



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

AUG 2 1993

TO: Carol H. Rasco

FROM: Walter Broadnax *Walter*
Deputy Secretary

SUBJECT: Funding for Central State University's Minority Males Consortium Project

Attached is the information you requested regarding Central State University's Minority Males Consortium project. Although it is not possible to provide funding for the Central State University project in FY 1993, opportunities for funding will be available in FY 1994.

Also, to help you prepare for your presentation to Presidents of black colleges on Wednesday, August 4, I have provided you with suggested talking points which highlight some of HHS' activities with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

If you have additional questions, please let me know.

FACT SHEET
for
Ms. Carol Rasco's August 4, 1993 Meeting w/ HBCUs

Background on the Central State University Request (attached)

- In FY 1993, \$4.9 million was appropriated to the PHS Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) for transfer to the Office of Minority Health (OMH) to fund minority male activities. The Bush Administration had requested \$5 million to support the Minority Male Grant Program (MMGP). The \$4.9 million which was appropriated was not in addition to the \$5 million requested.
- The conference language accompanying the \$4.9 million directed the Secretary to give priority consideration to expending these funds through grants or contracts with a consortium of historically and predominantly black colleges and universities, in cooperation with community-based and neighborhood organizations designated by the Secretary. This language appeared in the Conference Report accompanying the FY 1993 HRSA appropriations. It was not in the NIH conference language, as Mr. Thomas suggests in the attached letter.
- OMH, the Office charged with administering the \$4.9 million, did not respond to the Conference Report language because OMH believed that its first obligation was to fund continuation demonstration projects. These projects needed second or third year funding to implement interventions which OMH had supported in the first phases. Of the \$4.9 million appropriated, \$4.0 million was used to support continuation projects and the remaining \$1.0 million was used to fund "approved but unfunded" FY 1992 grant applications.
- Dr. Thomas and his representative have discussed this matter with the Director, Office of Minority Health. The OMH has made it clear that no funds are available in FY 1993 for the proposal. However, based on the President's budget, we expect that \$3.9 million will be available in FY 1994 for OMH to fund new awards including the type of grant proposal suggested by Dr. Thomas. Albeit, the process will again be very competitive.

Talking Points

- The Clinton Administration is concerned about the continuing disparities in health between minority populations and the population at large and we recognize the contributions that HBCUs can make in helping to address these disparities.

- In addition to the Minority Male Grant Program (MMGP), HBCUs (both individually and as part of a consortium) have successfully participated in such important programs as those listed below. We expect them to continue to compete well for grants administered through these programs:

- Minority Biomedical Research Support Program;
- Minority Access to Research Careers Program;
- Research Centers in Minority Institutions Program;
- Health Careers Opportunity Program; and,
- Centers for Excellence Program

(The 1993 annual Report to Congress on HBCUs is located at Tab A)

- Over and above the \$3.9 million for new MMGP grants, President Clinton has asked for \$56 million (an increase of \$15 million over the FY 1993 enacted level) to support a Minority Health Initiative at NIH. HBCUs should expect to participate in research and demonstration projects addressing minority health issues across the life spectrum. Study areas will include: the causes of infant mortality and low birth weight among minorities; health behaviors of adolescent minorities; health behaviors of young adult minorities and reducing morbidity and disability among older minorities.
- We recognize that the Federal government alone cannot solve the serious health and social problems facing our most vulnerable populations. The solution requires action from all segments of our society-- including State and local governments, community groups and the private sector.
- The efforts that HBCUs have made to work with the community at large and to leverage resources have been recognized. The Clinton Administration will continue to work in partnership with HBCUs and others to significantly improve the health and well being of our minority communities.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Secretary Shalala
FROM: Carol H. Rasco *pr for CHR*
SUBJECT: Minority Males
DATE: July 29, 1993

Enclosed is a letter from Arthur Thomas regarding a Minority Males Consortium project. While the letter is dated July 2, 1993, we only just received it. I am speaking in South Carolina early next Wednesday, August 4, 1993 to a group of black college presidents; therefore, I would like some kind of briefing memo on this issue by Monday, August 2, 1993.

Many thanks!

CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY

Wilberforce, Ohio 45384

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
(513) 376-6332

July 2, 1993

JUL 29 1993

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President
For Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco:

It occurred to me after I had finished my lengthy letter to you regarding the HBCU Domestic Policy agenda that I had omitted a critical item of great interest to many HBCU presidents, and in particular to the members of the Minority Males Consortium. Approximately one year ago, a group of African-American college presidents -- concerned about the alarming high school drop out rates, college admissions rates, and mortality rates among African-American males -- decided to come together to attempt to make a contribution to reduce these heart-rending statistics. We combined our minds and our resources to establish the Consortium for Research and Practicum on Minority Males (Minority Males Consortium) in order to intervene in the lives of teenage African-American males to increase their life chances and career choices through improvements in their health and education.

Working cooperatively, the Consortium secured an additional \$4.9 million in Fiscal Year 1993 Labor, HHS and Education Appropriations Act to enhance former HHS Secretary Sullivan's Minority Male Initiative. Although these funds were provided to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Office of Minority Health in order to implement our initiative (see enclosed) we have experienced enormous difficulty in trying to work with department officials to implement our goals.

The explicit language included in the Conference Report indicates that the \$4.9 million provided was to be made available to "a consortium of historically and predominantly black colleges and universities, in cooperation with community-based and neighborhood organizations designated by the Secretary." To date, we are not aware of any grants competition or sole source contracting or grant authority that meets the requirements of this language.

Although we continue to communicate with various officials in the Department of Health and Human Services, nothing positive has materialized to date. Perhaps you can be of assistance to us.

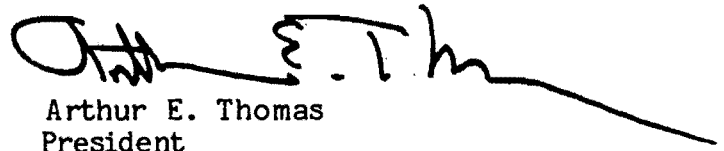
Ms. Carol H. Rasco
July 2, 1993
Page 2

In addition to enclosing the Conference Report language I made reference to above, I also am enclosing a copy of our draft proposal.

Mr. William A. Blakey of the Washington law firm Clohan & Dean has been working with the Minority Males Consortium. He is available to meet with you or the appropriate member of your staff to further explain this situation.

Thank you for your continued assistance, cooperation, and support.

Sincerely,



Arthur E. Thomas
President

AET/wjh:e

Enclosures

COPY: Dr. Adib A. Shakir

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT TO CONGRESS

ON

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Audrey F. Manley

Audrey F. Manley, M.D., M.P.H.
Acting Assistant Secretary for Health

May 11, 1993
to Hill

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HBCU INITIATIVE¹
(Dollars in Thousands)

Agency	FY 1991	FY 1992	Increase/Decrease FY 1991/1992
AHCPR	\$ 300	\$ 616	+ \$ 316
CDC	2,943	6,582	+ 3,639
FDA	974	1,136	+ 162
HRSA	36,902	40,682	+ 3,780
NIH	58,826	65,632	+ 6,806
OASH	649	1,249	+ 600
SAMHSA	2,491 ²	1,953 ³	- 538
Total	<u>\$103,085</u>	<u>\$117,850</u>	+ <u>\$ 14,765</u>

We would like to bring to your attention some of the significant HBCU activities undertaken by PHS in FY 1992.

