media lab).
- Include message about the role of work in the lives of parents and teenagers: highlight research on impact teen work has on teen development – highlight Katherine Newman's work – problem with low-end jobs are not jobs, but lack of social network; also look at work of "Great Transitions" and their recommendation of restricting teenage employment

Policy Deliverables: CALL TO ACTION FOR VARIOUS SECTORS

- Bring back family meal time – challenge to families, employers and teenagers to make family meal time a priority. This challenge would be used as a proxy for the overall important message of parents and teenagers spending time together. Research suggests the importance of this simple step, but in a practical sense, it is not easy to achieve even by the best parents. In order to acknowledge how hard it is for many families, and to make the challenge credible, we would seek a few lead commitments by employers and others (7-11s, cereal companies, etc.) both to spread the word and take steps to help their own employees participate in family meals
- Call to Action and challenges to the community: to employers to make it easier for parents of teenagers to spend time with them; to youth organizations to involve parents in their programs, not just youth; to schools to involve not just elementary school parents, but middle school and high school parents as well; to the media to take responsibility in how they portray young people, how they market to young people, and what messages they send to young people, etc.
- Specific call to action for media to move forward on developing a voluntary uniform rating system that is usable for parents; adult actors taking pledge to only do "family friendly" work – leaders in this area are Chevy Chase, Eddie Murphy, Denzel Washington; and, challenge web owners of "teen.com" and "teenagers.com" to put warning labels on web sites that the sites are not for teens or teenagers
- Highlight Models of Successful Collaborations – Children's Aid Society, Beacon Schools
- Push for FY2001 budget for Youth – GearUp, Youth Opportunity Grants, etc.
- Legislative push for education legislation that includes smaller high schools, more after-school opportunities
- Call to Action for foundations, state and local governments on investing in integrated strategies for youth development

Post Conference Deliverables

- CNS Youth Summit
- Education Conference on "Reforming the American High School"
- Cabinet Members day of focusing on youth

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON TEENAGERS
Program Draft 4/7/2000

- 10:30 **Melanne Verveer intro:** Welcomes audience and satellite audience, informs people this is a live broadcast, etc. Same role as Ellen Lovell plays at Millennium Evenings and at Philanthropy Conference.
- 10:31 **Opening Video:** Montage of a diverse group of parents and teens speaking about their lives. Gets out key messages: how they use their time, kids don't feel listened to, parents don't think their kids listen, kids are stressed, parents are worried, hopes and aspirations. The overall message is that whatever their background, families have similar hopes and concerns.
- 10:35 **POTUS and HRC announced into room together with keynote speaker(s), Cabinet members attending**
- 10:35 **HRC Speaks:** Provides interesting statistics and trends about today's teens and their families, explains that this conference is the bookend to the Early Childhood Conference, puts it in the context of post Littleton. Underlying message: While there is much to be happy about in terms of trends over the last seven years, there remain serious challenges. Parents are key, but need support from the community.
- 10:43 **POTUS Speaks:** Talks about the Administration's accomplishments, budget, and deliverables. Acknowledges all cabinet members attending. Underlying message: Youth are resources in their own development, but we need to support them and their families in order to maximize their potential.
- 9:53 **KEYNOTE:**
The President's people have argued for a keynote address following POTUS's remarks, in order to make it easier for him to leave. Our first choice would be a *joint keynote by a parent/teen combination* – we have a good lead on an African American father and son who would be perfect for this role. They would talk about their own lives, illustrate the themes of the day with real stories, and give credibility to the researchers and experts who will follow. Alternatives for the keynote address are a *celebrity* (see attached list) or *Geoff Canada*, Harlem Rheedlen Centers, who would bring some urgency to the issue (although he might also take us a little off of our “universal” as opposed to “at-risk” message).
- 11:00 **PANEL I takes the stage. HRC to moderate.**
- 11:05 **Who are today's teens? What do they need? [4 min/adults, 3 min/teen]**
- **Brain Research/Physical development-** recent research suggests that an important phase of brain development occurs around puberty and that what happens now matters and can set the stage for later successes, *Dr. Giedd* or *Dr. Melvin Grumbach*
 - **Adolescent Development-** present stages of development, peer cues, behavioral pressures, need for independence, *Jacqueline Eccles* or *Richard Lerner*

- **Assets-** all teenagers need a caring adult, healthy habits, safe places, good education, opportunity to serve, *Karen Pittman or Peter Benson*
- **Media Images of Teens** – *Sela Ward or Susan Bailes*
- **Teen Girl-** offers personal perspective on challenges of adolescence

11:40 Panel I leaves stage/Panel II seated. HRC to moderate.

11:43 What can parents do to help teens? What can communities do to help parents get teens what they need? [4 min/panel, 3min/speakers from the audience]

- **Parent Expert-** someone to synthesize what we know about good parenting of teenagers, *Laura Sessions Stepp*, author of *Our Last Best Shot*, which David Hamburg calls the best book ever written on parenting teens
- **Avoiding risk behaviors** – *Michael Resnick or Robert Blum*
- **Parenting & the New Media** - *Steve Case*
- **The role of the community in a teen's life** - *Geoff Canada*
- **Avoiding risk behaviors** – *Michael Resnick or Robert Blum*

Speakers from the audience - expressing specific ways that the communities can help/support parents in raising responsible and resourceful teens

- **Youth as resources-** how young people themselves can make difference, *TBD*
- **Religious Community-** importance of religion/values in raising teens, *Representative of The Ten Point Coalition in Boston*
- **School-** importance of parent involvement in middle and high school, high school reform, afterschool programming, *Jay Engelin- Principal of the Year*
- **The Family Friendly Workplace-** how does the work world need to change to support our raising families, *Ellen Galinsky*
- **CBO-** ways youth organizations can involve families, *Ben Casey, YMCA Dallas*
- **Health-** *Dr. Angela Diaz, Mt. Sinai/Children's Aid Society*

12:43 Reflections/Closing: HRC Thank you and good bye, mentions breakouts later in day, invites people to lunch, invites satellite downlinks to continue talking into the day within their local communities.

12:45 End

WH CONFERENCE ON TEENAGERS DRAFT ON BREAKOUTS

BREAKOUT #1

How Do We Recapture Time for Parents and Teenagers?

Sub-Themes and Discussion Leaders:

- Parents and Families Matter in the Lives of Teenagers
Dr. Larry Steinberg, Temple University (expert on parenting styles)
Dr. Michael Resnick, Minnesota (research on importance of parental and family involvement in adolescent development, including research on family meal time)
- Parents and teens thoughts on work-family issues and spending time together
Ellen Galinsky, Families and Work Institute, author of *Ask the Children: What America's Children Really Think about Working Parents*
(Arlie Hoschild (author of 2nd shift) also was recommended)
- Businesses can make a difference in supporting parents of teenagers
(CEO from model Corporation, such as Discovery)
- Highlight FMLA 24 hour policy to support parent leave for educational activities
State policymaker who could highlight such policies and discuss importance of policy on parents of teens (FYI – 8 states require leave for participation in children's educational activities)

Moderators: Secretary Herman
Senator Murray
Senator Jeffords

Policy Deliverables:

- Family Meal Time that would include a non-government campaign to promote families having meals together
- Continuing push for FMLA expansion to 24 hours
- Release of EO on non-discrimination of parents in the Federal work place
- Federal Campaign to urge Federal Workers to use flexi-time and family-friendly policies to have meals with their children (OPM would take lead)

BREAKOUT #2

How is the Information Age Shaping Youth Today?

Sub-Themes and Discussion Leaders:

- Positive and Negatives of Technology Use by Teens
Katherine Montgomery, Center for Media and Education
- Providing parents with tools to better understand and monitor the media used by their teenagers
Representative from AOL

Director of the Kaiser Family Foundation (funded parents guide to the television ratings)

- Civic Values in the Media Age
Dr. Bill Dammon, Director of the Stanford University Center on Adolescence
(In June 1999, Dr. Dammon conducted a conference on “Creating Citizenship: Youth Development for Free and Democratic Society” – he could focus on using media and information for the purpose of civic engagement and encouraging parents to support young people in using media for this purpose)
(Zoe Baird, Markel Foundation also recommended)
- Media Portrayal of Youth and Family
Susan Bales, President, FrameWorks Institute

Moderators: William Kennard, FCC Chairman
Senator Lieberman
Rep. Jennifer Dunn – R- WA

Policy Deliverables:

- Uniform rating system (We are in negotiation with AOL, but would like to be able to announce the support of Steve Case and ask him to form a task force on this issue as part of his role as Board Member of the National Campaign Against Youth Violence. In addition, we would like to push industry to do more to inform parents of current rating system and we would like to dedicate some Federal research dollars to studying kids and their media consumption.)

BREAKOUT #3

Parents Cannot Raise Teens Alone – Where do We Find Spaces and Places for Teenagers to Grow?

Sub-Themes and Discussion Leaders:

- Reforming the American High School to meet the needs of 21st Century Teens
Dr. Gene Bottoms, education researcher and advocate for reforming the American High School to better serve students through personal attention, high standards, technological innovation, and parental involvement
(principal of New American high school who has done a good job with parent involvement)
- Expanding Opportunities for Teenagers in the Non-School Hours
Geoff Canada
(Virtual Y – NYC) – YMCA After-School program director
- Importance of community based organizations for Youth Development, including importance of involving parents in community organizations
Dr. Milbrey McLaughlin, Stanford University professor and author of recently released report *Community Counts*
- Work places that help young people grow
Dr. Katherine Newman, Harvard University, recent book on teens and work
(David Hamburg recommended Dr. Newman)

Model employer that support youth development, e.g. CEO of Burger King

Moderators: Secretary Riley
Senator Kit Bond
Congresswoman Woolsey

Policy Deliverables:

- Challenges to Sectors (we hope to get commitments from various sectors, e.g. Dept. of ED with education organizations on push for parental involvement in middle school and high school, etc.)

BREAKOUT #4

Fulfilling America's Promise for ALL Teenagers

Sub-Themes and Discussion Leaders:

- Basic Assets Needed to Help All Teens Grow into Responsible & Resourceful Youth
Peter Benson, Search Institute – famous for spelling out 40 assets needed by young people, which were used by America's Promise to create the 5 promises
- What works and what does not for our most vulnerable youth
Debra Delgado, Annie E. Casey Foundation – focus on children in foster care
David Domenici, Principal of the Maya Angelou Public Charter School that has been nationally recognized for its work with kids in the juvenile justice system (need Speaker who has worked with Immigrants/Refugees)
Jane Fonda, Spokesperson for 2nd Chance Homes for Teen mothers

Moderator: Attorney General
(need recommendation from Leg Affairs on Hill moderator)

Policy Deliverables:

- Collaborative guide to prevention for parents that includes assets, prevention of risk behaviors, etc. produced by National Campaigns (e.g. Teen Pregnancy, Youth Violence, Tobacco-Free Kids, ONDCP) in partnership with HHS
- Parenting Website – OJJDP parenting website geared towards parents of teenagers that would include principles and concrete guidelines for parents, also promote parenting information geared to parents of teens on private internet sites such as ivillage, oxygen.com, and parents.com

BREAKOUT #5

Teenagers as their Own Best Resources

Sub-Themes and Discussion Leaders:

- Teenagers Engaged In Community Service and Service Learning
Andrew Shue, President of Do Something

- Teacher who runs service learning program at community high school
- Youth solving community problems
Oakland City Youth Board
Youth Philanthropist
- Building local networks for teens
United Way Atlanta 211 – built up network of service providers for young people

Moderators: Harris Wofford
Rep. Chris Shays (R-CT)

Policy Deliverables:

- Announce a Task Force to help local communities develop “211” or “1-800” line that would connect resources for teens to get information on local services, hotlines, volunteer opportunities. In addition, set up national public-private web site with local links to do same thing. Also, announce a major public relations campaign to push for local hotlines and www.teens.gov for available resources (We are looking at work of Mrs. Blair on UK’s Child Hotline)

BREAKOUT #6

Supporting the Health of America’s Teenagers

(THIS SESSION IS NOT YET DEVELOPED. We realized that we needed a great focus on health issues and will be developing this breakout session over the next few days.)

Sub-Themes:

- Access issues – insurance, school-based clinics
- Risk behaviors – Teen pregnancy, drugs, alcohol, violence, etc.
- Healthy Habits – nutrition and exercise, obesity
- Mental Health expert

Moderator: Secretary Shalala

**AGENCY DELIVERABLES
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON TEENAGERS**

CNS

Announcement of National Youth Summit in June (follow-up to Volunteerism summit)
Highlight of Youth Service budget

Education

Organizing satellite sites
Announcement of upcoming conference on Reforming the American High School
Partnership for Family Involvement in Education – campaign on parental involvement in middle school and high school
Parent guide for afterschool
Sleep and school?

GSA

Coordination of all satellite downlinks and outreach

HHS

Responsible for providing travel for low-income parents and youth?
Collaborative prevention guide for parents co-sponsored by National Campaigns and HHS
Blueprint for youth development?
Working CEA on “snapshot of teenagers”

Justice

OJJDP Parenting Website – rollout at conference
Sponsoring satellites uplinks
Follow-up activities

Labor

Sponsor Conference Report
Youth Grant competition announcement
Anything on FMLA?

OPM

Lead on Federal Campaign to make family meal time a priority?
EO on Parental Non-Discrimination in the Federal workplace

who are teens
what do they
need

teens
help parents

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

Agency Commitment's to Teen's in America

the For the past 7 1/2 years the Clinton Administration has *consistently* demonstrated a strong record of support for teens and their families. Through agencies such as the Corporation for National Service and the Departments of Labor, Justice, Education, Agriculture, Health and Human Service, and Housing and Urban Development, many specific programs have been developed that address the Administration's ongoing commitment to America's teenage community. Additionally, many programs not specifically oriented toward teens, but equally benefiting America's adolescent population have been implemented through agencies such as the Office of Personnel Management and the National Institute of Health. For instance, the Family and Medical Leave act, developed through the Office of Personnel Management, gave parents more flexibility in balancing work and family. The National Institute of Health has a long-standing commitment to address issues in adolescent health. In addition to significant physical changes, adolescence is a period of major cognitive and intellectual growth. Research has and will continue to involve studies not only of health, but of cognitive development, adaptation, relationship with significant others, as well as studies of the broader physical and social contexts of adolescent development and behavior.

Corporation for National Service

The Corporation for National Service administers a variety of programs designed to strengthen and expand the reach of youth service and service-learning.

- AmeriCorps: More than 150,000 Americans—mostly young people—have engaged in intensive, results driven national service through AmeriCorps, the domestic Peace Corps. Most AmeriCorps members are recruited, selected and administered by local and national organizations like Habitat for Humanity, the American Red Cross, and Boys and Girls Clubs. Others serve in AmeriCorps*VISTA and AmeriCorps*National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC). The NCCC is open to young people 18-24 years old. After their term of service, AmeriCorps members received an education award of \$4,725 to help finance college or pay back student loans.
- Learn and Serve America: More than 1,000,000 students from kindergarten through college are meeting community needs while improving their academic skills and learning the habits of good citizenship through programs supported by Learn and Serve America.
- President's Student Service Awards: (www.student-service-awards.org) These awards honor youth ages 5 to 25 who perform at least 100 hours of service to the community in a 12-month period, or for those below age 15, at least 50 hours. All award winners receive a gold or silver pin, a presidential certificate, and a letter from the President. More than 20,000 Awards have been distributed thus far.
- President's Student Service Scholarships: (www.student-service-awards.org) So long as Corporation for National Service funds are available and matched by local contributors, each high school in the country may select up to two students—preferably one junior and one

I ~~still~~ help Parents Balance Home/work

senior—to receive a \$1,000 President's Student Service Scholarship for outstanding service to the community (\$500 is provided by the Corporation).

- **National Service—Learning Leader Schools:** (www.nationalservice.org) In its inaugural year, seventy high schools located in 41 states were selected through an annual competition and honored by the Corporation for national Service for their exemplary efforts to integrate student service into the curriculum and life of the school. This year the competition was extended to middle schools. Leader schools will play an active role in spreading service-learning to other schools in their districts or states.

Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services has proven its commitment to teens through the success of a broad range of programs designed to foster positive development of teenagers.

Some of these programs include the Secretarial Initiative on Youth Substance Abuse prevention and Project Youth Connect.

- **Girl Power:** Launched in November 1996, Girl Power! is a national public education campaign sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services to help encourage and empower 9- to 14- year olds to make the most of their lives. Studies show that girls tend to lose self-confidence and self worth during this pivotal age, becoming less physically active, performing less well in school, and neglecting their own interests and aspirations. It's during these years that girls become more vulnerable to negative outside influences and to mixed messages about risky behaviors. Girl Power! is combining strong "no use" messages about tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs with an emphasis on providing opportunities for girls to build skills and self-confidence in academics, arts, sports, and other endeavors.

- **Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative:** Through this initiative, grants totaling more than \$180 million per year will be awarded to approximately 50 local educational authorities and their mental health and law enforcement partners to promote healthy childhood development and prevent violent behaviors. The Initiative may fund but is not limited to, school-based mental health preventive and treatment services, prevention and intervention programs, early psychosocial and emotional development practices, anti-drug curricula, educational reform, safe school measures and policies, home visitation by nurses, after school activities, efforts to reduce truancy, and initiatives to strengthen families.

- **National Youth Sports Program:** This program is designed to provide low income youth, living in areas of urban and rural poverty an opportunity to benefit from academic and sports skills instruction, and sports competition, to improve their physical fitness and health habits, and to become acquainted with career and educational opportunities within a college or university environment.

