D R A F T September 8, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The Attorney General
The Secretary of Health and Human Services
The Secretary of Education
The Secretary of Labor
The Director of the Office of Management and Budget

FROM: The President

Subject: Youth Violence Council

Violence by youth and against youth is an issue that deeply concerns us all. Youth violence can be thought of as a juvenile crime issue, as a mental health issue, and as a school safety issue. It affects every region and demographic group. As many recent incidents have made us aware, it is a problem that can strike with unexpected force – and that now demands uncommonly unified responses.

A number of Federal programs already address many aspects of the youth violence issue. I am proud of the joint efforts of the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Education, in developing the Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative. These agencies also worked well together to help us respond quickly to the Columbine High School incident. I have read with interest the report of the Attorney General's Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. I look forward to the report the Surgeon General is preparing on the causes of youth violence, in response to my May request. The Secretary of Labor's efforts to address the needs of youth, particularly out-of-school, are also about to bear fruit, as high-poverty communities implement our new Youth Opportunity Grants, and as the Secretary and Attorney General finalize their agreement for cooperative work on those grants and Labor's Youth Offender grant program.

With so many agencies and programs involved, and with the need for this Administration to work closely with so many different elements of State and local government, tribes, schools, community groups, and families, it has become increasingly clear to me that the Federal government needs a more effective policy coordination strategy for youth violence issues.

Therefore, today I direct my Assistant for Domestic Policy, Bruce Reed, to form a White House Council on Youth Violence to provide this policy coordination, to provide flexible and timely responses to the challenge of youth violence, and to ensure that our nation's citizens are able to benefit from the Federal government's many anti-violence initiatives.

Structure of the Council

The Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy will chair the Council. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget will be a regular participant. Four agency heads will be the regular program members of the Council:

- The Attorney General, responding to the juvenile crime aspects.
- The Secretary of Health and Human Services, responding both to the public health aspects and the family issues;
- The Secretary of Education, responding to the school safety issues.
- The Secretary of Labor, responding to youth employment and out-of-school youth issues.

The Chair of the Council may add such other officials as he deems appropriate to further the purposes of this overall effort or to participate in discussions of specific aspects of it. For example, matters relating to public health aspects would involve the Surgeon General. Matters relating to firearms control or drug abuse would involve the Secretary of Treasury and the Director of National Drug Control Policy, respectively. Implications for economic development policies would call for involvement of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce. Comparable policies for Indian country would engage the Secretary of the Interior. Issues relating to community service opportunities for youth would involve the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service.

The Chair, after consultation with Council members, will appoint staff members to coordinate efforts of the Council. The Chair may call upon the participating agencies for logistical support to the Council, as necessary.

Duties of the Council

1. Develop a citizen's information hub. The Council will develop and maintain a coordinated inventory of relevant agency programs, and provide analyses of their effectiveness. It will make this inventory widely available in summary form, and upon request in more detail, through the services of a Council member, to elected officials, community groups, police organizations, school systems, parents, and others working on local solutions to these issues. The inventory and full texts of program reports and

evaluations should be available on an easily accessible website. The availability of this compilation will be widely publicized.

On August 17, 1999, I announced that a non-profit, non-partisan "National Campaign Against Youth Violence" had been established to bring together all segments of society to help prevent youth violence. The Council will consult with the National Campaign to learn about its activities and to benefit from what the Campaign learns from communities across the Nation.

2. Produce reports on youth violence. The Council will write or commission reports on various aspects of the problem of youth violence, describing, for instance, best practices in combating the problem. In addition, the Surgeon General is now carrying out a broad study of the potential causes of youth violence. I ask that the Surgeon General consult closely with the Council in the development of the study, so that I may have the benefit of participation of all the involved agencies in its analysis and findings.

3. Expand the Safe Schools/Healthy Students model of collaboration. This initiative of the Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services has evolved into a highly effective collaboration among the agencies. The Council will oversee this effort and examine options for improving its operations and applying the model to other governmental efforts. The Secretary of Labor will begin participation in the initiative through establishing linkages to Youth Opportunities and Youth Offender grants.

project team in place

Q&A for promise not YVC project

4. Provide tools for parents to deal with the issue. Many Federal programs address issues relating to strengthening the family and helping parents raise children. The Council will explore the possibility of devising a cross-program strategy to help parents address youth violence. It will also report on new tools emerging in both the private and public sectors to assist parents.

5. Coordinate the federal research agenda. The Council will oversee coordination of agency research agendas and the development of needed cross-agency research collaborations. I ask the Council to seek to have this structure in place to guide the planning for and obligation of FY 2001 research funds, and where feasible, to improve the planned use of funds available from prior years.

6. Develop further policy responses. The Council will meet at the call of the Chair, to discuss new findings from analyses of the youth violence issue and to consider new or modified Administration responses to it, especially those that involve more than one agency. Recommendations for initiatives will be discussed in the Council for consistency with overall coordinated policy, before being presented for formal decision in the budget process. From time to time, the Council will report to me directly on the results of its efforts.

cc: The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of the Interior
The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy

September 10, 1999 revised

Q&A on the Youth Violence Council and the Specter hearing

Q. Given the importance of the youth violence issue, will the Administration support funding levels for relevant programs that are different from the amounts proposed in the budget?

A. The President's budget before Congress balances competing funding demands all across the government in a fiscally responsible manner, and provides significant resources for a variety of program responses to the youth violence issue. These include more funding for the Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative, juvenile justice activities, 21st Century Community Learning Centers (after school programs), mental health services, youth employment programs and others.

Unfortunately, as you and we both know, the subcommittee's 302(b) allocation is far too low to meet national needs adequately. It is $8 billion in budget authority, or nine percent, below the FY 1999 appropriation funding level, and $11 billion, or 12 percent, below the President's FY 2000 budget. The Administration appreciates your strong support and leadership on issues of youth violence. It is very difficult, however, for us to evaluate any youth violence proposals without knowing the overall level and content of the subcommittee's Labor/HHS/ED appropriation bill. We will need to work together to ensure that all the bill's priority programs are sufficiently funded.

Q. Senator Specter specifically wants to raise funding for the mental health services component of the Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative. Won't the Administration at least support that, given the President's praise of the initiative in his Saturday radio address?

A. It is extremely difficult to respond to spending proposals without knowing the overall level and content of the subcommittee's Labor/HHS/ED appropriation bill. The Administration has provided Congress with a budget that addresses the issue of youth violence and balances competing priorities. We need to be sure that key Presidential priorities, including those relevant to youth violence, are well supported.

For example, while a mental health services increase might help some new Safe Schools/Healthy Students grantees, without comparable resources for Education and Justice components, and for the new Labor component, they could not be used as effectively. At the same time, a cut contemplated to the President's request of $600 million for 21st Century Community Learning Centers would take support away from youth violence prevention. 21st Century Community Learning Centers help hundreds of communities provide their children safe learning environments outside regular school hours.

Q. Does the Administration support the creation of an inter-agency coordination mechanism to address issues of youth violence?

A. Youth violence issues engage the program responsibilities of many Federal agencies. Some of those agencies are already working together on certain projects, such as Safe Schools/Healthy Students. The Administration, however, has recognized the need for a broader policy oversight and coordination function than any one of agency can reasonably expect to carry out effectively. Key Federal agencies, especially those at this hearing, are working with the White House to devise a coordination strategy that will enhance the each agency's effectiveness.

As you know, the Administration is working on ways to establish such a new policy coordinating mechanism for youth violence issues. A "Youth Violence Council" established in the White House would achieve a great deal to help local communities prevent violence and cope with it when it occurs. The Administration welcomes the opportunity to work with Congress on this high priority issue and looks forward to your input as we shape the Council's structure and responsibilities.

Q. Many people believe that youth violence is essentially a public health issue. As such the Federal coordinated response to it should be led by the Surgeon General. Will the President put leadership of his Council in the hands of the Surgeon General?

A. Some aspects of youth violence are public health issues. Others, however, are issues of school safety, juvenile crime, or youth employment. The Administration believes that a coordination focal point in the White House would elevate attention to the issue and would effectively bring together all the relevant Federal agencies in coordinated policy responses to all aspects of the youth violence problem. The Surgeon General will certainly be an active participant. The President, in fact, has given the Surgeon General a prominent role on youth violence, directing him last May to conduct a landmark study of its potential causes and to identify successful prevention and intervention strategies.

Q. The Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Justice are already working well together on Safe Schools/Healthy Students. Would the Youth Violence Council take over managing that initiative? If not, what would its role be?

A. The Youth Violence Council the Administration is considering would not manage programs. That is neither necessary nor productive. The Council would assist the agencies by providing coordination and helping bring to the public effective responses to the youth violence problem. As you have pointed out, there are many Federal programs that address aspects of this problem; the need now is to create synergy and encourage collaboration.

For example, the President might ask the Council to examine how Federal agencies can better coordinate their varied efforts to help parents prevent youth violence. The Safe Schools/Healthy Students approach may offer a very promising model.

The Council itself will likely be structured around the lead agencies (i.e., those appearing at this hearing). Its tasks would be developed with their full participation and cooperation. And again, we welcome and value your counsel on how best to achieve this function of improved and strategic coordination.

Specter Floor Statement 9/10/99 12:40pm on his Youth Violence Initiative

MR. SPECTER: MR. ESIDENT, I THANK THE DISTINGUISHED SENATOR FROM VERMONT FOR INTERJECTING A FEW MOMENTS FOR MY COMMENTS. SENATOR HARKIN AND I HAVE JUST ANNOUNCED A SIGNIFICANT PROGRAM ON YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION WHICH I THINK IS WORTHY OF A COMMENT OR TWO ON THE SENATE FLOOR BEFORE WE ADJOURN. NEXT WEEK THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH, HUMAN SERVICES AND EDUCATION

{12:46:55} (MR. SPECTER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

WILL HAVE A MARKUP. SENATOR HARKIN, AS RANKING MINORITY MEMBER OF THAT SCOMMERXT AND I CHAIR IT, AND WE HAVE WORKED FLEW A PROGRAM MON A YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVE WHERE WE ARE ALLOCATING $831 MILLION. $331 MILLION IS NEW MONEY AND THE BALANCE IS A REALLOCATION OF FUNDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENTS WHICH WILL BE DIRECTED TOWARD PREVENTING THE SCOURGE OF YOUTH VIOLENCE WHICH WE HAVE SEEN SO MUCH OF IN LITTLETON, COLORADO,

{12:47:27} (MR. SPECTER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

AND SO MANY OTHER PLACES. THE PROGRAMS WHICH WE WILL BE PROVIDING HERE WILL INVOLVE COUNSELING, LITERACY GRANTS, AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS, DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS, ALCOHOL THERAPY REHABILITATION, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, JOB TRAINING, CHARACTER EDUCATION, MEDICAL DETECTORS TO PREVENT GUNS FROM BEING TAKEN INTO SCHOOLS. THIS PROGRAM WILL BE DIRECTED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL, RECOGNIZING THIS PROGRAM AS A NATIONAL HEALTH CRISIS

{12:48:05} (MR. SPECTER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

AS ARTICULATED AS LONG AGO AS 1928 BY DR. C. EVERETT COOP WHO WAS THEN THE SURGEON GENERAL. WHEN THESE TERRIBLE ONE OWECURRENCES HAPPEN AT PLACES LIKE LITTLETON, THERE IS A LOT OF HANDLING, A LOT OF FINGERPOINTING. BUT WE HAVE YET TO HAVE A SUSTAINED, COORDINATE NATED EFFORT ON A LONG-TERM BASIS TO DEAL WITH THE UNDERLYING CAUSES AND COME TO GRIPS WITH THOSE CAUSES. SENATOR HARKIN AND I CONVENED THREE LENGTHY MEETINGS AMONG THE PROFESSIONALS OF THE THREE DEPARTMENTS -- THE DEPENDENT OF

{12:48:41} (MR. SPECTER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

EDUCATION, THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THE DMT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES. THE EXPERT WHOSE SAT TOGETHER SAID THAT WAS THE FIRST TIME THEY'D BEEN CONVENED IN THAT KIND OF A SESSION. AND AFTER THE FIRST SESSION, THEY WENT BACK TO THE DRAWING BOARDS, THEY DID SO AGAIN AFTER THE SECOND SESSION AND AGAIN AFTER THE THIRD SESSION IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF AND HAVE WORKED OUT AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAM WHICH IS COMPREHENDED IN 11 PAGES OF OUR PROPOSED MARKUP NEXT WEEK. INCLUDED IN THIS

{12:49:13} (MR. SPECTER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

PROGRAM IS FUNDING FOR THE SURGEON GENERAL TO PULL TOGETHER ALL OF THE AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON THE IMPACT OF MOVIES, TELEVISION AND VIDEO GAMES VIOLENCE AND TO UNDERTAKE WHATEVER OTHER STUDIES ARE NECESSARY WITH APPROPRIATE METHODOLOGY, WITH MANY OF THOSE INDUSTRIES CLAIMING THAT THE EXISTING STUDIES DON'T REALLY DEAL IN A METHODOLOGICAL WAY THAT IS ACCURATE. NEXT TUESDAY THERE WILL BE A HEARING OF OUR SUBCOMMITTEE WHERE THE SECRETARIES OF THE THREE DEPARTMENTS PLUS THE DEPUTY

{12:49:48} (MR. SPECTER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

ATTORNEY GENERAL, ERIC HOLDER, WILL PARTICIPATE WHERE WE WILL BE MOVING FORWARD WITH THE SPECIFICS ON THIS PRAFMT THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN COORDINATED WITH THE PRESIDENT THROUGH HIS OFFICE OF DOMESTIC COUNSELOR, AND WE THINK IT COULD PROVIDE A VERY, VERY SIGNIFICANT STEP IN DEALING WITH YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION. A VERY MAJOR PROBLEM IN AMERICA TODAY, AND THIS GOES TO THE UNDERLYING CAUSES. I WOULD ASK CONSENT THAT THE --

{12:50:21} (MR. SPECTER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

I WOULD ASK UNANIMOUS CONSENT THAT THE 11-PAGE TEXT OF OUR PROGRAM BE INCLUDED IN THE "CONGRESSIONAL RECORD" AS IF READ IN FULL FOLLOWING MY REMARKS.

{12:50:28 NSP} (THE PRESIDING OFFICER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: WITHOUT OBJECTION.

{12:50:31 NSP} (MR. SPECTER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. SPECTER: I THANK THE CHAIR FOR THE TIME ON THE FLOOR AND YIELD THE FLOOR.

{12:50:35 NSP} (THE PRESIDING OFFICER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: UNDER THE PREVIOUS ORDER, THE SENATE STANDS ADJOURNED UNTIL 12:00 NOON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

ADJOURN:

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment and Training Administration

&

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention

Title: **Employment and Training for High Risk & Court Involved Youth**

DOL/ETA Agreement Number______

Purpose: **To forge a partnership between the Departments of Justice and Labor to address the needs of at risk youth.**

SIGNATURES OF APPROVING AGENCY OFFICIALS

Accepted this date, _____, by the U.S. Department of Justice

____

JANET RENO, Attorney General

Executed this date, _____, by the U.S. Department of Labor

____

ALEXIS M. HERMAN, Secretary of Labor

Employment and Training for High Risk & Court Involved Youth

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1. General. The Department of Labor (DOL), Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and the Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) will work toward the development of a comprehensive strategy to create education, training, and employment opportunities for at-risk youth.

2. Background. The Departments of Justice and Labor have a continuing interest in assisting youth offenders to become productive citizens. The departments currently are coordinating in a Boys and Girls Scouts of America Career Prep demonstration, a youth offender pilot project, and a publication aimed at increasing cooperation between the juvenile justice and job training systems. This inter-agency agreement builds upon this current coordination.

3. Actions. Under this memorandum of understanding, DOJ/OJJDP and DOL/ETA will take the following specific actions:

a. Youth Opportunity Grants. The DOL Youth Opportunity initiative is aimed at increasing the employment rate of out-of-school youth in high-poverty areas. For this initiative to be fully effective, the Department of Labor needs assistance from the Department of Justice in addressing the issues of youth gangs, youth delinquency, truancy, dropout prevention, and crime prevention in the Youth Opportunity target communities. In particular, the Department of Justice will assist the Youth Opportunity projects to develop gang and gun violence prevention programs, partnerships with Boys and Girls Clubs, youth-focused community policing, and linkages to local U.S. Attorney's Office and juvenile justice practitioners. These efforts will be consistent with agreements already in place to support the Career Prep Program in selected Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

b. Safe Schools/Healthy Students. The two departments will coordinate efforts in the Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative. DOL will seek to obtain authority for competitive grants to complement Safe Schools/Healthy Students by encouraging local business-education partnerships to improve workforce employment opportunities for highly at-risk youth.

c. Youth Offender Pilot Projects. DOL and DOJ have jointly designed a youth offender demonstration project including three parts--(1) model neighborhood projects consisting of comprehensive approaches aimed at both preventing juvenile crime and serving youth offenders; (2) model education and training programs in youth correctional facilities; and (3) smaller youth offender projects in medium-sized cities. DOL is funding these grants under its Pilot and Demonstration authority. DOL and DOJ will continue to work together in overseeing these grants. In particular, DOJ will assist in providing guidance to grantees in the model neighborhood and youth correctional facility projects and in facilitating local criminal justice system contacts in the model neighborhood sites. DOL will fund the technical assistance for these grants, while DOJ will fund a feasibility study for an evaluation of the correctional facility grants. Sites funded in the model neighborhood grants include both DOL community saturation grantees and DOJ Safe Futures grantees.

d. Youth Opportunity Pilot Projects. DOJ and DOL staff will explore how the existing DOJ programs can be utilized to support gang prevention efforts in the currently operating and recently awarded Youth Opportunity pilot sites with the most severe youth gang problems.

e. Regional Workshops. ETA and OJJDP have been collaborating on a report addressing issues relating to employment and training for offender youth. After the report is published this fall, DOJ/DOL will conduct regional workshops to increase coordination between the juvenile justice and job training systems. These workshops will bring together local representatives of the juvenile justice and job training systems to consider ways of improving coordination between their agencies. DOJ/DOL will also consider other avenues such as national town meetings to encourage coordination between the juvenile justice and job training systems.

f. Youth Councils. The two departments will work towards having juvenile justice agencies represented on local youth councils established under the Workforce Investment Act. The Attorney General and the Secretary of Labor will jointly and individually encourage local communities to adopt best practices to improve the employability of youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Efforts will be directed toward both policy makers and individuals implementing programs.

g. Job Corps. The two departments will increase coordination between the Job Corps and the juvenile justice system, including extending Job Corps best practices to boot camps and other youth correctional facilities.

h. Youth Violence. DOJ and DOL will attempt to draw lessons from successful efforts in Boston and other cities to stop youth violence, and disseminate these lessons to other local areas. The two departments will coordinate in other efforts that may develop out of the Domestic Policy Council's Working Group on Youth Violence.