The Association of Minority Health Professions Schools Minority Health Professions Foundation received cooperative agreements totalling \$5,121,514 to (1) support substance-specific investigations in an attempt to improve the knowledge base on the relationship between the exposure to hazardous substances and their health consequences and to reduce the uncertainties of health assessments and (2) enhance the educational and research opportunities to improve the health status of minorities and disadvantaged.

The Cooperative Agreements for Demonstration Projects for Capacity Building at HBCUs program will assess whether the creation of an infrastructure responsible for the administration of sponsored programs will enable HBCU institutions to increase their participation in Federal and private sector scientific, technical and service activities. In Fiscal Year 1992, 4 awards totalling \$754,863 were made to Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware; Savannah State College, Savannah, Georgia; St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville,

¹ In this report Charles Drew Medical University has been included as an HBCU and received \$6,099 in FY 1991 and \$8,331 in FY 1992.

² For comparability purposes, we have derived the following figures from ADAMHA's FY 1991 Performance Report to reflect the transfer of programs from ADAMHA to SAMHSA and NIH: ADAMHA - \$6,174; SAMHSA - \$2,491; NIH - \$3,683.

³For comparability purposes, we have derived the following figures from ADAMHA's FY 1992 Performance Report to reflect the transfer of programs from ADAMHA to SAMHSA and NIH: ADAMHA - \$8,394; SAMHSA - \$1,953; NIH - \$6,441.

Virginia; and University of Maryland Eastern Shore, Princess Anne, Maryland.

The Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS) Program strengthens institutional research capabilities and provides for faculty and student participation in research at two and four-year colleges, universities, and health professional schools with substantial minority enrollments. Efforts to increase the number of minority scientists in biomedical research are carried out through two MBRS grant subprograms, the Traditional MBRS Grant and the MBRS Undergraduate Grant. In Fiscal Year 1992, 49 awards were made totalling \$20,204,414.

The Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) Program provides special training opportunities and incentives in biomedical science for minority students with research career potential. Four mechanisms are used to implement this program: 1) the MARC Honors Undergraduate Research Training Grant; 2) the MARC Predoctoral Fellowship Award; 3) the MARC Faculty Fellowship Award; and 4) the MARC Visiting Scientist Award. In Fiscal Year 1992, 42 awards were made totalling \$6,584,965.

The Research Centers in Minority Institutions (RCMI) Program expands the national capability for research in the health sciences by providing grant support to predominantly minority institutions that offer the doctoral degree in the health sciences. Recipient institutions use RCMI funds to hire additional research faculty in the biomedical and behavioral sciences, support training in specialized analytical methods, upgrade facilities, and purchase advanced scientific instrumentation. In Fiscal Year 1992, 9 awards were made totalling \$13,990,230.

The Health Careers Opportunity Program (HCOP) provides for assisting individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to undertake education to enter a health or allied health profession. In Fiscal Year 1992, 29 awards were made totalling \$4,592,232.

The Centers for Excellence (COE) Program supports certain HBCUs, Hispanic and Native American Centers at health professions schools that train a significant number of targeted minority students. The objectives of the COE Program are to enhance the academic performance of the students; to increase the number and quality of minority applicants; to improve the schools capacity to train, recruit and retain minority faculty; and to improve the information resources and curricula of the school and clinical education with respect to minority health issues. The Centers also address planning to achieve institutional improvements and facilitate faculty and student research on health issues particularly affecting minority groups. In Fiscal Year 1992, 7 awards were made totalling \$16,688,447.

In FY 1991, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was initiated for three years between the Public Health Service and Meharry Medical College to strengthen Meharry's educational, research, and service delivery capabilities, improve its financial and management condition, and implement its proposal to lease Hubbard Hospital to Nashville General Hospital.

During the MOU's first year, the City of Nashville agreed that, beginning in late 1995, the City would lease, manage and finance Meharry's Hubbard Hospital, and that Meharry would provide them with medical oversight and staffing. Hubbard Hospital led by a consultant under the MOU, reached near financial break-even for FY 1992 after losing more than \$7 million the previous year and like amounts in prior years. All MOU programmatic initiatives achieved their objectives as intended.

During FY 1992, the PHS provided Meharry financial and technical assistance under the MOU. This included six physicians were hired by PHS and assigned to the faculty at Meharry. Almost \$220,000 was provided for two education specialists and a senior scientist to help Meharry develop its faculty. Several program grants were also awarded: \$760,000 for a cardiac catheterization lab under the Centers of Excellence Grant; \$264,500 to assist two community health centers increase linkages with Meharry's primary care residency programs; almost \$700,000 for Area Health Education Center support; and \$175,000 for minority maternal and child health services and professional training. PHS provided Meharry over \$2.2 million under this MOU.

PHS will continue its efforts to increase opportunities for HBCUs to participate in our programs in FY 1993 and beyond.

cc

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Dr. Arthur Thomas
FROM: Carol H. Rasco
SUBJ: NAFEO speech
DATE: August 2, 1993

I deeply regret I was unable to locate you by phone this evening, but I am glad I "hooked up" with Dr. Wynn whose name I saw on the letterhead. I have had urgent personal business come up that precludes my attendance at your meeting and for that reason I was eager to talk with you as soon as possible....I appreciated Dr. Wynn's willingness to convey this message to you. The White House is determined to send an appropriate representative to the meeting. Alexis Herman, Assistant to the President for Public Liaison, is very eager to discuss the issue of an appropriate representative with you. Since we have not located a phone number for you, could you please have a number faxed as soon as possible to 202-456-2878 or call Rosalyn Kelly, my assistant, at 202-456-2216 early tomorrow (Tuesday).

Again, I deeply regret I cannot attend and hope you will give me a raincheck so that I might in the future meet with the group. I did notice on your letterhead that Dr. Keaton is an officer....his granddaughter was in my Scout troop in Little Rock for over five years; he and his wife were so very supportive of me in that capacity. Please give my regards to them.

Finally, I will send with the designated representative the information about the consortium about which you wrote. I am waiting on the final briefing now.

Thank you in advance for understanding.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERAGENCY AFFAIRS

FAX COVER SHEET

TO:

Patrick Lester / Carol Reno

FAX NUMBER

456-2878

PHONE NUMBER

FROM:

Chris Kelly

PHONE NUMBER

401-0404

TOTAL PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET):

6

COMMENTS:

HBCU News for Carol.

August 2, 1993

**To: Carol Rasco
From: Chris Kelly, via Bill Galston
Re: HBCU/NAFEO issues for your 8/4 speech**

In his June 28 letter to you, NAFEO Board Chair Arthur Thomas outlined ten issues of concern to the HBCU community. What follows is background on each of the ten, with special attention paid to the concerns that Thomas stated most strongly.

