

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	re: SSN, DOB, and phone number (partial) (1 page)	04/25	P6/b(6)
002. note	re: SSN, DOB, and phone number (partial) (1 page)	04/26	P6/b(6)
003. note	re: phone number (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
004. note	re: phone number (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
005. email	Amy Dawson to Heather Howard re: Press Conf (partial) (1 page)	04/21/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Heather Howard (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21198

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care [Binder]

2012-0254-S

rc657

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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NATIONAL
WOMEN'S
LAW CENTER

EXPANDING THE POSSIBILITIES



BE ALL THAT
WE CAN BE

LESSONS FROM
THE MILITARY
FOR IMPROVING OUR
NATION'S CHILD CARE
SYSTEM

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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Heather Howard
The White House
2nd Floor, West Wing
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

May 24, 2000

Dear Ms. Howard: *Heather*

We are pleased to provide you with the enclosed copy of our new report, *Be All That We Can Be: Lessons from the Military for Improving Our Nation's Child Care System*. We hope that this report will encourage law makers at the federal and state levels to make expanding access to high-quality, affordable child care for families across the country one of our nation's top priorities.

Be All That We Can Be tells the story of the military's remarkable transformation of its child care system, and demonstrates how its experience over the past decade provides an excellent model for the very real reforms that need to be made in civilian child care policy and practice as well. The military now operates a comprehensive child care system that includes center-based care, family child care homes, before- and after-school programs, and resource and referral services to assist parents in finding care. Basic standards have been applied and are rigorously enforced, and over 95 percent of military child care centers are accredited by NAEYC. Caregivers receive systematic training and increased compensation linked to their training. Subsidies help parents afford the care they need. And the system is serving a steadily increasing proportion of military personnel who need it. *Be All That We Can Be* offers valuable lessons on how similar improvements can be made in civilian child care.

We look forward to working with you to use these findings to improve child care for families all across the country. To obtain additional copies of the report, please send in the enclosed order form or download the report from our web site at www.nwlc.org.

Sincerely,



Nancy Duff Campbell
Co-President



Judith C. Appelbaum
Vice President and Director of
Employment Opportunities

Embargoed Until:
Press Conference at the Pentagon
Tuesday, May 16, 2000
10:00 a.m., EST

Contact: Margot Friedman or
Maricka Oglesby at 202-588-5180
web site: www.nwlc.org

MILITARY PROVIDES MODEL FOR CHILD CARE REFORMS, NEW NWLC REPORT CONCLUDES

At a time when child care around the country is woefully inadequate, the U.S. military has achieved a remarkable transformation of its child care system and its experience provides important lessons for policy makers, child care providers and parents concerned about improving child care everywhere. These are the major findings of the National Women's Law Center's new report, *Be All That We Can Be: Lessons from the Military for Improving Our Nation's Child Care System*, which was released today and presented to Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen at a news conference at the Pentagon.

"If the U.S. military can do an about-face and dramatically improve its child care system in a relatively short period of time, there is great hope for improving child care across the United States. The lessons learned from this example should be applied to expand access to high quality, affordable child care for everyone," said Nancy Duff Campbell, NWLC Co-President.

Secretary Cohen said, "Quality military child care is essential for the readiness of our Armed Forces. America's military is the best in the world not just because of our technology, training and tactics but, above all, because we recruit and retain the best men and women the country has to offer." The military runs what is essentially the largest employer-sponsored child care program in the country, serving over 200,000 children per day in over 300 locations.

NWLC's report describes the deficiencies in military child care before the reforms; the specific steps that the military used to turn its system around; and, most importantly, a series of "lessons learned" showing how the military's experience can be applied more broadly to improve civilian child care.

With the advent of the All Volunteer Force in 1973, the military experienced significant demographic changes that had a direct impact on the demand for child care. The Services were no longer comprised mainly of single men, but increasingly of career-oriented men and women with children. But the military child care system did not meet the needs of these families. It was plagued by many of the deficiencies that are familiar to civilian parents today – poor quality care, a lack of standards addressing issues such as maximum group size and educational activities, high staff turnover due to low salaries and poor working conditions, long waiting lists for available slots, and unaffordable parent fees. Prodded by Congressional hearings and the enactment of the Military Child Care Act of 1989, the Department of Defense now runs a military child care system that is a model for the nation.

“The concerns that made investing in child care for the military a high priority – a desire for a stable workforce and for healthy child development – apply equally outside the military. We need the same commitment to get results in every state and for every child,” said Campbell.

Be All That We Can Be provides six key lessons from the military for state and federal policy makers:

Lesson 1: Do Not Be Daunted by the Task: It is Possible to Take a Woefully Inadequate Child Care System and Dramatically Improve It.

- ▶ The military consciously set out to, and did, build a system that links centers, family child care homes, before- and after-school programs, and resource and referral services to assist parents in finding care through a single point of entry.
- ▶ No state has such a systemic approach, whose adoption would dramatically improve child care across the country.

Lesson 2: Recognize and Acknowledge the Seriousness of the Child Care Problem and the Consequences of Inaction.

- ▶ Policy makers in Congress and in DoD acted to improve military child care because they recognized the harsh consequences of poor child care on military readiness and child welfare.
- ▶ With some exceptions, policy makers at the state and federal levels have not made the same commitment to improving civilian child care, despite the similar threat to workforce performance and the healthy development and learning of children.
- ▶ It is essential that policy makers recognize these connections and consequences and take action.

Lesson 3: Improve Quality by Establishing and Enforcing Comprehensive Standards, Assisting Providers in Becoming Accredited, and Enhancing Provider Compensation and Training.

a) Develop Comprehensive, Uniform Standards, and Ensure That They Are Met Through a System of Unannounced Inspections and Sanctions for Violations.

- ▶ Basic standards – encompassing health and safety, staff/child ratios, staff training, and other matters – have been established and rigorously enforced in all forms of military child care. For example, the military requires and conducts four unannounced inspections of its child care centers and family child care homes per year, and installation commanders are routinely briefed and held accountable for inspection results at their bases.
- ▶ On the civilian side, state standards vary considerably and some programs are exempt from any protections. No state requires four annual unannounced inspections of child care centers and fourteen states require visits to family child care homes only once every five years.