Department of Education

The Department of Education has developed many youth programs that support and encourage parent involvement in the lives of teenagers. These programs include:

- Safe and Drug Free Schools Program: LEA's may use their ~~SDFS~~ State Grant funds for programs that involve parents in wide range of activities that help create safe, disciplined, and drug free learning environments.

Parent Centers:

- Parent Centers have been established in every state and in the territories (58 in total). These Centers provide training, information, and support for activities that will increase the involvement of parents in the education of their children.
- 21st Century Learning Centers: This program promotes the development of after-school programs throughout the country.
- Gear Up: This program provides multi-year competitive grants to states and local partnerships between colleges, low income middle schools and high schools, and to other organizations. The program is designed to help students ~~no later than seventh grade~~ ^{middle school} to take and succeed in difficult subjects, with the desired outcome being attendance in college.
- Title I compensatory Education Programs: Schools served with Title I funds must develop and implement a parental involvement policy.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is involved with a wide ^{Barbara Bostick Hunt} ~~variety~~ ^{contact} of youth-related programs. Examples of these programs include: Partnerships in Public Housing (Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCA, and Girls Scouts of America); Providing Safe Environments through Gun Violence Reduction Initiatives; After School Program; and Tutoring and Mentoring. Additionally, HUD partners with 3,400 housing authorities and CDBG block grant cities which enables funding for many programs for teens and their families. Many of these programs have been recognized for their outstanding work with young people.

Include Youth Build Program

- ~~Boston, MA~~ - School-to-Career (STC) Program is a national initiative designed to improve teaching and learning and to facilitate students' recognition of the connection between what they learn in school and the skills they need to be productive in the world outside of school. The Empowerment Zone, Boston Public School System, the Private Industry Council (PIC), Jobs for the Future (a nonprofit organization), and Jobs and Community Service (a city agency) have created a local partnership to operate the program.
- ~~Minneapolis, MN~~ - In September, 2000 residents in Minneapolis's Empowerment Zone (EZ) will have a change to ~~improve their health more conveniently than ever when the Midtown Community and Urban Sports Center is completed.~~ This \$21 million project has been hailed as a model of public and private investment that builds on innovative partnerships between the YMCA, the EZ, the Minneapolis Public School system, and local governmental agencies.
- ~~Tech Education Centers, Albany/Schenectady/Troy, New York~~ - The 100 Net Initiative is a family affair. The technology centers will provide education and technology training to entire families, including computer training for seniors. The regional chapter of 100 Black

Men, a national organization of professional men whose goal is community enrichment, is developing a regional program with help from the Albany/Schenectady/Troy Enterprise Community; the Nation's only regionally governed EC. The chapter will establish a \$1.5 million, regionally directed, community-based technology center in each city.

- **Maysville, KY-** The Orientation to College Program is offered to residents of the Housing Authority of Maysville. Students of all ages take their first semester of college classes on site in the Beechwood Community Center. The Orientation curriculum is designed to prepare students for liberal arts, science, and technical careers. A class of students is invited to begin the program with the summer session. Then formal classes continue at the Maysville Community College in the fall and spring. Students admitted to the program may be eligible for financial aid. The students will take approximately 12 credit hours each session.
- **Anne Arundel County, MD-** Mentors in Alliance for Youth Initiatives (MAYI) is a collaboration of agencies and businesses. Together they formed a coalition to improve services for youth in public housing in Anne Arundel County. MAYI consists of staff from the Anne Arundel Housing Authority. MAYI pulls all financial and personal resources into one coalition that meets monthly to plan weekly calendars, summer day camps, homework help sessions, monthly trips, and special events. Typical daily events start at about 3pm and continue until 7pm and involve completing homework, working on computers, participating in arts and crafts, and much more. Children leave the school bus and go directly to the centrally located Recreation Center to participate in the afterschool activities. As a result of the alliance, agencies participating have used resources more effectively by providing nonduplicative services and combining knowledge, talent, and financial resources to design a program that one entity alone could not achieve.
- **Kansas City, MO-** More than 50 percent of all children in central Kansas City are being raised by grandparents, who often face financial hardships and have problems dealing with their grandchildren's behavior and schoolwork. The Kansas City Community Outreach Partnership Center of the University of Missouri-Kansas City uses a multipronged approach to address these issues, including the Grandparent Needs Assessment, Grandparents Outreach and Grandparents Enhancement programs. The Grandparents Outreach program, which provides access to social services, has approximately 100 participants. The Grandparents Enhancement program, which includes a summer academy and tutoring/mentoring program. Student's progress is being monitored for improvement.
- **Alexandria, VA -** Communities in Schools (CIS), the Nation's largest nonprofit stay-in-school network, uses national and local partnerships to help students learn, stay in school, and prepare for life. The CIS Networking Academy equips high school students with computer information technology skills to prepare them for a work as computer networking engineers. This program demonstrates a unique partnership among the Cisco Foundation, HUD, and schools. All of the partners have expanded the programs to serve public housing, empowerment zones, and communities. By linking the education, business, and community development efforts of these organizations, the network reaches 500,000 youth in more than 1,000 schools in 34 States and the District of Columbia. More than 94 percent of the students participating in the CIS program stay in school and graduate.

- **Newark, NJ-** The Miss Housing Authority pageant began in 1997 as a local event involving four public housing authorities in Essex County. In 1998, it expanded to include housing authorities in four New Jersey counties. The primary purpose of the pageant is to provide young women ages 13-16 who live in public housing with an opportunity to participate in a structured environment of activities and experience cultural enrichment, career exploration, and personal growth. Newark Housing Authority funds the pageant and maintains oversight for its coordination and program operations.
- **Cohoes, NY-** AmeriCorps/VISTA members at the Cohoes Housing Authority work with residents in three areas of concentration: literacy and English as a second language (ESL), youth development, and senior independence. ESL instructors work with 27 immigrant families to increase their language of English and assist families to become U.S. citizens.
- **Syracuse, NY-** "Super Summer" is a 1 month residential camp on two university campuses for teens who live in public housing. While residing in college dormitories, youth from 13-17 years of age experience academic, athletic, cultural and social activities that have been designed with specific goals. Career options are highlighted by speakers who present a wide variety of topics and frequent field trips to other colleges, museums, and parks. Program participation has resulted in an overwhelming interest in attending college and making lifestyle changes that will have a positive impact on their futures.
- **Fort Worth, TX-** The Fort Worth Independent School District's Adopt-a-School Program joins the business community and the public educational system in a partnership serving a student body of nearly 80,000 children. More than 400 Adopt-a-School companies, organizations, and churches including HUD's Fort Worth Field Office, provide tutors and mentors, host career days and offer other services to increase academic achievement. Annually 150 of HUD's 200 field employees volunteer their time to the Program. Adopt-a-School activities develop a rapport that strengthens the entire community. Business and school partnerships matches are based on the primary needs of the school and the expertise of the business. Together, they give students a chance to step from the classroom into the workplace and to see how academic knowledge increases job performance.

Department of Justice

Many programs designed to strengthen families and provide support for teens have been developed through the Department of Justice. In 1988 OJJDP launched a major parenting initiative entitled *Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High Risk Youth*. Currently, the University of Utah, with collaborative funding from OJJDP and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, is working to further enhance the dissemination of model family-based programs and to examine the process of program selection and implementation. Dr. Rose Alvarado from the University of Utah recently presented to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention examples of promising program approaches to parent training and family strengthening. Other programs include:

- **Parental and Early Childhood Nurse Home Visitation:** For over twenty years Dr. David Olds, Professor of Pediatrics, Psychiatry, and Preventive Medicine at the University of

DOJ agencies are the implementation of a number of programs in high crime urban areas to help promote to help promote

will at once → Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Programs

Colorado Health Sciences Center has been developing and testing a program that helps low-income, first-time mothers deliver healthy babies, give them proper care and avoid substance abuse and criminal behavior. Evidence shows that nurse home visitation reduces juvenile offending. By promoting healthy maternal and child functioning early in life, ^{they're reducing} we can reduce the likelihood that children will develop serious antisocial behavior, ^{can be reduced} including criminal offending. Adolescents whose mothers received nurse home visitation services over a decade earlier were 60 percent less likely than adolescents whose mothers had not received a nurse home visitor to have run away, 55 percent less likely to have been arrested, and 80 percent less likely to have been convicted of a crime, including violation of probation. ^{Three} components of the US Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs - OJJDP, BJA and the Executive Office of Weed and Seed - are supporting implementation of this program in six high-crime, urban areas as part of its Weed and Seed Safe Futures initiatives. This program is also one of 10 "Blueprints" programs supported by OJJDP as programs which, after a rigorous evaluation, have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing violence and success in replication across sites.

- Academy to studies*
- **Parents Anonymous:** Parents Anonymous leads a network of affiliated community-based groups that hold weekly meetings led by parents and professionally trained facilitators. The organization works to strengthen families by promoting parent leadership, [?] mutual support, [?] shared leadership and personal growth. Programs that support positive development are also offered for children. OJJDP has partnered with Parents Anonymous since 1994 to promote shared leadership and mutual support in ethnically and culturally diverse settings across the US. [?]
 - **The Families and Schools Together (FAST) Program:** The FAST Program focuses upon building and enhancing youth's relationships with their families, peers, teachers, school staff, and other members of the community. FAST works to: Enhance family functioning by strengthening the parent-child relationship and empowering parents to become primary prevention agents for their children; Prevent school failure by improving the child's behavior and performance in school, empowering the parents in their role as partners in the educational process, and strengthening the child's and family's affiliation with the school; Prevent alcohol and other drug abuse in the family by increasing the family's awareness and knowledge of substance abuse and its impact on child development and linking the family with appropriate assessment and treatment as needed; Reduce the stress that families experience from daily life by developing ongoing support groups for parents of at-risk children, linking the family with appropriate community resources, and building the self-esteem of each family member.
 - **The National Center On Education, Disability, and Juvenile Justice (EDJJ).** ^{EDJJ} EDJJ is jointly funded by the US Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, and the US Department of Justice, OJJDP. ^{Agency} The Center is a 5-year project that has been structured as a collaborative research, training, technical assistance, and information dissemination program designed to understand and develop effective responses to the needs of youth with disabilities who are currently in the juvenile justice system or who are at high-risk for future involvement. The Center also focuses on addressing the needs of the parents of these youth.

Department of Labor

The Department of Labor focuses on youth by providing remedial education and training opportunities through the following programs:

- Youth Formula block grant¹-- \$1 billion for year round and summer youth employment programs in over 600 communities around the country
- Job Corps¹-- \$1.4 billion for 119 residential Job Corps Centers around the country, providing some 60,000 young people between the ages of 16--24 with a second chance to secure a high school diploma and acquire a vocational skill
- Youth Opportunity¹-- \$250 million in competitive grants recently awarded (February 25 with POTUS) to 36 communities around the country (urban, rural and Native American, most in EZ's or EC's)
- School to Work²-- \$55 million this year for this Presidential initiative, jointly administered with the Department of Education; provides students with contextual learning through business partnership

Department of Health and Human Services

USDA, Food and Nutrition Service

Through the Food and Nutrition Service, the Department of Agriculture has implemented and expanded upon programs and services benefiting young people and their families. Research shows that teenagers and other students do not have healthy eating patterns. For example, only one percent of youth meets all the recommendations of the Food Guide Pyramid; 16 percent do not meet any of the recommendations. Furthermore, about 12 percent of students report skipping breakfast and only 11 percent report eating a breakfast that contains foods from three of the five major food groups and one-fourth of the RDA for food energy. The likelihood of eating breakfast declines with the age of the student. The following programs have been developed by the Food and Nutrition Service to combat these troubling statistics and restore the health and wellbeing of America's youth.

by monetary means eating patterns

- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)³-- WIC's goal is to improve the health of low-income, pregnant, breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and infants and children up to five years old. WIC provides supplemental foods, nutrition education, and access to health services. Furthermore, WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) provides WIC participants with increased access to fresh fruits and vegetables at local farmers' markets.
- Food Stamp Program⁴-- Food Stamps serves as the first line of defense against hunger for millions of families. Food Stamps provides benefits monthly for eligible participants to purchase approved food items at approved food stores. The Food Stamp program enables low-income families to buy nutritious food. Over half of all participants are children.

- teen?
 • ~~National School Lunch Program~~—The national school Lunch Program provides cash reimbursements and commodity foods to help support non-profit food services in elementary and secondary schools, and in residential child care institutions. Every school day, more than 26 million children in 94,000 schools across the country eat a lunch provided through the National School Lunch Program. More than half of these children receive the meal free or at a reduced price. Regulations require school meals to meet nutritional standards and comply with Dietary Guidelines for Americans, the Federal policy on what constitutes a healthful diet. Additionally, the School Breakfast Program—As in the school lunch program, low-income children may qualify to receive school breakfast free or at a reduced price, and States are reimbursed according to the number of meals served in each category. Meals must meet nutritional standards similar to those in the National School Lunch Program.
- teen?
 • ~~Child and Adult Care Food Program~~—This program provides cash reimbursements and commodity foods for meals served in child and adult day care centers, and family and group day care homes for children.
- Summer Food Service Program—More than 2 million low-income children receive meals during school vacation periods through the Summer Food Service Program. All SFSP meals are served free, and the Federal government reimburses local sponsoring organizations for meals served.
- Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)—CSFP distributes food directly to pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, infants and children up to 6 years of age and the elderly.
- ~~Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)~~—FDPIR provides commodity foods to low-income families who live on Indian reservations and to Native Americans living near reservations.
- ~~Team Nutrition~~—Team Nutrition is a nutrition education program that provides schools with nutrition education materials for children and families, and technical assistance materials for school nutrition service directors, managers, and staff, and educational materials to programs like WIC and Food Stamps.

Teen Conference

DHHS SERVICES/PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES

A preliminary survey of DHHS programs/activities in this area follows:

HHS Positive Youth Development/Prevention Programs

- Girl Power! (ASPA/SAMHSA)
- Girl Neighborhood Power! (HRSA/MCHB)
- Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SAMHSA)
- Secretarial Initiative on Youth Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA)
- National Youth Sports (ACF/OCS)
- Project Youth Connect (mentoring/advocates) (SAMHSA or CDC)
- *Your Time – Their Future* National Public Education Program (SAMHSA/CSAP)
- Parenting IS Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP)
- Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH) school health/health education programs (CDC)
- Youth Violence Prevention (OPHS)

Intervention Services for Youth in Crisis

- Street Outreach for runaway and homeless youth (ACF/FYSB)
- Basic Center (Shelter with Services) for runaway and homeless youth (ACF/FYSB)
- Transitional Living Program for runaway and homeless youth (ACF/FYSB)
- Child Welfare Services (including child protective services, foster care, family preservation/support/reunification, etc.)
- Independent Living Program (ACF/CB)

Research Activities

- Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health Study) (NICHD)
- Project Youth Connect (SAMHSA)
- Injury Prevention Effects of Violence Interventions (studying curfew laws) (SAMHSA)
- Predictor Variables (on negative behaviors leading to substance abuse) (SAMHSA)
- Family Strengthening (SAMHSA/CSAP)
- High Risk Youth Demonstration Grant Program (SAMHSA/CSAP)
- National Survey on Child and Adolescent Well-Being (ACF)
- Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance and Data (CDC)
- Patterns of Alcohol Use Among Adolescents and Associations with Emotional and Behavioral Problems (SAMHSA)

HUD partners with 3,400 housing authorities and CDBG block grant cities through and fund a wide variety of programs for teens and their families. Many of these programs have been recognized for their outstanding work with young people. Provided is a list of programs/services offered to teens through HUD.

Boston, MA - School-to-Career (STC) Program is a national initiative designed to improve teaching and learning and to facilitate students' recognition of the connection between what they learn in school and the skills they need to be productive in the world outside of school. The Empowerment Zone, Boston Public School System, the Private Industry Council (PIC), Jobs for the Future (a nonprofit organization), and Jobs and Community Service (a city agency) have created a local partnership to operate the program.

Minneapolis, MN - In September, 2000 residents in Minneapolis's Empowerment Zone (EZ) will have a change to improve their health more conveniently than ever when the Midtown Community and Urban Sports Center is completed. This \$21 million project has been hailed as a model of public and private investment that builds on innovative partnerships between the YMCA, the EZ, the Minneapolis Public School system, and local governmental agencies.

Tech Education Centers, Albany/Schenectady/Troy, New York- The 100 Net Initiative is a family affair. The technology centers will provide education and technology training to entire families, including computer training for seniors. The regional chapter of 100 Black Men, a national organization of professional men whose goal is community enrichment, is developing a regional program with help from the Albany/Schenectady/Troy Enterprise Community, the Nation's only regionally governed EC. The chapter will establish a \$1.5 million, regionally directed, community-based technology center in each city.

Maysville, KY- The Orientation to College Program is offered to residents of the Housing Authority of Maysville. Students of all ages take their first semester of college classes on site in the Beechwood Community Center. The Orientation curriculum is designed to prepare students for liberal arts, science, and technical careers. A class of students is invited to begin the program with the summer session. Then formal classes continue at the Maysville Community College in the fall and spring. Students admitted to the program may be eligible for financial aid. The students will take approximately 12 credit hours each session.

Anne Arundel County, MD- Mentors in Alliance for Youth Initiatives (MAYI) is a collaboration of agencies and businesses. Together they formed a coalition to improve services for youth in public housing in Anne Arundel County. MAYI consists of staff from the Anne Arundel Housing Authority. MAYI pulls all financial and personal resources into one coalition that meets monthly to plan weekly calendars, summer day camps, homework help sessions, monthly trips, and special events. Typical daily events start at about 3pm and continue until 7pm and involve completing homework, working on computers, participating in arts and crafts, and much more. Children leave the school bus and go directly to the centrally located Recreation Center to participate in the afterschool activities. As a result of the alliance, agencies participating have used resources more effectively by providing nonduplicative services and combining knowledge, talent, and financial resources to design a program that one entity alone could not achieve.