Two issues were particularly highlighted in Thomas' letter: transfer of responsibility for the HBCU executive order from the Department of Education to the Executive Office of the President and assuring that the public HBCUs are not "closed or merged out of existence through misapplication of the Ayers v. Fordice decision." Accordingly, these are treated first. All other numbered sections correspond to the sections in Thomas' letter.

I. Transferring the White House Initiative on HBCUs to the EOP

Formal executive outreach to Historically Black Colleges and Universities was begun in 1980 by a Carter Administration executive order. Shortly after the 1981 transition, President Reagan issued an order extending and altering the federal government's formal stance toward HBCUs, and the Bush Administration in 1989 issued an order formalizing the earlier efforts by establishing the President's Board of Advisors on HBCUs and the White House Initiative on HBCUs. Currently housed in the Post Secondary Education office at the Department of Education, the Initiative staffs the President's Board of Advisors.

The Bush Administration executive order mandated that each executive department and agencies designated by the Secretary of Education establish an annual plan for increasing assistance to HBCUs. These plans were then to be reviewed by the Secretary of Education and developed into an Annual Federal Plan for Assistance to HBCUs, which would in turn be submitted to the President for consideration after review by the HBCU presidents. No Presidential action or supervision of the Annual Plan's implementation is mandated, leading many in the HBCU community to worry that goals will not be met.

One possible answer to this problem would be to move the Initiative into the White House. As Thomas notes, moving the Initiative and its staff to the EOP would "provide the visibility, political clout, and essential coordinating authority critical to achieving the goals of the executive order program." Unfortunately, it would also increase the White House staff in direct contravention of the President's 25 percent cut.

A possible compromise has been worked on lately by Bill Galston, Doris Matsui, Chris Edley and myself that would give one of the Deputy or Assistant Directors at OMB responsibility for monitoring the goals for HBCU participation. This has the virtue of giving the Annual Federal Plan some teeth, which it notably lacked in the Bush E.O., without adding or moving any staff. We have been waiting for some time for OMB's review of a draft e.o. containing these provisions, and we hope to have something fairly definite from them by today's meeting.

II. U.S. v. Fordice/Ayers v. Fordice

U.S. v. Fordice and Ayers v. Fordice, decided together by the Supreme Court in 1992, concerned the integration of state universities in Mississippi. The Court issued a confusing ruling that neither gave black colleges the ruling they desired nor substantially hurt them. The Fordice cases returned the issue of whether Mississippi had complied with the mandate of the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause to lower federal courts after ruling that certain practices, including Mississippi's division of universities into three categories -- comprehensive, regional, and urban -- possibly reflected vestiges of discrimination. Part of the NAPEO complaint at the ruling is that three of the five historically white campuses -- the University of Mississippi, Mississippi State, and Southern Mississippi -- had been declared "comprehensive" universities, while the historically black universities were classified as either "regional" or "urban," and given a much more limited mission and funding.

Though the ruling neither affirmed nor hurt the ability of public HBCUs to continue operating in their current manner, the HBCU community was a bit disturbed by parts of Justice White's opinion. Among the troubling phrases were:

If we understand private petitioners to press us to order the upgrading of Jackson State, Alcorn State, and Mississippi Valley solely so that they may be publicly financed, exclusively black enclaves by private choice, we reject that request. The State provides these facilities for all its citizens and it has not met its burden under Brown to take affirmative steps to dismantle its prior de jure system when it perpetuates a separate, but "more equal" one.

White specifically did not settle the question of whether the historically black colleges would have to have enhanced funding in order to dismantle the system affected by the vestiges of segregation, denying the HBCU community (the "private petitioners" in the opinion) a full victory.

In his letter, Thomas asks the administration for a commitment to "preservation and enhancement" of HBCUs and support of the "plaintiffs/HBCU position in Ayers." If this means support of the

position that remedial funding of public HBCUs is necessary to dismantle segregation in higher education, that would be a dubious step forward from the government's position in the Fordice cases and one that has the support of no one on the Supreme Court. (The cases were decided on an 8 to 1 vote, with Scalia the only dissenter.)

The most important current thing to note is that the Fordice cases continue in lower federal courts, and, as Thomas notes, Mississippi's university system may be in for a restructuring that harms HBCUs. It is also important to note that Justice Thomas wrote a concurring opinion in the Fordice cases that emphasized the special nature of HBCUs and argued that the ruling neither helped nor hindered HBCUs.

NOTE: This statement of the issues gives you enough to get by. The decision and the issue of review standards is much more confusing than presented here. If you would like, I can prepare a more comprehensive (and much longer) explanation of the opinions.

III. Extending HBCU exemption from loan default requirements

Public Law 101-508 extended the exemption for HBCUs from requirements that schools keep default rates below a certain level if they are to remain eligible for Federal Family Education Loans (formerly Stafford/GSL) to July 1, 1994. Thomas estimates that cutting off this exemption would purge about one-third of the HBCUs from the eligibility rolls. Barring a radical rethinking of how to reduce the default rate at HBCUs, this provision should be extended.

IV. Eliminate Pell Grant shortfall

As Thomas notes, we have already tried to do something about this in the stimulus package, but were rebuffed by the filibuster. Our current plans look to eliminate the shortfall in orderly steps and to propose other measures to better target and manage the Pell Grant program.

V. Restore campus based and State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) funding reductions in the Administration's education budget

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), SSIG, and College Work Study have one thing in common: they are not loans. Basically, the HBCU position here favors more grants for the needier students who are more likely to attend HBCUs. As Thomas notes, we proposed reductions to these programs in our budget, and our proposed reductions have had a great deal of trouble in the House.

VI. Strengthen Title VI enforcement; possibly reopen Adams v. Richardson

Adams v. Richardson was a 1973 D.C. Circuit Court case that held the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was not effectively enforcing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (no discrimination in federally funded programs). The court's basic ruling was that HEW was not effectively enforcing the law. But they were willing to allow HEW some discretion in deciding how to (or, since it was the Nixon Administration, how not to) enforce the law in one area: higher education.

Thomas suggests that the Fordice cases allow a "re-opening" of the Adams case to rescind the discretion of agencies to determine how best to meet Title VI requirements in higher education, and encourages Administration support of their potential effort. This claim is dubious. Justice White was very clear on how far the Court would go, and the decision's near-unanimity means that his replacement with Ruth Bader Ginsburg makes no difference even were she to vote the other way. This is not to say that we cannot strengthen Title VI enforcement, but only notes that revisiting the Adams decision is quite a stretch.

VII. Dept. of Education decision-making process on TRIO grants

TRIO grants are designed to identify people from disadvantaged backgrounds, prepare them for post-secondary education, support them during college, and encourage these students to move on to doctoral programs. TRIO grants to HBCUs are obviously aimed at the latter two of these goals. Thomas notes that 17 HBCU projects that are currently funded may fall by the wayside and wonders whether "there may be a pattern of reader 'bias' or lack of familiarity with HBCUs."

