

NLWJC - KAGAN

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[08/05/1998]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Cynthia Rice to Elena Kagan et al re Surgeon General's Report [partial] (1 page)	08/05/1998	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Automated Records Management System (Email)
 WHO ([Kagan])
 OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[08/05/1998]

2009-1006-F

kc178

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]
- 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]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- 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]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 11:35:04.00

SUBJECT: food notes

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Elena, here are some suggested talking points and Q and As for today's meeting, and a draft EO. I haven't shown the EO to anyone (although Eric confidentially helped draft it). I'd suggest that if yo think it is ok, you be the one to send it to Morely, and if that you and he talk before the meeting. I talked to his secretary who is identifying the meeting as DPC/NPR when she calls.

If the EO looks ok, we should make copies to hand out. ===== ATTA

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

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The following is a HEX DUMP:

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON FOOD SAFETY

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to strengthen efforts to improve food safety for American consumers by establishing a President's Council on Food Safety, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of President's Council on Food Safety.

(a) There is established the President's Council on Food Safety (Council). The Council shall comprise the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, the Senior Policy Advisor for the Vice President, and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. The Council shall consult with the Office of Management and Budget, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Defense, the Commerce Department, and such other senior executive branch officials as the Council determines.

(b) The Secretaries of Agriculture and Health and Human Services shall serve as Co-Chairs of the Council. In consultation with other Council members, the Secretaries shall jointly designate an Executive Director for the Council. Council members may designate senior executive branch officials as their representatives.

Section 2. Purpose.

The purpose of the Council shall be to review the National Academy of Sciences report, "Ensuring Safe Food from Production to Consumption", and other reports on the effectiveness of the current food safety system, to review and improve ongoing efforts to develop and implement a science-based comprehensive strategy to improve the safety of the food supply, and work towards enhanced coordination among Federal agencies and with State, local governments and the private sector. The Council shall build upon the President's Interagency Food Safety Initiative and shall consult extensively with all concerned parties, including consumers, producers, industry, academia, and State and local governments.

Section 3. Specific Activities and Functions.

(a) The Council shall annually develop a unified food safety budget to eliminate duplication and ensure the most effective use of resources. This unified food safety budget shall include food safety surveillance, inspection, risk assessment, education, and research.

(b) The Council shall work to develop a science-based, unified plan for improving food safety from the farm to the table. The fundamental goal of the plan should be the establishment of a seamless food safety system, including the steps necessary to achieve this goal, and should consider key public-health, resource, and management questions facing Federal food safety

agencies. The plan should consider both interim and long term food safety issues, including new and emergent threats and the needs of vulnerable populations. The plan should include education, inspection, research, surveillance, and should also ensure effective coordination of Federal, State, local, and private resources to improve food safety, including public-private partnerships, where appropriate

(c) The Council shall oversee the operation of the Joint Institute on Food Safety Research, and shall ensure that the Institute focuses on addressing the high priority research needs identified in the unified food safety plan. The Council shall also ensure that the Institute issues a report annually and holds regular public conferences and meetings regarding food safety research developments and findings, including research conducted by the private sector and academia.

(d) The Council shall review the National Academy of Sciences report, "Ensuring Safe Food from Production to Consumption", and other reports on the effectiveness of the current food safety system. After providing opportunity for public comment, including public meetings, the Council shall report to the President with recommendations for appropriate additional actions to improve food safety. Any such recommendations should be in the context of the strategic planning effort of the President's Interagency Food Safety Initiatives.

Section 4. Cooperation.

All actions taken by the Council shall, as appropriate, further partnerships and cooperation with other public and private sector efforts wherever such partnerships and cooperation are possible and would further improve the safety of the food supply.

Section 5. Judicial Review.

This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

Talking Points for Food Safety

- * The NAS report on single food agency is due out sometime around August 17th, the agencies are supposed to get to review it a couple days before it is released.
- * We all have heard rumors about what is in the report. The report will obviously focus on structural shortcomings, it may or may not be seen as particularly critical by the media.
- * We want to take advantage of the ideas in the report and the chance to keep looking at the way things are organized in the food safety area.
- * One idea is for the President, before the report is released, to designate a group chaired by the Secretaries of USDA and HHS and with DPC, NPR and OSTP, to be designated to review the NAS report and report back and what steps we should take next. Perhaps he could do it in the radio address next week.
- * We would also ask the group to formalize the current process and present a unified food safety budget based upon a unified food safety plan. If the group recommends another process in the future, we could move on from there.
- * We've drafted something in the form of an executive order, it would be something weighty, but we wanted to get your reactions to this.
- * I know you have done a lot of other work, I don't think this precludes the idea of something on eggs, I think it would compliment it.
- * I also know you've put together a vision statement for the federal register on a seamless food agency and to hold public hearings, the process we're suggesting is similar -- we want the public hearings, we just want to take this next step now.

Q and A

Q. Won't you be preempting NAS?

A. No, this is setting up a process for reviewing NAS and taking an incremental step on the budget that makes sense.

Q. Don't we already do a unified budget?

A. Yes, this does institutionalize that. Tom notes that this year there was some discussion whether to even do one. We want to make sure it happens.

Q. We don't know what the NAS report will say, do we want to get out there prematurely?

A. Well, this sets the stage to review NAS without being defensive. Everything we've heard is NAS will go further than what we propose, that it will recommend four options; including a food czar, putting one agency in charge, designating a lead agency, or creating an EPA like new agency. Maybe none of those options will make sense, in that case, suggesting this interim step at a later time may make even less sense -- we will look like we are doing too little too late.

Q. Will this unified budget cover everything that possible touches food safety or just issues in the initiative?

A. **(I would throw this open to discussion, the agencies have strong feelings about scope, and can perhaps hammer out the details of what should or should not be included.)**

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 23:19:28.00

SUBJECT: accomplishments

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here is a new draft of the accomplishments document. We should review it to go out with the press paper. Thanks, Mary

----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP on 08/05/98
11:20 PM -----

Julie A. Fernandes
08/05/98 10:40:59 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: accomplishments

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

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President Clinton
A Record of Partnership With American Indians and Alaska Natives

“My administration has worked in partnership with tribal leaders ... to protect American Indian religious freedom, promote tribal self-determination, preserve tribal natural resources and provide economic opportunities for Native Americans. I look forward to continuing this government-to-government relationship in order to build on the progress we have made in Indian Country.”

President Bill Clinton

On April 29, 1994, President Clinton became the first President to invite the leaders of all federally recognized Tribes to the White House. On this historic occasion, the President pledged that his Administration would work with Tribal leaders to establish a true government-to-government partnership. The Clinton Administration has delivered on this commitment by:

Strengthening the Relationship Between the Federal Government and Tribal Nations

- In 1994, executed a Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies directing agencies to consult, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with tribal governments prior to taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments.
- On May 14, 1998, issued an executive order that strengthens and makes effective across Administrations the 1994 Government-to-Government memorandum. This executive order serves to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian tribal governments in the development of regulatory practices on Federal matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities, to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribal governments, and to streamline the application process for and increase the availability of waivers to Indian tribal governments.

Expanding the role of American Indians and Alaska Natives throughout his Administration

- Appointed 59 Native Americans to all levels of his Administration, including 10 to top positions requiring Senate confirmation and 30 to Presidential appointment positions.
- Created the Office of Tribal Justice to promote government-to-government relations with Indian Tribes and ensure aggressive representation of tribal sovereignty in the courts.

- Established the American Indian Environmental Office to work with Tribes to protect water quality and the environment in Indian Country.
- Created a permanent White House working group composed of all Executive Branch Departments to advance Tribal sovereignty across the administration.

Protecting Religious Freedom

- **Signed an executive order that requires federal agencies to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.**
- Successfully fought for passage of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act Amendments and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act in order to protect the right of free exercise of Tribal religions.
- Directed federal agencies to ensure efficient collection and distribution of available eagle feathers and eagle parts to American Indians and Alaska Natives for traditional religious purposes.

Promoting Tribal Self-Determination

- Supported passage and implementation of the Indian Self-Determination Act and the Tribal Self-Governance Act, which give Tribal governments control of most federal resources spent within Indian Country.
- Successfully fought attempts to penalize tribes for exercising their powers of self-governance and allowing states to tax Tribal governments on new trust lands.

Increasing Educational Opportunities

- **Proposed a 59% increase in funding for construction and facilities improvement and repair for Native American Schools in his FY 1999 budget.**
- **Provided an 10 percent increase (from \$60 million to \$66 million) for the Indian Education Act in his FY 1999 budget. Serving nearly half a million Native American students, the Act's programs include grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs), Indian tribes and organizations, Indian-controlled schools, and individuals to address special educational and cultural academic needs of Native Americans.**
- **Signed an executive order that aims to ensure that tribal colleges and universities are more fully recognized as accredited institutions, have access to the opportunities afforded other institutions, and have Federal resources committed to them on a continuing basis.**

Providing Economic Development Opportunities in Indian Country

- Established an Office of Native American Programs within the Minority Business Development Association at the Department of Commerce, with eight Native American Business Development Centers and a business consultant, that provides management and technical assistance to Native American businesses.
- Signed the Community Development Banking and Regulatory Improvement Act, which promotes more lending in Indian Country;

Protecting Tribal Natural Resources

- Established for the first time the right of Alaska Natives to fish for subsistence purposes.
- Requested more than \$160 million (a 15 percent increase) in his FY 1999 budget for EPA support of tribal environmental protection programs on reservations. As a part of this program, EPA will continue to build an support tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce Federal environmental laws.
- Supported the exercise of Northwest Tribes' treaty fishing rights.

