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05-Apr-1995 05:46pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Christopher T. Wayne
Public Liaison

SUBJECT: Information for Distribution

OPL Staff,

In an effort to provide our groups with better information surrounding the rescissions and, in particular, the effects on education, Domestic Policy has provided a state by state analysis which we can disseminate to our contacts.

You will receive this breakdown, along with some other forms of information, in your box tomorrow. However, please do not send it to anyone until Friday...there is an embargo until Friday!

We are trying to get DP to give the information on disk...this will enable us to fax the material out through faxability. I will update you when they let us know whether that is possible.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks.

Distribution:

TO: Ann T. Eder
TO: Barbara D. Woolley
TO: Robert B. Johnson
TO: Daniel Wexler
TO: Dana A. Wyckoff
TO: Deborah L. Fine
TO: Doris O. Matsui
TO: Floydetta McAfee
TO: Jeffrey S. Shulman
TO: Kathleen (Kate) Carr
TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe
TO: Marilyn Yager
TO: Mike Lux
TO: Suzanna Valdez

CC: Alexis M. Herman

The DLC Fax

SPECIAL NATIONAL SERVICE EDITION

The Democratic Leadership Council Thursday March 30, 1995

Top Five Reasons To Rescue National Service From Recision

A group of New Democrat Senators are expected to offer an amendment to the recision package to restore in full FY 1995 funding for national service, the President's cornerstone domestic policy initiative. Urge your Senators to **vote yes** for the following reasons:

1. Excessive luxuries and unneeded government services should be the focus of the FY 1995 recision package. The infant AmeriCorps program falls into neither category. Rather, it is the one recent domestic policy that embodies the notion of reciprocal responsibility. National service allows America's youth to earn a post-secondary education by serving their country.

2. National service was the target of deep cuts in the House, motivated purely by power politics, not by any careful assessment of the associated costs or benefits. As was made clear on the House floor, national service took a 72 percent cut because it was perceived as the President's favorite domestic initiative. House leaders set up a vote that required a direct choice between veterans' hospital benefits and national service—hardly a fair measure of the value of national service.

3. The increase in appropriations from FY 1994 to FY 1995 (from $376 million to $575 million) reflects fiscal prudence and close adherence to the original national service authorization in which a bipartisan Congress agreed to phase in AmeriCorps over three years. The FY 1995 appropriations level is squarely within this agreement not to mention well below the initial appropriations requested by the President.

4. National service is not a luxury or an example of uncontrolled domestic spending the public was so concerned with during the 1994 elections. It reflects the new approaches to government that voters are demanding:

   * **Programs that reflect American values.** The AmeriCorps initiative is imbued with the New Democrat values of opportunity, responsibility, and community. It rejects the entitlement mentality, insisting that participants earn benefits by serving their country. It embodies the principle of citizenship as a reciprocal obligation, not a free ride. It applies the lessons learned from our nations most powerful force for the molding of character and values—the armed forces—and it replicates our most successful investment in the skills and education of our people the GI Bill.

   * **Services that do not depend on bloated bureaucracies.** National service can be viewed as an experiment in non-bureaucratic methods for addressing many of our most pressing social problems. AmeriCorps members are working in education, public safety, human needs, and the environment—not through traditional government programs, but in partnership with private non-profit organizations and community based efforts.*

   * **Programs open to all citizens, not just preferred categories.** AmeriCorps has succeeded impressively in recruiting participants from every background. Each member does the same work, receives the same benefits, and equally benefits from exposure to those from different backgrounds just like the military.

   * **Programs that achieve results.** The entire Corporation for National Service is organized around achieving tangible results: improving test scores for our children, building homes for working families, reducing the incidence of crime and drug related activities in our communities, and conserving, restoring and sustaining our natural habitats.

There is no program anywhere in the federal government with anything like AmeriCorps' obsession with measuring the outcomes of its members' efforts.

5. National service is a "triple investment" for both taxpayers and our country. We are investing in:

   (i). the impact of service on the participant critically important in an era where service in the military is not available to all, and when few people from different backgrounds ever mix;

   (ii). the impact of the service on the community;

   (iii). the impact on both the participant and the community of the post-service education benefit an upward mobility track, especially important if college aid continues to lag behind college costs, and if alternative compensatory educational opportunities are pared back.

Support national service. Call your Senators' offices and tell them to vote "YES" for full AmeriCorps funding. Please re-fax this document to friends and colleagues.

This Fax is broadcast to more than 1200 public officials, citizen activists, and supporters in the DLC network nationwide.
c/o The Democratic Leadership Council: 518 C Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 P:202-546-0007 F:202-546-0628

March 28, 1995

TO: ALL OPL STAFF

FROM: MIKE LUX

ATTACHED:

1. MEMO RE: SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE APPROVES FY 1995 OMNIBUS RESCISSION AND FEMA SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

2. LETTER TO SENATOR BYRD, APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, ON H.R. 1158.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 24 1995

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR

FROM: Charles Kieffer *Charles Kieff*

SUBJECT: Senate Appropriations Committee Approves FY 1995 Omnibus Rescission and FEMA Supplemental Bill

On March 24, 1995, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved an FY 1995 Omnibus Rescission and FEMA supplemental bill by a vote of 27-1. Senate floor action is expected to begin on March 29th.

The Committee bill restores over $4 billion of the most objectionable rescissions that are in the House-passed bill. However, the remaining $13.3 billion of rescissions, some of which are new rescissions not contained in the House bill, reduce spending in a number of important areas. Highlights follow:

- The bill provides $13.3 billion in rescissions compared to $17.2 billion in the House bill, with most of the restorations in education, low income home energy assistance, public housing and summer youth.

- The bill provides the full $6.7 billion FEMA Disaster Relief Supplemental, however, $4.8 billion is not available until October 1, 1995.

- The bill does not include the House provision which would prohibit implementation of the Executive Order on striker replacement. The provision was dropped in order to avoid another filibuster on the floor with the expectation that it would be restored in conference.

- The House provisions which would have put all deficit reduction in a "lock box" (i.e. not available to pay for tax cuts) were dropped. A Byrd "lock box" amendment is expected on the floor to reduce the caps by the budget authority and outlay savings in the bill.

- The National Service rescission was reduced from $416 million to $210 million, leaving the FY 1995 program at the FY 1994 level.

- Several of the rescissions that we have strenuously opposed were dropped or reduced, including:

  - All of the funds for the 1995 summer youth jobs program were restored, however all funds for the summer of 1996 are rescinded.

- The Safe and Drug Free Schools rescission was reduced from $472 million to $100 million, leaving the program almost 20% less than FY 1994.

- The Goals 2000 rescission was reduced from $186 million to $68 million, leaving $335 million for FY 1995, more than three times the FY 1994 level.

- Four housing assistance rescissions/deferrals were deleted from the House bill including Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS ($186 million), Homeless Assistance ($297 million), operating subsides ($404 million) and severely distressed housing ($523 million).

- In total, education programs are reduced by $.7 billion compared to the $1.7 billion reduction in the House bill.

o Several rescissions that we have strenuously opposed remain, including:

  - Two crime prevention programs are terminated, a $27 million rescission for drug courts and $11 million for Family and Endeavor schools.

  - The WIC rescission is increased from $25 million to $35 million.

  - The Community Banks (CDFI) program is terminated.

  - Subsidized housing has $4.5 billion of rescissions compared to $5.7 billion in the House bill.

  - Water Infrastructure grants are reduced by $1.2 billion compared to $1.3 billion in the House bill.

  - Various Science and Technology programs (NIST, Energy Conservation and Fossil Energy Research) are reduced by $96 million, compared to $136 million in the House. The Information Infrastructure rescission was dropped but only because the same funds are rescinded in the DoD supplemental.

o Several rescissions were approved that are not in the House bill including:

  - Head Start -$42 million (Specter decided to cut all Labor/HHS/Ed investment programs by 20%. This resulted in Goals 2000 getting a smaller rescission then in the House bill but some new rescissions such as Head Start and Job Corps).

  - Job Corps Construction -$46 million

- VA Medical Care and Construction -$100 million

- Military Construction -$231 million (including $69 million from NATO and $104 million from Base Closures)

- FAA Airport Grants -$1.3 billion of unobligated contract authority, though this will not result in reduced spending.

- $95 million of carryover balances for Direct Student Loan administrative costs.

- $88 million for SSA computers.

- $1 million for the Ounce of Prevention Council.

o Other items of interest include:

  - All funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance program was restored ($1.3 billion).

  - The House CDBG rescission of $349 million was dropped.

  - The Legislative Branch rescission totals $26 million (1% of FY 1995 appropriations) compared to $21 million in the House bill.

  - A provision was also approved which prohibits the application of the Davis-Bacon Act for construction of the National Indian Museum (Smithsonian).

  - The bill includes language directing timber salvage sales, though it does not establish specific levels as in the House bill.

  - CPB is reduced by $26 million for FY 1996 and $29 million in FY 1997 compared to $47 million and $94 million respectively in the House bill.

o During the mark up only a few amendments were considered.

  - A Hollings amendment to restore $26.5 million for the Commerce Manufacturing and Technology Centers (known as the Hollings Centers), paid for with NIST Construction funds, was defeated 15-14.

  - A McConnell amendment was adopted which allows the President to select $100 million of rescissions from Foreign Operations programs.

- A Hollings amendment to restore $17 million for Drug Courts with cuts in USIA and Justice, was defeated.

- o Committee debate made it clear that there will be extensive debate on the floor. Examples of amendments follow:

  - Gorton-Hatfield- try to restore DOE environmental clean up funds

  - Inouye- strike the Davis-Bacon limitation

  - Hollings- restore NIST and Drug Court funds

  - Byrd- "lock-box" for deficit reduction

  - Harkin- defense reductions

  - Mikulski- across the board discretionary cuts to pay for FEMA, with exceptions for military readiness, VA medical care, SSI and Medicare administrative costs and nutrition programs, striking all other rescissions.

  - Inouye- restore funding for public housing for Indian families.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Byrd:

The purpose of this letter is to provide the Administration's views on H.R. 1158, the supplemental appropriations and rescissions bill, as passed by the House. As the Senate develops its version of the bill, your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The Administration strongly opposes the House-passed bill. We believe that it unnecessarily cuts valuable, proven programs that educate our children and aid the disadvantaged, including the National Service program. The Administration also opposes reductions in programs that were established to ensure our Nation's role in the advancement of technology. Further, we strongly oppose a provision in the bill that would prohibit implementation of the Executive Order on striker replacements. Based on all of these considerations, if the President were presented a bill containing these provisions, he would veto the bill.

Budget Enforcement Act Emergency Designation

As the President stated in his February 14, 1995, letter to the Speaker, the Administration is proud of its record for reducing the deficit while providing prompt assistance to the victims of natural disasters. The Budget Enforcement Act, signed by President Bush, established the authority for the President and Congress to exempt certain spending from the statutory caps, specifically for the purpose of meeting unanticipated emergency requirements. This joint designation by the President and the Congress has been used over the last four years to provide critical assistance in response to earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, extreme cold and agricultural disasters, and for other purposes.

Deficit Reduction

The Administration remains firmly committed to deficit reduction. In 1993, the Administration worked with the Congress to enact the largest deficit reduction package in history. We cut Federal spending by $255 billion over five years, cut taxes for 40 million low- and moderate-income Americans, and made 90 percent of small businesses eligible for tax relief, while increasing income tax rates only on the wealthiest 1.2 percent of Americans. As we placed a tight "freeze" on overall discretionary spending at the FY 1993 levels, we shifted spending toward investments in human and physical capital that will help secure our future.

This Administration's economic plan helped bring the deficit down from $290 billion in FY 1992 -- to $203 billion in FY 1994, to a projected $193 billion this year -- providing three straight years of deficit reduction for the first time since Harry Truman was President.

We believe that we can address the issue of deficit reduction and provide for the Middle Class Bill of Rights without putting low-income families at risk. The Administration does not believe that sound programs, particularly those aimed at the disadvantaged and those that will ensure our Nation's preeminent standing in science and technology, should be cut. The Administration would be particularly troubled if such cuts were made to finance a tax cut for higher-income taxpayers. In light of the House Budget Committee action last week, it is clear that savings generated by the House version of H.R. 1158 are intended to be used for a tax cut for higher-income taxpayers.

In the FY 1996 Budget, the President has proposed significant rescissions for FY 1995 and additional program terminations in FY 1996 for numerous low-priority programs. In contrast, the House-passed bill would impose severe reductions on a number of high-priority programs. These cuts would have a particularly harmful effect on our Nation's children by cutting funding for National Service, Summer Jobs, WIC, and housing for families. Many of the cuts are shortsighted -- reducing funding for education, for advanced technology programs that are critical to our Nation's future, and eliminating funding for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund, which would be instrumental in leveraging investments in our country's most distressed communities. Other cuts would adversely affect the health of Americans by cutting funding for safe drinking water and violent crime prevention and anti-drug programs. In its consideration of the bill, we urge the Senate to restore these cuts.

National Service Program

The proposed $416 million rescission for the Corporation for National and Community Service would virtually terminate the President's National Service program. Remaining funds would provide only 4,000 of the proposed 33,000 opportunities for young adults to serve their communities as AmeriCorps members and earn an education award. The proposed rescission would eliminate funding for thousands of school children to learn responsibility to their community for the first time. In addition, over 1,000 young persons currently serving in communities hard hit by defense downsizing would be sent home immediately, and their camps -- established on downsized military bases -- would be closed.

This program has a proven track record. For example, AmeriCorps members have already reclaimed recreation areas in inner cities from gangs, and thousands of low-income and migrant children have received proper immunizations to protect their health. AmeriCorps members also have helped raise the spelling scores and reading levels of rural disadvantaged children, built homes for "working-poor" families, and provided disaster relief assistance to victims throughout the western part of the country. The Administration strongly believes that national service is a key to solving problems inside America's communities. The Senate is urged to restore full funding for this important program.

Striker Replacement

The Administration opposes a provision in the House-passed bill that would prohibit the Executive Branch from using FY 1995 funds to issue, implement, administer, or enforce any Executive Order or other rule or order that prohibits Federal contracts with companies that hire permanent replacements for striking employees. This provision would impinge upon the Executive Branch's ability to ensure a stable supply of quality goods and services for the government's programs. The use or the threat to use permanent replacement workers destroys opportunities for cooperative and stable labor-management relations.

Timber Salvage Sales

The Administration objects to a provision that would mandate a minimum level of timber salvage sales from Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands. The Department of Justice has advised that enactment of this amendment would likely result in renewed judicial review of the President's Forest Plan and could reduce timber, grazing, and mining activities in the West. The Administration is already taking steps to restore and sustain significant levels of timber harvest in the immediate future. In addition, the Administration will shortly announce changes in the consultation process designed to expedite review of timber salvage sales as well as other actions to increase timber harvest, in full compliance with environmental laws.