I have not yet been able to get information on proportionately what kind of loss this is for the HBCUs, or what the current problem with the grants might be, but hope to have that for you by this afternoon's meeting. In the meantime, it is useful to know that the grants are handled under a standard peer review process and minority representation among the readers is statutorily directed.

Also, Bill Galston met with TRIO advocates last week and agreed to explore their concern about FY 1995 funding for TRIO programs.

VIII. Review of National Service/Direct Loan Impact on HBCUs/minority students

The HBCU and minority communities, as you no doubt know, are very concerned about the National Service plan because of fears that it will supplant rather than supplement current federal

financial aid programs, especially those which are need-based. Thomas specifically worries about the program competing with the Title IV Student Assistance provisions in the Higher Education Act. Friday's Senate floor debate on the National Service plan, however, has substantially allayed these fears.

On top of worry about the National Service program, Thomas specifically questions the Department of Education's ability to effectively administer the direct loan plan. As universities have some experience in direct loans through their administration of the Perkins direct loan plan, Thomas is concerned also about whether \$10 per unit would be enough to cover new staff and instrumentation costs were all loans to come from USED. These concerns are substantially addressed by the recently adopted House/Senate conference agreement on direct lending, which expands cost allowances and does not force institutions to participate in the direct lending system.

IX. Appointments to the President's Advisory Board on HBCUs

As Thomas notes, appointments are now under consideration at the White House Personnel Office.

X. Convene Cabinet meeting with President's Advisory Board in attendance during HBCU Week (September 19-24)

Thomas requests a one-day conference on the problems of HBCUs, including remarks and a "photo-op" with the President, an hour-long meeting with the full Cabinet, and follow-up discussions with representatives of the various department heads. Presumably, the feasibility of this will be worked out elsewhere. Doris Matsui in the Public Liaison office has been in contact with the HBCU community and notes that their current request is a ceremony for the executive order signing, preferably the week of the August 13th, as many of the HBCU presidents will be in town. This will obviously require quick movement on the executive order, about which we hope to be able to give you good news this afternoon.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions. I can be reached at the Department of Education (205-7854) or at home P6/b(6). I hope you get a chance to enjoy Hilton Head.

P6/b(6)

August 2, 1993

TO: Carol H. Rasco
FROM: Bill Galston
SUBJ: NAFEO Briefing

The attached memo by Chris Kelly is an excellent in-depth analysis of the issues raised by Arthus Thomas's letter.

FYI: Kelly served on the campaign and transition, did piece-work for me during the early months of the administration, and is now over at the Department of Education. I asked him to take the lead in drafting the proposed Executive Order on HBCUs, and he has done a terrific job. (I attach a copy of the latest version, now under review.)

I met with Alexis Herman on Saturday; she's sending a representative (Ben Johnson, her specialist on issues of concern to the African-American community) to the 4PM meeting.

August 2, 1993

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The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), SSIG, and College Work Study have one thing in common: they are not loans. Basically, the HBCU position here favors more grants for the needier students who are more likely to attend HBCUs. As Thomas notes, we proposed reductions to these programs in our budget, and our proposed reductions have had a great deal of trouble in the House.

VI. Strengthen Title VI enforcement; possibly reopen Adams v. Richardson

Adams v. Richardson was a 1973 D.C. Circuit Court case that held the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was not effectively enforcing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (no discrimination in federally funded programs). The court's basic ruling was that HEW was not effectively enforcing the law. But they were willing to allow HEW some discretion in deciding how to (or, since it was the Nixon Administration, how not to) enforce the law in one area: higher education.

Thomas suggests that the Fordice cases allow a "re-opening" of the Adams case to rescind the discretion of agencies to determine how best to meet Title VI requirements in higher education, and encourages Administration support of their potential effort. This claim is dubious. Justice White was very clear on how far the Court would go, and the decision's near-unanimity means that his replacement with Ruth Bader Ginsburg makes no difference even were she to vote the other way. This is not to say that we cannot strengthen Title VI enforcement, but only notes that revisiting the Adams decision is quite a stretch.

VII. Dept. of Education decision-making process on TRIO grants

TRIO grants are designed to identify people from disadvantaged backgrounds, prepare them for post-secondary education, support them during college, and encourage these students to move on to doctoral programs. TRIO grants to HBCUs are obviously aimed at the latter two of these goals. Thomas notes that 17 HBCU projects that are currently funded may fall by the wayside and wonders whether "there may be a pattern of reader 'bias' or lack of familiarity with HBCUs."

I have not yet been able to get information on proportionately what kind of loss this is for the HBCUs, or what the current problem with the grants might be, but hope to have that for you by this afternoon's meeting. In the meantime, it is useful to know that the grants are handled under a standard peer review process and minority representation among the readers is statutorily directed.

Also, Bill Galston met with TRIO advocates last week and agreed to explore their concern about FY 1995 funding for TRIO programs.

VIII. Review of National Service/Direct Loan Impact on HBCUs/minority students

The HBCU and minority communities, as you no doubt know, are very concerned about the National Service plan because of fears that it will supplant rather than supplement current federal

financial aid programs, especially those which are need-based. Thomas specifically worries about the program competing with the Title IV Student Assistance provisions in the Higher Education Act. Friday's Senate floor debate on the National Service plan, however, has substantially allayed these fears.

On top of worry about the National Service program, Thomas specifically questions the Department of Education's ability to effectively administer the direct loan plan. As universities have some experience in direct loans through their administration of the Perkins direct loan plan, Thomas is concerned also about whether \$10 per unit would be enough to cover new staff and instrumentation costs were all loans to come from USED. These concerns are substantially addressed by the recently adopted House/Senate conference agreement on direct lending, which expands cost allowances and does not force institutions to participate in the direct lending system.

IX. Appointments to the President's Advisory Board on HBCUs

As Thomas notes, appointments are now under consideration at the White House Personnel Office.

X. Convene Cabinet meeting with President's Advisory Board in attendance during HBCU Week (September 19-24)

Thomas requests a one-day conference on the problems of HBCUs, including remarks and a "photo-op" with the President, an hour-long meeting with the full Cabinet, and follow-up discussions with representatives of the various department heads. Presumably, the feasibility of this will be worked out elsewhere. Doris Matsui in the Public Liaison office has been in contact with the HBCU community and notes that their current request is a ceremony for the executive order signing, preferably the week of the August 13th, as many of the HBCU presidents will be in town. This will obviously require quick movement on the executive order, about which we hope to be able to give you good news this afternoon.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions. I can be reached at the Department of Education (205-7854) or at home P6/b(6)
P6/b(6) I hope you get a chance to enjoy Hilton Head.

DRAFT--6/28/93

Executive order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, in order to advance the development of human potential, to strengthen the capacity of historically Black colleges and universities to provide quality education, and to increase opportunities to participate in and benefit from Federal programs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1: There shall be established in the Department of Education, an Advisory Commission, the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The members of the board shall be appointed by the President. **The Board of Advisors, with the advice of the Secretary of Education, shall develop and publish an annual report to the President on participation by historically Black colleges and universities in federally sponsored programs.** The Board of Advisors will also provide advice on how to increase the private sector role in strengthening historically Black colleges and universities. Particular emphasis shall be given to facilitating technical, planning, and development advice to historically Black colleges and universities, with the goal of ensuring the long-term viability and **enhancement** of these institutions. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the president under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), which are applicable to the Advisory Commission to be established by this order, shall be performed by the Secretary of Education, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services. [check - does this still apply fully when we have given much authority to OMB?]