Kansas City, MO- More than 50 percent of all children in central Kansas City are being raised by grandparents, who often face financial hardships and have problems dealing with their grandchildren's behavior and schoolwork. The Kansas City Community Outreach Partnership Center of the University of Missouri-Kansas City uses a multipronged approach to address these

issues, including the Grandparent Needs Assessment, Grandparents Outreach and Grandparents Enhancement programs. The Grandparents Outreach program, which provides access to social services, has approximately 100 participants. The Grandparents Enhancement program, which includes a summer academy and tutoring/mentoring program. Students progress is being monitored for improvement.

Alexandria, VA - Communities in Schools (CIS), the Nation's largest nonprofit stay-in-school network, uses national and local partnerships to help students learn, stay in school, and prepare for life. The CIS Networking Academy equips high school students with computer information technology skills to prepare them for a work as computer networking engineers. This program demonstrates a unique partnership among the Cisco Foundation, HUD, and schools. All of the partners have expanded the programs to serve public housing, empowerment zones, and communities. By linking the education, business, and community development efforts of these organizations, the network reaches 500,000 youth in more than 1,000 schools in 34 States and the District of Columbia. More than 94 percent of the students participating in the CIS program stay in school and graduate.

Newark, NJ- The Miss Housing Authority pageant began in 1997 as a local event involving four public housing authorities in Essex County. In 1998, it expanded to include housing authorities in four New Jersey counties. The primary purpose of the pageant is to provide young women ages 13-16 who live in public housing with an opportunity to participate in a structured environment of activities and experience cultural enrichment, career exploration, and personal growth. Newark Housing Authority funds the pageant and maintains oversight for its coordination and program operations.

Cohoes, NY- AmeriCorps/VISTA members at the Cohoes Housing Authority work with residents in three areas of concentration: literacy and English as a second language (ESL), youth development, and senior independence. ESL instructors work with 27 immigrant families to increase their language of English and assist families to become U.S. citizens.

Syracuse, NY- "Super Summer" is a 1 month residential camp on two university campuses for teens who live in public housing. While residing in college dormitories, youth from 13-17 years of age experience academic, athletic, cultural and social activities that have been designed with specific goals: Career options are highlighted by speakers who present a wide variety of topics and frequent field trips to other colleges, museums, and parks. Program participation has resulted in a overwhelming interest in attending college and making lifestyle changes that will have a positive impact on their futures.

Fort Worth, TX- The Fort Worth Independent School District's Adopt-a-School Program joins the business community and the public educational system in a partnership serving a student body of nearly 80,000 children. More than 400 Adopt-a-School companies, organizations, and churches including HUD's Fort Worth Field Office, provide tutors and mentors, host career days and offer other services to increase academic achievement. Annually 150 of HUD's 200 field employees volunteer their time to the Program. Adopt-a-School activities develop a rapport that strengthens the entire community. Business and school partnerships matches are based on the primary needs of the school and the expertise of the business. Together, they give students a

chance to step from the classroom into the workplace and to see how academic knowledge increases job performance.

 Programming

The Strengthening American Families Initiative. In 1988 OJJDP launched a major parenting initiative entitled *Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High Risk Youth*. Dr. Carol Kumpfer and her associates at the University of Utah conducted a national search for effective family strengthening programs. During that search, 25 programs were selected from the more than 500 that had been nominated. The project culminated in a national conference in December 1991.

Currently, the University of Utah, with collaborative funding from OJJDP and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, is working to further enhance the dissemination of model family-based programs and to examine the process of program selection and implementation. Dr. Rose Alvarado from the University of Utah recently presented to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention examples of promising program approaches to parent training and family strengthening.

Parental and Early Childhood Nurse Home Visitation. For over twenty years Dr. David Olds, Professor of Pediatrics, Psychiatry, and Preventive Medicine at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center has been developing and testing a program that helps low-income, first-time mothers deliver healthy babies, give them proper care and avoid substance abuse and criminal behavior. Evidence shows that nurse home visitation reduces juvenile offending. By promoting healthy maternal and child functioning early in life, we can reduce the likelihood that children will develop serious antisocial behavior, including criminal offending. Adolescents whose mothers received nurse home visitation services over a decade earlier were 60 percent less likely than adolescents whose mothers had not received a nurse home visitor to have run away, 55 percent less likely to have been arrested, and 80 percent less likely to have been convicted of a crime, including violation of probation. Three components of the US Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs - OJJDP, BJA and the Executive Office of Weed and Seed - are supporting implementation of this program in six high-crime, urban areas as part of its Weed and Seed Safe Futures initiatives. This program is also one of 10 "Blueprints" programs supported by OJJDP as programs which, after a rigorous evaluation, have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing violence and success in replication across sites.

Parents Anonymous. Parents Anonymous leads a network of affiliated community-based groups that hold weekly meetings led by parents and professionally trained facilitators. The organization works to strengthen families by promoting parent leadership, mutual support, shared leadership and personal growth. Programs that support positive development are also offered for children. OJJDP has partnered with Parents Anonymous since 1994 to promote shared leadership and mutual support in ethnically and culturally diverse settings across the US.

The Families and Schools Together (FAST) Program. The FAST Program focuses upon building and enhancing youth's relationships with their families, peers, teachers, school staff, and other members of the community. FAST works to:

- Enhance family functioning by strengthening the parent-child relationship and empowering parents to become primary prevention agents for their children.
- Prevent school failure by improving the child's behavior and performance in school, empowering the parents in their role as partners in the educational process, and strengthening the child's and family's affiliation with the school.
- Prevent alcohol and other drug abuse in the family by increasing the family's awareness and knowledge of substance abuse and its impact on child development and linking the family with appropriate assessment and treatment as needed.
- Reduce the stress that families experience from daily life by developing ongoing support groups for parents of at-risk children, linking the family with appropriate community resources, and building the self-esteem of each family member.

Team H.O.P.E. (Help Offering Parents Empowerment): A Parent Support Network for Families of Missing Children. This national network supports families with missing children who have been abducted by a family member or a stranger. Team H.O.P.E. parent volunteers speak from experience and represent families of children in each of these circumstances either internationally or domestically. The program assists law enforcement and other agencies in tending to the needs of families of missing children. The program operates a hotline for referrals: 1-800-306-6311.

The National Center On Education, Disability, and Juvenile Justice (EDJJ). EDJJ is jointly funded by the US Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, and the US Department of Justice, OJJDP. The Center is a 5-year project that has been structured as a collaborative research, training, technical assistance, and information dissemination program designed to understand and develop effective responses to the needs of youth with disabilities who are currently in the juvenile justice system or who are at high-risk for future involvement. The Center also focuses on addressing the needs of the parents of these youth.

1. DOL spends approximately \$2.7 billion on programs that serve youth,
 - > primarily by providing remedial education and training opportunities
 - > through the following programs:
 - >
 - > A. Youth Formula block grant -- \$1 billion for year round and summer
 - > youth employment programs in over 600 communities around the country
 - >
 - > B. Job Corps -- \$1.4 billion for 119 residential Job Corps Centers
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 - > of 16--24 with a second chance to secure a high school diploma and
 - > acquire a vocational skill
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 - > C. Youth Opportunity -- \$250 million in competitive grants recently
 - > awarded (February 25 with POTUS) to 36 communities around the

- > country (urban, rural and Native American, most in EZ's or EC's)
- >
- > D. School to Work -- \$55 million this year for this Presidential
- > initiative, jointly administered with the Department of Education;
- > provides students with contextual learning through business partnerships
- >

→ The NIH does not provide direct services to youth and families, except insofar as research is translated into stories in the press, interventions or best practices for health care providers. However, NIH has a long-standing commitment to address issues in adolescent health. Research has and will continue to involve studies not only of health, but of cognitive development, adaptation, relationship with significant others, as well as studies of the broader physical and social contexts of adolescent development and behavior. Adolescence, after infancy, is a time of maximum physical change. Young people and those they live with and around experience great diversity in their responses to the extent and timing of these physical changes. In addition to these significant physical changes, adolescence is a period of major cognitive and intellectual growth. An adolescent's ability to think, reason, evaluate and make choices is closely related to the avoidance of high-risk behaviors, the maintenance of health, and the ability to prepare for adulthood as a productive member of society. Morbidity and mortality during adolescence are primarily the result of behaviors rather than specific disease. Some of these behaviors are grounded in earlier childhood, some are new.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE-PRESIDENT GORE: WORKING TO PROTECT SENIOR CITIZENS

"Beyond paying off the debt, we must ensure that the benefits of debt reduction go to preserving two of the most important guarantees we make to every American -- Social Security and Medicare. I ask you tonight to work with me to make a bipartisan down payment on Social Security reform by crediting the interest savings from debt reduction to the Social Security Trust Fund to ensure that it is strong and sound for the next 50 years."

-- President Bill Clinton
January 27, 2000

Ensuring Long-Term Financial Security

Saving Social Security. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have coupled fiscal discipline with a commitment to preserve and protect Social Security. President Clinton has proposed extending the program's solvency until at least 2054 by paying down the national debt and dedicating the interest savings to Social Security. This would be a down payment on truly saving Social Security. President Clinton has also called for a bipartisan effort to save Social Security for 75 years.

- **Extending the Life of the Social Security Trust Fund.** Thanks in part to the Clinton-Gore economic strategy of fiscal discipline, which created the conditions for the longest economic expansion in U.S. history, the life of the Social Security trust fund has been extended until 2037.

Eliminating the Retirement Earnings Test. President Clinton has pushed for a bipartisan effort to eliminate the confusing and out-dated earnings test to encourage work and earnings among older Americans. Both the House and Senate have passed this legislation, and President Clinton will sign it into law.

Social Security Reform Critical to Women. Women live an average of six years longer than men, and because they live longer they become increasingly dependent on Social Security benefits as they age. Women represent 60 percent of all Social Security recipients at age 65, and by age 85, 71 percent of recipients are women. Social Security provides 90 percent of income for 41 percent of all older women; 25 percent have no other source of income. The poverty rate among elderly women is twice the poverty rate among seniors as a whole. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to reducing the loss of Social Security income at widowhood and to reforming Social Security in a manner that will ensure fairness and reduce the poverty rate of single elderly women.

Held First-Ever White House Conference on Social Security. President Clinton has called on Congress to reach a bipartisan consensus on a Social Security plan that extends the life of the trust fund for 75 years. In December 1998, the President hosted the first-ever bipartisan White House Conference on Social Security. This capped off a series of non-partisan regional forums on the future of Social Security held in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Providence, Rhode Island; and Kansas City, Missouri.

Social Security Critical to Improving Seniors' Standard of Living. Social Security has been critical to

ensuring that American seniors do not have to live in poverty. In 1998, the elderly poverty rate was 10.5 percent, as low as it's ever been. In 1959, 35.2 percent of American seniors were living in poverty.

Cost of Living Increase for Social Security Beneficiaries. Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits will increase 2.4 percent in the year 2000. The average monthly benefits for retired workers will rise from \$785 to \$804, while the maximum monthly SSI payment will rise to \$512 for an individual and \$769 for a couple.

Increasing Pension Security. President Clinton proposed and signed the Retirement Protection Act of 1994, protecting the benefits of more than 40 million American workers and retirees. The President also signed the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, which provided a tax credit to small business that adopt pension plans; created a simplified and better defined contribution plan for small businesses; and promoted pension portability.

- **President Hosted SAVER Summit.** On June 4, 1998, President Clinton hosted the White House SAVER Summit to address the need for greater savings and pension opportunities for the American people.

Signed the Landmark Work Incentives Improvement Act. President Clinton signed the Work Incentives Improvement Act, which prevents people with disabilities from losing their Medicare or Medicaid health coverage when they go to work. It also includes a \$250 million demonstration, which the President insisted on fully funding, that allows people with disabilities who are still working and are not yet sufficiently disabled to qualify for Medicaid to buy into the program.

Strengthening and Modernizing Medicare

Enacted Most Comprehensive Medicare Reforms in History. In the 1997 Balanced Budget, the Clinton-Gore Administration protected, modernized and extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund while offering new options for patient choice and preventive care. New preventive benefits passed include coverage of annual mammograms, coverage of screening tests for both colorectal and cervical cancer, and a diabetes self-management benefit. The President's FY 2001 budget dedicates \$432 billion over 10 years – an amount equivalent to over half of the on-budget surplus – to strengthen and modernize Medicare to prepare it for the health, demographic, and financing challenges of the 21st Century. This plan would extend Medicare's solvency for over a decade until at least 2025.

- **Extending the Life of the Medicare Trust Fund.** When President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office, Medicare was expected to run out of money in 1999. Now, the life of the Trust Fund has been extended until 2023. Medicare is now in the soundest shape it has been since 1975.

Protecting Medicare and Medicaid from Extreme Proposals. In 1995-1996, President Clinton and Vice President Gore fought, and President Clinton vetoed, extreme Republican proposals that called for more than \$400 billion in cuts to Medicare and Medicaid. If passed, these proposals would have shifted a staggering financial burden to elderly and disabled Medicare beneficiaries, reduced Medicaid nursing home coverage for elderly and disabled Americans, and resulted in damaging structural changes in the

Medicare program. The Administration also opposed the Breaux-Thomas Medicare plan, which would have increased premiums, raised the age of eligibility to 67, and failed to dedicate a portion of the budget surplus to extend the life of the Trust Fund.

Modernizing Medicare's Benefits. Unlike virtually all private health plans, Medicare does not cover prescription drugs. Over three in five seniors lack dependable insurance coverage for drugs. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have proposed a plan to add a long-overdue, optional prescription drug benefit that is affordable and available to all beneficiaries. They have also proposed a reserve fund to help Medicare beneficiaries with extremely high prescription drug costs. The Administration's plan also improves preventive services and rationalizes cost sharing.

Medicare Critical to Improving the Health of Seniors. Medicare has played a critical role in improving the health of America's seniors. The life expectancy for someone turning 65 today is nearly 20 percent longer than it was for an individual turning 65 in 1965, the year Medicare was enacted.

Working to Establish an Affordable Medicare Buy-In Option. The President and Vice President have called on Congress to pass their proposal to allow people ages 62 through 65 and displaced workers ages 55 to 65 to pay premiums to buy into Medicare. The initiative also would require employers who drop previously-promised retiree coverage to allow early retirees with limited alternatives to have access to COBRA continuation coverage until they reach age 65 and qualify for Medicare. This year, to make this policy more affordable, the President has proposed a tax credit, equal to 25 percent of the premium, for participants in the Medicare buy-in.

Fighting Medicare Fraud and Waste. Since 1993, the Clinton-Gore Administration has assigned more federal prosecutors and FBI agents to fight health care fraud than ever before. In 1995, the Clinton-Gore Administration launched Operation Restore Trust, a ground-breaking and ongoing anti-fraud project aimed at coordinating federal, state, local and private resources in targeted areas. As a result of the Administration's commitment to fighting health care fraud, convictions have gone up a full 410 percent, saving more than \$50 billion in health care claims. The Balanced Budget Act gave an array of new weapons in our fight to keep scam artists and fly-by-night health care out of Medicare and Medicaid.

Tightening Standards for Home Health Care Providers. In September 1997, President Clinton announced the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) was declaring its first ever moratorium to stop new home health providers from entering the Medicare program. The moratorium gave the Clinton-Gore Administration an opportunity to implement new regulations to create protections to screen out providers who are likely to cheat Medicare. Four months later, President Clinton announced that HHS was removing the moratorium because those new tougher regulations were in place to root out fraud and abuse in the home health industry. The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) has also doubled the number of home health audits and increased claims review by 25 percent. HCFA also now requires home health agencies to be more accountable for the care they provide, and to conduct criminal background checks on the aides they hire.

Implementing Comprehensive Nursing Home Quality Initiative. The Clinton-Gore Administration has issued the toughest nursing home regulations in the history of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, including: increased monitoring of nursing homes to ensure that they are in compliance; requiring states to crack down on nursing homes that repeatedly violate health and safety requirements; and changing the inspection process to increase the focus on preventing bedsores, malnutrition and resident abuse. President

Clinton won a \$43.5 million increase in FY 2000 to fund more rigorous inspections of nursing facilities and improved federal oversight and enforcement of nursing home quality.

Improving Health Care for Older Americans

Fighting for Passage of the Patients' Bill of Rights. The President and Vice President have called for passage of the bipartisan Patients Bill of Rights Act, to ensure that all Americans have essential protections, such as guaranteed access to needed health care specialists; access to emergency room services when and where the need arises; continuity of care protections to assure patient care if a patient's health care provider is dropped; access to a timely internal and independent external appeals process with a medical necessity standard; assurance that doctors and patients can openly discuss treatment options; and an enforcement mechanism that ensures recourse for patients who have been harmed as a result of health plan actions.

- **Protecting Seniors in Managed Care Plans.** Leading by example, President Clinton signed an executive order to extend the strong enforceable protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights to the growing number of Medicare recipients in HMOs.

Easing the Burden of Long-Term Care. President Clinton has proposed a historic initiative to support the long-term care needs of the over five million Americans, most of whom are elderly, who have significant limitations due to illness or disability. The initiative includes a \$3,000 tax credit to compensate people with long-term care needs or their caregivers for the cost of long-term care services -- tripling the credit proposed by the President last year. In addition, this initiative addresses the needs of caregivers and supports families who care for elderly relatives with chronic illness or disabilities through services such as respite care, which studies have found can relieve caregiver stress and delay nursing home entry.