FEMA Emergency Supplemental

The Administration is disappointed that the House has chosen to include urgently needed FEMA emergency supplemental funds in this controversial bill. This could cause an unnecessary delay in assistance to victims of natural disasters. If action on the Administration's request is delayed, FEMA will, beginning in May, be unable to allocate funds to meet any new disaster requirements, unless money reserved for the 40 states currently receiving disaster assistance is cut.

Additional Administration concerns with the House-passed bill are contained in the enclosure. We look forward to working with the Senate to address our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

Alice M. Rivlin
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to Honorable Mark O. Hatfield and Honorable Robert C. Byrd

Enclosure
(Senate Committee)

ADDITIONAL CONCERNS

H.R. 1158 -- MAKING EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND MAKING RESCISSIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1995, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES
(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE)

FEMA Disaster Relief

P.L. 102-229, the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1992, contained a special provision on emergency designations under the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) for FEMA Stafford Act activities. That provision specifies that all appropriations for disaster assistance in excess of the then historical annual average obligation of $320 million (or the amount of the President's budget request, whichever is lower) "shall be considered as 'emergency requirements' pursuant to" the BEA, and "such amounts shall hereafter be so designated." This provision is permanent law applying in FY 1993 and "thereafter," and expressly applies "notwithstanding any other provision of law." In FY 1995, the President requested and the Congress did in fact appropriate $320 million for FEMA disaster activities.

The Administration is disappointed that the House has decided to disregard this provision of law and to include this emergency funding in a controversial rescission bill, which will inevitably lead to delay.

Summer Jobs

The Summer Jobs Program provides meaningful work experience for hundreds of thousands of economically disadvantaged youth who might otherwise not have any opportunity to learn necessary job skills and workplace behaviors during crucial formative years. The rescission contained in the House-passed bill would eliminate funding for the Summer Youth Employment program in each of the summers of 1995 and 1996, thereby eliminating job opportunities for about 615,000 disadvantaged youth in each of these summers. The Administration strongly believes that improving the job prospects of at-risk youth is an important element in a broader strategy to ensure employment opportunities for all Americans and a vibrant, productive workforce for U.S. business.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

The House-passed bill would reduce funds available for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) by $25 million. The WIC program provides nutritious supplemental foods to low-income pregnant, post-partum, and breastfeeding women, and to infants and children up to their fifth birthday. The House's action would result in 600,000 fewer food packages for women, infants, and children. Jeopardizing the health and welfare of these mothers and children cannot be justified.

Education Programs

The House-passed bill would reduce by over one-third ($174 million) the funding for Goals 2000, which would greatly diminish support to States and communities for raising academic standards and improving their local schools. The House-passed bill also proposes to cut the Education for the Disadvantaged program by $140 million, which would reduce services to educationally disadvantaged children. The House-passed bill's sharp reduction in funding for education technology programs ($65 million) would enable fewer local communities to put state-of-the-art tools of learning in classrooms where they are most needed to prepare our students for the future.

Violent Crime and Drug Abuse Control

The Administration is concerned that the House has chosen to rescind nearly $472 million in funding for the Safe and Drug Free School Program at the same time that every poll shows that crime and school safety are a major concern of Americans. This program is the centerpiece of the Administration's fight against the use of drugs and stimulants by an alarmingly increasing number of our youth.

The Administration opposes the House's recommendation to rescind $65 million for violent crime prevention and drug control initiatives funded through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. Of this amount, nearly $28 million would come from the Drug Courts program, which will provide drug treatment and real opportunities for rehabilitation for non-violent, first-time drug offenders. Another $37 million would come from the Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES) program, which seeks to provide healthy alternatives to the streets for youth.

Science and Technology

This Administration remains firmly committed to increasing the Nation's productivity and raising living standards by investing in science and technology. These investments will lead to a healthy, educated public; job creation and economic growth; world leadership in science, mathematics, and engineering; and harnessed information technology. The rescissions proposed by the House for many of the programs in the Department of Commerce would severely threaten the United States' standing with respect to technology advancements and competitiveness.

The proposed rescission of funds for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) contained in the House-passed bill would reduce the number of new centers established from 36 to 10. This would result in reduced access to state-of-the-art manufacturing technology and techniques by U.S. manufacturers -- a key component of the U.S. economy.

The $30 million rescission included in the House-passed bill for the National Information Infrastructure Grants program would eliminate grants to about 70-90 schools, hospitals, non-profits, and state and local governments. An additional rescission of $34 million is contained in the Senate version of H.R. 889. These two rescissions would eliminate all funding for this program. This action would decrease the credibility of the program as a funding source and thus discourage private sector matching grants to program applicants. The Senate is urged to rescind funds from lower-priority projects as set forth in the President's budget.

Reductions are also proposed by the House for the Department of Energy's (DOE's) solar, renewable energy, and conservation research programs. Such reductions would threaten our national effort to implement fully the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and the Climate Change Action Plan. Reduction to the DOE science budget also would adversely impact climate change, human genome, and neutron research. In addition, the $45 million reduction to the Environmental Management program would impede progress at several of the Department's cleanup sites.

Coming this late in the fiscal year, the House's proposed rescission of $16.8 million for the National Biological Service in the Department of the Interior

(10 percent of the operating budget) will force the Service to consider closing one or more of the four major Centers located in Lafayette, Louisiana; Seattle, Washington; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Anchorage, Alaska; as well as several other laboratories. This would severely hamper the Service's ability to provide basic scientific information to the land managing bureaus within the Department, including programs in the Pacific Northwest, and would eliminate joint State projects underway in more than 30 States.

The Senate is urged not to imperil our Nation's standing on the technology frontier.

Housing Assistance

The House-passed bill would threaten the well-being of our Nation's most needy and vulnerable citizens and would wreak havoc upon the stability of our Nation's most distressed communities. The draconian cuts targeted towards programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development would deny help to 63,000 needy, low-income households, including many homeless families. The bill could also prevent another 24,000 homeless families from moving to transitional or permanent housing during this fiscal year. Hundreds of communities would lose money that they have counted on for critical community needs such as housing rehabilitation and social services for the elderly.

In addition, the House's rescission of all FY 1995 funding for the Federal Government's primary rural multi-family rental housing direct loan program (section 515) would put thousands of rural residents living in existing Federal multi-family projects at risk and jeopardize the Government's investment in these projects. Many of the Department of Agriculture's projects need to be rehabilitated and, without the FY 1995 funding, would be in danger of being closed.

Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund

The proposed rescission of $124 million contained in the House-passed bill would terminate this program. Without this funding, in FYs 1995 and 1996 the CDFI Fund would not be able to provide: $10 million in direct loan subsidies to support over $23 million of direct loans to CDFIs; $70.5 million in grants, technical assistance, and other financial assistance to CDFIs; and $39 million in community development incentives for depository institutions. The Fund's investments in CDFIs, banks, and thrifts would leverage an estimated $500 million in investments, loans, and financial services in the country's most distressed communities. The Senate is urged to restore this funding.

International Programs

The House-passed bill does not appropriate the requested $672 million emergency supplemental for assessed U.N. peacekeeping costs that will accrue during FY 1995. The United States is bound by treaty to pay these costs. Failure to pay them by the end of the fiscal year will imperil the continuity of U.N. missions in regions of great importance to the U.S. national security and foreign policy interests. Rather than approve the requested supplemental, the House has proposed to rescind peacekeeping funds.

The House-passed bill provides only $50 million of the $275 million requested for Jordan debt forgiveness. This debt forgiveness is linked to the historic steps taken by King Hussein to conclude a peace agreement with Israel, an act that markedly improved prospects for overall peace in the region and that involved considerable risk for King Hussein. We urge the Congress to provide for Jordan debt forgiveness in H.R. 889 as it passed the Senate in support of the hopeful developments in this region.

Highways - Emergency Relief

The House-passed bill would eliminate $351 million in funding previously appropriated in response to the Northridge earthquake and other disasters. Over $50 million of this amount is expected to be needed just to meet claims for flood damage in California and Washington. In addition to leaving the Department of Transportation unable to meet the funding needs of existing disasters, this rescission would eliminate the Department's ability to respond promptly to future disasters. Instead of recommending rescission of these needed funds, the Administration urges the Senate to cancel unobligated balances of highway demonstration projects, as proposed in the President's FY 1996 Budget.

Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

The rescission of $1.3 billion in funds to help municipalities comply with Safe Drinking Water Act requirements contained in the House-passed bill would seriously exacerbate local financing problems. Municipalities need almost $9 billion in capital costs to comply with existing regulations and additional billions to comply with future rules needed to prevent problems such as the cryptosporidium outbreak in Milwaukee in 1993 that killed 100 people and caused illness in another 400,000.

Most affected by this rescission would be the 27 million people who get their water from a system that has violated drinking water standards. If Congress fails to authorize the drinking water state revolving fund program, these funds can be used without further Congressional action to address the $137 billion in wastewater construction needs.

Coast Guard

The Administration opposes the House action to reduce Coast Guard operating expenses while supplementing funding for expenses related to operations in Haiti and Cuba. Offsets to pay for those activities deemed an emergency by the Administration are counterproductive. Additional cuts would negate the effects of the supplemental, thereby rendering the Coast Guard less able to provide the level of service the public expects.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting

The Administration believes that the House's action to reduce funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) by a total of 23 percent from FY 1995 to FY 1997 is excessive and shortsighted. The Administration is committed to providing equal access to educational opportunities, particularly for young children, regardless of income or geographic location.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

The House-passed bill would rescind $19.6 million from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This is a 6.3 percent reduction in OSHA funding and effectively a 12.6 percent reduction since it comes so late in the fiscal year. The rescission would have a dramatic impact on OSHA's ability to fulfill its mission to protect workers and on the Administration's efforts to make the agency more effective. This rescission would hinder OSHA's compliance assistance programs and education and training initiatives, as well as enforcement, resulting in an estimated 6,300 additional preventable injuries.

Attch

TO: All OPL Staff

FROM: Mike Lux

DATE: March 14, 1995

ATTACHED: Rescissions: State by state; City by city

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

TRANSMISSION NOTICE

THIS MESSAGE WAS ELECTRONICALLY TRANSMITTED

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TO: MICHAEL SERBANOS

AGENCY:

FAX NO: 456-6704 PHONE NO: 456-2572

FROM: B.J. THORNBERRY

NUMBER OF PAGES: 8 (including this page)

DATE: 3/9/95

8

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STATE-BY-STATE RESCISSION IMPACT
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

A significant portion of the House-proposed DOI rescissions are in construction and land acquisition accounts. Attachment A shows the state-by-state distribution of these rescissions. None of the rescissions are in the 9 cities listed by Cabinet Affairs.

A major rescission in operating funds is proposed for the National Biological Service. The state-by-state impact of this rescission is shown in Attachment B. Among the 9 cities listed by Cabinet Affairs, rescissions will impact Madison, Wisconsin ($50,000) and Seattle, Washington ($1.0 million).

A state by state analysis for Bureau of Indian Affairs rescissions are shown in Attachment C.

The House proposes a rescission of $7.5 million in Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) grants. These grants are awarded competitively and the FY 1995 competition is still in progress, so a final state-by-state distribution is unavailable. Attchment D shows the 1994 distribution by state and city. Among the 9 cities listed by Cabinet Affairs, Atlanta, Baltimore and Chicago received 1994 grants; all 9 cities are potential competitors for 1995 grants.

The House proposes a rescission of $5 million in Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to units of local government for lossess to their real property tax base due to Federal lands within their boundaries. This is a 5 percent reduction in the program. Distributions are not made until the end of the fiscal year and FY 1995 distributions have not been calculated. Attachment E is the 1994 distributions. In general, the proposed rescission would reduce these amounts by 5 percent. Of the 9 cities listed by Cabinet Affairs, only two received more than $300 in 1994: King County, which includes Seattle, received $34,722; New York City received $13,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FY95 RECISSIONS (LWCF AND CONSTRUCTION)

	TOTALS	BLM	FWS	NPS
Alabama	$0			
Alaska	-$13,497	-$3,500	-$5,197	-$4,800
Arizona	-$2,000			-$2,000
Arkansas	$0			
California	-$293		-$293	
Colorado	$0			
Connecticut	-$614			-$614
Delaware	$0			
District of Columbia	$0			
Florida	-$225		-$225	
Georgia	$0			
Hawaii	$0			
Idaho	$0			
Illinois	-$5,909		-$459	-$5,450
Indiana	$0			
Iowa	-$3,933		-$233	-$3,700
Kansas	-$649		-$649	
Kentucky	-$250			-$250
Louisiana	-$150		-$150	
Maine	-$3,581		-$1,586	-$1,995
Maryland	-$2,468			-$2,468
Massachusetts	-$2,125		-$352	-$1,773
Michigan	$0			
Minnesota	-$1,278		-$1,278	
Mississippi	-$521			-$521
Missouri	-$350			-$350
Montana	$0			
Nebraska	$0			
Nevada	-$1,200		-$1,200	
New Hampshire	-$1,125		-$1,125	
New Jersey	-$2,800		-$2,800	
New Mexico	-$771	-$500		-$271
New York	-$300			-$300
North Carolina	-$372			-$372
North Dakota	-$1,146		-$1,146	
Ohio	-$200			-$200
Oklahoma	-$2,922		-$2,922	
Oregon	-$2,312	-$2,312		
Pennsylvania	-$1,300			-$1,300
Rhode Island	$0			
South Carolina	-$100			-$100
South Dakota	$0			
Tennessee	-$2,896		-$485	-$2,411
Texas	-$2,118			-$2,118
Utah	-$185	-$185		
Vermont	-$4		-$4	
Virginia	-$4,900			-$4,900
Washington	-$1,098		-$1,098	
West Virginia	-$500		-$500	
Wisconsin	-$33		-$33	
Wyoming	$0			
Virgin Islands				-$3,000
Total Agency	-$67,125	-$6,497	-$21,735	-$38,893

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Communications, Education
And Public Affairs
(1706)

Public Liaison Division

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET

DATE: 3/9

TO: Steve Silverman,

FAX NO: **PHONE NO:**

FROM: Reid Wilson

FAX NO: **PHONE NO:**

NUMBER OF PAGES: 1 + cover

MESSAGE:

NEW DRINKING WATER SRF FUNDS FOR STATES PENDING AUTHORIZATION BY CONGRESS

(COMBINED FY 1994 & FY 1995)

STATE	Combined Capitalization Grant **	STATE	Combined Capitalization Grant **
Alabama	$12,281,500	Nevada	$8,903,200
Alaska	$30,441,200	New Hampshire	$13,809,600
Arizona	$17,851,400	New Jersey	$29,613,900
Arkansas	$12,422,300	New Mexico	$12,802,800
California	$84,425,100	New York	$66,235,200
Colorado	$17,144,300	North Carolina	$50,086,900
Connecticut	$22,530,200	North Dakota	$6,718,700
Delaware	$6,495,000	Ohio	$46,957,500
Florida	$48,627,200	Oklahoma	$18,193,000
Georgia	$27,245,000	Oregon	$19,538,900
Hawaii	$6,495,000	Pennsylvania	$57,917,800
Idaho	$13,518,900	Rhode Island	$6,495,000
Illinois	$41,708,000	South Carolina	$15,341,800
Indiana	$26,664,400	South Dakota	$8,104,100
Iowa	$17,302,100	Tennessee	$12,839,500
Kansas	$14,283,700	Texas	$76,386,600
Kentucky	$11,450,800	Utah	$9,418,200
Louisiana	$21,262,600	Vermont	$7,746,200
Maine	$12,693,900	Virginia	$31,277,900
Maryland	$18,527,500	Washington	$33,433,100
Massachusetts	$14,367,600	West Virginia	$12,200,400
Michigan	$64,815,300	Wisconsin	$45,714,100
Minnesota	$45,160,400	Wyoming	$7,984,700
Mississippi	$16,933,400	District of Columbia	$6,495,000
Missouri	$22,946,900	Puerto Rico	$7,974,800
Montana	$15,014,000	Other Jurisdictions ***	$12,193,600
Nebraska	$12,825,400	Indian Lands	$19,485,000

TOTALS **$1,299,000,000**

* Totals include $599,000,000 in FY 94, (appropriated by Congress, subject to authorization); and $700,000,000 in FY 1995, ([redacted]).

