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* Bob Shuman
* 11/10/91
* Emerson

Safe and Drug Free Schools

The difference between the President's budget and the House budget is the equivalent of 10,000 trained school safety and drug prevention officers (e.g., one full- or part-time officer in almost every high school in America). Over 7 years, 20,000,000 adolescents would have a safer high school experience.

Basic Skills Improvement -- Title I

Option 1: Reading is the Foundation Skill. The difference between the President's budget and the House budget would be the equivalent of 16,000 additional reading specialists to intervene in early reading problems and 16,000 reading assistants to work with parents and volunteers to help children with homework after school in the nation's low-income schools. (Over seven years, this means that almost 10,000,000 American children will receive extra help so that they might read better and get ahead.)

Option 2: Help Rigorously Teach the Basics. The difference between the President's budget and the House budget would be the equivalent of 12,000 reading specialists and 12,000 mathematics specialists to help children succeed in learning the basics in the nation's lowest-income schools.

Strengthen Your School -- Goals 2000

Option 1: "Jumpstart" American Education into the Future. The difference between the President's budget and the House budget over 7 years would be (1) the equivalent of giving 350,000 additional teachers every year the opportunity to improve their use of computers, technology and rigorous methods to teach students the major subjects; and, in addition, (2) the resources would provide the equivalent opportunity for one computer or other up-to-date teaching tools in every classroom.

Option 2: Forging New Partnerships Between Parents and Teachers for High Standards. The difference between the President's budget and the House budget is the opportunity, over the next 7 years, for every school in America -- where parents and teachers wish to raise their promotion and graduation requirements -- to receive a two-year "excellence or enhancement" grant to help raise their standards. (Goals 2000 funds invite families and teachers to work together to decide what it is their children need to know and to develop plans for how they can work together to achieve success.)

Option 3: Putting Excellence into America's Schools. Over the next 7 years, every school in America that wish to strengthen their student standards of achievement and conduct, upgrade their teachers' skills, and find new ways to involve parents would have the opportunity to receive an "excellence or enhancement" grant for two years to start up their needed improvements.

10/03/95

9:30 am

**POSSIBLE PROPOSAL TO GUARANTEE ACCESS TO ALL
FOR FIRST TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE**

Objective: To provide all students a guarantee of free tuition for the first two years of postsecondary education.

Proposal: Tax credit equal to average public two-year tuition for all degree-seeking institutions.

Estimates: Quick, rough estimates for FY 1997, probably underestimates because they do not adjust for induced enrollment effects or nondegree programs and students switching to degree status. On the other hand, the estimates assume all current first and second-year students participate in the first year of the program. It may take several years to reach 100% participation.

Options: Options I and II provide guarantee through tax credit only (tax credit supplements existing Pell Grants and other student aid).

Option I - Provide full tax credit (\$1,200) to all first and second-year students.

- 5.5 million full-time equivalents (FTE)
- \$7.7 billion

Option II - Phase in — provide full tax credit to freshman only

- 3.5 million FTE
- \$4.4 billion

Options III, IV, V and VI provide guarantee through combination of tax credit and Pell Grants. Options III and IV subtract the estimated tuition portion of Pell Grants; Options V and VI subtract the entire Pell Grant amount.

Option III - Subtract tuition portion of Pell Grants (estimated) from tax credit for all first and second-year students. [Note: Estimate based on tuition and fees as a percent of total student charges (including room, board, etc). Pell formula does not separate tuition and other expenses in determining the Pell amount.]

- \$6.5 billion

Option IV - Subtract tuition portion of Pell Grants from tax credit for freshman only. [Note: Estimate based on tuition and fees as a percent of total student charges (including room, board, etc). Pell formula does not separate tuition and other expenses in determining the Pell amount.]

- \$3.5 billion

Option V - Subtract entire Pell grant amount from tax credit for all first and second-year students [Note: This option assumes Pell grants are used to pay tuition first. A reasonable assumption in terms of how schools credit accounts; however, this would mean that many Pell grant recipients would not receive any additional benefit from the tax credit.]