Improving Health and Safety for American Indian and Alaska Native Families

- Supported funding for continued implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act and tribal consensus amendments to protect Indian families and culture.
- Signed into law the Indian Tribal Justice Support Act to improve criminal law enforcement in Indian Country.
- Directed the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior to work with tribal leaders and propose improvements for public safety and criminal justice in Indian Country. As a result of this process, the President's FY 1999 budget contains a \$182 million initiative within the Justice and Interior Departments to raise the level of law enforcement in Indian country to national standards.
- Devoted \$54 million in his FY 1999 budget to hiring police officers through the COPS program exclusively in Indian country.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 18:47:56.00

SUBJECT: Debate on Hefly now

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Gore (CN=Elizabeth Gore/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Craig T. Smith (CN=Craig T. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dario J. Gomez (CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles E. Kieffer (CN=Charles E. Kieffer/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Deich (CN=Michael Deich/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert N. Weiner (CN=Robert N. Weiner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Martha Foley (CN=Martha Foley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia Apuzzo (CN=Virginia Apuzzo/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Murguia (CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua Gotbaum (CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles M. Brain (CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 12:03:43.00

SUBJECT: latest draft of press release and Q&A

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is for the leak to USA Today. These are still drafts-- I'm still waiting just for a few minor comments from OMB to send you the final to review. I will try to get you that by the middle of the afternoon.=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

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Draft

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
NATIVE AMERICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE
August 6, 1998**

Q: What did the President announce at the Native American economic development conference?

A: The President announced several initiatives aimed at improving economic self-sufficiency, increasing educational opportunities, and providing health care to Native Americans. The President issued a directive which: (1) called for the Department of Commerce, in collaboration with the Department of Interior and tribal governments, to issue a report within 9 months on the infrastructure technology needs in Indian country; (2) required the Departments of Commerce and Interior and the Small Business Administration to develop, within 90 days, a strategic plan to coordinate existing federal economic development programs for Native Americans; and (3) called for the Department of Treasury and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in partnership with local tribal governments and in cooperation with other federal agencies, to create a one-stop mortgage center in Indian country to streamline the mortgage process. The President also announced that the U.S. Department of Agriculture will provide \$70 million to create technology-based jobs in Indian country.

Because the building blocks of economic opportunity lie in obtaining a good education, the President signed an executive order at the conference which seeks to improve achievement in reading and math for American Indian and Alaska Native students in grades K-12. In order to improve the provision of health care to Native Americans, the President announced that the state funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) would be adjusted to accurately reflect states' populations of Native American children. Finally, the President called on Congress to pass legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary.

Native American Education Executive Order

Q: What is the Native American education executive order?

A: This executive order is designed to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students in grades K-12. The order focuses special attention on the following five goals: (1) improving student achievement in reading and mathematics; (2) increasing high school completion and post-secondary attendance rates; (3) reducing the influence of long-standing factors that impede educational performance, such as poverty and substance abuse; (4) creating strong, safe, and drug-free school environments conducive to learning; and (5) expanding the use of science and educational technology. This order is structured to address Indian educational needs through participation at the federal, state, and local levels.

At the federal level, the order establishes an Interagency Task Force which will plan initiatives, develop an education resource guide, and assist in implementing a comprehensive research agenda on Indian education. At the regional level, the order mandates a series of regional forums to be convened to identify promising practices. Finally, at the local level, this executive order sets up pilot sites which will receive comprehensive technical assistance in support of the goals of the order.

Economic Development Initiatives

Q: What did the President direct several federal agencies to do with respect to economic development in American Indian and Alaska Native communities?

A: The President announced a directive with the following three components:

- Technology Infrastructure Study. The President directed the Department of Commerce, in collaboration with the Department of the Interior and tribal governments, to issue a report within 9 months on the technology infrastructure needs within Indian country, including distance learning facilities, telecommunications capabilities, and manufacturing facilities.
- Strategic Plan to Coordinate Economic Development. The President also directed the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, and the Small Business Administration to develop, within 90 days, a strategic plan that will coordinate existing economic development initiatives across agencies for Native American and Alaska Native communities. The plan will build upon current efforts in the agencies and detail future efforts such matters as providing technical assistance, enhancing infrastructure, and developing software.
- One-Stop Mortgage Center. The President also directed the Departments of Treasury and Housing and Urban Development, in partnership with local tribal governments and in cooperation with other federal agencies, to initiate a project to help streamline the mortgage lending process in Indian country in order to improve access to mortgage loans on Indian reservations. The agencies will initiate this effort through a year-long pilot program on the Navajo Nation and in at least one other location.

Q: What did the President announce with respect to creating technology-based jobs in Indian country?

A: The President announced that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), through its Bringing Rural America Venture Opportunities (BRAVO) initiative, will direct \$70 million of its contracting dollars through Fiscal Year 2000 to assist seven American

Indian and Alaska Native tribes in establishing small start-up technology companies. Through the 8(a) program, USDA, large technology companies doing business with USDA, and the Tribal Colleges and other land-grant educational institutions will work with these newly-established companies to assist them in obtaining government contracts.

Q: What is the status of technology infrastructure in Indian country?

A: A recent report, prepared by the Department of Commerce, shows that although many more Americans now own computers, minorities and low-income households are still far less likely to have personal computers or access to the Internet than white or more affluent households. Even more alarming, this study reveals that this “digital divide” between households of different races and income levels is growing. The report concluded that significant segments of the population, particularly in rural areas, remain unconnected by telephone or computer. Because reservations are often in remote areas and the income levels are low, this report supports the conclusion that more must be done to build a technology infrastructure in Indian country.

Q: What difficulties does a resident of an Indian reservation face in obtaining a mortgage?

A: There are unique issues facing prospective home buyers in Indian country such as trust land status (where the United States holds the land in trust for a tribe or an individual), tribal sovereignty issues, and limited availability of services such as appraisals and title insurance. Because of these issues, obtaining a mortgage in Indian country is often much more time consuming and complicated than comparable transactions off the reservation.

Q: How long does the mortgage lending process in Indian country take?

A: The length of time to obtain a mortgage varies by Indian reservation and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) area office. In most parts of Indian country, the process can take anywhere from several months to several years. Unfortunately, these delays sometimes result in problems for lenders who cannot hold open an extension of credit over such a long time period without closing the loan.

Q: When will the mortgage pilot programs be operational?

A: Treasury and HUD have already identified a local partner for the first pilot on the Navajo Nation called the Navajo Partnership for Housing (NPH). This organization currently provides home buyer education services, which include hosting home buyer orientation and home ownership counseling programs. Despite its success at preparing residents of the reservation for home ownership, NPH has not reached its projected number of mortgage closings because of the systemic problems in the residential mortgage approval process. This pilot will

demonstrate, over the course of the year, ways to streamline and consolidate the process to shorten significantly the approval time.

Over the year of the pilot, as the federal and tribal governments streamline and consolidate their processes, the length of the mortgage process should shorten significantly.

Health Care Initiatives for Native Americans

Q: What did the President say with respect to the Director of the Indian Health Service at HHS?

A: The President called on Congress to pass legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary. Elevating the IHS Director to the position of Assistant Secretary will strengthen the government-to-government relationship; facilitate communication and consultation with the Tribes on matters of Indian health; and raise awareness of Indian health concerns throughout HHS and the entire federal government.

Q: What did the President announce with respect to the CHIP program?

A: The President announced a change in the state-by-state allocation of the \$24 billion in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to appropriately count Native American children. States receive a share of CHIP funds based on their proportion of uninsured children below 200 percent of poverty. When the Census Bureau produced these counts last September, it did not include Native American children with access to the Indian Health Service as "uninsured." Thus, even though such children are eligible for CHIP coverage, the states with a large number of Native American children did not receive a larger share of funds. The President announced that both the Census Bureau and the Administration recognize that this was inequitable and thus will revise the allotments. These revised allotments will be published in October with the preliminary 1999 allotments.

Highlight actions taken for outreach to Native American children. As part of a Federal Interagency Task Force, both the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and HHS's Indian Health Service proposed a number of actions to increase enrollment of uninsured Native American and Alaska Native children. These include developing and distributing culturally relevant referral information (e.g., brochure, poster, supplementary packets of information) to Native American families through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, especially focusing on tribal schools, colleges and social services agencies.

Q: What are the new state allotments with this adjustment?

A: Because states' CHIP allotments will change with the annual Census update in the

number of uninsured children in October, we will publish both the correction to include Native American children and the new uninsured children counts at that time. We believe that this change will result in an increase in funding to states with a large number of Native American children of about \$15 million.

Background on the Conference and American Indians and Alaska Natives

Q: What is the Native American economic development conference?

A: This conference is sponsored by the White House (Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and the Domestic Policy Council), the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency and the Small Business Administration. Secretary Babbitt, Secretary Daley, Secretary Glickman, Secretary Herman, Attorney General Reno, and Administrator Alvarez were speakers at the conference.

The conference had approximately 800 participants including tribal leaders and members, businesses, and federal agency personnel. This conference was attended by over 100 tribes from over 20 states and by over 150 businesses, both Native-owned and non-Native-owned. This conference covered topics such as commerce in Indian country; building infrastructure and positive climate for business; tribal self-government and economic self-determination; agriculture and economic development; rural business; community development in Indian country; electronic commerce; welfare to work initiatives; and tourism.

Q: What are some demographics on American Indians and Alaska Natives?

A: Indian America is made up of more than 550 tribes, with a total population of approximately 2.4 million. About twenty percent of the total American Indian and Alaska Native population resides on 314 reservations, Indian lands, and in Alaska Villages that make up Indian country.