4. Authority. This memorandum of understanding is entered into by the Attorney

General under her authority ____________________ and the Secretary of Labor under her authority to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the U.S. to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment (29 U.S.C. sec. 551), and under the authority of the Workforce Investment Act (Public Law 105-220, Sections 169, 170, and 189 (c).

5. Responsibilities. DOJ/OJJDP and DOL/ETA will jointly develop a plan of action for both the short and long-term actions of each agency under this inter-agency agreement.

6. Agency Liaisons. The primary points of contact for this agreement will be Shay Bilchik, Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for the Department of Justice and Lorenzo Harrison, Administrator of the Youth Services Office for the Department of Labor. The agency liaisons will coordinate activities under this agreement, as appropriate, with the responsible offices within their respective Departments. Operational staff will be identified for specific activities by the primary contacts.

7. Effect of Agreement. This memorandum of understanding is an internal Government agreement and is not intended to confer any right upon any private person.

This agreement does not itself authorize the expenditure or reimbursement of any funds, other than by the express terms of this memorandum of understanding. Nothing in this memorandum of understanding shall obligate DOJ or DOL to expend appropriations or enter into any contract or other obligations, other than by the express terms of this memorandum of understanding.

Nothing in this memorandum of understanding shall be interpreted as limiting, superseding, or otherwise affecting either agency's normal operations or decisions in carrying out its statutory or regulatory duties. This memorandum of understanding does not limit or restrict DOJ or DOL from participating in similar activities or arrangements with other entities.

8. Effective Date, Duration, and Amendment. This memorandum of understanding shall become effective upon the date of final signature of the undersigned parties and shall remain in effect for . This memorandum of understanding may be terminated at any time upon 30 days advance written notice by one part to the other, and may be amended by the written agreement of both parties or their designees.

ACCEPTED:

BY ____________________ Date __________
Janet Reno
Attorney General

BY ____________________ Date __________
Alexis Herman
Secretary of Labor

Hoyer Mich Dorgan

Executive Office of the President
Unanticipated Needs

Mission Statement and Background

In 1940, Congress recognized the need for the President of the United States to have limited funds available to meet unplanned and unbudgeted contingencies for national interest, security, or defense purposes. The original account title, "Emergency fund for the President," was changed to "Unanticipated Needs" in 1975.

This account has been used to fund a wide range of national priorities including the President's Commission on Privatization, National Space Council, and the White House Office Conference for a Drug Free America. The last transfer from the Unanticipated Needs account was made in FY 1994 to the J.F.K. Assassination Records Review Board ($250,000).

Expenditures from this account may be authorized only by the President. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget provides the necessary controls to assure that only unforeseen priorities are financed and that funding from other sources is not available. Prior use of these funds has occurred within strict internal controls and reporting standards.

4 people + office

people
how long
for what

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

g:\data\fy1998\cngr-brf\un_hist.wk4

Appropriations and Expenditures 1972-1998

(This account was titled "Emergency Fund for the President" until 1975)

FY	APPROPRIATION	ACTUAL	DESCRIPTION
72	1,000,000	446,000	Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention
73	1,000,000	-0-	
74	1,000,000	330,000	Energy Policy Office
		39,000	Federal Property Council
		92,000	U.S. Puerto Rico Ad Hoc Advisory Board
75	500,000	231,000	Presidential Clemancy Board
		212,000	Commission on CIA Activities within the United States
76	1,000,000	235,000	Presidential Clemancy Board
		10,000	Federal Paperwork Commission
		131,300	Privacy Protection Study Commission
		19,000	National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials
77	1,000,000	57,000	Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries
		100,000	Commission on Mental Health
		45,000	Office of Drug Abuse Policy
78	1,000,000	52,000	Metric Board
		6,000	World Hunger Commission
		1,000	Commission on Pension Policy
		33,000	Council on Wage and Price Stability
		26,000	Commission on CIA Activities within the United States
79	1,000,000	-0-	
80	1,000,000	134,000	U.S.-Japan Economic Relations Group
		67,000	White House Office
		67,000	Council on Wage and Price Stability
		134,000	Department of State
		34,000	Commission on World Hunger
		168,000	National Agenda for the Eighties
81	1,000,000	65,000	U.S.-Japan Economic Relations Group
		100,000	National Agenda for the Eighties
		58,000	Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries
82	844,800	26,000	Special Task Force on Crime in South Florida
		15,000	Commission on Radio Broadcast to Cuba
		52,000	Property Review Board
		145,000	Native Hawaiians Study
		50,000	Federalism and Private Sector Initiatives
83	1,000,000	39,000	Special Task Force on Crime in South Florida
		80,000	White House Private Sector Initiatives Program
		60,000	White House Quality Education Initiative
		250,000	Agency for International Development

FY		APPROPRIATION	ACTUAL	DESCRIPTION
84		1,000,000	375,000	WHCA EOP Computer Center Conversion
85		1,000,000	162,000	VP's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism
86		957,000	180,608	VP's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism
87		1,000,000	242,000	President's Special Review Board
			195,000	Iran Contra Hearings
			325,000	U.S. Secret Service
88		1,000,000	150,000	Task Force on Market Mechanisms
			20,000	WHO Conference for a Drug-Free America
			110,000	President's Commission on Privatization
89		1,000,000	181,000	National Space Council
90		1,000,000	- 0 -	
91		1,000,000	- 0 -	
92		1,000,000	- 0 -	
93		1,000,000	- 0 -	
94		1,000,000	250,000	JFK Assassination Records Review Board
95		1,000,000	- 0 -	
96		1,000,000	- 0 -	
97	\1	0	- 0 -	
98	\2	1,000,000	- 0 -	

\1 In FY 1997, the $1,000,000 requested for the Unanticipated Needs Account was diverted to fund conferences on model state drug laws through the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

\2 In FY 1998, the Unanticipated Needs Account was funded through the VA, HUD appropriations act, P.L. 105-65.

Confirmed Board Members for the National Campaign to Prevent Youth Violence

Steve Case (CEO of AOL)
(contact Kathy McKernin - 703-265-3244)

Ira Lipmann (CEO of Guardsmark; National Chair, NCCJ)
(contact Gary Leviton - 901-522-6034)

Leo Hindery (Intermedia Partners; former CEO of AT&T BIS)
(contact Lisa (415) 616-4602)

Leigh Steinberg (Sports Agent, partner Steinberg, Moorad & Dunn)
(contact Scott Parker 510-848-0216)

Prof. Deborah Prothrow-Stith (Harvard Pub Hlth), (617-432-0814) (Af-Am.)

Gregory Favre (McClatchy Papers)
(916-321-1006)

Benjamin Civiletti (Former AG, Managing Partner of Venable Law Firm)
(410) 244-7600

Rep. Jennifer Dunn (co-chair Bi-Partisan Congressional Working Group on Youth Violence)
(Contact Kara Kennedy)

Eli Segal (Welfare to Work; founding director Americorp)
(202-955-3005 x307)

Rick Inatome (CEO Zapme; founder Inacom) As-Am.
(contact Bruce Bower 925-543-0300)

Neal Neilinger (Managing Director, Deutschebank)
(203-552-1060) (note – raising $10 million from investment banking community)

Mel Karmazani, CBS Bob Iger – ABC Rupert Murdoch – Fox
Bob Wright NBC

Judith McHale, CEO of Discovery

Mayor Coles, President-elect of Conference of Mayors

Rep. Martin Frost, Co-Chair of Bi-partisan working group on youth violence

Entertainment Industry
20 [illegible] CEOs
Technology
Diversity

12-14 > Academic Council
[illegible]

[illegible] Trujillo-
Amvest
Morgan < Frank Raines
Vernon Jordan >
Oprah, Denzel

Corporate Community > $\boxed{\text{meeting w/ OPL}}$

Herb Allen — Allen & Co.

Insurance Industry

→ violence is public health issue

All state
State Farm

AIG

Salomon Travelers

Aetna/Travelers > Zoe Baird

Public Health, Hospitals, CDC

Kaiser > Drew Altman Kaiser Family Foundation
→ D Henderson

Education > Rudy Crew, Wendy Kopp
NEA/AFT

Young People

[Religious/Faith-based Community]

CBO

National Crime Prevention Council

Gun Control

December 10, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: **ANN O'LEARY**
RUBY SHAMIR

SUBJECT: YOUTH VIOLENCE POLICY UPDATE FOR RHODE ISLAND EVENT

The theme of Monday's youth violence event is to focus on ways to combat youth violence by bringing all sectors – parents, teachers, community leaders, kids, and others – together. Since the format of the session will be a reverse town hall, in that you will be asking questions of the mostly student-populated audience, you could also refer to the many people you have met in communities all over the country, who are thinking about this issue, and working to reduce youth violence. Attached are suggested questions that you, and the Members of Congress joining you on stage, may want to use when addressing the audience.

Below you will find brief updates on the activities of the National Campaign Against Youth Violence, the progress of White House policy initiatives on youth violence, and guidance on recent legal actions against the gun industry.

National Campaign Against Youth Violence
The National Campaign has been working on launching a large-scale media campaign, inaugurating a community-by-community violence reduction campaign, and improving the delivery of non-violence resources nationwide.

Draft info Feb.

- Media Campaign: For the media campaign, the National Campaign has received commitments from several media sources to run PSAs and potentially co-brand its programs. The PSAs and trailers should be ready for release by February 2000. Additionally, the National Campaign is developing major "Athletes for Non-Violence" press events to support the ad campaign, as well as concerts and events, is approaching television networks to organize a day of media non-violence, and is developing on-line and video in-school and after-school programs. PSAs more

1 page plan

- City-by-City Campaign: The City-by-City campaign has four components. First, the National Campaign is identifying the communities in America that are most at need and working with local youth violence services to identify where gaps in services exist. Second, the National Campaign is reaching agreements with several national youth organizations to identify people who can best develop multi-disciplinary programs in their communities. Third, the National Campaign is identifying corporate sponsors that can "adopt" communities, or their multi-disciplinary programs. Fourth, the National Campaign is identifying corporations to underwrite a town hall meeting and nationally covered kick-off event in a different

In early February
Youth Campaign - February — young people to advise board [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] —

community every two weeks in 2000 to launch these efforts.

White House Youth Violence Council

Guns: Lawsuits Against the Gun Industry
As you know, on Wednesday, the New York Times reported that the Department of Housing and Urban Development was prepared to sue gun manufacturers, however, the story missed some important nuances of the situation.

Each year, over 10,000 crimes are committed with guns in the nation's 100 largest public housing authorities (PHA's) and each year all of the nation's over 3,000 PHA's spend $1 billion in security costs. The PHA's had decided to file class action lawsuits against the gun manufacturers rooted in the same legal theories as lawsuits filed by 28 cities. While they have not fully developed their legal strategy, many of the cities are suing on the basis of product liability, saying that the gun industry has failed to make a safe product, and on the basis of nuisance and negligence, saying that the industry has been negligent in marketing and distribution of its product, that it has made it easy for criminals to obtain guns, that it has marketed criminal-friendly features on its guns and that it advertises to juveniles. HUD's public housing mission is to maintain safe and sanitary conditions in the public housing it oversees and it also consults PHA's on all lawsuits, even though the agency does not have individual litigating authority. HUD checked with legal experts and determined that a lawsuit by the PHA's would be viable and they are ready to recommend that the PHA's file when necessary.

In addition to the cities suits, two states, New York and Connecticut, are threatening lawsuits as well, while at the same time, a number of states are passing laws that would provide gun industry immunity from these lawsuits. The lawsuits filed by cities, threatened by the states, and now by the PHA's, have brought some industry representatives and cities together to work towards a settlement. Please see the attached Q and A on the subject.

Eric P. Liu
12/09/99 02:11:34 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: bruce n. reed/opd/eop@eop, thomas l. freedman/opd/eop@eop, karin kullman/opd/eop@eop
bcc:
Subject: Re: Youth Violence Event

Thanks Ann. Kathy Bushkin of AOL called, and they're just not ready to play Tuesday. Given that the board mtg disintegrated, and given that that was our original impetus for doing anything, we're just going to scratch this event.
Ann O'Leary

Ann O'Leary
12/09/99 01:16:58 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP, Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP, Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:
Subject: Youth Violence Event

In thinking about the Tuesday event, I have outlined possible deliverables. The deliverables are actually coming together. We have not yet heard back on the AOL deliverable, but the others seem to be ready -- V-CHIP, Justice Department grants, etc.

The biggest worry that I have at this point is whether this event should be a "National Campaign" event or a general youth violence event. I have outlined my concerns with the Board and its state of readiness below.

Also - The First Lady is doing an official youth violence event in Rhode Island on Monday with Senator Reed and Cong. Kennedy. It will be at a high school in Cumberland, RI with approximately 400 kids in the audience. If we do not move forward with this POTUS event, the First Lady could highlight some of these deliverables at her event.

Bruce, I know the 21st C. grants are available. Do you want to think about announcing them as part of this event?

Let me know your thoughts.

Thanks.

-Ann

Deliverables for National Campaign Against Youth Violence Event

Broad Theme – The President's Call to Action at the May Summit has resulted in action across the country to prevent youth violence, including the work of the National Campaign Against Youth Violence.

UPDATE ON BOARD MEMBERS:

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST YOUTH VIOLENCE BOARD MEMBERS

We originally planned this event around the kick-off of the first board meeting of the National Campaign. Given that we got it on the calendar late and commitments were not all in for Board Members, Jeff made the decision to wait to hold a formal board meeting until January. Unfortunately, without a board meeting, we only have two of the fifteen board members committed to coming to the event.

In addition, I am concerned that the board does not currently represent the broad spectrum of sectors that we hope to touch, e.g. – entertainment, technology, education, public health, law enforcement, community based organizations, business. The board seems to touch on each of these areas, but I wonder if we have the best people in each area and if we have adequately reached out to the spectrum. For example, Jeff did a great job of getting Mel Karmazani of CBS to join, but I fear that the other network heads might feel slighted. Also, Steve Case has expressed some concern that the Board doesn't represent his peers.

(see attached list of Confirmed Board Members)

RECOMMENDATION: Wait until the National Campaign can rollout their entire board and their comprehensive strategy (with commitments in place) for next year, e.g. 25 cities, major public campaign with various factors, etc.

SPECIFIC DELIVERABLES:

(1) VIOLENCE RATINGS AND TOOLS FOR PARENTS TO UNDERSTAND HOW TO BEST USE THE RATINGS

SOFTWARE COMMUNITY

- AOL has challenged the Internet Software community to require violence ratings on all video games available on line. Announcement would include a commitment from Yahoo! to join AOL in providing ratings and encourage others to do the same. (NOTE: AOL HAS NOT LOCKED-IN THIS COMMITMENT.)

- Also, the President could applaud the Interactive Digital Software community for setting standards in advertising to ensure that video game software makers are providing appropriate, responsible, truthful, and accurate advertising. The industry also has tools for parents at the counter of video game stores over the holiday season.

ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

V-CHIP: The President announced the V-Chip task force after the Media/Violence event in May. As a result, all four major networks have agreed to air PSAs, using their own talent, touting the V-Chip and letting parents know how to use the ratings and the V-Chips. President can also announce that we will reach our goal of ensuring that all new TVs sold after 1999, will include the V-Chip.

(NOTE: Roma Downey of CBS's "Touched by and Angel" would be available for the event. Roma is the angel.)

(2) TEEN PERCEPTIONS OF YOUTH VIOLENCE

- Gallup has new poll numbers on youth attitudes towards (and experience with) youth violence. These numbers could be released and George Gallup could be applauded for agreeing to do all polling on youth violence free for the National Campaign.

- Teen People is conducting its own youth survey of Teen attitudes, and has agreed to collaborate on a series of youth led arts projects to address youth violence in conjunction with the National Campaign.

(3) REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE Ala Thomas - Snow → national attention

- Scholastic, Inc. has agreed to distribute non-violence curriculum to over 10 million teens. The curriculum would include information on conflict resolution, peer mediation, etc.

youth create youth own PSAs - MTV - sponsor youth peace

- The NFL has agreed to be a major sponsor of the National Campaign. The NFL would announce: (a) a new set of radio spots on preventing violence; or (b) new program to provide coaches, equipment, and fields to high risk youth; or (c) both.

Cart TV - teen youth forum

(4) SUPPORT TO COMMUNITIES

- The COPS program will be ready to announce about $110 million to fund about 1,200 officers. Of this amount, about 500 officers ($35 million) would be regular COPS officers and 700 officers ($75 million) would be for schools.

- Under the new Tribal Youth Program, the Justice Department is ready to release 34 grants to American Indian and Alaskan Native tribal communities. The grants total $8 million and are intended to prevent and control youth violence and substance abuse.

(Monday mtg)

11-11:15 - briefing

11:15 - Noon

Board members → Oprah?

