

believe me, that's what I believe about our country.

I see these young people, I see these volunteers, and it's been an honor for me to serve. It's been an honor for me to help make Washington stronger and better. But when somebody asks you what the best day is, think about these young folks and say, "The one coming up."

Thank you very much, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:32 p.m. in the Building 46 Auditorium at the University of the District of Columbia. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Anthony A. Williams, Council Chair Linda Cropp, and Ward 3 Councilmember Kathy Patterson of Washington, DC; Alice Rivlin, chair, DC Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority; Chief Executive Officer Harris Wofford and former Chief Executive Officer Eli Segal, Corporation for National Service; Nancy Rubin, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Human Rights Commission; and All-AmeriCorps Award winners Angela Campos, Mayor Cleveland L. Rippons of Cambridge, MD, and Carey Hartin. H.R. 3069, the Southeast Federal Center Public-Private Development Act of 2000, approved November 1, 2000, was assigned Public Law No. 106-407.

Executive Order 13189—Federal Interagency Task Force on the District of Columbia

January 15, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to further the revitalization of, and to improve prospects for the success of "home rule" in the District of Columbia, the Nation's Capital, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Background and Policy. The District of Columbia is the Nation's Capital, and the Federal Government is the largest employer, landholder, and purchaser in the region. The Executive Office of the President has established and maintained an interest in fostering the Federal relationship with the District of Columbia since 1963. This Administration has long sought to strengthen the relationship between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia by initiating a historic restructuring of this relation-

ship. At the request of the President, in 1995, the Federal D.C. Interagency Task Force, chaired by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and directed by the Special Advisor to the President and Executive Director of the Federal D.C. Interagency Task Force, was created to revitalize the District of Columbia and improve prospects for "home rule" to succeed in the Nation's Capital. The Federal D.C. Interagency Task Force Office has worked with Federal agencies, the Congress, and local officials to promote long-term financial stability, economic growth, and opportunity for self-government for the District of Columbia. In 1997, the President signed into law the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, under which the Federal Government undertook certain responsibilities and governmental functions befitting a State or county government. Also in 1997, the President signed into law tax incentives designed to spur economic growth in the District of Columbia.

It is the policy of this Administration, therefore, to build on the momentum of the accomplishments over the last 5 years by formally establishing the Federal D.C. Interagency Task Force to further assist the District of Columbia in achieving financial stability, economic growth, and improvement in management and service delivery.

Sec. 2. Establishment of the Federal Interagency Task Force on the District of Columbia.

- (a) There is established the "Federal Interagency Task Force on the District of Columbia" (Task Force).
- (b) The Task Force shall be composed of the following members:
 - (1) The Attorney General;
 - (2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
 - (3) The Secretary of Health and Human Services;
 - (4) The Secretary of Labor;
 - (5) The Secretary of Transportation;
 - (6) The Secretary of the Treasury;
 - (7) The Administrator of General Services;
 - (8) The Secretary of Education;
 - (9) The Secretary of the Interior;

- (10) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (11) The Secretary of Commerce;
- (12) The Secretary of Agriculture;
- (13) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (14) The Administrator of the Small Business Administration;
- (15) The Commissioner of the Social Security;
- (16) The Secretary of Energy;
- (17) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management; and
- (18) Such other members as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may provide (including the Director of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, which office is located in the Department of Justice.)

(c) The Task Force shall be chaired by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Director). The Director may appoint an Assistant Director or other senior official to assist in the management of the Task Force.

(d) The Office of Management and Budget shall provide administrative support for the Task Force. To the extent permitted by law, other executive departments and agencies may provide such staff, resources, and information as may be required in carrying out the provisions of this order.

(e) The Director shall develop, review, modify, and, as appropriate, implement program recommendations, in cooperation with the appropriate elected Federal and local officials and agencies, to promote long-term financial stability, economic growth, and opportunity for self-government for the District of Columbia.

(f) To the extent permitted by law, the Task Force staff shall communicate with Federal and local elected officials as early in program planning cycles as reasonably feasible, to develop and explain specific Federal and local plans and program actions.