Q: What are the economic conditions in Indian country?

A: While economic conditions in Indian country have improved in recent years, American Indian and Alaska Native communities continue to lag behind the rest of the United States with respect to social, economic, and educational attainment levels. Income levels of American Indians and Alaska Natives are substantially below those of all other Americans, and about 34 percent continue to live below the poverty level. In comparison, the national poverty level is about 14 percent. Complicating factors such as geographical isolation, under-developed infrastructures, and demographics, add to the challenges confronting tribes as they

work toward a better standard of living and quality of life for tribal peoples.

Q: What are the educational attainment levels for Native Americans?

A: In 1990, approximately 66 percent of Native Americans 25 years or older were high school graduates compared with approximately 75 percent of the total population. About 9 percent of Native Americans completed a bachelor's degree or higher compared with 20 percent of the total population.

Q: Is this conference part of the Race Initiative?

A: This conference addresses many of the same issues that have been addressed by the Race Initiative. However, this conference also addresses issues unique to American Indian and Alaska Native communities such as tribal self-government and economic self-determination. Members of the President's Initiative on Race are actively participating in this conference.

Draft

**THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES INITIATIVES FOR
NATIVE AMERICANS RELATED TO ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH CARE, AND EDUCATION**

August 6, 1998

Today, the President will attend a conference, sponsored by the White House and fifteen federal agencies, entitled "Building Economic Self-Determination in Indian Communities," and will announce several initiatives aimed at improving economic self-sufficiency, increasing educational opportunities, and providing health care to Native Americans. The initiatives focus on: improving student achievement in reading and math for grades K-12; assessing the technology infrastructure needs of Indian country; coordinating existing federal economic development programs for Native Americans; creating a one-stop mortgage center in Indian country to streamline the mortgage process; creating technology-based jobs in Indian country; and adjusting the state funding from the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to accurately reflect states' populations of Native American children. In addition, the President called on Congress to pass legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary.

Creating Educational Opportunities for Native American Students

Native American Education Executive Order. The President signed an executive order at the conference which is designed to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students in grades K-12. The order focuses special attention on the following five goals: (1) improving student achievement in reading and mathematics; (2) increasing high school completion and post-secondary attendance rates; (3) reducing the influence of long-standing factors that impede educational performance, such as poverty and substance abuse; (4) creating strong, safe, and drug-free school environments conducive to learning; and (5) expanding the use of science and educational technology. This order is structured to address Indian educational needs through participation at the federal, regional, and local levels. At the federal level, the order establishes an Interagency Task Force which will plan initiatives, develop an education resource guide, and assist in implementing a comprehensive research agenda on Indian education. At the regional level, the order mandates a series of regional forums to be convened to identify promising practices. Finally, at the local level, this executive order sets up pilot sites which will receive comprehensive technical assistance in support of the goals of the order.

Expanding Economic Development in Indian Country

Executive Directive for Economic Development in American Indian and Alaska Native Communities. The President announced the following directive which has the following three components:

- **Technology Infrastructure Study.** The President directed the Department of Commerce, in collaboration with the Department of the Interior and tribal governments, to issue a report within 9 months on the technology infrastructure needs within Indian country, including distance learning facilities,

telecommunications capabilities, and manufacturing facilities.

- Strategic Plan to Coordinate Economic Development. The President also directed the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, and the Small Business Administration to develop, within 90 days, a strategic plan that will coordinate existing economic development initiatives across agencies for Native American and Alaska Native communities. The plan will build upon current efforts in the agencies and detail future efforts on matters such as providing technical assistance, enhancing infrastructure, and developing software.
- One-Stop Mortgage Center. The President also directed the Departments of Treasury and Housing and Urban Development, in partnership with local tribal governments and in cooperation with other federal agencies, to initiate a project to help streamline the mortgage lending process in Indian country in order to improve access to mortgage loans on Indian reservations. The agencies will initiate this effort through a year-long pilot program on the Navajo Nation and in at least one other location.

Providing \$70 Million to Create Technology-Based Jobs in Indian Country. The President announced that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), through its Bringing Rural America Venture Opportunities (BRAVO) initiative, will direct \$70 million of its contracting dollars through Fiscal Year 2000 to assist seven American Indian and Alaska Native tribes in establishing small start-up technology companies in order to obtain government contracts.

Improving Health Care for Native Americans

Legislation to Elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary. The President called on Congress to pass legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary. Elevating the IHS Director to the position of Assistant Secretary will strengthen the government-to-government relationship; facilitate communication and consultation with the Tribes on matters of Indian health; and raise awareness of Indian health concerns throughout HHS and the entire federal government.

Correct state CHIP allotments for undercount of Native American children. The President announced a change in the state-by-state allocation of the \$24 billion in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to appropriately count Native American children. States receive a share of CHIP funds based on their proportion of uninsured children below 200 percent of poverty. When the Census Bureau produced these counts last September, it did not include Native American children with access to the Indian Health Service as "uninsured." Thus, even though such children are eligible for CHIP coverage, the states with a large number of Native American children did not receive a larger share of funds. The President announced that both the Census Bureau and Administration recognize that this was inequitable and thus will revise the allotments. These revised allotments will be published in October with the preliminary 1999 allotments.

Highlight actions taken for outreach to Native American children. As part of a Federal

Interagency Task Force, both the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and HHS's Indian Health Service proposed a number of actions to increase enrollment of uninsured Native American and Alaska Native children. These include developing and distributing culturally relevant referral information (e.g., brochure, poster, supplementary packets of information) to Native American families through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, especially focusing on tribal schools, colleges and social services agencies.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 17:39:30.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN (ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Erskine's office just called a tobacco farmers pre-brief at 6:15- Bruce and Tom are going

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Cynthia Rice to Elena Kagan et al re Surgeon General's Report [partial] (1 page)	08/05/1998	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System (Email)
WHO ([Kagan])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[08/05/1998]

2009-1006-F
kc178

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]
- 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]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- 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]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 18:54:59.00

SUBJECT: Surgeon General's Report

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cynthia Dailard (CN=Cynthia Dailard/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

P6/(b)(6)

[001]

We'll push to get this ASAP.

----- Forwarded by Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP on 08/05/98
06:53 PM -----

Cynthia Dailard
08/05/98 05:37:22 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: Surgeon General's Report

Eriksen said that they do have a Surgeon General's report coming out in the near future on tobacco. It is called "Reducing Tobacco Use", which discusses what works in terms of treatment, education, economics, regulatory action, etc. It has been in the works for 4 years, and is slated to be released in November. If we make it a priority, they can probably have it out in late September / early October. I asked if it addressed teens, and he said it does in terms of education, media, price and access.

If we do push them to release it sooner rather than later, it could get some decent play right before the election.

While this is not necessarily top secret, they are trying to keep it quiet. FYI.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda III (CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 22:33:23.00

SUBJECT: q/a's

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D3]MAIL48904712U.226 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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C237848F87E15F8FC2B2443816DDD4EAD0F8917E249459EEAF88C837F61195997CF3BC7A3D5770

**Brady Event
Questions and Answers
August 6, 1998**

Waiting Period on Handgun Sales

Q. Can you elaborate on why the President supports making permanent the Brady waiting period prior to the sale of a handgun?

A. Under the Brady Law, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) will take effect on November 30, 1998. NICS will allow access to a fuller set of records than is now available, and law enforcement officials will use it to conduct checks of all prospective gun purchases -- not just handgun purchasers. We are pleased with the significant progress this Administration has made over the last 5 years to assist states in improving the accessibility of their criminal records once the NICS takes effect. These improved records will go a long way in helping to stop even more ineligible purchasers from buying firearms.

Once the NICS takes effect, the 5-day waiting period for handgun sales established in the Brady Law will sunset. And while NICS will allow access to a fuller set of records, a permanent waiting period will allow law enforcement officers to check additional, non-computerized records, as well as provide a cooling-off time for handgun purchases. We believe that local law enforcement officials know best who in their community can or can't legally own a gun, and that they are uniquely positioned to provide the last, best check before a handgun purchase goes through

Q. Can you give us more detail on the Schumer/Durbin waiting period legislation?

A. Representative Schumer and Senator Durbin introduced legislation applying to all states to which the Brady Law now applies that will:

- (1) Require a minimum 3-day waiting period for all handgun purchases. Under current law, while there is no minimum waiting period, local law enforcement officials have up to 5 days to reject a handgun purchase. The Schumer/Durbin legislation establishes a minimum wait time, even if NICS background check is completed well beforehand. The minimum wait period will give local law enforcement additional time to review other local records that may not be found in the NICS, helping to ensure that prohibited gun sales are not completed.
- (2) Add up to an additional two days to the waiting period if law enforcement officers need more time to clarify arrest records. Under current law, when NICS takes effect, the system is given up to 3 days to complete the background check and determine whether an arrest resulted in a conviction that disqualifies the

prospective purchaser from owning a gun. The Schumer-Durbin bill will extend this period to 5 days, making sure law enforcement has enough time to get the information they need to make a final decision.

- (3) Require gun dealers to notify the local law enforcement official in the purchaser's place of residence prior to selling the gun. Under current law, after November 30, 1998, guns dealers will no longer have to forward the names and addresses of prospective gun purchasers to designated local law enforcement officials -- only to the FBI or a NICS point of contact. The Schumer-Durbin bill requires gun dealers to keep notifying designated local law enforcement officials of handgun purchases.