- ▶ States could significantly increase the quality of care by measuring state standards against those established by outside experts, strengthening them, and applying them to a wider range of care, as well as by adopting the military's model of a rigorous, unannounced inspection program with meaningful, well-publicized sanctions for non-compliance.

b) Assist Providers in Meeting Additional Voluntary Standards, Such as Those Necessary for Outside Accreditation.

- ▶ The military has provided the resources to help its child care centers meet the high national accreditation standards of the National Association for the Education of Young Children, addressing such concerns as staff/child interactions and developmental activities. Ninety-five percent of military child care centers are accredited by NAEYC, compared with just 8 percent of civilian child care centers nationwide.
- ▶ Following the military's lead, states should encourage child care providers, through grants or other incentives, to go beyond mandatory minimum licensing requirements and to meet higher accreditation standards.

c) Increase Staff Compensation and Improve Staff Training, and Link Compensation Increases to the Achievement of Training Milestones.

- ▶ In military child care centers, caregivers receive systematic, ongoing training as well as compensation linked to training that is comparable to that of other individuals with similar training, seniority and experience. As a result, staff turnover has been reduced dramatically – from over 300 percent annually at some bases before the reforms to less than 30 percent today – and staff morale and professionalism have improved.
- ▶ The civilian child care workforce lacks access to training, is poorly compensated and is prone to high turnover rates that undermine the quality of care. Unlike the military, thirty-one states do not require that child care workers receive any training before they can care for children. Moreover, the *average* wage for a caregiver is currently \$7.40 per hour in a civilian child care center and less than \$5 per hour in a civilian family child care home – below the nearly \$8 per hour *entry-level* wage for a military child care center worker, who receives a raise to \$10 per hour upon the successful completion of training.
- ▶ States should use the military model to develop similar training and compensation strategies.

Lesson 4: Keep Parent Fees Affordable Through Subsidies.

- ▶ Parent fees in military child care centers are subject to a sliding fee schedule based on income to ensure that personnel with the lowest incomes can afford child care; in addition, commanders provide direct subsidies to family child care homes to help keep parent fees reasonable. On average, fees for center-based military care are 25 percent lower than fees paid by civilians for comparable care, even though military families typically use center care for longer hours and for younger children (including infants) than civilian families.
- ▶ In civilian care today, a patchwork of government measures assists some families in meeting their child care expenses, but not adequately. For example, the Child Care and

Development Block Grant reaches only 10 percent of children eligible under federal guidelines. Moreover, experts recommend that low-income families above the poverty level should be required to pay no more than 10 percent of their income for child care, approximately what military families pay. Yet in 1999, ten states required a family of three at 150 percent of the poverty level to pay more than 10 percent of its income in child care co-payments to receive a subsidy; in an additional nine states, such a family was eligible for no child care subsidy at all.

- ▶ Policy makers, at both the state and federal levels, should follow the military's example in making significant public resources available to help subsidize care for families who cannot afford to pay the full cost of good child care.

Lesson 5: Expand the Availability of All Kinds of Care by Continually Assessing Unmet Need and Taking Steps to Address It.

- ▶ The military made a conscious decision to focus its initial efforts on the quality and cost of care, to some extent at the expense of expanding supply. Nevertheless, the military estimates that it is currently meeting about 58 percent of its child care need and has a plan, with specific goals and timetables, to reach 80 percent by 2005.
- ▶ No state is providing subsidized, high-quality child care to anywhere near 58 percent of its families.
- ▶ Both the federal government and the states should follow the military's model of continually assessing need and developing specific plans to expand child care capacity.

Lesson 6: Commit the Resources Necessary to Get the Job Done.

- ▶ The military could not have achieved its successes without a substantial increase in resources. Funds appropriated for military child care have climbed dramatically in recent years, from about \$90 million before the enactment of the Military Child Care Act to \$352 million in FY 2000.
- ▶ Although it is difficult to quantify the level of public investment in civilian child care today, it is woefully inadequate to meet the need, especially for low-income families.
- ▶ Both the federal government and the states should recognize, as the military has, that increased funding for child care ultimately pays for itself in the stability of the workforce and the healthy development of children – and increase their investments dramatically.

NWLC will work with state and federal policy makers to implement the lessons learned in *Be All That We Can Be* to improve civilian child care. Established in 1972, the National Women's Law Center conducts public policy research, advocacy, litigation and public education efforts to protect and advance the legal rights of women and their families, with special attention given to the concerns of low-income women. NWLC has a longstanding record of involvement in child care and issues of concern to women in the military.

Note to reporters: To download a copy of the report or background materials, visit www.nwlc.org or call 202-588-5180.

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Wednesday, May 17, 2000

Military is the model of child-care efficiency

The rest of the country could learn some lessons from the military about providing child care, says a report from the National Women's Law Center (NWLC), a non-profit organization that monitors women's issues. Ten years ago, Congress passed a law ordering the military to meet the need for better child care for increasing numbers of career-oriented women and men in the military. The military turned itself around, becoming a possible model for state policymakers around the country, the report says. The military trains child-care workers better, pays them better, and enforces health and safety standards in facilities better than much of the nation, the NWLC says. As a result of reforms, child-care staff turnover has fallen from 300% annually at some bases to 30%. "If the U.S. military can do an about-face and dramatically improve its child-care system in a relatively short period of time, there is great hope for improving child care across the United States," NWLC president Nancy Duff Campbell says.

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 2000

Child Care In Military Is Praised As a Model

By ELIZABETH BECKER

WASHINGTON, May 16 — The military has so improved its child care system in the past decade that it has become a model for state and national programs, according to a study released today.

The National Women's Law Center, a nonprofit research and advocacy group in Washington, said in its report that the military had remade a program once described as a "ghetto" of child care — with long waiting lists, uneven care and costs too high for many military families — into one providing affordable, high-quality care to more than 200,000 children worldwide.

The military, according to Nancy Duff Campbell, co-president of the center, who discussed the report at a Pentagon briefing, "transformed a seriously deficient child care system into one that now serves as a model for child care reform nationwide."