Supporting Family Caregivers. The President's long-term care proposal in his FY 2001 budget invests \$125 million to support family caregivers. This initiative will provide States working with local communities with the flexibility to design and provide important caregiver support to approximately 250,000 families nationwide who are caring for their older relatives. In addition to quality respite care, services provided will include information about local services, counseling and training for complex care needs. The President's proposal would also improve equity in Medicaid eligibility for those who use home- and community-based care by helping to eliminate complicated Federal waivers; and would have the Federal government serve as a model employer by offering long-term care insurance to its employees at group rates.

- **Increasing Need for Quality Long-Term Care Options.** The number of Americans age 65 years or older will double by 2030 (from 34.3 to 69.4 million), so that one in five Americans will be elderly. The number of people 85 years or older, nearly half of whom need assistance with everyday activities, will grow even faster. Although it is difficult to quantify, one study found that the economic value of care giving for families ranges from \$4,800 to \$10,400 per caregiver. As such, this new \$3,000 tax credit could cover up to 60 percent of families' costs.

Unprecedented Investment in Biomedical Research. Two years ago, the President called for an

increase of almost 50 percent over 5 years in the NIH budget as part of his Research for America Fund. Since that time, the NIH budget has increased by over \$4.3 billion and with the funding proposed by the President this year, the Administration will be one year ahead of schedule in reaching the 50 percent goal. NIH now supports the highest levels of research ever on nearly all types of disease and health conditions, making new breakthroughs possible in vaccine development and use, the treatment of chronic disease, and prevention and treatment of diseases such as diabetes, osteoporosis, heart disease, cancer, and neurological diseases like Alzheimers and Parkinsons.

Proposed Largest Increase Ever for Veterans Programs. The Clinton-Gore Administration's FY 2001 budget proposal gives the Department of Veterans Affairs a \$1.5 billion increase, the largest increase ever proposed for veterans' programs which demonstrates the President and Vice President's commitment to caring for those who served our country. Since 1993, the VA health system has increased the number of patients treated every year by over 29 percent; treated 83 percent more homeless patients; organized approximately 1,300 sites of care delivery under 22 Veterans Integrated Service Networks; and established more than 250 new community-based outpatient clinics.

Enacted Historic Comprehensive FDA Reform that Expedited the Review and Approval of New Drug Products. The President signed into law the 1997 FDA Modernization Act that includes important measures to modernize and streamline the regulation of biological products; increase patient access to experimental drugs and medical devices; and accelerate review of important new medications. This reform builds on the administrative initiatives implemented under Vice President Gore's reinventing government effort which have led U.S. drug approvals to be as fast or faster than any other industrialized nation. Average drug approval times have dropped since the beginning of the Administration from almost three years to just over one year.

New Efforts to Help Consumers Understand Important Information on Over the Counter Drug Labels. The President unveiled a historic new FDA regulation that, for the first time, requires over-the-counter drug products to use a new product label with larger print and clearer language, making it easier for consumers to understand product warnings and comply with dosage guidance. The new regulation provides Americans with essential information about their medications in a user friendly way and takes a critical first step toward preventing the tens of thousands of unnecessary hospitalizations caused by misuse of over-the-counter medications each year.

Enacted the Family and Medical Leave Act. The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) -- the first piece of legislation the President signed into law -- enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member without jeopardizing their job. Since its enactment, millions of Americans have benefited from FMLA, and the President has expanded leave options for Federal employees. President Clinton has called for extending this benefit to 12 million more working families and expanding the law to allow workers to take leave for family obligations such as doctors appointments and parent-teacher conferences. Additionally, in his FY 2001 budget, the President is proposing new grants to enable states and regions to develop innovative paid leave options for working parents.

Passed Meaningful Health Insurance Reform. The President signed into law the Kennedy-Kassebaum Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, which helps people keep health insurance when they change jobs, guarantees renewability of coverage, and ensures access to health insurance for small businesses. As many as 25 million people will benefit from this law. The bill also eliminated the discriminatory tax treatment of the approximately 10 million Americans who are self-employed;

strengthened efforts to combat health care fraud, waste and abuse by creating a stable source of funding; and provided consumer protections and tax incentives for private long-term care insurance.

Released Strong New Protections for the Privacy of Electronic Medical Records. The Clinton-Gore Administration released a new regulation to protect the privacy of electronic medical records held by health plans, health care clearinghouses, and health care providers. This rule would limit the use and release of private health information without consent; restrict the disclosure of protected health information to the minimum amount of information necessary; establish new requirements for disclosure of information to researchers and others seeking access to health records; and establish new administrative and criminal sanctions for the improper use or disclosure of private information.

Increasing Federal Support for Improving Mental Health. According to the December 1999 Surgeon General's Report on Mental Health, one in five Americans is living with a mental health disorder. This report states that the fundamental components of effective service delivery are broadly agreed upon, but in short supply. The budget includes a new investment of \$100 million for mental health services, an increase of 16 percent over last year's funding level and a 90 percent increase since 1993.

Making Our Communities Safer

Lowest Overall Crime Rate in 25 Years. Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, America has experienced the longest continuous drop in crime on record. Violent crime rate fell 7 percent in 1998 and 27 percent since 1993. The murder rate is down more than 25 percent since 1993, its lowest point since 1967. The overall crime rate is the lowest in 25 years.

Targeting Criminals Who Target Seniors. President Clinton proposed the 21st Century Crime Bill, which would protect seniors from crime, fraud and abuse by: (1) shutting down the telephone service of illegal telemarketing schemes; (2) enacting new criminal and civil penalties for nursing home operators who engage in serious neglect or abuse of seniors in their care; (3) implementing new prosecutorial tools to stop false health care claims and illegal kickback schemes; and (4) increasing penalties on individuals who rip off retirement plans and try to cheat seniors out of their pensions.

Putting 100,000 More Police on the Streets. In 1999, ahead of schedule and under budget, the Clinton-Gore Administration met its commitment to fund an additional 100,000 police officers for our communities. As a part of the COPS Program, the President announced new grants to increase community policing in high-crime and underserved neighborhoods. To help keep crime at record lows, the President won funding for the first installment toward his goal to hire up to 50,000 more officers by 2005. This year, the Clinton-Gore budget includes over \$1 billion to continue the successful COPS initiative to hire more officers, hire new community prosecutors, give police the tools they need to fight crime, and to fund community-wide crime fighting efforts.

More than 500,000 Felons, Fugitives and Domestic Abusers Denied Guns. Since the President signed the Brady Bill into law, more than 500,000 felons, fugitives and domestic abusers have been prevented from purchasing guns. And the historic 1994 Crime Bill banned 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies, keeping assault weapons off our streets. The homicide rate dropped 7 percent in 1998 – almost entirely due to a decrease in homicides committed with guns. Since 1993, there has been a more

than 35 percent drop in gun-related crime and a 57 percent decrease in juvenile gun homicide offenders.

Fighting Telemarketing Fraud. President Clinton's Justice Department has lead efforts to crack down on telemarketing fraud -- charging nearly 2,000 individuals with dishonest practices. As part of their efforts, the FBI trained and supervised senior citizens, recruited through the AARP, to help catch dishonest telemarketers.

- **Launched Project No Fraud.** In his November 6, 1999, radio address, President Clinton announced Project No Fraud, a nationwide campaign by the U.S. Postal Service, the American Association of Retired Persons, the Council of Better Business Bureaus, the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Association of Attorneys General and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Every household in America will receive an easy to read postcard with common sense tips and practical guidelines on how to recognize and prevent telemarketing fraud -- making this the largest consumer protection mailing in U.S. history. The campaign will also include a telephone hotline and a web site where people can report telemarketing fraud.

Fighting Hate Crimes. The President enacted the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act in 1994 and held the historic White House Conference on Hate Crimes. The President and Vice President have repeatedly called for passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act -- bipartisan legislation which would strengthen hate crimes laws and make it clear that America will not tolerate acts of violence based on race, color, gender, national origin, religion, sexual orientation or disability.

Strengthening Supportive Services and Opportunity

Supporting the Older Americans Act. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have repeatedly called on Congress to reauthorize the Older Americans Act of 1965, which provides home-delivered meals (Meals on Wheels), transportation, legal and ombudsman services and senior community employment opportunities for million of older Americans. The Older Americans Act's authorization expired in 1995. Included in OAA legislation presented by the Administration is a proposal to support family caregivers of older persons who are ill or who have disabilities.

Fighting Attempts to Reduce Funding for Heating and Cooling Assistance. President Clinton and Vice President Gore successfully fought to preserve funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which provides heating and cooling assistance to low-income seniors. House Republicans attempted to eliminate this critical program in 1998. This winter, President Clinton has released \$295 million in LIHEAP funds to help ease the burden of rising home heating oil costs on low-income seniors. The President also has urged states to adjust LIHEAP eligibility standards so that more families can benefit and recorded a public service announcement to make sure that families know that help is available.

Giving Seniors the Opportunity to Serve. President Clinton launched AmeriCorps and the Corporation for National Service, which includes Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and the Retired Volunteer Program. Through this National Senior Service Corps, nearly half a million Americans age 55 and older share their time and talents to help their communities.

Bringing Seniors to the Table

Elevated Status of Commission of Aging. President Clinton elevated the Commissioner of Aging to Assistant Secretary status within the Department of Health and Human Services.

Convened Historic White House Conference on Aging. In May 1995, President Clinton convened the final White House Conference on Aging of the 20th Century. The 1995 White House Conference on Aging brought together over 2,000 senior bipartisan grass roots advocates from across the nation, and was the first intergenerationally focused White House Conference on Aging in history. The Conference produced 50 major resolutions including a reaffirmation of our nation's support for important programs for older Americans, including Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and the Older Americans Act, which constitute the social safety net for millions of older Americans.

3/00

To help low income rural communities develop the capability and expertise to establish and/or maintain affordable, adequate and safe water and waste water treatment facilities.

Community Food and Nutrition

Section 681 of the Community Services Block Grant Act.

To improve the health and nutrition status of low income persons through improved access to healthy nutritious foods or by other means.

FY 2000 = \$3,900,000 (Formula)

FY 2000 = \$2,600,000 (Discretionary)

Funds are awarded in the form of discretionary grants through a competitive process to states and public and private non-profit agencies/organizations with a demonstrated ability to successfully develop and implement such programs and activities. The maximum grant award will not exceed \$50,000. The maximum project and budget periods will be up to one year.

Funds are also awarded based on a legislatively mandated formula to provide statewide nutrition services.

National Youth Sports Program

Section 682 of the Community Services Block Grant Act.

To Provide low income youth, living in areas of urban and rural poverty an opportunity to benefit from academic and sports skills instruction, and sports competition, to improve their physical fitness and health habits, and to become acquainted with career and educational opportunities within a college or university environment.

FY 2000 = \$15,000,000

Annual grant to a national, non-profit organization to operate the National Youth Sports Program Fund.

For Fiscal Years 1999-2001, program will be administered as a continuation grant.

Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI)

Title V, Section 505, of the Family Support Act of 1988, (Public Law 100-485, as amended).

To demonstrate and evaluate ways of creating new employment and business opportunities for welfare recipients and other low-income individuals whose income

FY 2000 = \$5,500,000

Funds are awarded in the form of discretionary grants through a competitive process to non-profit organizations (including community development corporations) that are exempt from taxation under Section 501 (c) (3) or (4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The maximum grant award will not exceed \$500,000 for projects of up to 3 years.

Date: Monday, June 23, 1997

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: HHS Press Office (202) 690-6343

Secretary Shalala Unveils New Girl Power! - Girl Scouts Partnership

Nashville -- HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala and the **Girl** Scouts of the U.S.A. today announced a new partnership between the **Girl** Scouts and the Department of Health and Human Services' **Girl Power!** public education campaign.

Girl Power! and the Girls Scouts will join forces to develop a national program that will teach **Girl** Scouts about the dangers of substance abuse and other risky behaviors. The program will include a range of activities designed to help girls stay healthy, stay active, stay drug free, and excel in school. The **Girl** Scouts will introduce a new **Girl Power!** patch that **Girl** Scouts can earn by completing this program. The **Girl** Scouts of the U.S.A. have approximately 20 current national patch projects. One or two new national patch projects are typically introduced each year.

The **Girl Scouts** will also make **Girl Power!** materials available to their members, and **Girl Power!** will provide sports posters and other materials to 40,000 **Girl Scouts** at their sports days this summer. All told, this initiative has the potential to reach 2.5 million **Girl Scouts** across the country.

"With the combination of the **Girl Scouts** and **Girl Power!**, we have the **power** to create healthy minds, healthy bodies, and strong futures for millions of girls," said Secretary Shalala. "The **Girl Scouts** are once again stepping up to the plate to help all girls reach as far as their dreams will take them." In her remarks, Secretary Shalala also recognized that 1997 marks the **Girl Scouts'** 85th Anniversary, and praised the **Girl Scouts** for "taking an active role in the positive development of generations of American women -- from Hillary Rodham Clinton to Maya Angelou."

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. is the largest voluntary organization for girls in the world, and is open to all girls ages 5 through 17 (or in kindergarten through grade 12).

Launched in November 1996, **Girl Power!** is a national public education campaign sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services to help encourage and empower 9- to 14- year olds to make the most of their lives. Studies show that girls tend to lose self- confidence and self worth during this pivotal age, becoming less physically active, performing less well in school, and neglecting their own interests and aspirations. It's during these years that girls become more vulnerable to negative outside influences and to mixed messages about risky behaviors. **Girl Power!** is combining strong "no use" messages about tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs with an emphasis on providing opportunities for girls to build skills and self-confidence in academics, arts, sports, and other endeavors.

The partnership announced today will focus primarily on **Girl Scouts** between 9-14 years old.

Under the leadership of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the **Girl Power!** campaign was developed in consultation with the many health agencies that make up HHS and with national, state, and local organizations that serve girls. However, **Girl Power!** is also a product of the girls themselves. Across the country, girls from a wide range of cultures and backgrounds shared their concerns and ideas with SAMHSA in focus groups that formed the basis for the **Girl Power!** slogan. As a result, the **Girl Power!** campaign combines the latest knowledge about girls' lives with messages and materials designed to be appealing to girls and to the adults who care about them.

Note: HHS press releases are available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.hhs.gov>.



Full Hit Highlighting Form

Query ***safe schools healthy students*** against document **/sfsc0421.htm**

You can navigate between the hits using the "<<" and ">>" tags around a hit. Clicking "<<" takes you to the previous hit, clicking ">>" takes you to the next hit.

Click to go to the first hit in the document.

New Query

sv0420 << **Safe Schools/Healthy Students**>> Initiative In the wake of tragic multiple shootings at a number of schools, last fall President Clinton convened the first-ever White House Conference on School Safety to exchange knowledge and ideas on how to make our students, schools, and communities safer. During the Conference, the President issued a call to action, resulting in two grant programs—the << **Safe Schools/Healthy Students**>> Initiative and the School Action Grant Program—to address many of the problems highlighted at the meeting.

April 1, 1999, the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Justice formally announced an unprecedented collaborative effort, the << **Safe Schools/Healthy Students**>> Initiative. Through this Initiative, grants totaling more than \$180 million per year will be awarded to approximately 50 local educational authorities and their mental health and law enforcement partners to promote healthy childhood development and prevent violent behaviors. Enhanced Services and Community Collaboration Enhanced and fully linked educational, mental health, law enforcement, juvenile justice, and social services will be provided. The Initiative may fund, but is not limited to, school-based mental health preventive and treatment services, violence prevention and intervention programs, early psychosocial and emotional development practices, anti-drug curricula, educational reform, safe school measures and policies, home visitation by nurses, after school activities, efforts to reduce truancy, and initiatives to strengthen families.

These services and activities will help young people to develop the social skills and emotional resilience needed to avoid violent behavior, and will help schools to create a safe, disciplined, and drug-free learning environment. The Initiative is based on evidence that a comprehensive, integrated community-wide approach is an effective way to promote safe schools and foster the development of healthy students. Streamlined Application Process Thanks to a streamlined application process, school districts and their community partners may apply to a single Federal source, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, for the support of a wide variety of developmental, educational, and school and community safety services. Grants of \$1 million to \$3 million Grant awards will be up to \$3 million per year for urban school districts, up to \$2 million per year for suburban school districts, and up to \$1 million per year for rural school districts and tribal schools designated as local educational authorities. The Initiative will be funded out of FY-1999 appropriations: \$60 million from the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program of the Department of Education, \$25 million from the Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental

Health Services Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services, and \$15 million from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the Department of Justice. In addition, the Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing will provide up to \$80 million to hire school resource officers to work in collaboration with schools and community-based organizations. For applications The application for the **<< Safe Schools/Healthy Students>>** Initiative grant program is a 112-page booklet from OJJDP, Department of Justice.

For a downloadable Adobe Acrobat copy of the **<< Safe Schools/Healthy Students>>** Initiative application, click here .

An Adobe Acrobat Reader is available from the Adobe website for viewing and printing this document.

For helpful guidelines on handling this large document, please view the "Instructions For Viewing Adobe Acrobat Files" on the OJJDP host site.

School Action Grant

Program Another school violence prevention effort launched by the Center for Mental Health Services in collaboration with the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, is designed to complement the **<< Safe Schools/Healthy Students>>** Initiative. This School Action Grant Program will award a total of \$5.7 million a year to encourage communities to expand upon school-based programs. It will provide grantees with funds to promote healthy childhood development and prevent youth violence and substance abuse through the use of programs and practices proven to be effective.