Q. Why are certain states exempt from Brady? What states are these?

- A. States may be exempted from the Brady Law if they have a qualifying alternative permit system or a state "instant check" system -- both of which require background checks. Currently, 27 states are exempt from Brady's requirements -- including 9 that were originally subject to the Brady Law, but which later enacted Brady-qualifying state systems.

The states exempt from Brady are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Q. Didn't the Supreme Court overturn Brady's requirements? Doesn't this decision impact your ability to impose a new waiting period?

- A. Last year's Supreme Court decision left the majority of the Brady Handgun Control Act intact. The Supreme Court ruled that the Federal government cannot require local police departments to conduct background checks, but left intact the 5-day waiting period. Nothing in the decision prohibits law enforcement from voluntarily enforcing the Brady Law checks. As we expected, after the Supreme Court's decision, the vast majority -- over 90% -- of the nation's law enforcement agencies continued to conduct background checks on handgun purchasers. They did this because it is a common sense and good law enforcement -- not because it was required. The Schumer-Durbin legislation is consistent with the Court's decision and does not require state and local law enforcement to do background checks.

Q. Isn't there a difference between the current waiting period and what you're proposing today? Why this change?

A. Currently, Brady allows up to 5 days to conduct a background check in states without permit systems. When NICS is implemented, there will generally be no waiting period, but law enforcement can take up to 3 days to clarify arrest records. Under the Brady extension legislation proposed by Senator Durbin and Rep. Schumer, there will be a minimum 3-day waiting period, and law enforcement can take as many as 5 days to clarify arrest records. While the NICS will allow access to a fuller set of records, this minimum 3-day and expanded 5-day waiting period ensures that law enforcement will have the time it needs to check all available records, as well as provide a cooling-off time for handgun purchases.

Q. How many and which states currently have their own waiting periods?

A. According to a 1996 Justice Department survey, 11 states have waiting periods pursuant to their own laws. These waiting periods vary in duration and may apply to different types of firearms. The states with waiting periods are: Alabama, California, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Washington.

Anti-Brady Senate Amendment

Q. What are the Congressional efforts to “gut” Brady that the President referred to in his remarks?

A. A recent amendment to the Senate Commerce- Justice-State appropriations bill would undermine implementation of the NICS. The Administration strongly opposes this anti-Brady amendment. Specifically, the Senate amendment does the following three things:

- 1) Prohibits the FBI from charging gun dealers a fee for background checks even though the FBI currently charges school districts, day care providers, and many others for similar background checks. States and local law enforcement agencies generally charge dealers for the costs of background checks they complete. Without these resources, the FBI will either have to forego processing millions of background checks, or transfer resources from other crime fighting efforts.
- (2) Requires FBI to immediately destroy certain records obtained from clean background checks, substantially undercutting the reliability of the background check process by making it impossible to catch fraudulent submissions. The FBI does intend to destroy such records, but after a reasonable period that allows them to audit their records to protect against fraud.
- (3) Establishes a federal right to sue if records are not immediately destroyed. Creating a federal cause of action with punitive damages for person aggrieved by the provisions of this amendment are -- pure and simple -- just another attempt to

undermine the operation of the NICS.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 11:42:08.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN (ELENA (Pager) #KAGAN [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Marsha Scott is upstairs to meet w/ you now for 11:30 mtg

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Constance J. Bowers (CN=Constance J. Bowers/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 13:19:21.00

SUBJECT: URGENT 2:00 deadline: REVISED Signing Statement on HR 1385 == Workforce In

TO: Charles E. Kieffer (CN=Charles E. Kieffer/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James J. Jukes (CN=James J. Jukes/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel J. Chenok (CN=Daniel J. Chenok/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lauren Uher (CN=Lauren Uher/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maureen H. Walsh (CN=Maureen H. Walsh/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Larry R. Matlack (CN=Larry R. Matlack/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra Yamin (CN=Sandra Yamin/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mmorin (mmorin @ dol.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jack_kristy (jack_kristy @ ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Broderick Johnson (CN=Broderick Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert M. Shireman (CN=Robert M. Shireman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet R. Forsgren (CN=Janet R. Forsgren/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michelle Peterson (CN=Michelle Peterson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie S. Mustain (CN=Leslie S. Mustain/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel I. Werfel (CN=Daniel I. Werfel/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert G. Damus (CN=Robert G. Damus/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry White (CN=Barry White/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara Chow (CN=Barbara Chow/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dol-sol-leg (dol-sol-leg @ dol.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ogc_legislation (ogc_legislation @ ed.gov @inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas A. Kalil (CN=Thomas A. Kalil/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cecilia E. Rouse (CN=Cecilia E. Rouse/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PLEASE PROVIDE ANY FINAL COMMENTS BY 2:00 P.M. TODAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1998.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, I am pleased to sign into law H.R. 1385, the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. This legislation represents the culmination of bipartisan efforts of the Congress and the Administration to reform our workforce development system so that it empowers America's workers and responds to the economy of the twenty-first century. I particularly want to recognize the tireless efforts of Senators Jeffords, DeWine, Kennedy, and Wellstone, and Representatives Goodling, McKeon, Clay, and Kildee in guiding this legislation through the Congress.

More than three years ago, I proposed a G.I. Bill for America's Workers to inject choice, competition, and individual responsibility into national workforce policy. Since then I have pursued these goals to the fullest extent possible under current law. I am now pleased that this legislation, with overwhelming bipartisan support, takes the necessary next steps to incorporate key principles of my proposal. These principles -- including individual opportunity, leaner government, State and local flexibility, accountability, and partnership with the private sector -- will permit individuals and States to craft a lifelong learning system that respects individual priorities, reflects local conditions, and delivers results.

The new workforce development system embodied in this legislation will consolidate numerous Federal programs and create "individual training accounts" -- or skill grants -- providing valuable resources directly to American workers who need to enhance their skills. Instead of the decades old system of dispensing services through top-down, inflexible bureaucracies, this new system would let the workers of America choose the training they need, at any eligible institution they choose. H.R. 1385 will provide workers and job seekers high-quality information on jobs, career options, and report cards of training institutions, so that they can make informed choices. And it will offer all Americans easy access to this information and to employment and training services through one-stop career centers.

I am pleased that the Workforce Investment Act supports my efforts to expand lifelong learning by streamlining and improving the quality of adult education programs. The bill also reauthorizes and includes important reforms to the Rehabilitation Act, including simplifying program

requirements, improving accountability, and enhancing consumer choice. In addition, it takes serious new steps to ensure that all information technology procured by the Federal Government is accessible to individuals with disabilities.

Finally, I am especially gratified that this legislation includes my Youth Opportunity proposal. This program will help give hope to tens of thousands of youth living in Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and other high-poverty areas by helping them secure good jobs and a brighter future. I urge the Congress to ensure that the funds appropriated in advance last year for this initiative are made available now that the program is authorized, and to appropriate the full amount of my fiscal year 1998 request for all activities authorized in this legislation.

The Workforce Investment Act will expand opportunities for working men and women in today's vibrant, global economy. It will help reduce the number of people in our Nation who lack the skills to compete in today's economy. And it will help business benefit from a more skilled, highly productive workforce. For these reasons, I am delighted to sign the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 10:00:28.00

SUBJECT: Liberians

TO: Robert N. Weiner (CN=Robert N. Weiner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Elena/Rob:

According to Scott Busby, Alan Erenbaum (INS leg. affairs) and Peter J. made a deal last Friday (unbeknownst to us (NSC/WHC/DPC)) with Rep. Jack Reed that we would not oppose his amendment (to the House CJS approps. bill) that provides for the extension of TPS (temporary protected status) for Liberians. As I indicated in my last note on this, the DOJ recently decided to terminate TPS for Liberians, effective September 28, 1998.

In addition, OPL sent a note to the President about a letter from the Liberian Association of Metropolitan Atlanta in which the group expressed its concern about the deportation of Liberians. This note also stated that the Liberian Ambassador approached Ben Johnson in Atlanta requesting that the President issue a stay of deportation. In the margin of this weekly item, the President indicated that he wanted Berger to figure out whether we could help with this and asked what Jesse Jackson thought about it.

Last night, Scott Busby faxed me a copy of the Jackson recommendation. Jackson has asked the President to direct the AG to grant DED for Liberians b/c (1) though the country is doing better, it is not yet fully developed; (2) the economy could not now sustain a "sudden influx of citizens" -- not enough jobs or opportunities; and (3) Liberians living in the U.S. provide remittances to Liberia that are needed.

According to Scott, Berger wants to respond to the President as soon as he can with some background on this issue. Scott and Eric Shwartz want to recommend DED for Liberians if the Reed TPS amendment fails or if CJS does not pass before the expiration of TPS. Their reasoning is that the situation here is more stable than in Liberia (or in the rest of Africa where the overwhelming majority of ex-pat Liberians live and from where they are currently being repatriated); and that Liberia continues to be fragile. Busby and Shwartz have concluded that it would be "helpful" not to burden Liberia with more Liberians.

I continue to think that there are many problems with granting DED for this small population of Liberians -- (1) the number of Liberians at issue is very small; (2) the rate of deportation is very low (so the reality is that few Liberians will be returning within the next year); (3) many who are here may be eligible for asylum (the approval rate for asylum seekers is high for Liberians); and (4) we continue to fund (through UNHCR) repatriation efforts of close to 500,000 Liberians from other parts of the world and thus have made a foreign policy decision that the country is

stable enough for return. According to NSC, the State Dept. and DOJ continue to be opposed to DED for Liberians.

