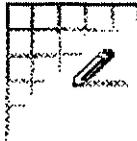


NLWJC - Kagan

DPC - Box 005 - Folder 015

**Budget Materials - Labor/HHS
Appropriations 1999**

 Michael Cohen
10/01/98 10:16:48 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP, Robert M. Shireman/OPD/EOP
Subject: Q&A's for today


Q&A.WP

Attached are q's and a's for today's education event.

With respect to the prospect of a House vote on Labor/HHS:

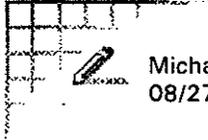
1. There appears to be no chance of a vote today--there are no votes until 5:00 at the earliest, and the Rules committee hasn't taken this up yet. The earliest Rules will deal with this is at 5:00 or later.
2. Appropriations staff are not preparing for a floor vote; they are continuing to work on preconferecing with the Senate. Obviously they will shift gears if they need to, but that's not where they are right now.
3. IF there is a vote on Labor/HHS in the next couple of days, we need to blast the bill. It will provide some funding for LIHEAP and Summer Jobs, but nothing additional for education. And we know we are going to do better, since the appropriators are adding somewhere in the neighborhood of \$4 billion to the House committee bill, and giving us a lot of what we have asked for.

]

Budget-Labor/HHH approps 99

(and)

Educ - standards -
legislative issues



Michael Cohen
08/27/98 06:50:10 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
Subject: Education Paper for Monday



ED.83

Attached is an NEC-edited version of the paper for Monday. They preferred the same version you liked yesterday, without the Education Department budget chart. I actually prefer the other-mainly because it is shorter and more coherent--but I can live with either one. And this version accommodates NEC's interest in including the Hispanic Education Initiative, which the ED chart just won't do very easily.

A couple of other things:

1. This paper does not mention national tests--principally because it is a list of things we want Congress to do, rather than a list of things we want them to stop doing (prohibiting the test). However, I think it is important that in his speech the President mention national standards and tests as one of his priorities (as he did in today's remarks). I've asked Jordan to be sure to include this in the speech text.
2. The Senate approps subcommittee will mark up on Tuesday. I understand that they will fund most of the programs at the 98 levels (thereby restoring many of the House cuts). After-school programs should be at about \$100 million (up from \$40 in 98 and \$60 in the House bill). Goals 2000 will still be cut significantly (which is why we need to keep fighting for it--the R's think it is the President's priority, the press thinks it is, and the both know it is our centerpiece effort to raise standards. If we don't keep fighting for it, we give up an awful lot.)
3. The Senate bill will fund continued development of the national tests, but will prohibit pilot testing, field testing and implementation. The language is sufficiently different from the House so that the issue will be conferenceable. Spector's folks think that if we hang tough on this we should be able to get a compromise at the end that allows us to pilot test in March, as is currently scheduled. The national test rider coupled with the Goals 2000 cut should enable us to hammer the R's as being against higher standards for kids.

Following President Clinton's Lead Senate Rejects Extreme House Republican Labor-HHS Bill

September 1, 1998

Last year, President Clinton delivered a bipartisan balanced budget that made critical investments in our children, including the largest investment in children's health since Medicaid was created and tax credits to make college more affordable. Building on that success, the President has proposed important investments to prepare our children for the 21st century. Instead of continuing to move forward on a bipartisan path, House Republicans chose an extreme approach, eliminating energy assistance for low-income families and the summer jobs program. President Clinton has repeatedly criticized the House bill and rallied bipartisan opposition.

A step forward -- Senate joins President Clinton and rejects House bill:

- **Funds Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP).** The House bill eliminates LIHEAP, denying more than five million low-income families assistance to pay for home heating and cooling costs. The Senate bill funds the President's budget request to help these families.
- **Funds the Summer Jobs Program,** which provides about one in five of the jobs for African American 16-17 year olds. Unlike the House, which eliminated this successful program, the Senate included the President's request that rewards hard work and provides valuable work experience to over one-half million low-income youth.
- **Supports Goals 2000.** To move forward on raising academic standards, the President proposed a \$10 million increase for Goals 2000. The Senate funded half of that increase, in stark contrast to the \$255 million or 51% cut in the House bill, which would have adversely affected 6,000 schools serving over 3 million students.
- **Supports effort against child labor.** Unlike the House, which provided just \$6 million, the Senate fully funds the President's request for \$30 million for the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), a proven model for eliminating forced, indentured, abusive, and hazardous labor for children around the world.

