

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the William J. Clinton
Presidential Library Staff.**

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: National AIDS Policy Office

Series/Staff Member:

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 21084

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Fed [Federal Reserve System] Plans

Stack:

S

Row:

66

Section:

6

Shelf:

7

Position:

3



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

May 20, 1998

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
White House Office of National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place NW
Washington, D.C. 20503

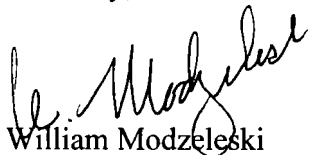
Dear Ms. Thurman,

I am writing in response to your letter of May 6, 1998 to Secretary Riley regarding the Presidential Directive on Increasing Access to HIV Prevention for youth.

Enclosed please find the U.S. Department of Education's plan in the format that you requested. We look forward to working with your staff and the HHS Office of HIV/AIDS Policy to implement our plan.

Thank you for your continued leadership on this important problem. If you have any additional questions or need more information, please don't hesitate to call my office at (202) 260-3954.

Sincerely,



William Modzeleski
Director, Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program

Enclosure

1. **Agency Name**
U.S. Department of Education
2. **Program Name**
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
3. **Administrative Location**
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education/Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
4. **Administrator**
William Modzeleski
Director, Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
U.S. Department of Education
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
600 Independence Ave., SW, The Portals, Suite 604
Washington, D.C. 20202-6123
(202) 260-3954
5. **Contact Person**
Mary Sue Lancaster
Health Education Specialist
U.S. Department of Education
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
600 Independence Ave., SW, The Portals, Suite 602
Washington, D.C. 20202-6123
(202) 205-2855
6. **Program Plan**

The U.S. Department of Education's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program (SDFS) supports national, State, and local initiatives to meet the seventh National Education Goal, which provides that by the year 2000, all schools will be free of drugs and violence in and around schools, and offer a disciplined environment that is conducive to learning. These initiatives are designed to strengthen programs that prevent the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs, involve parents, and are coordinated with related Federal, State and community efforts and resources.

There are approximately 50 million school-aged children in the U.S. and the SDFS program serves 97% of all school districts. State and local education agencies and Governors are authorized under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to undertake a broad range of drug and violence prevention strategies under the program, including, but not limited to, the purchase of curricular and other instructional materials, implementation of counseling and other early intervention activities, and implementation of before-and after-school recreational, instructional, cultural and artistic programs.

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program does not specifically address HIV prevention for youth. Many drug and violence prevention programs, however, take place within the context of comprehensive school health education, which we believe can strengthen the prevention message for all high-risk behaviors. Our program collaborates extensively with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH), which provides funding and technical assistance for HIV prevention for young people to every state education agency, seven territories and 18 large cities.

In response to the Presidential Directive on HIV Prevention, we propose activities which will strengthen the link between the Safe and Drug-Free Schools coordinators and the DASH-funded HIV prevention coordinators. Some of these activities will include mailings to coordinators and providing this information at our annual meeting.

7. Program Funding

No special funding has been allocated for the Presidential Directive on HIV prevention.

U.S. Department of Labor

Assistant Secretary for
Occupational Safety and Health
Washington, D.C. 20210



JUN 5 1998

Ms. Sandra L. Thurman
Director, Office of National AIDS Policy
White House Office of National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

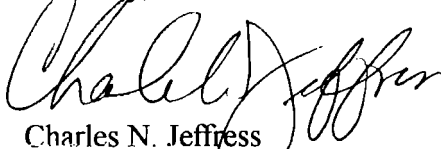
Dear Ms. Thurman:

This is in response to your letter of April 24 to Secretary of Labor Alexis Herman concerning Department of Labor programs to increase access to HIV prevention services to adolescents.

While the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) does not have any specific programs that address HIV transmission by adolescents, OSHA does have a standard that protects workers from occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens, including HIV. The enclosed description provides information about the standard and its applicability to adolescents.

If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Charles N. Jeffress
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure

**President's Directive to Increase Access to
HIV Prevention Services to Adolescents**

1. Department/Agency Name: U.S. Department of Labor/Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
2. Program Name: N/A
3. Administrative Location:
4. Administrator:
5. Contact Person: Craig Moulton, Office of Health Compliance Assistance, Directorate of Compliance Programs, Room N3468 FPB, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20210, (202) 219-8036
6. AGENCY PROGRAM/PLAN:

The U.S. Department of Labor does not have any specific programs that address HIV transmissions by adolescents. However, OSHA does have a standard that protects workers from occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens, including HIV. OSHA's standard is designed to minimize or eliminate occupational exposures to blood or other potentially infectious materials (which may contain bloodborne pathogens, such as HIV). The standard was published December 6, 1991, and has been in effect since March 6, 1992.