In those 10 years, the Defense Department and the services created a network of child care centers, family care homes, after-school programs and referral services. The military tripled the number of children in its system and now meets 58 percent of the needs of service members' children requiring care, the study estimated, a level far exceeding that of the civilian child care industry.

In the last fiscal year, the military spent \$339 million for child care, the study found, as the Pentagon realized such services required large subsidies to assure that military families could afford them. Fees are based on the parents' income.

Ms. Campbell said her group hoped to use the study "to push the civilian side and say 'these are the things you can do.'"

Adequate child care became part of the armed forces' efforts to retain members of the all-volunteer services. The military also realized that quality care was needed to cut the service time lost while parents were home caring for their children.

"At first there was no money allocated for child care and we had to compete with tanks and weapons for funding," recalled M.-A. Lucas, the civilian manager for the Army's child care program.

The study praised the military for setting caregiver training requirements and improving the wages. Hourly wages for military caregivers start at \$8 and rise to \$10 after two years. Pay for civilian childcare workers averages \$7.13 an hour.

As a result, staff turnover — a serious problem in civilian child care centers — fell from more than 300 percent a year on some bases to less than 30 percent today.

"This isn't a mere nicety; it's a military necessity," said William S. Cohen, the secretary of defense. "We simply can't afford to have our service members worried about the basic well-being of their families."

Also attending the briefing were Senators Christopher Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, and James M. Jefford, Republican of Vermont, sponsors of legislation to raise child care financing in the civilian sector.

"Child care, as it's offered to our men and women in uniform, is the gold standard," Mr. Dodd said. "You can't do a job well if you're worried about how your infant child is doing in a child care center or where the care is being given. And so this is about as fundamental as it gets."

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 2000

Military Child Care Wins Raves From Study

Advocates Praise 10-Year Overhaul

By JACQUELINE L. SALMON
Washington Post Staff Writer

In the 1980s, just about everyone agrees, the military's child-care system was a mess. As more young parents joined the armed services, demand for child care swelled. But military child-care centers were not prepared for active duty.

Lead-based paint peeled from ceilings and walls in some centers, roofs leaked, poorly paid caregivers supervised as many as 15 babies and toddlers at a time, and in some facilities, entire staffs turned over three times a year.

Ten years after the military launched a massive overhaul of its child-care system, the picture is dramatically different. And yesterday, the National Women's Law Center praised the revamped operation, calling it a model for the country.

Since the Military Child Care Act passed in 1989, standards have risen, caregiver training has become rigorous and the military has started offering benefits and salaries that look positively lush when compared with those in the private sector, the policy group said in a study released yesterday.

"It's time, indeed past time, for the civilian sector to catch up," Nancy Duff Campbell, co-president of the Law Center, said at a Pentagon news conference attended by military top brass and two U.S. senators.

The authors of the report from the public-policy group, which focuses on women's and children's issues, say they hope it will spur Congress to increase funding for the nation's patchwork child-care system.

Policymakers "need to make the same investment in providing quality child care and affordable child care to working families who aren't in the military," said Judith Applebaum, vice president of the Law Center.

In the Washington area, thousands of service families use military child care—the largest employer-sponsored system in the country.

The system cares for 200,000 children worldwide—in 800 child-care centers, in 9,000 homes where military family members care for youngsters, and in hundreds of programs for school-age children at schools and other locations.

Quality child care is a top priority for the Defense Department, officials say. "We simply can't afford to have our service members worry about the basic care of their family members," said Defense Secretary William S. Cohen.

He said he hopes the Law Center's report will guide similar gains in the civilian world.

The report documents the money and effort the military has poured into its child-care system. Defense Department spending on child care has tripled in the past 10 years, reaching \$352 million in fiscal 2000. Still, the Defense system meets only 58 percent of demand, and military families need 126,000 more slots for their children, the report said.

Reflecting higher pay scales for military child-care workers, their entry-level pay averaged \$8 an hour, compared with the civilian average of \$7.40 an hour, Campbell said.

At the same time, military parents pay 25 percent less a week than civilian parents. Military parents earning \$23,000 or less a year pay as little as \$39 a week per child, while military parents earning \$70,000 or more pay a maximum of \$112 a week, the report said.

In addition to caring for thousands of military children in the region, the military is getting involved in the area's civilian child-care system.

Military personnel are helping revamp the District's child-care regulations, said Barbara Kamera, executive director of the D.C. Office of Early Childhood Development. And civilian child-care workers may take training classes at local military bases for free.

"It's helped tremendously," said Kamera, whose department must add 2,800 subsidized child-care slots by year-end.

The New York Times

THE NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIALS/LETTERS FRIDAY, MAY 19, 2000

A Model Child Care System

In a remarkable turnaround over the past 10 years, the Department of Defense has transformed an abysmal military child care system into a model for the nation, judging from a report by the National Women's Law Center, a research and advocacy group. A decade ago, military child care services were plagued with poorly trained staff, extremely high turnover in caregivers, long waiting lists and costs too high for many military families to afford. But child care became a key personnel issue, and in 1989 the Military Child Care Act mandated that improvements be made.

The military created a network of child care centers, child care in family homes and before- and

after-school programs. It nearly tripled the number of child care slots, and established training requirements, safety and health standards and child-to-staff ratios that are rigorously enforced. It also raised wages to \$10 an hour for experienced caregivers, significantly higher than civilian scales. And it provided substantial subsidies to ensure that child care is affordable even to low-income families.

These improvements would not have been possible without more resources. The budget for military child care has risen from \$90 million in 1989 to \$339 million in the last fiscal year. Federal and state policy makers should make a comparable commitment to improve child care in the civilian realm.

Boston Sunday Globe

MAY 21, 2000

Investing in child care

Back when the military used the draft and did not depend so much on volunteers, day care for children on bases was poor. Quality was low, waiting lists were long, fees were beyond many parents' reach, and staff turnover was endemic.

Conditions improved markedly, however, after the draft ended and the services became fully dependent on volunteers who are more likely to be married with children than draftees and can leave the military after their enlistments if they don't like conditions. In fact, improvements were so noteworthy that the National Women's Law Center last week published a report on military child care and held it up as a model for civilian life.