Any organization willing to build consensus on the most promising strategies for a particular community, may apply for a grant of up to \$150,000, to employ these exemplary strategies to prevent youth violence, promote healthy child development, and foster resilience. For example, grants may be awarded to develop and carry out carefully designed programs to prevent suicide, stop aggressive and violent behavior, and promote resilience.

For a brief description of this grant and Guidance for Applicants, please click here . More information For information on SAMHSA's School Violence Prevention Program, administered by our Center for Mental Health Services, visit SAMHSA's National Mental Health Knowledge Exchange Network (KEN) website.

For information from SAMHSA's Federal partners in the **<< Safe Schools/Healthy Students>>** program, visit these websites:

- The U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
 - The U.S. Department of Education Early Warning, Timely Response: A Guide to Safe Schools
- Go to Grants

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 17, 2000

THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION RECORD
TO HELP CLOSE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE
April 17, 2000

President Clinton and Vice President Gore Have a Strong Record of Working to Bridge the Digital Divide By Ensuring That Every Child is Technologically Literate. In 1994, President Clinton and Vice President Gore set the goal of connecting every classroom and library to the Internet. In 1996, President Clinton unveiled his Technology Literacy Challenge -- and has made a major commitment of resources to connect every classroom to the Internet, expand access to modern, multimedia computers; make high-quality educational software an integral part of the curriculum; and enable teachers to effectively integrate technology into their instruction

President Clinton Succeeded in Increasing Educational Technology Funding by Over 3,000 Percent -- From \$23 Million in FY94 to \$766 million in FY2000. This includes:

- \$425 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, first launched by President Clinton and Vice President Gore in 1996, which helps states and local communities meet all four "pillars" of the President's educational technology initiative (computers, Internet access, teacher training, educational software).
- \$197 million for partnerships between local school districts and the private sector to develop innovative approaches to using technology in the classroom, including the Administration's Technology Innovation Challenge Grants launched in 1995.
- \$75 million for the first stage in the Administration's effort to train all new teachers to use technology, computers and the Internet in the classroom.
- \$32.5 million for the new Clinton-Gore Administration's Community Technology Center Initiative.

President Clinton and Vice President Gore Also Fought for the \$2.25 billion "E-rate" to Connect Schools and Libraries to the Internet.

- The e-rate is providing 20 percent - 90 percent discounts to connect schools and libraries to the Internet, with the deepest discounts going to the poorest schools that need it most.
- By the end of 2000, the e-rate will have funded \$6.25 billion of telecommunications infrastructure and services to schools and libraries. In 1999, 82 percent of public schools (over 78,000) and 51 percent of public libraries received public funding.

Major progress has been made in reaching the goals of the President's Educational Technology Initiative.

- The number of classrooms connected to the Internet has increased from 3 percent in 1994 to 63 percent in 1999 (Fall 1999 data, Dept of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Internet Access in U.S. Public Schools and Classrooms," February 2000).
- The number of schools connected to the Internet has increased from 35 percent in 1994 to 95 percent in 1999 (Fall 1999 data, Dept of

Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Internet Access in U.S. Public Schools and Classrooms," February 2000).

- Grants supported by the Department of Education are training 400,000 new teachers to use technology effectively in the classroom. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are Building on Their Past Achievements Through a Number of New and Expanded Proposals this Year. Earlier this year, the President and Vice President announced specific proposals in their FY2001 budget to help create digital opportunity for more Americans, including:

- \$2 billion over 10 years in tax incentives to encourage private sector donation of computers, sponsorship of community technology centers, and technology training for workers.

- \$150 million to help train all new teachers entering the workforce to use technology effectively.

- \$100 million to create 1,000 Community Technology Centers in low-income urban and rural neighborhoods.

- \$50 million for a public/private partnership to expand home access to computers and the Internet for low-income families.

- \$45 million to promote innovative applications of information and communications technology for under-served communities.

- \$25 million to accelerate private sector deployment of broadband networks in underserved urban and rural communities.

- \$10 million to prepare Native Americans for careers in Information Technology and other technical fields.

In addition, President Clinton and Vice-President Gore have worked to:

- Expand access to technology for people with disabilities. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have been strong supporters of efforts to make technology more accessible for people with disabilities. Recent actions by the Federal Communications Commission will help ensure that telecommunications equipment, such as cellular phones, is designed to be accessible for people with disabilities.

- Expand access to technology in under-served communities. In addition to the Department of Education's Community Technology Center program, which provides computer access and educational services to communities around the country, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has created approximately 500 Neighborhood Network learning centers that bring state of the art technology to publicly-assisted housing across America. HUD's Neighborhood Networks are innovative private/public partnerships that establish computer-based multi-service centers to help people in publicly-assisted housing learn critical computer skills and prepare for 21st Century jobs.

- Ensure that the Administration makes closing the Digital Divide a top priority. In December, 1999, President Clinton directed members of his Cabinet (Secretaries of Commerce, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor) to take specific steps to close the Digital Divide, including:

-- Continuing to measure the nature and extent of the digital divide by examining the importance of income, education, race, gender, geography and age to Americans' access to Information Age tools;

-- Expanding the network of Community Technology Centers to provide access to technology for those American who can't afford it;

- Promoting applications of the Internet that will empower low-income families, such as the ability to start their own business; and
- Upgrading the IT skills of workers in low-income communities.

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760,000 students, 37,000 more than in 2000.

- Youth Opportunity Grants and Youth Training Formula Grants. These competitive grants provide comprehensive employment and training assistance to youth, primarily out-of-school youth in high poverty areas. The President's FY2001 budget provides a 50 percent increase in funding to \$375 million, enough to serve 85,000 youth in high poverty areas. In addition, the FY2001 budget provides a \$22 million increase (to \$1.022 billion) for the Youth Activities formula grant program. This level will provide job training and summer job opportunities to about 612,000 disadvantaged young people.

- Youthbuild. The Youthbuild program is targeted to 16-24 year old high school dropouts and provides disadvantaged young adults with education and employment skills through rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless people. The program also helps to expand the supply of housing in these categories. Funded at \$42.5 million, the Youthbuild programs will provides opportunities for approximately 2,000 trainees in 2000. The FY2001 increases funding by 76% to \$75 million, enough to serve approximately 3,330 trainees.

- Job Corps. Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program targeted at impoverished young people. The FY2001 budget increases Job Corps funding by \$35 million, bringing the total Job Corps budget to \$1.393 billion.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release

September 17, 1999

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE ANNOUNCES NEW INFORMATION FINDING JUVENILE
VIOLENT CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION HIGHEST
DURING AFTERSCHOOL HOURS

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Vice President Al Gore today announced new findings that offer insight into the problem of juvenile violent crime. According to a new Justice Department report, young people are at the greatest risk to be victimized by violence during the after school hours of 3-7 p.m., suggesting more must be done to help working families balance the competing demands of work and family by providing after school programming.

"With more and more working families struggling to raise children in homes where both parents work, it is essential that we develop afterschool programs that keep our young people safe and provide positive alternatives to crime and drugs," said Vice President Al Gore.

"Information is one of the most important weapons in the fight against juvenile crime," said Shay Bilchik, Administrator of the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). "Without the facts, solutions can only be based on speculation. Our aim is to get critical information on emerging trends out in time to make a difference -- both in public understanding and policy."

The new report also showed that the 39 percent fall in juvenile homicides between 1994 and 1997 was entirely due to a decline in firearm-related murders. The number of juvenile homicides not involving firearms remained relatively constant.

"This data illustrates what we've always known: To have a real impact on juvenile violent crime, we must keep guns away from our young people," said Attorney General Janet Reno. "It is my hope that states and local communities will continue their efforts to combat juvenile gun crime. Congress must pass measures that would help keep firearms out of the wrong hands, and other important measures, such as including requiring safety locks on guns."

Some highlights from the report's analyses include:

- In 1997, about six juveniles were murdered in the United States every day. Thirty-three percent of murdered juveniles were under age 6, 30 percent were female, 47 percent were black, 56 percent were killed with a firearm, and 40 percent were killed by a family member.
- Allowing one youth to leave high school for a life of crime and drug abuse costs society \$2 million.
- In 1997, an estimated 2,300 murders (approximately 12 percent of all murders) in the United States involved at least one juvenile offender.
- On a typical day in 1997, nearly 106,000 juveniles were being held in a residential facility as a result of a law violation.
- Black juveniles are held in residential custody in the United States at twice the rate for Hispanics and five times the rate for whites.

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report is the second comprehensive national report on juvenile crime and victimization issued by the OJJDP, which issued the first report in 1995, with updates on violence in 1996 and 1997. The new report includes data compiled in 1998, which, in

most cases, is for 1997. Data is presented in an easy-to-read format on topics ranging from juvenile sexual assault victims to the transfer of juveniles to criminal court.

Copies of Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report, is available through the OJJDP Website at ojjdp.ncjrs.org and from OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20857. The toll-free number is 1-800/638-8736.

Key facts from the report are highlighted on the Website with a special icon called, "National Report Notebook," which provides additional information and direct links to related pages in the report."

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release

September 13, 1999

VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES INITIATIVE TO SUPPORT SAFE, HIGH-QUALITY
AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS TO AID WORKING FAMILIES

Washington, DC -- Vice President Al Gore announced today Afterschool Resource Fairs in 16 cities and a new Web site, www.afterschool.gov that will help working families and thousands of children across the nation with safe, high quality after school programs. Both the Fairs and the Web site will connect schools, community groups, parents and afterschool programs with existing federal resources -- expanding afterschool opportunities around the country.

"For working parents worried about what their children are doing after school and for children who too often get in trouble in the after-school hours, these activities are critical. And it's not just for the peace of mind of a worried and overworked parent. It's also for the learning opportunities available to our children," said Vice President Al Gore. "This initiative will help communities expand high-quality afterschool programs so that young people can expand their horizons of creativity, receive one-on-one mentoring and tutoring, use computers, and learn skills they will need to compete and win in the 21st Century. This initiative will get existing resources to communities and kids that need them."

Under the initiative, 15 cities and one state are holding Afterschool Resource Fairs. At the Fairs, parents, care providers, teachers and interested community members will meet representatives from many federal agencies and non-profit organizations to learn more about programs and offerings that can assist children and youth. The Fairs are designed to involve communities in using existing resources--ranging from funding for afterschool snacks or transportation to math and science curriculum. The fairs are being held in Atlanta, Boston, Chattanooga, Dallas, Des Moines, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Washington, D.C. and in the state of Vermont.

At least 5 million children -- and as many as 15 million -- are left at home after school unsupervised each week. Experts agree that school-age children who are unsupervised after school are far more likely to use alcohol, drugs and tobacco, commit crimes, receive poor grades, and drop out of school than those who are involved in supervised, constructive after school activities. Studies by the FBI and youth advocacy groups have found that most juvenile crime and victimization occur from 2 to 8 p.m. after traditional education programs end for the day.

In addition, the new Web site, www.afterschool.gov gives information about more than 100 federal grant programs and resources, as well as one-stop access to federal publications. It also connects kids and teens to many safe, fun and enriching government websites that let them do everything from building their own Galileo spacecraft to learning about Jake, a Labrador Retriever that works for the FBI.

The Fairs and the Web site were developed by the Federal Support for Communities Initiative with support from 17 federal departments and agencies, Vice President Gore's National Partnership for Reinventing Government, and the Federal Executive Boards. The Web site is supported by the General Services Administration, with assistance from The Finance

Project, a non-profit organization.

Additional information, including announcements of future federal funding opportunities for after school programs, can be obtained on the Web site: www.afterschool.gov

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 11, 2000

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES NEW BUDGET INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE
COMMUNITY SERVICE
January 11, 2000

Today, the White House will announce an investment of over \$850 million in President Clinton's FY 2001 budget to support community service and to empower more Americans to renew our civic life. This increase of nearly \$120 million for the Corporation for National Service keeps AmeriCorps on track for the President's goal of 100,000 members each year by the year 2004. The budget will also include a new "AmeriCorps Reserves" program, modeled after the military reserves, and designed to engage former Corps members in times of need. The Administration will also announce \$15.5 million in new initiatives that reward innovations in youth service, as well as additional resources to encourage service by senior citizens, and to engage students in learning through community service.

EXPANDING AMERICORPS AND CREATING A NEW "RESERVES" PROGRAM TO ENGAGE
AMERICORPS ALUMS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE.

Keeping AmeriCorps On Track for 100,000 Members a Year. With a \$73 million increase, AmeriCorps will be able to grow to 100,000 new members a year over the next four years. Since the launch of AmeriCorps five years ago, more than 150,000 Americans have served on the front lines in hard-pressed neighborhoods--tutoring in schools, responding to natural disasters, helping to make our streets safer, building homes, and more. In fact, more Americans have served in AmeriCorps in the last five years than have served in the entire history of the Peace Corps.

"AmeriCorps Reserves" to Engage Former Corpsmembers in Service. The President's budget includes \$5 million to create a new AmeriCorps reserves program that will enable former Corpsmembers to re-engage in service to their communities, particularly in times of crisis. This pilot program would be modeled on the military reserves: former AmeriCorps members would serve in the Reserve Corps on weekends and/or after work, and would address national crises, including natural disasters. The Reserves will build on the AmeriCorps Continuing Service initiative, which connects AmeriCorps alums to community service projects through a partnership with national non-profit organizations such as the American Red Cross, the Boys and Girls Club, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Habitat for Humanity, the National Mentoring Partnership and the YMCA.

"COMMUNITY COACHES" AND OTHER INNOVATIVE INVESTMENTS IN YOUTH-DRIVEN
SOLUTIONS.

Community Coaches. For the first time, the Corporation for National Service will award \$5 million in grants to place a "community coach" in nearly 1,000 schools. Community Coaches -- AmeriCorps members, teachers, and counselors -- can help students make the most of their community service and can act as a vital link between the school, the business sector, and the local community. This initiative is modeled after the Community Coaches program pioneered by the national youth leadership non-profit organization Do Something. Do Something is already supporting community coaches in more than 100 schools in 75 communities across the country.

Youth Empowerment Grants. The budget also includes \$3 million for new Youth Empowerment Grants, competitive fellowships that reward young

social entrepreneurs dedicated to solving problems in their communities. The Corporation for National Service will award the grants to community-based organizations that sponsor young people who have designed and developed their own projects. These will include efforts to prevent youth violence, programs to improve civic participation, and initiatives that engage older students in tutoring and mentoring.

America's Promise: The Alliance for Youth. The budget will include \$7.5 million for this national crusade to help all children grow into healthy, strong, and productive adults. America's Promise focuses on five promises for every child: (1) an ongoing relationship with a caring adult -- parent, mentor, tutor or coach; (2) a safe place with structured activities during non-school hours; (3) a healthy start; (4) a marketable skill through effective education; and (5) an opportunity to give back through service.

SUPPORTING SENIOR CITIZENS IN SERVICE TO THEIR COMMUNITIES.

The President's budget expands funds for senior service by \$9.7 million. These funds will provide additional opportunities for thousands of older Americans to serve their communities.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 16, 2000

A New Opportunity Agenda for Higher Education:
Making Critical Investments in Education and Training
February 16, 2000

The President's FY2001 budget includes new critical investments in higher education, training, and youth opportunities as part of his New Opportunity Agenda. These initiatives include:

- I. Significant Increases in Programs for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Historically Black Graduate Institutions.
- II. Nearly \$1 Billion for College Completion Challenge Grants, Pell Grants, and Other Initiatives to Help Students Afford and Stay in School.
- III. A \$30 Billion College Opportunity Tax Cut to Provide Tax Relief for Millions of Families Struggling to Make College More Affordable.
- IV. Over \$400 Million in Increases in Initiatives to Keep Young People on the Track to Success.

I. SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN PROGRAMS FOR HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND HISTORICALLY BLACK GRADUATE INSTITUTIONS.

- The President has proposed that the base Title III program for historically black colleges and universities receive \$169 million in the FY2001 budget, an increase of more than \$20 million over last year. Average awards to institutions would increase to \$1.7 million, up from \$1.5 million in 2000.

- The President also has proposed that the Title III program for historically black graduate institutions receive \$40 million in the FY2001 budget, an increase of \$9 million over the FY2000 budget. Average awards to institutions would increase to \$2.2 million, up from \$1.7 million in 2000.

II. NEARLY \$1 BILLION IN INCREASES TO PELL GRANTS, SEOG, WORK STUDY, AND THE NEW COLLEGE COMPLETION AND DUAL DEGREE INITIATIVES

- College Completion Challenge Grants. The FY2001 budget creates a new initiative within the TRIO program called College Completion Challenge Grants (CCCG). Although college enrollment rates have risen, 37 percent of students who go on to post-secondary school drop out before they get a certificate or a degree [Source: U.S. Department of Education, The Condition of Education: 1999]. The problem is especially acute for minorities: 29 percent of African Americans and 31 percent of Hispanics drop out of college after less than one year, compared to 18 percent of whites. The CCCG program is designed to address this problem with a comprehensive approach including pre-freshman summer programs, support services and increased grant aid to students. This \$35 million initiative will improve the chances of success for nearly 18,000 students.

- Dual Degree Programs for Minority-Serving Institutions. The FY 2001 budget proposes a new program to increase opportunities for students at minority-serving institutions. Students would receive two degrees

within five years: one from a minority-serving institution, and one from a partner institution in a field in which minorities are underrepresented. This new \$40 million program will serve an estimated 3,000 students.