** Based on EPA's proposed allocation formula — to be effective until the Drinking Water Needs Survey is completed.

*** Other Jurisdictions include: the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific.

U.S. Department of Transportation
Office of the Secretary of Transportation

400 Seventh St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 3/9

TO: Steve Silverman

FAX: 456-6704 PHONE: ____________

FROM: STEVE MORRISSEY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

PHONE: 202-366-5941 FAX: 202-366-7346

2 PAGES INCLUDING COVER

NOTES: State x State x City impacts of Transit Rescissions.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSIT REDUCTIONS IN HOUSE RESCISSION BILL
(In thousands of dollars)

City/State	FY 1993 New Starts	FY 1993 Bus	FY 1992 New Starts	FY 1992 Bus	FY 1991 New Starts	FY 1990 Bus	State Total
o Arkansas - Eureka Springs				32			32
o California							
Los Angeles-San Diego			5,000				
Sacramento		2,790					
San Diego	845		950				
San Francisco	9,120			1,250			
San Jose-Gilroy			4,000				
Vallejo			880				
subtotal	9,965	2,790	10,830	1,250			24,835
o Florida							
Miami	165	1,460					
Orlando	875						
subtotal	1,040	1,460					2,500
o Georgia - Atlanta		651					651
o Indiana		1,205					1,205
o Iowa - Des Moines		5,692					5,692
o Maryland		370					370
o Massachusetts - Boston	12,655						12,655
o Michigan - Michigan			5,000				5,000
o Missouri							
Kansas City			465				
St. Louis		407					
subtotal		407	465				872
o New Jersey							
Hawthorne-Warwick	2,235		17,100				
Lakewood, Freehold & Matawan	1,490						
subtotal	3,725		17,100				20,825
o New Mexico - Rio Rancho		163					163
o New York - Staten Island			500				500
o Ohio - Cleveland	745		1,000		2,230		3,975
o Oregon - Eugene		1,675		1,750			3,425
o Pennsylvania							
Erie		2,034					
Robinson Town Center		4,068					
subtotal		6,102					6,102
o Texas							
Corpus Christi		125					
Dallas		7,426		3,750			
subtotal		7,551		3,750			11,301
o Utah - Salt Lake City	980						980
o Washington							
Chelan-Douglas		957					
Seattle-Tacoma	7,595		1,620				
subtotal	7,595	957	1,620				10,172
o Wisconsin							
Madison						1,247	
Milwaukee	1,500						
subtotal	1,500					1,247	2,747
Total	38,205	29,023	36,515	6,782	2,230	1,247	114,001

Excludes $17.5 million reduction in FY 1995 unallocated funds

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE: March 9th

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page): 7

To: Steve Silverman

FROM: Amy Liu

Ofc. #:

Ofc. #: (202) 619-8054

Fax #:

Fax #: (202) 619-8257

COMMENTS: Revised update of State-by-State breakouts of impact

HUD'S RESCISSIONS
By State and Program Areas
(Figures in 000)

State	Public Housing [illegible]	Public Housing [illegible] Subsidies	Section 8 Voucher and [illegible]	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing [illegible]	Section 8 Set-Aside [illegible]	Section 8 Set-Aside [illegible] Number of Units	CDBG
Alabama	26,000	11,200	15,800	601	897	551	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alaska	9,300	1,700	1,300	85				[illegible]
Arizona	20,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Arkansas	5,400	2,900	8,300	348				7,100
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,900
Colorado	5,200	1,900	18,800	580	1,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,800
Connecticut	18,300	[illegible]	26,600	[illegible]	1,100	714	[illegible]	5,200
Delaware	2,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]
Florida	28,700	12,600	81,600	2,043	2,500	1,500	65	11,900
Georgia	33,500	14,500	34,100	1,030	978	601	27	5,800
Hawaii	7,400	608	12,600	207				1,200
Idaho	698	155	3,200	115				[illegible]
Illinois	95,800	33,300	93,500	2,299				14,700
Indiana	13,000	4,400	25,100	840	1,000	633	24	5,500
Iowa	880	225	11,500	436				3,200
Kansas	3,100	1,400	13,700	544				2,200
Kentucky	15,300	5,400	16,400	679				3,800

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 708-0030

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Voucher and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
Louisiana	21,200	8,200	24,700	888	804	494	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	1,600	1,100	5,800	165				[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	44,600	1,056				[illegible]
Massachusetts	36,600	12,300	67,600	1,397	975	[illegible]	19	[illegible]
Michigan	23,500	2,500	62,300	1,089	589	149	11	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	29,000	886				[illegible]
Mississippi	6,900	2,900	9,100	169	590	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,900	112				[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,400	248				1,600
Nevada	4,400	[illegible]	8,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
New Hampshire	1,900	829	4,600	130	997			997
New Jersey	46,700	18,500	81,300	1,566	1,100	[illegible]	19	8,300
New Mexico	5,800	1,200	5,600	201				[illegible]
New York	225,400	77,700	298,400	6,248	2,200	1,300	56	28,600
North Carolina	20,100	10,800	31,300	1,074	1,500	978	36	4,800
North Dakota	2,400	874	2,500	93				552
Ohio	53,400	19,800	75,900	2,551	1,400	860	36	13,100
Oklahoma	14,100	3,700	12,500	491	678	416	21	2,500

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 708-0030

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Voucher and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
Oregon	3,000	1,400	17,200	573	723	444	17	2,600
Pennsylvania	93,400	29,800	91,000	2,571	1,200	785	34	[illegible]
Rhode Island	7,000	2,000	22,000	209				[illegible]
South Carolina	8,100	1,500	11,800	418	1,200	766	25	[illegible]
South Dakota	5,900	1,700	2,700	107				[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,100	802	1,100	684	27	[illegible]
Texas	35,900	14,200	109,400	3,365	1,500	973	40	19,900
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	211				[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,800	[illegible]				[illegible]
Virginia	14,200	7,600	37,200	1,004	1,100	706	25	[illegible]
Washington	17,500	3,900	32,400	942				4,400
West Virginia	2,700	1,700	7,300	337				2,000
Wisconsin	7,700	1,800	30,500	944	650	399	15	5,300
Wyoming	886	216	1,300	49				307

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 708-0030

Department of Veterans Affairs

Office of Public & Intergovernmental Affairs

FAX: (202) 273-5717

TELEPHONE: (202) 273-5750/5751

FAX FACTS:

TO: Steve Silverman

DATE: 3/9

FROM: Kathy Jurado

Transmitting: Cover page plus 4 **pages**

COMMENTS: State/City activity breakdown

Memorandum

Date: March 9, 1995
To: Steve Silverman
From: Kathy Jurado
Subject: Rescission Media Report

Connecticut

Hartford - WTIC-AM Radio
Hartford - WPKT Radio
Hartford Courant "Clinton creates panel to help Gulf War vets"
Hartford Courant "Panel to target gulf war illnesses"
New Haven Register "House committee rejects VA project"
New Haven Register (editorial) "West Haven VA project needed"

Project	Total 95 Amount	Obligated	Unobligated
West Haven Amb Care Addn	$48,600,000	$3,383,235	$45,216,765

*****

Florida

Clearwater - Good Day USA Radio Show (syndicated in 93 markets - 12 in Florida)
Tampa - Florida Radio Network
Orlando Sentinel "17 Florida congressmen protest cuts afecting VA clinics"
Orlando Sentinel "Painful budget cuts in store in Florida"
Orlando Sentinel "Orlando may lost VA clinic at base"
Orlando Sentinel "Vote cuts Orlando's VA clinic"
Gainesville Sun "Panel slashes funding for local VA cllinic"
Tampa Tribune "Project on GOP hit list"
Orlando Sentinel "Veterans urged to oppose cuts"

Project	Total 95 Amount	Obligated	Unobligated
Gainesville Amb Care Addn	$17,812,000	$2,517,037	$15,294,963
Orlando SOPC/NHCU	$14,000,000	0	14,000,000

*****

Missouri

Columbia - KFRU-AM Radio

Columbian Missourian "House committee revokes hospital expansion funds"

Columbia Daily Tribune "Budget war puts VA clinic in jeopardy"

Columbian Missourian "House panel shoots down addition at VA hospital"

Columbian Missourian "VA addition cancellation disappoints VA secretary"

Kansas City Star "Veterans programs face cuts"

Project	Total 95 Amount	Obligated	Unobligated
Columbia Amb Care Addn	$22,900,000	$ 750,000	22,150,000

*****

Puerto Rico

Project	Total 95 Amount	Obligated	Unobligated
San Juan Amb Care Addn	$34,800,000	$ 3,101,785	$31,698,215

*****

Virginia

Hampton - WDIS-AM Radio

Richmond Times Dispatch "Veterans find Clinton in same trench"

Project	Total 95 Amount	Obligated	Unobligated
Hampton Amb Care Addn	$29,200,00	$ 1,449,442	$27,750,758

*****

Target States Without VA Rescissions

Alabama

Birmingham News "White House Setting Up Panel to Examine Ills of Gulf War Vets"

Arkansas
KARN Little Rock

California
LA Times "Clinton Calls GOP Plans to Cut VA Care Unwise"
KNX Los Angeles
KCBS-AM San Francisco

Illinois
WGN Radio Chicago

Iowa
WOI Radio Des Moines
WBKB-FM Keokuk

Louisiana
KWKH Radio Shreveport

Michigan
WWJ-AM Detroit

New Hampshire
WGIR-FM Manchester
Manchester Union-Leader "NH Doctor Hails Gulf War Syndrome Study"
WSMN-AM Nashua
WHOB-FM Nashua

Ohio
WGAR-FM Cleveland
Columbus Dispatch

Pennsylvania
Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader "$47 Million VA Project on Hold"
WTAE-AM Pittsburgh

West Virginia
West Virginia Radio Network Charleston

National Media/Syndicated Radio
CBS TV "Up to the Minute"
ABC World News Tonight

NBC Nightside
CNN Overnight
CNN Prime News
McNeil/Lehrer Report
Alan Colmes Radio Show
States News Service

Reductions In Major Education Programs, By State, Under House Fiscal 1995 Rescissions Bill

State	Safe and Drug-Free Schools	Goals 2000	Eisenhower Professional Development	Title 1
Alabama	$7,506,839	$2,366,125	$1,001,811	$1,962,344
Alaska	2,229,544	606,6012	297,000	231,538
Arizona	6,487,092	2,076,599	855,000	1,537,483
Arkansas	4,492,073	1,438,613	599,773	1,170,363
California	49,770,887	16,480,731	6,594,024	11,468,085
Colorado	5,182,413	1,638,286	692,662	1,023,919
Connecticut	4,128,214	1,348,376	558,394	816,074
Delaware	2,229,544	506,286	297,000	239,300
District of Columbia	2,229,544	597,665	297,000	310,700
Florida	19,007,117	6,127,674	2,537,480	4,362,576
Georgia	11,106,766	3,469,757	1,483,224	2,582,297
Hawaii	2,229,544	541,536	297,000	302,571
Idaho	2,229,544	614,534	297,000	342,966
Illinois	19,656,819	6,316,855	2,624,862	4,952,696
Indiana	8,156,638	2,606,324	1,091,478	1,696,799
Iowa	4,067,495	1,287,658	548,882	788,496
Kansas	3,811,681	1,253,970	514,709	811,761
Kentucky	7,172,209	2,293,687	968,260	1,966,378
Louisiana	10,110,318	3,166,401	1,362,290	2,971,054
Maine	2,229,544	645,930	297,000	387,094
Maryland	6,636,325	2,093,125	886,820	1,325,220
Massachusetts	8,240,235	2,714,818	1,106,776	1,814,715
Michigan	17,680,559	5,663,816	2,359,036	4,746,396
Minnesota	6,652,727	2,088,972	890,858	1,270,609
Mississippi	6,468,360	2,017,781	862,392	1,965,082
Missouri	8,166,309	2,562,063	1,086,868	1,791,663
Montana	2,229,544	611,537	297,000	387,249
Nebraska	2,427,794	785,598	324,440	383,607
Nevada	2,229,544	543,102	297,000	287,467
New Hampshire	2,229,544	505,898	297,000	243,584
New Jersey	10,870,039	3,423,052	1,457,882	1,817,330
New Mexico	3,436,610	1,075,570	459,548	928,069
New York	33,823,401	10,673,761	4,512,771	9,216,056
North Carolina	9,522,373	2,987,703	1,281,386	1,968,032
North Dakota	2,229,544	525,416	297,000	259,874
Ohio	18,676,767	5,852,194	2,483,241	4,717,752
Oklahoma	5,526,746	1,729,445	733,951	1,311,882
Oregon	4,588,094	1,574,049	614,107	1,035,442
Pennsylvania	18,987,290	6,089,063	2,551,170	4,761,351
Rhode Island	2,229,544	580,323	327,910	283,018
South Carolina	5,961,448	1,870,168	800,223	1,428,855
South Dakota	2,229,544	553,694	297,000	271,141
Tennessee	8,012,502	2,494,193	1,066,049	1,879,422
Texas	35,376,892	11,404,143	4,705,628	9,079,245
Utah	3,201,044	1,018,770	427,181	508,349
Vermont	2,229,544	498,961	297,000	227,767
Virginia	8,335,477	2,608,724	1,113,482	1,362,201
Washington	7,499,718	2,459,063	1,002,750	1,547,874
West Virginia	3,586,658	1,125,001	478,669	1,090,463
Wisconsin	8,240,236	2,589,548	1,110,305	1,921,825
Wyoming	2,229,544	495,054	297,000	242,346
Puerto Rico	12,109,055	3,806,473	1,482,789	3,972,641

(more)

Reductions In Major Education Programs, By State, Under House Fiscal 1995 Rescissions Bill (Cont.)