I have asked Scott to call a meeting with us, DOJ, INS and State (and whomever else) to discuss their proposed recommendation.

julie

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 17:20:12.00

SUBJECT: New announcement and Q&A with Jeanne's changes

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Christopher C. Jennings (CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jeanne Lambrew (CN=Jeanne Lambrew/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D68]MAIL49710612K.226 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF57504364050000010A02010000000205000000E5240000000200008A1C93BC79A9A30ACEFC14

Draft

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
NATIVE AMERICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE
August 6, 1998

Q: What did the President announce at the Native American economic development conference?

A: The President announced several initiatives aimed at improving economic self-sufficiency, increasing educational opportunities, and providing health care to Native Americans. The President issued a directive which: (1) called for the Department of Commerce, in collaboration with the Department of the Interior and tribal governments, to issue a report within 9 months on the infrastructure technology needs in Indian country; (2) required the Departments of the Interior and Commerce and the Small Business Administration to develop, within 90 days, a strategic plan, in consultation with all interested parties, including tribal governments, to coordinate existing federal economic development programs for Native Americans; and (3) called for the Department of Treasury and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in partnership with local tribal governments and in cooperation with other federal agencies, to create a one-stop mortgage center in Indian country to streamline the mortgage process. The President also announced that the U.S. Department of Agriculture will provide \$70 million to create technology-based jobs in Indian country.

Because the building blocks of economic opportunity lie in obtaining a good education, the President signed an executive order at the conference which seeks to improve achievement in reading and math for American Indian and Alaska Native students in grades K-12. In order to improve the provision of health care to Native Americans, the President announced that the state funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) would be adjusted to accurately reflect states' populations of Native American children. Finally, the President called on Congress to pass legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary.

Native American Education Executive Order

Q: What is the Native American education executive order?

A: This executive order is designed to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students in grades K-12. The order focuses special attention on the following five goals: (1) improving student achievement in reading and mathematics; (2) increasing high school completion and post-secondary attendance rates; (3) reducing the influence of long-standing factors that impede educational performance, such as poverty and substance abuse; (4) creating strong, safe, and drug-free school environments conducive to learning; and (5) expanding the use of science and educational technology. This order is structured to address

Indian educational needs through participation at the federal, state, and local levels.

At the federal level, the order establishes an Interagency Task Force which will plan initiatives, develop an education resource guide, and assist in implementing a comprehensive research agenda on Indian education. At the regional level, the order mandates a series of regional forums to be convened to identify promising practices. Finally, at the local level, this executive order sets up pilot sites which will receive comprehensive technical assistance in support of the goals of the order.

Economic Development Initiatives

Q: What did the President direct several federal agencies to do with respect to economic development in American Indian and Alaska Native communities?

A: The President announced a directive with the following three components:

- Technology Infrastructure Study. The President directed the Department of Commerce, in collaboration with the Department of the Interior and tribal governments, to issue a report within 9 months on the technology infrastructure needs within Indian country, including distance learning facilities, telecommunications capabilities, and manufacturing facilities.
- Strategic Plan to Coordinate Economic Development. The President also directed the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, and the Small Business Administration to develop, within 90 days, a strategic plan that will coordinate existing economic development initiatives across agencies for Native American and Alaska Native communities. In developing this strategic plan, the agencies should consult with all interested parties, including tribal governments. The plan will build upon current efforts in the agencies and detail future efforts on such matters as providing technical assistance, enhancing infrastructure, and developing software.
- One-Stop Mortgage Center. The President also directed the Departments of Treasury and Housing and Urban Development, in partnership with local tribal governments and in cooperation with other federal agencies, to initiate a project to help streamline the mortgage lending process in Indian country in order to improve access to mortgage loans on Indian reservations. The agencies will initiate this effort through a year-long pilot program on the Navajo Nation and in at least one other location.

Q: What did the President announce with respect to creating technology-based jobs in Indian country?

A: The President announced that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), through its Bringing Rural America Venture Opportunities (BRAVO) initiative, will direct \$70 million of its contracting dollars through Fiscal Year 2000 to assist seven American Indian and Alaska Native tribes in establishing small start-up technology companies. Through the 8(a) program, USDA, large technology companies doing business with USDA, and the Tribal Colleges and other land-grant educational institutions will work with these newly-established companies to assist them in obtaining government contracts.

Q: **What is the status of technology infrastructure in Indian country?**

A: A recent report, prepared by the Department of Commerce, shows that although many more Americans now own computers, minorities and low-income households are still far less likely to have personal computers or access to the Internet than white or more affluent households. Even more alarming, this study reveals that this "digital divide" between households of different races and income levels is growing. The report concluded that significant segments of the population, particularly in rural areas, remain unconnected by telephone or computer. Because reservations are often in remote areas and the income levels are low, this report supports the conclusion that more must be done to build a technology infrastructure in Indian country.

Q: **What difficulties does a resident of an Indian reservation face in obtaining a mortgage?**

A: There are unique issues facing prospective home buyers in Indian country such as trust land status (where the United States holds the land in trust for a tribe or an individual), tribal sovereignty issues, and limited availability of services such as appraisals and title insurance. Because of these issues, obtaining a mortgage in Indian country is often much more time consuming and complicated than a comparable transaction off the reservation.

Q: **How long does the mortgage lending process in Indian country take?**

A: **The length of time to obtain a mortgage varies by Indian reservation and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) area office. In most parts of Indian country, the process can take anywhere from several months to several years. Unfortunately, these delays sometimes result in problems for lenders who cannot hold open an extension of credit over such a long time period without closing the loan.**

Q: **When will the mortgage pilot programs be operational?**

A: **Treasury and HUD have already identified a local partner for the first pilot on the Navajo Nation called the Navajo Partnership for Housing (NPH). This organization currently provides home buyer education services, which include hosting home buyer orientation and home ownership counseling programs. Despite**

its success at preparing residents of the reservation for home ownership, NPH has not reached its projected number of mortgage closings because of the systemic problems in the residential mortgage approval process. This pilot will demonstrate, over the course of the year, ways to streamline and consolidate the process to shorten significantly the approval time.

Over the year of the pilot, as the federal and tribal governments streamline and consolidate their processes, the length of the mortgage process should shorten significantly.

Health Care Initiatives for Native Americans

Q: What did the President say with respect to the Director of the Indian Health Service at HHS?

A: The President called on Congress to pass legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary. Elevating the IHS Director to the position of Assistant Secretary will strengthen the government-to-government relationship; facilitate communication and consultation with the Tribes on matters of Indian health; and raise awareness of Indian health concerns throughout HHS and the entire federal government.

Q: What did the President announce with respect to the CHIP program?

A: The President announced a change in the state-by-state allocation of the \$24 billion in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to appropriately count Native American children. Under this new program, states receive a share of CHIP funds based on their proportion of uninsured children below 200 percent of poverty. When the Census Bureau produced these counts last September, it did not count vulnerable Native American children as "uninsured." Thus, even though such children are eligible for CHIP coverage, the states with a large number of Native American children did not receive a larger share of funds. The President announced that both the Census Bureau and Administration recognize that this was inequitable and thus will revise the allotments.

These revised allotments will be published in October. **This effort will build upon the Administration's commitment to improve health care coverage for Native American children.** Both the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and HHS's Indian Health Service are committed to increase enrollment of uninsured Native American and Alaska Native children which include developing and distributing culturally relevant referral information (e.g., brochure, poster, supplementary packets of information) to Native American families through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, especially focusing on tribal schools, colleges and social services agencies.

Q: What are the new state allotments with this adjustment?

- A. This adjustment to states' 1998 allotments will be published in October. Future year allotments will accurately count Native American children. We believe that this change will result in an increase in funding to states with a large number of Native American children of about \$15 million.

Background on the Conference and American Indians and Alaska Natives

Q: What is the Native American economic development conference?

A: This conference is sponsored by the White House (Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and the Domestic Policy Council), the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency and the Small Business Administration. Secretary Babbitt, Secretary Daley, Secretary Glickman, Secretary Herman, Attorney General Reno, and Administrator Alvarez were speakers at the conference.

The conference had approximately 800 participants including tribal leaders and members, businesses, and federal agency personnel. This conference was attended by over 100 tribes from over 20 states and by over 150 businesses, both Native-owned and non-Native-owned. This conference covered topics such as commerce in Indian country; building infrastructure and positive climate for business; tribal self-government and economic self-determination; agriculture and economic development; rural business; community development in Indian country; electronic commerce; welfare to work initiatives; and tourism.

Q: What are some demographics on American Indians and Alaska Natives?

A: Indian America is made up of more than 550 tribes, with a total population of approximately 2.4 million. Nearly half of the American Indian and Alaska Native population resides on 314 reservations, Indian lands, and in Alaska Villages that make up Indian country.

Q: What are the economic conditions in Indian country?

A: While economic conditions in Indian country have improved in recent years, American Indian and Alaska Native communities continue to lag behind the rest of the United States with respect to social, economic, and educational attainment levels. Income levels of American Indians and Alaska Natives are substantially below those of all other Americans, and about 34 percent continue to live below the poverty level. In comparison, the national poverty level is about 14 percent. Complicating factors such as geographical isolation, under-developed infrastructures, and demographics add to the challenges confronting tribes as they

work toward a better standard of living and quality of life for tribal peoples.

Q: What are the educational attainment levels for Native Americans?

A: In 1990, approximately 66 percent of Native Americans 25 years or older were high school graduates compared with approximately 75 percent of the total population. About 9 percent of Native Americans completed a bachelor's degree or higher compared with 20 percent of the total population.

Q: Is this conference part of the Race Initiative?

A: This conference addresses many of the same issues that have been addressed by the Race Initiative. However, this conference also addresses issues unique to American Indian and Alaska Native communities such as tribal self-government and economic self-determination. Members of the President's Initiative on Race are actively participating in this conference.