- \$5.3 billion

Option VI - Subtract entire Pell grant amount from tax credit for freshman only.

- \$2.9 billion

**Estimated Cost (Revenue Loss) of the President's
Middle Class Bill of Rights
FY 1996 Mid-session Review Estimates for the
Postsecondary Tuition Deduction.**

Fiscal year	Billions
1996	\$0.7
1997	4.7
1998	5.0
1999	5.8
2000	7.6
2001	7.6
2002	7.9
2003	8.1
2004	8.3

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PROPOSAL FOR CHILD EDUCATIONAL TV EVENT

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Proposal: That the President invite the executives of all TV network Fox, NBC, ABC, CBS -- to come to the Oval Office at a certain date a time about a week later to tell him and the American people what they do voluntarily, to increase the amount and improve the quality of educational children's TV and to reduce the level of violence and bad values imparted by entertainment TV aimed at children.

He will not make any linkage to any regulatory proceeding or iss any pending legislation on issues such as mergers, the V Chip, or dig spectrum auctions. He would simply be calling for voluntary steps th networks might take as a result of his invitation.

The President then meets with the executives and holds a subsequ press conference at which he reports to the American people on each o their willingness to increase educational TV. If no commitments are by a specific network, he reports that and if no network makes any commitment, he reports that as well.

Should any network propose such an increase in a quid pro quo wi FCC, as Westinghouse has done, he reports that, applauds the proposal and says now its up to the FCC and the lawyers.

IMPLICATIONS: It shows executive action and sets up either a victory a process or network stonewalling, in which case, we have an issue.

The seeming risk of a non pre-arranged invitation (in effect, subpoena) and the intense focus on what the nets will do in response worth a great week of publicity.

My bet is that we are able to turn up the heat with a week speeches on the subject to force them to act. Big win.

But if we play the issue out on so public a stage and they big issue.

By avoiding tie-ins with mergers, etc., we take away the one of govt arguments and get it straight up on values.

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This is a lot better than a pre-cooked deal.

- a. we'll never get much without public pressure
- b. the nets will be the focus of the story
- c. its a one day affair

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1995

EDUCATION CONFERENCE CALL WITH SUPERINTENDENTS

DATE: September 12, 1995
TIME: 1:45 - 2:15 PM
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
FROM: Gene Sperling/Jason Goldberg
Kris Balderston

I. PURPOSE

To continue highlighting the impact of the drastic Republican budget cuts on education.

Following up on your speech in Carbondale, Illinois, this event will return the focus to how the Congressional budget cuts will hurt primary and secondary schools. This conference call will be an opportunity to talk to six large city school superintendents about the impact of the cuts on their communities.

II. BACKGROUND

The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor/HHS/Education will have their mark-up on Wednesday, September 13. The Full Senate Committee is expected to mark-up the appropriations on Thursday, September 14. The Senate is not likely to consider the appropriations on the floor until late next week.

On August 3, 1995, the House approved the Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations Bill, providing \$12 billion dollars less in 1996 than your request. That is the largest gap between your appropriations requests and House action on any of the 13 appropriation bills. Of the \$12 billion gap, \$5 billion is in specific education funding.

We expect that the Senate will attempt to position itself as more moderate and "reasonable" than the house, but their cuts will still be extreme. The Senate appropriators have agreed to add \$1.8 billion over the House level for the bill in total. The Chair of the Subcommittee, Senator Specter has stated that most of these additional funds will go to education. Even with increases, the bill will be woefully underfunded, including elimination of Summer Jobs and cuts in Head Start. Even in programs such as GOALS 2000, Safe and Drug Free Schools, Pell Grants, Perkins Loans, and Title I, where some funding is expected to be restored, the programs will still be reduced substantially below your budget.

The Congressional Budget Resolution cuts education and training by \$36 billion -- \$76 billion dollars less than your balanced budget.