The report includes many excellent suggestions on standards, frequent and unannounced inspections, employer subsidies, and staff training that civilian officials would do well to follow. But the most significant lesson is more basic: Real progress in child care comes when a community – whether it is the US military or a state or a city – simply decides to give day care the importance it deserves.

"The concerns that made investing in child care for the military a high priority – a desire for a stable work force and a healthy child environment – apply equally outside the military," said Nancy Duff Campbell, co-president of the women's law center.

After the draft ended in 1973, day care in the volunteer military became such a drag on morale and a deterrent to reenlistment that Congress finally passed a law in 1989 to address the problem. Fortunately, the law worked in creating a system of both base child development centers and private, family-based centers.

One secret of the military's success is that its program draws families of all income levels. The program director has said that it is critical that all families, at all income levels, receive some subsidy, so that child care is seen as a universal program and not just for low-income families.

Make high-quality child care a priority and make it universal – these are principles the country as a whole should adopt. Parents should not have to join the military to get good, affordable day care.

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enough Drugs
S.I. + medicine →
Hms B.H of rights -

4/25

shuff before HRC - hands her the report
embargoed brief
Brazelton →

③ ← W.T. Grant + Packard - or Casey or Kerson

conference - get Brazelton to validate HRC =
- 30 years working on children's issues

picture - parents + children

speech - this adds another piece to puzzle
why we need to have child care

Nessa - Bratton, Timorey
Coach Brazelton

backdrop:
Parents of children
3 families - 2 2-parent families
1 single mother (white)
Young kids - 6 + up

- Maria Wright Edelman [0013]

going to NACOL
3959449
ink
hand

Helen Blank -

P6/(b)(6)

ask for families

✓ - Joan Lombardi -

P6/(b)(6)

✓ Adele Robinson - NAEYC 232-8777 x 627

P6/(b)(6)

X Judy + Duffy Campbell -

- Natl. assoc. - Black child care - ask Joan Lombardi who else should be there

X Mary Andrews - Center for Child Care Workforce 737-7700

X Jasmine Vinci - N.A. Child Care Resource + Referral Agencies

P6/(b)(6)

Salah
Gunn

Natl. Head Start assoc. - did not get merged package

order Young

387-1281

Evelyn
moore

will

Send
source

(NBCDI)

La Raza + other natl. org's

Cross-cultural response - black + latino

don't pin them off

Ed groups - - Chiefs
- Principals

NEA-AFT

more
child care

Bobby Block - Wash. Child Dev. Council

Meet + Greet = Map Room 9:30-10:30

come in NW. gate

pick them up in W. lobby

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Audience

Child Care

CDF rep -

Joan Lombardi

~~Christina Firvida~~

~~Duffy Campbell~~ (NWLC)

Adele Robinson

Natl. Black Child Development Institute person

Center for Child Care Workforce - not money but send salary?

Fight Cntr: Invest in Kids

Karen Klein

- Doug Nelson

- Peter Kovler

Dr. Sheeman

Bill Bratton

Sandy Newman

? Terry Sanders

friend of Bozellton

Comm. Paul Evans

~~with~~ Bill Christerson

W/H

4 - Shirley, Barbara
Eric, Bruce

MC's

3 staff for Speakers

Man Boudette

(7) HHS staff

DOT staffers (2)

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H26 Bragelton

thank HRC for interest in children's families - 30 years
breath of fresh air

proud of org.

band aids don't work -

★ Perry Preschool research - ~~ex~~ ¹⁷ Italy

Sydney - 8 x 1a

★ Chicago, Smart Start

not just child care - child care quality

not just about child care - about parents -
serving whole families

will it cost as a lot? compared to what

Bragelton

SS #

Ellen Dahl - HHS

edahl@os.dhhs.gov

P6/(b)(6)

Bill Brattan -

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

Joshua Sparrow

SS #

P6/(b)(6)

[002]

65595

DOB

do a call - sched, chair, press ^{ask for conf. operators}
leg, speech, press

invitees

cc. advocates

Edelman X

Blank X - ^{replac. by} Danielle Evans

Joan Lombardi ✓

Adele Robinson ^{her boss?}

Judy - ^{out of town} - ^{same} else?

Duffy

10 - meet + greet ^{map room} of members + admin., Bratton, Sandy Newman
10:15 - Roosevelt

Agenda - validate HRC

- his reputation - interesting: could come up

~~Brayelton~~

HRC opens - frames to event, makes the rounds

Brayelton...

~~then~~ Dodd

Shenff Evans -

2 House members - Congress pass now

HRC closes

Stateout: child care advocates

Brayelton, Newman, Shenff, Sherman?

Speaker MC's

- interval people - Barbara Chow, Bruce & Eric
Shidley

9:45
call

4/24

Amy Dawson + Sandy Newman

- WHt photography + videography

funded by Packard Foundation x
McArthur Foundation x
W.T. Grant - Karen Hein

Eli Evans
Person
Dag Nelson
Annie
E. Casey

3

~~Can't we do East Room?~~ Can't we do East Room?

focus on crime prevention - reframe child care +
early learning as crime
prevention