Herb Allen - Allen + Co.

Gerry Levin - Time/Warner

Oprah - women?

Bill Gates

Ann O'Leary
11/30/99 07:01:56 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP, Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP

Subject: Board Meeting/Event With The President

Eric and Karin -

I spoke with Jeff Bleich today and he is anxious to get an event on the calendar. He has nailed down a commitment from AOL and, in terms of schedules, Steve Case would prefer Dec. 16th, but could work around our schedules on the week of Dec. 13th.

Personally, I think the event could be a "six-month" check in since the May summit applauding the various sectors that have taken action and are working together to prevent youth violence. The event could announce the Board and laud the various efforts of the National Campaign. Currently, Jeff has commitments from 13 board members (he is supposed to email me the list and I will forward it).

Jeff's deliverables with my comments and additions are below. Let me know what you think.

Thanks.

-Ann

(1) AOL has challenged the ISP community to require violence ratings for all video games available on line. Steve Case, AOL's CEO, has already joined our Board. His assistant Kathy Bushkin believes that they will be able to announce an agreement of the major ISPs in time for a December 6 event; [NOTE: As you both remember, we thought of adding an annoucement into the NBC PSA event regarding the softwared industry guidance on violence ratings and tools for parents -- this annoucement could be part of it.]

(2) George Gallup (of Gallup Polls) has agreed to do all polling for our organization for free. He has developed some very disturbing information about youth attitudes towards (and experience with) violence that he has not yet released. He may be willing to hold off a release to allow the information to be presented by the White House. [NOTE: Tom Freedman forwarded this information a couple of weeks ago. It included info. such as nearly half of kids fear bomb threats at schools, 28% of kids had a close friend who was a victim of a racial or ethnic insult, etc.]

(3) The NFL has agreed to be a major sponsor of our activities. They have not only made a financial contribution, but also they are now running to radio PSAs. Paul Tagliabue (the Commissioner) has indicated that he will likely join our Board and Leigh Steinberg (an current Board member) has offered to provide several NFL stars. The NFL would announce: (a) a new set of radio spots that could be premiered by the President; or (b) new program to provide coaches, equipment, and fields to high risk youth; or (c) both.

* Mel Karmazin - CBS/Viacom

(TV industry)

[illegible]

(3) Paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section shall not apply to employees of child care providers if such employees were employed with the provider on November 5, 1990.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, a sectarian organization may require that employees adhere to the religious tenets and teachings of such organization and to rules forbidding the use of drugs or alcohol.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this section, if 80 percent or more of the operating budget of a child care provider comes from Federal and State funds, including direct and indirect assistance under the CCDF, the Lead

[[Page 39989]]

Agency shall assure that, before any further CCDF assistance is given to the provider,

(1) The grant or contract relating to the assistance, or

(2) The employment policies of the provider specifically provide that no person with responsibilities in the operation of the child care program will discriminate, on the basis of religion, in the employment of any individual as a caregiver, as defined in Sec. 98.2.

Subpart F--Use of Child Care and Development Funds

Sec. 98.50 Child care services.

(a) Of the funds remaining after applying the provisions of paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of this section the Lead Agency shall spend a substantial portion to provide child care services to low-income working families.

(b) Child care services shall be provided:

(1) To eligible children, as described in Sec. 98.20;

(2) Using a sliding fee scale, as described in Sec. 98.42;

(3) Using funding methods provided for in Sec. 98.30; and

(4) Based on the priorities in Sec. 98.44.

(c) Of the aggregate amount of funds expended (i.e., Discretionary, Mandatory, and Federal and State share of Matching Funds), no less than four percent shall be used for activities to improve the quality of child care as described at Sec. 98.51.

(d) Of the aggregate amount of funds expended (i.e., Discretionary, Mandatory, and Federal and State share of Matching Funds), no more than five percent may be used for administrative activities as described at Sec. 98.52.

(e) Not less than 70 percent of the Mandatory and Matching Funds shall be used to meet the child care needs of families who:

(1) Are receiving assistance under a State program under Part A of title IV of the Social Security Act,

(2) Are attempting through work activities to transition off such assistance program, and

(3) Are at risk of becoming dependent on such assistance program.

(f) Pursuant to Sec. 98.16(g)(4), the Plan shall specify how the State will meet the child care needs of families described in paragraph (e) of this section.

Sec. 98.51 Activities to improve the quality of child care.

(a) No less than four percent of the aggregate funds expended by the Lead Agency for a fiscal year, and including the amounts expended in the State pursuant to Sec. 98.53(b), shall be expended for quality activities.

(1) These activities may include but are not limited to:

(i) Activities designed to provide comprehensive consumer education to parents and the public;

(ii) Activities that increase parental choice; and

(iii) Activities designed to improve the quality and availability of child care, including, but not limited to those described in paragraph (2) of this section.

(2) Activities to improve the quality of child care services may include, but are not limited to:

(i) Operating directly or providing financial assistance to good 8 million - 34

(4) Another partner, ZapMe! and its CEO, Rick Inatome (a Board member who founded the Fortune 500 company Inacom), would be willing to announce a partnership with the Department of Justice to disseminate information about youth violence statistics, warning signs, and effective programs, to over 1,000 schools on the ZapMe! internet network.

(5) Teen People is conducting its own survey of Teen attitudes, and has agreed to collaborate on a series of youth led arts projects to address youth violence in conjunction with the National Campaign. This too could be announced at a White House event.

(6) The President could also announce that the Department of Justice is going to award 34 grants worth $~~10~~ 8 million to Native American communities to address youth violence. This is one of three youth demographics where youth violence is continuing to rise. In addition, DOJ has produced a new Juvenile Arrest bulletin that it has not yet released that could be announced by the President.

Executives

ABC, CBS, NBC, Fox

Also -

From Kalil: As you recall, we announced the V-Chip task force after the Media/Violence event in May. As a result, all four major networks have agreed to air PSAs, using their own talent, touting the V-Chip and letting parents know how to use the ratings and the V-Chips. These have not been announced yet. There is a push on to announce them before December so that they are on the air before all new TVs have the V-Chip in them in January.

Suzanne

These could be announced in a radio address, on paper, or as a part of an event. Kermit the frog is the national spokes(frog) and could be available with kids who benefit from the v-chip for an event.

Dec.

Violence

Network

And --

From me: I met with an organization called PAX which was founded by the brother of one of the young men wounded in the gun shooting on top of the Empire State building. Their group is trying to get parents to ask other parents if they have guns in their homes, if they have child safety locks, etc. They have also partnered with MTV and will be working with them on this message. They were looking toward a January rollout, but I'm sure could be ready earlier.

Who?

Kaiser

FTC

Leanne A. Shimabukuro 12/07/99 05:43:49 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Deanne E. Benos/OPD/EOP@EOP

Subject: COPS grants

The COPS program will be ready to announce about $110 million to fund about 1,200 officers by next Tuesday. Of this amount, about 500 officers ($35 million) would be regular COPS officers and 700 officers ($75 million) would be for schools. The school resource officers tend to get pretty good regional press coverage.

LS

cost cap, and the base amount under the Discretionary Fund, we believe Tribal Lead Agencies will have sufficient flexibility in determining their administrative and/or indirect costs to run effective CCDF programs.

Comment: Several commenters requested that we adopt the following percentages: 63.75 for direct child care services; and 36.25 for child care services, activities to improve the availability and quality of child care, and/or administrative costs.

Response: Prior to the passage of PRWORA, the 63.75/36.25 percentages applied to exempt Tribal Lead Agencies. While this policy previously applied only to exempt Tribes, following the passage of PRWORA we extended it to apply to all Tribes during an interim period since the law was silent on administrative costs for Tribes. In a September 19, 1996 letter inviting Tribes to apply for Tribal Mandatory Funds and in ACF Program Instructions ACYF-PI-CC-97-03 and ACYF-PI-CC-97-04 we clearly indicated that this was an interim policy and that we intended to regulate on this issue. For the reasons given in this preamble, we have not retained the policy.

Comment: We received a comment asking why the administrative cost limit for Tribes at proposed Sec. 98.83(g) applied to CCDF funds that were ''provided'' while the administrative cost limit for States at Sec. 98.52 applied to CCDF funds that were ''expended''.

Response: We revised the administrative cost limit for Tribes at Sec. 98.83(g) from the language in the proposed rule to more closely parallel the administrative cost limit for States at Sec. 98.52. The revised Sec. 98.83(g) requires that not more than 15 percent of the aggregate CCDF funds expended by the Tribal Lead Agency from each fiscal year's allotment (including amounts used for construction and renovation in accordance with Sec. 98.84, but not including the base amount provided under Sec. 98.83(e)) shall be expended for

[[Page 39977]]

administrative costs. We are using ''expended'' rather than ''provided'' to prevent a Tribal Lead Agency that does not expend its

BOARD MEETINGS

Confirmed Members

Steve Case (CEO of AOL)
(contact Kathy McKernin - 703-265-3244)

Ira Lipmann (CEO of Guardsmark; National Chair, NCCJ)
(contact Gary Leviton - 901-522-6034)

Leo Hindery (Intermedia Partners; former CEO of AT&T BIS)
(contact Lisa (415) 616-4602) Global Crossing

Leigh Steinberg (Sports Agent, partner Steinberg, Moorad & Dunn)
(contact Scott Parker 510-848-0216)

Prof. Deborah Prothrow-Stith (Harvard Pub Hlth), (617-432-0814)

Gregory Favre (McClatchy Papers)
(916-321-1006)

Benjamin Civiletti (Former AG, Managing Partner of Venable Law Firm)
(410) 244-7600

Rep. Jennifer Dunn (co-chair Bi-Partisan Congressional Working Group on Youth Violence)
(Contact Kara Kennedy)

Eli Segal (Welfare to Work; founding director Americorp)
(202-955-3005 x307)

Rick Inatome (CEO Zapme; founder Inacom)
(contact Bruce Bower 925-543-0300)

Neal Neilinger (Managing Director, Deutschebank)
(203-552-1060) (note — raising $10 million from investment banking community)

Mayor Coles
President-elect, Conf. of Mayors

Rep. Martin Frost
Co-Chair [illegible]

[illegible],
CEO of Disney

Mel Karmazin,
CEO CBS/Viacom

[Wellington Webb]

Invited but not confirmed

Mayor Wellington Webb (President, U.S. Conf. Of Mayors)
(Contact Shephard Nevell (303) 640-4398)

Richard Thornburgh (Former AG) (202-778-9080)

Mayor Brent Coles (President-Elect U.S. Conf. Of Mayors)
(contact Gary Lyman (208) 384-4405)

[591029.2]

administration of the program, including rental or purchase of equipment, utilities, and office supplies; and

(6) Indirect costs as determined by an indirect cost agreement or cost allocation plan pursuant to Sec. 98.55.

(b) The five percent limitation at paragraph (a) of this section applies only to the States and Territories. The amount of the limitation at paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to Tribes or tribal organizations.

(c) Non-Federal expenditures required by Sec. 98.53(c) (i.e., the maintenance-of-effort amount) are not subject to the five percent limitation at paragraph (a) of this section.

[[Page 39990]]

Sec. 98.53 Matching fund requirements.

(a) Federal matching funds are available for expenditures in a State based upon the formula specified at Sec. 98.63(a).

(b) Expenditures in a State under paragraph (a) of this section will be matched at the Federal medical assistance rate for the applicable fiscal year for allowable activities, as described in the approved State Plan, that meet the goals and purposes of the Act.

(c) In order to receive Federal matching funds for a fiscal year under paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) States shall also expend an amount of non-Federal funds for child care activities in the State that is at least equal to the State's share of expenditures for fiscal year 1994 or 1995 (whichever is greater) under sections 402(g) and (i) of the Social Security Act as these sections were in effect before October 1, 1995; and

(2) The expenditures shall be for allowable services or activities, as described in the approved State Plan if appropriate, that meet the goals and purposes of the Act.

(3) All Mandatory Funds are obligated in accordance with Sec. 98.60(d)(2)(i).

(d) The same expenditure may not be used to meet the requirements

Rep. Martin Frost (co-chair Bi-Partisan Congressional Working Group on Youth Violence)
(Contact Vera Lou, 202-225-3605)

Herb Allen (Allen & Co.) (Invited by K. Bushkin)

Gerry Laybourne (Oxygen) (Invited by K. Bushkin & L. Hindery)

Bob Wright (NBC) (Invited by K. Bushkin)

Bob Iger (ABC) (Invited by K. Bushkin)

Jerry Levin (Time Warner) (To be invited by L. Hindery)

Oprah Winfrey (312-591-9222) (To be invited by L. Hindery)

Andrea Jung (President, Avon) 212-261-6800

Carly Fiorina (CEO of HP) (Invited by K. Bushkin)

Rupert Murdoch (Fox) (Invited by L. Hindery)

Edgar Bronfman (Universal) (Invited by L. Hindery)

Bill Gates (Microsoft) (Invited by L. Hindery)

John Chambers (Cisco) (Invited by L. Hindery)

Christopher Galvin (Motorola) (Invited by L. Hindery)

Scott McNealy (Sun) (Invited by L. Hindery)

Larry Ellison (Oracle) (Invited by L. Hindery)

George Bodenheimer (ESPN) (Invited by L. Hindery)

Terry Semel (WB) (Invited by L. Hindery)

John Curley (Gannett) (Invited by L. Hindery)

Michael Eisner (Disney) (Invited by L. Hindery)

Frank Benick (?) (Hearst) (Invited by L. Hindery)

Bill Campbell (CEO of Intuit) (Invited by R. Inatome)

Sen. Robert Dole (Verner Liipfert)

under both paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section in a fiscal year.

(e) An expenditure in the State for purposes of this subpart may be:

(1) Public funds when the funds are:

(i) Appropriated directly to the Lead Agency specified at Sec. 98.10, or transferred from another public agency to that Lead Agency and under its administrative control, or certified by the contributing public agency as representing expenditures eligible for Federal match;

(ii) Not used to match other Federal funds; and

(iii) Not Federal funds, or are Federal funds authorized by Federal law to be used to match other Federal funds; or

(2) Donated from private sources when the donated funds:

(i) Are donated without any restriction that would require their use for a specific individual, organization, facility or institution;

(ii) Do not revert to the donor's facility or use; and

(iii) Are not used to match other Federal funds;

(iv) Shall be certified both by the donor and by the Lead Agency as available and representing expenditures eligible for Federal match; and

(v) Shall be subject to the audit requirements in Sec. 98.65 of these regulations.

(f) Donated funds need not be transferred to or under the administrative control of the Lead Agency in order to qualify as an expenditure eligible to receive Federal match under this subsection. They may be given to the entity designated by the State to receive donated funds pursuant to Sec. 98.16(c)(2).

(g) The following are not counted as an eligible State expenditure under this Part:

(1) In-kind contributions; and

(2) Family contributions to the cost of care as required by Sec. 98.42.

(h) Public pre-kindergarten (pre-K) expenditures:

(1) May be used to meet the maintenance-of-effort requirement only

(202) 371-6000

Sen. George Mitchell (Verner Liipfert)
(202) 371-6000

Judith McHale (CEO of Discovery) (301-986-0444)
(contact Don Baer 301-771-5849) **[probable]**

Shailesh Mehta (CEO of Providian Financial Services)
(contact Jon Tigar 415-676-2275)

Ron Burkle (Yucaipa)
(contact Ari Swiller 310-789-7200)

Mel Karmazin (CBS)
(contact Marty Franks 212-975-3319) (S. Case and L. Hindery to call; invited by P. Conlon)

Ray Chambers (Chambers & Katz) (Eli Segal invited)

Paul Tagliabue (Commission of NFL) (Mark Abbott invited)

Affiliates, But Not Yet Invited

Jim Fletcher, (CEO of Round Table Pizza)
(Contact Ted Storey, 925-274-7118)

Bob Fisher, (former CEO of Gap)
(Contact Matt Tuchow, 415-427-2375)

Jill Barad (CEO of Mattel)
(310-252-2000) (contact through Mark Shinderman)

Other Possible Invitees (not affiliated or contacted)

Bill Moyers (PBS) (RLO to invite)

Rosie O'Donnell (Entertainer)
(Contact Bernie Young or Kate Carr 202-371-0099)

Bill Cosby (Entertainer/Educator),
(Contact Margot Strom — Secretary Riley to invite?)

[591029.2]

if the State has not reduced its expenditures for full-day/full-year child care services; and

(2) May be eligible for Federal match if the State includes in its Plan, as provided in Sec. 98.16(q), a description of the efforts it will undertake to ensure that pre-K programs meet the needs of working parents.

(3) In any fiscal year, a State may use public pre-K funds for up to 20% of the funds serving as maintenance-of-effort under this subsection. In any fiscal year, a State may use other public pre-K funds for up to 20% of the expenditures serving as the State's matching funds under this subsection.

(4) If applicable, the CCDF Plan shall reflect the State's intent to use public pre-K funds in excess of 10%, but not for more than 20%, of either its maintenance-of-effort or State matching funds in a fiscal year. Also, the Plan shall describe how the State will coordinate its pre-K and child care services to expand the availability of child care.

(i) Matching funds are subject to the obligation and liquidation requirements at Sec. 98.60(d)(3).

Sec. 98.54 Restrictions on the use of funds.

(a) General. (1) Funds authorized under section 418 of the Social Security Act and section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act, and all funds transferred to the Lead Agency pursuant to section 404(d) of the Social Security Act, shall be expended consistent with these regulations. Funds transferred pursuant to section 404(d) of the Social Security Act shall be treated as Discretionary Funds;

(2) Funds shall be expended in accordance with applicable State and local laws, except as superseded by Sec. 98.3.

