

NLWJC - KAGAN

EMAILS RECEIVED

ARMS - BOX 094 - FOLDER -003

[04/22/1999]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 18:05:21.00

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON AGENCY EFFORTS AT COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL

TO: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jane.bullock (Jane.bullock @ fema.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: bill_modzeleski@ed.gov (bill_modzeleski@ed.gov [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ann.harkins@usdoj.gov (ann.harkins@usdoj.gov [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William H. White Jr. (CN=William H. White Jr./OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Fred DuVal (CN=Fred DuVal/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Trooper Sanders (CN=Trooper Sanders/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marjorie Tarmey (CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/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: John Podesta (CN=John Podesta/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: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: esummy@os.dhhs.gov (esummy@os.dhhs.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: james.johnson@do.treas.gov (james.johnson@do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Monica M. Dixon (CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Jose Cerda III (CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT: .

April 22, 1999
As of: 5:55p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: KRIS M. BALDERSTON
SEAN P. O'SHEA

SUBJECT: UPDATED AGENCY EFFORTS - Columbine School Shooting

Incident Update

Two more explosive devices were found in the school as federal and local law enforcement officials continue to sweep the school. ATF agents are also assisting in tracing the weapons recovered.

The Vice President

The Vice President will travel to Colorado on Sunday with Mrs. Gore.

The Department of Treasury

ATF agents continue to assist local law enforcement officials sweep Columbine high school for additional explosive devices; two additional explosives were found this afternoon. Additionally, ATF is assisting in the tracing of weapons in conjunction with the Jefferson County Sheriff's department.

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General met with around 800 student, parents, and local officials this morning in Jefferson County. In addition, she met with First Responders, SWAT team members, EMT's, and other officials involved in responding to the shootings. The Attorney General conducted a press conference following her day long meetings with families which was carried live on CNN. Her visit has been very well received by the community. DOJ has added a link to DOEd's website and their "Guide to Safe Schools." DOJ is producing an additional 150,000 new copies of the "Early Warning, Timely Response: A Guide to Safe Schools." The Attorney General will return to Washington tonight.

In a comprehensive response to current requests from Colorado authorities, the Department of Justice is providing up to \$1.5 million in immediate supplemental funding to support: (1) direct compensation to victims and their family members for funerals, uncovered medical expenses, lost wages of parents, and private mental health counseling for direct victims; (2) additional personnel and overtime for people providing critical incident stress management services to first responders; and (3) additional victims services/counseling personnel for the affected and responsible agencies for immediate and longer-term needs.

The Department of Health and Human Services

The Center for Mental Health has a box on their website "www.mentalhealth.org" on which persons can click to download "Emergency Service" guides as well as links to other organizations responding to the crisis.

NOTE: Secretary Herman will return to Washington tonight. Secretary Richardson and Glickman have canceled their trips due to inclement weather.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Karin Kullman (CN=Karin Kullman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 02:34:15.00

SUBJECT: School Visit Briefing Paper

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

Lowell A. Weiss (CN=Lowell A. Weiss/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Attached is the briefing paper and most updated school safety
accomplishments paper for review. This needs to be submitted to staff
secretary first thing in the morning.===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D69]ARMS23094192G.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

```
FF57504370040000010A02010000000205000000141E00000002000003AFDD8E025EF515F867A9B
EB8540A9A4DB0A807E8ECE065D7D5CA41F372E027638E814ED899CFADEEDA8D219E5F930C5C28D
1853E763C786E617B5449D54C3DC400EA3A62BA9D7956CF31D84953EC8010FCE28A37DDCC78C2A
7F373644B46F249BAFC61B2BBE9E724D8523EE06B1D59BB508AFAD6607FEF02231ACD9B1622FBA
```

April 21, 1999

SCHOOL VIOLENCE DISCUSSION WITH STUDENTS

DATE: April 22, 1999
LOCATION: T.C. Williams High School
Alexandria, VA
BRIEFING TIME: 11:45am - 12:00pm
EVENT TIME: 12:30pm - 1:45pm
FROM: Bruce Reed, Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

I. PURPOSE

To have a discussion with high school students on the recent incident in Littleton, Colorado and on school safety issues.

II. BACKGROUND

You will participate in a discussion with 25 high school students enrolled in an Advanced Placement government class, student conflict mediators, and school faculty. The students in the A.P. Government class have been discussing the incident in Littleton, CO, and have specifically focused on: 1) whether this kind of event could happen at their own school; 2) what role the federal government can play in preventing school violence; 3) how young people get access to weapons and explosives; and 4) why the parents and friends of the suspects were unable to detect a problem before the violent incident occurred.

T.C. Williams High School, part of the Alexandria City Public School System, is a large, urban high school with approximately 1,800 students of numerous racial, ethnic, religious, cultural, and socio-economic backgrounds. The students at the school come from more than 84 countries in the world and speak more than 56 languages. Last June, following the Springfield, Oregon school shooting, Attorney General Janet Reno and Secretary Richard Riley participated in a listening session on school safety with students at this high school.

Alexandria City Public Schools have placed a high priority on school safety and security in their district. Every school is equipped with a team of professionals, including a registered nurse, school psychologist, social worker, and guidance counselor, and also has the support of uniformed police officer serving as school resource officer. T.C. Williams

High School currently receives COPS funds to help pay for their school resource officer. Four years ago, the Alexandria City Public Schools also established "zero tolerance" policies for weapons and drugs, which the school system credits for its subsequent decline in the number of incidents that could have resulted in suspensions. The schools also facilitate student workshops on various issues, including a mandatory anger management program presented to 9th grade students. Dr. Herb Berg, Superintendent of Alexandria City Public Schools, participated in a school safety event with you at the White House in March 1998, and discussed these steps the district is taking to ensure safe schools.

The Alexandria City Public Schools also has a conflict resolution/peer mediation program, which provides special training for students starting in seventh grade. Students are trained to listen to both sides of an issue and help guide their fellow students toward peaceful resolutions of their conflicts. The peer mediators that will participate in today's discussion currently participate in this volunteer program, and mediate the conflicts of other T.C. Williams students.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed
Doug Sosnik
Loretta Ucelli
Kris Balderston
Lowell Weiss

Event Participants:

John Porter, Principal, T.C. Williams High School
Helen Harmon, Teacher, T.C. Williams High School
Barbara Finney, Crisis Coordinator, T.C. Williams High School
25 High School Seniors enrolled in an A.P. Government Class
4 Peer Mediators/High School Seniors and Juniors

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press. This discussion will also be broadcast live into classrooms nationwide by *Channel 1*, a classroom cable network which reaches 8 million middle and senior high school students and 500,000 educators.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will enter the Media Center, accompanied by John Porter, the principal of T.C.

Williams High School, and will take your seat with the discussion participants.

- John Porter will make a brief statement and introduce you.
- You will make remarks and open a discussion with the students and faculty.
- You will close the discussion and depart the Media Center.
- You will proceed to the Auditorium, greet overflow students, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENT

- Administration Record on Promoting School Safety.

PROMOTING SCHOOL SAFETY, PREVENTING YOUTH VIOLENCE AND ENCOURAGING LEARNING

--The Clinton Administration Record --

MAKING OUR SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES SAFER AND DRUG-FREE

The White House Conference on School Safety. In October 1998, the President held the first ever White House Conference on School Safety to convene experts, parents, principals, students, law enforcement, and local leaders from communities that experienced school shootings to discuss broad issues of school safety and youth violence and share the wealth of information we have on these issues. The Conference provided an opportunity for Americans to learn more about how they can make their own schools and communities safer. Over 600 satellite sites across the country were able to participate in the Conference.

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

Targeted Resources for Schools with Serious Crime Problems. To help give schools with serious crime problems the tools they need to put the security of our children first, the President announced a new \$65 million initiative to hire up to 2,000 community police and School Resource Officers to work in schools -- and to train police, educators and other members of the community to help recognize the early warning signs of violence.

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

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

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

Helping Teachers and Principals Respond to the Early Warning Signs of Troubled Youth. President

Clinton directed the Secretary of Education and the Attorney General to develop a guide to help teachers and principals identify and respond to the early warning signs of troubled youth that can lead to school violence. In August 1998, the Departments of Justice and Education released *Early Warning, Timely Response: A Guide to Safe Schools*. This guide provides schools and communities with information on how to identify the early warning signs and take action steps to prevent and respond to school violence. Every school in the nation received a copy of the guide, and additional copies can be obtained through the Department of Education website.

Issuing the First Annual Report on School Safety. In December 1997, President Clinton called for an Annual Report on School Safety, which was released on October 15, 1998 and sent to every school in the nation. The report includes: an analysis of all existing national school crime data and an overview of state and local crime reporting; examples of schools and strategies that are successfully reducing school violence, drug use and class disruption; actions that parents can take locally to combat school crime; and resources available to schools and communities to help create safe, disciplined and drug-free schools.

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

Supporting Civic, Community and Faith-Based Organizations. Recognizing the important role that civic, community and faith-based organizations can play in reducing crime, the Administration launched a new Values-Based Violence Prevention Initiative to make \$2.2 million in grants available to 16 community-based collaboratives, including religiously-affiliated organizations, that target youth violence, gangs, truancy, and other juvenile problems by promoting common-sense values and responsibility.

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

Cracking Down on Truancy. Truancy prevention initiatives have been shown to keep more children in school and dramatically reduce daytime crime. The Education Department issued a guidebook to the 15,000 school districts nationwide which outlines the central characteristics of a comprehensive truancy prevention policy and highlights model initiatives in cities and towns across the country. Since then, the Education Department has provided grants to local school districts to develop innovative truancy prevention programs of the kind described in the guidebook.

Encouraging Schools to Adopt School Uniform Policies. School uniforms have been found to be a promising strategy to reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect in school. Because of this, the Clinton Administration has encouraged schools to consider adopting school uniform policies by sharing with every school district a school uniforms manual prepared by the Department of Education in consultation with local communities and the Department of Justice. Since the President highlighted school uniforms, a growing number of schools have adopted these policies including: New York City, Dade County, San Antonio, Houston, Chicago and Boston.

Supporting Curfews at the Local Level. Community curfews are designed to help keep children out of harm's

way and enhance community safety. Because of their success, President Clinton has encouraged communities to adopt curfew policies. A 1997 survey by the U.S. Conference of Mayors has shown that 276 of 347 cities surveyed -- or 80 percent -- had youth curfew laws, up from 70 percent in 1995.

Developed a Comprehensive Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy. President Clinton has proposed a comprehensive strategy to (1) target gangs and violent youths with tougher punishments and by expanding anti-gang task forces and the use of racketeering statutes (i.e., RICO) for gang-related offenses; (2) crack down on kids and guns by prohibiting violent juveniles from buying guns and increasing penalties for selling handguns to youths; and (3) keep kids off the streets and out of trouble by expanding after-school programs and promoting anti-truancy initiatives and youth curfews.

Keeping Guns Out of the Hands of Children. A number of laws and initiatives are keeping guns out of the hands of children and away from criminals. For instance, since the Brady Law's enactment, 250,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers have been denied handguns, and the 1994 Crime Bill banned 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies -- keeping assault weapons off America's streets. The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) is cracking down on the illegal gun markets that supply firearms to juveniles and criminals in 37 target cities. The ATF has already traced more than 77,000 crime guns in the YCGII cities, which has led to the investigation and arrest of hundreds of illegal gun traffickers supplying juveniles and criminals. The Administration's FY 2000 budget proposal proposes adding ATF agents to new YCGII cities to assist in gun trafficking investigations. In addition to these programs, President Clinton signed a directive to every federal agency, requiring child safety locking devices with every handgun issued to federal law enforcement officers. And, in an historic agreement, eight major gun manufacturers have voluntarily agreed to provide child safety locking devices with all their handguns, helping to protect our children.