State	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	Tech-Prep	State Student Incentive Grants	Total Reduction
Alabama	$525,737	$2,155,167	$942,619	$16,460,642
Alaska	100,000	223,491	100,632	3,788,806
Arizona	410,990	1,784,340	1,068,117	14,219,621
Arkansas	315,063	1,245,878	400,801	9,662,554
California	3,065,202	11,442,882	9,733,052	108,554,863
Colorado	274,508	1,396,210	865,042	11,072,039
Connecticut	217,942	965,289	824,966	8,859,255
Delaware	100,000	261,555	169,008	3,802,692
District of Columbia	100,000	168,844	461,427	4,165,180
Florida	1,165,842	4,909,200	1,982,676	40,092,545
Georgia	700,842	3,187,484	1,100,104	23,630,474
Hawaii	100,000	413,549	260,304	4,144,603
Idaho	100,000	592,338	212,142	4,388,513
Illinois	1,323,895	4,348,819	3,423,963	42,647,908
Indiana	456,286	2,664,228	1,266,888	17,937,641
Iowa	213,157	1,290,492	681,081	8,877,261
Kansas	218,855	1,083,923	701,971	8,396,870
Kentucky	522,902	1,965,417	773,697	15,642,550
Louisiana	794,207	2,280,301	901,974	21,576,545
Maine	107,130	551,264	227,058	4,445,020
Maryland	358,712	1,581,800	1,155,421	14,039,423
Massachusetts	504,735	1,867,655	2,036,889	18,285,822
Michigan	1,268,026	4,034,454	2,618,534	38,369,820
Minnesota	345,461	1,782,572	1,225,101	14,256,300
Mississippi	522,603	1,471,027	536,216	13,833,461
Missouri	479,610	2,241,209	1,251,966	17,579,668
Montana	105,545	415,417	174,647	4,220,939
Nebraska	115,657	702,260	454,191	5,193,547
Nevada	100,000	465,839	172,785	4,096,737
New Hampshire	100,000	402,671	220,829	3,999,526
New Jersey	585,086	2,380,865	1,661,411	22,196,665
New Mexico	248,085	830,366	321,585	7,299,822
New York	2,577,033	5,730,930	5,364,743	71,868,694
North Carolina	640,010	3,229,083	1,375,741	20,904,328
North Dakota	100,000	316,974	169,706	3,898,513
Ohio	1,260,747	4,625,508	2,511,570	40,327,779
Oklahoma	351,075	1,622,260	853,060	12,128,419
Oregon	276,792	1,295,572	813,719	10,197,775
Pennsylvania	1,273,705	4,575,789	2,784,079	41,032,447
Rhode Island	100,000	381,683	338,844	4,241,322
South Carolina	384,018	1,895,876	685,319	13,025,907
South Dakota	100,000	345,052	179,827	3,976,258
Tennessee	509,960	2,404,437	1,025,748	17,392,311
Texas	2,427,382	8,408,912	3,455,623	74,857,825
Utah	135,753	1,148,208	470,665	6,909,970
Vermont	100,000	254,111	159,104	3,766,487
Virginia	415,494	2,537,886	1,349,210	17,720,474
Washington	413,654	1,980,767	1,437,405	16,341,231
West Virginia	294,045	966,885	460,090	8,001,811
Wisconsin	514,498	2,179,902	1,321,143	17,877,457
Wyoming	100,000	223,680	98,430	3,686,084
Puerto Rico	1,061,945	2,110,285	566,318	25,109,506

Source: Education Department.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 9, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO KITTY HIGGINS

FROM : Kathryn S. Kahler
Communications Director

SUBJECT : Media and Constituency Information Rescissions, School Lunches, PTA, and Natl. League of Cities

RESCISSIONS
Media

Secretary Riley was interviewed by Mike Kelly of The New Yorker on the '96 election. He started off by talking about the rescissions and provided written back-up.

Deputy Secretary Kunin spoke to the department's technology conference and discussed the rescissions in technology. Covered by media.

All rescission press releases (attached) have been placed on the Internet. This information also has been placed on our teacher listserv, which reaches teachers all over the country.

CONSTITUENCY INFORMATION

Region X

SRR Carla Nuxoll addressed 50 PTA local presidents on the Secretary's initiatives and the rescission.

SRR Nuxoll distributed the rescission information to 400 Tech Prep teachers on Friday and gave a keynote speech on school to work.

SCHOOL LUNCHES

The Secretary visited the Patrick Henry Elementary School with the President to highlight cuts in the school lunch program. Media covered.

The Assistant Secretaries will talk about school lunch cuts in their speeches. They have been provided with talking points.

naled Effect of Rescissions Passed by House Appropriations Subcommittee on FY 1995 Allocations

State	Title I Grants to LEAs			Eisenhower Professional Development			Drug-Free Schools and Communities			Total
	Pre-Rescission	Post-Rescission	Amount Cut	Pre-Rescission	Post-Rescission	Amount Cut	Pre-Rescission	Post-Rescission	Amount Cut	Amount Cut
vard County, FL	19,551,000	19,241,000	310,000	759,000	617,000	142,000	1,143,000	0	1,143,000	1,596,000
e County, FL	61,308,000	60,334,000	974,000	1,706,000	1,386,000	320,000	2,764,000	0	2,764,000	4,058,000
ver, CO	14,270,000	14,043,000	227,000	437,000	356,000	81,000	657,000	0	657,000	966,000
York City, NY	399,914,000	393,558,000	6,356,000	9,300,000	7,557,000	1,743,000	22,719,000	0	22,719,000	30,819,000
olk, VA	8,015,000	7,888,000	127,000	240,000	195,000	45,000	368,000	0	368,000	540,000
adelphia, PA	82,216,000	80,909,000	1,307,000	2,016,000	1,638,000	378,000	3,047,000	0	3,047,000	4,732,000
ouis City, MO	19,784,000	19,469,000	315,000	515,000	418,000	97,000	841,000	0	841,000	1,252,000
Francisco, CA	12,193,000	11,999,000	194,000	725,000	589,000	136,000	794,000	0	794,000	1,124,000
hington, DC	19,547,000	19,236,000	311,000	1,585,000	1,288,000	297,000	2,230,000	0	2,230,000	2,837,000

TES:
imates for Eisenhower and Drug-Free Schools programs are rough estimates based on the proportion of state funding that each district received from the FY 1993 appropriation, revised changes in state allocations between FY 1993 and FY 1995. Revisions to the formula for Drug-Free Schools and Communities grants may result in actual district amounts being significantly m amounts shown here.

ED/OUS/PES 02/28/95

REDUCTIONS IN MAJOR EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAMS UNDER HOUSE-PROPOSED RESCISSION BILL

State	Safe and Drug-Free Schools State Grants	Goals 2000	Eisenhower Prof. Develop. State Grants	Title I	Education for Homeless Child. & Youth	Tech-Prep Education	State Student Incentive Grants	Total Reduction in State Aid	State
Alabama	$7,506,839	$2,366,125	$1,001,811	$1,962,344	$525,737	2,155,167	$942,619	$16,460,642	Alabama
Alaska	2,229,544	608,601	297,000	231,538	100,000	223,491	100,632	$3,788,806	Alaska
Arizona	6,487,092	2,076,599	855,000	1,537,463	410,990	1,784,340	1,068,117	$14,219,621	Arizona
Arkansas	4,492,073	1,438,613	599,773	1,170,353	315,063	1,245,878	400,801	$9,662,554	Arkansas
California	49,770,887	16,480,731	6,594,024	11,468,085	3,065,202	11,442,882	9,733,052	$108,554,863	California
Colorado	5,182,413	1,638,285	692,662	1,023,919	274,508	1,395,210	865,042	$11,072,039	Colorado
Connecticut	4,128,214	1,348,376	556,394	816,074	217,942	965,289	824,966	$8,659,255	Connecticut
Delaware	2,229,544	506,285	297,000	239,300	100,000	261,555	169,008	$3,802,692	Delaware
Florida	19,007,117	6,127,674	2,537,460	4,362,576	1,165,842	4,909,200	1,982,676	$40,092,545	Florida
Georgia	11,106,766	3,469,757	1,483,224	2,582,297	700,842	3,187,484	1,100,104	$23,630,474	Georgia
Hawaii	2,229,544	541,535	297,000	302,571	100,000	413,649	260,304	$4,144,603	Hawaii
Idaho	2,229,544	614,534	297,000	342,955	100,000	592,338	212,142	$4,388,513	Idaho
Illinois	19,658,819	6,316,855	2,624,862	4,952,695	1,323,895	4,348,819	3,423,963	$42,647,908	Illinois
Indiana	8,156,838	2,608,324	1,091,476	1,698,799	455,286	2,664,228	1,266,888	$17,937,641	Indiana
Iowa	4,067,495	1,287,658	548,882	788,496	213,157	1,290,492	681,081	$8,877,261	Iowa
Kansas	3,811,681	1,253,970	514,709	811,761	218,855	1,083,923	701,971	$8,396,870	Kansas
Kentucky	7,172,209	2,293,687	958,260	1,956,378	522,902	1,965,417	773,697	$15,642,550	Kentucky
Louisiana	10,110,318	3,168,401	1,352,290	2,971,054	794,207	2,280,301	901,974	$21,576,545	Louisiana
Maine	2,229,544	645,930	297,000	387,094	107,130	551,264	227,058	$4,445,020	Maine
Maryland	6,638,325	2,093,125	886,820	1,325,220	358,712	1,581,800	1,155,421	$14,039,423	Maryland
Massachusetts	8,240,235	2,714,818	1,106,775	1,814,715	504,735	1,867,655	2,036,869	$18,285,822	Massachusetts
Michigan	17,680,559	5,663,816	2,359,036	4,745,395	1,268,026	4,034,454	2,618,534	$38,369,820	Michigan
Minnesota	6,652,727	2,088,972	890,858	1,270,609	345,461	1,782,572	1,225,101	$14,256,300	Minnesota
Mississippi	6,468,360	2,017,761	862,392	1,955,082	522,603	1,471,027	536,216	$13,833,461	Mississippi
Missouri	8,168,309	2,562,053	1,088,868	1,791,663	479,810	2,241,209	1,251,956	$17,579,668	Missouri
Montana	2,229,544	611,537	297,000	387,249	105,545	415,417	174,647	$4,220,939	Montana
Nebraska	2,427,794	785,598	324,440	383,607	115,657	702,260	454,191	$5,193,547	Nebraska
Nevada	2,229,544	543,102	297,000	287,467	100,000	465,839	172,765	$4,095,737	Nevada
New Hampshire	2,229,544	505,898	297,000	243,584	100,000	402,671	220,829	$3,999,526	New Hampshire
New Jersey	10,870,039	3,423,052	1,457,882	1,817,330	568,088	2,380,865	1,661,411	$22,196,665	New Jersey
New Mexico	3,436,610	1,075,570	459,548	928,069	248,085	830,355	321,585	$7,299,822	New Mexico
New York	33,823,401	10,673,761	4,512,771	9,216,055	2,577,033	5,730,930	5,354,743	$71,888,694	New York
North Carolina	9,522,373	2,987,703	1,281,386	1,968,032	540,010	3,229,083	1,375,741	$20,904,328	North Carolina
North Dakota	2,229,544	525,415	297,000	259,874	100,000	316,974	169,706	$3,898,513	North Dakota
Ohio	18,676,787	5,852,194	2,483,241	4,717,752	1,260,747	4,825,508	2,511,570	$40,327,779	Ohio
Oklahoma	5,526,746	1,729,445	733,951	1,311,882	351,075	1,622,260	853,060	$12,128,419	Oklahoma
Oregon	4,588,094	1,574,049	614,107	1,035,442	276,792	1,295,572	813,719	$10,197,775	Oregon
Pennsylvania	18,997,290	6,089,063	2,551,170	4,761,351	1,273,705	4,575,789	2,784,079	$41,032,447	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	2,229,544	580,323	327,910	283,018	100,000	381,683	338,844	$4,241,322	Rhode Island
South Carolina	5,961,448	1,870,168	800,223	1,428,855	384,018	1,895,876	685,319	$13,025,907	South Carolina
South Dakota	2,229,544	553,694	297,000	271,141	100,000	345,052	179,827	$3,976,258	South Dakota
Tennessee	8,012,502	2,494,193	1,066,049	1,879,422	509,960	2,404,437	1,025,748	$17,392,311	Tennessee
Texas	35,376,892	11,404,143	4,705,628	9,079,245	2,427,382	8,408,912	3,455,623	$74,857,825	Texas
Utah	3,201,044	1,018,770	427,181	508,349	135,753	1,148,208	470,665	$6,909,970	Utah
Vermont	2,229,544	498,961	297,000	227,767	100,000	254,111	159,104	$3,766,487	Vermont
Virginia	8,335,477	2,606,724	1,113,482	1,362,201	415,494	2,537,886	1,349,210	$17,720,474	Virginia
Washington	7,499,718	2,459,063	1,002,750	1,547,874	413,654	1,980,767	1,437,405	$16,341,231	Washington
West Virginia	3,586,658	1,125,001	478,669	1,090,463	294,045	966,885	460,090	$8,001,811	West Virginia
Wisconsin	8,240,238	2,589,548	1,110,305	1,921,825	514,498	2,179,902	1,321,143	$17,877,457	Wisconsin
Wyoming	2,229,544	495,084	297,000	242,346	100,000	223,680	98,430	$3,686,084	Wyoming
D.C.	2,229,544	597,665	297,000	310,700	100,000	168,844	461,427	$4,165,180	D.C.
Puerto Rico	12,109,055	3,806,473	1,482,789	3,972,641	1,061,945	2,110,285	566,318	$25,109,506	Puerto Rico

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NEWS

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CHILDREN ARE FIRST CASUALTIES, RILEY SAYS; DECRIES "UNPRECEDENTED ATTACK"

Making such deep cuts in education is like declaring war on America's children, U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley said today, referring to fiscal year 1995 rescissions proposed by the House Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations.

"This proposal contains no funds for drug and violence prevention; no funds for the tech-prep initiative to help young people prepare for work; reduced funds for star schools to use satellite technology to bring more opportunities to students in isolated rural areas; and major cuts in the Goals 2000 Act and professional development programs designed to set high standards for teaching and learning," Riley said.