- 6A. SERVICES: To the extent that people between the ages of 13 and 21 are employed in workplaces where they may come in contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials as a result of their job duties, they would be protected by OSHA's bloodborne pathogens standard.

One of the main provisions of the standard requires employers to train employees about bloodborne pathogens; the tasks and activities in the workplace that could result in exposure to bloodborne pathogens; and how to protect themselves from exposure. Properly administered, these provisions have proven extremely effective in educating young workers about AIDS occupational transmission mechanisms and proper control techniques. The standard also requires employers to minimize or prevent exposures through the use of work practice controls, engineering controls, personal protective equipment, medical surveillance, and recordkeeping.

Finally, OSHA has conducted a significant number of outreach activities to workers in the health care community. These activities are ongoing and consist of speeches, booklets, fact sheets, and consultative services designed to "get the word

out” to the regulated community about its responsibility to prevent the risk of HIV infections through exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

- 6B. **NUMBER OF ADOLESCENTS CURRENTLY SERVED:** OSHA estimated that about 5.6 million workers would be affected by the standard in 1990. This number includes workers in hospitals, physicians’ offices, other health care facilities and other workplaces where there is occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens. OSHA does not have data to determine how many of the 5.6 million workers are between the ages of 13 and 21.

7. **PROGRAM FUNDING: FY ‘98 and FY 99**

There is no special program funding for HIV/AIDS for adolescents.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 11 1998

Ms. Sandra L. Thurman
Director, Office of National AIDS Policy
White House Office of National AIDS Policy
808 17th Street N.W.
Room 820
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Ms. Thurman:

Thank you for inviting the Labor Department to participate in the development of the response to the Presidential Directive on Increasing Access to HIV Prevention. We look forward to continued involvement in your program. At the January 14th meeting, the Labor Department was asked to submit information about AIDS awareness programs that fall under its purview.

While the Department does not have any specific programs that address HIV transmission by adolescents, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) does have a standard that protects workers from occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens, including HIV. To the extent that people between the ages of 13 and 21 are employed in workplaces where they may come into contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials as a result of their job duties, they would be protected by the OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens standard. The standard was published December 6, 1991 and has been in effect since March 6, 1992.

OSHA's standard is designed to minimize or eliminate occupational exposures to blood or other potentially infectious materials (which may contain bloodborne pathogens, such as HIV). One of the main provisions of the standard requires employers to train employees about bloodborne pathogens; the tasks and activities in the workplace that could result in exposure to bloodborne pathogens; and how to protect themselves from exposure. Properly administered, these provisions have proven extremely effective in educating young workers about AIDS occupational transmission mechanisms and proper control techniques. The standard also requires employers to minimize or prevent exposures through the use of work practice controls, engineering controls, personal protective equipment, medical surveillance, and recordkeeping.

OSHA estimated that about 5.6 million workers would be affected by the standard in 1990. This number includes workers in hospitals, physicians' offices, other health care facilities and other workplaces where there is occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens. OSHA does not have data to determine how many of the 5.6 million workers are between the ages of 13 and 21.

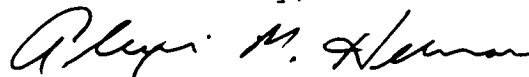
Finally, OSHA has conducted a significant number of outreach activities to workers in the health care community. These activities are ongoing and consist of speeches, booklets, fact sheets, and consultative services designed to "get the word out" to the regulated community about its responsibility to prevent the risk of HIV infections through exposure to blood-borne pathogens.

In addition, the Job Corps, a program for "student" youths operated by the Department's Employment and Training Administration, has adopted policies to deal with HIV-related concerns. The Job Corps is primarily residential, with 90 percent of students living at Job Corps centers. The Job Corps takes its responsibility for the well-being of its students very seriously. The Job Corps conducts HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities, reinforced through the distribution of brochures and posters.