Encouraging Conflict Resolution. The Departments of Education and Justice have developed and distributed 40,000 conflict resolution guides to schools and community organizations, providing guidance on how to develop effective conflict resolution programs; Education and Justice are training community officials and educators on these conflict resolution measures.

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

Building and Strengthening 14,000 Community Anti-Drug Coalitions. In 1997, President Clinton signed into law the bipartisan Drug-Free Communities Support Program. Over the next five years this program will provide \$143.5 million to help community coalitions rid their streets of drugs -- the coalitions are made up of young people, parents, media, law enforcement, religious and other civic organizations and school officials. Under this program, the President recently announced new Federal assistance to enhance grassroots efforts in 93 communities in 46 states to prevent youth drug abuse. This assistance will fund the work of broad-based community coalitions to target young people's use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

April 22, 1999

SCHOOL VIOLENCE DISCUSSION WITH STUDENTS

DATE: April 22, 1999
LOCATION: T.C. Williams High School
Alexandria, VA
BRIEFING TIME: 11:45am - 12:00pm
EVENT TIME: 12:30pm - 1:45pm
FROM: Bruce Reed, Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

I. PURPOSE

To have a discussion with high school students on the recent incident in Littleton, Colorado and on school safety issues.

II. BACKGROUND

You will participate in a discussion with 25 high school students enrolled in an Advanced Placement government class, student conflict mediators, and school faculty. This discussion will also be broadcast live into classrooms nationwide by *Channel 1*, a classroom cable network. The students in the A.P. Government class have been discussing the incident in Littleton, CO, and have specifically focused on: 1) whether this kind of event could happen at their own school; 2) what role the federal government can play in preventing school violence; 3) how young people get access to weapons and explosives; and 4) why the parents and friends of the suspects were unable to detect a problem before the violent incident occurred.

T.C. Williams High School, part of the Alexandria City Public School System, is a large, urban high school with approximately 1,800 students of numerous racial, ethnic, religious, cultural, and socio-economic backgrounds. The students at the school come from more than 84 countries in the world and speak more than 56 languages. Last June, following the Springfield, Oregon school shooting, Attorney General Janet Reno and Secretary Richard Riley participated in a listening session on school safety with students at this high school.

Alexandria City Public Schools have placed a high priority on school safety and security in their district. Every school is equipped with a team of professionals, including a registered nurse, school psychologist, social worker, and guidance counselor, and also has

the support of uniformed police officer serving as school resource officer. T.C. Williams High School currently receives COPS funds to help pay for their school resource officer. Four years ago, the Alexandria City Public Schools also established "zero tolerance" policies for weapons and drugs, which the school system credits for its subsequent decline in the number of incidents that could have resulted in suspensions. The schools also facilitate student workshops on various issues, including a mandatory anger management program presented to 9th grade students. Dr. Herb Berg, Superintendent of Alexandria City Public Schools, participated in a school safety event with you at the White House in March 1998, and discussed these steps the district is taking to ensure safe schools.

The Alexandria City Public Schools also has a conflict resolution/peer mediation program, which provides special training for students starting in seventh grade. Students are trained to listen to both sides of an issue and help guide their fellow students toward peaceful resolutions of their conflicts. The peer mediators that will participate in today's discussion currently participate in this volunteer program, and mediate the conflicts of other T.C. Williams students.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed
Doug Sosnik
Loretta Ucelli
Kris Balderston
Lowell Weiss

Event Participants:

John Porter, Principal, T.C. Williams High School
Helen Harmon, Teacher, T.C. Williams High School
Barbara Finney, Crisis Coordinator, T.C. Williams High School
25 High School Seniors enrolled in an A.P. Government Class
4 Peer Mediators/High School Seniors and Juniors

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press. This discussion will also be broadcast live into classrooms nationwide by *Channel 1*, a classroom cable network which reaches 8 million middle and senior high school students and 500,000 educators.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will enter the Media Center, accompanied by John Porter, the principal of T.C. Williams High School, and will take your seat with the discussion participants.
- John Porter will make a brief statement and introduce you.
- You will make remarks and open a discussion with the students and faculty.
- You will close the discussion and depart the Media Center.
- You will proceed to the Auditorium, greet overflow students, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENT

- Administration Record on Promoting School Safety.

PROMOTING SCHOOL SAFETY, PREVENTING YOUTH VIOLENCE AND ENCOURAGING LEARNING

--The Clinton Administration Record --

MAKING OUR SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES SAFER AND DRUG-FREE

The White House Conference on School Safety. In October 1998, the President held the first ever White House Conference on School Safety to convene experts, parents, principals, students, law enforcement, and local leaders from communities that experienced school shootings to discuss broad issues of school safety and youth violence and share the wealth of information we have on these issues. The Conference provided an opportunity for Americans to learn more about how they can make their own schools and communities safer. Over 600 satellite sites across the country were able to participate in the Conference.

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

Targeted Resources for Schools with Serious Crime Problems. To help give schools with serious crime problems the tools they need to put the security of our children first, the President announced a new \$65 million initiative to hire up to 2,000 community police and School Resource Officers to work in schools -- and to train police, educators and other members of the community to help recognize the early warning signs of violence.

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

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

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

Helping Teachers and Principals Respond to the Early Warning Signs of Troubled Youth. President

Clinton directed the Secretary of Education and the Attorney General to develop a guide to help teachers and principals identify and respond to the early warning signs of troubled youth that can lead to school violence. In August 1998, the Departments of Justice and Education released *Early Warning, Timely Response: A Guide to Safe Schools*. This guide provides schools and communities with information on how to identify the early warning signs and take action steps to prevent and respond to school violence. Every school in the nation received a copy of the guide, and additional copies can be obtained through the Department of Education website.

Issuing the First Annual Report on School Safety. In December 1997, President Clinton called for an Annual Report on School Safety, which was released on October 15, 1998 and sent to every school in the nation. The report includes: an analysis of all existing national school crime data and an overview of state and local crime reporting; examples of schools and strategies that are successfully reducing school violence, drug use and class disruption; actions that parents can take locally to combat school crime; and resources available to schools and communities to help create safe, disciplined and drug-free schools.

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

Supporting Civic, Community and Faith-Based Organizations. Recognizing the important role that civic, community and faith-based organizations can play in reducing crime, the Administration launched a new Values-Based Violence Prevention Initiative to make \$2.2 million in grants available to 16 community-based collaboratives, including religiously-affiliated organizations, that target youth violence, gangs, truancy, and other juvenile problems by promoting common-sense values and responsibility.

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

Cracking Down on Truancy. Truancy prevention initiatives have been shown to keep more children in school and dramatically reduce daytime crime. The Education Department issued a guidebook to the 15,000 school districts nationwide which outlines the central characteristics of a comprehensive truancy prevention policy and highlights model initiatives in cities and towns across the country. Since then, the Education Department has provided grants to local school districts to develop innovative truancy prevention programs of the kind described in the guidebook.

Encouraging Schools to Adopt School Uniform Policies. School uniforms have been found to be a promising strategy to reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect in school. Because of this, the Clinton Administration has encouraged schools to consider adopting school uniform policies by sharing with every school district a school uniforms manual prepared by the Department of Education in consultation with local communities and the Department of Justice. Since the President highlighted school uniforms, a growing number of schools have adopted these policies including: New York City, Dade County, San Antonio, Houston, Chicago and Boston.

Supporting Curfews at the Local Level. Community curfews are designed to help keep children out of harm's

way and enhance community safety. Because of their success, President Clinton has encouraged communities to adopt curfew policies. A 1997 survey by the U.S. Conference of Mayors has shown that 276 of 347 cities surveyed -- or 80 percent -- had youth curfew laws, up from 70 percent in 1995.

Developed a Comprehensive Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy. President Clinton has proposed a comprehensive strategy to (1) target gangs and violent youths with tougher punishments and by expanding anti-gang task forces and the use of racketeering statutes (i.e., RICO) for gang-related offenses; (2) crack down on kids and guns by prohibiting violent juveniles from buying guns and increasing penalties for selling handguns to youths; and (3) keep kids off the streets and out of trouble by expanding after-school programs and promoting anti-truancy initiatives and youth curfews.

Keeping Guns Out of the Hands of Children. A number of laws and initiatives are keeping guns out of the hands of children and away from criminals. For instance, since the Brady Law's enactment, 250,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers have been denied handguns, and the 1994 Crime Bill banned 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies -- keeping assault weapons off America's streets. The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) is cracking down on the illegal gun markets that supply firearms to juveniles and criminals in 37 target cities. The ATF has already traced more than 77,000 crime guns in the YCGII cities, which has led to the investigation and arrest of hundreds of illegal gun traffickers supplying juveniles and criminals. The Administration's FY 2000 budget proposal proposes adding ATF agents to new YCGII cities to assist in gun trafficking investigations. In addition to these programs, President Clinton signed a directive to every federal agency, requiring child safety locking devices with every handgun issued to federal law enforcement officers. And, in an historic agreement, eight major gun manufacturers have voluntarily agreed to provide child safety locking devices with all their handguns, helping to protect our children.

Encouraging Conflict Resolution. The Departments of Education and Justice have developed and distributed 40,000 conflict resolution guides to schools and community organizations, providing guidance on how to develop effective conflict resolution programs; Education and Justice are training community officials and educators on these conflict resolution measures.

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

Building and Strengthening 14,000 Community Anti-Drug Coalitions. In 1997, President Clinton signed into law the bipartisan Drug-Free Communities Support Program. Over the next five years this program will provide \$143.5 million to help community coalitions rid their streets of drugs -- the coalitions are made up of young people, parents, media, law enforcement, religious and other civic organizations and school officials. Under this program, the President recently announced new Federal assistance to enhance grassroots efforts in 93 communities in 46 states to prevent youth drug abuse. This assistance will fund the work of broad-based community coalitions to target young people's use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 10:07:21.00

SUBJECT: School Safety Events and DOJ Money

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. O'Shea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Loretta M. Ucelli (CN=Loretta M. Ucelli/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa B. Ratcliff (CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stacie Spector (CN=Stacie Spector/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mickey Ibarra (CN=Mickey Ibarra/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We just completed the am agency call on the Littleton situation and DOJ reported that they are ready to pledge at least \$750,000 of their Victim Assistance Program to Littleton.

Jose/Elena - you may want to call DOJ (Ricki Seidman) to include this in the departure statement

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 10:25:44.00

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON AGENCY EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF COLUMBINE SCHOOL SHOOTING

TO: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jane.bullock (Jane.bullock @ fema.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: bill_modzeleski@ed.gov (bill_modzeleski@ed.gov [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ann.harkins@usdoj.gov (ann.harkins@usdoj.gov [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William H. White Jr. (CN=William H. White Jr./OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Fred DuVal (CN=Fred DuVal/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Trooper Sanders (CN=Trooper Sanders/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marjorie Tarmey (CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/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: John Podesta (CN=John Podesta/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: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: esummy@os.dhhs.gov (esummy@os.dhhs.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: james.johnson@do.treas.gov (james.johnson@do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Monica M. Dixon (CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Jose Cerda III (CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

April 22, 1999

As of: 10:10am

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: KRIS BALDERSTON
SEAN P. O'SHEA

SUBJECT: Columbine School Shooting - Agency Efforts - UPDATES

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General arrived in Denver, Colorado last night. This morning she will get briefed by the Jefferson County Sheriffs' office, the District Attorney, and ATF and FBI agents involved in the Littleton incident. At 10:00am (Mountain Time), she will attend and speak at a community meeting at the "Light of the World" Catholic church. Additionally, she will meet with 15-20 victims' advocates who are working with family members and children to provide moral support. The AG will also meet with the Superintendent of Schools and the Principal of Columbine during the afternoon as well as those ATF agents who continue to assist in bomb sweeps in conjunction with local law enforcement officials. The AG will then have a Media Availability in the evening (Time TBD) before her departure at 6:30pm (Mountain Time).