- Pell Grants. The Pell Grant program provides grants to economically disadvantaged young people to help pay the cost of a postsecondary education. The maximum Pell Grant in FY2000 is \$3,300. The President's FY2001 budget increases the maximum to \$3,500, more than 50 percent larger than the maximum grant in 1993, to make a college education more affordable for the nearly 4 million Pell Grant recipients. Funding for the Pell Grant program is increased by over \$716 million, bringing the total Pell Grant appropriation to \$8.356 billion.

- SEOG. SEOG, the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, provides campus-based grant assistance to needy undergraduate students. Generally, this program supplements the aid students receive from other sources, and leverages institutional aid by at least one dollar for every three federal dollars. The FY2001 budget provides \$691 million for SEOG, a \$60 million increase, the largest increase in 10 years. An estimated 1.2 million students (over 60,000 more than in 2000) will receive awards in 2001.

- Work Study. Work Study provides students the opportunity to work their way through college. The FY 2000 budget achieved the goal of giving one million students the opportunity to participate in Work Study. The FY2001 budget includes \$1.011 billion for Work Study, an increase of \$77 million to continue this commitment to serve one million students.

III. COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY TAX CUT TO MAKE COLLEGE MORE AFFORDABLE FOR MORE AMERICANS

The President proposes a College Opportunity Tax Cut of \$30 billion over 10 years to provide tax relief for millions of families struggling to make college more affordable. When fully phased in, the President's proposal would give families the option to claim a tax deduction or a tax credit on up to \$10,000 of tuition and fees for any post-secondary education including college, graduate study, or training courses. In general, the proposal would provide up to \$2,800 annually in tax relief per family. In order to expand this tax cut to more families, the College Opportunity Tax Cut would phase out for married filers with incomes between \$100,000 and \$120,000. The College Opportunity Tax Cut builds on the Lifetime Learning tax credit that the President signed into law in 1997. In addition, the President's FY2001 budget contains other education tax incentives that were originally proposed in the FY2000 budget, including \$1 billion over 10 years to provide tax-free treatment for employer-provided graduate education and increased deductibility of student loan interest.

IV. OVER \$400 MILLION IN INCREASES TO KEEP YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE TRACK TO SUCCESS

- GEAR UP. GEAR UP is a nationwide initiative to encourage more disadvantaged young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to and succeed in college. GEAR UP is funded at \$200 million in FY 2000, enough to provide services to over 750,000 students. The FY 2001 budget provides a 62.5% increase to \$325 million, enough to provide services to 1.4 million students.

- TRIO. The TRIO programs seek to motivate and prepare students to go to and stay in college. The FY 2001 budget provides \$725 million for TRIO, an increase of \$80 million to help provide assistance to over

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release

January 12, 2000

VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES NEW INVESTMENT TO CREATE
SMALLER, SAFER AND MORE SUCCESSFUL HIGH SCHOOLS

Washington, D.C. -- Vice President Gore today unveiled a \$120 million initiative to create smaller, safer and better high schools. The Administration's Small, Safe and Successful High Schools initiative -- which will be included in the Administration's budget for Fiscal Year 2001 -- exemplifies the Vice President's commitment to reforming the American high school, and ensuring a world-class education for all of America's students.

"The idea is simple: small schools give kids a big boost," said Vice President Gore. "Smaller schools mean more personal attention to the varied needs of all our children, helping both those who are struggling and those who are excelling to achieve their full potential."

The program would offer competitive grants to local school districts to create smaller schools or break up larger schools by funding innovative strategies such as autonomous schools-within-schools, career academies, restructured school days, and other innovations that allow schools to ensure that every student receives personal attention and academic support. Funds to create smaller schools could be used for planning and implementation costs, including costs to reorganize schools, train teachers, renovate facilities, and provide extended learning time and support services for students.

In addition to creating smaller, better high schools, the grants would help schools create a clear focus on student success: innovative, engaging and challenging curriculum integrated around a coherent focus; teachers working together to meet the needs of their students; strong leadership; the involvement of families and community; and technology to enhance achievement.

Research confirms what parents intuitively believe: that smaller schools are safer and more productive because students feel less alienated, more nurtured and more connected to caring adults, and teachers feel that they have more opportunity to get to know and support their students. Smaller schools also have better attendance records, lower dropout rates and fewer discipline problems. Research also shows that small schools can offer a strong core curriculum and, in most cases, a level of academically advanced courses comparable to large schools.

Recent incidents of school violence, like the tragedy in Littleton, Colorado, are causing serious alarm among parents and students who are unsure what has caused such tremendous alienation and aggression in some of our teenagers. In addition to the need for more parental involvement and stricter discipline policies, many educators are pointing to a systemic problem -- the model of the American high school.

In response to these concerns, Representative David Obey (D-WI) included \$45 million in the Fiscal Year 2000 budget to create smaller high schools. The new Administration initiative announced today will build on Rep. Obey's down-payment and will help our children make the most of their education.

"Tragic incidents of school violence make it clear that many of our teenagers need more attention than larger high schools can give them,"

added the Vice President. "We must help working families struggling to give their children attention and direction, by ensuring that our public high schools offer connections to caring adults as well as high academic standards."

Since the end of World War II, the number of schools nationwide has declined seventy percent, while average enrollment has grown 500 percent, or fivefold. There are more than 12,400 three and four year high schools in the United States. More than seventy percent of students in these schools attend a school with more than 1,000 students, and enrollments of 2,000 and 3,000 are common.

"As our economy changes, so must our schools. It's time for the large, factory-like high schools of the 20th century to make way for the smaller, more flexible and innovative institutions that will mark the 21st century," Gore said.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 6, 2000

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S COMMITMENT
TO REPAIR, RENOVATE, AND RENEW AMERICAS SCHOOLS
January 5, 2000

"Today too many of our schools are so old they're falling apart, or so over-crowded students are learning in trailers. Last fall, Congress missed the opportunity to change that. This year, with 53 million children in our schools, Congress must not miss that opportunity again."
--President Clinton, State of the Union

Address, 1999

President Clinton's FY2001 Budget demonstrates a strong commitment to investing in school construction and modernization. The FY2001 Budget:

- Renews the President's strong commitment to his school modernization tax credit bond proposal.

The President's School Modernization Bond proposal provides \$24.8 billion in tax credit bonds over two years to modernize up to 6,000 schools. This proposal costs \$3.7 billion over five years; expands the Qualified Zone Academy Bonds, a proven success; and is fully paid for in the budget.

- Includes a new \$1.3 billion school urgent/emergency renovation loan and grant proposal

This \$1.3 billion initiative leverages nearly \$7 billion of (approximately 8,300) renovation projects in high-poverty, high-need school districts with little or no capacity to fund urgent repairs. If continued over five years, the program would leverage \$34.5 billion, enough to pay for approximately 41,500 renovation projects. Both loans and grants would be made available, with the smaller grant program directed toward the neediest districts.

Nationally, there is an urgent need for school modernization

- One-Third of All Schools Need Extensive Repairs. One third of all public schools -- about 25,000 schools -- need extensive repair or replacement. School Facilities: The Condition of America's Schools, GAO Report Number HEHS-95-61, 1995-6.
- Average School is 42 Years Old. The average public school in America is 42 years old, and school buildings begin rapid deterioration after 40 years. How Old are America's Schools, NCES, 1999.
- \$112 Billion Needed Just for Repairs. \$112 billion is needed just to repair the existing schools across the nation. School Facilities: The Condition of America's Schools, GAO Report Number HEHS-95-61, 1995-6.
- School Enrollment Higher than Ever. A record 52.7 million children are enrolled in elementary and secondary school today, and this number will climb to 54.3 million by 2008. 2,400 new public schools will be needed by 2003 to accommodate rising enrollments. The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight, Department of Education, 1999.

School Modernization Tax Credit Bond Proposal

This new type of bond -- a tax credit bond -- would provide interest-free financing to help state and local governments pay for school construction and renovation to help address issues of aging facilities and overcrowding. Instead of paying the interest and

principal on school construction bonds, the issuer would only be responsible for repaying the principal. The federal government would provide tax credits to the bondholders in lieu of interest payments.

The Administration's proposal would support nearly \$25 billion in bonds over the next two years to help states and districts build and modernize up to 6,000 public schools. President Clinton's proposal has an estimated cost of \$3.7 billion over five years, and is fully paid for in his budget.

School Renovation Loan and Grant Program

The School Renovation program would provide interest free federal loans and grants to needy school districts to fund urgent renovations. If continued over five years, the program would leverage \$34.5 billion, enough to pay for approximately 41,500 renovation projects. The loan program would be targeted to those districts unable to finance the interest cost associated with facilities renovation.

The smaller direct grant program would provide direct funding to the needy school districts unable to finance the capital expenditures associated with school renovation. Renovations funded through loans and grants could include repairs to roofs, climate control systems, or plumbing. Loans and grants could also fund school modernization to improve technology capability, if no other source of funds is available.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 19, 2000

THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION:
AN OPPORTUNITY AGENDA FOR AMERICAN YOUTH
Saturday, February 19, 2000

TODAY, IN HIS WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS, PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL ANNOUNCE \$223 MILLION IN YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS TO 36 COMMUNITIES: Today, the President and Secretary of Labor Alexis Herman will announce the award of \$223 million in Youth Opportunity Grants to 36 communities to provide education and job training opportunities to at-risk young people. The FY2000 budget provided \$250 million for the Youth Opportunity grants (\$27 million is reserved for technical assistance and other youth initiatives), representing the first installment of the five-year, \$1.375 billion Youth Opportunity (YO) Movement. This national effort to leverage the combined resources of business, the non-profit sector, prominent public figures, and government at all levels aims to help at-risk youth acquire the skills and experience to transition into successful adulthood, careers, and higher education. President Clinton launched the Youth Opportunity Movement on his New Markets Trip last July.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS TARGET OUT-OF-SCHOOL, AT-RISK YOUTH: Although the youth unemployment rate is at a 30 year low, too many youths still face the danger of chronic unemployment or under-employment. This year's grants:

- will serve approximately 44,000 youth ages 14-21;
- emphasize placing youth in private sector jobs along with efforts to keep them in school, encourage enrollment in college, and provide work experience in community-service projects.
- concentrate on developing the "total person" by providing a wide variety of support services and offering long-term follow-up services;
- focus on youth who live in Empowerment Zones, Empowerment Communities and other high-poverty urban, rural and Native American communities;
- range in size from \$4 million to \$11 million each.

THESE GRANTS ARE A KEY PART OF A "YOUTH OPPORTUNITY AGENDA" THAT PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS PROPOSED TO INCREASE BY MORE THAN \$1.3 BILLION IN HIS FY2001 BUDGET.

- Youth Opportunity Grants. This new initiative (described above) that President Clinton signed into law only last year has a proposed increase of 50 percent to \$375 million in the FY2001 budget.
- GEAR UP. GEAR UP is a nationwide initiative to encourage more disadvantaged young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to and succeed in college. GEAR UP is funded at \$200 million in FY 2000, enough to provide services to over 750,000 students. The FY 2001 budget provides a 62.5% increase to \$325 million, enough to provide services to 1.4 million students.
- TRIO. The TRIO programs seek to motivate and prepare students to go

to and stay in college. The FY 2001 budget provides \$725 million for TRIO, an increase of \$80 million to help provide assistance to over 760,000 students, 37,000 more than in 2000.

- Youth Training Formula Grants. In addition to the increased funding mentioned above in his FY2001 budget for the Youth Opportunity grants, the President also has proposed a \$22 million increase to \$1.022 billion for the Youth Activities formula grant program. This level will provide job training and summer job opportunities to about 612,000 disadvantaged young people.
- Youthbuild. The Youthbuild program is targeted to 16-24 year old high school dropouts and provides disadvantaged young adults with education and employment skills through rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless people. The program also helps to expand the supply of housing in these categories. Funded at \$42.5 million, the Youthbuild programs will provides opportunities for approximately 2,000 trainees in 2000. The FY2001 budget increases funding by 76 percent to \$75 million, enough to serve approximately 3,330 trainees.
- Job Corps. Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program targeted at impoverished young people. The FY2001 budget increases Job Corps funding by \$35 million, bringing the total budget to \$1.393 billion.
- College Completion Challenge Grants. The FY2001 budget creates a new initiative within the TRIO program called College Completion Challenge Grants (CCCG). Although college enrollment rates have risen, 37 percent of students that go on to post-secondary school drop out before they get a certificate or a degree [Source: U.S. Department of Education, The Condition of Education: 1999]. The problem is especially acute for minorities: 29 percent of African Americans and 31 percent of Hispanics drop out of college after less than one year, compared to 18 percent of whites. The CCCG program is designed to address this problem with a comprehensive approach including pre-freshman summer programs, support services and increased grant aid to students. This \$35 million initiative will improve the chances of success for nearly 18,000 students.
- Dual Degree Programs for Minority-Serving Institutions. The FY 2001 budget proposes a new program to increase opportunities for students at minority-serving institutions. Students would receive two degrees within five years: one from a minority-serving institution, and one from a partner institution in a field in which minorities are underrepresented. This new \$40 million program will serve an estimated 3,000 students.
- Pell Grants. The Pell Grant program provides grants to economically disadvantaged young people to help pay the cost of a postsecondary education. The maximum Pell Grant in FY2000 is \$3,300. The President's FY2001 budget increases the maximum to \$3,500, more than 50 percent larger than the maximum grant in 1993, to make a college education more affordable for the nearly 4 million Pell Grant recipients. Funding for the Pell Grant program is increased by over \$716 million, bringing the total Pell Grant appropriation to \$8.356 billion.
- SEOG. SEOG, the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, provides campus-based grant assistance to needy undergraduate students. Generally, this program supplements the aid students receive from other sources, and leverages institutional aid by at least one dollar for every three federal dollars. The FY2001 budget provides \$691 million for SEOG, a \$60 million increase, the largest increase in 10 years. An estimated 1.2 million students

(over 60,000 more than in 2000) will receive awards in 2001.

- Work Study. Work Study provides students the opportunity to work their way through college. The FY 2000 budget achieved the goal of giving one million students the opportunity to participate in Work Study. The FY2001 budget includes \$1.011 billion for Work Study, an increase of \$77 million to continue this commitment to serve one million students.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS IN ACTION

Baltimore, MD: Grant Amount: \$11 million.

- Recipient: The City's Department of Employment Development along with partners including Johns Hopkins University, Mercy Hospital, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore Development Corporation, Maryland Business Roundtable, and many other organizations.
- Youth Served: 2,400 youths in Baltimore's Empowerment Zone, where six out of ten youngsters are raised in extreme poverty.
- The Plan: Four neighborhood "satellite centers," two full-service Youth Opportunity Centers, and a single One-Stop Career Center will provide the services. Youth Ambassadors will recruit young people in need. Employment Advocates at each center and at local high schools will guide trainees into the array of programs available, including: computer literacy classes for every youth; GED programs, instruction in college preparation, career counseling, skills training, internships, job placement, career-track employment and 24-month follow-up services.

Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota: Grant Amount: \$4 million

- Recipient: The Oglala Sioux Tribe in collaboration with Oglala Lakota College, SuAnne Big Crow Boys and Girls Club, Oglala Sioux Housing, Oglala Nation Education Coalition and other entities.
- Youth Served: This project intends to serve at least 750 youth on the 7,000 square mile Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
- The Plan: The awardees will establish Yug'an Ojanjanglepi (yew ghan oh zhan zhan glay pee) (YO) which means "opening the windows." YO will assist participants to achieve positive outcomes in job placement and retention, high school completion and college enrollment. YO will establish Hub Youth Opportunity Centers in Pine Ridge, Kyle and Martin with satellites in Wanblee, Wounded Knee/Manderson, Oglala, Batesland, Allen and Porcupine. YO will provide drug and alcohol counseling, mentoring, wellness education as well as tutoring and other services to keep students in school. Additional program elements will include work experience, job shadowing, occupational skills training, tutoring, mentoring and support services.

Los Angeles, CA: Grant Amount: \$12 million.