Section 2: The Board of Advisors shall include appropriate representatives of historically Black colleges and universities, of other institutions of higher education, of business and finance, or private foundations, and of secondary education.

Section 3: The White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, housed in the Department of Education, shall provide the staff, resources, and assistance for the Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; shall assist the Secretary of Education in the role of liaison between the Executive branch and historically Black colleges and universities; and shall serve the Secretary of Education in carrying out his responsibilities under this order.

Section 4: **Each Executive Department or designated agency shall have authority, by virtue of this order, to enter into appropriate grants, contracts or other agreements with historically Black colleges and**

universities to effect the purposes of this order. Affected Executive Departments and agencies shall use this order as appropriate legal authority to promulgate agency regulations or rules or to initiate other legal mechanisms and procurement authority.

Section 5: Each Executive Department and designated agency shall appoint a senior official, who is a full-time officer of the federal government and who is responsible for management or administration, to report directly to the Secretary or agency head on agency activity under this executive order and to serve as liaison to the Advisory Board and White House Initiative. Each Executive Department and agency shall comply with all data requests by the Advisory Board and White House Initiative staff pursuant to the implementation of this executive order.

Section 6: Each Executive department and those Executive agencies designated by the Secretary of Education shall develop an annual plan to document the Agency's effort to increase the ability of historically Black colleges and universities to participate in Federally sponsored programs. These plans shall describe measurable objectives for proposed agency actions to fulfill this order and shall be submitted at such time and in such form as the President's Advisory Board shall designate. In consultation with participating Executive agencies, **the Advisory Board** and the Secretary of Education shall review these plans and develop an integrated Annual Federal Plan for Assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities for consideration by the President. **The Advisory Board** and the Secretary of Education shall ensure that each president of a Historically Black College or University is given the opportunity to comment on the proposed Annual Federal Plan prior to its consideration by the President. Each participating agency shall submit to the President's Advisory Board and the Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget an Annual Performance Report that shall specify agency performance against the measurable objectives set forth in its annual plan. The Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be responsible, in consultation with the Advisory Board, for ensuring compliance with the Annual Federal Plan.

Section 7: Each year the Board of Advisors shall report to the President on the progress achieved in enhancing the role and capabilities of historically Black colleges and universities, including an Annual Performance Report on Executive Agency Actions to Assist Historically Black Colleges and Universities that appraises agency actions during the preceding year. The Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget [formerly the Secretary of Education] shall disseminate the annual report to appropriate members of the Executive branch and make every effort to ensure that findings of the Board of Advisors are taken into account in the policies and actions of every Executive agency, including any appropriate recommendations for improving the Federal response directed by this order.

Section 8: The Department of Education, along with other Federal offices, shall work to encourage the private sector to assist Historically Black Colleges and Universities through increased use of such devices and activities as: (1) private sector matching funds to support increased endowments, (2) private sector task forces for institutions in need of assistance, and (3) private sector expertise to facilitate the development of more effective ways to manage finances, improve information management, strengthen facilities, and improve course offerings. These steps will be taken with the goals of enhancing the career prospects of their graduates and increasing the number of those with careers in science and technology.

Section 9: In all its endeavors, the Board of Advisors shall emphasize ways to support the long-term development plans of each historically Black college and university. The Board of Advisors shall develop alternative sources of faculty talent, particularly in the fields of science and technology, including faculty exchanges and referrals from other institutions of higher education, private sector retirees, Federal employees and retirees, and emeritus faculty members at other institutions of higher education.

Section 10: The Board of Advisors, through the White House Initiative, shall provide advice on how historically Black colleges and universities can achieve greater financial security through the use of improved business, accounting, management, and development techniques. To the maximum extent possible, the Board of Advisors shall enlist the resources and experience of the private sector in providing this assistance.

Section 11: The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall develop a program to improve recruitment and participation of graduates and undergraduate students of historically Black colleges and universities in part-time, summer and permanent positions in the Federal government.

Section 12: Executive Order No. 12677 of April 28, 1989, is hereby revoked.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 30, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

BILL GALSTON

(WAG)

SUBJECT:

STUDENT LOANS

file w/ NAFEO speech file

During your campaign for President, you promised America's young people a chance to repay their college loans either through service or through a small percentage of income over time. With last night's House/Senate conference agreement on direct lending, the Congress has taken a major step toward turning the your pledge into reality.

You promised change that helps average Americans and their families. With last night's agreement--the most significant change in higher education finance in decades--you are delivering change that truly puts people first.

You promised to break gridlock and get this country moving. Last night's agreement does just that, through bipartisan cooperation and sensible compromise between the House and Senate. (Senator Jeffords and Senator Durenberger supported the final compromise agreement.)

Students will have a variety of loan repayment options, including repayment as a small percentage of income over time--just as you promised during the campaign. This will encourage national and community service by allowing students just out of college or professional school to choose lower-paying service jobs if they wish. And it will ease the burdens of young couples who are just starting families.

Under the terms of this agreement, we will move swiftly toward a "direct lending" system based on lower-cost public capital: 5 percent of loan volume in FY 1994, 40 percent in 1995, and a minimum of 50 percent in 1996 and 1997. By FY 1998, the final year covered by this plan, a minimum of 60 percent of all student loans will be covered by your plan.

The percentages specified in the last three years of the agreement (FY 1996-1998) are floors, not limits. As early as FY 1996, most institutions of higher education could be participating in this new system. The better managed the program is, the faster it will grow.

While the precise numbers are still being worked out, the savings from the government's lower cost of capital will be shared with students through lower fees and interest rates. This means reduced financial burdens for all students, regardless of which repayment option they choose.

You have frequently criticized the excess profits made by banks and other financial intermediaries in the current system. The new system squeezes the excess out. At the same time, it retains enough incentives to keep key players in the system during the transition from guaranteed to direct lending.

Finally, the House/Senate agreement represents responsible government. It makes adequate provision for the administrative infrastructure--personnel and information systems--needed to manage this new program effectively. And it offers carefully crafted backup systems to deal with a wide range of financial and management contingencies.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Pat R.

YOU WERE CALLED BY - YOU WERE VISITED BY -

Linda Stewart

OF (Organization) NAFEO

PLEASE PHONE ▶ FTS. AUTOVON

543-9111

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

re: CR's trip to SC
(Alexis Herman)
will not be
attending the

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
<u>Lid</u>	<u>7-29</u>	<u>1023</u>

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 **STANDARD FORM 63** (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
☆ U.S. G.P.O. 1991-281-781/40011 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

Aug 4 (mtg)
F.U.I.