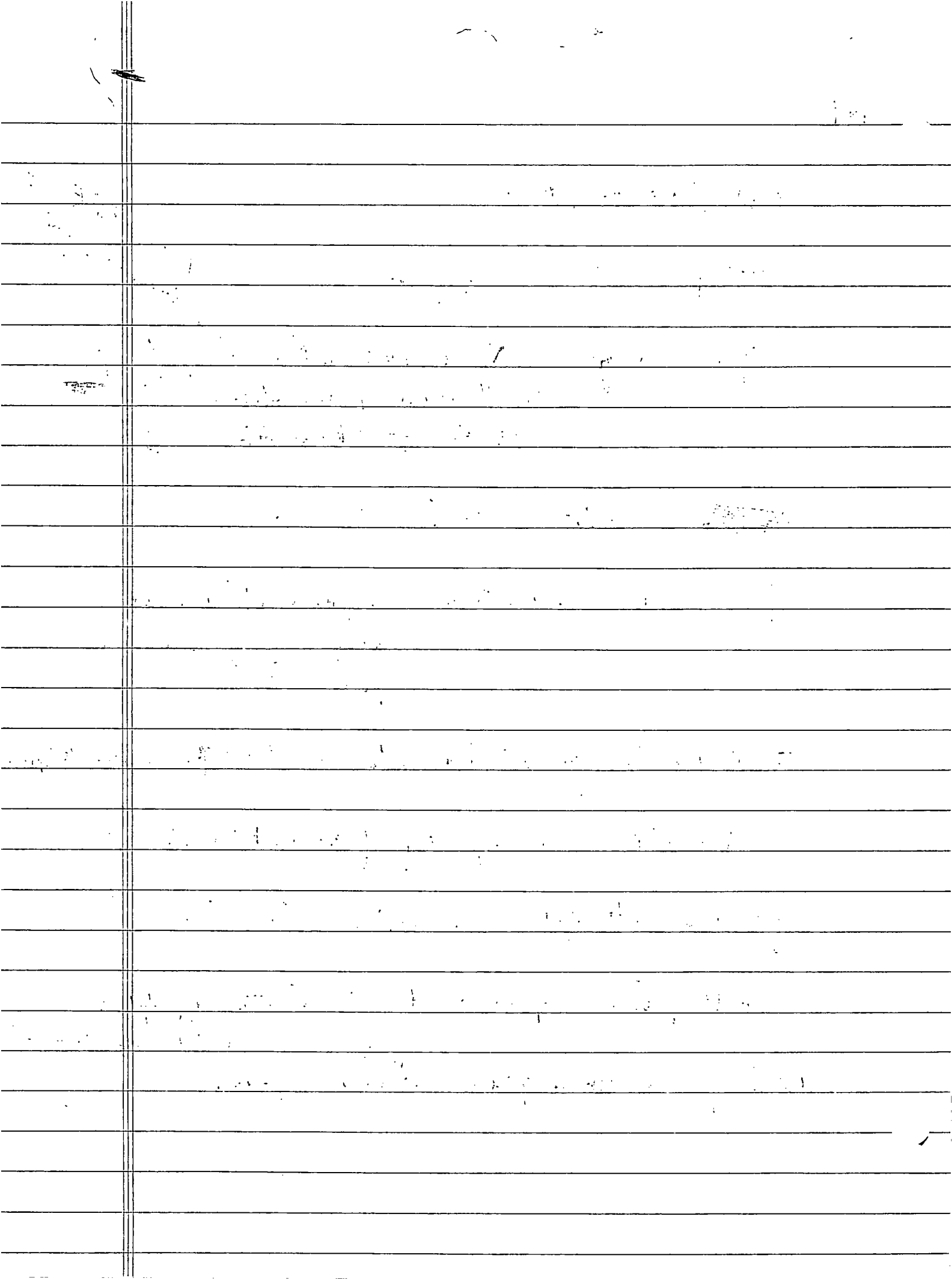
→ flip Sullivan + Brazelton - more of a focus on law enforcement

Brazelton - inadequacy of current investment

questions at announcement? (I said no)

can they limit speakers to 2 minutes + add another
(?) law enforcement

do they need HRC quote in their press release



Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. note	re: phone number (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Heather Howard (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21198

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care [Binder]

2012-0254-S
rc657

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

P5

[603.]

might ask Danielle - can't leave the NBCEC
Ewen

have a get families to take off from work

-Bubbi Block -

P6(b)(6)

-Sandy Skolnick

Baltimore RFR

Lori Rogovin

P6(b)(6)

-ask them
about Montgomery

Fairfax Cty.

-Travis Haidygran
~~Travis Haidygran~~

397-3800

-miss chick can't be present

Judith Prosen - - Office for children

P6(b)(6)

cell her
back

milli Grant -

early childhood
center?

P6(b)(6)

Montgomery
Cty.

Laurie - will ask her ETC until tomorrow a.m.

Temple Williams - asked - have two credit company

Laurie for

65709

Sheriff - what he's seen - specific in experiences

Brayden - what he's seen - HRC

HRC - what she's seen during

-ask her
say more about cc

what kids need

same futures

now we know it stops crime

que members - 1 min

Brayden - 3 min

Sheriff - 2 min

HRC - 5 min

act of release ^{upset} has to be first

4/24

Fight Crime: Invest in kids

Synthesis of research out there on child care as it relates to crime

Amy Dawson

quality child care

- prevent crime

quality of care at-risk kids receive is

inferior & may increase crime

no new research

poor quality of child care - 4 states
Study of kids at 8.

New data - Chicago study -

12,000 - CDF estimate for 2 kids

Bill Christensen
X 105

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004. note	re: phone number (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
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Cl. center - Greenbelt - Flora Gee

P6/(b)(6)

[004]

C.c. center - Montgomery Cty - Greg Stevens

P6/(b)(6)

She will think of people

→ Stacia Gilliard - ~25, son is 5
worked nbc, speaks - br

- black

she would probably want to do this.

Flora suggested go -

P6/(b)(6)

(w/40) 974-2591, 3029

low income, job purchase of care.

* white, pregnant - ~30 5 year old girl.

husband couldn't come.

works in day care.

Jill Baricato 301-345-8830 (w)

P6/(b)(6)

(h)

P6/(b)(6)

Barnetton

P6/(b)(6)

3000 Rm 1070

Dodd - child care budget; do more on quality

Carlin - commitment to good CDBG

hp - bipartisan spirit

Jeffrey - go

Sen. Dodd



Amy Dawson <amy@fightcrime.org>

04/24/2000 01:14:11 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP
cc: sandy <sandy@fightcrime.org>
Subject: report description language

Heather,

Thanks again for taking time this morning to brainstorm further.

We're working on highlighting the changes in the report now - we'll fax shortly.

Press release language re: Report

Ground-breaking research shows inadequate government funding for educational child care is multiplying the number of children growing up to be violent, according to a report presented today to the First Lady and Congressional Leaders. The good news, the report's authors said, is that government action to assure all families access to quality educational child care can greatly reduce youth violence.

The report's co-authors are leading authorities on child development, criminology, and law enforcement.

Best,

Amy

Amy R. Dawson, Deputy Director
Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

Fight Crime: Invest In Kids -- A non-profit organization of hundreds of police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, and violence survivors dedicated to preventing crime by investing in children.