- Recipient: The City's Community Development Department along with partners, such as the Workforce Investment Board, LAPD, LA Unified School Dist., McDonalds, Ticketmaster, UPS, LA Community College District, Family Development Network, and other organizations.
- The Plan: The initiative will expand the already existing Kulick Youth Opportunities program in Watts and add a second location on the East Side of the City's Empowerment Zone LA's YO program introduces each

young person to an array of services covering more than 70 different topics in five core areas: education and career planning; job readiness; personal skills; health; and fitness. Emphasis will be placed on five career pathways, all of which lead to growth sectors in Los Angeles: travel/tourism/hospitality; manufacturing; entertainment/new media; health/biotechnology; and transportation. Youngsters will gain entrance to these fields through tours, interviews, job shadowing, and occupational training and paid work experience. Support services will also assist trainees, including psychological counseling, drug testing, sealing of juvenile records, and intensive follow-up services, to name but a few. Local businesses have committed to hire 1,400 YO participants.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANT AWARDEES

NAME & SERVICE AREA - URBAN (24)	STATE	FUNDING
Birmingham / Jefferson County Job Trng (Birmingham)	AL	5,000,000
Pima County, Tucson	AZ	7,000,000
City of Los Angeles(Watts & Eastside of EZ)	CA	11,000,000
San Diego Workforce Partnership	CA	7,000,000
PIC of San Francisco	CA	7,000,000
City and County of Denver (Denver EC)	CO	5,000,000
Capitol Region Workforce Dev. BD (City of Hartford)	CT	7,000,000
D.C. Depart. of Employment Services	DC	8,000,000
Hillsborough County, Tampa	FL	6,000,000
Louisville and Jefferson Counties WIB (Louisville)	KY	7,000,000
Brockton Area PIC	MA	4,500,000
Economic Development Industrial Corp., Boston(EZ)	MA	5,000,000
City of Detroit	MI	11,000,000
Office of Employment Devel., Baltimore	MD	11,000,000
Full Employment Council, Inc., Kansas City	MO	4,000,000
Buffalo & Erie County PIC	NY	7,948,615
Work Systems, Inc., Portland	OR	5,000,000
City of Cleveland	OH	7,000,000
WIB of Philadelphia (City of Philadelphia)	PA	5,000,000
City of Memphis	TN	6,500,000
Houston-Galveston Area Council	TX	11,000,000
Alamo Workforce Dev. Board(San Antonio, Bexar	TX	11,000,000
Seattle - King County PIC	WA	4,500,000
PIC of Milwaukee County (City of Milwaukee)	WI	6,000,000

NAME & SERVICE AREA - NATIVE AMERICAN (6)	STATE	FUNDING
Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge (Pine Ridge Indian Reservation)	SD	4,000,000
Cook Inlet Tribal Council (State of Alaska)	AK	8,000,000
Navajo Nation, Window Rock Navajo Nation Arizona, New Mexico & Utah)	AZ	10,300,000
California Indiana Manpower Consortium (Statewide CA, Douglas / Carson, Nevada)	CA	4,000,000
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Towaoc, CO (Towaoc, Montezuma, CO; Montezuma Creek, San Juan, UT)	CO	2,000,000
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa (Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Leelanau, Manistee Counties)	MI	783,620

NAME & SERVICE AREA - RURAL (6)	STATE	FUNDING
Southeastern Arkansas Economic Dev. (Chicot and Desha)	AR	4,998,216
Imperial Cnty. Off. of E & T. (Brawley, Calipatria, Niland, Imperial Counties)	CA	5,000,000
Georgia Department of Labor (Albany, GA)	GA	3,653,574
State of Hawaii (Maui County & Island of Molokai)	HI	2,186,099

PIC / SDA-83 Incorporated, Monroe (EC)
Lumberton River Council (Robeson County)

LA	5,000,000
NC	5,000,000

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PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:

Working to Increase Access and Improve the Nation's Health

January 2000

Enacted Most Comprehensive Medicare Reforms in History. In the 1997 Balanced Budget, protected, modernized and extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund while offering new options for patient choice and preventive care. New preventive benefits passed include coverage of annual mammograms, coverage of screening tests for both colorectal and cervical cancer, and a diabetes self-management benefit. Proposed a plan to reform and modernize Medicare's benefits, including an optional prescription drug benefit that is affordable and available to all beneficiaries. In March 1999, the Medicare Trustees reported that the life of the Medicare Trust Fund has been extended until 2015. In 1993, Medicare was expected to run out of money in 1999.

Health **Enacted Single Largest Investment in Health Care for Children since 1965.** The five year, \$24 billion State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) will provide health care coverage for up to five million children. Two million children have already been enrolled, and, in October 1999 President Clinton announced new outreach initiatives to enroll millions more uninsured, eligible children. Last year, the President launched a nationwide "Insure Kids Now" campaign that will bring together major TV and radio networks, healthcare organizations, religious groups and other community-based organizations to help enroll more children in the Children's Health Insurance Program, with the goal of enrolling 5 million of the estimated 10 million children eligible for health insurance under SCHIP within 5 years.

Passed Meaningful Health Insurance Reform. Signed into law the Kennedy-Kassebaum Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, which helps individuals keep health insurance when they change jobs, guarantees renewability of coverage, and ensures access to health insurance for small businesses. As many as 25 million people will benefit from this law.

Pharm **Enacted Historic Comprehensive FDA Reform that Expedited the Review and Approval of New Drug Products.** The President signed into law the 1997 FDA Modernization Act that includes important measures to modernize and streamline the regulation of biological products; increase patient access to experimental drugs and medical devices; and accelerate review of important new medications. This reform builds on the administrative initiatives implemented under the Vice President's reinventing government effort, which have led U.S. drug approvals to be as fast or faster than any other industrialized nation. Average drug approval times have dropped since the beginning of the Administration from almost three years to just over one year.

Pharm **Signed Mental Health Parity Provisions into Law.** To help eliminate discrimination against individuals with mental illnesses, the President signed into law mental health parity provisions to prohibit health plans from establishing separate lifetime and annual limits for mental health coverage. In 1999, the White House held the landmark, first-ever Conference on Mental Health and released the Surgeon General's first Report on Mental Health.

Extended Strong, Enforceable Patient Protections for Millions of Americans. Leading by example, the President directed all federal agencies to ensure that their employees and beneficiaries have the benefits and rights guaranteed under the proposed Patients' Bill of Rights. 85 million Americans covered by federal health plans have the security of knowing they will have fair access to health care thanks to the President's work. The President and Vice President have called for passage of the bipartisan Patients Bill of Rights Act, to ensure that all Americans have essential protections.

Fighting Medicare Fraud and Waste. Since 1993, the Clinton-Gore Administration has assigned more federal prosecutors and FBI agents to fight health care fraud than ever before. As a result, convictions have gone up 410%, saving more than \$50 billion in health care claims. The Balanced Budget Act gave an array of new weapons in our fight to keep scam artists and fly-by-night health care out of Medicare and Medicaid.

Released Strong New Protections for the Privacy of Electronic Medical Records. The Clinton-Gore Administration released a new regulation to protect the privacy of electronic medical records held by health plans, health care clearinghouses, and health care providers. This rule would limit the use and release of private health information without consent; restrict the disclosure of protected health information to the minimum amount of information necessary; establish new requirements for disclosure of information to researchers and others seeking access to health records; and establish new administrative and criminal sanctions for the improper use or disclosure of private information.

Implementing Comprehensive Nursing Home Quality Initiative. The Clinton-Gore Administration issued the toughest nursing home regulations in the history of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, including increased monitoring of nursing homes to ensure that they are in compliance; requiring states to crack down on nursing homes that repeatedly violate health and safety requirements; and changing the inspection process to increase the focus on preventing bedsores, malnutrition and resident abuse. President Clinton won \$43.5 million increase in FY00 to fund more rigorous inspections of nursing facilities and improved federal oversight and enforcement of nursing home quality.

Ensuring Safe Food for America's Families. President Clinton created the President's Council on Food Safety to develop a comprehensive food safety strategic plan for federal agencies. The Administration implemented a new science-based inspection system and reduced the prevalence of *salmonella* in raw meat and poultry by as much as 50 percent. Formed national computer network of public health laboratories to help rapidly identify and stop outbreaks of foodborne illness by performing DNA "fingerprinting" on foodborne pathogens. The President signed the Food Quality Protection Act, which included special safeguards for kids and strengthened laws governing pesticides and food safety, and he issued new rules to prevent foodborne illness caused by pathogens such as *E. coli*.

Raised Child Immunization Rates to All Time High. Childhood immunization coverage rates in 1998 were the highest ever recorded. 90 percent of toddlers in 1996, 1997 and 1998 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines, surpassing the President's 1993 goal.

Issued Regulation that Drug Companies Provide Adequate Testing for Children. President Clinton directed an important Food and Drug Administration regulation requiring manufacturers to do studies on pediatric populations for new prescription drugs -- and those currently on the market -- to ensure that prescription drugs have been adequately tested for the unique needs of children. [Domestic Policy Council]

New Efforts to Help Consumers Understand Important Information on Over the Counter Drug Labels. The President recently unveiled a historic new FDA regulation that, for the first time, requires over-the-counter drug products to use a new product label with larger print and clearer language, making it easier for consumers to understand product warnings and comply with dosage guidance. The new regulation takes a critical first step towards preventing the tens of thousands of unnecessary hospitalizations caused by misuse of over-the-counter medications each year.

Unprecedented Investment in Biomedical Research. Two years ago, the President called for an increase of almost 50 percent over 5 years in the NIH budget as part of his Research for America Fund. Since that time, the NIH budget has increased by over \$4.3 billion and with the funding proposed by the President this year, the Administration will be one year ahead of schedule in reaching the 50 percent goal. NIH now supports the highest levels of research ever on nearly all types of disease and health conditions, making new breakthroughs possible in vaccine development and use, the treatment of chronic disease, and prevention and treatment of diseases such as diabetes, osteoporosis, heart disease, cancer, and neurological diseases like Alzheimers and Parkinsons.

THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION: MEETING THE NEEDS OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

The Clinton-Gore Administration has developed and implemented new policies, and expanded on existing policies that have helped parents balance their responsibilities at home and at work, helped move millions of Americans out of poverty, and helped build strong families and safe communities.

I. Helping Parents Balance Their Responsibilities At Home And At Work

Providing Quality Care for America's Children

Expanding Head Start. Head Start is a national program which provides comprehensive developmental services for America's low-income, pre-school children ages three to five and social services for their families. This year, President Clinton is proposing to boost Head Start and Early Head Start funding by \$1 billion -- the largest funding increase the program has ever experienced -- to provide Head Start and Early Head Start slots to approximately 950,000 children, nearing the President's goal of serving one million children in 2002. Since 1993, the Clinton-Gore Administration has increased funding for the Head Start program by 90 percent, and in FY 2000, the program will serve approximately 880,000 children -- over 160,000 more children than in 1993.

Created Early Head Start. Created by the Clinton-Gore Administration in 1994, the Early Head Start program brings Head Start's successful comprehensive services to families with children ages zero to three and to pregnant women. The purpose of this program is to enhance children's physical, social, emotional and cognitive development; enable parents to be better caregivers of and teachers to their children; and help parents meet their own goals, including that of economic independence. In FY 2000, the program will reach nearly 45,000 children. The President's new FY 2001 funding request would serve approximately an additional 10,000 children.

Improved Access to Affordable and Quality Child Care. Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, federal funding for child care has more than doubled, helping parents pay for the care of about 1.5 million children in 1998. The 1996 welfare reform law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years to provide child care assistance to families moving from welfare to work. For FY 2000, the President succeeded in securing \$453 million in funds for after-school care -- more than double the 1999 funding level -- \$173 million for child care quality activities, and \$10 million for child care research.

Promoting Affordable, Reliable, Quality Child Care. Building on existing programs that work and creating new policies to better meet the needs of working families the Clinton-Gore Administration developed a comprehensive child care proposal for FY 2001. This proposal includes an additional \$817 million for child care subsidies for low-income working families which -- combined with child care funds provided in welfare reform -- will enable the program to serve over 2.2 million children in 2001; broadening tax relief to help over 8 million families pay their child care expenses by 1) making the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable for

about their commitment to their job that can affect hiring, advancement, and other employment decisions. This law would not prohibit employers from making hiring and promotion decisions on the basis of job performance, but would ensure that workers are not unfairly discriminated against simply because they are parents.

II. Meeting the Health Care and Nutrition Needs of America's Families

✓ **Enacted Single Largest Investment in Children's Health Care Since 1965.** The 1997 Balanced Budget included \$24 billion for the Children's Health Insurance Program -- the single largest investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965. This new program will provide meaningful health care coverage for up to five million currently uninsured children -- including prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health services. The Administration is engaging in a significant public outreach campaign to reach out to children who are eligible for health coverage under CHIP. Approximately 2 million children have already been enrolled in CHIP, and all 50 states and territories have plans approved that will extend health insurance to an additional 2.5 million children with family incomes that are too high for Medicaid but too low to afford to purchase private insurance.

Supporting Families with Long Term Care Needs. Over five million Americans have significant limitations due to illness or disability and thus require long-term care, and as the number of elderly Americans grows, more people will need long-term care options. To meet the growing needs of the elderly or disabled and their families, the President's FY 2001 budget includes a \$3,000 tax credit for people with long-term care needs or their caregivers -- tripling the credit over last year's proposal and increasing the total investment in long-term care to \$28 billion over 10 years. In addition to the (1) tax credit, the initiative will (2) provide funding for services which support family caregivers of older persons; (3) improve equity in Medicaid eligibility for people in home- and community-based settings; (4) encourage partnerships between low-income housing for the elderly and Medicaid; and (5) encourage the purchase of quality private long-term care insurance by Federal employees.

Providing Health Care to Low-Income Working Families. The President has insisted on maintaining the Medicaid guarantee and has successfully fought to increase low-income families' access to health care. Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, states have expanded Medicaid coverage to working families who cannot afford health insurance, allowing Medicaid to be a freestanding health insurance program for low-income families. With bipartisan support from the Congress, the President created the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in 1997, allocating \$24 billion dollars over the next five years to extend health care coverage to uninsured children through state-designed programs. In August 1998, the President eliminated a vestige of the old welfare system by allowing all states to provide Medicaid coverage to more than 130,000 working, two-parent families who meet state income eligibility requirements, eliminating disincentives to marriage and work. And, in March 1999, the Administration released guidance encouraging states to reach out to children and families who leave welfare but are still eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. The guidance also clarifies state responsibilities to provide Medicaid applications upon request, process them without delay, and maintain Medicaid eligibility for families leaving welfare.

The President and Vice President strongly believe we should continue to expand access to affordable health care. The budget proposes a 10-year, \$110 billion initiative that would expand coverage to at least 5 million uninsured Americans and expand access to millions more. It addresses the nation's coverage challenges by building on and complementing current private and public programs. Specifically, the initiative: (1) provides a new, affordable health insurance option for families called "FamilyCare," which builds on the State Children's Health Insurance Program to provide higher Federal matching payments to parents of children eligible for or enrolled in Medicaid or S-CHIP; (2) extends transitional Medicaid for up to a year for those losing it due to increased earnings; (3) accelerates enrollment of uninsured children eligible for Medicaid and S-CHIP; (4) expands state options for people ages 19 and 20 and legal immigrants; (5) helps small businesses afford insurance; and, (6) strengthens programs that provide health care directly to the uninsured. If enacted, this would be the largest investment in coverage since Medicare was created in 1965.

Protecting Patients Through a Strong, Enforceable Patients Bill of Rights. The President once again is calling on Congress to pass a strong federally enforceable patients' bill of rights containing a range of protections, including guaranteed access to needed specialists, access to emergency room services when and where the need arises, access to a meaningful independent and external appeals process for consumers to resolve differences with their health plans, and the right to be compensated when a health plan's decision causes a patient to be harmed or die. The President has already extended these protections to the 85 million Americans covered by Federal health plans.

Passed Meaningful Health Insurance Reform. In 1996, the President signed the Kassebaum-Kennedy Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act which limits exclusions for pre-existing conditions, makes coverage portable and helps individuals who lose jobs maintain coverage. As many as 25 million people will benefit from this law.

Raised Immunization Rates to All Time High. Since 1993, funding for the child immunization program has doubled and child immunization rates have reached an all time high with 90 percent, or more, of toddlers receiving the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines. In order to eliminate racial vaccination rate gaps by 2010, the Clinton Administration announced the Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Initiative.

Supporting the Nutritional Needs of Women Infants and Children. The FY 2001 budget proposal provides over \$4.1 billion for nutrition assistance through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program, an increase of \$114 million over FY 2000. The additional funds will provide a monthly package of nourishing supplemental foods, nutrition education, and health care referrals to 7.5 million low-income pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, infants, and children who are at nutritional risk, achieving the Administration's goal and a 39 percent increase in participation since FY 1992.

Supporting the Nutritional Needs of Working Families. The Clinton-Gore Administration is committed to ensuring that working families who are eligible for Food Stamps have access to them. In 1999, the President launched a nationwide public education campaign, took steps to make it easier for families receiving TANF to own a car and receive food stamps, and simplified

food stamp reporting rules to reduce bureaucracy and encourage work. The FY 2001 budget builds upon these efforts by providing funds to improve outreach and nutrition education to individuals who are eligible for food stamps. The budget also proposes to make it easier for 245,000 individuals in working families to own vehicles and receive food stamps by allowing States to conform their food stamps vehicle policy with a more generous TANF policy.

Ensuring Safe Food for America's Families. The Clinton-Gore Administration has issued new standards to reduce and prevent contamination of meat, poultry, and seafood; signed the Food Quality Protection Act with special safeguards for kids; issued new regulations that improve the safety of fruit and vegetable juices; and created a President's Council on Food Safety to develop a comprehensive food safety strategic plan for federal agencies.

II. Lifting American Families Out of Poverty and Making Work Pay

Expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit. Expansions in the EITC included in the President's 1993 Economic Plan are making work pay for 15 million working families, including former welfare recipients. A study conducted by the Council of Economic Advisers reported that in 1998, the EITC lifted 4.3 million American out of poverty -- more than double the number in 1993. The findings also suggest that the increase in labor force participation among single mothers who received welfare is strongly linked to the EITC expansion. The FY 2001 budget proposes a \$21 billion plan to expand the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), providing as much as \$1,200 in additional tax relief to an estimated 6.4 million hard-pressed working families.

Household Income Up 3.5 Percent -- Tied For the Largest Gain Since 1978. Income for the median household rose \$1,304, from \$37,581 in 1997 to \$38,885 in 1998, adjusted for inflation. Real median household income is now at the highest level ever recorded.

Typical Family Income Up Over \$5,000 Since 1993. Another measure of income -- family income, which excludes single individuals and counts only related members in any household -- shows a similar trend. In 1998, the median family's income, adjusted for inflation, increased 3.3 percent (or \$1,475) -- the fifth consecutive annual rise. Median family income is also at an all-time high. Since President Clinton's Economic Plan passed in 1993, median family income has increased from \$41,691 in 1993 to \$46,737 in 1998 -- that's a \$5,046 increase in income, adjusted for inflation. From 1988 to 1992, median family income *fell* \$1,864, adjusted for inflation.