Progress in some other key areas, but not in others. More work needs to be done:

- **Supports Title I (Education for the Disadvantaged).** The House bill cuts the President's Request for Title I by \$392 million, denying additional help to nearly 520,000 students in high-poverty communities. The Senate bill adds \$301 million over FY 1998, but remains \$91 million below the President's budget.
- **Provides partial funding to prepare disadvantaged children for college.** By denying all of the President's request of \$140 million for the High Hopes program, the House bill denies more than one million at-risk middle school students (over five years) the mentoring and tutoring needed to raise education expectations and eliminate barriers to college. In contrast, the Senate provides \$75 million, roughly half of the President's request.
- **A start on education technology.** The House bill cuts investments in education technology, denying funding to 400 school districts nationwide to provide students and teachers with access to computers. The Senate bill adds \$39 million over FY98, but remains \$98 million below the President's budget.

- **Insufficient funds for after-school programs.** The House bill reduces the President's request for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program by \$140 million, denying approximately 425,000 school-age children participation in before- and after-school programs. The Senate provided \$15 million more than the House but it is still \$125 million below the President's requested investment.
- **Does not fully fund out-of-school youth initiative.** The House bill provided no funding, denying training and job finding help for up to 50,000 youth each year in the poorest communities. The Senate provided \$125 million in FY99 funding, but this is still \$125 million below the President's budget. For FY00, the Senate provided the President's full \$250 million request.
- **Falls short on Hispanic education initiative.** The President's Budget proposed funding increases of \$212 million for a series of programs to enhance the educational achievement of Hispanic Americans. The House bill reduces this request by more than \$90 million, with significant decreases in the request for Adult Education, Bilingual Education, Hispanic Serving Institutions, and Comprehensive School Reform Demonstrations. The Senate bill reduces the President's request by \$170 million, with significant decreases in the programs above as well as for Migrant Education and TRIO programs.
- **Fails to fund reading initiative.** The Senate bill denies \$260 million for the America Reads Challenge, denying funding to schools and communities to improve reading programs and provide tutors.
- **Takes a step backwards on key health efforts.** The Senate bill would have a devastating effect on the ability of the Health Care Financing Administration to manage the Medicare, Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance programs. Further, the Senate bill undermines the President's efforts to improve the public health by under funding the President's requests for demonstrations to improve racial health disparities, substance abuse treatment programs, health professions assistance grants, and disease prevention activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Instead of Joining President Clinton in Investing in Children The House Republicans are Turning Their Backs

June 25, 1998

Last year, President Clinton delivered a bipartisan balanced budget agreement that made critical investments in our children, including the largest investment in children's health since Medicaid was created and tax credits to make the college more affordable. Building on that success, the President has proposed important investments to prepare our children for the 21st century, including more affordable quality child care, smaller class sizes, and modernized schools.

Instead of repeating that bipartisan success, Republicans have returned to partisanship and turned their backs on our children's future. Last week, many Senate Republicans sided with the tobacco industry and against our young people. And this week, **House Republicans are advancing a Labor-HHS Appropriations bill that denies young people across the country important education, training, and job opportunities.** Some Republicans recognize that this is a step in the wrong direction. Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) said of his party's plan, "This is unacceptable. This is absolutely crazy" while his fellow Republican Mike Castle noted that "more than a few people" were "concerned" about the plan. And Republican and Democratic governors warned the House not to cut heating assistance, Medicaid or kid's health.