"To attack the very programs that serve the most vulnerable members of our society defies common sense and compassion. Such cuts are unconscionable and cannot be permitted to stand."

In addition to the $1.7 billion the House subcommittee has proposed to withdraw from education, Riley cited proposed cuts in the school lunch program and the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) nutrition program.

"The first casualties of this Republican revolution are America's children," he said.

-MORE-

"Last November," Riley continued, "the American people said they want change. They want smaller, more efficient government. But, as every national public opinion poll makes crystal clear, there is no mandate for slashing education. Survey after survey indicates that Americans realize education is our children's key to the future. We should not become the first generation unwilling to provide for our children."

Riley noted that the Republican leadership has called for eliminating the federal tax on capital gains, and questioned whether they propose to offset this loss of tax revenue by abolishing programs that serve children. "How can we cut capital gains taxes for the wealthy at the expense of our children?" Riley asked.

Riley is scheduled to testify Wednesday, March 1, on fiscal year 1996 appropriations before the same House subcommittee that has proposed the rescissions in programs administered by the Education Department.

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NOTE TO EDITORS: Attached is a list of Education Department FY95 rescissions proposed by the House Appropriations Subcommittee.

HOUSE RESCISSIONS TO 1995 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUDGET

(dollars in thousands)

	1995 Approp.	House Subcommittee Rescission	Percent Change
Elementary and Secondary Programs			
Goals 2000	$403,400	$173,530	-43%
School-to-Work Opportunities	125,000	12,500	-10%
Title I Grants to LEAs	6,698,356	105,000	-2%
Eisenhower Prof. Dev. State Grants	320,298	60,000	-19%
Safe and Drug-Free Schools	481,962	481,962	-100%
Inexpensive Book Distribution	10,300	5,300	-51%
Arts in Education	12,000	6,000	-50%
Education for Homeless Children & Youth	28,811	28,811	-100%
Education for Native Hawaiians	12,000	12,000	-100%
Training in Early Childhood Education	13,875	13,875	-100%
Family and Community Endeavor Schools	11,100	11,100	-100%
Special Programs for Indian Children	14,342	2,000	-14%
Bilingual Education Instructional Services	155,690	38,500	-25%
Vocational and Adult Education			
Tech-Prep Education	108,000	108,000	-100%
Vocational Education National Programs	34,535	34,535	-100%
Adult Education Literacy Programs	45,990	45,990	-100%
Postsecondary Education			
State Student Incentive Grants	63,375	63,375	-100%
State Postsecondary Review Program	20,000	20,000	-100%
Direct Loan Administration/FFEL Transition	345,000	47,000	-14%
Nat. Hawaiian/Alaska Native Culture and Arts	1,000	1,000	-100%
Urban Community Service	13,000	13,000	-100%
Student Financial Aid Database/Information Line	496	496	-100%
Federal TRIO Programs	463,000	11,200	-2%
Postsecondary Scholarships & Fellowships	112,030	54,522	-49%
Howard University	206,463	4,300	-2%
College Housing and Academic Facilities Loans	1,190	490	-41%
Technology and Improvement			
Educational Technology	40,000	30,000	-75%
Star Schools	30,000	30,000	-100%
Ready to Learn Television	7,000	2,700	-39%
Telecommunications Demonstration for Math.	2,250	2,250	-100%
Javits Gifted and Talented Education	9,521	4,600	-48%
National Diffusion Network	14,480	2,700	-19%
International Education Exchange	3,000	3,000	-100%
Public Library Construction	17,792	15,300	-86%
Library Research and Demonstrations	6,500	6,500	-100%
Other program rescissions		223,602	
Total Rescissions:		**$1,675,138**	

REDUCTIONS IN MAJOR EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAMS UNDER HOUSE-PROPOSED RESCISSION BILL

State	Safe and Drug-Free Schools State Grants	Goals 2000	Eisenhower Prof. Develop. State Grants	Title I	Education for Homeless Child. & Youth	Tech-Prep Education	State Student Incentive Grants	Total Reduction in State Aid	State
Alabama	$7,506,839	$2,366,125	$1,001,811	$1,962,344	$525,737	2,155,167	$942,819	$16,460,642	Alabama
Alaska	2,229,544	606,601	297,000	231,538	100,000	223,491	100,632	$3,788,806	Alaska
Arizona	6,487,092	2,076,599	855,000	1,537,483	410,990	1,784,340	1,068,117	$14,219,621	Arizona
Arkansas	4,492,073	1,438,613	599,773	1,170,353	315,063	1,245,878	400,801	$9,662,554	Arkansas
California	49,770,887	16,480,731	6,594,024	11,468,085	3,065,202	11,442,882	9,733,052	$108,554,863	California
Colorado	5,182,413	1,638,285	692,667	1,023,919	274,508	1,395,210	865,042	$11,072,039	Colorado
Connecticut	4,128,214	1,348,376	558,394	818,074	217,942	965,289	824,966	$8,859,255	Connecticut
Delaware	2,229,544	508,285	297,000	239,300	100,000	261,555	169,008	$3,802,692	Delaware
Florida	19,007,117	6,127,674	2,537,460	4,362,578	1,165,842	4,909,200	1,982,676	$40,092,545	Florida
Georgia	11,106,766	3,469,757	1,483,224	2,582,297	700,842	3,187,484	1,100,104	$23,630,474	Georgia
Hawaii	2,229,544	541,535	297,000	302,571	100,000	413,649	260,304	$4,144,603	Hawaii
Idaho	2,229,544	614,534	297,000	342,955	100,000	592,338	212,142	$4,388,513	Idaho
Illinois	19,656,819	6,316,855	2,824,862	4,952,895	1,323,895	4,348,819	3,423,963	$42,647,908	Illinois
Indiana	8,156,638	2,808,324	1,091,478	1,696,799	455,286	2,664,228	1,268,888	$17,937,641	Indiana
Iowa	4,087,495	1,287,858	548,882	788,498	213,157	1,290,492	881,081	$8,877,261	Iowa
Kansas	3,811,681	1,253,970	514,709	811,761	218,855	1,083,923	701,971	$8,396,870	Kansas
Kentucky	7,172,209	2,293,687	958,260	1,956,378	522,902	1,965,417	773,697	$15,642,550	Kentucky
Louisiana	10,110,318	3,166,401	1,352,290	2,971,054	794,207	2,280,301	901,974	$21,576,545	Louisiana
Maine	2,229,544	645,930	297,000	387,094	107,130	551,264	227,058	$4,445,020	Maine
Maryland	6,638,325	2,093,125	886,820	1,325,220	358,712	1,581,800	1,155,421	$14,039,423	Maryland
Massachusetts	8,240,235	2,714,818	1,106,775	1,814,715	504,735	1,867,655	2,036,889	$18,285,822	Massachusetts
Michigan	17,680,559	5,663,816	2,359,036	4,745,395	1,268,028	4,034,454	2,618,534	$38,369,820	Michigan
Minnesota	6,652,727	2,088,972	890,858	1,270,609	345,461	1,782,572	1,225,101	$14,256,300	Minnesota
Mississippi	6,468,360	2,017,781	862,392	1,955,082	522,603	1,471,027	538,216	$13,833,461	Mississippi
Missouri	8,166,309	2,562,053	1,088,868	1,791,663	479,610	2,241,209	1,251,956	$17,579,668	Missouri
Montana	2,229,544	611,537	297,000	387,249	105,545	415,417	174,647	$4,220,939	Montana
Nebraska	2,427,794	785,598	324,440	383,607	115,657	702,260	454,191	$5,193,547	Nebraska
Nevada	2,229,544	543,102	297,000	287,467	100,000	465,839	172,785	$4,095,737	Nevada
New Hampshire	2,229,544	505,898	297,000	243,584	100,000	402,671	220,829	$3,999,526	New Hampshire
New Jersey	10,870,039	3,423,052	1,457,882	1,817,330	588,086	2,380,865	1,661,411	$22,196,665	New Jersey
New Mexico	3,436,810	1,075,570	459,548	928,069	248,085	830,355	321,585	$7,299,822	New Mexico
New York	33,823,401	10,673,781	4,512,771	9,218,055	2,577,033	5,730,930	5,354,743	$71,888,694	New York
North Carolina	9,522,373	2,987,703	1,281,386	1,968,032	540,010	3,229,083	1,375,741	$20,904,328	North Carolina
North Dakota	2,229,544	525,415	297,000	259,874	100,000	316,974	169,706	$3,898,513	North Dakota
Ohio	18,676,767	5,852,194	2,483,241	4,717,752	1,260,747	4,825,508	2,511,570	$40,327,779	Ohio
Oklahoma	5,526,746	1,729,445	733,951	1,311,882	351,075	1,622,260	853,080	$12,128,419	Oklahoma
Oregon	4,588,094	1,574,049	614,107	1,035,442	276,792	1,295,572	813,719	$10,197,775	Oregon
Pennsylvania	18,997,290	6,089,063	2,551,170	4,761,351	1,273,705	4,575,789	2,784,079	$41,032,447	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	2,229,544	580,323	327,910	283,018	100,000	381,683	338,844	$4,241,322	Rhode Island
South Carolina	5,961,448	1,870,168	800,223	1,428,855	384,018	1,895,876	685,319	$13,025,907	South Carolina
South Dakota	2,229,544	553,694	297,000	271,141	100,000	345,052	179,827	$3,976,258	South Dakota
Tennessee	8,012,502	2,494,193	1,066,049	1,879,422	509,960	2,404,437	1,025,748	$17,392,311	Tennessee
Texas	35,376,892	11,404,143	4,705,628	9,079,245	2,427,382	8,408,912	3,455,623	$74,857,825	Texas
Utah	3,201,044	1,018,770	427,181	508,349	135,753	1,148,208	470,665	$6,909,970	Utah
Vermont	2,229,544	498,961	297,000	227,767	100,000	254,111	159,104	$3,766,487	Vermont
Virginia	8,335,477	2,606,724	1,113,482	1,362,201	415,494	2,537,886	1,349,210	$17,720,474	Virginia
Washington	7,499,718	2,459,063	1,002,750	1,547,874	413,654	1,980,767	1,437,405	$16,341,231	Washington
West Virginia	3,586,658	1,125,001	478,669	1,090,463	294,045	966,885	460,090	$8,001,811	West Virginia
Wisconsin	8,240,236	2,589,548	1,110,305	1,921,825	514,498	2,179,902	1,321,143	$17,877,457	Wisconsin
Wyoming	2,229,544	495,084	297,000	242,346	100,000	223,680	98,430	$3,686,084	Wyoming
D C	2,229,544	597,665	297,000	310,700	100,000	168,844	461,427	$4,165,180	D C
Puerto Rico	12,109,055	3,806,473	1,482,789	3,972,641	1,061,945	2,110,285	566,318	$25,109,506	Puerto Rico

IMPACT OF HOUSE PROPOSED RESCISSIONS

Goals 2000: A 38 percent reduction in funds for State and local educational improvement would severely curtail efforts nationwide to develop and implement comprehensive strategies for systemic education reform. An estimated 4,000 fewer schools would receive the seed money they need to implement reforms based on challenging academic standards. Moreover, the rescission would eliminate all funds for Goals 2000 National Programs; this action would end targeted support for educational reform activities in poor communities, prevent the Department from evaluating the impact of educational reforms on student achievement, and end other national leadership and technical assistance activities.

School-to-Work Opportunities: The $25 million cut ($12.5 million each at ED and DOL) would result in 7 fewer local partnership grants, 5 fewer grants to high-poverty communities, and 2 fewer grants for Indian Tribes and the Territories. In addition, the Department would no longer be able to provide technical assistance to States and communities, and evaluation activities would be terminated.

ESEA Title I: A $105 million reduction for Grants to Local Educational Agencies would deprive an estimated 100,000 educationally disadvantaged children of special services designed to enable them to achieve to challenging academic standards. It would also hinder efforts underway to improve Title I programs by linking them to broader educational reforms being implemented in States and localities. Eliminating all funding for Title I Evaluations would make it impossible for the Department to measure the impact of the $7 billion Title I program and to complete several Congressionally mandated studies.

Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants: A $60 million reduction would severely limit State and local efforts to prepare educators to teach to high standards in the core academic subjects In particular, because the Eisenhower statute includes a minimum funding level for mathematics and science, the rescission would leave only $10 million, spread across all 50 States, for other subjects like English and history.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities: The rescission of all Safe and Drug-Free Schools funding would eliminate a key component of the Administration's national drug control strategy, deprive children in all school districts of instruction and other services designed to prevent drug use, and hinder school districts' efforts to create a safe school environment.

Family and Community Endeavor Schools (FACES): A rescission of all funds for FACES would prevent the Department from initiating this crime prevention program for communities with significant poverty, violent crime, and juvenile delinquency. The Department is currently working with the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a joint competition under FACES and the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program for comprehensive youth development projects. Fiscal year 1995 FACES funds would support between 22 and 44 grants.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth: The elimination of all funding would end State programs that ensure that homeless children, an extremely at-risk population, receive the education to which they are entitled and the other services that they need to succeed in school.

Bilingual Education: The House Subcommittee action would reduce funding by $38.5 million, but it is not clear which of the Bilingual programs would be affected. If the rescission were taken from Instructional Services, it would eliminate approximately 209 local projects serving some 158,000 limited English proficient children.

Vocational Education: The rescission would terminate all funding for Tech-Prep Education, one of the most promising methods of linking academic and vocational instruction across secondary and postsecondary education and facilitating the school-to-work transition. Cutting-edge, high-quality programs in all States would be affected.

Adult Education Literacy Programs: The rescission of almost $46 million would set back the national effort to ensure that all adults are literate and able to compete in a global economy. State and national leadership activities, as well as services to such populations as homeless and incarcerated adults, would be most affected.

State Postsecondary Review Program: The elimination of all 1995 funding would stop the program just as its most important activity—State reviews of problem schools—are about to begin. The rescission would prevent the review of about 300 institutions. Termination of the program would eliminate the only source of Federal support of state efforts to reduce abuse and protect students.

State Student Incentive Grants: The elimination of all 1995 funding would reduce aid generated by the program by almost $127 million, while eliminating SSIG awards to some 212,000 students. The Administration has proposed a two-year phase-out to allow States time to plan for elimination of the program.

TRIO Programs: The reduction of $11.2 million would reduce counseling and other support services to some 2,885 disadvantaged students.

Byrd Honors Scholarships: The reduction of $9.8 million would permit 1995-96 awards to continuing students only, and deny awards to some 6,548 entering freshmen.

International education exchange: This new program would be eliminated. A competition for two awards to support international exchange activities in civics and economics education was announced on February 17th.