TO: Roz

FROM: Pat

SUBJECT: CR's NAFEO meeting, August 4, 1993

Linda Stewart, NAFEO, 543-9111, telephoned to

say that Alexis Herman would not be attending

the meeting. This was an information piece only

for CHR.

*pv / 7/29/93
1:00 p.m.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Secretary Shalala
FROM: Carol H. Rasco *pr for CHR*
SUBJECT: Minority Males
DATE: July 29, 1993

Enclosed is a letter from Arthur Thomas regarding a Minority Males Consortium project. While the letter is dated July 2, 1993, we only just received it. I am speaking in South Carolina early next Wednesday, August 4, 1993 to a group of black college presidents; therefore, I would like some kind of briefing memo on this issue by Monday, August 2, 1993.

Many thanks!

*Sent messenger
del July 29, 1993
logged 7-29
CH*

CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY

Wilberforce, Ohio 45384

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
(513) 376-6332

July 2, 1993

JUL 29 RECD

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President
For Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco:

It occurred to me after I had finished my lengthy letter to you regarding the HBCU Domestic Policy agenda that I had omitted a critical item of great interest to many HBCU presidents, and in particular to the members of the Minority Males Consortium. Approximately one year ago, a group of African-American college presidents -- concerned about the alarming high school drop out rates, college admissions rates, and mortality rates among African-American males -- decided to come together to attempt to make a contribution to reduce these heart-rending statistics. We combined our minds and our resources to establish the Consortium for Research and Practicum on Minority Males (Minority Males Consortium) in order to intervene in the lives of teenage African-American males to increase their life chances and career choices though improvements in their health and education.

Working cooperatively, the Consortium secured an additional \$4.9 million in Fiscal Year 1993 Labor, HHS and Education Appropriations Act to enhance former HHS Secretary Sullivan's Minority Male Initiative. Although these funds were provided to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Office of Minority Health in order to implement our initiative (see enclosed) we have experienced enormous difficulty in trying to work with department officials to implement our goals.

The explicit language included in the Conference Report indicates that the \$4.9 million provided was to be made available to "a consortium of historically and predominantly black colleges and universities, in cooperation with community-based and neighborhood organizations designated by the Secretary." To date, we are not aware of any grants competition or sole source contracting or grant authority that meets the requirements of this language.

Although we continue to communicate with various officials in the Department of Health and Human Services, nothing positive has materialized to date. Perhaps you can be of assistance to us.

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
July 2, 1993
Page 2

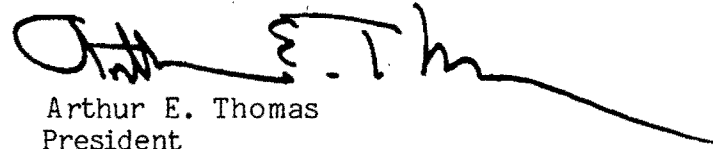
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7-29 to LK
lie

In addition to enclosing the Conference Report language I made reference to above, I also am enclosing a copy of our draft proposal.

Mr. William A. Blakey of the Washington law firm Clohan & Dean has been working with the Minority Males Consortium. He is available to meet with you or the appropriate member of your staff to further explain this situation.

Thank you for your continued assistance, cooperation, and support.

Sincerely,



Arthur E. Thomas
President

AET/wjh:e

Enclosures

COPY: Dr. Adib A. Shakir



National Association For Equal Opportunity In Higher Education
NAFEO • Black Higher Education Center • Lovejoy Building • 400 12th Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002 • Telephone (202) 543-9111 • Fax No. (202) 543-9113

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July 23, 1993

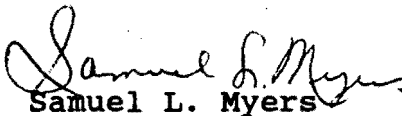
Dear Participant:

The National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO) would like to thank you for accepting our invitation to participate in our **Annual Presidential Peer Seminar to be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel - Palmetto Dunes in Hilton Head, South Carolina, July 31 - August 7, 1993.** We are enclosing for your information a copy of the Tentative Agenda.

We look forward to your participation and to the opportunity it would provide for our presidents to interact with you on both a group and one-to-one basis.

Again, we look forward to your joining us in Hilton Head. Should you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to call us at (202) 543-9111.

Cordially,


Samuel L. Myers
President

Enc.

**PRESIDENTIAL PEER SEMINAR
HYATT REGENCY HOTEL - PALMETTO DUNES RESORT
JULY 31 - AUGUST 7, 1993**

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1993

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon Arrival

3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Registration

5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Presidential Colloquy
(Shaw University & Paul Quinn
College)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1993**REGISTRATION****OPENING SESSION**

9:00 a.m. - 9:45 a.m. Dr. Robert Green
Cleveland State University
"Historically Black Colleges and
Universities: An Irreplaceable
National Treasure"

9:45 a.m. - 10:45 a.m. **Community Colleges/HBCU Articulation**
Moderator: Dr. Raymond Bowen, President
LaGuardia Community College

Panelists: Dr. Belle Wheelan, President
Central Virginia Community College

Dr. R. Eileen Baccus, President
N.W. Connecticut Comm. Tech College

Dr. Roy Phillips, President
Homestead Campus
Miami-Dade Community College

Dr. Edison Jackson, President
Medgar Evers College

10:45 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Dr. Olufemi Williams,
Scholar-in Residence, NIH
"AIDS Awareness in the Minority
Population"

11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. **Luncheon**
Hosted by: World African Network
Mr. Eugene Jackson, President

1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. **NAFEO Board of Directors Meeting**

**SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1993
(continued)**

2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Golf Tournament
Mr. Nathaniel Goldston, President
Gourmet Services, Inc.

7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Reception - Honeywell, Inc.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1993

7:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.

Continental Breakfast
PRESIDENTS/CHANCELLORS

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

Executive Session
Federal Relations/Administration
(Closed Session)

9:00 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.

Pepsi-Cola Company
"Marketing for the Future"
Mr. Maurice Cox, Vice President
Corporate Development & Diversity
Mr. Tim Ridgeway, Sales Manager,
Education

9:45 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.

Dr. John Ruffin
Associate Director, NIH
NIH and HBCUs

10:15 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

Dr. James Rogers, President
**Southern Association of Colleges &
Schools (SACS)**

11:00 a.m. - 11:15 a.m.

B-R-E-A-K

11:15 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Department of Defense

12:00 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

**Special Initiative with the Rainbow
Coalition and Operation Push -
Rainbow Communication Network**
JAX-FAX System
Rev. Jesse Jackson
Mr. Jesse Jackson, Jr.