The Job Corps accepts HIV-positive applicants, following appropriate medical and psychological examinations and counseling, unless they have AIDS-related medical conditions that cannot be handled by the Job Corps facilities or they lack the psychological balance necessary to refrain from behavior that could transmit the HIV infection. Students who become HIV-positive are provided with psychological counseling and medical services designed to support their continued participation in Job Corps.

Please contact Clarinda Giddings at (202) 219-8021 in OSHA's Office of Regulatory Analysis if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Alexis M. Herman".

Alexis M. Herman

OSHA estimated that about 5.6 million workers would be affected by the standard in 1990. This number includes workers in hospitals, physicians' offices, other health care facilities and other workplaces where there is occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens. OSHA does not have data to determine how many of the 5.6 million workers are between the ages of 13 and 21.

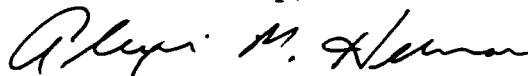
Finally, OSHA has conducted a significant number of outreach activities to workers in the health care community. These activities are ongoing and consist of speeches, booklets, fact sheets, and consultative services designed to "get the word out" to the regulated community about its responsibility to prevent the risk of HIV infections through exposure to blood-borne pathogens.

In addition, the Job Corps, a program for "student" youths operated by the Department's Employment and Training Administration, has adopted policies to deal with HIV-related concerns. The Job Corps is primarily residential, with 90 percent of students living at Job Corps centers. The Job Corps takes its responsibility for the well-being of its students very seriously. The Job Corps conducts HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities, reinforced through the distribution of brochures and posters.

The Job Corps accepts HIV-positive applicants, following appropriate medical and psychological examinations and counseling, unless they have AIDS-related medical conditions that cannot be handled by the Job Corps facilities or they lack the psychological balance necessary to refrain from behavior that could transmit the HIV infection. Students who become HIV-positive are provided with psychological counseling and medical services designed to support their continued participation in Job Corps.

Please contact Clarinda Giddings at (202) 219-8021 in OSHA's Office of Regulatory Analysis if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Alexis M. Herman".

Alexis M. Herman

U.S. Department of Labor

Employment and Training Administration
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210



MAY 13 1998

Sandra L. Thurman
Director, Office of National AIDS Policy
White House Office of National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Ms. Thurman:

Attached is our reply to your letter of April 24, 1998, addressed to Hon. Alexis M. Herman, Secretary of Labor and to the fax from Robert Soliz, sent to me on April 29, 1998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles R. Hayman".

CHARLES R. HAYMAN, MD
National Medical Director
Office of Job Corps

Attachments

1. Department of Labor
2. Office of Job Corps (OJC) - in Employment & Training Administration
3. National Health Staff - Health Unit of the Division of Program Planning and Development
4. Charles R. Hayman, MD - Medical Director, OJC
Frances Parkins Building, Room N-4507
200 Constitution Avenue
Washington, DC 20010
Phone: (202) 219-5556
5. See #4
6. See previous responses to Sandra L. Thurman dated January 28, 1998, and February 4, 1998
 - 6A. Existing activities include testing all students on entry to any of the 119 centers, preceded and followed by counseling on the meaning of test results, and ways to prevent acquiring and transmitting the infection. This is reinforced by a 2 hour module in the health education program required for all students and usually given during the first 6 weeks by the Education Department at centers.

Current rate of positivity is 2 per 1000 students tested. All those positive are treated if necessary for HIV infection on the Job Corps center or at a nearby medical center. Positive students known to be engaging in sexual activities likely to spread the infection, are terminated for disciplinary reasons with referral for medical care.
 - 6B. Adolescents currently served - In FY 98 and FY 99, the Job Corps will serve approximately 65,000 students ages 16 thru 24, of whom about 40 percent are ages 16 and 17. All will be tested, counseled, and offered/given specific treatment as needed as described in 6A above.
7. There is no specific funding for the program, except for HIV testing which is done by a contracted laboratory, at approximately \$225,000 per year.



U.S. Department of
Transportation

Assistant Secretary
for Administration

400 Seventh St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

April 15, 1998

Ms. Sandra L. Thurman
Director, Office of National
AIDS Policy
The White House
808 - 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Ms. Thurman:

Thank you for your letter of March 31 to Secretary Slater regarding the Presidential initiatives to increase access to HIV prevention and services for young people participating in federally-funded programs. We support these initiatives.