Phone: (202) 776-0027 x102 Fax: (202) 776-0110
E-mail: amy@fightcrime.org Web: <http://www.fightcrime.org>.

2000 P Street NW * Suite 240 * Washington, DC 20036

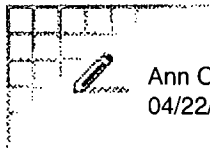
To join our listserv, click on <http://www.fightcrime.org/email.html>

8/24 Hildy -

don't think Specter is a good idea
unfavorable on weekend shows
+ he's doing the Carpenter

should have Dodd
+ Rep. House - Porter (?)
* Kay Granger ?

invite Specter
Harkin
Cardin
Lowey
Kilpatrick
Labor H. subc.
funds approp.
Kennedy
Cardin



Ann O'Leary
04/22/2000 01:50:05 PM

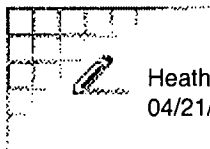
Record Type: Record

To: Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Re: Press Conf

Lets say that they will be reconginzed in the First Lady's remarks and we will use them for the press stakeout afterwards.

Thanks for handling this one!!!

Heather H. Howard



Heather H. Howard
04/21/2000 05:23:01 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Press Conf

ok - so their list of funders is ridiculous (16 folks), but I wanted you to see their plea to have Sandy Newman or Lawrence Sherman speak. I think we can just say that they can speak at the stake out.

----- Forwarded by Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP on 04/21/2000 05:22 PM -----



Amy Dawson <amy@fightcrime.org>
04/21/2000 04:36:44 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Press Conf



Amy Dawson <amy@fightcrime.org>

04/21/2000 04:36:44 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Press Conf

Hi Heather,

It was good to touch base with you on event details for next Friday. It's great to hear your enthusiasm, and I look forward to working with you.

I'm enclosing Bev Harvard's addresse and our ideal guest list, as promised.

After conferring with Fight Crime colleagues, we have a couple more thoughts to run by you:

1) Speakers

One of the primary strengths of our child care report is that it is written not from the usual "child care is good for kids!" perspective, but from a pragmatic "this is how child care can reduce violence and save money in the long term" perspective. Dr. Brazleton is an expert on child development, and Sheriff Sullivan can add a law enforcement perspective, but neither is a recognized expert on what works to prevent crime and violence. To credibly answer press questions on this issue, might it be useful to have either Sandy Newman (Fight Crime's president and the report's principal author) or Dr. Lawrence Sherman (one of the nation's leading criminologists), be introduced or speak briefly?

2) Room

Is 35 the total number of people who can fit in the room, or is that the number of non-press members you can invite? If the former, and given that it may be to our mutual advantage to increase the number of participants/attendees, does it make sense to try arranging for a larger room?

3) Child care advocates:

Are you planning to invite Joan Lombardi, and Helen Blank from CDF?

Guest Lists:

>From Fight Crime's national headquarters:

President Sanford Newman, Research Director William Christeson (both are report co-authors), and ideally 1-6 other staff members if space permits.

Law Enforcement:

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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005. email	Amy Dawson to Heather Howard re: Press Conf (partial) (1 page)	04/21/2000	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Heather Howard (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21198

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care [Binder]

2012-0254-S

rc657

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Chief Beverly Harvard
675 Ponce De Leon Ave NE
Atlanta, GA 30308
ph 404-817-6900 fax 404-817-6887

I believe you have Chief Darrel Stephens and Commissioner Paul Evans' contact info from Jennifer Helfgott's prior e-mail. No one is answering at Commissioner Timoney's office (Good Friday?), and I don't have a bio, so I can't confirm the NY question.

Grantmakers (Fight Crime funders)

This is our "dream" list. Many of these people will probably not be able to attend on short notice but we'd be thrilled if they were invited. I've included some of the award amounts of our larger funders to give you an idea of the level of commitment these foundations have for boosting support for investments in America's children and youth. (In order of priority):

- 1) Dr. Karen Hein M.D., President
William T. Grant Foundation
570 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10022
(212)-752-0071, Assistant is Charlie Finlay
Grant Award to FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS: \$250,000 (2000); \$260,000
Note: Dr. Hein and the Grant Foundation are co-sponsoring the

White House

Conference on Teenagers to be held May 2, 2000.

- 2) Ms. Marie Young
The Center for the Future of Children
David and Lucile Packard Foundation
Los Altos, CA
(650)917-7169 Assistant is Loretta Linley
Grant Award to FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS: \$500,000 (2000); \$150,000

- 3) Ms. Laurie Garduque
Child and Youth Development
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Chicago, IL
(312) 726-8000
Grant Award to FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS: \$400,000 (awarded 2000

over
two years); \$100,000 (1999)

- 4) Mr. Doug Nelson, President
Annie E. Casey Foundation
701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202
(410) 547-6600

★ has
supported
me 1st

- 5) Ms. Andrea Camp, Senior Program Officer
The Institute for Civil Society
15 North Beaumont Ave.
Catonsville, MD 21228
(410) 719-2309
Grant Award to FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS: \$83,000 (1999)

Peter Kovler, Blum
Kovler
DOB: [redacted]
SSN: [redacted]
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)
[redacted] P6/(b)(6)

- 6) Mr. Eli N. Evans, President
The Charles Revson Foundation
444 Madison Avenue, 30th Floor New York, NY 10022
(212) 935-3340
- 7) Daniel or Lilian Solomon, Directors
The Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation
2935 Albermarle St. NW, Washington, DC 20008
(202) 363-5195 or (202) 483-8817
Grant Award to FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS: \$45,000 (2000)
- 8) Mr. Michael Levine, Deputy Chair/Senior Program Officer- Education
Division,
The Carnegie Corporation of New York
437 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022