(b) Construction. (1) For State and local agencies and nonsectarian agencies or organizations, no funds shall be expended for the purchase or improvement of land, or for the purchase, construction, or permanent improvement of any building or facility. However, funds may be expended

Hugh McColl (Bank of America)

Henry Cisneros (Univision) (408-373-6767) (Vilma Martinez would invite)

David Falk (IMG) (Paul Tagliabue would invite)

Zoe Baird (Markle Foundation) Julia Moffett (212-489-6655 x337)

Richard Lovett CAA (contact Michelle Kidd)

Michael Ovitz (contact James Ellis)

Greg Carr (former CEO of Prodigy)

George Soros (Open Society) (contact Aryeh Neyer)

Jim Burke (Johnson & Johnson), Ron Olson would invite

Don Keogh (Coca-Cola), Ron Olson would invite

Brian Mulligan (Universal), Ron Olson would invite

Tom Murphy (Cap Cities), Ron Olson would invite

Augie Busch IV (Anheuser-Busch), Vilma Martinez would invite

John Cooke (Disney) 818/560-1000

Joe Roth (Disney - Chairman of Motion Pictures) 818/560-4040

Jack Valenti (President MPAA)

Barbara Streisand
(Contact Margie Tabankin at 310/395-3599)

David Geffen/Katzenberg
(Contact Andy Spahn for - 818/733-6333 or Wendy Greul - 818/733-6334

David Altschul @ WB records - 818/953-3221

Darius Anderson 916/443-8891

Bob Burkett 212/246-3000
Steven Spielberg - 818/777-4600

[591029.2]

for minor remodeling, and for upgrading child care facilities to assure that providers meet State and local child care standards, including applicable health and safety requirements.

(2) For sectarian agencies or organizations, the prohibitions in paragraph (b)(1) of this section apply; however, funds may be expended for minor remodeling only if necessary to bring the facility into compliance with the health and safety requirements established pursuant to Sec. 98.41.

(3) Tribes and tribal organizations are subject to the requirements at Sec. 98.84 regarding construction and renovation.

(c) Tuition. Funds may not be expended for students enrolled in grades 1 through 12 for:

(1) Any service provided to such students during the regular school day;

(2) Any service for which such students receive academic credit toward graduation; or

(3) Any instructional services that supplant or duplicate the academic program of any public or private school.

(d) Sectarian purposes and activities. Funds provided under grants or contracts to providers may not be expended for any sectarian purpose or activity, including sectarian worship or instruction. Pursuant to Sec. 98.2, assistance provided to parents through certificates is not a grant or contract. Funds provided through child care certificates may be expended for sectarian purposes or activities, including sectarian worship or instruction when provided as part of the child care services.

(e) The CCDF may not be used as the non-Federal share for other Federal grant programs.

Sec. 98.55 Cost allocation.

(a) The Lead Agency and subgrantees shall keep on file cost allocation plans or indirect cost agreements, as appropriate, that have been amended to include costs allocated to the CCDF.

Rob Reiner
(Contact Chad Griffin - 310/285-2328)

Norman Lear -
(Contact Laura Bergthold (310/553-3636)

Susan Ungaro - Editor-in-Chief Family Circle - 212/499-2000

Bob Walker - President of Hand Gun Control - 202/289-5773

Sherri Lansing (Paramount) (contact Earl Letts)

Richard Nemulo (Abbott suggestion)

(b) Subgrantees that do not already have a negotiated indirect rate with the Federal government should prepare and keep on file cost allocation plans or indirect cost agreements, as appropriate.

(c) Approval of the cost allocation plans or indirect cost agreements is not specifically required by these regulations, but these plans and agreements are subject to review.

[[Page 39991]]

Subpart G--Financial Management

Sec. 98.60 Availability of funds.

(a) The CCDF is available, subject to the availability of appropriations, in accordance with the apportionment of funds from the Office of Management and Budget as follows:

(1) Discretionary Funds are available to States, Territories, and Tribes,

(2) Mandatory and Matching Funds are available to States;

(3) Tribal Mandatory Funds are available to Tribes.

(b) Subject to the availability of appropriations, in accordance with the apportionment of funds from the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary:

(1) May withhold no more than one-quarter of one percent of the CCDF funds made available for a fiscal year for the provision of technical assistance; and

(2) Will award the remaining CCDF funds to grantees that have an approved application and Plan.

(c) The Secretary may make payments in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments due to overpayments or underpayments.

(d) The following obligation and liquidation provisions apply to States and Territories:

(1) Discretionary Fund allotments shall be obligated in the fiscal year in which funds are awarded or in the succeeding fiscal year.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE OJJDP
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1999 202/307-0703

NEW JUSTICE DEPARTMENT GRANTS TO HELP TRIBAL COMMUNITIES COMBAT JUVENILE CRIME AND DRUG ABUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Thirty-four American Indian and Alaskan Native tribal communities will receive nearly $8 million in grants to prevent and control youth violence and substance abuse, the Justice Department announced today. The new Tribal Youth Program awards will support graduated sanctions, training for juvenile court judges, family strengthening, substance abuse counseling and other programs.

"While juvenile crime rates have dropped throughout the nation, they continue to rise in Indian country," said Shay Bilchik, Administrator of the Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), which administers the Tribal Youth Program. "These grants represent an unprecedented federal investment in tribal lands to address youth violence."

Tribal Youth Program funds can be used for the following purpose areas:

- Juvenile Crime and Victimization Prevention – such as truancy reduction, conflict resolution and child abuse prevention.
- Interventions for Tribal Youth in the Juvenile Justice System – such as improved aftercare services, teen courts and restitution programs.

(MORE)

- Juvenile Justice System Improvements – such as improved probation services, advocacy the BIA Report. Furthermore, we proposed that for funds available in FY 1999, tribal child count declarations would include only children under age 13, in accordance with the CCDBG statute, thereby allowing a one-year transitional period for Tribal Lead Agencies to plan for a self-certified child count of children under age 13.

[[Page 39970]]

We have slightly modified this approach in this regulation to continue to permit self-certification of tribal child counts to include children under age 16 for funds which become available in FY 1999. While we fully embrace self-certification of tribal child counts, based on the practical experience in implementing this approach for FY 1998 tribal grant awards we believe that more time is necessary for some tribal grantees to plan for counting children under age 13.

This additional time is particularly important since Tribes will no longer be able to use the data in the BIA Report, and there is no frequently published national data source which provides counts of children under age 13 for all current or potential CCDF tribal grantees. However, despite the extension of the transition period, we still plan to require self-certification of children under age 13 beginning in FY 2000.

Each year ACF will issue instructions for Tribes to follow in submitting their self-certified child counts. Each tribal grantee and each Tribe participating in a consortium will be required to submit a child count declaration signed by the governing body of the Tribe or an individual authorized to act on behalf of the applicant Tribe or organization.

Grants to a Native Hawaiian organization and a private nonprofit organization serving Indian or Native Hawaiian youth. Section 658P(14) of the amended CCDBG Act adds the following second definition to the term ''tribal organization'' which are potentially eligible for Discretionary Funds:

''Other organizations--Such term includes a Native Hawaiian programs and gender-specific programming.

- Substance Abuse Prevention – such as drug and alcohol education, peer and family counseling and drug testing.

OJJDP selected the 34 grantees through a competitive review process from a pool of 112 applicants. Awards range from $75,000 to $500,000 depending on the size of the tribal service population. The grants are for a three-year period. American Indian Development Associates, with OJJDP funding, will provide training and technical assistance to the grantees. OJJDP will select up to five of the grantees to participate in a national evaluation of the Tribal Youth Program.

The Tribal Youth Program was created through the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act for 1999, P.L. 105-277. The program is part of a joint Justice Department and Interior Department Indian Country Law Enforcement Improvement Initiative to address the need for improved law enforcement and administration of criminal and juvenile justice in Indian country.

Attached is a list of Tribal Youth Program grants. Copies of the Tribal Youth Program fact sheet as well as information about other OJJDP publications, programs and conferences are 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.

Information about other Office of Justice Programs (OJP) bureaus and program offices is available at **www.ojp.usdoj.gov**. Media should contact OJP's Office of Congressional and Public Affairs at 202/307-0703.

# # #

OJJDP 00021

Organization, as defined in section 4009(4) of the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 and a private nonprofit organization established for the purpose of serving youth who are Indians or Native Hawaiians.''

Section 4009(4) of the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 defines a Native Hawaiian Organization as:

''A private nonprofit organization that serves the interests of Native Hawaiians, and is recognized by the Governor of Hawaii for the purpose of planning, conducting, or administering programs (or parts of programs) for the benefit of Native Hawaiians.''

No other changes were made in the Act with respect to Native Hawaiians or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) or private nonprofit organizations (PNOs) established for the purpose of serving youth who are Indians or Native Hawaiians; nor is the Conference Agreement instructive as to Congressional intent. However, given the statutory language, we provide at Sec. 98.61(e) that only a single NHO and a single PNO will be funded.

Several options were considered for allocating funds in accordance with this expanded definition of tribal organization. We considered, for example, treating NHOs and PNOs in the same manner for allocation purposes as other tribal organizations (i.e., a base amount plus a per child amount, or only a per child amount).

Based on an analysis of the statute, however, we believe the Congress intended for an NHO and a PNO to be treated differently from Indian Tribes and tribal organizations which are eligible to receive CCDF funding. CCDF funds are awarded on a formula basis to all eligible Tribes and consortia. However, only a single NHO and a single PNO are to be awarded grants. Determination of those entities requires a discretionary grant process rather than the formula basis used for Indian Tribes and tribal consortia.

Eligible NHOs and PNOs, as well as the States, are reminded that under Sec. 98.80(d), Indian children continue to have dual eligibility to receive services funded by CCDF. Indian children and Native Hawaiian children will continue to be eligible for services provided under a grant awarded to a NHO or PNO and from the State of Hawaii (or other State in the case of a PNO awarded to a grantee not located in Hawaii). Therefore, through a grant award to a NHO and a PNO, additional child care services (from the Discretionary Fund) are available to children who are currently eligible to be served under a State CCDF program. A more detailed explanation of dual eligibility is provided in the Preamble at Subpart I.

For these reasons, up to $2 million is reserved from the total amount reserved for Tribes under the Discretionary Fund for two grants each fiscal year. We believe that such an amount is substantial enough to meaningfully serve populations that may have been under-served in the past, without jeopardizing existing tribal programs.

Allotments From the Mandatory Fund (Section 98.62)

Section 418(a) of the Social Security Act creates a capped entitlement for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The amounts allotted to each State and the District are based on the Federal share of expenditures for child care under prior programs under title IV-A of the Social Security Act (i.e., the AFDC/JOBS, Transitional and At-Risk Child Care programs) in FY 1994, FY 1995, or the average of FY 1992-1994, whichever is greatest. Before funds are allocated to the individual States, one-quarter of one percent of the total is reserved for the provision of technical assistance and up to two percent is reserved for grants to Tribes.

For Indian Tribes and tribal organizations we have chosen to allocate Mandatory Funds solely according to the number of Indian children in each Tribe's service area. That is, unlike the Discretionary Fund, there is no base amount provided to Tribes under the Mandatory Fund.

We chose this approach in response to tribal arguments for

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
TRIBAL YOUTH PROGRAM
FY 1999 AWARDS

State	Grantee City (area award covers)	Grantee	Amount	Contact	Phone #
AK	Anchorage (Aleutians East Borough)	Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc.	$99,971*	Patty Linduska	907/277-1440
AK	Dillingham (Bristol Bay Region, Southwest Alaska)	Bristol Bay Native Association	$100,000*	Dennis Eamick	907/842-5257
AK	St. Michael	Native Village of St. Michael	$75,000*	Pius Washington	907/923-2304, ext. 2405
AZ	Kykotsmovi	The Hopi Tribe	$409,737*	Wilbur Maho	520/734-2441
AZ	Maricopa (Hidden Valley, Pinal County)	AK-CHIN Indian Community	$99,745*	Morene Gugenberger	520/568-4769
AZ	Peach Springs	Hualapai Tribe	$100,000*	Sheri Yellowhawk	520/769-2200
AZ	Window Rock (Window Rock and Shiprock Judicial Districts)	Navajo Nation	$473,830*	Donovan D. Brown, Sr.	520/871-7658
CA	Bishop (Inyo and Mono Counties)	Toiyabe Indian Health Project, Inc.	$250,000*	Melissa Cashman	760/873-6394
CA	Eureka	Yurok Tribe	$250,000*	Carol Melendy	707/444-0433
CA	Lakeport (Lake County)	Big Valley Rancheria	$100,000*	Rebecca Zeledon	707/263-3924, ext. 16

increased funding for direct services. We agree that tribal child care programs would especially benefit from additional service funds, and we did not wish to divert any new funds into non-service activities. Tribes have the flexibility to expend their base amount on administration or direct services, including quality activities. However, we are concerned that many large consortia already receive substantial sums of base amount monies. According to the program reports from those consortia, it appears that these large base amounts often do not translate into direct child care services for tribal children. We do not believe that tribal children would benefit from augmenting the existing base amount in lieu of direct child care services.

Lastly, we listed the 13 entities in Alaska that are eligible to receive Mandatory Funds pursuant to the amended section 419(4)(B) of the Social Security Act. We listed those eligible entities in this section of the regulation rather than have two different definitions of Tribes at Sec. 98.2.

Allotments From the Matching Fund (Section 98.63)

As provided in the statute, allotments to each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia are based on the formula used to distribute funds under the now-repealed At-Risk child care program. The Matching Fund consists of the amount remaining from a fiscal year's appropriation under section 418(a)(3) of the Social Security Act after reserving amounts for technical assistance and for Tribes and awarding Mandatory Funds.

Reallotment and Redistribution of Funds (Section 98.64)

The provisions for reallotment and redistribution of Discretionary funds remain essentially unchanged from the 1992 regulations. The reallotment/redistribution process is described at 57 FR 34401, August 4, 1992. However, the

[[Page 39971]]

OMB-approved form ACF-696 now asks the State to indicate if it wants any Discretionary Funds that might be reallotted. Discretionary Funds

CA	Needles (San Bernardino County, CA; Mohave Valley Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Bullhead City, Mohave Tribal Police Department County, AZ; Clark County, NV)	Fort Majove Indian Tribe	$247,393*	Nora Helton	760/629-4591
CA	Santa Ysabel (San Diego County)	Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians	$100,000*	Ben Scerato	760/765-0845
CA	Trinidad (Westhaven, McKinleyville)	Trinidad Rancheria	$64,875*	Kerri Malloy	707/677-0211
MI	Suttons Bay (Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Manistee and Leeanau Counties)	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	$100,000*	Jolanda Murphy	616/271-7111
MI	Wilson	Hannahville Indian Community	$75,000*	Carol Bergquist	906/466-2959
MN	Omania (Mille Lacs, East Lake, Lake Lena)	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians	$100,000*	Bonnie Stromvall	320/532-7517
MN	Red Lake (Little Rock, Redby and Ponemah Districts, Clearwater County)	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	$500,000*	Judy Roy	218/679-3341
NE	Lincoln (SD, IA, NE)	Ponca Tribe of Nebraska	$100,000*	Darlene Sheridan	402/438-9222
NE	Winnebago (Thurston County)	Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	$99,875*	Sarah Berridge	402/878-2570
NM	Pueblo of Acoma	Pueblo of Acoma	$250,000*	Lloyd D. Tortalita	505/552-6604
NM	Pueblo of Jemez	Pueblo of Jemez	$250,000*	Vincent Toya	505/834-7359
NM	Pueblo of Taos	Pueblo of Taos	$250,000*	Allan R. Toledo	505/751-0488
NV	Lovelock	Lovelock Paiute Tribe	$75,000*	Michelle Hodge	775/273-7861, ext. 227

will be reallotted only to those States that request them. Therefore, the provision formerly at Sec. 98.64(b)(2)(iv) that returned to the Federal government any reallotted funds that a State ''does not accept'' is deleted as unnecessary.

Section 418(a)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act, which was amended after the proposed rule was published in July 1997, now provides for the redistribution of Federal Matching Funds which are allotted to a State, but not used. This new provision is now added to the regulations at Sec. 98.64(c)(2). We have adopted the statutory term ''redistribute'' when discussing the Matching Fund in the regulation. However, we believe that the term is comparable to the ''reallotment'' of the Discretionary Funds and have therefore adopted a comparable process. For example, at Sec. 98.64(c)(3) we have applied the language from the reallotment process at Sec. 98.64(b)(2) to describe the same limits on the amounts of unobligated Matching grants that will be redistributed to other States that currently apply to the Discretionary Fund. That is, no redistribution will be made to States if the total to be redistributed is less than $25,000. Nor will any grant be made to an individual State if it would be less than $500. As provided in the statute, redistribution of the Matching Funds will be based on a formula similar to that used for the original allotments to the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Section 98.64(c)(1) provides that Matching Funds allotted to a State, but not obligated by the end of that fiscal year, be redistributed to the other States which did obligate all of the Matching Funds allocated to them. Unused Matching Funds, then, would be made available only to those States which demonstrated their ability to use the entire amount already granted to them. According to the statute, such States must request the redistributed funds; the Funds will not automatically be redistributed to all qualifying States. We considered redistributing unused Matching Funds among each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including the States that returned

NC	Cherokee (Qualla Indian Boundary; Swain, Jackson, Graham and Cherokee Counties)	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	$499,658*	Stan Bienick	828/497-5001
OK	Kaw City (Newkirk, Blackwell, Kay County)	Kaw Nation	$250,000*	Wanda Stone	580/269-2552
OK	Perkins (Stillwater; Payne, Lincoln and Logan Counties)	Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	$99,000*	Jim Wheeler	405/547-2402
SD	Marty (Charles Mix County)	Yankton Sioux Tribe	$500,000*	Eric Ambroson	605/665-4408
WA	Olympia (Thurston County)	Nisqually Indian Tribe	$232,465*	Kathleen L. Humphrey	360/456-2822
WA	Port Angeles (Clallam County)	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	$250,000*	Cecille Greenway	360/452-8471, ext. 136
WA	Tacoma (Pierce County)	Puyallup Tribe of Indians Administration	$499,998*	Roberta Basch	253/573-7902
WA	Tokeland (Pacific County)	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	$100,000*	Carol Johnson	360/267-6766
WI	Bowler	Stockbridge-Munsee Community	$100,000*	Annette Church	715/793-4890
WI	Hayward	La Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	$500,000*	Karen Harden	715/634-4030
WY	Fort Washakie	Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the East River	$499,380*	Johanna Oberly	307/332-9255

* Award amounts are subject to final budget review.

the money being reallotted. We rejected that approach since it raised the possibility that States which were unable to use all of their funds in one year would again be unable to use them in the following year. This would result in funds reverting to the Federal Treasury rather than being used to assist families.