INVESTING IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION VS. CUTTING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

INVESTMENTS	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BALANCED BUDGET	REPUBLICAN CUTS
HEAD START	- Increases funding by \$400 million, adding 32,000 new Head Start children next year. - Services for 50,000 more children by 2002.	- Funds Head Start \$500 million less than the President's request. - Up to 230,000 children would be denied Head Start in 2002.
GOALS 2000 School Reform	- Increases funding to \$750 million next year, enabling communities to help all children meet higher standards. - Helps states reform education for more than 8 million children in 17,000 schools next year.	<u>Eliminated.</u>
SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS	- Funds at \$500 million per year. - Safer, more drug-free learning environments for 39 million children in 14,575 out of 15,000 school districts.	- Cuts program by 60% to \$200 million. - Deprives over 23 million students of services next year.
TITLE I Improving Basic and Advanced Skills	Increases funding by \$300 million, reducing class size, and helping as many as 300,000 more children master basic and advanced skills next year.	Reduces funding by \$1.1 billion, denying learning opportunities for 1.1 million children next year.
SUMMER JOBS	Funds 615,000 jobs for young people next year.	<u>Eliminates</u> job opportunities for almost 4 million youth over the next 7 years.
ALL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<u>INCREASES</u> EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND AID TO STUDENTS BY \$40 BILLION WHILE BALANCING THE BUDGET IN 10 YEARS.	<u>CUTS</u> EDUCATION AND TRAINING BY \$36 BILLION INCLUDING \$10 BILLION IN LOAN BENEFITS TO STUDENTS WHILE BALANCING THE BUDGET IN 7 YEARS.

OMB Analysis of the President's FY 1996 Request vs. Republican Cuts Included in the
House Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations Bill Passed on August 3, 1995, and the Republican Budget Resolution

III. PARTICIPANTS

Secretary of Education Dick Riley

Superintendents (listed in speaking order)

1. Octavio "O.V." Visiedo, Superintendent, Dade County, FL
2. John "Jack" Bierwirth, Superintendent, Portland, OR
3. Dr. N. "Gerry" House, Superintendent, Memphis, TN
4. Robert C. Jasna, Superintendent, Milwaukee, WI
5. David Hornbeck, Superintendent, Philadelphia, PA
6. Albert Thompson, Superintendent, Buffalo, NY

Background information on each Superintendent attached.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will open the conference call with a brief statement
- You will ask Secretary Riley to make a brief statement.
- You will call on each of the participants to make brief comments. Each participant is prepared (in under 2 minutes) to highlight a specific area in which the impact of the Republican cuts to their communities is especially severe.
 1. Octavio "O.V." Visiedo, Superintendent, Dade County, FL
Topic: Forced reductions in staff due to Title I Cuts
 2. John "Jack" Bierwirth, Superintendent, Portland, OR
Topic: Impact of cuts to Head Start
 3. Dr. N. "Gerry" House, Superintendent, Memphis, TN
Topic: Safe and Drug Free School Programs and School Lunches
 4. Robert C. Jasna, Superintendent, Milwaukee, WI
Topic: Class Size and Key Role of Voc-Ed Programs
 5. David Hornbeck, Superintendent, Philadelphia, PA
Topic: Goals 2000 and Reforming the Schools
 6. Albert Thompson, Superintendent, Buffalo, NY
Topic: Importance of Federal Funds to Local School systems
- You will have the opportunity to ask follow-up questions and make additional comments.

V. MEDIA

Open press with regional satellites to each locality.

VI.REMARKS

Talking points are attached.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR CONFERENCE CALL WITH SUPERINTENDENTS
THE ROOSEVELT ROOM, THE WHITE HOUSE
SEPTEMBER 12, 1995**