The House Bill:

- o **Completely eliminates the Summer Jobs program**, which provides about one in five of the jobs for African American 16-17 year olds. In the past, people across the political spectrum agreed to reward hard work and to provide valuable work experience to young people, but this bill says to over one-half million teenagers -- no job for you.
- o Provides no funding for **Youth Opportunity Areas**, denying permanent job help for up to 50,000 youth in the poorest communities.
- o Cuts **Head Start** by \$160 million, denying slots to 25,000 low income children.
- o Denies funding for key **child care initiatives** including \$180 million to improve and enforce health and safety standards, and \$140 million for after-school programs, denying nearly 400,000 children access to safe learning centers.
- o Provides no funding for the \$260 million **America Reads children's literacy program**, even though most of the money was already advance appropriated, denying thousands of children extra help to learn to read by the end of the 3rd grade.
- o Cuts investment in State grants for **Education Technology** by \$50 million and **the Teacher Training in Technology initiative** by \$75 million.
- o Cuts **Goals 2000** by \$255 million (51%), reversing support for efforts to raise academic

standards, affecting 6,000 schools serving over 3 million students.

- o Cuts **School-to-Work** by \$100 million, seriously hampering efforts in all States to help young people move from high school to careers or postsecondary training and education.
- o Cuts **Title I (Education for the Disadvantaged)** grants by \$392 million; over 520,000 students in high poverty communities would not get extra help to master the basics and meet high academic standards.
- o Imposes a punitive two-year cut-off on **Bilingual Education**.
- o Cuts **Eisenhower Professional Development** by \$50 million; 60,000 to 100,000 teachers would not receive training to help them teach to rigorous academic standards.
- o Cuts **Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities** by \$50 million, eliminating funding for School Coordinators to help fight drug and alcohol abuse and increase school safety.
- o Prevents implementation of **national tests** to help schools raise academic standards and help parents know whether their schools are doing a good job for their children.
- o Cuts \$60 million for **Perkins Loans**, eliminating college loans for 57,000 moderate-income students.
- o Cuts \$205 million for **postsecondary initiatives**, including programs to help prepare students at high-poverty middle schools for college; to disseminate college and financial aid information; to support distance learning technology; and to make student aid more effective.

The President will continue his effort to make our schools the best in the world --by raising standards, raising expectations and raising accountability. He will fight for critical education and training investments, including the following:

- ✓ **A new mentoring program** to encourage young people to go to college.
- ✓ **Expanding Head Start** -- to create places in Head Start for up to 36,000 children..
- ✓ **After-School Learning Centers** -- a \$1 billion, five-year investment to provide after-school care for up to an additional 500,000 children each year.
- ✓ **Expanding Choice and Innovation in Public Schools** -- increasing Federal funds to help parents, teachers, community groups and others start public charter schools, continuing toward the goal of 3,000 charter schools by 2001.
- ✓ **Raising Standards and Strengthening Accountability in Public Schools** -- promoting Education Opportunity Zones that will help high poverty urban and rural communities increase student achievement by raising standards, improving teaching, ending social promotions, and turning around failing schools.
- ✓ **Preparing for the 21st Century with Greater Education Technology** -- continuing to invest to help connect every classroom to the Internet, train teachers, and promote high-quality educational software.
- ✓ **School Construction Tax Credits** to help rebuild, modernize, and build over 5,000 public schools.
Class Size Initiative to reduce class size by adding new teachers and help

students improve their ability to learn.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN CUTS HURT LOW INCOME PEOPLE, WORKERS & HEALTH

- o Eliminates \$1.1 billion for **Low Income Home Energy Assistance** (LIHEAP), and \$300 million for the **LIHEAP Emergency Funding**, leaving low-income families in every State without help to pay for home heating.
- o Eliminates funding for some **health surveys**, including a key survey on youth drug use and smoking which is necessary to produce effective youth anti-drug and anti-smoking programs.
- o Freezes funding for **Worker Safety and Health**, even though each day, 6,000 people are injured on the job. This limits inspections and development of safe workplaces to prevent injury and death.
- o Cuts funding for the **National Labor Relations Board**, hampering efforts to protect workers' rights on the job.
- o Cuts \$60 million to help the Department of Health and Human Services make preparations for a possible **Chemical Biological Terrorist Attack**
- o Blocks needed changes in the the **organ transplant system** to increase the numbers of donors and recipients and to make the system more equitable.

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