Sections 98.64(c)(3) and (4) provide that States use the regular financial reporting form, ACF-696, instead of a separate notification from the State. These provisions allow for a simplified process by which States can both notify us of any unobligated Matching Funds available for redistribution and request redistributed Matching Funds.

Section 98.64(c)(6) reflects the statutory language that redistributed Matching Funds are to be considered as part of the grant for the fiscal year in which the redistribution occurs, not as a part of the grant for the year in which the funds were first awarded. This is in contrast to reallotment of Discretionary Funds; for Discretionary Funds the obligation period is based on the award year and is not extended.

An amendment to section 658O of the Act provides for the reallotment of tribal Discretionary Funds. That amendment, at 658O(e)(4), requires the Secretary to reallot any portion of a tribal grant that she determines ''is not being used in a manner consistent with the provision of [the Act].''

Although the statutory language seems to suggest that the Secretary may make a determination which is separate and apart from the usual audit practice on the manner of use of funds by Tribes, there is no discussion in the Conference Agreement to indicate such an interpretation. Furthermore, we believe that Congress would have been more explicit if it desired the Secretary to create a separate audit or investigatory process. Therefore, Sec. 98.64(d) provides for a reallotment process that parallels the State process. That is, we will determine the amounts to be reallotted based upon reports submitted by the Tribes, pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section. Each Tribe must submit a report to the Secretary indicating either the amount of

Leanne A. Shimabukuro 12/07/99 05:43:49 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Deanne E. Benos/OPD/EOP@EOP

Subject: COPS grants

The COPS program will be ready to announce about $110 million to fund about 1,200 officers by next Tuesday. Of this amount, about 500 officers ($35 million) would be regular COPS officers and 700 officers ($75 million) would be for schools. The school resource officers tend to get pretty good regional press coverage.

LS

funds from the previous year's grant it will be unable to obligate timely pursuant to Sec. 98.64(d), or that it will obligate all funds in a timely manner. The reports must be submitted each year by a deadline established by the Secretary. Unless notified otherwise, this deadline will be April 1, and the reports may be in the form of a letter. We chose the April 1st deadline to allow the Secretary the necessary time to reallot the funds and to allow Tribes the necessary time to obligate such funds on a timely basis. While the proposed rule included the April 1 deadline in the regulatory language itself, we decided in the final regulation to leave flexibility to accommodate any changes that might be necessary as we implement the reallotment procedures.

We will reallot funds that Tribes indicate are available for reallotment to the other Tribes, in proportion to their original allotment, if the total amount available for reallotment is $25,000 or more. If the total amount is less than $25,000, we will not reallot these funds; instead, they will revert to the Federal Treasury. It is administratively impractical for the Department to issue small awards. Likewise, the Secretary will not award any reallotted funds to a Tribe if its individual grant award is less than $500, as it is administratively impractical to do so.

If a Tribe does not submit a reallotment report by the deadline for report submittal, we will determine that the Lead Agency does not have any funds available for purposes of the reallotment. If a report is postmarked after the deadline established by the Secretary (April 1, unless notified otherwise), we will not reallot the amount of funds reported to be available for reallotment; instead, such funds will revert to the Federal Treasury. As previously discussed, late reports do not allow the Secretary sufficient time to reallot the funds nor do they allow the Tribes sufficient time to obligate such funds timely as required by Sec. 98.64(d). We anticipate the Secretary will reallot funds made available for reallotment within a month of the deadline for receipt of reallotment reports. Reallotted funds must meet the same

BOARD MEMBERS FOR EVENT ON DECEMBER 14, 1999

Name and Number	Confirmation
Greg Favre 916-321-1006 (Jill Christianson)	YES
Neal Neilinger 203-552-1060	YES
Rick Inatome 925-543-0300 (Maureen Kelly)	Will change schedule to be at mtg. Needs details
Ira Lipman 901-522-6034 (Gary Leviton)	Will check schedule Needs details
Judith McHale 301-986-1999 (Don Baer) 301-771-5849w 202-364-9627h	Best time would be p.m. mtg.
Mayor Brent Coles 208-384-4422 (Georgia) 4402 (Gary Lyman) 4405	Best time would be a.m. (8-9:30)
Representative Jennifer Dunn 202-225-7761 (Natalie)	NO
Leo Hindery 415-616-4602 (Lisa)	NO

Sec. 98.81(b).

Section 98.81(b)(2) requires definitions of ''Indian child'' and ''Indian reservation or tribal service area'' for purposes of determining eligibility.

Section 98.81(b)(4) requires information necessary for determining the number of children for fund allocation purposes and grant eligibility requirements (i.e., the requirement that a Tribe must have at least 50 children under 13 years of age in order to directly apply for funding). The preamble discussion to Subpart G summarizes the data sources used to determine tribal allotments.

Other changes in Plan provisions are more fully discussed in related sections under Subpart I.

Comment: In the proposed rule we had included a new requirement that Tribes include a tribal resolution or similar demonstration which identifies the Tribal Lead Agency. A tribal leader responded to the proposed new requirement by stating that since he signs the Plan materials, a resolution identifying the Tribal Lead Agency should not be required.

Response: We understand that some tribal grantees may be required to include a resolution accompanying their Plan in order to comply with their own tribal regulations and/or procedures. However, as the commenter pointed out, since a grantee must identify the Tribal Lead Agency in its Plan, a resolution is not necessary. We agree with this comment and have eliminated this proposed requirement in the final rule.

Comment: Commenters asked if the financial reporting form could serve as the CCDF application for Tribes.

Response: Although the financial form ACF-696 and the CCDF Plan will serve as the application for States and territories, at this time Tribes are required to report financial information on the SF-269 form and do not use the ACF-696. ACF is developing a CCDF financial form specifically for Tribes. When this form is finalized it, along with the CCDF plan, will serve as the application for Tribes. However, since

BOARD MEMBERS FOR EVENT ON DECEMBER 14, 1999

Name and Number	Confirmation
Leigh Steinberg 949-720-8700 (Ashley Smith)	NO
Benjamin Civiletti 410-244-7600 (Joanne)	NO
Eli Segal 202-955-3005 ext. 307 (Ann Barton)	LM 12-6-99
Representative Martin Frost 202-225-3605 (Vera Lou)	LM 12-7-99
Deborah Prothrow Stith 617-432-0814	LM 12-6-99
Steve Case 703-265-3244 (Kathy McKernin)	LM 12-6-99
Mel Karmazin 212-975-3319 (Marty Franks)	
Howard Smith 212-770-7000	

this form has not yet been developed, for years when the CCDF biennial Plan is due, the Plan itself will serve as the application. However, in non-Plan years, ACF will issue a Program Instruction which describes basic information that must be provided on an annual basis, including the self-certified child count, to apply for funds.

Coordination (Section 98.82)

Tribal Lead Agencies must meet the coordination requirements at Secs. 98.12 and 98.14 and the planning requirements at Sec. 98.14--including the

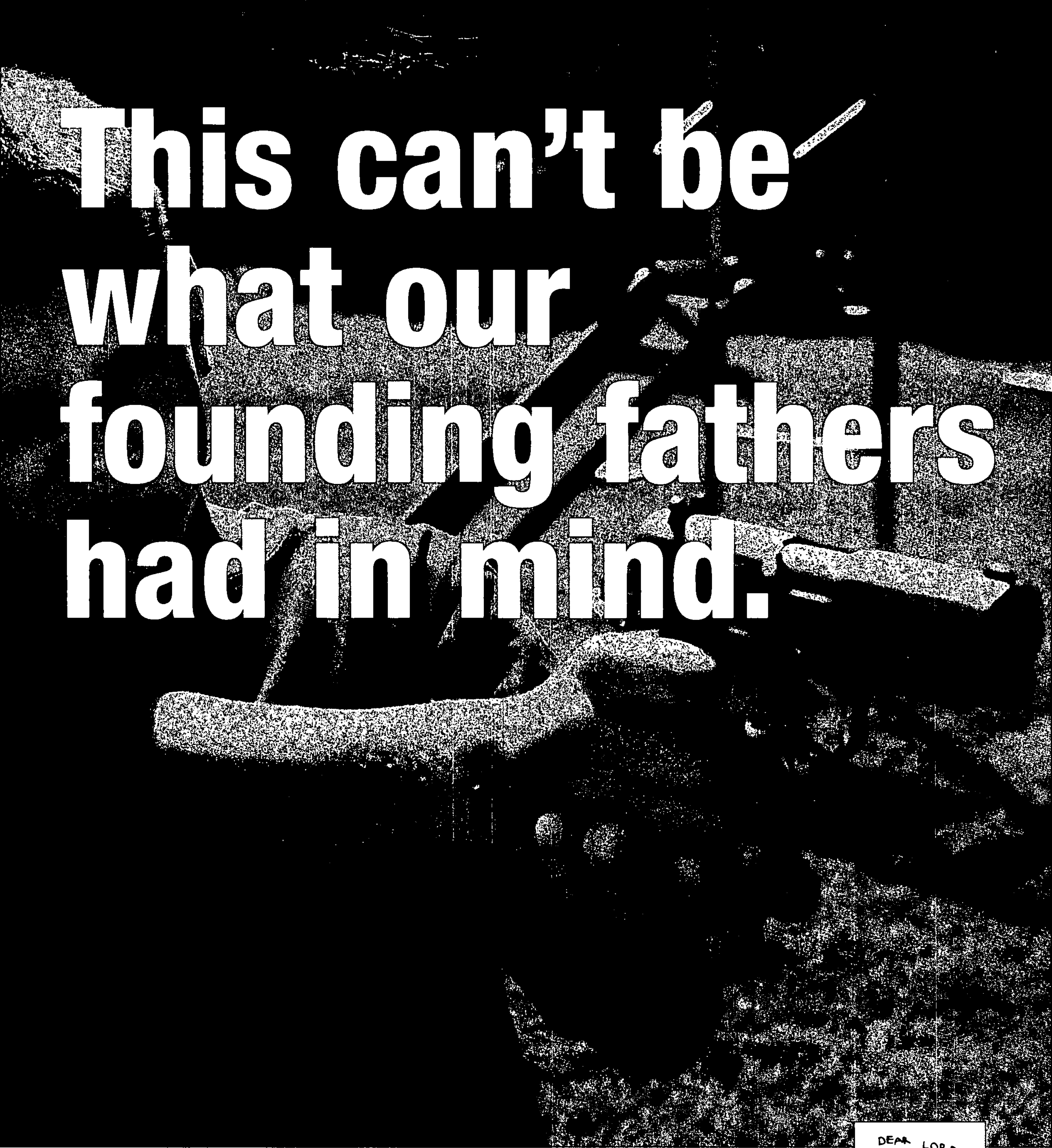
[[Page 39976]]

public hearing requirement at Sec. 98.14(c). A Tribe must distribute notice of the hearing throughout its service area (rather than statewide).

Prior to the publication of new regulations, Tribal Lead Agencies were not required to coordinate with agencies responsible for health education, employment services or workforce development, and the State or tribal TANF agency, specified at Sec. 98.14(a)(1). Although it was not a specific requirement in the Plan, during the pre-regulatory period ACF encouraged Tribal Lead Agencies to coordinate with these agencies.

We recognize that the agencies with which each Tribal Lead Agency coordinates may differ according to its own unique circumstances. We also recognize that child care is an essential part of a Tribe's self-sufficiency and workforce development efforts. In addition, the quality of child care benefits greatly from close coordination with the public health and education communities.

Therefore, in recognition of these important program linkages, in the final regulation Tribal Lead Agencies are required to meet the requirements at Sec. 98.14(a)(1) to coordinate CCDF activities with tribal agencies responsible for health education, employment services or workforce development, and a Tribe's TANF agency, if the Tribe is administering its own TANF program.



Children in the U.S. aged 15 and under are twelve times more likely to die from gunfire than children in 25 other industrialized countries combined. This is a statistic nobody can live with. It's time to protect children instead of guns. With freedom comes a price. That price shouldn't be our children.

1-800-CDF-1200 or www.childrensdefense.org

DEAR LORD BE GOOD TO ME THE SEA IS SO WIDE AND MY BOAT IS SO SMALL

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FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO	FIRM	FAX	TELEPHONE
ANNA RICHTER	WHITE HOUSE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL	(202) 456-2878	(202) 456-5565 (202) 456-5803 (Eric Lu)

Date: September 15, 1999

From: Jeffrey L. Bleich

Re:

Ref. No.: 90001 - 01000

No. Pages: ________

FR Eric Liu

Re: E-mail

Message:

Nat'l camp to prevent
Youth violence

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES OF THIS TRANSMISSION OR HAVE EXPERIENCED A TRANSMISSION PROBLEM, PLEASE PHONE (415) 512-4000.

[580387.1]

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST YOUTH VIOLENCE

MEMORANDUM

TO: White House Personnel

FROM: Jeffrey L. Bleich

DATE: September 15, 1999

RE: National Campaign To Prevent Youth Violence: Four-Week Status Report

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This memo provides a brief description of the Campaign's status to-date and describes the major initiatives that we have in development. Although the Campaign is at a preliminary stage, the report indicates that we have made substantial progress in getting the Campaign underway and establishing a vision for the campaign.

I. Administrative Efforts

Incorporation: The Campaign has retained Munger, Tolles & Olson LLP to incorporate the firm as a California Non-Profit and to obtain 501(c)(3) status for the Campaign. These services have been donated as pro bono work. We expect the work to be completed by September 17.

Office Space: The Campaign has received donated office space in San Francisco where it will be headquartered. In addition, Eli Segal is in the process of arranging for space to be donated in Washington, D.C.

Personnel: The Campaign has hired a Chief Operating Officer, Mark Abbott, who was the Chief Operating Officer of Major League Soccer. We are currently interviewing people for the positions of Programs and Outreach Director, Communications Director, Development Director, and secretarial support. We have retained an accounting and human resources person to assist in setting payroll, benefits, and accounts.

Fundraising: We have received firm commitments of $100,000 each in start-up funds from the Department of Justice, the Kaiser Family Foundation, and a Managing Director of Deutschebank, Neal Neilinger. In addition, we have made preliminary inquiries to the AOL Foundation, the California Wellness Foundation, and the Packard Foundation seeking more significant financial support. We have meetings scheduled over the next few weeks with each of these potential funders. In addition, a private philanthropist, Maurice Paprin, has offered to raise $5 million for the Campaign, and Neilinger has stated that he will raise $10 million for the Campaign. We will also be approaching in the next two weeks the following private individuals and businesses seeking significant donations: Christina Kiehl (S.F.), Bob Friedman (S.F.), Chuck Geschke (S.F.), Annie Casey Foundation, Soros Foundation, John Doerr, Rob Reiner, Mattel — Bill Galnick/TLC, and Ben & Jerry's.

Business Plan and Budget: A draft business plan and budget has been prepared for approval by the Board of Directors once the Board is formed. A copy is attached to this summary.

Board of Directors: We have decided to invite the following 10 people to serve as the inaugural Board members. We expect to expand the Board later as the Campaign develops.

Ron Burkle
Bill Moyers
Gerald Levin
Rosie O'Donnell
Bill Cosby
David Falk
Steve Case
Alvin Poussaint
Zoe Baird
Ira Lipmann
Richard Thornburgh
Benjamin Civiletti
Hugh McColl
Neal Neilinger
George Soros

We have contacted Kathy Bushkin, who assists Steve Case, and have set up a meeting for September 16 where we will invite Steve Case to join the Board. Other approaches will be done as follows. Eli Segal has agreed to approach Gerald Levin about joining the Board. Marcia Scott will inquire about Ron Burkle's interest. Kate Carr will approach Rosie O'Donnell this week to determine her interest in joining the Board. Mark Abbott will approach David Falk. Jeff Bleich will invite Ira Lipmann, Ben Civiletti, Neil Neilinger, George Soros, and Alvin Poussaint. Bruce Reed will provide advance notice to Bill Moyers and Zoe Baird that we would like to invite them to join the Board. We would like to have AG Reno contact Richard Thornburgh in advance before we invite him to join the Board. We would also like to have Secretary Riley contact Bill Cosby and Hugh McColl in advance. Both have agreed to place calls if requested to do so.

Internet Site: We are meeting with AOL on September 16 to discuss establishing an internet site which will set forth the objectives of the Campaign and will eventually serve as a link to various clearinghouses that provide services in the youth violence area.

Marketing: The Ad Council has offered to provide assistance in developing campaign themes, program names, and a logo for the organization.

Advisory Panels: We have established six advisory panels to support the work of the Campaign: Media, Social Science, Grassroots, Youth, Industry, and Political. We have asked Marcy Kelly (formerly of Mediascope) to help put together the Media Board, Eric Dawson of Peace Games to form the Youth Advisory Board, Delbert Elliot of the Center for Violence Prevention to organize the Social Science research panel. We will ask either Pam Eakes of Mothers Against Violence in America or Rob Reiner of "I Am Your Child" to organize the Grassroots Advisory Panel. We would like to invite Senators Arlen Spector and Joseph Lieberman to chair the Political Advisory Panel. We will likely ask either Chuck Geschke or John Doerr to head up the Industry panel.