- **Welcome.** I'm glad you are joining me today on this conference call to discuss the importance of continuing our national commitment to education.
- [Option: comments on Senate Job-Training Bill].
- **Focus on Education Cuts.** We speak today as America goes back to school. Over the last week, I have met with CEOs from major corporations such as IBM and TRW, with mayors and county executives from cities big and small, with college students yesterday from 10 different universities and five states, and today with AmeriCorps National Service participants. Every where I go...everyone I talk with... I hear the same message: It is wrong for our economy to be growing while hard working people's incomes are not. And education is the answer. We must give our children the tools to learn and all Americans a chance to build stronger lives. My balanced budget shows that we can get rid of the deficit and still afford to invest in education and training. **We must put our children first -- we cannot afford to do less.**
- **Education is an on-going commitment to our future.** It starts before our children go to school with *Head Start* to prepare our children to learn. It continues throughout primary and secondary education by setting higher standards and reforming our schools with *GOALS 2000*. It means decreasing class sizes through programs like *Title I* so that our children are afforded more individual attention. It means keeping our children, classrooms, school-halls, and neighborhoods safe through *Safe and Drug Free School* programs.
- **But let me make one point clear:** these aren't bureaucratic programs we are talking about, these are the futures of our children.

It is very easy to cut programs called GOALS 2000 and Title I here in Washington, but those who would slash education and training need to know what their cuts mean in real terms. For instance:

Four schools in Portland, Oregon, helping 9th and 10th graders reach high standards in math and science will lose their funding.

450 teaching assistants and other staff who help kids improve basic reading, writing, and math skills, will have to be laid off in Miami, Florida

And the examples go on and on, hurting children all across the country.

- **CEOs Voice Support For GOALS 2000:** Listen to what Joe Gorman, CEO of TRW said last week when he was here: "GOALS 2000 is critically important. Far more important than the dollars involved. It provides incentives to the states...to change themselves within their educational systems." Listen to what Lew Gerstner from IBM said: "GOALS 2000...is the fragile beginning of the establishment of a culture of measurement standards and accountability in our country. We must go way beyond Goals 2000. But, if we lose GOALS 2000, it is an incredibly negative setback for this country."

- I would now like to call on Secretary Riley to say a few words.
- I would now like to hear from you about your school systems and what the budget cuts mean to children, teachers, and schools in your communities.

- 1 **Octavio "O.V." Visiedo, Superintendent, Dade County, FL**
 Topic: Forced reductions in staff due to Title I Cuts
- 2 **John "Jack" Bierwirth, Superintendent, Portland, OR**
 Topic: Impact of cuts to Head Start
- 3 **Dr. N "Gerry" House, Superintendent, Memphis, TN**
 Topic: Safe and Drug Free School Programs and School Lunches
- 4 **Robert C. Jasna, Superintendent, Milwaukee, WI**
 Topic: Class Size and Key Role of Voc-Ed Programs
- 5 **David Hornbeck, Superintendent, Philadelphia, PA**
 Topic: Goals 2000 and Reforming the Schools
- 6 **Albert Thompson, Superintendent, Buffalo, NY**
 Topic: Importance of Federal Funds to Local School Systems

Background on Superintendents

(Listed in Speaking Order Along With Topic)

1. Octavio ("O.V.") Visiedo, Superintendent, Dade County, FL

Topic: Forced Reductions in Staff Due to Title I Cuts

Background. Visiedo was one of 10,000 unaccompanied children who escaped Castro for freedom in the U.S. in 1961. OV received his education degree from the University of Miami and started his career with the school system in 1971 as a bus aide and worked up to teacher, assistant principal, and Superintendent of the fourth largest school system.

Impact of Cuts. During the last five years, O.V. has helped the Dade County School System through its worst financial crisis without laying off personnel. Under the Republican budget cuts, the school district would be forced to reduce the workforce by 465 staffers. Program cuts include: a 58 percent reduction in funding for the Safe and Drug Free School Grant to Dade County eliminating 18 positions; a \$1.4 million cut in vocational education funds in the county; and a reduction in funding for their magnet school program.

2. John "Jack" Bierwirth, Superintendent of Schools, Portland, OR

Topic: The Importance of Maintaining Head Start

Background. Mr. Bierwirth is 48 years old and has a B.A. from Yale and a PhD from the University of Massachusetts. He came to Portland to head the progressive school system in 1992 after two stints in districts in New York State. Previously, Mr. Bierwirth was the chief of staff to the late Congressman Allard Lowenstein. Bierwirth is very supportive of the state's pre-K Head Start Program.