Sec. 3. Purpose. The purpose of the Interagency Task Force will be to coordinate and better leverage Administration efforts and initiatives for the District of Columbia in concert with local and regional initiatives to improve the long-term financial stability of

the Nation's Capital and to improve self-governance. The Director's designee shall serve as liaison between the executive branch and the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government of the District of Columbia, as well as the private sector.

Sec. 4. Responsibilities. To the extent permitted by law, the Interagency Task Force shall:

(a) formulate and recommend interagency compacts and cooperative agreements between Federal agencies and the District of Columbia;

(b) develop, on a continuing basis, a comprehensive and coordinated plan to establish priorities to promote long-term financial stability, economic growth, and opportunity for self-government for the District of Columbia;

(c) provide for an understanding by the public of the needs and assets of the District of Columbia;

(d) support District efforts to encourage economic growth in the District of Columbia;

(e) serve as the focal point and coordinating unit for Federal programs, technical assistance, and other support for the District of Columbia; and

(f) provide a forum for consideration of problems within the District of Columbia and propose and effectuate solutions.

Sec. 5. Assistance to Economically Distressed Areas. Members of the Task Force, to the extent permitted by law and within existing budgetary resources, shall provide targeted assistance to economically distressed areas within the District of Columbia and to projects that require economic development assistance. To the extent permitted by law, members of the Task Force shall also participate in comprehensive neighborhood revitalization initiatives requiring Federal assistance, including programs organized by the government of the District of Columbia, and collaborative efforts organized by private organizations, such as the Anacostia Best Practices initiative.

Sec. 6. Local Accommodation. To the extent permitted by law, the Federal Interagency Task Force shall make efforts to accommodate the concerns of local elected officials in proposing Federal technical or other assistance.

Sec. 7. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law against the United States, its officers, its employees, or any other person.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
January 15, 2001.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., January 18, 2001]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on January 19.

Executive Order 13190—President's Commission on Educational Resource Equity

January 15, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. A quality education is essential to the success of every child in the 21st century and to the continued strength and prosperity of our Nation. Our Nation has embraced the goal of promoting high educational standards for all children and increasing accountability in education. Although we know it is crucial that all children have access to the educational resources and opportunity necessary to achieve high standards, long-standing gaps in access to educational resources exist, including disparities based on race and ethnicity. These gaps limit the ability of individuals, as well as our Nation, to reach their full potential. Therefore, it is the policy of this Administration that our Nation undertake appropriate steps to understand fully the current status of resource equity in education and to identify and implement strategies at the local, State, and national levels that will ensure that all students have a full and equal opportunity to succeed.

Sec. 2. Establishment. To carry out this policy, there is established the "President's Commission on Educational Resource Equity" (Commission). The Commission shall be composed of not more than 13 members

appointed by the President from the public and private sectors. The members may include current and former Federal, State, and local government officials, corporate and foundation leaders, recognized education and civil rights experts, educational practitioners, and others with experience and expertise in educational resource equity. The President shall designate from among the Commission members such official or officials to be chairperson or chairpersons, as he shall deem appropriate.

Sec. 3. Duties and Commission Report. (a) The Commission shall collect and review information about the current status of gaps in the availability of educational resources, including the underlying causes and effects of such resource gaps. The Commission shall, as appropriate, invite experts and communities to provide information and guidance in furtherance of their duties.

(b) Not later than August 31, 2001, the Commission shall prepare and submit a report for the President and the Congress on the issue of resource equity in education. The report shall include, but not be limited to:

(i) An analysis of the status of resource equity in education with regard to such factors as finances, staff, facilities, instructional programs, and support services, taking into account, as appropriate, differences in costs and needs for different students and communities;

(ii) An analysis of how resource gaps in education affect the success of individuals and our Nation;

(iii) An examination of the effectiveness of targeted Federal resources toward disadvantaged students and low-income schools as compared with the provision of State and local resources toward disadvantaged students and low-income schools;

(iv) A summary of best practices with regard to overcoming gaps in the availability of educational resources; and

(v) Short- and long-term recommendations for educational policy makers, including local, State, and Federal officials, to achieve resource equity in education.

Sec. 4. Administration, Compensation, and Termination. (a) The Department of Education shall, to the extent permitted by