Affiliate Outreach: We have contacted over 90 organizations and established formal affiliations with approximately 47. With respect to the larger organizations such as the American Psychological Association, the Youth Law Center, America's Promise — Alliance for Youth, the National Funder's Collaborative to Prevent Violence, and other groups, we have had extensive meetings in person to assure cooperation in our efforts. Next week we will complete our database listing contacts and affiliations.

II. Substantive Programs

The Campaign has three substantive objectives: (1) to launch a national media campaign that educates the general public, caretakers, and youths about what they can do to reduce youth violence and to inspire them to take responsibility for reducing youth violence; (2) to assist local communities in developing effective coordinated efforts to reduce violence; and (3) to assist in developing a more accessible, and accessed, base to link individuals and communities with violence reducing resources.

In order to unify these efforts under a common theme, we propose launching a Year 2000 initiative under the banner: 2000 Lives Per Day. That is the number of victims of youth violence every day in America. We would hope to have the President announce this initiative on October 21, 1999 as part of the Nationwide Day Of Youth Violence Awareness. The Campaign will be devoted to having all Americans work to stop youth violence every day. Each of the three initiatives will be focused on advancing these objectives.

A. Media Campaign

We have met with the President and COO of the Ad Council and are in negotiations to launch seven to nine major nationwide campaigns over the next six months. These campaigns will also intensified in markets where we have active Ceasefire programs. The Campaigns' principal messages will likely focus on the following topics, but are subject to revision based upon our research about public attitudes.

Parents: (1) Preventing violence by teaching peaceful ways to resolve disputes and forming closer connections to kids. We will partner with Americas Promise and the Boys & Girls Clubs of America.

(2) Identifying when your kids are at risk, and what you can do.

(3) Controlling what your child learns about violence in the home by learning to use the v-chip, installing cyber-patrol on your computer, and sitting down with your child when he or she is watching t.v., working on the computer, or listening to music, and talking about what they are hearing and seeing.

(4) Making clear that most youth homicides involve guns and that federal law prohibits anyone under 21 from owning, operating, or possessing a handgun or semi-automatic weapon.

Youth: (1) Break down cultural messages to girls and younger boys that violent males are attractive and instead empower them to discourage violence.

(2) Emphasize to boys the consequences of violence (impact on victims and their families, impact on their own families, prison) and opportunities for positive ways to deal with anger, aggressiveness, and frustration through local resources. We have already agreed to partner with the APA on a set of advertisements that are already in development. The APA has already completed its research and raised $100,000 for its Reason to Hope campaign with the Ad Council. An additional $300,000 will probably be enough to produce these spots.

(3) Media literacy. We will partner with mediascope on these ads.

General Public:(1) Demonstrate to the general public that youth violence is not like the weather, in that it can be predicted, its consequences can be muted, but that it will always exist at current or higher levels. Get the message out that America has been training kids to be violent, and that there is something every citizen can do to reduce youth violence.

(2) Advertise programs that work, and how individuals and private businesses can make a difference in reducing youth violence.

The key to this campaign will be in developing media messages that resonate in the same way as "friends don't let friends drive drunk," "buckle up," "every litter bit hurts," "only you can prevent forest fires," etc. The message will need to be one that youth in particular own. We hope to use t.v., radio, print, movie trailers, the internet, school video, concerts, and "guerilla" youth-oriented marketing to deliver the message.

In addition to the media campaign, we are developing the following major events:

Athletes for Non-Violence: Building on the San Francisco Giants' "Resolve to Stop the Violence" Day, we hope to enlist every major league sports franchise in America to host a Stop the Violence Day with 3 dollars from each ticket going to that City's anti-violence program. As part of this campaign, we would have every professional athlete renounce violence off the field. We have already received offers from numerous professional athletes to do appearances on behalf of this cause. The working theme for this program is "Violence: Its Not A Game"

Concerts and Events: Working with MTV, WB, Nick, Discover, SHINE, Do Something, and other organizations that have enlisted popular performers and trend-setters we would expand the MTV, Fight for Your Rights concept of anti-violence concerts and events to raise funds and raise consciousness.

Media Non-Violence Day: Working with all of the networks, major cable channels, and major studios we will try to organize a day of media non-violence on April 20 (the anniversary of Columbine) in honor of those youths who were injured or died from violence. The working title for this program is "Give Peace A Chance." We would hope to obtain rights to John Lennon's song as part of the advertising promoting this day.

School Programs: Working with SHINE, The Learning Company and Broderbund (software divisions of Mattel), Zap Me (an on-line school based program), the Justice and Education Departments, as well as other providers of non-violence and esteem-building curricula in the schools, we will help ensure that every school in America is using up-to-date techniques for preventing violence, building dispute resolution skills, identifying at-risk youth, and drawing on community resources to treat at risk youth.

B. Youth Ceasefire

The objective of the youth ceasefire is to help local communities develop effective, multi-disciplinary approaches to violence prevention. The California Wellness Foundation, National Funding Collaborative for Violence Prevention, YouthBuild, AmeriCorps, Boston Violence

Prevention Project, and California State Violence Prevention Authority, and other organizations have already started this approach of organizing and funding model programs in individual communities that draw upon law enforcement, social workers, public health officials, grassroots organizations, religious and recreational organizations, parents, schools, private companies, victims groups, and youths themselves to address the causes and effects of youth violence. The key to this sort of approach is to get all groups to buy into the coordinated strategy and not interfere with effective initiatives. For example, in Boston, the police and community groups reached an understanding. The police would not be criticized for focusing enforcement on violent youth gangs and predatory youths, in exchange for an agreement that greater resources would be devoted to effective treatment programs for these youths and that the police would consider the advice of churches and community groups about using positive diversion for at-risk youth who were not yet dangerous. The objective is to take the 6% of juvenile offenders who are responsible for 70% of violent crime out of circulation early, but get them the treatment they need, while at the same time preventing other at-risk youth from becoming violent.

We have initiated research to identify the 20 cities in America which have the worst youth violence problem measured in terms of absolute numbers, proportion of violent youth, and or trends in increasing youth violence. We have also started discussions with the Wellness Foundation, Kaiser, the National Collaborative, America's Promise, Alliance for Justice, LISC, AmeriCorps, and YouthBuild to cooperate in expanding their existing programs. Our next step will be to work with the National Conference of Mayors and the National Association of Attorneys General to begin working in each targeted community. We have already arranged to partner with the APA to establish a model program for the worst community in San Francisco Bay Area under a Packard/Kaiser/Mott/Wellness Foundation grant that has already been awarded.

C. <u>Clearinghouse</u>

There is a perceived need within the various communities that wok on youth violence issues that better communication and access to effective programs is needed. We hope to build upon existing databases and clearinghouses to link these groups effectively. We will rely largely upon technical experts at AOL and other computer companies and our advisory panels to develop ideas for improving and building upon existing websites and 1-800 numbers.

Preliminary Ideas For Advisory Board Panel Members to Discuss

<u>Political</u>

Sen. Robert Dole
Gov. Lamar Alexander
Mayor Ron Gonzalez

Sen. Arlen Spector
Sen. Orrin Hatch
Sen. Joseph Lieberman
Sen. Alan Simpson
Mayors?
Ags?
Governors?
Members of Congress?
State Legislators

Industry

Kathy Bushkin (AOL)
????? (Yahoo) (ask Mark)
????? (Excite) (ask Alan Rambam)
Lou Platt's replacement at (Hewlett-Packard)
????? (Sun Microsystems) (ask Tom Freedman)
Deutschebank

Grass Roots

Child Family and Law Consortium Members
May 10 invitees
August 17 invitees
Others

Media/Sports

Leigh Steinberg (Steinberg & Moorad)
Ken Griffey Jr.
MTV
WB
Nickelodeon
SHINE
Do Something
Mediascope
All Networks
Relevant Cable
Ad Council
NAB

Academics/Researchers:

Delbert Elliot
John Garabini
Mark Moore
David Kennedy
Martha Minow
Frank Zimring
David Steinhart
APA Researcher
CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
CDC Foundation
California Wellness Foundation
John Devine

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE RICCHETTI

FROM: Eric Liu
Ann O'Leary
Leanne Shimabukuro

DATE: September 16, 1999

SUBJECT: Update and Information on School Violence

The DPC is currently focusing its efforts on three areas of the school violence portfolio. Updates on those areas are provided below. In addition, we have provided a draft document on the accomplishments and new initiatives for preventing school violence. This document can be used as the base for talking points and will be circulated internally for such purposes.

1) **Gun legislation**. Republicans failed once again to convene conferees on juvenile justice bill. (LEEANNE – CAN YOU WRITE-UP THIS PARAGRAPH? DO YOU KNOW WHERE WE ARE ON STAFF DISCUSSIONS ON THE ISSUES OF: gun show loophole, requiring child safety locks for handguns, baring the importation of large capacity ammunition clips, and banning violent juveniles from owning guns for life???)

2) **An announcement on the creation of a White House Youth Violence Council**. Last week, we intended to include it in the President's radio address regarding the award of $100 million in Safe/Schools Healthy Students grants, but did not want to appear that we were trumping Senator Specter. In August, Senator Specter sent a letter to the President calling for a series of actions and increases in the FY2000 budget aimed at preventing youth violence. Specter's "Youth Violence Prevention Initiative," calls for the dedication of $830,300,00 in FY2000 resources to prevent youth violence. The letter laid out a strategic plan based on the theory that youth violence is first and foremost a public health concern. As a result, Specter called for the President to appoint the Surgeon General as the coordinator of an initiative to prevent youth violence. In addition, he called for budget increases in programs across the government from increases within the National Institute for Mental Health to literacy programs in the Department of Education.

   The Administration's response includes both the development of the White House Youth Violence Council, as well as an indication of how we are supporting the prevention of youth violence throughout the President's budget. The Youth Violence Council is intended to focus on all aspects of youth violence (as opposed to only the public health aspects). It will initially focus on the following projects: developing a coordinated information resource on relevant agency programs; produce reports on youth violence; expanding the Safe Schools/Healthy Students grants; providing tools for parents; coordinating the federal research agenda; and developing further policy responses.

   On Tuesday, September 14, 1999, Senator Specter held a hearing on youth violence. Secretary Shalala, Secretary Riley, Secretary Herman, and Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder will all testified at the hearing. Their testimonies focused on the work of their respective agencies on preventing youth violence and called for a need to better coordinate these efforts. Senator Specter indicated that he might be favorable to the development of a White House Youth Violence Council, but that he would still like to place the funds with the Surgeon General. (ERIC – ANY MORE UPDATES OR FURTHER PLANS ON THIS ISSUE?)

3) **Update on the start-up of the National Campaign to Prevent Youth Violence**. Jeff Bleich, the executive director of the campaign, recently provided a status report on the start-up of the campaign. Highlights include: campaign expects to have non-profit status and be up and running by the end of September; the campaign has received strong funding support of $100,00 from the Department of Justice, the Kaiser Family Foundation, and a Managing Director of Deutschebank, Neil Neilinger; plan is in place to approach ten initial board members including Bill Cosby, Steve Case, Zoe Baird, George Soros to name a few; and, plans to meet with AOL to set up a web site that can act as a clearinghouse.

   Three substantive objectives include: (1) launch a national media campaign that educates the general public, caretakers, and young people about what they can do to reduce youth violence and to inspire them to take responsibility for reducing youth violence; (2) to assist local communities in developing effective coordinated efforts to reduce violence; and (3) to assist in developing a more accessible, and accessed, base to link individuals and communities with violence reducing resources.

   To carry-out this mission and unify the objectives, they plan to launch a Year 2000 initiative called 2000 lives per day to signify the number of victims of youth violence every day in America. This effort would include a massive media outreach, a youth cease-fire with the objective of helping local communities develop youth prevention efforts, and clearinghouse for information on preventing youth violence.

DRAFT - DRAFT

PREVENTING VIOLENCE IN OUR NATION'S SCHOOLS

Accomplishments and New Initiatives Proposed by President Clinton

> *We know the vast majority of our schools are safe, but we can't forget the communities in cities, suburbs and rural areas that have a serious problem with school violence. And we can't forget that even one incident of school violence is one too many.*
>
> -President Clinton, September 11, 1999

Goal: Getting Guns Out Of The Hands Of Juveniles And Away From Schools.

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 1997-98, the U.S. Department of Education estimates that, under zero tolerance policies, nearly 4,000 students were expelled from public schools for bringing a firearm to school.

Next Steps:

President Clinton Urges Congress to Act on Gun Legislation. In his September 11, 1999 Radio Address, the President urged Congress to complete work on the juvenile crime legislation and pass a final bill that includes the common sense gun provisions passed in the Senate, including closing the gun show loophole, requiring child safety locks for handguns, baring the importation of large capacity ammunition clips, and banning violent juveniles from owning guns for life.

Goal: Providing The Best Information To School Administrators, Teachers, Parents And Students On Preventing Youth Violence And Creating Safe, Disciplined, And Drug-Free Learning Environments.

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 400,000 copies of the guide have been distributed to every school in the country and to youth organizations throughout, and additional copies may be obtained through the websites of the Departments of Education and Justice.

Helping Students Take a Stand Against Violence. In September 1998, the President kicked-off a partnership between the Federal government and MTV to engage youth in solutions to violence. As a result, MTV launched a year-long media campaign --"Fight For Your Rights: Take A Stand Against Youth Violence" --designed to give young adults a voice in the national debate on school and youth violence. In partnership with the Department of Justice and Education, and the National Endowment for the Arts, MTV will create and distribute a Youth Action Guide that aims to engage youth in mentoring and other positive solutions to violence. The guide will be made available through a 1-800 number at the Justice Department and through MTV. (LEANNE - IS THIS INFO. STILL ACCURATE OR HOW DOES IT NEED TO BE UPDATED??)

Goal: Helping Communities Coordinate Their Efforts To Identify Troubled Young People, Prevent Them From Acting Violently And Respond When Violence Does Occur.

Supporting a Community-Wide Response to School Safety and Youth Violence. To help communities throughout the country promote a coordinated, comprehensive response to school safety, last year at the White House Conference on School Safety, the President launched a Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative designed to help communities develop and implement community-wide responses to school and youth violence. It empowers parents, principals, police, and others to collaborate on local solutions. In September 1999, the President announced $106 million in Safe Schools/Healthy Student grants for 54 school districts. The grants will support coordinated and 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.

Providing Safe After-School Opportunities for More than a Million Children a Year. Last year (FY99), 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.

Forging School-Based Partnerships Between Schools and Law Enforcement. Under the School-Based Partnerships grant program, the Clinton Administration released $16.4 million in grants to 155 law enforcement agencies in September 1998. {LEANNE - Needs updated #} 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.

Next Steps:

Creating a New Federal Response for Violent Deaths in Schools. President Clinton has proposed $12 million in his FY 2000 budget for School Emergency Response to Violence -- or Project SERV -- to help schools and local communities respond to school-related violent deaths, such as those that occurred last school year in Jonesboro, Arkansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Pearl, Mississippi; and Springfield, Oregon. Developed with input from local officials and educators in these and other communities, Project SERV will enable the Federal government to assist local communities in much the same way that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assists in response to natural disasters.

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. Safe and Drug-Free Schools currently provides support for violence and drug prevention programs to 97 percent of the nation's school districts. 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 to reauthorize the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Program, 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. [LEANNE -This number needs to be updated]

Goal: Creating A National Dialogue Around Preventing Youth Violence.

President Hosted a White House Conference on School Safety. In October 1998, President and Mrs. Clinton hosted a conference on school safety to provide an opportunity for Americans to learn more about how they can make their own schools and communities safer. (LEANNE – WHO ATTENDED??). At the conference, the President presented information from the First Annual Report on School Safety – a report intended to give parents, principals and policy makers an accurate, yearly snapshot of school crime, as well as to provide information on what practical steps they can take to make their schools safer. The report included important information such as the finding that while students are less likely to feel victimized they are more likely to feel unsafe.

President and Mrs. Clinton Held a White House Strategy Session on Youth Violence after the Littleton Tragedy.
(LEANNE – DID YOU ATTEND? COULD YOU WRITE UP THIS PARAGRAPH)

Next Steps:

Establishing a National Campaign Against Youth Violence. The President called for a National Campaign Against Youth Violence and recently announced its formation. The campaign will be an independent, national, non-partisan campaign that will address the problem of youth violence by: (1) serving as an information clearinghouse to share what programs work in one community with communities all over the country; (2) securing commitments from all sectors of society to do their part to help reduce violence; and (3) helping give parents more tools to protect their children from violence.

Network Anti-Violence Roadblock. At the White House Strategy Session on Youth Violence in May 1999, the President challenged the entertainment industry to do its part to combat youth violence. In August, the President announced that an extensive coalition of broadcast and cable networks have joined together in an unprecedented effort to air simultaneously the prime time debut of public service ads on the theme of "Talking with Kids About Violence." The ads, which feature children and the President talking about the need for parents to talk to their kids about violence, will air between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. on August 18. This first-ever Ad Council television "roadblock" will include ABC, CBS, FOX, NBC, UPN, WB, A&E, Animal Planet, BET, CNN, CNN Airport, Comedy Central, Country Music Television, Discovery Channel, Discovery Digital Networks, FOX Family Channel, Headline News, the History Channel, the Learning Channel, Lifetime, MTV, the Nashville Network, Nickelodeon, TBS, TNT, Travel Channel, TV Land, Univision, VH-1, and FasTV.com, a website with video streaming capability, which will provide the spot online. The public service ads were sponsored by the Kaiser Family Foundation, the Advertising Council, and Children Now. A free booklet has been developed for parents on how to talk about violence and is available at www.talkingwithkids.org, or by calling 1-800-CHILD44.