Justice noted that they had approximately \$750,000 in immediate support through their Victims of Crime grants (more details are forthcoming; DOJ is working with DPC on this issue).

The Department of Education

DOEd reiterated the fact that federal counselors have still not been requested as local officials report their counselors have the incident under control locally. Money is being allocated to help assist in funding local counselors for the long run. 100,000 more copies of DOEd's Early Warning Guide (found at www.ed.gov) have been printed and are being distributed nationally.

The Department of Treasury

ATF officials continue to assist in the local law enforcement investigation along with bomb sweeps. It is believed that witnesses may be interviewed as early as today.

The Department of Health and Human Services

HHS reiterates that federal assistance, in the form of crisis counselors, has not been requested and they do not anticipate such a request for the short term effort. Fact sheets are being provided to the local mental health officials for their use.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 10:38:40.00

SUBJECT: Info from Martha Foley re: supplementals

TO: J. Eric Gould (CN=J. Eric Gould/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:

----- Forwarded by Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP on 04/22/99
10:24 AM -----

Martha Foley

04/22/99 09:52:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice

cc:

Subject: Re: Supplemental and tobacco

Message Creation Date was at 22-APR-1999 09:52:00

Hi, sorry to be so slow getting back to you. The Kosovo supp is slowing down (surprise!). The House is looking to mark up next Thursday (a week from today), with floor action not scheduled, but probable the week after that (5/4-5-6). The Senate may have a hearing next week but has no other action scheduled. The Senate may not take the bill up on the floor, just try to merge the committee bill in conference on Central America (to avoid long and onerous amendment process on the floor), assuming the House passes a Kosovo bill. So a conference on Central America/Kosovo would be unlikely to start until 5/11, or so, at this point. Also, I am almost positive that I read somewhere in the last few days that Kay Bailey and Graham were saying that if Kosovo went as a separate bill (which currently appears unlikely) they wanted tobacco on it b/c legislatures were going out of session, etc., fyi. Obviously, the timing on all this keeps shifting around constantly...

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Shannon Mason (CN=Shannon Mason/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 10:59:06.00

SUBJECT: Reminder

TO: Brian V. Kennedy (CN=Brian V. Kennedy/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: David Beier (David Beier @ 456-6231 @ FAX [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Rhonda Melton (CN=Rhonda Melton/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Sally Katzen will conduct a conference call today at 11:30 on Davis Bacon. The numbers to dial are 6-2561 or 6-2565, code 5-485. Thanks

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 11:06:21.00

SUBJECT: Is anyone aware if we have ever taken a position on govt regulation of box

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/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: Sean P. O'Shea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert (CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Phillip Caplan (CN=Phillip Caplan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Shannon Mason (CN=Shannon Mason/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 12:30:12.00

SUBJECT: Conference Call

TO: Brian V. Kennedy (CN=Brian V. Kennedy/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Beier (David Beier @ 456-6231 @ FAX [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Iratha H. Waters (CN=Iratha H. Waters/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rhonda Melton (CN=Rhonda Melton/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

A continuation of the Davis Bacon conference call will take place today (4/22) at 4:30. The numbers to dial are 6-6755, 6-6766, or 6-6777, code 5485. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Shannon Mason (CN=Shannon Mason/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 22-APR-1999 16:08:24.00

SUBJECT: Reminder

TO: Brian V. Kennedy (CN=Brian V. Kennedy/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: David Beier (David Beier @ 456-6231 @ FAX [UNKNOWN])
READ: UNKNOWN

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

CC: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ: UNKNOWN

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

CC: Iratha H. Waters (CN=Iratha H. Waters/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ: UNKNOWN

CC: Rhonda Melton (CN=Rhonda Melton/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please dial either 6-6755 or 6-6766, code 5485 to participate in the 4:30 Davis Bacon conference call with Sally Katzen. If for any reason you or your principal will not be able to call in, please let me know ASAP. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 22-APR-1999 16:09:37.00

SUBJECT: draft of departure statement

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

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

TO: Jose Cerda III (CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Draft 4/22/99 4 p.m.
Shih

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
STATEMENT ON SCHOOL SAFETY GRANTS
THE WHITE HOUSE
APRIL 23, 1999

Good Morning. Before I leave for the NATO Summit, I'd like to say a few more words about the tragedy in Littleton, Colorado that has shaken all Americans this week -- and the latest steps we are taking to bring our police and our communities together to make our schools safer.

First, I have spoken to Attorney General Reno, who was in Littleton yesterday to help the families of Columbine High School cope with their tragedy. And I'd like to announce that the Justice Department will make \$750,000 available to help the victims in their long journey toward recovery -- from mental health counseling to assistance with medical and funeral bills. As more needs become apparent, we will move quickly to respond to them.

Perhaps what is most disturbing to all Americans is that what we saw in Littleton has become too familiar. We've seen the grieving families, the terrified children, the police tape and ambulance sirens before -- though not to this extent -- in Pearl, Mississippi; Paducah, Kentucky; Jonesboro, Arkansas; and Springfield, Oregon. Littleton is the latest reminder that no community is immune to senseless violence.

But it is important not to exaggerate the size of this problem. Let me say again: America's schools are indeed safe. Nearly everywhere in America, a child is still safer sitting in school than he or she is walking down the street. But we all know that any act of violence in school is one too many.

For the past six years, my administration has made school safety a top priority. In 1994, we put in a place a policy of zero tolerance for guns in school, requiring principals to expel any student who brings a firearm on campus. We are cracking down on the illegal gun markets that supply firearms to children and criminals, and expanding after-school

programs to keep children safe in the hours when parents work and juvenile crime soars.

And last year, in close consultation with parents, students, and school officials from Pearl, Paducah, Jonesboro and Springfield, we developed a comprehensive plan to prevent youth violence in our schools. At our White House Conference on School Safety, I launched an unprecedented collaboration between the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services to help communities meet their school safety needs -- from boosting security measures to hiring mental health counselors to establishing new mentoring programs. The deadline for these grants is June 1 -- and I encourage all schools to apply for them.

Last fall, I also launched a new initiative to bring more community police officers into our schools. Today, I am pleased to announce that the first round of these grants will be awarded to 337 schools and communities, enabling them to hire more than 600 police officers. All across America, community police officers have had tremendous success working with neighborhood residents to prevent crime and violence in our streets. They can do the same for our schools by getting to know and working with our troubled young people and mediating conflicts before they escalate into violence.

But we have much more to do. Many efforts will require new legislation -- and I will have more to say on them on Monday.

This week's tragedy must steel our national resolve to act -- to prevent violence from ever again shattering the peace of our schoolyards; to keep guns and firearms out of the hands of children and away from our schools; to reach out to our troubled youth and to help them resolve their anger and alienation with words, not weapons. That will be the best way to honor the memories of those who lost their lives Tuesday morning.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 16:48:00.00

SUBJECT: Draft 1-pgr for tomorrow

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: Tanya E. Martin (CN=Tanya E. Martin/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Karin Kullman (CN=Karin Kullman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Laura:

I've paged Bruce about this. I know he's speaking to reporters about it tonight.

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D31]ARMS25272003W.136 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043E0050000010A020100000002050000004921000000020000978399A4ED21328763D86C
960953B38C086CC9CAD4459C0649801F32F879892A983A9DE7227D716A3770E4817E87BD5B801B
9CE3130E6B67281B30FCB191EEAD6CA7BC45B01EB8F617522D49AD472418386F35D8A9055CA7E7

**President Clinton: Helping to Keep Our Schools Safer
April 23, 1999**

In a statement today, President Clinton will announce new assistance for the community of Littleton, Colorado and added resources for communities to help keep students safe at school. Specifically, he will announce: (1) up to \$1.5 million in immediate funding from the Justice Department to assist the victims, their families, and the Littleton community with expenses relating to the recent school shooting; and (2) \$70 million in Justice Department grants to help fund more than 600 school resource officers in 336 communities across the country.

Expanding assistance to victims. In response to the recent tragedy in Littleton, Colorado, and subsequent requests from Colorado authorities, the Justice Department will provide up to \$1.5 million in immediate funds from the Crime Victims' Fund to support:

- **Direct compensation to victims and their family members** for funerals, uncovered medical expenses, lost wages of parents, and private mental health counseling for victims;
- **Additional personnel and overtime costs for critical incident stress management services** for first responders to the crisis; and
- **Added victims services and counseling personnel** to help meet the immediate and longer-term support needs of the community.

Helping schools work with law enforcement to prevent crime and violence

- **Adding over 600 police officers for schools.** School resource officers provide schools with on-site security and a direct link to law enforcement agencies. The President will announce that the Justice Department COPS Office will release \$70 million to fund more than 600 police officers in schools in 336 communities across the country. Today's announcement is the first installment in meeting the President's pledge made at the White House Conference on School Safety to provide funds for up to 2,000 officers in schools.
- **Building on the President's successful community policing initiative.** In addition to helping communities hire school resource officers, the COPS Office is providing \$17 million through a School-Based Partnerships initiative. **This initiative emphasizes using community policing principles and problem-solving methods to address the causes of school-related crime. The grants will help strengthen partnerships between local law enforcement and schools, and help them to focus on school crime, drug use and discipline problems.** Schools have until the end of April to apply for these funds.

Encouraging communities to adopt comprehensive school safety strategies. In addition to today's announcements, the President will urge communities to apply for funds through the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative, which will provide up to \$180 million this year -- and a total

of \$380 million over the next three years -- to help 50 communities develop and implement community-wide responses to school safety and youth violence. This initiative, which was also a product of the White House School Safety Conference, represents an unprecedented collaboration between the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services to provide comprehensive educational, law enforcement, mental health, juvenile justice, and other services to help communities prevent youth violence and drug abuse, in and out of school. Communities have until June 1, 1999 to apply for as much as \$3 million each through this initiative.

Sending out 150,000 additional guides on the early warning signs of violence. Next week, the Departments of Justice and Education will distribute 150,000 additional copies of *Early Warning Timely Response: A Guide to Safe Schools*. The guide, aimed at teachers, principals, parents, and others who work with young people, provides information on how to identify and respond to the early warning signs of troubled youth that can lead to violence in schools. In addition, the guide also instructs schools on how to develop a violence prevention plan and provides a crisis procedure checklist for schools to use if violence occurs. Finally, the guide lists actions students can take -- such as listening to troubled friends, involving trusted adults, and asking law enforcement to conduct school safety audits -- to help create safer schools. More than 200,000 guides already have been distributed to schools across the nation.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Shannon Mason (CN=Shannon Mason/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 17:15:16.00

SUBJECT: Davis Bacon Conference Call

TO: Brian V. Kennedy (CN=Brian V. Kennedy/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: David Beier (David Beier @ 456-6231 @ FAX [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Iratha H. Waters (CN=Iratha H. Waters/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rhonda Melton (CN=Rhonda Melton/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Sally Katzen will convene a Davis Bacon conference call Monday, April 26th at 11:30am.

The numbers to dial are 6-2565 or 6-2561, code 6421. Please let me know as soon as possible if you or your principal has a conflict. Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 17:18:30.00

SUBJECT: LRM CJB61 - - REVISED EDUCATION Draft Bill on America's Education Goals Pa

TO: ola (ola @ opm.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tom.herlihy@ost.dot.gov@inet (tom.herlihy@ost.dot.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet R. Forsgren (CN=Janet R. Forsgren/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: Douglas D. McCormick (CN=Douglas D. McCormick/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rosalyn J. Rettman (CN=Rosalyn J. Rettman/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bob J. Nash (CN=Bob J. Nash/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan H. Schnur (CN=Jonathan H. Schnur/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wei-Min C. Wang (CN=Wei-Min C. Wang/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ca.legislation (ca.legislation @ gsa.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: justice.lrm (justice.lrm @ usdoj.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN]) (OA)

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Constance J. Bowers (CN=Constance J. Bowers/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: Daniel LaPlaca (CN=Daniel LaPlaca/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

This revised draft reflects changes to address issues raised during the initial review. No response is necessary, unless you identify errors. If so, please advise by 10:00 a.m., Monday, April 26, 1999.