Draft

**THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES INITIATIVES FOR
NATIVE AMERICANS RELATED TO ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH CARE, AND EDUCATION**

August 6, 1998

Today, the President will attend a conference, sponsored by the White House and fifteen federal agencies, entitled "Building Economic Self-Determination in Indian Communities," and will announce several initiatives aimed at improving economic self-sufficiency, increasing educational opportunities, and providing health care to Native Americans. The initiatives focus on: improving student achievement in reading and math for grades K-12; assessing the technology infrastructure needs of Indian country; coordinating existing federal economic development programs for Native Americans; creating a one-stop mortgage center in Indian country to streamline the mortgage process; creating technology-based jobs in Indian country; and adjusting the state funding from the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to accurately reflect states' populations of Native American children. In addition, the President called on Congress to pass legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary.

Creating Educational Opportunities for Native American Students

Native American Education Executive Order. The President signed an executive order at the conference which is designed to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students in grades K-12. The order focuses special attention on the following five goals: (1) improving student achievement in reading and mathematics; (2) increasing high school completion and post-secondary attendance rates; (3) reducing the influence of long-standing factors that impede educational performance, such as poverty and substance abuse; (4) creating strong, safe, and drug-free school environments conducive to learning; and (5) expanding the use of science and educational technology. This order is structured to address Indian educational needs through participation at the federal, regional, and local levels. At the federal level, the order establishes an Interagency Task Force which will plan initiatives, develop an education resource guide, and assist in implementing a comprehensive research agenda on Indian education. At the regional level, the order mandates a series of regional forums to be convened to identify promising practices. Finally, at the local level, this executive order sets up pilot sites which will receive comprehensive technical assistance in support of the goals of the order.

Expanding Economic Development in Indian Country

Executive Directive for Economic Development in American Indian and Alaska Native Communities. The President announced the following directive which has the following three components:

- **Technology Infrastructure Study.** The President directed the Department of Commerce, in collaboration with the Department of the Interior and tribal governments, to issue a report within 9 months on the technology infrastructure needs within Indian country, including distance learning facilities,

telecommunications capabilities, and manufacturing facilities.

- **Strategic Plan to Coordinate Economic Development.** The President also directed the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, and the Small Business Administration to develop, within 90 days, a strategic plan that will coordinate existing economic development initiatives across agencies for Native American and Alaska Native communities. The plan will build upon current efforts in the agencies and detail future efforts on matters such as providing technical assistance, enhancing infrastructure, and developing software.
- **One-Stop Mortgage Center.** The President also directed the Departments of Treasury and Housing and Urban Development, in partnership with local tribal governments and in cooperation with other federal agencies, to initiate a project to help streamline the mortgage lending process in Indian country in order to improve access to mortgage loans on Indian reservations. The agencies will initiate this effort through a year-long pilot program on the Navajo Nation and in at least one other location.

Providing \$70 Million to Create Technology-Based Jobs in Indian Country. The President announced that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), through its Bringing Rural America Venture Opportunities (BRAVO) initiative, will direct \$70 million of its contracting dollars through Fiscal Year 2000 to assist seven American Indian and Alaska Native tribes in establishing small start-up technology companies in order to obtain government contracts.

Improving Health Care for Native Americans

Legislation to Elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary. The President called on Congress to pass legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary. Elevating the IHS Director to the position of Assistant Secretary will strengthen the government-to-government relationship; facilitate communication and consultation with the Tribes on matters of Indian health; and raise awareness of Indian health concerns throughout HHS and the entire federal government.

Increase Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funding in states with large numbers of Native American children by about \$15 million. The President announced a change in the state-by-state allocation of the \$24 billion in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to appropriately count Native American children. Under this new program, states receive a share of CHIP funds based on their proportion of uninsured children below 200 percent of poverty. When the Census Bureau produced these counts last September, it did not count vulnerable Native American children as "uninsured." Thus, even though such children are eligible for CHIP coverage, the states with a large number of Native American children did not receive a larger share of funds. The President announced that both the Census Bureau and Administration recognize that this was inequitable and thus will revise the allotments. These revised allotments will be published in October. **This effort will build upon the Administration's commitment to improve health care coverage for Native American children.** Both the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and HHS's Indian Health

Service are committed to increase enrollment of uninsured Native American and Alaska Native children including developing and distributing culturally relevant referral information to schools and social services.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jeanne Lambrew (CN=Jeanne Lambrew/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 19:03:15.00

SUBJECT: CORRECTION: Native American CHIP funding number change

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

HHS just confirmed that the increase in funding to states with native american kids is about \$20 million, not \$15 million.

Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Edward W. Correia (CN=Edward W. Correia/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 16:52:30.00

SUBJECT: Re: next steps

TO: "Christopher Edley, Jr." [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Judith A. Winston (CN=Judith A. Winston/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jacinta Ma (CN=Jacinta Ma/OU=PIR/O=EOP @ EOP [PIR])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Charles F. Ruff (CN=Charles F. Ruff/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Chris asked me to summarize my notes of our meeting this morning in order to review the civil rights enforcement issues we identified as particularly significant. I list these below, as well as my recollection of the remainder of our discussion. Please let me know if you have corrections or additions.

We identified the following "frontier" civil rights enforcement issues as significant enough to warrant review by the President:

- 1) higher education admissions, including the use of standardized tests and the way we choose to articulate and support the Bakke decision;
- 2) high stakes testing in other settings, such as elementary and secondary schools;
- 3) single sex schools;
- 4) magnet and charter schools, including the appropriate use of race by these schools in creating a diverse student body and our enforcement strategy if schools exclude groups in violation of the civil rights laws;
- 5) the importance of testers in civil rights enforcement, as used by the EEOC and other enforcement agencies;
- 6) achieving diversity in employment and ownership in the broadcasting industry, including the status of the challenge to the FCC's employment rules and strategies to diversify ownership;
- 7) our efforts to achieve "environmental justice," i.e., challenging decisions of local government or other recipients of federal funds in land use planning decisions that have a discriminatory impact.

In addition to these issues, we may, after further review, want to include language discrimination by employers and religious discrimination. Also, the question of reforms in the 8(a) program may warrant review, both as a legal matter based on our need to comply with Adarand and as a policy matter, based on the desire to make the program more effective.

In regard to policy issues that Chuck and I contemplated including

in a memo to the President, particularly pipeline strategies for higher education, there was a strong recommendation to include these as a part of the regular budget process. I will convey this recommendation to Chuck and discuss with Elena and Mike Cohen how that would be done. Finally, there was a consensus that we need some kind of regular White House review of civil rights enforcement policy and strategies. One possibility is a meeting every month (perhaps 6 weeks) involving DPC, Counsel's Office, other White House staff where appropriate, the heads of the enforcement agencies and some agency staff.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kate P. Donovan (CN=Kate P. Donovan/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 15:57:25.00

SUBJECT: Draft SAP: HR 3892 - English Language Fluency Act

TO: Edward W. Correia (CN=Edward W. Correia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Murguia (CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Cohen (CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles M. Brain (CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mindy E. Myers (CN=Mindy E. Myers/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Gore (CN=Elizabeth Gore/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert M. Shireman (CN=Robert M. Shireman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dario J. Gomez (CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Broderick Johnson (CN=Broderick Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please review the draft SAP for HR 3892 - English Language Fluency Act. House floor action is expected tomorrow, Thursday (5/6), but we want to clear as soon as possible in case the House decides to turn to it earlier. Please provide comments/clearance by cob today. Thank you.

H.R. 3892 - English Language Fluency Act
(Rep. Riggs (R) CA and 3 others)

The Administration strongly opposes H.R. 3892, which would significantly amend the Bilingual Education Act. While there is a need to strengthen programs designed to help students with limited English proficiency (LEP) learn English, meet challenging standards in academic subjects, and successfully move into mainstream classes, H.R. 3892 would not accomplish these purposes. It is a step in the wrong direction.

H.R. 3892 is objectionable because it would:

Force school districts to cut off services arbitrarily to students who need them, and deny funds to school districts if they fail to do so.

Eliminate professional development programs that focus on the preparation of teachers, thereby exacerbating the current shortage of qualified bilingual and English-as-a-second language teachers.

Eliminate targeting of limited Federal funds on school districts with the greatest need and the highest quality programs, by replacing the current competitive grants program with a State block grant.

Fail to include safeguards to prevent States and school districts from reducing their financial support for educating LEP students.

Curtail necessary efforts by the Education Department to protect the civil rights of LEP students by voiding compliance agreements where local educational agencies (LEAs) have chosen bilingual education as the means of complying with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. This would generate costly and time-consuming law suits for LEAs and deny them the ability to resolve compliance issues voluntarily.

The President has articulated a clear set of principles to strengthen education programs for LEP students. This bill does not reflect those principles, and will not improve education programs for these students. It will not help them to learn English more rapidly, nor will it help them to meet challenging standards in academic subject areas.

* * * * *

(Do Not Distribute Outside Executive Office of the President)

This draft Statement of Administration Policy was developed by LRD (Connie Bowers) in consultation with the Department of Education (Hansen) and HRD (Mustain). The position was agreed to by DPC (Cohen), WHLA (Johnson), and the Departments of Justice (Jones) and Interior (Cardinale).