DRAFT - DRAFT

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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 1997-98, the U.S. Department of Education estimates that, under zero tolerance policies, nearly 4,000 students were expelled from public schools for bringing a firearm to school.

Introduced the Youth Gun Crime Enforcement Act. In April 1999, President Clinton unveiled his omnibus gun 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 per person; (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.

Next Steps:

President Clinton Urges Congress to Act on Gun Legislation. In his September 11, 1999 radio address, the President urged Congress to complete work on the juvenile crime legislation and pass a final bill that includes common sense gun provisions proposed in his gun legislation and passed in the Senate, including measures to: closing the gun show loophole; requiring child safety locks for handguns; barring the importation of large capacity ammunition clips; and banning violent juveniles from owning guns for life.

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Providing Safe After-School Opportunities for More than a Million Children a Year. Last year (FY99), 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.

Forging School-Based Partnerships Between Schools and Law Enforcement. Under the

School-Based Partnerships grant program, the Clinton Administration has provided $30 million to 275 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.

Next Steps:

Creating a New Federal Response for Violent Deaths in Schools. President Clinton has proposed $12 million in his FY 2000 budget for School Emergency Response to Violence -- or Project SERV -- to help schools and local communities respond to school-related violent deaths, such as those that occurred last school year in Jonesboro, Arkansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Pearl, Mississippi; and Springfield, Oregon. Developed with input from local officials and educators in these and other communities, Project SERV will enable the Federal government to assist local communities in much the same way that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assists in response to natural disasters.

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. Safe and Drug-Free Schools currently provides support for violence and drug prevention programs to 97 percent of the nation's school districts. 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 (SDFSC). Under the President's proposal to reauthorize the SDFSC Program, 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 an initiative to put more 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. Under the COPS in Schools initiative, the Justice Department has provided $145 million for 649 communities to hire 1,350 officers to work in schools.

Goal: Creating A National Dialogue Around Preventing Youth Violence.

President Hosted a White House Conference on School Safety. In October 1998, President and Mrs. Clinton hosted the first-ever conference on school safety to provide an opportunity for Americans to learn more about how they can make their own schools and communities safer. Students, parents, teachers, principals, law enforcement, ministers, and other experts from across the country participated in the Conference, and hundreds of communities and schools were linked by satellite. At the conference, the President presented information from the First Annual Report on School Safety – a report intended to give parents, principals and policy makers an accurate, yearly snapshot of school crime, as well as to provide information on what practical steps they can take to make their schools safer. The President also announced a number of new resources and partnerships to give communities new tools to prevent school and youth violence.

President and Mrs. Clinton Held a White House Strategy Session on Youth Violence after the Littleton Tragedy. In May 1999, President Clinton and the First Lady held a strategy meeting to discuss the problem of youth violence and develop a strategy for a national campaign to address this problem. The meeting included a broad cross section of Americans, including parents and children, teachers and religious leaders, law enforcement and government officials, gun manufacturers and sportsmen, and representatives of the entertainment industry. The President unveiled several initiatives to address the problem of youth violence, including a Surgeon General's Report on Youth Violence, gun industry support for gun legislation in five important areas, and public and private commitments to ensure the effective implementation of the V-Chip.

Next Steps:

Establishing a National Campaign Against Youth Violence. The President called for a National Campaign Against Youth Violence and recently announced its formation. The campaign will be an independent, national, non-partisan campaign that will address the problem of youth violence by: (1) serving as an information clearinghouse to share what programs work in one community with communities all over the country; (2) securing commitments from all sectors of society to do their part to help reduce violence; and (3) helping give parents more tools to protect their children from violence.

Network Anti-Violence Roadblock. At the White House Strategy Session on Youth Violence in May 1999, the President challenged the entertainment industry to do its part to combat youth violence. In August, the President announced that an extensive coalition of broadcast and cable networks have joined together in an unprecedented effort to air simultaneously the prime time debut of public service ads on the theme of "Talking with Kids About Violence." The ads, which feature children and the President talking about the need for parents to talk to their kids about violence, will air between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. on August 18. This first-ever Ad Council television "roadblock" will include ABC, CBS, FOX, NBC, UPN, WB, A&E, Animal Planet, BET, CNN, CNN Airport, Comedy Central, Country Music Television, Discovery Channel, Discovery Digital Networks, FOX Family Channel, Headline News, the History Channel, the Learning Channel, Lifetime, MTV, the Nashville Network, Nickelodeon, TBS, TNT, Travel Channel, TV Land, Univision, VH-1, and FasTV.com, a website with video streaming capability, which will provide the spot online. The public service ads were sponsored by the Kaiser Family Foundation, the Advertising Council, and Children Now. A free booklet has been developed for parents on how to talk about violence and is available at www.talkingwithkids.org, or by calling 1-800-CHILD44.

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

	Current Law	President's Proposal	House Republican Bill - H.R. 2488	House Democrat Substitute	Senate Republican Bill S. 1429	Senate Democrat Substitute
Tax Benefits for School Construction						
School Modernization Bonds		Includes Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) and Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZAB). Provides \$24.8 billion in no-interest tax-credit bonds over 2000 and 2001 to help state and local governments pay for construction and renovation of schools. Costs in billions: 5 year -- \$3.1 10 year - \$8.4	No provision.	Same as Administration.	No Provision.	Similar to the Administration's proposal, except bonds are issued in 2001 and 2005, distributed by a different formula and \$23.6 billion are for QSCBs and \$800 million for QZABs. Costs in billions: 5 year -- \$1.3 10 year -- \$5.8
QSCB: Qualified School Construction Bond	**QSCBs**: No comparable provision Proposed in President's FY2000 Budget.	**QSCBs:** Provides \$22.4 billion in no-interest new tax-credit bonds over 2000 and 20001. \$400 million of the qualified construction bonds are for BIA funded schools.				
QZAB: Qualified Zone Academy Bonds	**QZABs:** Provides \$400 million in each of 1998 and 1999 for no-interest tax-credit Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs) for certain low income schools.	**QZABs**: Provides \$2.4 billion in no-interest tax-credit bonds over 2000 and 2001 and makes other technical changes.				

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

	Current Law	President's Proposal	House Republican Bill - H.R. 2488	House Democrat Substitute	Senate Republican Bill S. 1429	Senate Democrat Substitute
Tax Benefits for School Construction						
Arbitrage	With certain exceptions (see below), State or local governments that issue tax-exempt bonds are required to rebate to the Treasury the profits they make when they invest the proceeds of those bonds in higher yielding instruments. Exceptions include:					
Small Issuers	1--Small governments that issue no more than $5 million of tax-exempt bonds in a calendar year are not required to rebate profits to the Treasury. This limit is increased to $10 million if at least $5 million of the bonds are used to finance public school construction.	No change.	Increases school bond add-on by $5 million so that the exception would apply to up to $15 million of bonds in a calendar year if $10 million were expended for school construction. Effective after 12/31/99. Costs in millions: 5 year - $25 10 year - $102	No change.	Same as H.R. 2488.	Same as H.R. 2488 except effective after 12/31/00. Costs in millions 5 year - $12 10 year - $84
Time Period	2--School construction and renovation that are paid for with the bond proceeds within 2 years of issuance of the bonds (the normal time limit for other governmental functions is 6 months), if certain intermediate percentages are met, earnings need not be spent on schools.	No change for traditional tax-exempt bonds, sets a limit of 3 years for new school modernization bonds if certain spending requirements are met and earnings are spent on construction.	Extends period from 2 years to 4 years, if certain immediate percentages are met. Effective after 12/31/99. Cost in millions: 5 year - $935 10 year - $2,450	Same as the Administration.	No change.	No specifics provided, but based on the Administration proposal which would increase the limit to 3 years for new school modernization bonds.

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

	Current Law	President's Proposal	House Republican Bill - H.R. 2488	House Democrat Substitute	Senate Republican Bill S. 1429	Senate Democrat Substitute
Tax Benefits for School Construction						
Private Activity Bonds	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.	Provides for issuance of tax-exempt private activity bonds for qualified education facilities with annual volume cap the greater of $10 per resident or $5 million per state. . Costs in millions: 5 year - $181 10 year - $992	Same as S. 1429
Federal Home Loan Bank	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.	Allows Federal Home Loan Bank to guarantee school construction bonds, capped at $500 million a year. This provision takes effect only if subsequent legislation granting FHLB this authority is enacted.	No provision.

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

	Current Law	President's Proposal	House Republican Bill - H.R. 2488	House Democrat Substitute	Senate Republican Bill S. 1429	Senate Democrat Substitute
Education IRA (Section 530)	Provides a $500 maximum after-tax annual contribution for children under age 18 and is phased out for contributors' incomes between $95,000 and $110,000 ($150,000 and $160,000 for joint returns). Interest earnings are tax-deferred and are generally tax-free if distributions are used to pay qualified higher education expenses. For any tax year, either the higher education tax credits (Hope/LTL) or an ED-IRA distribution, but not both, may be used for expenses. Account must be closed when the beneficiary dies or reaches age 30.	No provision.	Increases the annual maximum contribution to $2,000; provides for tax-free distributions for public, private and religious K-12 tuition and other expenses; allows contributions for "special needs" children past age 18 and their accounts may remain active past age 30; permits using both the tax credits and the ED-IRA in the same year but not for the same expenses; repeals the excise tax when contributions are made to both ED-IRAs and qualified state tuition program on behalf of the same beneficiary in the same tax year. Effective date is generally January 1, 2001. Cost in Millions: 5-year — $739 10-year — $3,552	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

	Current Law	President's Proposal	House Republican Bill - H.R. 2488	House Democrat Substitute	Senate Republican Bill S. 1429	Senate Democrat Substitute
Tax-free withdrawals from IRAs for charitable donations after age 70 1/2	Provides for tax deductible contributions to an IRA, up to $2000 for single returns and to $4,000 for joint returns. Interest accumulates tax-free but the money is taxable when it is withdrawn. If withdrawal is used for a charitable donation, taxpayers can then take a charitable deduction.	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.	Allows for tax-free withdrawals from IRAs made by taxpayers after age 70 1/2, if it is donated to a qualified charity. Effective after 12/31/00 Costs in millions: 5 year - $982 10 - year - $2,393	No provision.
Charitable Contributions to Low-income schools	Allows taxpayers to claim a deduction for donations to either public or private schools through the end of the tax year.	No change.	No change.	No change.	Allows taxpayers to claim a charitable deduction for donations to low-income elementary and secondary schools, defined as 50 percent or more of the students on free- or reduced price lunches, after the end of the tax year and on or before the deadline for filing federal income tax returns. Effective after 12/31/99. Costs in millions: 5 year - $134 10 years - $335	Same as S. 1429

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

	Current Law	President's Proposal	House Republican Bill - H.R. 2488	House Democrat Substitute	Senate Republican Bill S. 1429	Senate Democrat Substitute
Tax Credit for Information Technology Training Expenses	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.	No provision	Provides a tax credit against income tax for information technology training expenses up to 20 percent of the expense not to exceed $6,000 per employee per year. The percentage would increase to 25 percent for a business that operates or initiates a training program in an empowerment zone, enterprise community, a school district where at least 50 percent of students are eligible to participate in school lunch programs, and certain other distressed communities. Effective after 12/31/00 Costs in millions: 5 year - $125 10 - years - $385

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

Charitable deduction for corporate computer donations to schools	Provides for an enhanced tax deduction for computer donations to elementary and secondary schools. Generally, deductions are limited to property not more than 2 years old and equal to the basis cost of the computer plus 50 percent of its fair market value, not to exceed twice the basis in the computer. This provision expires January 1, 2001.	No change.	No change.	No change.	No change.	Extends and modifies the existing deduction by eliminating the provision which limits the deduction to twice the basis (cost) of the computer. It also increases the deduction to equal 90 percent of the difference between the basis cost in the computer and the fair market value. Modifications are effective January 1, 2000 and provision is extended through 12/31/2001. Costs in Millions: 5 year - $314 10 year - $314

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

	Current Law	President's Proposal	House Republican Bill - H.R. 2488	House Democrat Substitute	Senate Republican Bill S. 1429	Senate Democrat Substitute
Higher Education Tax Provisions						
Prepaid Tuition - Qualified State Tuition Programs (QSTPs) (Section 529)	Includes both prepaid college tuition and college expenses savings plans established and maintained by a State. Earnings (the difference between amounts contributed and distributed) are tax-deferred, but represent income to the beneficiary (student) at the time the distribution is made. Tax-free transfers are allowed between beneficiaries based on family relationships. QSTP distributions qualify for the Hope/LTL tax credits.	No change.	Adds certain prepaid tuition programs established and maintained by one or more private institutions of higher education (but not savings plans). Provides for tax-free distributions from State plans beginning 1/1/01 and from private institutional plans beginning 1/1/04. Coordinates tax-free QSTP distributions and Hope/LTL-qualifying expenses. Effective date is generally January 1, 2001. Cost in Millions: 5-year — $186 10-year — $1,078	No change.	Same as H.R. 2488 except the effective date is generally January 1, 2000 (tax-free distributions for private plans begin in 2004.) Cost in Millions: 5-year — $222 10-year — $1,175	Very similar to S. 1429. Cost in Millions: 5 year - $208 10-year - $1,157

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

	Current Law	President's Proposal	House Republican Bill - H.R. 2488	House Democrat Substitute	Senate Republican Bill S. 1429	Senate Democrat Substitute
Higher Education Tax Provisions						
Student Loans	Provides an "above-the-line" (i.e. no need to itemize deductions) maximum deduction of $1,500 in 1999 (increasing by $500 annually to a $2,500 maximum in 2001 and beyond) for interest paid on higher education loans, but only for the first 60 months during which interest payments were required.	Repeals the 60-month limit.	Same as Administration.	No change.	Same as Administration	Same as Administration.
	The amount of the deduction is ratably reduced for incomes between $40,000 and $55,000 for single returns and $60,000 and $75,000 for joint returns.	No change.	Adjusts the income limits for joint returns to twice that of a single taxpayer. The new phaseout range is $80,000 - 110,000.	No change.	Increases the income limit for single returns by $10,000 and adjusts the income limits for joint returns to twice that of a single taxpayer. The new phaseout range is $50,000 - $65,000 for single returns and $100,000 - $115,000 for joint returns.	No change.
		Effective after 12/ 31/99 Cost in Millions: 5-year — $295 10-year —$709	Effective after 12/31/99. Cost in Millions: 5-year -- $787 10-year - $2,017		Effective after 12/31/99. Cost in Billions: 5-year - $1.17 10-year - $3.0	

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

	Current Law	President's Proposal	House Republican Bill - H.R. 2488	House Democrat Substitute	Senate Republican Bill S. 1429	Senate Democrat Substitute
Higher Education Tax Provisions						
Tax-free Employer-provided Educational Assistance (Section 127)	Each year employees may exclude from income up to $5,250 of certain educational assistance provided by their employers. This exclusion does not apply to graduate-level courses and expires 5/31/ 2000.	Extends the exclusion for employer provided assistance and adds graduate level courses until 1/1/02. Cost in billions: 5-year - $1.053 10-year - same	No change.	Makes the exclusion permanent and extends it to graduate education. Effective 1/1/00. Cost in Millions: 5-year — $2,682 10-year — $6,898	Same as House Democrat proposal.	Same as House Democrat proposal.

08/10/99 - Comparison of Selected Provisions of the FY 2000 Tax Proposals

Tax-Free Scholarships and Grants (Section 117)	Provides that scholarships and grants used to pay tuition and fees, books, supplies, and equipment are tax-free. Amounts used for ordinary living expenses represent taxable income to the student.	Provides that amounts received by an individual under certain scholarship programs that have a service obligation requirement would be eligible for tax-free treatment as qualified scholarships. (These scholarship programs include: the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program and the F. Edward Hebert Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program.) Effective after 12/31/99. Costs in millions: 5 year -- $4 10 year - $7	Similar to the Administration's proposal but adds the national Institutes of Health Undergraduate Scholarship Program, and any State-sponsored health scholarship program determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to have substantially similar objectives to these programs. The effective date for the specified programs is 1/1/94 and 1/1/ 00 for programs designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Cost in Millions; 5-year - $16 10-year - $36	No change.	Same as Administration's except effective after 12/31/93. Cost in Millions: 5-year -- $5 10-year - $8	No change.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
COMPARISON OF SELECTED PROVISIONS OF THE FY2000 TAX CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

August 19, 1999

	Current Law	President's Proposal	Conference Agreement
Tax Benefits for School Construction Bonds			
School Modernization Bonds		Includes Qualified School Modernization Bonds (QSMB) and Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZAB). Provides $24.8 billion in no-interest tax-credit bonds over 2000 and 2001 to help state and local governments and the Bureau of Indian Affairs pay for construction and renovation of schools. Costs in Millions: 5 year -- $3,100 10 year - $8,400	No provision.
Components of Bond Package:			
QSMB: Qualified School Modernization Bond –	**QSMBs**: No comparable provision Proposed in President's FY2000 Budget.	**QSMBs:** Provides $22.4 billion in no-interest new tax-credit bonds over 2000 and 20001. $400 million of the qualified construction bonds are for BIA funded schools.	
QZAB: Qualified Zone Academy Bonds – Section 1397E	**QZABs:** Provides $400 million in each of 1998 and 1999 for no-interest tax-credit Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs) for repairs (but not new construction) to certain low- income schools.	**QZABs**: Provides $2.4 billion in no-interest tax-credit bonds over 2000 and 2001, adds new construction as an authorized purpose, and makes other technical changes.	