(212) 371-3200
- 9) Mr. Charlie Halpern, President
The Nathan Cummings Foundation
1926 Broadway, Suite 600, New York, NY 10023
(212) 787-7300
- 10) Mr. David Saltzman, Executive Director, or Ms. Elizabeth Mason,
Managing Director
Youth and After-School Programs
The Robin Hood Foundation,
111 Broadway ,New York, NY 10006
(212) 227-6601
- 11) Rita and/or Stanley Kaplan, Founders
The Rita and Stanley Kaplan Foundation,
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 306, New York, NY 11017
(212) 688-6907
- 12) Ms. Chris DeVita, President
DeWitt Wallace Reader's Digest Fund
2 Park Avenue, 23rd Floor , New York, NY 10016
(212) 251-9713
Grant Award to FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS: \$225,000 (1998)
- 13) Ms. Ruby Takanishi, President
The Foundation for Child Development
345 East 46th Street , New York, NY 10017
(212) 213-8337
- 14) Anne C. Petersen, Senior Vice President-Programs/Vice President for
Programs
W.K. Kellogg Foundation
Battle Creek, MI 49017-4058
(616) 968-1611

- 15) An Ma Chung
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Flint, MI
(810) 238-5651
- 16) Patty Segal or Marilyn Segal
A.L. Mailman Family Foundation
White Plains, NY
(914) 681-4448 Contact: Ms. Luba Lynch, Executive Director

Thanks so much for your help,
Amy

Amy R. Dawson, Deputy Director
Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

Fight Crime: Invest In Kids -- A non-profit organization of hundreds of police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, and violence survivors dedicated to preventing crime by investing in children.

Phone: (202) 776-0027 x102 Fax: (202) 776-0110
E-mail: amy@fightcrime.org Web: <http://www.fightcrime.org>.

2000 P Street NW * Suite 240 * Washington, DC 20036

To join our listserv, click on <http://www.fightcrime.org/email.html>

Message Copied To:

sandy <sandy@fightcrime.org>
david@fightcrime.org
richard@fightcrime.org
jennifer@fightcrime.org
Bill <bill@fightcrime.org>

7/21

Right Prime Invest - kids

Amy Dawson 776-0027 x 102

Zigler } Stake-out?
Shumma }

Karen Hline - ^{Pres.} William T. Grant Foundation -

| will be in town & wants to attend

one of principal funders

[Amy would de-invite
Senders to make room]

any other funders? Packard, MacArthur

late breaking news - news data from Chicago -
revising report -

4/20

Fight Crime / Invest in Kids

Speakers:

HRC - highly historic FY 2011 budget

Brazelton - discuss report

Chief of Police - applicability ^{at local level -} messages - reduce crime

Olivia Golden

Holder

Zigler

} do they need to speak - not promised anything yet

maybe not speak but go out to stake out

MC's - there but not speak

4/21

must have speakers: Dr. Brazelton

Chief of Police - Reps. from Colorado
- give local + crime perspective

Dr. Ed. Zigler - Yale Psychologist
who does head start

Olivia Golden

Holder

} not speaking

behind
HRC

falks: uniform

MC's - stand behind + do meet + greet - ^{if} don't speak

Spector? Cardin? (big push?)

~~arrange~~

~~sign~~ placard saying Fight Crime / Invest in Kids

average - child care budget
appropriators - MC's

Andrea - child care advocates
Flight / Care Trust & kids
HHS / DOJ staff -

40 people is capacity of Roosevelt Room
10 MC's

12 child care advocates
8 Flight / Care Trust & kids
5 staff - HHS / DOJ

Stakeout - Hilder, Golden, Ziegler, MC's

- Monday afternoon call

Flight / Care Trust & Kids - Sandy Newman - on vacation

Jennifer Heathcote - 776-0027 x 108
press - logistics

Police
Caretaker



Ian Quinn

04/19/2000 04:14:01 PM



Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Conference Call on Apr. 28th Event

Hi!

I am writing this on the behalf of Ann O'Leary inviting you to participate in a conference call tomorrow at 10:30 AM on the Fight Crime and Invest in Kids event on the 28th. Janna, we are hoping to use your 757-2100, 4129 number for the conference call. Is this OK? Please RSVP with Ann for the call. Thanks.

Ian

Message Sent To:

Wendy Arends/WHO/EOP@EOP
Hildy Kuryk/WHO/EOP@EOP
Ruby Shamir/OPD/EOP@EOP
Laura D. Schwartz/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brenda B. Costello/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP
Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP
- Kira M. Mailey/WHO/EOP@EOP
- Janna Paschal/WHO/EOP@EOP
- Erika A. Batcheller/WHO/EOP@EOP

*open access he
challenges & rewards*

4/19

Child Care

11

NWCC - Be all That We Can Be -
report on child care in the military

Right Crime / Invest in Kids - HRC announcement
w/ Dr. Brazelton, police chiefs
- highlight FY2008 budget proposals
how child care pays off in diff ways
- broad message

Head Start Conference - announcement - 4/28

877 241838
~~877~~ 66128

Bios

10am

Hildy
66493

1645 62561/62585
x6211

Caro (703) 255-0055

distribute list of delinquent

Lowell - speech artist
Victoria - press
Valentine

Morelle
Carlin-

9:15 am.

10:15

~~66785~~
66766
x1225



Sandy Newman <sandy@fightcrime.org>

04/26/2000 06:49:28 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP

cc: Jennifer Helfgot <Jennifer@fightcrime.org>, "Amy Dawson, Deputy Director" <amy@fightcrime.org>

Subject: press release draft

This release still needs a bit of shortening but it is considerably closer to a final product.

We'll be running off copies tomorrow morning to pass out embargoed at the briefing, so if you want us to include a quote from the First Lady, or if you have any other suggestions for changes, just let me know.

We can also add a quote from the first lady into a final version to be passed out at the event, or faxed out after the event, if that seems better to you, or let her statement stand on its own.

We'd also be glad to include quotes from Dodd and whoever else will be speaking.

Two questions:

1) Do you know which members of congress will be speaking besides Dodd and Cardin? Last I knew, Snowe was being invited but it was unknown whether she would accept.

2) Would you rather: a) we didn't include quotes from members of congress; b) we should be in touch with their offices directly about it; or c) you want to get us what you think should go in from them, when and if that becomes feasible.

Thanks once more for including Peter Kovler.

I've attached the draft release, and embedded it below in case you have trouble opening the attachment.