The revised draft bill language will shortly be placed on the following website, as the "current version":

<http://tabula.ost.dot.gov/ed>

Use the following identifying information:

username: LRM

password: text

----- Forwarded by Constance J. Bowers/OMB/EOP on
04/22/99 05:14 PM -----
LRM ID: CJB61
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, April 22, 1999

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution
below

FROM: Janet R. Forsgren (for) Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Constance J. Bowers

PHONE: (202)395-3803 FAX: (202)395-6148

SUBJECT: REVISED EDUCATION Draft Bill on America's Education Goals
Panel (Title XI, Part __, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act
Reauthorization)

DEADLINE: 10:00 a.m. Monday, April 26, 1999

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

COMMENTS: THIS REDRAFT REFLECTS CHANGES AGREED TO DURING THE REVIEW OF THE

ORIGINAL DRAFT (LRM CJB47). This is being sent to you for your information. However, if you identify any errors, please advise by the deadline.

The revised draft bill language will shortly be placed on the following website, as the "current version":

<http://tabula.ost.dot.gov/ed>

Use the following identifying information:

username: LRM

password: text

DISTRIBUTION LIST

AGENCIES:

61-JUSTICE - Jon P. Jennings - (202) 514-2141

88-Office of Government Ethics - Jane Ley - (202) 208-8022

92-Office of Personnel Management - Harry Wolf - (202) 606-1424

51-General Services Administration - William R. Ratchford - (202) 501-0563

EOP:

Barbara Chow

Barry White

Wayne Upshaw

Wei-Min C. Wang

Bruce N. Reed

Elena Kagan

Jonathan H. Schnur

Tanya E. Martin

Bethany Little

Neera Tanden

Broderick Johnson

Bob J. Nash

Robert G. Damus

Rosalyn J. Rettman

Lisa B. Fairhall

Douglas D. McCormick

Daniel LaPlaca

Daniel I. Werfel

James J. Jukes

Janet R. Forsgren

LRM ID: CJB61 SUBJECT: REVISED EDUCATION Draft Bill on America's Education Goals Panel (Title XI, Part __, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization)

RESPONSE TO

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

MEMORANDUM

If your response to this request for views is short (e.g., concur/no comment), we prefer that you respond by e-mail or by faxing us this response sheet. If the response is short and you prefer to call, please call the branch-wide line shown below (NOT the analyst's line) to leave a message with a legislative assistant.

You may also respond by:

(1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or

(2) sending us a memo or letter

1 draft 4/22/99 5:00 p.m.

2

3

AMERICA'S EDUCATION GOALS PANEL

4

5

6

7

SEC. 1111. Title XI of the ESEA (as redesignated by section 1109) is further amended by **inserting immediately after Part B of such title (as redesignated by section ____)** the following new part:

8

"PART C - AMERICA'S EDUCATION GOALS PANEL

9

10

"PURPOSE

11

12

"SEC. 11301. It is the purpose of this part to establish a bipartisan mechanism for-

13

14

"(1) building a national consensus for education improvement; and

15

16

"(2) reporting on progress toward achieving America's Education Goals.

17

18

"AMERICA'S EDUCATION GOALS PANEL

19

20

21

22

"SEC. 11302. (a) ESTABLISHMENT. There is established an America's Education Goals Panel (hereinafter in this part referred to as the 'Goals Panel') to advise the President, the Secretary, and the Congress.

1 "(b) COMPOSITION. The Goals Panel shall be composed
2 of 18 members (hereinafter in this part referred to as
3 'members'), including--
4 "(1) 2 members appointed by the President;
5 "(2) 8 members who are Governors, 3 of whom
6 shall be from the same political party as the President and
7 5 of whom shall not be from same political party as
8 President, appointed by the Chairperson and Vice
9 Chairperson of the National Governors' Association, with
10 the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson each appointing
11 representatives of such Chairperson's or Vice
12 Chairperson's respective political party, in consultation
13 with each other;
14 "(3) 4 Members of the Congress, of whom--
15 "(A) 1 member shall be appointed by the
16 Majority Leader of the Senate from among the Members of the
17 Senate;
18 "(B) 1 member shall be appointed by the
19 Minority Leader of the Senate from among the Members of the
20 Senate;
21 "(C) 1 member shall be appointed by the
22 Majority Leader of the House of Representatives from among
23 the Members of the House of Representatives; and

1 "(D) 1 member shall be appointed by the
2 Minority Leader of the House of Representatives from among
3 the Members of the House of Representatives; and

4 "(4) 4 members of State legislatures appointed
5 by the President of the National Conference of State
6 Legislatures, of whom 2 shall be of the same political
7 party as the President of the United States.

8 "(c) SPECIAL APPOINTMENT RULES.-(1) IN GENERAL. The
9 members appointed pursuant to subsection (b)(2) shall be
10 appointed as follows:

11 "(A) If the Chairperson of the National
12 Governors' Association is from the same political party as
13 the President, the Chairperson shall appoint 3 individuals
14 and the Vice Chairperson of such association shall appoint
15 5 individuals.

16 "(B) If the Chairperson of the National
17 Governors' Association is not from the same political party
18 as the President, the Chairperson shall appoint 5
19 individuals and the Vice Chairperson of such association
20 shall appoint 3 individuals.

21 "(3) REPRESENTATION. To the extent
22 feasible, the membership of the Goals Panel shall be
23 geographically representative and reflect the racial,
24 ethnic, and gender diversity of the United States.

1 "(d) TERMS. The terms of service of members shall be
2 as follows:

3 "(1) PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES. Members appointed
4 under subsection (b)(1) of this section shall serve at the
5 pleasure of the President.

6 "(2) GOVERNORS. Members appointed under
7 paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this section shall serve
8 for 2-year terms, except that the initial appointments
9 under such paragraph shall be made to ensure staggered
10 terms with one-half of such members' terms concluding every
11 2 years.

12 "(3) CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTEES AND STATE
13 LEGISLATORS. Members appointed under paragraphs (3) and
14 (4) of subsection (b) shall serve for 2-year terms.

15 "(e) VACANCIES. A vacancy on the Goals Panel shall
16 not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same
17 manner as the original appointment.

18 "(f) TRAVEL. Each member may be allowed travel
19 expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as
20 authorized by section 5703 of title 5 of the United States
21 Code for each day the member is engaged in the performance
22 of duties for the Goals Panel away from the home or regular
23 place of business of the member.

1 Goals established under section 2 of this Act, including
2 issuing an annual report;

3 " (2) report on promising or effective actions
4 being taken at the national, State, and local levels, and
5 in the public and private sectors, to achieve America's
6 Education Goals; and

7 " (3) help build a nationwide, bipartisan
8 consensus for the reforms necessary to achieve America's
9 Education Goals.

10 " (b) REPORT.-(1) IN GENERAL. The Goals Panel shall
11 annually prepare and submit to the President, the
12 Secretary, the appropriate committees of Congress, and the
13 Governor of each State a report that shall-

14 " (A) report on the progress of the United
15 States toward achieving America's Education Goals; and

16 " (B) identify actions that should be taken
17 by Federal, State, and local governments to enhance
18 progress toward achieving America's Education Goals and to
19 provide all students with a fair opportunity to learn.

20 " (2) FORM; DATA. Reports under this subsection
21 shall be presented in a form, and include data, that is
22 understandable to parents and the general public.

23

24

"POWERS OF THE GOALS PANEL

1 SEC. 11304. (a) HEARINGS.-(1) IN GENERAL. The Goals
2 Panel shall, for the purpose of carrying out this part,
3 conduct such hearings, sit and act at such times and
4 places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence, as
5 the Goals Panel considers appropriate.

6 "(2) REPRESENTATION. In carrying out this part,
7 the Goals Panel shall conduct hearings to receive reports,
8 views, and analyses of a broad spectrum of experts and the
9 public on the establishment of voluntary national content
10 standards, voluntary national student performance
11 standards, and State assessments.

12 "(b) INFORMATION The Goals Panel may secure
13 directly from any department or agency of the United States
14 information necessary to enable the Goals Panel to carry
15 out this part. Upon request of the Chairperson of the
16 Goals Panel, the head of a department or agency shall
17 furnish such information to the Goals Panel to the extent
18 permitted by law.

19 "(c) POSTAL SERVICES. The Goals Panel may use the
20 United States mail in the same manner, and under the same
21 conditions, as other departments and agencies of the United
22 States.

23 "(d) USE OF FACILITIES. The Goals Panel may, with or
24 without reimbursement, and with the consent of any agency

1 or instrumentality of the United States, or of any State or
2 political subdivision thereof, use the research, equipment,
3 services, and facilities of such agency, instrumentality,
4 State, or subdivision, as the case may be.

5 "(e) ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AND SUPPORT.-(1) IN
6 GENERAL. The Secretary shall provide to the Goals Panel,
7 on a reimbursable basis, such administrative support
8 services as the Goals Panel may request.

9 "(2) CONTRACTS AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS. The
10 Secretary, to the extent appropriate, and on a reimbursable
11 basis, shall make contracts and other arrangements that are
12 requested by the Goals Panel to help it compile and analyze
13 data or carry out other functions necessary to the
14 performance of its responsibilities.

15 "(f) GIFTS. The Goals Panel may accept, administer,
16 and utilize gifts or donations of services, money, or
17 property, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible.

18

19 "ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 "SEC. 11305. (a) MEETINGS. The Goals Panel shall
21 meet on a regular basis, as necessary, at the call of the
22 Chairperson of the Goals Panel or a majority of its
23 members.

1 "(b) QUORUM. A majority of the members shall
2 constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

3 "(c) VOTING AND FINAL DECISIONS.-(1) VOTING. No
4 individual may vote, or exercise any of the powers of a
5 member, by proxy.

6 "(2) FINAL DECISIONS.-(A) In making final
7 decisions of the Goals Panel with respect to the exercise
8 of its duties and powers, the Goals Panel shall operate on
9 the principle of consensus among the members of the Goals
10 Panel.

11 "(B) Except as otherwise provided in this
12 part, if a vote of the membership of the Goals Panel is
13 required to reach a final decision with respect to the
14 exercise of its duties and powers, then such final decision
15 shall be made by a three-fourths vote of the members of the
16 Goals Panel who are present and voting.

17 "(d) PUBLIC ACCESS. The Goals Panel shall ensure
18 public access to its proceedings (other than proceedings,
19 or portions of proceedings, relating to internal personnel
20 and management matters) and make available to the public,
21 at reasonable cost, transcripts of such proceedings.

22

23 "DIRECTOR AND STAFF; EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

1 "SEC. 11306. (a) DIRECTOR. The Chairperson of the
2 Goals Panel, without regard to the provisions of title 5 of
3 the United States Code relating to the appointment and
4 compensation of officers or employees of the United States,
5 shall appoint a Director to be paid at a rate not to exceed
6 the rate of basic pay payable for level V of the Executive
7 Schedule.

8 "(b) APPOINTMENT AND PAY OF EMPLOYEES.-(1) IN
9 GENERAL.-(A) The Director may appoint not more than 4
10 additional employees to serve as staff to the Goals Panel
11 without regard to the provisions of title 5 of the United
12 States Code governing appointments in the competitive
13 service.

14 "(B) The employees appointed under
15 subparagraph (A) may be paid without regard to the
16 provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53
17 of that title relating to classification and General
18 Schedule pay rates, but shall not be paid a rate that
19 exceeds the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of
20 the General Schedule.