<u>Telecommunications demonstration for mathematics</u>: This new program would be eliminated. A competition for one award was announced on February 17th for a project to train teachers in at least 15 States to prepare students to achieve State content standards in mathematics.

<u>Javits gifted and talented students education</u>: The proposed 48-percent cut would eliminate funds for any new awards in 1995. This would include approximately 25 grants for model programs serving gifted and talented students and technical assistance projects designed to improve gifted and talented education. The Department would be able to continue 11 ongoing projects, as well as fund a research and development center in gifted and talented education.

<u>Star schools</u>: The rescission would eliminate all funding for this program. The Department would be unable to support the final year of funding for 8 ongoing distance learning partnerships, whose continuation awards are scheduled for June. These projects currently serve students and teachers in schools in 25 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific region. The recipients of these funds, and their partners, include State educational agencies, colleges and universities, State educational television agencies, major cities, and schools serving some of the poorest and most rural areas of the Nation. In addition, the Department would not be able to make a new award, scheduled for 1995, for a distance learning project to help adults complete high school requirements.

<u>National diffusion network</u>: The rescission would eliminate funding for the approximately 20 new awards planned for 1995. Awards would be made to the developers of exemplary educational programs and practices to disseminate and help others adopt those programs and practices. Funds would be available for the continuation of ongoing projects.

<u>Ready to learn television</u>: The rescission would require a 40-percent reduction in the award the Department intends to make for the development of educational programming and related materials. This would delay the production of educational programming for preschoolers.

<u>Education technology</u>: The rescission would eliminate funding for National Challenge Grants. These grants, to local school districts in collaboration with various private and public sector partners, are critical to leveraging private sector involvement in the development and rapid deployment of high quality applications of technology for education. Funding for regional technical assistance providers and for national leadership activities would each be reduced by 23 percent.

Page 4 - Rescission Impact

<u>**Library construction**</u>: The rescission would eliminate all but $2.5 million in funding for this program. This is a current-funded formula grant program, and the $2.5 million has already been awarded to eight States and the Virgin Islands. Other States will receive awards as their projects are approved.

<u>**Library research and demonstrations**</u>: The rescission would eliminate all funding for this program. However, $5 million has already been obligated. A competition was announced on December 5th for the remaining $1.5 million in this program, with the award scheduled for May.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of the Secretary

14th & Constitution, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230
United States of America

phone (202) 482-2112
fax (202) 482-2741

DATE:

TO: Exec Sec

ORGANIZATION:

FROM: Lori M

FAX NUMBER: 1701

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2

COMMENTS: Regressions — Lotus
Note — down here

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20230

March 9, 19[illegible]5

MEMORANDUM FOR Steve Silverman

FROM: Lo[illegible] M[illegible]

SUBJECT: R[illegible]ssions -- State by State

Attached is the most recent analysis of Commerce Department recission proposals.
I hope this is helpful.

Economic Development Administration
Response to Proposed Recession
March 10, 1995

Proposed Recession	States Affected
$37 million Proposed by: House	
Midwest Flood	Kansas Missouri Nebraska Minnesota Illinois Iowa Wisconsin North Dakota South Dakota
Hurricane Iniki	Island of Hawaii (Kauai)
Hurricane Andrew	South Florida

==

$ 40 million
Title IX
$25M defense
$15M non-defense
Proposed by: Senate

A recission of $40 million of FY 1995 Title IX funds would drastically reduce the amount of funding available to fund Title IX projects currently pending across the country. A cut of $40 million would be a severe reduction to one of EDA's core programs. This amounts to nearly a 25 % cut of the total funds available in Title IX for FY 1995. Taking money from Title IX projects translates into $40 million less in funds available for projects categorized as regular economic adjustment, and defense conversion.

This comes at a time when defense conversion funding is a priority and follows the recent BRAC announcement identifying 143 bases to be closed in the near future. This proposed recession also puts at risk adequate funding for pending initiatives such as sustainable development (timber, fisheries, etc.), and other economic displacements. To date there is a pending Title IX project in almost every state, all of which are at risk of loss of funding due to this recession. A list of these projects and states can be provided, if needed.

Office of the Secretary
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202

FAX TRANSMITTAL

To: [illegible] Gilberg

Organization:

Phone Number:

Fax Number: 456 0704

From: Kathryn [illegible]

Phone Number: [illegible]

Fax Number: (202) 401-0596

Message:

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6 page(s) to follow

imated Effect of Rescissions Passed by House Appropriations Subcommittee on FY 1995 Allocations

State	Title I Grants to LEAs			Eisenhower Professional Development			Drug-Free Schools and Communities			Total
	Pre-Rescission	Post-Rescission	Amount Cut	Pre-Rescission	Post-Rescission	Amount Cut	Pre-Rescission	Post-Rescission	Amount Cut	Amount Cut
oward County, FL	19,551,000	19,241,000	310,000	759,000	617,000	142,000	1,143,000	0	1,143,000	1,596,000
ade County, FL	61,308,000	60,334,000	974,000	1,706,000	1,386,000	320,000	2,764,000	0	2,764,000	4,058,000
nver, CO	14,270,000	14,043,000	227,000	437,000	356,000	81,000	657,000	0	657,000	966,000
w York City, NY	399,914,000	393,558,000	[illegible]	9,300,000	7,557,000	1,743,000	22,719,000	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
rfolk, VA	8,015,000	7,888,000	127,000	240,000	195,000	45,000	368,000	0	368,000	540,000
iladelphia, PA	[illegible]	80,909,000	1,307,000	2,016,000	1,638,000	378,000	3,047,000	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis City, MO	[illegible]	19,489,000	315,000	[illegible]	416,000	97,000	841,000	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
cramento, CA	12,093,000	11,899,000	194,000	[illegible]	569,000	138,000	794,000	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
ashington, DC	[illegible]	19,236,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,288,000	297,000	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTES:
stimates for Eisenhower and Drug-Free Schools programs [illegible]
r changes in state allocations between FY 1993 and FY 1995. [illegible]
om amounts shown here.

ED/OUS/PES 02/28/95

03-09-95 05:[illegible]

P002

REDUCTIONS IN MAJOR EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAMS UNDER HOUSE-PROPOSED RESCISSION BILL

State	Safe and Drug-Free Schools State Grants	Goals 2000	Eisenhower Prof. Develop. State Grants	Title I	Education for Homeless Child. & Youth	Tech-Prep Education	State Student Incentive Grants	Total Reduction in State Aid	State
Alabama	$7,506,839	$2,366,125	$1,001,811	$1,962,344	$525,737	2,155,167	$942,619	$16,460,642	Alabama
Alaska	2,229,544	606,601	297,000	231,538	100,000	223,491	100,632	$3,788,806	Alaska
Arizona	8,487,092	2,076,599	855,000	1,537,483	410,990	1,784,340	1,068,117	$14,219,621	Arizona
Arkansas	4,492,873	1,438,613	599,773	1,170,363	315,063	1,245,878	400,801	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	49,770,887	16,480,731	6,594,024	11,468,085	3,066,202	11,442,882	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	6,182,413	1,836,265	692,662	1,023,919	274,508	1,095,210	885,042	$11,072,030	Colorado
Connecticut	4,128,214	1,348,378	558,394	816,074	217,942	965,289	824,968	[illegible]	Connecticut
Delaware	2,229,544	508,285	297,000	239,300	100,000	261,555	169,008	[illegible]	Delaware
Florida	19,007,117	6,127,674	2,537,480	4,362,578	1,165,842	4,909,200	1,962,676	[illegible]	Florida
Georgia	[illegible]	3,489,757	1,483,224	3,582,297	700,842	3,187,484	1,100,104	[illegible]	Georgia
Hawaii	2,229,544	541,535	297,000	302,571	100,000	413,649	200,304	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	2,229,544	614,534	297,000	342,956	100,000	592,338	112,142	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	6,316,855	2,624,862	4,952,865	1,323,865	6,348,810	1,423,863	$47,847,908	Illinois
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,091,478	[illegible]	455,286	2,864,228	[illegible]	[illegible]	Indiana
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,290,487	[illegible]	[illegible]	Iowa
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	514,709	811,781	218,635	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	956,260	[illegible]	522,902	1,865,417	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	10,110,316	3,188,401	1,352,290	2,971,064	794,207	2,280,301	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	2,229,544	645,930	297,000	387,094	107,130	551,284	277,046	[illegible]	Maine
Maryland	[illegible]	2,093,125	888,820	1,985,220	368,712	1,681,800	1,155,421	[illegible]	Maryland
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	17,880,594	5,683,616	2,349,036	4,745,395	1,268,020	4,034,454	2,616,634	[illegible]	Michigan
Minnesota	[illegible]	2,986,972	890,858	1,870,809	345,461	1,782,572	1,225,101	$14,256,300	Minnesota
Mississippi	[illegible]	2,017,761	862,392	[illegible]	622,803	1,471,827	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	8,168,399	2,662,084	1,086,864	1,791,663	479,810	2,741,209	[illegible]	[illegible]	Missouri
Montana	2,229,544	611,537	297,000	347,279	105,549	416,417	474,847	$4,220,939	Montana
Nebraska	[illegible]	788,598	[illegible]	380,807	115,057	1,702,280	494,191	$5,393,547	Nebraska
Nevada	[illegible]	543,102	297,000	[illegible]	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	$4,095,737	Nevada
New Hampshire	2,229,544	505,898	297,000	243,584	100,000	402,874	220,829	$3,999,526	New Hampshire
New Jersey	10,870,030	3,423,052	1,457,882	1,817,330	[illegible]	2,380,865	1,661,411	$22,186,665	New Jersey
New Mexico	3,436,816	1,076,570	458,548	928,069	[illegible]	830,358	321,585	$7,298,627	New Mexico
New York	33,823,401	10,873,761	4,512,771	9,218,056	2,577,033	5,730,930	[illegible]	$71,888,694	New York
North Carolina	9,522,373	2,987,703	1,281,388	1,968,032	640,016	3,229,082	1,375,741	$20,904,328	North Carolina
North Dakota	2,229,544	525,415	297,000	259,874	100,000	318,974	169,768	$3,808,613	North Dakota
Ohio	16,676,767	5,852,194	2,483,241	4,717,752	1,260,747	4,825,508	2,511,570	$40,327,779	Ohio
Oklahoma	5,526,746	1,729,445	733,951	1,311,882	351,075	1,622,260	853,060	$12,128,419	Oklahoma
Oregon	4,588,094	1,574,049	614,107	1,035,442	276,792	1,295,572	813,719	$10,197,775	Oregon
Pennsylvania	18,997,290	6,089,063	2,551,170	4,761,351	1,273,705	4,575,789	2,784,079	$41,032,447	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	2,229,544	580,323	327,910	283,018	100,000	381,683	338,844	$4,241,322	Rhode Island
South Carolina	5,961,448	1,870,168	800,223	1,428,855	384,018	1,895,876	685,319	$13,025,907	South Carolina
South Dakota	2,229,544	553,694	297,000	271,141	100,000	345,052	179,827	$3,976,258	South Dakota
Tennessee	8,012,502	2,494,193	1,066,049	1,879,422	509,960	2,404,437	1,025,748	$17,392,311	Tennessee
Texas	35,376,892	11,404,143	4,705,628	9,079,245	2,427,382	8,408,912	3,455,623	$74,857,825	Texas
Utah	3,201,044	1,016,770	427,181	508,349	135,753	1,148,208	470,665	$6,909,970	Utah
Vermont	2,229,544	498,961	297,000	227,767	100,000	254,111	159,104	$3,766,487	Vermont
Virginia	8,335,477	2,606,724	1,113,482	1,362,201	415,494	2,537,886	1,349,210	$17,720,474	Virginia
Washington	7,499,718	2,459,063	1,002,750	1,547,874	413,654	1,980,767	1,437,405	$16,341,231	Washington
West Virginia	3,586,658	1,125,001	478,669	1,090,463	294,045	966,885	460,090	$8,001,811	West Virginia
Wisconsin	8,240,236	2,589,548	1,110,305	1,921,825	514,498	2,179,902	1,321,143	$17,877,457	Wisconsin
Wyoming	2,229,544	495,084	297,000	242,346	100,000	223,680	98,430	$3,686,084	Wyoming
D C	2,229,544	597,665	297,000	310,700	100,000	168,844	461,427	$4,165,180	D C
Puerto Rico	12,109,055	3,806,473	1,482,789	3,972,641	1,061,945	2,110,285	566,318	$25,109,506	Puerto Rico

Effect of House Committee Proposed FY95 Rescissions on Urban Public Schools

Council of the Great City Schools

March, 1995

Effect of House Committee Proposed FY95 Rescissions on [illegible] Urban Public Schools*

Summary of Results

1.	Number of urban school systems surveyed:	31
2.	Total enrollment in surveyed urban school districts:	3,855,829
3.	Percentage of enrollment eligible for free/reduced price lunch:	58.4%
4.	Percentage of enrollment limited-English proficient:	15.8%
5.	Percentage of enrollment disabled:	8.7%
6.	Percentage of enrollment African American:	42.1%
7.	Percentage of enrollment Hispanic:	27.9%
8.	Percentage of enrollment Asian American:	6.0%
9.	Total federal funding potentially lost from House rescission bill:	$228,790,989
10.	Total number of teachers potentially lost:	3,435
11.	Total number of inner city school children losing services:	537,052
12.	Total number of daily school lunches at risk+:	451,183
13.	Total number of children losing drug abuse prevention services:	29,531
14.	Total number of children losing Title I math and reading instruction:	12,320
15.	Total number of summer youth jobs lost:	10,812
16.	Total number of urban students losing services from Goals 2000:	10,183
17.	Total number of children losing vocational education instruction:	7,587
18.	Total number of children losing school dropout prevention services:	4,844
19.	Total number of homeless children losing instruction:	1,942
20.	Total number of inner city school buildings repaired or renovated:	0
21.	Average dollar loss per urban student (total):	$60
22.	Average dollar loss per urban classroom:	$1,500
23.	Increase in the funding gap between inner city and other schools:	44%

+ Authorization committee action, not rescission

* Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council o the Great City Schools
FY95 Ed cation Res ssions Impact on Urban Schools