The GAO report, forwarded to us by Robert Soliz of your staff, indicated that there were three potential National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) programs that may serve as vehicles to provide HIV prevention to adolescents. Two of these programs provide formula-based grants to States, which have a wide latitude in administering their own programs. The remaining program, Youth Impaired Driving Projects, provides Federal discretionary funds for technical assistance and direct project grants to organizations combating youth abuse of alcohol and drugs while driving.

NHTSA supports the National Organization for Youth Safety (NOYS), which is a network of over forty youth-serving organizations that meet quarterly to collaborate on youth safety issues. Most NOYS' activities are focused on traffic safety and substance abuse, but participating organizations, such as BACCHUS, GAMMA Peer Education Network, and Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD) have a primary interest in sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs). NHTSA funds the administrative costs of these meetings and funds individual membership projects.

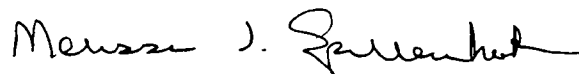
NHTSA also supports youth-serving organizations. In 1997, NHTSA funded the national conferences of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) and SADD. These conferences addressed safety issues related to substance abuse, including STD issues.

It is difficult to estimate the number of youths affected by these programs. SADD, for instance, has a membership of 25,000 high school chapters reaching millions of students. BACCHUS has numerous university chapters throughout the country. NHTSA has provided funding to the National Federation of High School Associations, which is the organization of all state high school athletic associations. A peer-to-peer education program was developed which could potentially reach all high school athletic programs in the country.

While these NHTSA programs primarily focus on alcohol use, harmful behavior resulting from substance abuse, including those resulting in STDs, is incorporated into most of these programs.

The contact for information on these programs is Jim Nichols, Acting Associate Administrator, Traffic Safety Programs, NHTSA (202) 366-1755. If you have any questions or require further information, please contact Robert Taylor, Chief, Grants Management Division, at (202) 366-4289.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Melissa J. Spillenkothen".

Melissa J. Spillenkothen



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

MAY 28 1998

Ms. Sandra L. Thurman
Director, Office of National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Ms. Thurman:

I am pleased to provide the Department of the Treasury's response to your May 6, 1998 request. In your letter, you asked for information concerning the Department's plan to provide HIV prevention information to adolescents with whom we presently have contact as part of our existing programs. Our reply is enclosed. Should you have any further questions about the Department's activities, please feel free to contact Hank Reddick, of the Office of Personnel Policy staff, at 622-0735.

I appreciate the opportunity to work with you on this worthwhile endeavor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ronald A. Glaser", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ronald A. Glaser
Acting Director
Office of Personnel Policy

Enclosure

TREASURY'S PLAN TO INCREASE ACCESS TO HIV PREVENTION

SERVICES TO ADOLESCENTS

1. Department/Agency Name: Department of the Treasury
2. Program Name: Law Enforcement Academy–HIV Education
3. Administrative Location: Department of the Treasury, Office of Personnel Policy
4. Contact Person: Hank Reddick
Personnel Management Specialist
Department of the Treasury
Office of Personnel Policy
Room 4150- Annex
Washington, DC 20220
5. Contact person: Hank Reddick
- 6A. Services (Prevention and Care Treatment): Classroom instruction of high school students on HIV prevention
- 6B. Number of adolescents currently served - FY '98 and FY'99: Approximately 40
7. Program funding: FY '98 and FY 99: No special funding



UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
Washington, D.C. 20451

May 5, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR MS. SANDRA L. THURMAN
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

Subject: Presidential Directive on Increasing Access to HIV Prevention for Adolescents

Attached is the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's plan to comply with the President's directive to increase access to HIV prevention for adolescents and to increase access to HIV-related services to adolescents already infected with HIV.

We look forward to continuing to work with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Office of National AIDS Policy in this important endeavor. If you have any questions, please contact Sandra Wixon at (202)647-2034.