21 "(2) ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES. The Director may
22 appoint additional employees to serve as staff to the Goals
23 Panel in accordance with title 5 of the United States Code.

1 "(c) FEDERAL EMPLOYEES. Any individual appointed to
2 serve as the Director of, or as staff to, the Goals Panel
3 on or after March 31, 1994, is an 'employee' within the
4 definition of section 2105 of title 5, United States Code.

5 "(d) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS. The Goals Panel may
6 procure temporary and intermittent services of experts and
7 consultants under section 3109(b) of title 5 of the United
8 States Code.

9 "(e) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES. Upon the request of
10 the Goals Panel, the head of any department or agency of
11 the United States may detail any of the personnel of such
12 agency to the Goals Panel to assist the Goals Panel in its
13 duties under this part.

14

15 "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

16 "SEC. 11307. For purposes of carrying out this part,
17 there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
18 necessary for fiscal year 2001 and for each of the four
19 succeeding fiscal years."

DRAFT 4/22/99 4:30 p.m.

Section 1111. America's Education Goals Panel.

Section 1111 of the bill would move the authority for the National Education Goals Panel from Title II of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act to a new Part C of Title XI of the ESEA, and rename the panel the "America's Education Goals Panel." This conforms to the renaming of the National Education Goals as "America's Education Goals" and their placement in proposed new section 2 of the ESEA, as added by section 2(b) of the bill.

The statutory authority for the Goals Panel would be largely unchanged from current law, apart from some minor stylistic changes, updates, clarifications, and the elimination of current provisions relating to voluntary National content standards, voluntary National student performance standards and the work of the Panel's Resource and Technical Planning Groups on School Readiness.

The current authority for the National Education Goals Panel, Title II of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, would be repealed by **section 12__** of the bill.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 17:34:04.00

SUBJECT: latest school safety draft

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

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

TO: Jose Cerda III (CN=Jose Cerda III/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: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Draft 4/22/99 5:30 p.m.

Shih

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
STATEMENT ON SCHOOL SAFETY GRANTS
THE WHITE HOUSE
APRIL 23, 1999

Good Morning. Before I leave for the NATO Summit, I'd like to say a few more words about the tragedy in Littleton, Colorado that has shaken all Americans this week -- and the latest steps we are taking to bring our police and communities together to make our schools safer.

First, I have spoken to Attorney General Reno, who was in Littleton yesterday to assist law enforcement officials in their investigation and to help the families of Columbine High School cope with their loss and shock. I'd like to announce that the Justice Department will make \$1.5 million available to help the victims in their long journey toward recovery -- from mental health and crisis counseling to assistance with medical and funeral bills. As more needs become apparent, we will move quickly to respond to them.

Perhaps what is most disturbing to all Americans about the events of Tuesday morning is that what we saw in Littleton has become all-too familiar. We've seen the grieving families, the terrified children, the police tape and ambulance sirens before -- though not to this extent -- in Pearl, Mississippi; Paducah, Kentucky; Jonesboro, Arkansas; and Springfield, Oregon. Littleton is just the latest reminder that no community is immune to senseless violence.

It is important not to exaggerate the size of this problem. Let me say again: America's schools are indeed safe. Nearly everywhere in America, a child is still safer sitting in school than he or she is walking down the street. But there is always more we can do to make our schools even safer.

For the past six years, my administration has made school safety a top priority. In 1994, we put in place a policy of zero tolerance for guns in school, requiring principals to expel any student who brings a firearm on campus. We are cracking down on the illegal gun markets that supply firearms to children and criminals, and expanding after-school programs to keep children safe in the hours when parents work and juvenile crime soars.

And last year, after consulting with parents, students, and school officials from Pearl, Paducah, Jonesboro and Springfield, we developed a comprehensive plan to help communities prevent youth violence in our schools. At our White House Conference on School Safety, I launched a new initiative to bring the same community policing efforts that are reducing crime on our streets into our schools. Today, I am pleased to announce that the first round of these grants will be awarded to 336 schools and communities, enabling them to hire more than 600 police officers. Like their counterparts on the street, these 600 officers will work closely with the citizens they serve -- with students, teachers and parents to improve campus security, to counsel troubled youth, and mediate conflicts before they escalate into violence. I'd like to thank Senators Robb, Hollings and Judd for efforts to secure these funds. By the end of the year, we hope to have some 2,000 new officers in our schools -- and I encourage all communities to apply for these grants.

One of the most important lessons we learned at the White House Conference on School Safety last fall was that preventing youth violence requires the commitment and the participation of all members of a community. That is why we have also put in place a new Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative, run jointly by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services, to support community-wide efforts to improve school safety. Communities all across America have until June 1 to apply for grants that can support the full range of violence prevention strategies -- from boosting security measures to hiring mental health and drug counselors to establishing new mentoring programs.

These are some of the things that we are already doing to protect our children in school. Many of our newest ideas will require legislation. And next week, I will have more to say on those pieces of my budget.

As the days pass, and the grief becomes less raw, this week's tragedy must steel our nation's resolve to act -- to prevent violence from ever again shattering the peace of our schoolyards; to keep guns and firearms out of the hands of children and away from our schools; to reach out to our troubled youth and help them resolve their anger and alienation with words, not weapons. That will be the best way to honor the memories of those who lost their lives Tuesday morning. Thank you.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 17:43:09.00

SUBJECT: Sorry 2 small edits

TO: Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Bruce N. Reed (CN=Bruce N. Reed/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.D67]ARMS22698003W.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043E0050000010A02010000000205000000FA1E0000000200001881DF244F7EEF09157373
B7D88286BAC1954387EAC9515F2136ADEACFED3FD15BCD0B2895129945DF5860534AD7390DA6DE

President Clinton: Helping to Keep Our Schools Safe
April 23, 1999

In a statement today, President Clinton will announce new assistance for the community of Littleton, Colorado and added resources for communities to help keep students safe at school. Specifically, he will announce: (1) up to \$1.5 million in immediate funding from the Justice Department to assist the victims, their families, and the Jefferson County community with expenses relating to the recent school shooting; and (2) \$70 million in Justice Department grants to help fund more than 600 school resource officers in 336 communities across the country.

Expanding assistance to victims. In response to the recent tragedy at Columbine High School, and subsequent requests from Colorado authorities, the Justice Department will provide up to \$1.5 million in immediate funds from the Crime Victims' Fund to support:

- **Direct compensation to victims and their family members** for funerals, uncovered medical expenses, lost wages of parents, and private mental health counseling for victims;
- **Additional personnel and overtime costs for critical incident stress management services** for first responders to the crisis; and
- **Added victims services and counseling personnel** to help meet the immediate and longer-term support needs of the community.

Helping schools work with law enforcement to prevent crime and violence

- **Adding over 600 police officers for schools.** School resource officers provide schools with on-site security and a direct link to law enforcement agencies. The President will announce that the Justice Department COPS Office will release \$70 million to fund more than 600 police officers in schools in 336 communities across the country. Today's announcement is the first installment in meeting the President's pledge made at the White House Conference on School Safety to provide funds for up to 2,000 officers in schools this fiscal year.
- **Building on the President's successful community policing initiative.** In addition to helping communities hire school resource officers, the COPS Office is providing \$17 million through a School-Based Partnerships initiative. **This initiative emphasizes using community policing principles and problem-solving methods to address the causes of school-related crime. The grants will help strengthen partnerships between local law enforcement and schools, and help them to focus on school crime, drug use and discipline problems.** Schools have until the end of April to apply for these funds.

Encouraging communities to adopt comprehensive school safety strategies. In addition to today's announcements, the President will urge communities to apply for funds through the Safe

Schools/Healthy Students Initiative, which will provide up to \$180 million this year -- and a total of \$380 million over the next three years -- to help 50 communities develop and implement community-wide responses to school safety and youth violence. This initiative, which was also a product of the White House School Safety Conference, represents an unprecedented collaboration between the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services to provide comprehensive educational, law enforcement, mental health, juvenile justice, and other services to help communities prevent youth violence and drug abuse, in and out of school. Communities have until June 1st to apply for funds under this initiative.

Sending out 150,000 additional guides on the early warning signs of violence. Next week, the Departments of Justice and Education will distribute 150,000 additional copies of *Early Warning Timely Response: A Guide to Safe Schools*. The guide, aimed at teachers, principals, parents, and others who work with young people, provides information on how to identify and respond to the early warning signs of troubled youth that can lead to violence in schools. The guide also helps schools develop a crisis procedure checklist if violence occurs, and lists actions students can take -- such as listening to troubled friends, involving trusted adults, and asking law enforcement to conduct school safety audits -- to help make their schools safer. More than 200,000 guides already have been distributed to schools across the nation.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Eugenia Chough (CN=Eugenia Chough/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 19:21:57.00

SUBJECT: Kosovo refugee mtg

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

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

TO: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/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

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

CC: Scott Busby (CN=Scott Busby/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Irenè and I just attended a conference call with OMB, HHS-ASMB, HHS-ACF-Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to discuss the process -- both in terms of operation and funding -- of moving 20,000 Kosovo refugees to the US next month. Lavinia Limon, ORR, outlined the following two options, and suggested that the likely outcome will be a mixture of both. There will be a conference call tomorrow (NSC, HHS, OMB) to further discuss Scenarios 1 and 2.

Scenario1: Process refugees abroad

Refugee processing (INS interviews, medical screening, etc) is conducted overseas and State Dept picks up the costs.

HHS estimates that of the 20,000 arriving refugees:

- 35% would be eligible for Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), increasing program costs by \$23.3 million in FY99, and \$14.6 million in FY00;
- 10% would be eligible for SSI/MA (no cost estimate available at this time);
- 55% would be eligible for TANF/MA (no cost estimate available at this time); and,
- all would be eligible for Food Stamps (no cost estimate available at this time).

Scenario 2: Process refugees in the US

When processing refugees in the US, the Refugee Act requires the Secy of

HHS to operate a domestic processing center. DoD is exploring the use of military facilities as processing centers. HHS estimates that processing could take up to 6 months. Under this scenario, HHS provided very rough cost estimates (as follows), but plans to meet with DoD folks on Monday to compare numbers.

-- \$20 million for placement, reception (OMB will see if State Dept can cover these costs.)

-- \$10 million for ongoing transportation

-- \$15 million contractor staff, communications, orientation, recreation

-- \$23 million medical, dental, hospital

TOTAL processing costs = \$68 million for FY 99

Since refugees would reside in camps for the remainder of FY 99, there would be no program costs until FY 00. HHS estimates FY00 additional RCA and RMA costs of \$38.7 million.

Processing refugees in the US may require changes in the supp. OMB is investigating. ACF-ORR conveyed that the ORR could cover the FY 99 costs associated with this option. However, the FY 00 budget would leave them with a cushion of only \$5 million.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrea Kane (CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 19:28:53.00

SUBJECT: Welfare Reform Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lee Ann Brackett (CN=Lee Ann Brackett/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TEXT:

Here's an updated version of our Welfare Reform Accomplishments document

Chandler, Genie Chough will send you a redline version to update the web page.===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D42]ARMS243081033.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043C7100000010A0201000000020500000006F7B0000000200001755BC7728553E39A69C0E
44CD4B2E6C7106D61B710A0C3E67E2A2C31B875B269792817F90B15319BADB822AB17F1CC933BE

4/21/99

CLINTON-GORE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

REFORMING WELFARE

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, fulfilling his longtime commitment to 'end welfare as we know it.' As the President said upon signing, "... this legislation provides an historic opportunity to end welfare as we know it and transform our broken welfare system by promoting the fundamental values of work, responsibility, and family."