District	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut	Meals per Day Cut
Atlanta	[illegible]	59	9,712	8,389
Birmingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,744	4,967
Boston	[illegible]	45	8,413	7,277
Broward County	[illegible] 504	106	15,776	13,125
Buffalo	$1 [illegible]8,028	32	8,228	7,437
Chicago	[illegible] 2,[illegible]90	307	63,737	56,057
Columbus	$5 77,[illegible]75	27	8,878	6,961
Dade County	$10 [illegible]	[illegible]	37,723	32,936
Dallas	$4 38,092	108	20,307	17,597
Denver	$4 [illegible]	[illegible]	7,509	6,142
Detroit	$9 09,870	193	24,948	20,129
El Paso	$2 54,336	55	9,186	7,813
Houston	$5 70,195	116	24,825	21,922
Indianapolis	$3 51,145	[illegible]	6,985	6,219
Long Beach	$6 27,347	[illegible]	10,476	8,808
Memphis	$2 66,379	[illegible]	15,256	13,641
Minneapolis	$2 [illegible]3,540	[illegible]	5,458	4,789
Newark	$1 92,558	[illegible]	8,268	7,464
New York City	$46 979,229	1,00[illegible]	143,031	117,951
Norfolk	$3 657,032	[illegible]	5,694	4,343
Oakland	$1 313,485	35	6,924	6,056
Omaha	$[illegible] 303,115	22	4,739	4,178
Philadelphia	$1 316,534	231	29,942	24,166
Pittsburgh	$ 257,140	[illegible]	6,963	5,046
Portland	$ 381,644	[illegible]	6,157	4,373
Providence	$ 954,439	[illegible]	3,663	2,788
San Diego	$ 743,011	[illegible]	14,163	12,394
San Francisco	$ 784,920	[illegible]	5,720	3,977
Seattle	$ 748,380	[illegible]	5,281	3,129
St. Louis	$ 053,098	[illegible]	8,283	7,187
St. Paul	$ 490,397	[illegible]	5,064	3,920
TOTAL	$21 790,989	3,435	537,052	451,183

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Atlanta

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$19,277,183	$20,175,500	$19,856,727	$318,773	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Vocational Education	$1,300,500	$1,100,495	$974,566	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$355,300	$275,940	$231,790	$44,150	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Dropout Prevention	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Math/Science Education (Total)	[illegible]	$527,375	$0	$527,375	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
23 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34 [illegible]	[illegible]	$640,000	$544,000	$96,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
35 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$11,455,587	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37 School Library	$0	$570,004	$324,845	$245,159	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Americorp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Indianapolis

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$13,401,895	$14,026,423	$13,804,806	$221,617	5	[illegible]
10 Vocational Education	$1,089,871	$1,078,576	$884,432	$194,144	0	[illegible]
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
18 Dropout Prevention	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Magnet School Education (Total)	$976,279	$352,560	$275,525	$77,034	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$487,592	$594,702	$0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
23 Gifted/Talented Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
JTPA	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Corporation for Public [illegible]	$8,450,000	$9,071,830	$7,257,800	$1,814,258	NA	[illegible]
33 School Lunch*	$0	$451,212	$257,431	$194,781	5	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$211,516	$0	$211,516	NA	[illegible]
Nutrition	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	$25,736,319	$22,479,194	$3,251,145	11	[illegible]

* [illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Long Beach

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$19,463,785	$20,370,795	$20,048,937	$321,8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Vocational Education	$961,779	$951,161	$780,772	$171,389	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Bilingual Education (Title VII)	$123,522	$133,404	$112,059	$21,345	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Dropout Prevention	$588,275	$435,324	$0	$435,324	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Multicultural Education [illegible]	$180,069	$406,027	$179,830	$106,197	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools [illegible]	$500,793	$552,879	$0	$552,879	[illegible]	[illegible]
24 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
37 [illegible]	$14,[illegible]	$15,261,510	$12,209,256	$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35 School Lunch	$0	$731,756	$417,020	$314,736	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$307,100	$0	$307,100	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	$37,63[illegible]	$39,975,270	$33,947,883	$6,027,397	67	15,[illegible]

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Memphis

Federal Program	[illegible]	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$24,993,177	$25,425,440	$25,011,726	$401,722	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 Vocational Education	$2,540,626	$2,515,220	$2,062,480	$452,740	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	0
18 Dropout Prevention	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
19 [illegible] (Total)	$502,936	$641,799	$501,566	$140,233	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$715,240	$811,705	$0	$811,705	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
23 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	$16,000	$11,100	$0	$11,100	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
34 [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
51 [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
55 School Lunch	$0	$1,047,177	$596,786	$450,391	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$383,413	$0	$383,413	0	[illegible]
AmeriCorps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	$28,397,858	$31,190,938	$28,184,559	$2,966,379	35	15,234

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

03-09-95 05 [illegible]

P003

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Minneapolis

Federal Programs	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$11,147,230	$11,666,691	$11,482,357	$184,334	[illegible]	115
10 Vocational Education	$425,000	$420,750	$345,015	$75,735	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$165,034	$394,237	$331,159	$63,078	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 Dropout Prevention	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	$250,5[illegible]	$315,750	$249,884	$65,866	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$188,177	$304,608	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Arts in Education	$30,300	$40,602	$20,301	$20,301	0	[illegible]
33 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$80,000	$59,400	$0	$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				$0	0	[illegible]
14 [illegible]	$86,000	$80,000	$71,400	$12,600	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corporation for National Service	$[illegible]	$8,[illegible]	$6,[illegible]	$1,772,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35 School Leads	$0	$426,943	$239,895	$187,048	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$171,932	$0	$175,933	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Americorps						
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	$23,426,109	$19,842,569	$2,963,540	17	1,835

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Newark

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$25,708,901	$26,990,748	$26,564,294	$426,454	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Vocational Education	$795,618	$787,662	$645,883	$141,779	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 Bilingual Education (Total)	$156,790	$169,333	$142,240	$27,093	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Dropout Prevention	$277,304	$205,264	$0	$205,264	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 [illegible]	$441,042	$563,035	$380,517	$183,190	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
33 [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Education	$47,240	$1,570,345	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
55 School Lunch	$0	$464,879	$264,979	$199,900	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$407,016	$0	$407,016	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AmeriCorps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	$26,199,840	$1,685,558	12	6,263

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

03-09-95 05:[illegible] P005

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
New York City

Federal Program	[illegible]	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$376,311,852	$394,057,304	$387,831,199	$6,226,105	156	3,893
10 Vocational Education	$14,594,741	$14,048,794	$11,848,011	$2,600,783	65	1,625
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$20,139,765	$21,750,946	$18,270,795	$3,480,151	87	2,175
16 Dropout Prevention	$3,507,906	$1,855,850	$0	$1,855,850	46	1,160
19 Math/Science Education (Total)	$7,[illegible]	$9,[illegible]	$7,535,164	$2,103,[illegible]	53	1,315
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$12,307,[illegible]	$18,997,509	$0	$18,997,509	475	[illegible]
22 [illegible] in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	0
23 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	$713,030	$0	$713,030	18	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	0	0
NETPA	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	12,951
31 Corporation for Public Broadcasting	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	104	[illegible]
35 School Lunch	$0	$9,850,114	$5,699,600	$4,150,514	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	[illegible]	$5,947,319	$0	$5,947,319	[illegible]	0
[illegible]	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Americorps	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	$47[illegible]	$430,974,774	$46,079,329	1,001	143,031

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Norfolk

Title/# Program	[illegible] 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
9 Chapter 1	$7,100,881	$7,431,784	$7,314,362	$117,422	3	73
10 Vocational Education	$942,115	$932,694	$764,809	$167,885	0	105
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	0
18 Dropout Prevention	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	0
19 Math/Science [illegible]	[illegible]	$256,705	$200,615	$56,090	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$319,314	$352,577	$0	$352,577	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	0
27 [illegible] Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$30,000	$72,600	$0	$72,600	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34 [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
44 Corporation for Public Broadcasting	$6,750,000	$6,918,750	$5,535,000	$1,383,750	[illegible]	[illegible]
55 School Lunch	$0	$358,358	$204,228	$154,130	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$112,070	$0	$112,070	0	0
AmeriCorps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	$17,696,965	$14,019,016	$3,657,012	54	5,696

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

03-09-95 05

P007

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Oakland

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$14,244,025	$14,507,797	$14,272,253	$235,543	6?	[illegible]
10 Vocational Education	$770,814	$771,026	$632,241	$138,785	3	87
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$180,000	$194,400	$163,296	$31,104	1	17
18 Dropout Prevention	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	0
19 [illegible] Education (Total)	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	0
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$371,195	$409,799	$0	$409,799	10	334?
22 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
23 [illegible] Education	$63,950	$63,291	$0	$65,291	1	[illegible]
[illegible] Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$200,046	5	125
28 ST & A?	$0	$0	$0	$0	NA?	8,050?
[illegible] for Public Broadcasting	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	31?
35 School Lunch*	$0	$497,133	$283,316	$213,817	NA?	166?
Goals 2000	$0	$224,002	$0	$224,607	[illegible]	59
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$44,291	3	[illegible]
[illegible] Partnership	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	$15,9[illegible]	$17,318,4[illegible]	$15,896,926	$1,611,465	14?	8,?24

*Reductions made through [illegible] with 30% [illegible] of [illegible] positions

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Omaha

Federal Program	[illegible]	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$7,025,959	$7,357,555	$7,241,306	$116,249	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Vocational Education	$570,[illegible]	$570,882	$468,123	$102,759	3	64
13 Bilingual Education (total)	$17,058	$19,287	$16,201	$3,086	0	2
16 Dropout Prevention	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	0
19 [illegible]	[illegible]	$281,457	$188,699	$92,758	1	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools [illegible]	$302,451	$333,506	$0	$333,506	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
23 Law Related Education	[illegible]	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	1	[illegible]
30 ESEA	[illegible]	$97,877	$83,195	$14,682	NA	[illegible]
31 [illegible]	[illegible]	$5,893,058	$4,714,447	$1,178,612	NA	[illegible]
35 School Lunch	[illegible]	$418,770	$238,657	$180,113	6	[illegible]
Goals 2000	[illegible]	$110,951	$0	$110,951	NA	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]				.4	
[illegible]-up	[illegible]					
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	$15,153,74[illegible]	$17,950,627	$1,203,11[illegible]	11	4,235

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Philadelphia

Federal Program	Enacted 1994-95	Proposed 1995-96	Rescinded 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$76,847,909	$78,326,905	$77,090,198	$1,237,707	11	774
10 Vocational Education	$6,226,500	$6,164,235	$5,054,673	$1,109,562	28	593
11 Bilingual Education (Total)	$275,824	$297,890	$250,228	$47,662	[illegible]	30
18 Dropout Prevention	$1,544,165	$1,142,682	$0	$1,142,682	[illegible]	714
19 Math/Science Education (Total)	$1,801,859	$2,044,132	$1,597,489	$446,643	11	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$2,340,364	$2,592,489	$0	$2,592,489	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$17,417	$25,368	$11,683	$11,685	0	[illegible]
23 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	$237,927	$0	$237,927	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$1,868,604	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]
34 [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
51 Corporation for Public Broadcasting	$14,590,000	$35,862,350	$28,170,360	$7,691,590	[illegible]	[illegible]
55 School [illegible]	$0	$2,007,569	$1,144,113	$863,455	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$1,181,293	$0	$1,181,293	1	[illegible]
[illegible]	$153,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Americorps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	$122,278,709	$131,198,284	$113,681,750	$17,516,534	[illegible]	15,942

*[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

03-09-95 05

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Pittsburgh

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
7 Chapter 1	$12,078,677	$12,633,180	$12,433,772	$199,407	[illegible]	185
10 Vocational Education	$1,491,147	$1,476,236	$1,210,513	$265,722	0	[illegible]
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$97,316	$105,101	$88,285	$16,816	0	0
18 Dropout Prevention	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 [illegible] (Total)	$1,877,576	$2,446,027	$2,067,870	$378,157	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$441,445	$488,459	$0	$488,459	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$307,977	$178,689	$139,345	$139,345	0	[illegible]
23 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
30 [illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]
31 [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
35 School Lunch	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$399,383	$227,608	$171,775	[illegible]	[illegible]
	$0	$190,909	$0	$190,909	[illegible]	[illegible]
Americorps	[illegible]					
GRAND TOTAL	$17,401,485	$18,[illegible]	$16,199,805	$2,257,140	77	6,961

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

P011

Council of the Great City Schools

FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools

Portland

Federal Program	[illegible]	Projected 1995 [illegible]	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$9,687,[illegible]	$10,110,410	$9,958,515	$1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Vocational Education	$619,148	$617,050	$502,743	$110,314	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$500,116	$540,125	$451,705	$88,420	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Dropout Prevention	$454,[illegible]	$336,086	$0	$336,086	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 [illegible] Education [illegible]	$[illegible],440	$278,761	$242,852	$30,909	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug-Free Schools [illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$1,367,827	$0	$1,367,827	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
23 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	$56,500	$0	$56,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$[illegible],380	$86,190	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Corporation [illegible]	$6,[illegible]	$6,[illegible]	$5,995,147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35 School [illegible]	$0	$592,519	$414,880	$177,6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$152,585	$0	$152,585	[illegible]	[illegible]
AmeriCorp	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	$29,91[illegible]	$31,[illegible],538	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

03-09-95 05:[illegible]

P012

Council of the Great City Schools
FV95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Providence

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$9,907,317	$10,364,812	$10,201,048	$163,764	[illegible]	104
10 Vocational Education	$938,706	$929,319	$762,042	$167,277	4	105
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Dropout Prevention	$510,947	$452,027	$0	$452,027	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Math/Science Education (Title II)	$126,000	$416,089	$325,411	$90,678	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$345,378	$381,316	$0	$381,316	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
29 [illegible]	$53,298	$54,429	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
51 Compensation for [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55 School Lunch	$0	$214,727	$122,370	$92,357	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$156,100	$0	$156,100	[illegible]	[illegible]
School [illegible]	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mentorship	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	$13,176,747	$12,967,804	$11,410,670	$1,556,895	33	1,665

*Reductions made [illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
San Diego

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$20,858,745	$21,830,783	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	124
10 Vocational Education	$1,111,823	$1,100,705	$902,578	$198,127	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$171,000	$164,680	$155,131	$9,549	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Dropout Prevention	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
19 Math/Science Education (Total)	$581,347	$741,057	$579,361	$162,096	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$314,040	[illegible]	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
23 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Homeless Education	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
33 Corporation for Public Broadcasting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35 School Lunch	$0	$1,247,350	$710,988	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$129,204	$0	$129,204	[illegible]	[illegible]
School Building Repair	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	$40,166,907	$7,243,011	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
San Francisco

Federal Program	Budgeted 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1. Chapter 1	$11,709,846	$11,899,681	$11,713,666	$186,015	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. Vocational Education	$347,416	$346,172	$448,180	$97,992	[illegible]	[illegible]
17. Bilingual Education (total)	$1,318,628	$1,[illegible]	$1,196,259	$322,059	[illegible]	[illegible]
18. Dropout Prevention	$588,084	$415,187	$0	$415,187	[illegible]	[illegible]
19. Math/Science [illegible]	$387,572	$288,200	$181,578	$106,622	[illegible]	[illegible]
21. Drug Free Schools (total)	$470,[illegible]	$470,670	$0	$470,620	[illegible]	[illegible]
22. Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
23. Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
25. Homeless Education	$0	$0	$0	$[illegible]147	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$120,877	$170,892	$135,256	$35,634	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$1,790,708	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	$600,[illegible]	$159,[illegible]	$771,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$129,441	$0	$129,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
School [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$15,209,054	$4,764,920	[illegible]	[illegible]