OMB/LA Clearance: _____

ADMINISTRATION POSITION TO DATE

On June 4, 1998, Secretary Riley sent a letter to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce stating strong opposition to H.R. 3892 for the same reasons stated in this Statement of Administration Policy. His letter also noted that the bill is inconsistent with the Administration's principles for strengthening bilingual education. These principles are: (1) a goal that students learn English within 3 years; (2) accountability for results, so that students not making adequate progress get the extra help they need and programs that do not measure up are improved; (3) local flexibility for determining how best to achieve results; and (4) assurance that an adequate supply of well-trained teachers is provided, to ensure quality no matter what instructional approach a community selects. The letter also advised the Committee that "the President plans to send legislation to Congress fully consistent with these principles" ED prepared a draft bill, but a decision was made not to transmit it to Congress.

BACKGROUND

The Bilingual Education Act was enacted originally in 1968 as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). It established a Federal policy of assisting local school districts to develop and implement new programs to meet the unique educational needs of children with limited English-speaking ability -- i.e., those "who come from environments where the dominant language is other than English." Over the years, the Act has been amended to broaden its coverage to any individual who has difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language, and whose difficulty denies them the opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms where English is the language of instruction. In 1974, the Bilingual Education Act was amended to authorize transitional bilingual education (programs using children's native language in instruction until they are proficient in English) as the basic instructional approach supported under the Act. Although the Act has been amended several times since 1974, the emphasis on the transitional bilingual education approach remains.

The Emergency Immigrant Education Act was enacted to provide funds to States to assist in the education of immigrant students who have been in the United States for less than three years. According to the committee report on H.R. 3892, more than half of recent program expenditures have been used on English language instruction or other bilingual education services.

SUMMARY OF H.R. 3892

H.R. 3892 would combine the Bilingual Education Act and the Emergency Immigrant Education Act and rename the combined Acts the English Language Fluency Act. The bill would replace the current competitive grant program, which targets funds to districts with the greatest need, with a State block grant program. It would authorize "such sums" appropriations for FYs 1999-2003 and require that appropriated funds be used for programs designed to move students, in two years, to a classroom where instruction is not tailored to those learning English. It would prohibit the use of funds to teach a child who has completed three years in a bilingual education program.

In addition, H.R. 3892 would:

Void all current compliance agreements related to bilingual education between the Department of Education (ED) and local school districts or States receiving assistance for such programs under the ESEA. Such agreements have emphasized the development of bilingual programs. The bill also would prevent the Secretary from entering into any future compliance agreements until the enforcement guidelines and compliance standards have been published in the Federal Register and become final regulations.

Require that parents sign permission forms before their children could be placed in English instruction programs, and require schools to let parents remove their children from bilingual programs. In addition, schools must allow parents to select the method of English language instruction -- transitional bilingual education, English-immersion programs, et al -- their child will receive if more than one method is offered.

Prohibit States receiving funds under the Act from exempting children who are English language learners from State standardized tests, even if the test is given only in English. Eliminate the direct funding of professional development programs, but allow States to use funds to assist

personnel in meeting certification requirements for English language instruction and to train personnel in ways to improve such instruction.

Change the name of ED's Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs to the Office of English Language Acquisition.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORING

According to HRD (Mustain), H.R. 3892 would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, it is not subject to the PAYGO provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION DRAFT
August 5, 1998 - 12 p.m.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 14:57:47.00

SUBJECT: Briefing memo for Native American conference

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie A. Fernandes (CN=Julie A. Fernandes/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here is the briefing memo. Lynn Cutler's office might change on of the event participants --they are still going to get that to me if it changes.=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D89]MAIL45037312W.226 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

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August 5, 1998

**NATIVE AMERICAN ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE**

DATE: August 6, 1998
LOCATION: Grand Hyatt Hotel, Washington, D.C.
BRIEFING TIME: 12:45 pm - 1:15 pm
EVENT TIME: 1:35 pm - 2:50 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed
Mickey Ibarra
Lynn Cutler

I. PURPOSE

To reaffirm your commitment to protecting tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the United States and tribes and to promote and encourage economic self-determination in Indian country.

II. BACKGROUND

On Thursday, April 6, you will speak to approximately 800 tribal leaders, businesses, and government personnel at a conference at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the White House (Domestic Policy Council and Office of Intergovernmental Affairs) and 15 federal agencies, entitled "Building Economic Self-Determination in Indian Communities." This event is the first time you have spoken in front of Native Americans since your meeting with tribal leaders in 1994.

Purpose and Structure of the Conference

This conference grew out of your meeting with tribal leaders on April 29, 1994, and the establishment of the Domestic Policy Council's (DPC) Working Group on American Indians and Alaska Natives. In addition, as a result of the government-wide survey of activities in relation to Indian country and your suggestion that initiatives be developed around economic development, the DPC's subgroup on economic development started planning this conference several months ago.

This conference will cover topics such as commerce in Indian country; building infrastructure and a positive climate for business; tribal self-government and economic self-determination; agriculture and economic development; rural business; community development in Indian country; electronic commerce; welfare

to work initiatives; and tourism.

Background on American Indians and Alaska Natives

Indian America is made up of more than 550 tribes, with a total population of approximately 2.4 million. Approximately forty percent of all American Indians and Alaska Natives are under the age of twenty. Nearly half of the American Indian and Alaska Native population resides on 314 reservations, Indian lands, and in Alaska Villages that make up Indian country.

While economic conditions in Indian country have improved in recent years, American Indian and Alaska Native communities continue to lag behind the rest of the United States with respect to social, economic, and educational attainment levels.

Income levels of American Indians and Alaska Natives are substantially below those of all other Americans, and about 34 percent continue to live below the poverty level. In comparison, the national poverty level is about 14 percent. Complicating factors such as geographical isolation, under-developed infrastructures, and demographics add to the challenges confronting tribes as they work toward a better standard of living and quality of life for tribal peoples.

In your remarks, you will be make the following announcements:

- **The signing of an executive order at the conference which is designed to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students in grades K-12. The order focuses special attention on improving student achievement in reading and mathematics.**
- **The issuance of a directive to federal agencies to work in collaboration with tribal governments to: (1) prepare a report on the technology infrastructure needs in Indian country; (2) develop a strategic plan that will coordinate existing economic development initiatives across agencies; and (3) initiate a project to help streamline the mortgage lending process in Indian country in order to improve access to mortgage loans on Indian reservations. The agencies will initiate this mortgage lending effort through a year-long pilot program on the Navajo Nation and in at least one other location.**
- **The intention of the Department of Agriculture (USDA), through its Bringing Rural America Venture Opportunities (BRAVO) initiative, to direct \$70 million of its contracting dollars through Fiscal Year 2000 to assist seven American Indian and Alaska Native tribes establish small start-up technology companies in order to obtain government contracts.**
- **A call to Congress to pass legislation to elevate the Director of the Indian Health Service to an Assistant Secretary. Elevating the IHS Director to the position of Assistant Secretary will strengthen the government-to-government relationship;**

facilitate communication and consultation with the Tribes on matters of Indian health; and raise awareness of Indian health concerns throughout HHS and the entire federal government.

- A change in the state-by-state allocation of the \$24 billion in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to appropriately count Native American children. States receive a share of CHIP funds based on their proportion of uninsured children below 200 percent of poverty. When the Census Bureau produced these counts last September, it did not include Native American children with access to the Indian Health Service as "uninsured." Thus, even though such children are eligible for CHIP coverage, the states with a large number of Native American children did not receive a larger share of funds. These revised allotments will be published in October with the preliminary 1999 allotments.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed
Mickey Ibarra
Elena Kagan
Lynn Cutler
Julie Fernandes
Mary Smith

Event Participants:

Dominic Ortiz, Lawrence, KS, is college student who owns and operates a wholesale Native American jewelry business

Standing on stage, but not speaking:

-Marge Anderson, CEO, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe (MN)
-Walter Dasheno, Governor, Santa Clara Pueblo
-Frank Ettewagechik, Chairman, Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (MI)
-Roland Harris, Chairman, Mohegan Tribe (CT)
-Kathryn Harrison, Chair, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (OR)
-Henry Kostzuta, Chairman, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (OK)
-Ivan Makil, President, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (AZ)
-Mary Thomas, Governor, Gila River Indian Community (AZ)
-A. Brian Wallace, Chairman, Washoe Tribe of Nevada (NV)
-John Yellow Bird Steele, President, Oglala Lakota Nation (SD)

Persons Standing on Stage for Signing of Executive Order

-Michael Anderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Dept. of Interior
-Dr. David Beaulieu, Director, Office of Indian Education, Dept. of Education
-Michael Cohen, Domestic Policy Council
-Lorraine Edmo, Executive Director, National Indian Education Association

- James Kohlmoos, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Dept. of Education
- Melodee McCoy, Native American Rights Fund
- Joann Sebastian Morris, Director, Office of Indian Education, Dept. of Interior
- Yvonne Novack, President, National Indian Education Association
- Sherry Dawn Red Owl, Rosebud Sioux
- Ernie Stevens, Jr., National Congress of American Indians
- Mary Smith, Domestic Policy Council

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Dominic Ortiz will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks.
- **YOU** then proceed to the desk on stage and sign the Native American education executive order.
- YOU** then work a ropeline and depart.