TRANSFORMING THE BROKEN WELFARE SYSTEM

- **Overhauling the Welfare System with the Personal Responsibility Act:** In 1996, the President signed a bipartisan welfare plan that is dramatically changing the nation's welfare system into one that requires work in exchange for time-limited assistance. The law contains strong work requirements, performance bonuses to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs and reducing illegitimacy, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement, and supports for families moving from welfare to work -- including increased funding for child care. State strategies are making a real difference in the success of welfare reform, specifically in job placement, child care and transportation. In April 1999, the President unveiled landmark new welfare regulations that will promote work and help those who have left the rolls to succeed in the workforce and stay off welfare.
- **Law Builds on the Administration's Welfare Reform Strategy:** Even before the Personal Responsibility Act became law, many states were well on their way to changing their welfare programs to jobs programs. By granting federal waivers, the Clinton Administration allowed 43 states -- more than all previous Administrations combined -- to require work, time-limit assistance, make work pay, improve child support enforcement, or encourage parental responsibility. The vast majority of states have chosen to build on their welfare demonstration projects approved by the Administration.
- **Welfare Rolls Decline as More Recipients go to Work:** In April 1999, the President released state-by-state data (from December 1998) showing that welfare caseloads are at their lowest level in 30 years and that the welfare rolls have fallen by nearly half since he took office. Since January 1993, 29 states have had caseload declines of more than half and nationwide the rolls have fallen by 46 percent, from 14.1 million to 7.6 million. This historic decline occurred in response to the Administration's grants of federal waivers to 43 states, the provisions of the new welfare reform law, and the strong economy. Information released by the Department of Health and Human Services also shows that the percentage of welfare recipients working has tripled since 1992, that an estimated 1.5 million people who were on welfare in 1997 were working in 1998, and that all states met the first overall work participation rates required under the welfare

reform law.

MOVING PEOPLE FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **Mobilizing the Business Community:** At the President's urging, the Welfare-to-Work Partnership was launched in May 1997 to lead the national business effort to hire people from the welfare rolls. The Partnership began with 105 participating businesses, and in his 1999 State of the Union address, the President announced that the Partnership has grown to over 10,000 businesses. Since 1997, these businesses have hired over 410,000 welfare recipients, surpassing the challenge the President set in May of 1998. The Partnership provides technical assistance and support to businesses around the country, including: its toll-free number 1-888-USA-JOB1, a web site, a quarterly newsletter, and a "Blueprint for Business" hiring manual. The Partnership also published "The Road to Retention," a report of companies that have found higher retention rates for former welfare recipients than for other new hires, and strategies they used to achieve this success.
- **Connecting Small Businesses with New Workers:** The Small Business Administration is addressing the unique and vital role of small businesses who employ over one-half of the private workforce, by helping small businesses throughout the country connect with job training organizations and job-ready welfare recipients. In addition, SBA provides training and assistance to welfare recipients who wish to start their own businesses. SBA provides assistance to businesses through its 1-800-U-ASK-SBA number, as well through its network of small business and women's business centers, one-stop capital shops, district offices, and its website.
- **Mobilizing Civic, Religious and Non-profit Groups:** Vice President Gore created the Welfare-to-Work Coalition to Sustain Success, a coalition of national civic, service, and faith-based groups committed to helping former welfare recipients succeed in the workforce. Working in partnership with public agencies and employers, Coalition members provide mentoring, job training, child care, transportation, and other support to help these new workers with the transition to self sufficiency. Charter members of the Coalition include: Alpha Kappa Alpha, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, the Baptist Joint Committee, Goodwill, Salvation Army, the United Way, Women's Missionary Union, the YMCA, the YWCA, and other civic and faith-based groups.
- **Doing Our Fair Share with the Federal Government's Hiring Initiative:** Under the Clinton/Gore Administration, the federal workforce is the smallest it has been in thirty years. Yet, this Administration also believes that the federal government, as the nation's largest employer, must lead by example. In March 1997, the President asked the Vice President to oversee the federal government's hiring initiative in which federal agencies committed to directly hire at least 10,000 welfare recipients in the next four years. In April 1999, the President announced that the federal government has hired 12,000 welfare recipients, meeting the goal nearly two years ahead of schedule. As a part of this effort, the White House pledged to hire six welfare recipients and has already exceeded this goal.
- **Funds to Help Move More People from Welfare to Work:** Because of the President's leadership, the 1997 Balanced Budget Act included \$3 billion for Welfare-to-Work grants to help states and local communities move long-term welfare recipients, and certain

non-custodial parents, into lasting, unsubsidized jobs. These funds can be used for job creation, job placement and job retention efforts, including wage subsidies to private employers and other critical post-employment support services. The Department of Labor provides oversight, but most of the dollars are placed through the Private Industry Councils, in the hands of the localities who are on the front lines of the welfare reform effort. In addition, 25 percent of the funds are awarded by the Department of Labor on a competitive basis to support innovative welfare-to-work projects. The President announced the first round of 49 competitive grants in May, and the Vice President announced the second round of 75 competitive grants in November 1998. In January 1999, the Department of Labor announced the availability of \$240 million in competitive grants for FY 1999. These funds will support innovative local welfare-to-work strategies for noncustodial parents, individuals with limited English proficiency, disabilities, substance abuse problems, or a history of domestic violence.

The President's FY 2000 Budget requests \$1 billion to extend the Welfare-to-Work program to help 200,000 long-term welfare recipients and noncustodial parents in high-poverty areas move into lasting unsubsidized employment. The initiative would provide at least \$150 million to ensure that every state helps fathers fulfill their responsibilities by working, paying child support, and playing a responsible part in their children's lives. Under this proposal, states and communities would use a minimum of 20 percent of their formula funds to provide job placement and job retention assistance to low-income fathers who sign personal responsibility contracts committing them to work and pay child support. This effort would further increase child support collections, which have risen 80 percent since the President took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to \$14.4 billion in 1998. Remaining funds will go toward assisting long-term welfare recipients with the greatest barriers to employment to move into lasting jobs. The reauthorized program also would double the Welfare-to-Work funding available for tribes.

- **Tax Credits for Employers:** The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit, enacted in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act, provides a credit equal to 35 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment, and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the second year, to encourage the hiring and retention of long term welfare recipients. This credit complements the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, which provides a credit of up to \$2,400 for the first year of wages for eight groups of job seekers. The Omnibus Budget Act of 1998 included an extension through June 30, 1999 and the President's FY 2000 Budget proposes to extend both credits for an additional year.
- **Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers:** In 1999, the President proposed and Congress approved \$283 million for 50,000 new housing vouchers for welfare recipients who need housing assistance to get or keep a job. Families will use these welfare-to-work housing vouchers to move closer to a new job, to reduce a long commute, or to secure more stable housing that will eliminate emergencies which keep them from getting to work every day on time. Nearly all of these vouchers will be awarded to communities on a competitive basis, to communities that create cooperative efforts among their housing, welfare and employment agencies. The President's FY 2000 Budget provides \$430 million for 75,000 welfare-to-work housing vouchers, including \$144 million in new funds for 25,000 additional vouchers.

- **Welfare-to-Work Transportation:** One of the biggest barriers facing people who move from welfare to work -- in cities and in rural areas -- is finding transportation to jobs, training programs and child care centers. Few welfare recipients own cars. Existing mass transit does not provide adequate links to many suburban jobs at all, or within a reasonable commute time. In addition, many jobs require evening or weekend hours that are poorly served by existing transit routes. To help those on welfare get to work, President Clinton proposed a \$100 million a year welfare-to-work transportation plan as part of his ISTEA reauthorization bill. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) authorized \$750 million over five years for the President's Job Access initiative and reverse commute grants. Of this amount, \$50 million is guaranteed funding in FY 1999, rising to \$150 million in 2003. The Omnibus Budget Act included \$75 million for this program in FY 1999 and the Department of Transportation is currently reviewing applications for this first year funding. The President's Budget proposes to double funding for FY 2000, bringing the program to the authorized level of \$150 million. The Job Access competitive grants will assist states and localities in developing flexible transportation alternatives, such as van services, for welfare recipients and other low income workers.
- **Investing for the Future:** In 1992, the President proposed to establish Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to empower low-income families to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. The 1996 welfare reform law authorized the use of welfare block grants to create IDAs. And last year, the President signed legislation creating a five-year demonstration program. Households that are either eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or qualify for the Earned Income Tax Credit and have a net worth below \$10,000 are eligible to participate in the demonstration. The FY 1999 budget includes \$10 million to launch this initiative, and the President has proposed to double the commitment to \$20 million in FY 2000.

PROVIDING HEALTH CARE TO LOW-INCOME WORKING FAMILIES

- **Health Care for Low-income Families Who Work:** In August 1998, the President eliminated a vestige of the old welfare system by allowing all states to provide Medicaid coverage to working, two-parent families who meet State income eligibility requirements. Under the old regulations, adults in two-parent families who worked more than 100 hours per month could not receive Medicaid regardless of their income level. Because the same restrictions did not apply to single-parent families, these regulations created disincentives to marriage and full-time work. Prior to eliminating the rule entirely, the Administration allowed a number of states to waive this rule. The new regulation eliminates this requirement for all States, providing health coverage for more than 130,000 working families to help them stay employed and off welfare.
- **Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA):** TMA provides time-limited Medicaid coverage to low-income households whose earnings or child support would otherwise make them ineligible for welfare-related Medicaid under state income eligibility standards. The President's FY 2000 Budget would reduce burdensome reporting requirements, including TMA eligibility procedures in the current Medicaid eligibility

redetermination process. The budget also exempts those states that have expanded Medicaid coverage to families with incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level from burdensome TMA reporting requirements, providing states with additional incentives to provide critical health care services.

- **Helping States Help Low-Income Families:** In March 1999, the Administration released new guidance encouraging States to reach out to children and families who are no longer eligible for cash assistance but are still eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. It also establishes that states must provide Medicaid applications upon request and process them without delay. The guidance reiterates state responsibilities to establish and maintain Medicaid eligibility for families and children affected by welfare reform, and provides creative examples of the best way to liberalize eligibility.

PROMOTING PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

- **Increasing Parental Responsibility and Enforcing Child Support:** Tougher measures under the Clinton Administration resulted in a record \$14.4 billion in child support collections in 1998, an increase of \$6.4 billion, or 80 percent since 1992. Not only are collections up, but the number of families that are actually receiving child support has also increased. In 1997, the number of child support cases with collections rose to 4.2 million, an increase of 48 percent from 2.8 million in 1992.
 - A new collection system, proposed by the President in 1994 and enacted as part of the 1996 welfare reform law, has located over 1.2 million delinquent parents in its first nine months of operation. With approximately one-third of all child support cases involving parents living in different states, this National Directory of New Hires helps track parents across state lines.
 - In June 1998, the President signed the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act, a law based on his 1996 proposal for tougher penalties for parents who repeatedly fail to support children living in another state or who flee across state lines to avoid supporting them.
 - Paternity establishment, often the crucial first step in child support cases, has dramatically increased, due in large part to the in-hospital voluntary paternity establishment program begun in 1994 by the Clinton Administration. In 1997, the number of paternities established or acknowledged rose to a record 1.3 million, two and a half times the 1992 figure of 512,000.
 - Finally, President Clinton has taken executive action, including: collections from federal payments such as income tax refunds and employee salaries, and steps to deny federal loans to delinquent parents. The federal government collected over \$1.1 billion in delinquent child support from federal income tax refunds for tax year 1997, a 70 percent increase since 1992.
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy:** Significant components of the President's comprehensive effort to reduce teen pregnancy became law when the President signed the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and, provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education

activities. Since 1993, the Clinton Administration has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, including working with boys and young men on pregnancy prevention strategies. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, a private nonprofit organization, was formed in response to the President's 1996 State of the Union. In 1997, the President announced the National Strategy to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. The first annual report on this Strategy reported that HHS-supported programs already reach at least 31 percent or 1,470 communities in the United States. Notably, data shows we are making progress in reducing teen pregnancy -- teen births have fallen six years in a row, by 15 percent from 1991 to 1997. And, teen pregnancy rates are at their lowest level in 20 years.