Poverty Rate Fell To 12.7 Percent in 1998 -- Its Lowest Level Since 1979. In 1998, the poverty rate dropped to 12.7 percent from 13.3 percent the year before -- that's the lowest poverty rate in two decades. Since President Clinton signed his Economic Plan into law, the poverty rate has declined from 15.1 percent in 1993 to 12.7 percent last year -- that's the largest five-year drop in poverty in nearly 30 years (1965-1970). There are now 4.8 million fewer people in poverty than in 1993. (In 1998, the poverty threshold was \$16,660 for a family of four.)

In 1998, The Largest One-Year Drop in Child Poverty in More than Two Decades. While the child poverty rate remains too high, in 1998, it declined from 19.9 percent to 18.9 percent --

that's the lowest child poverty rate since 1980 and the largest one-year drop in child poverty since 1976. Under President Clinton, the child poverty rate has declined from 22.7 percent to 18.9 percent -- that's the biggest five-year drop in nearly 30 years (1965-1970).

4.3 Million People Lifted Out of Poverty By EITC -- Double The Number in 1993. In 1993, President Clinton expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit, providing a tax cut for 15 million low-income working families. In 1998, the EITC lifted 4.3 million people, including 2.2 million children, out of poverty -- that's double the number of people lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993.

Helping to Invest for the Future. In 1992, the President proposed to establish Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to empower low-income families to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. The 1996 welfare reform law authorized the use of welfare block grants to create IDAs. And in 1998, the President signed legislation authorizing a five-year \$125 million demonstration program. In FY 1999, the Department of Health and Human Services awarded nearly \$10 million to 40 grantees that will establish over 10,000 savings accounts for low-income workers. The FY 2001 budget provides \$25 million for IDAs in FY 2001 -- two and half times the FY 2000 enacted of \$10 million -- to create over 20,000 new accounts. The Administration will also propose to allow low-income working families to use IDAs to save for a car that will allow them to get or keep a job.

Retirement Savings Accounts (RSAs) To Help Families Save and Invest And Expand Pension Coverage for Small Businesses. The President's Retirement Savings Accounts (RSAs) proposal in the FY 2001 budget will give 76 million Americans the opportunity to build wealth and save for their retirement through a progressive tax cut. This proposal builds on the successful model of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), extending generous matches to all low- and moderate-income families to encourage them to develop savings and assets. A person who participated for 40 years in this savings program could accumulate over \$266,000 -- enough to produce \$24,000 a year of income in retirement. This proposal would cost \$54 billion over 10 years.

New Fathers Work/Families Win Grants. The Administration's budget contains \$255 million in new competitive grants in FY 2001 to promote responsible fatherhood and support working families, critical next steps in reforming welfare and reducing child poverty. The proposals include grants to put approximately 40,000 non-custodial parents (mainly fathers) who owe child support to work and help them connect with their children and new grants to help about 40,000 hard-pressed working families get the supports and skills they need to succeed on the job and avoid welfare. An important part of these grants will be to improve families' access to food stamps, health care, child care, and other critical support for working families.

New Initiatives to Collect More Child Support. Since the President took office, child support collections have nearly doubled from \$8 billion in 1992 to \$15.5 billion in 1999. Today, parents who owe child support have their wages garnished, their bank accounts seized, and their tax refunds withheld. To build on this success, the FY 2001 budget contains several new measures to get parents to pay the child support they owe and to ensure more child support goes directly to families. Increased enforcement measures include ensuring that parents who owe child support

will have their vehicles booted, they will have a harder time obtaining or renewing a passport, they will be prohibited from enrolling as a Medicare provider, and may have their gambling winnings intercepted. The Administration is also proposing initiatives to ensure that families can rely on child support as a stable source of income, and create a clearer connection between what a father pays and what his family gets, giving parents more reason to cooperate with the child support system. The proposals will enable states to simplify distribution rules and provide incentives for states to pass through more child support payments directly to families, so that families leaving welfare can keep all the payments, and families still working their way off welfare can keep up to \$100 a month. In total, these initiatives will bring in nearly \$2 billion more for families.

Moving Families From Welfare-to-Work. Since enactment of the 1996 welfare reform law, millions of families have moved from welfare to work. To help more long-term welfare recipients and low-income fathers go to work and support their families, the Administration's budget will give state, local, tribal, and community- and faith-based grantees an additional two years to spend Welfare-to-Work funds, ensuring that roughly \$2 billion in existing resources continues to help those most in need. This will give grantees an opportunity to fully implement the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work initiative the Administration fought to include in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act, as well as the program eligibility improvements enacted last year with the Administration's support.

New Housing Vouchers for Hard-Pressed Working Families. The Clinton-Gore budget includes \$690 million for 120,000 new housing vouchers to help America's hard-pressed working families. These housing vouchers subsidize the rents of low-income Americans, enabling them to move closer to job opportunities – many of which are being created far from where these families live. Of the 120,000 new housing vouchers, 32,000 will be targeted to families moving from welfare to work, 18,000 to homeless individuals and families, and 10,000 to low-income families moving to new housing constructed through the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, with the remaining 60,000 vouchers allocated to local areas to help address the large unmet need for affordable housing. These new vouchers build on the 110,000 new housing vouchers secured through the President's leadership in the past two years.

Transportation: Helping Low-Income Working Families Get to Work. Transportation to work is a barrier for many low-income families. Existing public transit often doesn't link to suburban job opportunities, cover evening and weekend hours, or serve many rural communities. The Administration proposes a package of initiatives to help low-income families get to work by making it easier for working families to own vehicles and receive food stamps, allowing working families to use Individual Development Accounts to save for a car that will allow them to get or keep a job, and doubling Access to Jobs transportation funding to \$150 million to expand grants to communities to develop innovative public transportation solutions that help more low-income workers and welfare recipients get to work.

Assisting Families with Housing Vouchers. In 1999, the President proposed and Congress approved \$283 million for 50,000 new welfare to work housing vouchers for welfare recipients who need housing assistance to get or keep a job. Families will use these vouchers to move closer to a new job, to reduce a long commute, or to secure more stable housing that will

eliminate emergencies which keep them from getting to work every day on time. The FY 2000 budget funds 60,000 new housing vouchers.

Child Tax Credit for 26 Million Families. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 included a \$500 Per-Child Tax Credit which in 2001 will help 26 million families with 44 million children under 17. Additionally, the President fought for and won a proposal allowing 13 million children from families with incomes below \$30,000 – including young teachers, police officers, farmers, and nurses who work hard and play by the rules – to be eligible for the child tax credit.

Increasing the Minimum Wage. In 1996, the Clinton-Gore Administration fought for and won a minimum wage increase of \$.90 over two years, raising it to \$5.15 per hour in September 1997. An estimated 10 million Americans received an increase in wages thanks to the President's leadership. The Clinton-Gore Administration's current minimum wage proposal, which was rejected last year by Congressional Republicans, would increase the minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$6.15 over two years helping to restore the real value of the minimum wage to what it was in 1982. This increase will help ensure that -- as costs continue to increase -- parents who work hard and play by the rules can bring up their children out of poverty. This minimum wage increase will mean an additional \$2,000 per year for over 11 million full-time minimum wage earners.

Moving Millions of Families from Welfare to Work. Since enactment of the 1996 welfare reform law, millions of families have moved from welfare to work, and four times more of those on welfare are working than in 1992. Through new regulations, the Clinton-Gore Administration has provided states with unprecedented flexibility to support working families. With the President's leadership, the Balanced Budget of 1997 included \$3 billion in Welfare-to-Work grants to move long-term welfare recipients and unemployed non-custodial parents into jobs, and provide tax credits for employers who hire long-term welfare recipients. The FY 2000 budget proposed \$1 billion to extend the Welfare-to-Work program and to extend the tax credits.

III. Building Strong Families and Safe Communities

Reaching Out to Children in Need

Reforming and Improving Foster Care and Adoption. Since taking office, the Clinton-Gore Administration has championed efforts to make foster care work better, to find and assist adoptive families, and to break down barriers to adoption. From 1996 to 1998, the number of adoptions nationwide rose 29 percent - from 28,000 to 36,000 - and is on track to meeting the President's goal of 56,000 adoptions in 2002. In 1997, the President signed the Adoption and Safe Families Act, which expedited permanent placement decisions for children, ensured health insurance coverage for all special-needs children in subsidized adoptions, and created an incentive program for states to increase adoptions. The Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, signed by the President in 1996, provides a \$5,000 tax credit to families adopting children and a \$6,000 tax credit for families adopting children with special needs. In 1998, the President directed HHS to develop Internet tools to link children in foster care more quickly to possible adoptive families. This Administration has also fought hard to remove racial and ethnic barriers to adoption by helping ensure that the adoption process is free of delays and discriminatory

practices driven by race, culture and ethnicity with the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 and the Multi-Ethnic Placement Act of 1994.

Encouraging Youth Service. The President's FY 2001 budget includes over \$850 million to support community service and to empower more Americans to renew our civic life. This increase of nearly \$120 million for the Corporation for National Service keeps AmeriCorps on track for the President's goal of 100,000 members each year by the year 2004. The budget also includes a new "AmeriCorps Reserves" program, modeled after the military reserves, and designed to engage former Corps members in times of need. Finally, this year's budget proposes \$15.5 million in new initiatives that reward innovations in youth service, as well as additional resources to encourage service by senior citizens, and to engage students in learning through community service.

Responding to the Early Warning Signs of Troubled Youth. President Clinton directed the Secretary of Education and the Attorney General to develop a guide to help teachers and principals identify and respond to the early warning signs of troubled youth that can lead to school violence. In August 1998, the Departments of Justice and Education released *Early Warning, Timely Response: A Guide to Safe Schools*. This guide provides schools and communities with information on how to identify the early warning signs and take action steps to prevent and respond to school violence. More than 200,000 copies of the guide have been distributed, and additional copies may be obtained through the websites of the Departments of Education and Justice.

Working to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. The FY 2001 budget proposes \$25 million to support adult-supervised and supportive living arrangements, often called second chance homes, for unmarried teen parents and their children who cannot live at home or with other relatives. This new initiative will be latest of the Administration's efforts to break the cycle of dependency and reduce teen pregnancy, which have resulted in the lowest teen pregnancy rates on record and an 18 percent decline in teen birth rates from 1991 to 1998. States will be able to use these funds to support services provided by faith- and community-based organizations.

Keeping Children Safe at School and At Home

Protecting Our Children From Tobacco. Every day, 3000 children become regular smokers and 1000 have their lives shortened because of it. Almost 90 percent of all adult smokers began smoking by age 18 and today 4 million children – 37 percent of all high school students – smoke cigarettes. To end this public health crisis, the President believes that there must be a focused effort to reduce youth smoking and hold the tobacco industry accountable by: 1) raising the price of cigarettes, so fewer young people start to smoke, through a combination of excise tax increases on tobacco products and youth smoking assessments if youth smoking is not reduced by a half; 2) reaffirming the Food and Drug Administration's full authority to keep cigarettes out of the hands of children; 3) funding critical public health efforts to prevent youth smoking; and 4) protecting farmers and farming communities. The President also believes that states should be investing adequate resources from their tobacco settlement funds into efforts to prevent youth smoking. To help people quit smoking, the budget requires all states to cover smoking cessation programs under Medicaid.

Helping to Make All Schools Safe, Disciplined and Drug-Free. In 1994, President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act, making violence prevention a key part of this program. At the White House Conference on School Safety, President Clinton announced his plan for a significant overhaul of this nearly \$600 million Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program. Under the President's proposal, schools will be required to adopt rigorous, comprehensive school safety plans that include: tough, but fair, discipline policies; safe passage to and from schools; effective drug and violence policies and programs; annual school safety and drug use report cards; links to after school programs; efforts to involve parents; and crisis management plans.

Hiring School Resource Officers, Targeting Assistance to Schools with Serious Crime Problems. To help give schools with crime problems the tools they need to put the security of our children first, at the White House Conference on School Safety, the President announced a new \$65 million initiative to hire up to 2,000 community police and School Resource Officers to work in schools -- and to train police, educators and other members of the community to help recognize the early warning signs of violence. The President recently announced the first installment of the initiative; this funding will allow an additional 600 School Resource Officers to serve in 336 communities across the country.

Forging School-Based Partnerships Between Schools and Law Enforcement. Under the School-Based Partnerships grant program, the Clinton-Gore Administration released \$16.4 million in grants to 155 law enforcement agencies in September 1998. The School-Based Partnerships grants will be used by policing agencies to work with schools and community-based organizations to address crime at and around schools. This initiative emphasizes using principles of community policing and problem-solving methods to address the causes of school-related crime. The grants will help forge or strengthen partnerships between local law enforcement and schools to focus on school crime, drug use and discipline problems.

Launching a Community-Wide Response to School Safety and Youth Violence. To help communities throughout the country promote a coordinated, comprehensive response to school safety, the President launched a new Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative designed to help 50 cities develop and implement community-wide school safety plans. In April 1999, the Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services announced that they will provide over \$180 million this year, and a total of \$380 million over three years through the Initiative for communities to fund comprehensive school safety plans that include anti-truancy initiatives, mentoring, mental health services, conflict resolution programs, school resource officers, and more -- helping to promote healthy development and to prevent youth violence before it occurs. Communities will have until June 1, 1999 to apply for the funds.

Providing Safe After-School Opportunities for More than a Million Children a Year. Last year (FY98), the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program was expanded to \$200 million. This funding is already supporting hundreds of school-based after-school programs in rural and urban schools in 44 states and the District of Columbia, including weekend and summer programs. This year, the President proposed to triple this initiative -- to \$600 million -- to provide safe and educational after-school opportunities for up to 1.1 million school-age children in communities across the country. In addition, the Education Department released a report in June 1998, titled *Safe and Smart: Making the After-School Hours Work for Kid*. This report shows that after-school programs can lower juvenile crime and improve academic performance. *Safe and Smart* was sent to every school district in the country.

✓ new televisions are scheduled to include this screening technology. With leadership from the First Lady, the President is calling on leaders in the industry to come together and adopt a voluntary uniform ratings system that will give parents more information about what media enters their homes.

✓ **Encouraging More Educational Television.** At the President's urging, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted clear and concrete rules to encourage the development and promotion of TV programming that would be both welcomed by parents and watched by children. The rules require three hours of regularly scheduled, half-hour weekly educational and instructional programming as a requirement for license renewal.

✓ **Promoting a "Family Friendly" Internet.** The President and Vice President have worked to make cyberspace a safe place for children. The Administration has enlisted the assistance of numerous stakeholders, including industry leaders, teachers, parents, Internet users and librarians to work towards the creation of a "family friendly" Internet. The Administration's three part strategy includes: (1) industry commitments to provide blocking, filtering and labeling technology for use by parents and teachers using the 'Net; 2) effective enforcement of existing laws; and 3) increased parental awareness and involvement. This strategy is designed to give parents and teachers the tools they need to prevent children from getting access to inappropriate material on the Internet, and to guide them towards high-quality educational resources.

Targeting Young People with a National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. In July 1998, President Clinton launched the national expansion of the Anti-Drug Media Campaign first proposed in the 1997 national drug control strategy. The 5-year, \$2 billion campaign (which includes private sector matching contributions) is designed to let teens know -- when they turn on the television, listen to the radio, or surf the 'Net -- that drugs are dangerous, wrong and can kill you.

Requiring Child Safety Locks for Handguns. Child safety locks and other safety devices can reduce the unauthorized use of handguns, by a child at play or a teen looking to commit a crime. Many youth have to look no further than their own home to get their hands on a gun: an estimated one-third of all privately-owned handguns are left both loaded and unlocked. In March 1997, the President signed a directive to every Federal agency, requiring child safety locking devices with all handguns issued to Federal law enforcement officers. And, in an historic agreement, eight major gun manufacturers followed the President's lead and have voluntarily agreed to provide child safety locking devices with all their handguns.

Signed into Law the Youth Handgun Safety Act. In 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which generally banned the possession of handguns or handgun ammunition by juveniles under the age of 18, and made it a Federal offense for adults to transfer handguns to juveniles, with limited exceptions. In 1997, the President directed the Treasury Department to require that signs be posted on the premises of Federal firearms licensees and that written notification be issued with each handgun sold to non-licensees to help ensure compliance with the Youth Handgun Safety Act.

Enforcing Zero Tolerance for Guns and Other Weapons in Schools. In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, requiring school districts to expel students who bring guns to school. The President issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce the "zero tolerance" policy for guns in schools, consistent with the Gun-Free Schools Act. In school year 1996-97, the U.S. Department of Education estimates that, under zero tolerance policies, 6,093 students were expelled from public schools for bringing a firearm to school.

Introduced the Youth Gun Crime Enforcement Act. The President recently announced new legislation to strengthen the Brady Law and the assault weapons ban, restrict access to guns by our youth and crack down on illegal gun traffickers. The President's proposed bill will: (1) raise the age of the youth handgun ban from 18 to 21 years of age; (2) ban youth possession of semi-automatic assault rifles; (3) prohibit violent juveniles from ever owning guns; (4) require child safety locking devices for guns; (5) reduce illegal gun running by limiting the purchase of handguns to no more than one per month; (6) halt the importation of large capacity ammunition magazines; (7) require Brady background checks for the purchase of explosives and at gun shows; and (8) help law enforcement trace more crime guns to their source.

Giving Parents the Tools They Need To Protect Their Children

✓ **Helping Parents Control What Comes Into Their Living Room with the V-Chip.** Four years ago, President Clinton and Vice President Gore used the Family Policy Conference in Nashville to call for V-chip legislation -- to give parents new tools to help them screen out television programs that are not fit for their kids. Under strong leadership from the White House, the following year Congress enacted the Telecommunications Act of 1996 which included V-chip legislation. Now all