Impact of Cuts. As the result of recent state education budget cuts, the Portland school system has had to cut one-third of its budget or \$130 million from the general operating fund over five years. An additional loss of over \$5 million in federal funds would have a devastating impact on the city school system. Among the cuts: (1) a cut of \$1.4 million in the Title I program that will result in the loss of teachers and educational assistants and supplementary educational programs to 1500 low achieving children in 62 city schools; (2) a reduction of 43 percent in the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program which will essentially eliminate drug assessment program for one-third of the kids that need it and the elimination of one-third of the system's drug prevention programs; and (3) in a city where two-thirds of all meals are fed to poor children, the state will experience an 11 percent shortfall in school nutrition funds.

3. Dr. N. "Gerry" House, Superintendent, Memphis, TN

Topic: Effect of Reductions in the Safe and Drug Free School Programs and School Lunches

Background. Gerry House started running the nation's 15th largest school system in Memphis in 1992. Previously she was a principal and teacher in Chapel Hill, NC. She has been very active in a number of national education groups.

Impact of Cuts. The Memphis school system would be hard hit in three major areas by Congressional budget cuts. First, the city would lose \$4.3 million in Title I funding that helps to improve the basic and advanced skills in math and reading. Approximately 6,500 children would be affected by these reductions. Reductions of \$4.9 million in federal school lunch programs would greatly impact the 64 percent of the school population that currently are eligible to receive free or reduced price meals.

4. Robert C. Jasna, Superintendent of the Milwaukee School System

Topic: The Effect of the Reductions on Class Size and the Key Role of Voc-Ed Programs

Background. Mr. Jasna just came on board as the new superintendent on July 1st but he has worked in the system for 33 years as a teacher and administrator. Mr. Jasna has played a major role in creating district-wide School-to-Work programs that begin as early as elementary school.

Impact of Cuts. The Milwaukee School System would see their Title 1 programs reduced by 17 percent or \$7 million - funds that were previously used to decrease student/teacher ratios and bring the public schools into the 20th century with technological changes. The school system would also see a 50 percent cut in the funding for the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program - a reduction of \$513,000 (two of their elementary programs were nationally recognized at a White House ceremony in June.) Finally, \$332,000 in cuts in vocational rehabilitation and School to Work would force the city to eliminate youth apprenticeship programs in five city high schools. New programs in financial services and graphics for students would certainly be eliminated.

5. David Hornbeck, Superintendent, Philadelphia, PA

Topic: Goals 2000 and Reforming the Schools

Background. Mr. Hornbeck is an ordained Presbyterian minister, a lawyer, and the primary architect of Kentucky's sweeping 1990 reform legislation. As the head of the fifth largest school system in the nation, Mr. Hornbook designed a four year comprehensive reform plan for Philadelphia called "Children Achieving". He is also a senior education advisor to the Business Roundtable.

Impact of Cuts. Philadelphia was one of the first localities to use its Goals 2000 funds to reform the schools. They are very concerned that their reform effort will be held back due to cuts. The House proposed cuts of 17 percent in Title I will translate into the loss of 100 teachers and 200 classroom assistants to 80 schools serving 48,000 children.

6. Albert Thompson, Superintendent of the Buffalo School System.

Topic: The Importance of Federal Funds to Local School systems

Background. You met Mr. Thompson on August 3rd during the "Condition of Education Roundtable" in the Cabinet Room. Mr Thompson, has work on education issues for the last 30 years and is very active in his community. He has carved out an invaluable relationship between the school district and the business community -- nearly 85 percent of all schools in the district currently have a partnership with business.

Impact of Cuts. Under the Republican Budget, the Buffalo School System is expecting cuts of \$3.8 million in the first year of Title I reductions. This would cut 96 teachers and affect 2,410 students. In the area of vocational education, the city will get \$231,000 less next year cutting 6 teachers and 144 students.