RESTORING FAIRNESS AND PROTECTING THE MOST VULNERABLE

The President made a commitment to fix several provisions in the welfare reform law that had nothing to do with moving people from welfare to work. In 1997, the President fought for and ultimately was successful in ensuring that the Balanced Budget Act protects the most vulnerable.

In 1998, the President continued his proposals to reverse unfair cuts in benefits to legal immigrants. The Administration's FY 2000 budget would build on this progress by restoring important disability, health, and nutrition benefits to additional categories of legal immigrants, at a cost of \$1.3 billion over five years.

- **Disability and Health:** The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and the Noncitizen Technical Amendment Act of 1998 invested \$11.5 billion to restore disability and health benefits to 380,000 legal immigrants who were in this country before welfare reform became law (August 22, 1996). The President's FY 2000 Budget would restore eligibility for SSI and Medicaid to legal immigrants who enter the country after that date if they have been in the United States for five years and become disabled after entering the United States. This proposal would cost approximately \$930 million and assist an estimated 54,000 legal immigrants by 2004, about half of whom would be elderly.
- **Nutritional Assistance:** The Agricultural Research Act of 1998 provided Food Stamps for 225,000 legal immigrant children, senior citizens, and people with disabilities who enter the United States by August 22, 1996. The President's FY 2000 Budget would extend this provision by allowing legal immigrants in the United States on August 22, 1996 who subsequently reach age 65 to be eligible for Food Stamps at cost of \$60 million, restoring benefits to about 20,000 elderly legal immigrants by 2004..
- **Health Care for Children and Pregnant Women:** Under current law, states have the option to provide health coverage to immigrant children and pregnant women who entered the country before August 22, 1996. The President's FY 2000 Budget gives states the option to extend Medicaid or CHIP coverage to low-income legal immigrant children and Medicaid to pregnant women who entered the country after August 22, 1996. The proposal would cost \$325 million and provide critical health insurance to approximately 55,000 children and 23,000 women by FY 2004. This proposal would reduce the number of high-risk pregnancies, ensure healthier children, and lower the cost of emergency Medicaid deliveries.
- **Helping People Who Want to Work but Can't Find a Job:** The Balanced Budget Act, as amended by the Agricultural Research Act, also restored \$1.3 billion in food stamp cuts. The welfare reform law restricts food stamps to 3 out of every 36 months for able-bodied childless adults, unless they were working. Acknowledging that finding a job often takes time, the BBA provided funds for work slots and food stamp benefits to help those who are willing to work but, through no fault of their own, have not yet found employment. In addition, the BBA allows states to exempt up to 15 percent of the food stamp recipients (70,000 individuals monthly) who would otherwise be denied benefits as a result of the "3 in 36" limit.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sandra Yamin (CN=Sandra Yamin/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 19:57:03.00

SUBJECT: Draft Letter to the Conferees -- 4/26 noon deadline for comments

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

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

TO: George T. Frampton (CN=George T. Frampton/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Wesley P. Warren (CN=Wesley P. Warren/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Gene B. Sperling (CN=Gene B. Sperling/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Miles M. Lackey (CN=Miles M. Lackey/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Sally Katzen (CN=Sally Katzen/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Linda Ricci (CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rebecca L. Walldorff (CN=Rebecca L. Walldorff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rosemary Evans (CN=Rosemary Evans/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Robert L. Nabors (CN=Robert L. Nabors/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. (CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Charles R. Marr (CN=Charles R. Marr/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

CC: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Lisa M. Kountoupes (CN=Lisa M. Kountoupes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mark J. Tavlarides (CN=Mark J. Tavlarides/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Ingrid M. Schroeder (CN=Ingrid M. Schroeder/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Victoria A. Wachino (CN=Victoria A. Wachino/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Judy Jablow (CN=Judy Jablow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Lisa Zweig (CN=Lisa Zweig/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Charles Konigsberg (CN=Charles Konigsberg/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TEXT:

Attached is the draft letter to the conferees on the Central America/Jordan/Ag Supplemental. The Conferees may have a preliminary meeting on Thurs, Apr 29. Please provide comments by noon on Mon, Apr 26.

Karen/Martha: The draft is silent on the issue of census out of concern that we would be officially asking the conferees to consider an item out of the conference scope. Jack would like your views on whether to include something on this issue. For example, we could urge the conferees to resolve outstanding issues associated with Sec 626 of the FY99 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Act.

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D8]ARMS22429103W.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF575043990E0000010A0201000000020500000027940000000200000746DF02D4F00872E5C52E7
CC832DA6EFF36F6C5914AEF933E37D385FD07BAC7EE147AE347065267AD99E2531051D0B5C36F8
D6F5F7239AE50D1FE755CF66F7126DF77041EF331BC267A7005085FFA3C00F1C3CC503BAD6430C

The Honorable C.W. Bill Young
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The purpose of this letter is to provide the Administration's views on H.R. 1141, the FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, as passed by the House and by the Senate. As the conferees develop a final version of the bill, your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

In February, the President requested funds to assist in Central America's recovery from recent natural disasters, to provide urgently needed funding related to the situation in Jordan, and to provide vital loans and other assistance to our farmers and ranchers. The Administration continues to believe that both this supplemental request and the recent request for emergency funding for military and humanitarian operations in the Kosovo region should be approved as soon as possible, free of extraneous issues.

Providing essential assistance to victims of natural disasters and helping our farmers at home with vital financing clearly fall in the category of needs that are urgent, unanticipated, and essential -- that is, emergency requirements. Therefore, they clearly deserve to be funded quickly, fully, and without requiring offsets that could force unacceptable reductions in important programs. We support the House action of providing defense-related emergency funding in response to Hurricane Mitch without offsets and believe that consistent treatment should be applied to non-defense agencies performing similar emergency activities. We strongly oppose the Senate provision that would strike emergency funding authority from the entire bill.

Regrettably, the Senate has also chosen to include several objectionable legislative riders that threaten approval of the bill, as detailed below. We strongly urge the conferees to approve a bill that is free of such provisions.

Were the bill to be presented to the President with the objectionable offsets and riders discussed below, the President's senior advisers would recommend that he veto the bill. We urge the conferees not to take actions that could result in gridlock and delay, and that would be detrimental both to our allies abroad and our citizens at home in their time of need.

Emergency Relief for Central America

On February 16th, the President transmitted to the Congress a request for \$956 million for International Assistance Programs, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice to provide assistance for emergency disaster and reconstruction assistance expenses arising from the consequences of the recent hurricanes in Central America and the Caribbean and the recent earthquake in Colombia. The Administration appreciates the full funding provided in the House and Senate bill for this request, which will provide relief from the effects of Hurricanes Mitch and Georges and restore hope to this devastated region.

Hurricane Mitch, the worst natural disaster in the history of the Western hemisphere, left more than 9,000 dead and drove millions from their homes. Even today, hundred of thousands of Central Americans still cannot return to their homes. Schools, hospitals, businesses, farms and roads were destroyed, resulting in serious economic dislocation. Hurricane Mitch caused more than \$8.5 billion in damage, and Hurricane Georges brings the total to more than \$10 billion. The President's Central America package is urgent, unanticipated, and essential and should be funded as an emergency request.

Funds must be provided swiftly to buy seed and plant crops in the Spring planting season, thereby providing food and jobs to many communities, and to demonstrate to Central Americans that they can find jobs and security in their own recovering economies. Much of the rural road system farmers and small merchants depend on for their livelihoods was destroyed.

Water and sanitation systems have been disrupted, which can result in disease. Economic destruction and dislocation threaten to undermine the region's achievements of the past decade, as these nations have made tremendous strides toward settling conflicts, strengthening democracy, promoting human rights, opening economies and alleviating poverty. Emergency assistance for reconstruction aid will ensure that their transformation continues and that illegal migration is avoided because Central Americans will have cause to view their own futures in the region with hope. [Being Updated]

Jordan

The Administration commends the House and Senate for providing the full \$100 million for Jordan, fully funding the FY 1999 request. These funds will provide financial support to help promote stability in Jordan and the region during the period of transition subsequent to King Hussein's death. While the Administration appreciates the full funding of the \$100 million FY request, we are disappointed that the \$200 million requested for advance appropriations for FYs 2000 and 2001 has not been provided. In the context of promoting peace in the Middle East, the Administration will continue to press for these advance appropriations.

Department of Agriculture

The House bill fully funds the President's request for \$152 million for emergency funds for the Department of Agriculture and the Senate bill provides an additional \$161 above the request. The Administration appreciates the House and Senate's support for the requested

emergency farm loans and administrative costs. This loan authority would provide vitally needed financing for the Nation's farmers in light of the significant increase in demand for USDA loans, due to projected continuing low commodity and livestock prices.

Offsets

The President has proposed that essential emergency disaster assistance be funded consistent with the budget rules that have applied to emergency spending since 1990. The proposed offsets in the House and Senate versions of the bill would result in unacceptable reductions in funding in areas of crucial importance to Americans.

An amendment added to the Senate bill would cut over 43 percent of necessary emergency funding provided in the FY 1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill. This provision would result in unworkable reductions to vital programs, including the following:

- \$827 million from anti-terrorism activities including \$616 million from activities designed to protect our citizens at our embassies and facilities abroad;
- \$561 million from disaster relief, reducing resources that FEMA, SBA, and other agencies need to continue their work in response to domestic disasters in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, West Virginia, Texas, California, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Alaska and most other States;
- \$289 million from federal drug control programs to implement the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act. The Senate bill would limit funding for counter drug programs in the key source countries, and would disrupt planned capital investments by the Coast Guard, State Department, and the Customs Service. Further, the purchase of inspection equipment for the Southwest Border would be scaled back. **In addition, another \$91 million would be cut from the Coast Guard, thereby seriously eroding its drug interdiction and other capabilities.**
- \$973 million from the non-defense agency Y2K emergency fund. A reduction of this magnitude is extremely unwise. Not only would this reduction eliminate the remaining balance in the emergency fund (\$505 million), but it would also force agencies to stop planned and ongoing procurements for Y2K-related activities, and cancel contracts in order to recapture the remaining \$468 million (where this can be done without penalty). With under 250 days remaining until December 31, 1999, this reduction would substantially undercut the Federal Government's ability to solve the Y2K problem and provide services that the American public depends upon. Resources must remain available for agencies to carry out aggressive strategies to achieve compliance, and, where necessary, to develop and implement contingency plans that will ensure uninterrupted service delivery.

- \$141 million cut from the \$325 million appropriated to the Department of Energy (DOE) to purchase Russian uranium and \$87 million cut from funds disposing of Russian plutonium. On March 24, DOE signed an agreement with the Russian Federation obligating the U.S. to purchase uranium from Russia for the entire \$325 million. If these funds are rescinded, Russia would most likely once again suspend deliveries under the HEU agreement, which just resumed last week after a five-month hiatus. There would also be severe damage to the credibility of the United States' commitments to future international agreements. The cut in plutonium funds would undermine ongoing negotiations with Russia on the schedule and timing for plutonium disposition. It would also undercut U.S. efforts to obtain funding commitments from other nations for the full cost of Russian plutonium disposition.

The Senate bill includes a number of other objectionable rescissions such as:

- \$100 million from revised inflation assumptions for domestic, non-defense programs, which could result in cuts in inflation-sensitive programs such as WIC and other essential programs;
- \$60 million from the Global Environmental Facility;
- \$10 million from the EPA climate change program that develops the technology needed for a fuel efficient, less polluting vehicle; and \$1 million from NOAA for coastal States for implementation of clean water action plan programs;
- \$65 million from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that would virtually eliminate the benefits of the \$80 million supplemental appropriation provided elsewhere in the bill. This rescission would slow the provision of immigration benefits and compromise enforcement and detention operations. A \$25 million reduction in the immigration services account would increase processing times for applicants legally entitled to benefits, other than citizenship, and likely force the shutdown of INS' automated enforcement systems such as IDENT and ENFORCE. A \$40 million cut in enforcement account funding is equivalent to a 20 percent reduction in land border inspection, investigation and intelligence programs for the remaining half of this fiscal year. Finally, a \$5 million rescission in the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and a prohibition on future reprogrammings for the OIG, will result in the furlough or a reduction-in-force that could affect more than half of the Inspector General's current on-board staff.