1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Indoor Picnic
Gourmet Food Services
Mr. Nathaniel Goldston, President

3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

International Committee Meeting
(Closed)

7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Reception
Sponsor: To be Announced

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1993

7:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Continental Breakfast PRESIDENTS/CHANCELLORS ONLY
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.	Executive Session - Dr. Frederick Humphries with Representatives from NCR on HBCU Initiatives (Closed Session)
9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Dept. of Transportation/Aviation Dr. Joseph Kisicki, Director, Office of Training and Higher Education Ms. Margaret Powell, Manager Airway Science Dr. George Thomas, HBCU Manager "FAA Partnership with HBCUs"
10:00 a.m. - 10:50 a.m.	Commandant J. William Kime U.S. Coast Guard USCG's Commitment to HBCUs
10:50 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	B-R-E-A-K
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Mr. David Longanecker Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education Department of Education
12:00 p.m. - 12:45 p.m.	Rev. Joseph Lowery Southern Christian Leadership Conf. "30th Anniversary Mobilization Of The March on Washington"
1:00 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.	Luncheon - Hosted by: Honda Campus All Star Challenge Mr. Joe Muse, Muse Cordero Chen "Participating Colleges Honored"
3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	HBCU State Colleges/Universities (Closed Session)
3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Dept. of Transportation Work Session
4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Center for Disease Control (AIDS) Workshop Session
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.	Good Foods Services Reception Mr. John Goodwin, President Golden Rose Restaurant

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1993

- 7:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m. Continental Breakfast
PRESIDENTS/CHANCELLORS ONLY
- 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. **Executive Session**
Membership Issues
Department of Transportation
(Closed Session)
- 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m. **NAFEO/Corporate Advisory Committee**
- 9:00 a.m. - 9:45 a.m. Metropolitan Life
Ms. Michelle Ligon, National Director
Estate Planning
- 9:45 a.m. - 10:20 a.m. Dr. C. T. Wright, Vice President
IFESH
2nd African African-American Summit
- 10:20 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. B-R-E-A-K
- 10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. **INTERNATIONAL SESSIONS**
INTERNATIONAL SESSION I
Mr. Bruce Bennett
Special Assistant to The Chief
USAID
INTERNATIONAL SESSION II
Panelist:
Dr. Richard Fairley
USAID, The University Center
Mr. James Washington
USAID, International Programs
- 11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. **Clinton Administration Officials**
Dr. Alexis Herman
Assistant to the President &
Director of Public Liaison
Ms. Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy
- 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. **Luncheon**
Hosted by: NAFEO's CAC Committee
Golden Rose Restaurant
- 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. Reception
Hosted by: Coca Cola USA

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1993

- 7:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m. Continental Breakfast
PRESIDENTS/CHANCELLORS
- 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. **Executive Session**
Legal Issues
- 9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. **Legal Issues (Wrap-up)**
Attorney Nathaniel Douglas
Department of Justice
- 9:30 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. **Health Session**
Dr. David Satcher, President
Meharry Medical College (Invited)
- 10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. B-R-E-A-K
- 10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. **Sponsored Programs Administration at
HBCUs**
Dr. Franklin D. Hamilton
Florida A&M University
Dr. Marvin H. Watkins
North Carolina A&T State University
- 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. **HBCU Alumni Session**
Mr. Thomas W. Dortch, Jr., President
Black College Alumni Council Hall of Fame
Foundation, Inc.
Mr. Charles R. Stephens, CFRE, President
The National Alumni Council, UNCF
Dr. Hilliard Lackey, President
The Council of Nat'l Alumni Associations
- 11:45 a.m. - 12:45 a.m. Major General James R. Klugh
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
HBCUs in Defense Procurement
- 1:00 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. **Luncheon**
Hosted by: Digital Corporation
(Tentative)
- 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. **Alumni Reception**
Hilton Head Beach & Tennis Resort

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1993

7:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast PRESIDENTS/CHANCELLORS
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Executive Session Benefits Committee (Closed Session)
9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.	TRIO/Special Services Program Mr. Bobby L. Olive Atlanta Metropolitan College Dr. Arnold Mitchem, Director, NCEOA
9:30 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.	Health & Human Services Initiatives Mr. Walter Broadnax Deputy Assistant Secretary for HHS
10:15 a.m. - 10:50 a.m.	Dr. Arthur Wise National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education
10:50 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	B-R-E-A-K
11:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Mr. Leo Taylor Minority Business Development Agency Department of Commerce
11:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Mr. Henry (Hank) Aaron (Tentative)
12:00 p.m. - 12:45 p.m.	Ms. Rita Ritz Mirror Enterprise "Careering: A Concept for Success"
1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.	Luncheon Hosted By: CDC Food Brokerage Company
5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Talent Show
7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.	Reception Hosted by: Shaw Food Services Mr. Larry Shaw, President

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1993

DEPARTURE

~~Copy~~
① Keep a cc of all
this. (MK)
② Did I send him
a note acknowledging
receipt?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Malston

I was seated by this gentleman who also serves as Pres. of NAFEO (National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education), as best I remember what he said. I need a briefing memo on each point. I've sent a simple statement acknowledging receipt of the letter but now need to go further for my own knowledge if nothing else. I do imagine though these issues will come up in my visit to NAFEO in August. CJK

CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY

Wilberforce, Ohio 45384

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
(513) 376-6332

June 28, 1993

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President
For Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco:

Thank you very much for your kind note. I too enjoyed the opportunity to discuss with you the interests and concerns of the Historically Black College and University (HBCU) community. Because we know of President Clinton's concern for and commitment to HBCUs, I am taking the liberty of sharing with you some of my thoughts and perceptions on domestic policy affecting HBCUs, which may be of help to you. I would welcome the opportunity to discuss these ideas with you in person if that is your wish.

Let me indicate, at the outset, that my colleagues in the HBCU community welcome the President's interest in re-issuing the White House Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities and supporting their enhancement through a renewed commitment to the federal partnership with the nation's African-American institutions of higher education. The two most critical items on the list which follows are: (1) Transfer of the department/agency compliance responsibility from the Department of Education to the Executive Office of the President; and (2) assuring that the public HBCUs are not closed or merged out of existence through misapplication of the Ayers v. Fordice decision by having the Attorney General maintain a vigilant posture in the pending litigation.

Here is a brief summary of key issues:

1. Transfer White House Executive Order monitoring and enforcement responsibility to the Executive Office of the President.

The presidents of the nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) have consistently advocated placement of the President's Executive Order/White House Initiative in the White House since former President Carter first issued his directive in 1980. Placement in the Executive Office of the President (Domestic Policy Staff, Office of the Vice President, or the Office of Management and Budget) will provide the visibility, political clout, and essential coordinating authority critical to achieving the goals of the executive order program.

2. Extend the HBCU/Tribally-controlled Indian Community College exemption from the Federal Family Education Loan institutional default exclusion "triggers" in the Higher Education Act (section 435(a) (2) (c).

The current HBCU student loan default rate exemption expires at the end of FY 1994 and could result, according to the General Accounting Office (GAO), in the exclusion of 33 HBCUs from the Federal Family Education Loan Program (formerly Stafford/Guaranteed Student Loans). The Congress should extend, with the strong support of the Clinton administration, the current HBCU exemption through FY 1997.