*Before you enter the stage, **YOU** will take a photo with approximately 30 persons who worked on the Native American education executive order.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Conference Agenda
- Participants List
- Background on American Indians and Alaska Natives

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Nicole R. Rabner (CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 18:37:26.00

SUBJECT: Senate Labor-HHS and Child Care

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Neera Tanden (CN=Neera Tanden/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Klein (CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Mary Bourdette reported today that Specter's staff told her that the Senate Labor-HHS Appropriations subcommittee plans to fully fund our child care request in appropriations (the discretionary request included \$180 million of standards enforcement, research and evaluation, and scholarships). Since none of these new programs have authorizing legislation, Mary is puzzled but elated, and HHS staff is trying to work on appropriate language for this purpose, if we get that far.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: June Shih (CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 11:09:10.00

SUBJECT: native american conf. draft -- please get comments to me asap

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mona G. Mohib (CN=Mona G. Mohib/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul E. Begala (CN=Paul E. Begala/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Holly B. Cook (CN=Holly B. Cook/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eleanor S. Parker (CN=Eleanor S. Parker/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michelle Crisci (CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D94]MAIL430607024.226 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043A6030000010A0201000000020500000006B2D0000000200006318FFC5451ECD3C6A162F
C74043175C6E909054DFBC782557D10987FC2CBA92B62FAA4D8785AB0C5DEB167C3EB9B288BB24

Draft 8/5/98 11 am
June Shih

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
BUILDING ECONOMIC SELF-DETERMINATION IN INDIAN COMMUNITIES
WASHINGTON, D.C.
AUGUST 6, 1998**

Acknowledgments: Lynn Cutler, the 15 federal agencies co-sponsoring this event with the White House.

In a little more than 500 days, America will celebrate the arrival of a new millennium. I have called upon all Americans to do their part to strengthen our nation for the 21st Century. I believe our Native American communities -- whose ancient cultures have shaped the history of our still very young nation -- have important roles to play in the America of the next millennium.

For most Americans, our understanding of Native Americans is frozen in time -- in sepia-toned photographs of legendary chieftains; in the ancient names of rivers, lakes and mountain ranges; in the chapters of old history books. But as we have seen at this conference, the two million members of our Tribal Nations -- from energetic young entrepreneurs such as Dominic, to innovative leaders like the ones sitting behind me -- are a vital part of America today and have the potential to become an even more vital part of America's future.

We are living in a time of great hope and possibility. Our economy is the strongest in a generation. We will soon have the first balanced budget and surplus in thirty years. Our social problems are finally bending to our efforts -- crime and welfare are the lowest in a generation. We are taking great steps toward the America I envisioned when I first ran for president six years ago -- an America that provides opportunity for all, that demands responsibility from all, that lives as a community of all. It is a time of unprecedented prosperity for some of our tribal nations as well. Gaming and a variety of innovative enterprises have enabled tribes to free their people from lives of poverty and dependence. The new wealth is sparking a cultural renaissance across Indian Country as tribes build new community centers and museums, language schools and elder care centers.

But we also know that on far too many reservations across America, such glowing news means very little. While some tribes have found new success in our new economy, too many more remain caught in a cycle of poverty, unemployment and disease. The statistics have become all-too-familiar: More than a third of all Native Americans live in poverty. While unemployment is at a 28-year low all across America, on some reservations, 80 percent of all adults still do not have regular work. Diabetes in Indian Country has reached epidemic proportions, other preventable diseases, and alcoholism continue to diminish the quality of life for hundreds of thousands.

In this time of great prosperity, these statistics are unacceptable. That is why we are here today -- to find new ways to empower our people -- especially our children -- with the tools and the opportunity to build brighter futures for themselves and their families. The federal government alone cannot solve the problems of Indian Country. Nor can the tribal governments

or individuals be left to fend for themselves. Instead, all of us must take responsibility -- and work together.

As president, I have worked hard to honor tribal sovereignty and strengthen our government-to-government relationships. Long ago, your ancestors gave up land, water and mineral rights in exchange for peace, security, health care and education from the federal government. It is a pact that is as solemn and unforsakeable as our Constitution. And while the United States government did not live up to its side of the bargain in the past, we can and must honor it today and into the next millennium.

Four years ago, when I became the first president since James Monroe to invite the leaders of every tribe to the White House, I issued a memorandum directing all federal agencies to consult with the Indian Tribes before making decisions on matters that affect their people. This spring, I strengthened this directive so that the decisions made by the federal government regarding Indian country are always made in cooperation with the tribes. And in the last six months, Jackie Johnson has joined the staff at HUD, Carrie Billy at Education, and Rhonda Whiting at the Small Business Administration to help coordinate and promote Native American initiatives at these agencies. Finally, Raynell Morris will join the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to help Mickey Ibarra and Lynn Cutler with Native American initiatives and outreach. I welcome all of them to my administration.

Today, I'd like to talk about three tools of opportunity that every American must have to thrive in the 21st Century -- and how we can work together to bring these tools to every person in every corner of Indian Country -- from Pine Ridge, South Dakota to Window Rock, New Mexico to Pembroke, North Carolina.

The first and most important tool of opportunity is education. Throughout our history, education has been the key to a better life for generations of Americans. This will be even more true in a global economy that will reward only those children with the skills to take advantage of the growing number of high-paying, high-tech jobs. Today, fewer than two-thirds of Native Americans over the age of 25 hold high school degrees; fewer than 9 percent go on to college. If this trend continues, then the future for Native American children will become even bleaker; the opportunity gap between them and their peers will widen into a dangerous chasm in the Information Age. That is why later today, I will sign an executive order directing my administration to work together with local officials to improve Native American achievement in reading and math; raise high school and post-secondary graduation rates; reduce the influence of poverty and substance abuse on student performance; create safe, drug-free schools; and expand the use of science and technology.

The second tool is high-quality health care. Native American communities will never reach their full potential if their people continue to be hobbled by disease -- diseases that are often preventable and easily treatable. Last summer, I signed legislation that strengthens research, prevention and treatment of diabetes in our Native American communities. Earlier this year, I launched an initiative to eliminate health disparities in infant mortality, immunizations, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer screening and management, and HIV/AIDS between racial and ethnic minority groups by the year 2010. Today, I am proud to announce an adjustment in our new Children's Health Insurance Program to ensure that eligible Native American children can get the health coverage and care they need.

And I am proud to announce my support for Secretary Shalala's proposal to promote of the Director of the Indian Health Service, Dr. Ernest Trujillo, to the rank of Assistant Secretary. By elevating the head of the Indian Health Service, we can ensure that the health needs of our Native Americans get the full consideration they deserve when it comes to setting the health policy of this country.

The third tool is economic opportunity in the form of jobs, credit, and small businesses. Too few grocery stores, gas stations, restaurants, banks are doing business on reservations. As a result, 85 cents of every dollar earned by Native Americans -- money that could be used to build tribal economies and create jobs -- is spent off-reservation. I have issued a new directive to boost economic development on our reservations. The directive will do three things: First, no tribe will be able to attract new businesses if it doesn't have the phone, fax, Internet and other technology capabilities essential to commerce in the 21st Century. So I am asking the Department of Commerce to work with Interior and the tribal governments to study and develop a plan to meet the technology infrastructure needs of Indian Country. Second, I am calling on several agencies to coordinate and strengthen all of our existing Native American economic development initiatives. Third, I am directing the Departments Treasury and HUD to create one-stop mortgage shopping centers on reservations that will help more Native Americans obtain loans more easily. A pilot program will soon go up in the Navajo Nation.

Finally, I am proud to announce a plan by the USDA to help seven tribes get a foothold in our high-tech economy. The department will help these tribes establish small technology companies to provide the software development and other technological services that are in high demand across America.

I believe the next millennium can be a time of great progress and prosperity for our Native American communities. Today's American Indian population is still very young. In the last Census, thirty-nine percent of all Native Americans were under the age of 20. It is a statistic that should bring us great hope -- even as it poses our greatest challenge. We have a new, large generation of young people, who, if given the tools, the encouragement and the opportunity, can work together to lead their people out of the stifling poverty and despair of the past. Let us all work to bring these newest descendents of our oldest Americans a new millennium where all America's tribes will have vanquished poverty and disease, boosted education and reinvigorated the culture of their people.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 20:38:41.00

SUBJECT: Tobacco Meeting today

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

After you walked out, I pitched the idea that we suggest that if the farmers vote out the program we propose a windfall profits tax on the companies so that the money companies make because of the reduced price of tobacco would go back to tobacco farmers and their communities. Dallas liked the idea, and I think EBB did... Dallas thinks its pretty like the farmers will, in the next year, vote out the program if things continue this way.

What do you think?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sean P. Maloney (CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 14:58:11.00

SUBJECT: Thurs Events

TO: Mickey Ibarra (CN=Mickey Ibarra/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The President has a full day tomorrow and is down on the early side tonight. May we have his briefing memos for tomorrow's events by 6:00 p.m., please? Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 15:16:26.00

SUBJECT: Spoke to Melissa S. about CASA grants

TO: Andrea Kane (CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Bruce, you sent us a note saying that they looked iffy as an announcement for us, and I agree. Melissa would like to go ahead and have the Secretary put out the grants. She would also like to get the Secretary and Olivia Golden in a room with reporters who are likely to write anniversary stories on August 22nd (DeParle, Havemann) and walk them through the report to Congress and maybe release the CASA grants at the same time. I think such a background briefing on the report could be helpful. What do you think?

We obviously may want to do new caseload numbers as an Aug. 22nd radio address -- if we don't do that, we could do a leak. I assume we would not want the Shalala to release them to DeParle and Havemann?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 18:18:12.00

SUBJECT: gannett reporter for story

TO: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Amy W. Tobe (CN=Amy W. Tobe/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

sorry this is getting to you late but JIM SPRECHT, GANNET NEWS SERVICE, at 703-276-5264, is awaiting elena's call on tomorrow's conference. he handles a number of western states and native american issues for the news service. call me with any questions. thanks!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1998 21:06:44.00

SUBJECT: Hefley

TO: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI. We killed 'em around 9 pm when the Hefley vote came up. We got like 55 R's and lost 6 D's.