The House bill would rescind \$875 million from international affairs accounts, with the largest portion being a rescission of \$648 million in appropriations of callable capital from U.S. payments to the Asian Development Bank (ASDB), the World Bank and the InterAmerican

Development Bank. Such rescissions would be extremely ill-advised. Rescinding the callable capital funding would send a dangerous signal to financial markets and could require the ASDB and other multilateral development banks (MDBs) to pay a higher premium on their borrowing, which could lead to the restriction of capital flows necessary to strengthen the global economy and expand U.S. exports. At a time when some of our emerging export markets in Asia and other developing economies are beginning to recover, this step would be highly unproductive.

In addition, this rescission of callable capital would call into question U.S. commitment to all multilateral development banks. This could have a detrimental effect on capital flows and economic growth globally, including in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This unintended consequence would even more broadly delay economic recovery in markets vital to the United States, thereby hurting our own economy.

The other rescissions in the international affairs area would undermine a host of important objectives in many programs. For example, the rescissions would cut support for U.S. exports, undermining our efforts to penetrate foreign markets and provide jobs for American workers. At a time when the United States needs to promote its exports, this is a particularly misguided step. The rescissions would also undercut free market reform and democracy promotion in the New Independent States and in Eastern Europe, areas where it is manifestly in America's interests to encourage reform. The rescission of development assistance would set back efforts in the poorest countries, including possibly in those hit hardest by Hurricane Mitch.

Other rescissions would undermine our efforts to provide peacekeeping operations in troubled areas of the world. The rescission of Global Environment Facility funding would be highly detrimental to the cause of improving global environmental protection. Still other cuts would reduce our contributions to international organizations, where America's reputation as a contributor in good standing is already tarnished.

In addition, we oppose the \$150 million cut in the House bill in important nonproliferation programs to reduce stockpiles of excess weapons grade uranium and plutonium in Russia. Since the Department of Energy has already signed an agreement with Russia to purchase uranium for \$325 million, the entire cut would have to come from the \$200 million appropriated for plutonium. That would drastically undercut negotiations that are underway to dispose of 50 tons of weapons grade plutonium in Russia, enough for 15,000 nuclear weapons.

Taken together, these international affairs rescissions are so great that the supplemental as a whole would constitute a net reduction in U.S. foreign affairs spending -- a reduction that would seriously undermine America's capacity to pursue its foreign policy objectives and promote our economic security.

Finally, since the House and Senate acted on this legislation, there have been important developments in Kosovo that require resources. A number of the rescissions in the House and Senate versions of the bill are in accounts that can be used to provide critical assistance in response to immediate needs in the Balkans.

Objectionable riders

The House is to be commended for its decision to keep the bill free of objectionable riders. Unfortunately, the Senate bill includes a number of strongly objectionable provisions, including the following:

- **A provision that would completely relinquish the Federal taxpayers' share of the Medicaid-related claims in the comprehensive State tobacco settlement without any commitment whatsoever by the States to use these funds to stop youth smoking. Federal taxpayers paid more than half, an average of 57 percent, of Medicaid smoking-related expenditures. The Administration believes that the States should retain these funds but should make a commitment that the Federal share of the settlement's proceeds will be spent on shared national and State priorities: e.g. to reduce youth smoking, protect tobacco farmers, improve public health, and assist children. The Administration is prepared to work with the Congress on this issue in separate legislation.**
- Two provisions in the Senate bill that would reopen the compromise reached in the FY 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act in Section 123 concerning Glacier Bay National Park (AK) to ban commercial fishing in wilderness waters, phase-out commercial fishing in certain non-wilderness waters within Glacier Bay proper, buy out qualifying Dungeness crabbers who had previously crabbed in park waters, and continue to permit commercial fishing in the waters outside the Bay (where 80 percent of the fish are caught). One provision would increase the previously agreed to buy-out packages for crabbers and delay implementation of restricted fishing operations (except for closures of wilderness waters) by up to a year due to additional rule making requirements. The other provision would delay all of the Section 123 fishing restrictions in both non-wilderness and wilderness areas (except for the closure of the wilderness waters of the Dungeness crab fisheries) indefinitely while an unrelated submerged lands title issue is settled between the State of Alaska and the Federal Government. The compromise reached last fall and codified in Section 123 should not be re-opened.
- A provision that would postpone until February 2000 the Department of the Interior's issuance of regulations prescribing procedures and standards to permit Class III casino gaming on Indian reservations when a State will not negotiate a gaming compact with a tribe "in good faith." This provision gives the States de facto veto power over the compacting process, without providing the tribes the option of offering alternative procedures for negotiating gaming compacts. This provision is unnecessary since Florida and Alabama filed suit challenging final regulatory procedures, which were published in the Federal Register on April

12th. This issue should be decided through this litigation.

- A provision that would extend (for the second time) the current moratorium on publishing a final Interior Department rule revising the method by which crude oil from Federal leases is valued for purposes of calculating Federal royalties. The existing FY 1999 rider imposed an eight-month moratorium (until June 1, 1999) and was the outcome of negotiations with the Congress at the end of the last session. This provision would cost the Treasury about \$15 million in FY 1999.
- A provision that would prevent a recent reorganization of the Interior Department's Office of the Special Trustee for the remainder of FY 1999. The reorganization addresses deficiencies in day-to-day Indian trust management operations. However, if this provision were left in place, it would hamper Interior's efforts to resolve and reform trust fund management and represents unjustified micro-management of the Department's activities.
- A provision that would extend (for the second time) the current moratorium on a final rule governing surface management and reclamation of hardrock mine sites on Federal lands until about December 1999 (from the current June 1999 time frame). The provision unnecessarily ties finalization of the rule making to completion of a National Academy of Sciences study on the need for this rule making.

Other Issues

There are a number of other objectionable funding and legislative provisions in the House and Senate versions of the bill. Examples follow:

- The Administration does not support the Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Programs provision. This loan guarantee program would be ineffective, costly, and would benefit many firms that don't need Federal assistance. With up to 2,000 loans per year, this program would also prove cumbersome for the Department of Commerce to administer and would complicate its ongoing administration of import laws.
- The Administration also opposes a provision that would provide additional oil and natural gas royalty relief for marginal and other leases located on Federal on-shore, public lands, by providing a credit level of up to \$123 million to be applied to the royalties due to the United States. The Administration has been supportive of oil industry economic needs, already providing relief for marginal producers on Federal lands by permitting suspended operations for up to two years on "stripper oil properties" with no penalty, and agreeing to place 28 million barrels of royalty oil into Strategic Petroleum Reserve – in addition to ongoing stripper well royalty relief. Oil prices are also starting to recover in the marketplace. This provision would be cumbersome to administer, may not be

confined only to small oil and gas producers, and would cost the Treasury about \$30 million in royalty receipts in FY 1999, the remainder in FY 2000.

- **On March 10, 1999, the President transmitted a request for \$15 million in additional supplemental funding for the Department of the Interior to support the requirements of the Cobell v. Babbitt class-action lawsuit alleging mismanagement of individual Indian money accounts. These additional funds would allow the Department to conduct critical activities, including court-ordered document production and statistical sampling needed this year in defense of the suit. This request is fully offset from other Interior appropriation accounts. The House-passed bill provides this additional funding, however, the House rejected the Administration's proposed offsets. The Administration strongly supports full funding for these efforts with the proposed offsets.**
- **The Administration objects to a provision in the Senate bill that would transfer \$100 million from the Department of Agriculture's Wildfire Management Operations -- primarily firefighting funding -- to its Knutson-Vandenberg Fund (K-V Fund), which funds reforestation and timber stand management and improvement on national forest lands. A transfer of this magnitude is unnecessary and inappropriate. Transferring the funds from the appropriated fire operations account would likely require that available Forest Service emergency contingency funds be used to fight fires in FY 1999, even if FY 1999 is a normal fire year. Should a significant fire season occur and the contingency funds be exhausted, the Forest Service would have to transfer funds back from the K-V Fund.**
- The Administration opposes the transfer in the Senate bill of disaster relief funds from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Administration would like to work with the conferees to respond to their concerns about the implementation of the CDBG disaster relief program.
- The Administration is disappointed that Congress has not adopted the provision regarding the auction of available spectrum within the 746-806 MHz band. The Administration believes that the FCC is able to conduct the auction in 2000 and collect receipts within 2000. The Administration's proposed language facilitates the efficient and competitive deployment of spectrum.

We look forward to working with the Congress to address our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable C.W. Bill Young,
The Honorable David R. Obey, The Honorable Ted Stevens,
and the Honorable Robert C. Byrd

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-APR-1999 20:36:11.00

SUBJECT: FDA Tobacco Supreme Court Case

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce R. Lindsey (CN=Bruce R. Lindsey/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: Melissa M. Murray (CN=Melissa M. Murray/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: J. Eric Gould (CN=J. Eric Gould/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Timing

The FDA tobacco case is on the list of cases the Justices could discuss at their conference tomorrow (Friday April 23rd). If they make a decision, it will be announced at 10:00 am Monday morning. We and HHS will be notified immediately by DOJ. If no decision is announced on the 26th, the next possible announcement date is Monday, May 5th.

If cert is denied

If the court denies cert, the 4th circuit will be notified immediately and will be expected to issue a mandate within days or weeks which will outline, among other things, whether the 4th circuit ruling applies just to the 4th circuit or to the entire U.S. DOJ expects and hopes the court of appeals will direct the district court to issue the mandate (rather than doing it themselves), and that the district court judge will call in lawyers from both sides for arguments, but there are no set rules.

Existing FDA Access Restrictions

As you will recall, the FDA rule's youth access restrictions are the only parts of the rule now in effect. Retailers must check photo i.d. of any tobacco purchaser who appears to be under age 27. FDA, usually under contract with the states, conducts sting operations to enforce retailer compliance and fines retailers that violate the rules. Congress has appropriated funds to finance these contracts. Currently, FDA has contracts with 41 states plus D.C. and the Virgin Islands. Five of these states are in the 4th circuit. (In states without contracts -- North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Nebraska -- FDA was planning to conduct its own sting operations, but has not begun to do so yet.)

If the court denies cert, HHS plans to immediately cancel these contracts in the five 4th circuit states (NC, SC, VA, WV, and MD) but tell the remaining states to continue their sting operations pending further guidance from DOJ and the courts. HHS is eager to continue the stings

because of the role they play in reducing youth smoking; they also believe that because Congress has appropriated funds for these purposes, they are obliged to continue the contracts unless the court tells them not to. DOJ believes that the existence of these contracts will help them argue to the 4th circuit that its decision should not apply nationwide. They are also considering other litigation strategies which I can describe separately.

Proposed Administration Reaction to Court Decision

DOJ and HHS agree that if the court denies cert, we should issue a statement on Monday that makes clear our commitment to the FDA rule and reducing youth smoking, states the action HHS is planning to take in light of the decision, and says we still want to work with Congress to affirm FDA's authority in this area. HHS is drafting a statement to get over to us tomorrow. DOJ wants to make sure whatever we say doesn't inflame the 4th circuit, but in our discussions today I think we were able to agree that could avoid that and still be strong on the importance of FDA's authority to help reduce youth smoking. If there is a decision on Monday, the FDA Commissioner, who is testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee Tuesday, will surely get questions.