	Current Law	President's Proposal	Conference Agreement
Other Tax Benefits for School Construction			
Arbitrage Section 148	With certain exceptions (see below), State or local governments that issue tax-exempt bonds are required to rebate to the Treasury the profits they make when they invest the proceeds of those bonds in higher-yielding instruments. Exceptions include:		
Small Issuers	1--Small governments that issue no more than $5 million of tax-exempt bonds in a calendar year are not required to rebate profits to the Treasury. This limit is increased to $10 million if at least $5 million of the bonds are used to finance public school construction.	No Change.	Increases school bond add-on by $5 million so that the exception would apply to up to $15 million of bonds in a calendar year if $10 million were expended for school construction. Effective for bonds issued after 12/31/99. Costs in Millions: 5 year - $25 10 year - $102
Time Period	2--School construction and renovation that are paid for with the bond proceeds within 2 years of issuance of the bonds (the normal time limit for other governmental functions is 6 months), if certain intermediate percentages are met, arbitrage earnings need not be rebated to the Treasury or spent on schools.	No change for traditional tax-exempt bonds, sets a limit of 3 years for new school modernization bonds if certain spending requirements are met and earnings are spent on construction.	Extends period from 2 years to 4 years, if certain intermediate percentages are met. Effective after 12/31/99. Cost in Millions: 5 year - $935 10 year - $2,450

	Current Law	President's Proposal	Conference Agreement
Other Education Provisions			
Education IRA (Section 530)	Permits a $500 maximum after-tax annual contribution for children under age 18 and is phased out for contributors' incomes between $95,000 and $110,000 ($150,000 and $160,000 for joint returns). Interest earnings are tax-deferred and are generally tax-free if distributions are used to pay qualified higher education expenses. For any tax year, either the higher education tax credits (Hope/LTL) or an ED-IRA distribution, but not both, may be used for expenses. Account must be closed when the beneficiary dies or reaches age 30.	No provision.	Increases the annual maximum contribution to $2,000; provides for tax-free distributions for public, private and religious K-12 tuition and other expenses; allows contributions for "special needs" children past age 18 and their accounts may remain active past age 30; permits using both the tax credits and the ED-IRA in the same year but not for the same expenses; repeals the excise tax when contributions are made to both ED-IRAs and qualified state tuition program on behalf of the same beneficiary in the same tax year. Effective date is generally January 1, 2001. Cost in Millions: 5-year — $739 10-year — $3,552
Deduction for Professional Development Expenses of Teachers	Employees allowed to deduct work-related education and other expenses only to the extent such expenses (together with other miscellaneous itemized deductions) exceed 2 percent of taxpayer's AGI.	No change.	Provides an exception to the 2 percent floor for qualified professional development expenses of teachers, not to exceed $1,000 per year. Effective after 12/31/00 and ending on 12/31/04. Cost in Millions: 5 year - $35 10 year - $40
Tax-free withdrawals from IRAs for charitable donations after age 70 1/2	Provides for tax-deductible contributions to an IRA, up to $2000 for single returns and up to $4,000 for joint returns. Interest accumulates tax-free but the money is taxable when it is withdrawn. If withdrawal is used for a charitable donation, taxpayers can then take a charitable deduction.	No provision.	Allows for tax-free withdrawals from IRAs made by taxpayers after age 70 1/2, if it is donated to a charitable organization. Effective after 12/31/02 Costs in Millions: 5 year - $412 10 - year - $1,578
Tax Credits for Employer-Provided Workplace Literacy and Basic Education Programs	No Comparable Provision	Employers providing workplace literacy, English literacy and basic education programs for eligible employees get tax credit of 10% of eligible expenses. Maximum is $525 per participating employee. Cost in Millions: 5-year -- $139	No provision

	Current Law	President's Proposal	Conference Agreement
Higher Education Tax Provisions			
Prepaid Tuition - Qualified State Tuition Programs (QSTPs) (Section 529)	Includes both prepaid college tuition and college expenses savings plans established and maintained by a State. Earnings (the difference between amounts contributed and distributed) are tax-deferred, but represent income to the beneficiary (student) at the time the distribution is made. Tax-free transfers are allowed between beneficiaries based on family relationships. QSTP distributions qualify for the Hope/LTL tax credits.	No change.	Adds certain prepaid tuition programs established and maintained by one or more private institutions of higher education (but not savings plans). Provides for tax-free distributions from State plans beginning 1/1/00 and from private institutional plans beginning 1/1/04. Coordinates tax-free QSTP distributions and Hope/LTL-qualifying expenses by allowing the use of both in the same tax year as long as they are not used for the same expenses. Effective date is generally January 1, 2001. Cost in Millions: 5-year — $195 10-year — $1,081
Interest on Student Loans (Section 221)	Provides an "above-the-line" (i.e. no need to itemize deductions) maximum deduction of $1,500 in 1999 (increasing by $500 annually to a $2,500 maximum in 2001 and beyond) for interest paid on higher education loans, but only for the first 60 months during which interest payments were required.	Repeals the 60-month limit.	Same as Administration.
	The amount of the deduction is ratably reduced for incomes between $40,000 and $55,000 for single returns and $60,000 and $75,000 for joint returns.	No change. Effective after 12/ 31/99 Cost in Millions: 5-year — $295 10-year —$709	Increases the income limit for single returns by $5,000 and adjusts the income limits for joint returns to twice that of a single taxpayer. The new phaseout range is $45,000 - $60,000 for single returns and $90,000 - $105,000 for joint returns. Effective after: 12/31/99 Cost in Millions: 5-year – $1,004 10 year – $2,582
Tax-free Employer-provided Educational Assistance (Section 127)	Each year, employees may exclude from income up to $5,250 of certain educational assistance provided by their employers. This exclusion does not apply to graduate-level courses and expires 5/31/ 2000.	Extends the exclusion for employer-provided assistance and adds graduate level courses through 2001. Cost in Millions: 5-year - $1,053 10-year – same	Extends exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance through 2003. Does not extend to graduate level courses. Cost in Millions: 5-year – $1,419 10-year - same

	Current Law	President's Proposal	Conference Agreement
Higher Education Tax Provisions			
Tax-Free Scholarships and Grants (Section 117)	Provides that scholarships and grants used to pay tuition and fees, books, supplies, and equipment are tax-free. Amounts used for ordinary living expenses represent taxable income to the student as is any portion of the award that represents payment for teaching, research, or other services required of the student.	Provides that amounts received by an individual under certain scholarship programs (none of which are administered by ED) that have a service obligation requirement would be eligible for tax-free treatment as qualified scholarships. (These scholarship programs are: the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program and the F. Edward Hebert Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program.) Effective after 12/31/99. Costs in Millions: 5 year -- $4 10 year - $7	Similar to the Administration's proposal but adds the National Institutes of Health Undergraduate Scholarship Program, and any State-sponsored health scholarship program determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to have substantially similar objectives to these programs. The effective date is 1/1/ 00 for programs designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Cost in Millions; 5-year - $16 10-year - $36
Elimination of Tax on Loan Forgiveness Section 108(f)	No provision	Elimination of taxation of forgiveness of outstanding income contingent student loan balances after 25 years. Costs in Millions: 5-year -- $0 10 year - $0	No provision.

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE RICCHETTI

FROM: Ann O'Leary
Leanne Shimabukuro

DATE: September 16, 1999

SUBJECT: Update and Information on School Violence

The DPC is currently focusing its efforts on three parts of the school violence portfolio. Updates are provided below. In addition, we are providing you with a draft document on our accomplishments and new initiatives for preventing school violence that can be used as a base for talking points.

1) **Gun/juvenile crime legislation**. This week, Chairman Hyde met with Rep. Conyers and Chairman Hatch to try to resolve issues surrounding the juvenile crime bill conference. We have seen a draft of a possible Hyde/McCollum offer to Conyers on guns, which contains flawed provisions on gun shows and large capacity ammunition clips, but acceptable language on child safety locks and juvenile Brady. The proposal also contains a problematic provision that would require FBI to immediately destroy records from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). Conyers expressed concern about the initial gun offer to Hyde and they are continuing their negotiations on gun and juvenile crime provisions. It is possible that conferees may be called to meet sometime next week.

   In addition, DPC and WH Legislative Affairs attended a meeting called by Senator Hatch's staff on Wednesday. Hyde, Leahy, and Conyers staff were also present. The discussion remained very general and centered around the Administration's priorities for the bill. Hyde and Hatch staff expressed particular interest in the White House's position on the Ten Commandments provision passed by the House. We have heard that the Ten Commandments proposal is critical to many in the House Republican caucus.

2) **White House Youth Violence Council**. In August, Senator Specter sent a letter to the President calling for a series of actions and increases in the FY2000 budget aimed at preventing youth violence. Specter's "Youth Violence Prevention Initiative" calls for the dedication of $830,300,000 in FY2000 resources and would make the Surgeon General coordinator of this initiative. In addition, he called for budget increases in programs across the government from increases within the National Institute for Mental Health to literacy programs in the Department of Education.

   In response, DPC has worked with the agencies to develop a White House Youth Violence Council that will coordinate the wide array of federal programs that pertain to youth violence. The council will initially focus on the following projects: developing a public information bank on relevant agency programs; producing reports on youth violence; expanding the Safe Schools/Healthy Students model of interagency collaboration; providing tools for parents; coordinating the federal research agenda; and developing further policy responses.

On Tuesday, September 14, Senator Specter held a hearing on youth violence. Secretary Shalala, Secretary Riley, Secretary Herman, and Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder testified on the efforts of their respective agencies to prevent youth violence. They agreed with Specter that there is a need for better coordination and described the Council we are developing. Senator Specter did not indicate opposition to this idea, though he did emphasize his interest in a leadership role for the Surgeon General (a scheme the agencies believe is unworkable). We have a draft of a Presidential directive creating the Council that is going through its final revisions now.

3) **National Campaign to Prevent Youth Violence**. Jeff Bleich, the executive director of the campaign, recently provided a status report on his efforts. The campaign, which is in its start-up phase, has received pledges of funding support of $100,000 from the Department of Justice, the Kaiser Family Foundation, and a managing director of Deutschebank. A plan is in place to approach ten initial board members, including Bill Cosby, Steve Case, Zoe Baird and George Soros.

   The Campaign's three substantive objectives are: (1) to launch a national media campaign that educates the general public, caretakers, and young people about what they can do to reduce youth violence and to inspire them to take responsibility for reducing youth violence; (2) to assist local communities in developing effective coordinated efforts to reduce violence; and (3) to develop a more accessible online clearinghouse to link individuals and communities with anti-violence resources.

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE RICCHETTI

— just cc me when you email this to him

FROM: ~~Eric Liu~~
Ann O'Leary
Leanne Shimabukuro

DATE: September 16, 1999

SUBJECT: Update and Information on School Violence

The DPC is currently focusing its efforts on three ~~areas~~ parts of the school violence portfolio. Updates ~~on those areas~~ are provided below. In addition, we are providing you with a draft document on our ~~the~~ accomplishments and new initiatives for preventing school violence that can be used as a base for talking points.

1) **Gun/juvenile crime legislation**. This week, Chairman Hyde met with Rep. Conyers and Chairman Hatch to try to resolve issues surrounding the juvenile crime bill conference. We have seen a draft of a possible Hyde/McCollum offer to Conyers on guns, which contains flawed provisions on gun shows and large capacity ammunition clips, but acceptable language on child safety locks and juvenile Brady. The proposal also contains a problematic provision that would require FBI to immediately destroy records from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). Conyers expressed concern about the initial gun offer to Hyde and they are continuing their negotiations on gun and juvenile crime provisions. It is possible that conferees may be called to meet sometime next week.

   In addition, DPC and WH Legislative Affairs attended a meeting called by Senator Hatch's staff on Wednesday. Hyde, Leahy, and Conyers staff were also present. The discussion remained very general and centered around the Administration's priorities for the bill. Hyde and Hatch staff expressed particular interest in the White House's position on the Ten Commandments provision passed by the House. We have heard that the Ten Commandments proposal is critical to many in the House Republican caucus.

2) **An announcement on the creation of a White House Youth Violence Council**. ~~Last week, we intended to include it in the President's radio address regarding the award of $100 million in Safe/Schools Healthy Students grants, but did not want to appear that we were trumping Senator Specter~~. In August, Senator Specter sent a letter to the President calling for a series of actions and increases in the FY2000 budget aimed at preventing youth violence. Specter's "Youth Violence Prevention Initiative" calls for the dedication of $830,300,000 in FY2000 ~~resources~~ to prevent youth violence. ~~The letter laid out a strategic plan based on the theory that youth violence is first and foremost a public health concern. As a result, Specter called for the President to appoint~~ and would make the Surgeon General ~~as the~~ coordinator of ~~an~~ this initiative ~~to prevent youth violence~~. In ~~addition, he called for budget increases in~~ programs across the ~~government from increases within the National Institute for~~ Mental Health to literacy programs ~~in the Department of Education~~.

In response, DPC has worked with the agencies to develop a

~~The Administration's response includes both the development of the~~ White House Youth Violence Council, ~~as well as an indication of how we are supporting the prevention of youth violence throughout the President's budget. The Youth Violence Council is intended to focus on all aspects of youth violence (as opposed to only the public health aspects).~~ that will coordinate the wide array of federal programs that pertain to youth violence. The Council will initially focus on the following projects: developing a ~~coordinated~~ public information ~~resource~~ bank on relevant agency programs; produce reports on youth violence; expanding the Safe Schools/Healthy Students grants; providing tools for parents; coordinating the federal research agenda; and developing further policy responses.

On Tuesday, September 14, ~~1999~~, Senator Specter held a hearing on youth violence. Secretary Shalala, Secretary Riley, Secretary Herman, and Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder ~~will all~~ testified ~~at the hearing. Their testimonies focused~~ on the ~~work~~ efforts of their respective agencies to prevent youth violence, and ~~called for a need to better coordinate these efforts.~~ They agreed with Specter that there is a need for better coordination and said they these efforts. Senator Specter indicated that he might be favorable to the development of a White House Youth Violence Council, ~~but that~~ though he would still like to place the funds with the Surgeon General. (ERIC – ANY MORE UPDATES OR FURTHER PLANS ON THIS ISSUE?)

3) **Update on the start-up of the National Campaign to Prevent Youth Violence**. Jeff Bleich, the executive director of the campaign, recently provided a status report on the start-up of the campaign. H~~ighlights include: campaign expects to have non-profit status and be up and running by the end of September;~~ The campaign has received ~~strong~~ pledges of funding support of $100,000 from the Department of Justice, the Kaiser Family Foundation, and a Managing Director of Deutschebank~~, Neil Nellinger~~. A plan is in place to approach ten initial board members including Bill Cosby, Steve Case, Zoe Baird, and George Soros. ~~to name a few; and plans to meet with AOL to set up a web site that can act as a clearinghouse.~~

The Campaign's ~~Three~~ three substantive objectives are ~~include~~: (1) to launch a national media campaign that educates the general public, caretakers, and young people about what they can do to reduce youth violence and to inspire them to take responsibility for reducing youth violence; (2) to assist local communities in developing effective coordinated efforts to reduce violence; and (3) to ~~assist in~~ develop~~ing~~ a more accessible ~~and accessed, base~~ online clearinghouse to link individuals and communities with violence reducing resources.

~~To carry-out this mission and unify the objectives, they plan to launch a Year 2000 initiative called 2000 lives per day to signify the number of victims of youth violence every day in America. This effort would include a massive media outreach, a youth cease-fire with the objective of helping local communities develop youth prevention efforts, and clearinghouse for information on preventing youth violence.~~

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE RICCHETTI

FROM: Ann O'Leary
Leanne Shimabukuro

DATE: September 16, 1999

SUBJECT: Update and Information on School Violence

The DPC is currently focusing its efforts on three parts of the school violence portfolio. Updates are provided below. In addition, we are providing you with a draft document on our accomplishments and new initiatives for preventing school violence that can be used as a base for talking points.

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   In addition, DPC and WH Legislative Affairs attended a meeting called by Senator Hatch's staff on Wednesday. Hyde, Leahy, and Conyers staff were also present. The discussion remained very general and centered around the Administration's priorities for the bill. Hyde and Hatch staff expressed particular interest in the White House's position on the Ten Commandments provision passed by the House. We have heard that the Ten Commandments proposal is critical to many in the House Republican caucus.

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   In response, DPC has worked with the agencies to develop a White House Youth Violence Council that will coordinate the wide array of federal programs that pertain to youth violence. The council will initially focus on the following projects: developing a public information bank on relevant agency programs; produce reports on youth violence; expanding the Safe Schools/Healthy Students ~~grants~~; providing tools for parents; coordinating the federal research agenda; and developing further policy responses.

   model of interagency collaboration

and described the Council we are developing.

On Tuesday, September 14, Senator Specter held a hearing on youth violence. Secretary Shalala, Secretary Riley, Secretary Herman, and Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder testified on the efforts of their respective agencies to prevent youth violence, ~~and called for a need to better coordinate these efforts~~. They agreed with Specter that there is a need for better coordination ~~and~~ Senator Specter did not indicate ~~that he might be favorable to the development of a White House~~ opposition to this idea, Youth ~~Violence~~ Council, though he ~~would still like to place the funds with~~ did emphasize his interest in a leadership role for the Surgeon General. (a scheme the agencies believe is unworkable. We have a draft presidential directive creating ~~that would create~~ the Council that is going through final revisions now.

3) **Update on the start-up of the National Campaign to Prevent Youth Violence**. Jeff Bleich, the executive ~~director of the~~ campaign, recently provided a status report ~~on the start-up of the campaign~~ on his efforts. The campaign, which is in its start-up phase, has received pledges of funding support of $100,000 from the Department of Justice, the Kaiser Family Foundation, and a managing director of Deutschebank. A plan is in place to approach ten initial board members, including Bill Cosby, Steve Case, Zoe Baird, and George Soros.

The Campaign's three substantive objectives are: (1) to launch a national media campaign that educates the general public, caretakers, and young people about what they can do to reduce youth violence and to inspire them to take responsibility for reducing youth violence; (2) to assist local communities in developing effective coordinated efforts to reduce violence; and (3) to develop a more accessible online clearinghouse to link individuals and communities with anti-violence ~~reducing~~ resources.