3. Continue Administration support for the preservation and enhancement of HBCUs in *Ayers v. Fordice*/U.S. v. Fordice.

The previous administration took a forthright position in its Supreme Court brief in U.S. v. Mabus (now Fordice). The government's position in *Ayers*, as well as in pending cases in Louisiana and Alabama, is critical to HBCU survival in these legal battles to determine whether state responsibility under the Fourteenth Amendment can be met by simply opening previously all-white institutions to African Americans after a century of financial neglect and academic segregation. The solution proffered in Mississippi -- the closing or merging of public HBCUs in order to achieve a "unitary system" -- would balance the historic books of segregation in higher education on the backs of black colleges. A strong signal of continued support of HBCUs should be expressed through support for the plaintiffs/HBCU position in *Ayers*.

4. Eliminate the Pell Grant 'Shortfall' and fund the maximum award levels for the Pell Grant Program under the Higher Education Act.

The administration included in its FY 1993 Supplemental Appropriations/Stimulus package a \$2 billion request to erase the Pell Grant shortfall. The shortfall had accumulated over three fiscal years due to inaccurate estimates of eligible student participation by the U.S. Department of Education (USED). The Pell maximum for FY 1993 (AY 1993-94) is \$2,300 -- \$1,400 below the authorized level under the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992. The actual Pell Grant maximum award has been provided on three occasions in the program's twenty-year history.

5. Restore campus based and State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program funding reductions in the FY 1993 Supplemental Appropriations and proposed reductions in the FY 1994 Education Budget.

The administration requested reduced funding for the three campus-based student aid programs, i.e., Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs), College Work Study, and Perkins Loans. It appears that the administration's requests will be rejected by the Congress (the House Committee has reported the FY 1994 bill with increased funding for SEOG and Work Study and maintenance funding for SSIG).

While the HBCU community generally supports reduced funding for the Perkins Loan program, there is strong opposition to reducing federal expenditures for the SEOG and Work Study programs since reduced funding

for these programs increases the reliance of poorer students on loans to pay college costs. Making less grant and work study funds available forces lower income students to borrow more, increasing the risk of default by academically less-well qualified students and exposing HBCUs to exclusion from the Title IV programs. The administration's failure to support FY 1994 funding for State Students Incentive Grants (SSIGs), which leverage state funding for grants for the neediest students, simply exacerbates the problems associated with an underfunded Pell Grant program and reduced funding for SEOGs and Work Study.

Given these proposed reductions in programs which facilitate minority access to higher education; the long delay in presidential action on the HBCU executive order program; and the president's high profile advocacy of a national service program which is viewed in many quarters as benefitting upper income white students, there is increasing suspicion in the HBCU community of the real intentions of the administration toward black colleges.

6. Strengthen enforcement under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, especially as it relates to the re-opening and the review of the old Adams v. Richardson desegregation affecting HBCUs.

The outcome of the Ayers litigation could have serious consequences for desegregation in other southern and southwestern states with traditions of racial segregation in public higher education. Given the decision in Ayers, there may be a solid legal rationale for "re-opening" the Adams case to determine whether or not the affected states have met their full burden of eliminating segregation in public higher education.

7. Examine USED decision-making process resulting in the termination of the TRIO/Special Services grants for 17 HBCUs. In the current TRIO funding cycle, it is widely believed that 87 currently funded projects -- including 17 HBCUs -- in the Student Support Service program have been defunded.

While the specifics of the HBCU applications that were not evaluated positively are not known, there may be a pattern of reader 'bias' or lack of familiarity with HBCUs. Each institution's grant application must rise or fall on its own merits; however, there appears to be a pattern that may require a uniform remedy. Needless to say, the loss of this critical program at these institutions could have disastrous consequences for student persistence and academic success.

8. Review the potential for negative impact of direct lending and National Service proposals on minority students generally and HBCUs and their students specifically with a view to re-designing both proposals in a way which will achieve the President's legislative objectives without compromising federal equal opportunity in higher education goals.

There is serious concern in the HBCU community regarding the potential negative implications of requiring institutions to originate student loans and the fiscal implications of creating a new \$7 billion (non-need based) national service program on funding for the Pell Grant and the campus-

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
June 28, 1993
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based programs. Areas of concern include: (1) Department of Education ability to perform the required functions under direct lending; (2) institutional ability/desirability and the cost of implementing direct lending; (3) adequacy of the \$10 per unit fee to cover added staff and instrumentation costs; (4) competition of the new national service program with Title IV, Student Assistance for limited federal resources; and (5) extraordinary expense involved in subsidizing post-college volunteer experiences for non-needy students, e.g. \$7 billion for 150,000 participants.

9. Make new appointments to the President's Advisory Board on Historically Black Colleges and Universities when the new White House Executive Order is issued.

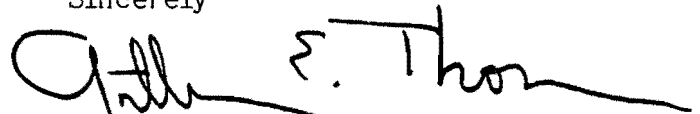
Action is needed on the appointments now under consideration in the White House Personnel Office on the proposed new appointments to the President's Advisory Board on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (PAB).

10. Convene during Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week (September 19-24, 1993) a Cabinet meeting with the PAB in attendance. This year's conference needs to be focused on the President's commitment to HBCUs.

A one-day conference, held in the Indian Treaty Room at the Old Executive Office Building, or on Capitol Hill in the Mike Mansfield Room (or possibly at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce), would feature remarks and a "photo op" with the President, a one-hour discussion with Cabinet members, and a follow-up discussion with the new Executive Director and designated representatives of the Cabinet Secretaries.

I know this is a long letter; however, I thought we might use this opportunity to open a dialogue. I very much appreciate your interest in the nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Sincerely



Arthur E. Thomas
President

AET/wjh:e

COPY: Dr. Cordell Wynn
Rev. William H. Gray, III
Dr. Samuel L. Myers
Ms. Hazel Mingo
Ms. Joyce Payne
Dr. Alexis M. Herman

Bill —

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27 REC'D

7/26/93

The attached is part of the information Carol needs to be briefed on before her speech @ NAFEO on August 4.

She would like to have about 30 minutes with you on Tuesday, and if you feel it's necessary to have someone from the Education Dept. in this meeting, please let me know.

Thanks,
R. Salyn

Hand del'd
to B9 7/27/93

✓ Logged
2:00 pm

CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY

Wilberforce, Ohio 45384

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
(513) 376-6332

July 22, 1993

JUL 23 REC'D

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
Domestic Policy Office
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco:

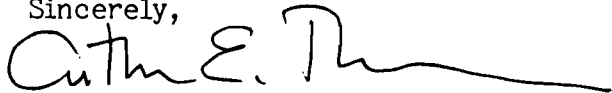
Enclosed for your information is a copy of "Historically Black Colleges and Universities: An Irreplaceable National Treasure," co-authored with Dr. Robert L. Green.

We hope this publication will have a positive impact on policy at the federal and state levels and on the general public in regard to our historically African-American institutions of higher education.

I look forward to discussing the policy implications of this publication with you at the NAFEO Presidential Peer Conference at Hilton Head.

Thank you for your continued assistance, cooperation, and support.

Sincerely,



Arthur E. Thomas
President

/e

Enclosure