--- - Child_care_release_4=26

Sandy Newman, President

Fight Crime: Invest In Kids

OUR OFFICE MOVED 12/1/99. Our new phone,fax and address are:

2000 P Street, NW Suite 240, Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-776-0027 (my extension is 101). Fax: 202-776-0110

TO JOIN OUR LIST-SERVE, or learn more about it, **CLICK ON THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS** (in this message) <http://www.fightcrime.org/email.html>

Access Fight Crime's **web site** by clicking here: <http://www.fightcrime.org>

If the above addresses are not highlighted and underlined on your screen, paste the one you want into the address line on your web browser, instead of clicking on it in this message.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is the anti-crime organization made up of people on the front lines battling crime: police chiefs, prosecutors, sheriffs, victims of violence, and leaders of police officer organizations.

DRAFT, DRAFT, DRAFT, DRAFT

For additional information, contact:

Phil Evans or Jennifer Helfgot: 202 776-0027

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE: 10:15 A.M., FRIDAY APRIL 28

**New Research Shows Inadequate Public Funding for Educational Child Care
Is Multiplying Youth Violence**

**Report by Brazelton, leading law enforcement and child development experts
presented at White House event**

Ground-breaking new research shows that government's failure to assure at-risk families access to educational child care is multiplying the number of children growing up to be violent, according to a new report presented to First Lady Hillary Clinton and members of Congress at a White House event today. The good news, according to the law enforcement, criminology and child development authorities who authored the report, is that government action to expand access to quality child development programs can greatly reduce youth violence.

The report, *America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy*, was prepared by an expert panel of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, an anti-crime group of over 700 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and youth violence experts. The authors are pediatrician T. Berry Brazelton of Harvard; Yale child development expert Edward Zigler; University of Pennsylvania criminologist Lawrence Sherman; two former police chiefs, William Bratton of New York and Jerry Sanders of San Diego, each of whom achieved record crime reductions in their cities; and Fight Crime: Invest in Kids president Sanford Newman, and research director William Christeson.

Brazelton, America's best-known pediatrician and the author of 28 books on child development, emphasized that "rigorous scientific research now proves the early childhood development programs that help kids in so many other ways are also our most powerful weapons in the fight against youth violence."

Brazelton said that three major new studies of thousands of children showing that early childhood development programs can achieve extraordinary reductions in behavior problems, crime and violence.

- A large 14-year study of over 1,000 children enrolled in government-funded Child-Parent Centers at ages 3 and 4. Compared to children left out of the program, the CPC children were only half as likely to have two or more arrests in their teens. The program has served 100,000 youngsters at 24 centers over the last 23 years.
- Another recent study shows that when North Carolina's pioneering Smart Start program bolstered child care quality in some centers, those children were half as likely as similar kids to have behavioral problems when they reached kindergarten.
- A further large national study of existing child care centers shows that at-risk kids who attend high-quality child care programs as babies and preschoolers have no more behavior problems at age eight than children of college-educated parents

These studies have all been completed in the last 12 months, and the Child-Parent Center study will be reported in a book expected to be published later this year. They greatly strengthen the findings from small studies of tightly controlled model programs, such as the High Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool Study, in which 120 at risk children had been randomly divided into two groups. Half the children had been enrolled in a quality child-development program for one to two years, at ages three and four. Twenty two years later, the children left out of the program were five times more likely to have

become chronic offenders, with five or more arrests.

Until now, some policy-makers had questioned whether such results would be replicable if the programs were conducted on a larger scale.

At the event, Arapahoe County, Colorado Sheriff Patrick Sullivan said, “I’m a conservative Republican, and not a fan of big government. But when failing to provide at-risk kids with quality educational child care can multiply five times our risk that those kids will become chronic lawbreakers, it’s just common sense to expand Head Start, child care and early learning funds. Shortchanging these investments squanders lives and tax dollars.” Sullivan noted that the High/Scope study had shown that the public saved \$7 for every dollar spent, and that the large new Child-Parent Center study showed similar savings.

“We’ll win the battle against youth violence when we are as ready to guarantee a kid a place in Head Start or an early learning program as we are to guarantee a criminal a place in a jail cell,” Sullivan said.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids President Sanford Newman said “Today hundreds of the America’s police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors on the front lines fighting crime are saying that implementing the President’s proposals to expand Head Start and Child Care and Development programs and to provide early learning grants to states and communities are, together with expansion of after-school programs, the most important steps Congress can take this year to reduce youth violence.” The White House has proposed a \$1 billion increase to expand and strengthen Head Start, an \$2 billion expansion of Child Care and Development Block Grants, and creation of a new Early Learning Fund.

The National Sheriffs Association, Major Cities Police Chiefs Organization, Police Executive Research Forum and dozens of state law enforcement groups have urged elected officials to make sure all working families have access to quality educational

child care. Polls by George Mason University professors Scott Keeter and Steve Mastrofski, show that nearly nine out of ten police chiefs believe “expanding after-school programs and educational child care programs like Head Start would greatly reduce youth crime and violence.”

The report concludes that federal and state funding for early childhood development programs are woefully inadequate. For example, it notes that:

- Head Start, the nation’s principal child development program for children living in poverty is so under-funded it can serve less than half of the three and four year olds eligible for that program, and usually for just half of their parents’ work day, and for only part of the year.

- The Child Care and Development Fund, which assists communities in helping working families afford adequate child care, can serve only one in ten of the families that are eligible, and provides them with stipends so meager that adequate care usually remains out of reach.

- Because adequate child care requires well-trained teachers and high ratios of teachers to children, it can’t be cheap, the report says. In every state, the report says, the cost for an infant to attend a good urban child care center is higher than the cost of tuition at a public university. Even though many child care teachers are working for poverty wages, full day child care for two children can easily cost \$12,000 per year. “That’s way out of reach for parents making \$10,500 a year at full-time minimum wage jobs, and for millions of other struggling families,” according to the report. “Those families can no more afford to pay for adequate child care during these years than they could pay the full cost of the education we provide in our public schools,” the report says.

“The bad news,” according to criminologist Lawrence Sherman “is that our federal and state governments are falling far short of the investments they need to be making in early childhood development programs. That’s penny-wise and pound-foolish. The good news is that if government makes these investments, we can greatly reduce

violence and help youngsters become the good neighbors and happy, healthy adults they can be.”