Cathleen Lawrence
Director of Administration

- 1. Agency:** U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)
- 2. Program Name:** No specific name given
- 3. Administrative Location:** Office of Administration, Personnel and General Services
Division
- 4. Administrator:** Sandra Wixon, Personnel Management Specialist, 320 21st Street, NW,
Washington, DC 20451, (202)647-2034
- 5. Contact Person:** Sandra Wixon, Personnel Management Specialist, 320 21st Street, NW,
Washington, DC 20451, (202)647-2034
- 6. Agency Program/Plan:**
 - 6A.** The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has two employment programs which meet the criteria of serving young people ages 13 to 21 and that offer an opportunity to increase access to HIV prevention and education information, as well as to supportive services and care for those already infected. The two programs are employment programs--the student career experience program and the summer employment program. The students are provided HIV prevention information information in the employment information packet. We also have been in contact with the Department of State (DOS) and requested that our student employees be included with DOS student employees if any applicable programs are set up such as HIV-prevention and information performing arts programs. The students also receive information on the Employee Consultation Service (which is administered by DOS) which is available for AIDS related education and counseling.
 - 6B.** We currently have two students in the student career experience program and anticipate hiring approximately 12 students for the 1998 summer employment program.
- 7. Program Funding: FY '98 and 'FY 99:** The funds come from the general program funds.

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



May 19, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Robert Soliz
Office of National AIDS Policy
The White House

FROM: Barbara A. H. Scarlett *BHA*
Senior Advisor for Global Issues
Office of the Director

SUBJECT: HIV Prevention for Adolescents

REFERENCE: May 6, 1998 request for USIA's response to the President's
Directive on Increasing Access to HIV Prevention for
Adolescents

Attached for your records is a description of USIA's ongoing efforts to increase awareness of U.S. activities and policies regarding HIV and HIV prevention and treatment for adolescents. If you have questions, please contact Barbara Scarlett at (202) 619-6818, FAX: (202) 619-5646.

1. Agency Name: USIA
2. N/A
3. Administration coordination location: Office of Strategic Communication
Room 848
301 4th Street S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20547
- 4-5. Point of Contact: Barbara A.H. Scarlett
Senior Advisor (Global Issues)
Office of the Director
Room 848
301 4th Street S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20547

6. Program:

Mission: USIA's mission is to promote the national interest and national security of the United States through understanding, informing and influencing foreign publics regarding U.S. foreign and domestic policies, and broadening dialogue between American citizens and institutions and their counterparts abroad.

USIA's ongoing public diplomacy strategy regarding HIV has sought to share with foreign publics key policies and the variety of American federal and local government and non-government organizational activities that contribute to HIV awareness, prevention, and treatment programs in the United States and abroad. USIA's communication efforts specifically regarding HIV prevention among adolescents will continue to employ, as appropriate, its full range of public diplomacy tools to increase international awareness of U.S. efforts, encourage the development of similar policies and programs in foreign countries, and foster a climate for effective international partnership in the fight against the spread of HIV.

6A. These public diplomacy tools include:

- the distribution of official policy information to foreign media, academics, and other government and civic opinion-makers through (U.S. Information Service) posts at U.S. embassies abroad.
- the arrangement of speaking tours and programs/seminars abroad for U.S. experts on HIV issues.

- the broadcast of policy information on VOA radio and USIA television services, providing foreign publics with language-version news clips, editorials, and interactive dialogues featuring prominent U.S. experts and 'best practices' of American individuals and communities meeting the challenge posed by HIV and other infectious diseases.
- the publication of policy statements and analysis through the Internet, on the USIA International Homepage (e.g. the USIA electronic journal entitled "Infectious Diseases/The Global Fight". The 40-page edition and updated website material are used by our field officers to alert foreign leaders, NGOs, journalists and health care specialists to the threat of HIV, related health issues and responsibilities of the international community. This information is supplemented with timely reports highlighting American and foreign achievements and cooperative efforts in combating HIV. Commentaries by Drs. Fauci, Satcher, and AID Director J. Brian Atwood are among those featured in the journal and other articles. USIA's Washington File, the VOA, and Television service productions for science and general information programs also are recorded on this website.)
- the organization of briefings by senior U.S. HIV and Infectious Disease experts for foreign journalists at USIA's Foreign Press Centers in Washington, D.C., New York, and Los Angeles (as appropriate).
- the development of orientation tours for international visitors in the U.S. (International Visitor Programs) that include discussions and briefings on HIV and other Infectious Disease policies and related issues.

USIA looks forward to the calendar of key activities and reports of Federal Agency programs compiled by the White House Office of National AIDS Policy. This data will identify new contacts for the development of upcoming international exchange visitor, information and media programs.

6B. Number of Adolescents currently served: Indeterminate. Most of the USIA's HIV focussed programs are directed to policy makers in government, the public health sector, and media. However, as appropriate, programs may be developed that specifically engage adolescent leaders concerned with HIV prevention.

7. Program Funding: Funds come from USIA's general program, and administrative and salaries budget.