All reductions [illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
Seattle

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$7,798,583	$8,161,997	($8,033,037)	$128,960	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Vocational Education	$847,203	$838,771	$686,512	$150,259	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Bilingual Education (Local)	$97,195	$104,971	$88,175	$16,796	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Dropout Prevention	$622,437	$460,603	$0	$460,603	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Math/Science Education (Local)	$395,105	$509,400	$398,096	$111,304	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Local)	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Arts in Education	[illegible]	$15,330	$9,665	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Homeless Education	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0	$97,406	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]	$0	$962,215	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33 School Lunch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$427,677	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
School Building [illegible]	$0	[illegible]	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
St. Louis

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected 1995-96	Revised 1995-96	Rescission Amount	Teachers Cut	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$18,988,377	$19,873,178	$19,359,182	$513,996	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Vocational Education	$1,890,891	$1,832,184	$1,502,391	$329,793	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Bilingual Education (Total)	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Dropout Prevention	$237,087	$175,444	$0	$175,444	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Math/Science Education (Total)	$381,238	$468,966	$368,245	$100,721	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools (Total)	$482,920	$533,154	$0	$533,154	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Arts in Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
23 Law Related Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	0	[illegible]
31 Homeless Education	[illegible]	$73,865	$0	$73,865	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Corporation for Public Broadcasting	$0	$0	$0	$0	NA	[illegible]
38 School [illegible]	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	NA	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$410,751	$233,791	$176,960	[illegible]	[illegible]
School Building Repair	$0	$299,884	$0	$299,884	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	$22,037,927	$23,700,706	$21,655,609	$2,051,098	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

Council of the Great City Schools
FY95 Education Rescissions Impact on Urban Schools
St. Paul

Federal Program	Estimated 1994-95	Projected FY95-96	[illegible] 1995-96	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Students Cut
1 Chapter 1	$10,464,367	$10,951,202	$10,778,062	$173,040	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Vocational Education	$1,180,000	$1,089,000	$893,980	$195,020	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 Bilingual Education (Total)	$237,357	$256,562	$215,512	$41,050	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Drug Free Schools [illegible]	$201,870	$137,701	$0	$137,701	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 [illegible] Education	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23 [illegible]	$0	$0	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$0	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 [illegible]	$0	$2,376,373	$1,987,699	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 School Lunch	[illegible]	[illegible]	$211,716	$159,780	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goals 2000	$0	$185,153	$0	$185,153	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AmeriCorps	$0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	$20,723,869	[illegible]	$14,083,760	$3,380,102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] 23% [illegible]

Source: Council of the Great City Schools

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Note: Recession Info

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS FAX CALL: ______

PROPOSED FY 1995 RESCISSION
FOR SELECT DOL PROGRAMS

[dollars in millions]

Program	FY 1995 Base	Proposed Rescission	FY 1995 Remaining		Baseline # of Participants	Cut In # Of Participants	Remaining Participants
Title II-C*	598.7	(310.0)	288.7		318,000	(130,100)	187,900
Summer Youth							
-Summer of 1995	867.0	(867.0)	0.0		615,000	(615,000)	0
-Summer of 1996	871.5	(871.5)	0.0		615,000	(615,000)	0
Job Corps**	1,099.5	(10.0)	1,089.5		47,276	(1,600)	45,676
Youth Fair Chance	24.8	(24.8)	0.0		34,000	(34,000)	0
[illegible]***	125.0	(12.5)	112.5				
Title III	1,296.0	(99.3)	1,196.7		679,000	(52,000)	627,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	(14.0)	396.5		67,700	([illegible],300)	64,400
TOTAL	[illegible]	(2,299.1)	3,083.9		2,375,976	(1,451,000)	924,976

* Includes $[illegible] M [illegible] in [illegible] supplemental bill

** Eliminates four new centers. Participant baseline includes new FY94 and FY 95 centers.

*** Equal cut proposed in Department of Education STW funding.

CTM-[illegible]

[illegible]3.95

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U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
1995 and 1996 Summer Youth Program
For Selected Cities/Service Delivery Areas

STATE CITY/SDA	Dollars ($000) 1995	Dollars ($000) 1996 (Est.)	Youth (Est.) 1995	Youth (Est.) 1996
ALASKA	2,306	2,318	1,100	1,100
* Anchorage ** (SDA) (Anchorage Matanuska SDA)	926	930	450	450
ARIZONA	11,614	11,674	8,200	8,300
Phoenix City SDA **	2,870	2,885	2,030	2,040
ARKANSAS	7,667	7,706	6,100	6,100
Little Rock City SDA	372	374	180	180
CALIFORNIA	146,654	147,410	75,400	75,800
* Fresno ** (Fresno City/County CSRT)	6,005	6,036	3,100	3,100
Los Angeles City SDA**	22,873	22,991	11,800	11,900
Oakland City SDA**	2,427	2,439	1,200	1,200
* San Diego ** (San Diego CRST	9,101	9,147	4,700	4,700
San Francisco City/County SDA	3,582	3,600	1,800	1,800
* San Jose ** (Bal of Santa Clara County SDA)	3,922	3,942	2,000	2,000
* San Mateo ** (San Mateo County SDA)	1,437	1,444	700	700
* Stockton ** (San Joaquin County SDA)	3,613	3,632	1,900	1,900
* West Hollywood ** (Bal of Los Angeles County SDA)	16,551	16,636	8,500	8,500
COLORADO	7,980	8,021	4,500	4,500
* Boulder ** (Boulder County SDA)	263	265	150	150
* Denver ** (Denver City/County SDA)	1,729	1,738	970	980
CONNECTICUT	8,108	8,150	5,400	5,400
* Bridgeport ** (Bridgeport/Norwalk/Stamford SDA)	1,738	1,747	1,160	1,160
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,180	3,197	2,700	2,700
FLORIDA	41,697	41,912	26,100	26,200
* Miami (So. Florida E&T CRST)	8,236	8,278	3,900	3,900
Tampa City SDA	1,182	1,188	750	750
GEORGIA	18,185	18,287	11,700	11,80
Atlanta City SDA	2,459	2,472	1,550	1,56
* Savannah ** (Savannah/Chatham CSRT)	621	624	400	40
ILLINOIS	34,955	35,135	25,000	25,10
Chicago (Mayor's Office of E&T	12,638	12,703	9,000	9,00
INDIANA	12,533	12,597	8,100	8,10
* Ft. Wayne ** (Northeast Indiana PIC, Inc.	1,000	1,006	640	65
Indianapolis City/Marion County SDA	1,957	1,967	1,000	1,00
IOWA	4,177	4,198	2,300	2,30
* Des Moines ** (Central Iowa CSRT)	422	424	230	23

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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Resumes and Info

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS FAX CALL: ______

MEMORANDUM TO: [illegible]

FROM: [illegible]

RE: DOL Activities with the National League of Cities

As requested, following is a summary of our interactions thus far on the rescissions with the National League of Cities and our plans for their conference this weekend and Monday.

Background

From the time the rescission was initially voted on by the subcommittee until today, the NLC has taken a back seat to the other key organizations representing the interests of local officials in Washington. Even though USCM and NACo (with our involvement and encouragement) have been pressuring NLC to become more vocal about the impact of the rescissions, their requests had been falling on somewhat deaf ears. They are, however, planning on providing their membership with information on the rescissions through their newsletter and legislative alerts.

NLC Conference

DOL will have a visible presence at the NLC meeting. We will cover the majority of the weekend meetings and sessions and our director of Intergovernmental Affairs will attend the Board Dinner on Saturday. We are still waiting to see if we can schedule Secretary Reich to meet with a leadership group of officials.

Similar to Secretary Shalala accompanying the President at his speech on welfare reform before NACo last week, we think it is important to have Secretary Reich with the President at his NLC speech on Monday to help strengthen the summer jobs message.

Press

Secretary Reich is having an teleconference call with mayors today to discuss rescissions and summer jobs. We are also planning to hold a press conference early next week.

Philadelphia--Mayor Rendell has spoken with Sec. Reich several times, participated in the conference call last week and had excellent stories in the paper. He was also here lobbying last week and the Philadelphia Inquirer ran an excellent editorial.

Seattle--Mayor Rice has been in the Press on the negative impact of the Summer Jobs loss. He may participate in today's conference call with Sec. Reich. USCM has been working closely with him. He is their 1st VP.

Detroit--The Detroit Press has written abc at the summer Jobs elimination. The Mayor was represented on the call last wee

Atlanta--Mayor Campbell participated in our call last week. Commissioner Michael Hightower of Fulton County, who is the NACo 3rd VP, has also been speaking out on Summer Youth

Baltimore--The Mayor and the PIC have been activity engaged calling for the restoration of the Summer Youth money. We are working together on a press event for next week

Chicago--Mayor Daley did an immediate statement and has been in the press recently. PIC members were on the hill last week as were Cook County Officials this week.

Madison WI--The USCM has been working with Mayor Soglin. DOL has not done much else

Louisville--Mayor Abramson participated in the conference call with Sec. Reich last week and got excellent press locally. He has continued to speak out and is working with USCM.

03/03/96

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
JTPA Title II-B Summer Youth Program
Reductions to CY 1995 Allotments

NOTE: Rescissions for CY 1996 will result
in approximately the same allotment levels.

State	Original Reduction	Amended Reduction	Revised Allotments
Total	(867,070,000)	(184,788,000)	682,282,000
Alabama	(13,914,689)	(2,178,585)	11,736,104
Alaska	(2,305,938)	(491,436)	1,814,502
Arizona	(11,614,111)	(2,475,173)	9,138,938
Arkansas	(7,566,856)	(1,533,943)	6,032,913
California	(146,653,609)	(31,254,485)	115,399,124
Colorado	(7,979,931)	(1,700,822)	6,279,109
Connecticut	(8,108,378)	(1,728,039)	6,380,339
Delaware	(2,124,645)	(452,800)	1,671,845
District of Columbia	(3,180,217)	(677,761)	2,502,456
Florida	(41,697,202)	(8,886,413)	32,810,789
Georgia	(18,193,313)	(3,877,318)	14,315,995
Hawaii	(2,215,668)	(472,198)	1,743,470
Idaho	(2,648,326)	(564,405)	2,083,921
Illinois	(34,954,858)	(7,449,500)	27,505,358
Indiana	(12,232,791)	(2,370,960)	9,861,831
Iowa	(4,176,560)	(890,099)	3,286,461
Kansas	(5,038,795)	(1,073,857)	3,964,938
Kentucky	(11,586,826)	(2,485,096)	9,101,730
Louisiana	(19,265,080)	(4,105,730)	15,159,350
Maine	(4,244,110)	(904,495)	3,339,615
Maryland	(12,116,596)	(2,582,262)	9,534,334
Massachusetts	(18,877,086)	(4,044,354)	14,832,732
Michigan	(31,598,954)	(6,734,296)	24,864,658
Minnesota	(8,963,898)	(1,910,366)	7,053,532
Mississippi	(10,279,248)	(2,190,690)	8,088,558
Missouri	(13,792,961)	(2,960,836)	10,832,125
Montana	(2,430,915)	(518,071)	1,912,844
Nebraska	(2,124,645)	(452,800)	1,671,845
Nevada	(4,038,855)	(860,752)	3,178,103
New Hampshire	(3,052,792)	(650,604)	2,402,188
New Jersey	(23,747,702)	(5,061,056)	18,686,646
New Mexico	(5,781,851)	(1,232,215)	4,549,636
New York	(63,255,306)	(13,480,828)	49,774,478
North Carolina	(13,617,924)	(2,902,221)	10,715,703
North Dakota	(2,124,645)	(452,800)	1,671,845
Ohio	(31,211,414)	(6,651,706)	24,559,708
Oklahoma	(9,587,424)	(2,043,250)	7,544,174
Oregon	(9,722,277)	(2,071,990)	7,650,287
Pennsylvania	(33,875,241)	(7,262,038)	26,613,203
Puerto Rico	(34,957,244)	(7,450,009)	27,507,235
Rhode Island	(3,272,001)	(697,321)	2,574,680
South Carolina	(12,642,875)	(2,694,421)	9,948,454
South Dakota	(2,124,645)	(452,800)	1,671,845
Tennessee	(12,938,403)	(2,757,403)	10,181,000
Texas	(66,587,146)	(14,190,902)	52,396,244
Utah	(2,572,067)	(548,153)	2,023,914
Vermont	(2,124,645)	(452,800)	1,671,845
Virginia	(13,186,980)	(2,810,379)	10,376,601
Washington	(16,472,223)	(3,510,523)	12,961,700
West Virginia	(9,341,601)	(1,990,861)	7,350,740
Wisconsin	(9,832,127)	(2,096,401)	7,736,726
Wyoming	(2,124,645)	(452,800)	1,671,845
American Samoa	(65,823)	(14,028)	51,795
Guam	(802,786)	(171,088)	631,698
Marshall Islands	(23,658)	(5,042)	18,616
Micronesia	(56,063)	(11,948)	44,115
Northern Marianas	(30,791)	(6,562)	24,229
Palau	(9,284)	(1,979)	7,305
Virgin Islands	(455,190)	(97,009)	358,181
Native Americans	(15,768,370)	(3,360,519)	12,407,851

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U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
1995 Summer Youth Program Reductions
For Selected Cities/Service Delivery Areas

NOTE: Reductions for [illegible] will [illegible]
in approximately the same [illegible] loss.

STATE CITY/SDA	Dollars ($000) 1995 Original Reduction	Amended Reduction	Revised Allotment	Youth (Estimate) 1995 Original Reduction	Amended Reduction	Revised Allotment
ALASKA	(2,306)	[illegible]	1,815	(1,100)	(200)	900
* Anchorage ** (SDA) (Anchorage/[illegible])	(925)	(197)	728	(450)	(100)	350
ARIZONA	(11,615)	(2,476)	9,139	(8,200)	(1,700)	6,500
Phoenix City SDA **	[illegible]	(512)	2,259	(2,030)	(430)	1,600
ARKANSAS	[illegible]	(1,634)	6,033	(6,100)	(1,300)	4,800
Little Rock City SDA	(372)	(79)	293	(180)	(40)	140
CALIFORNIA	(146,654)	[illegible]	115,399	(75,400)	(16,100)	59,300
* Fresno ** (Fresno City/County C[illegible])	(6,005)	(1,280)	4,725	(3,100)	(660)	2,440
Los Angeles City SDA**	(22,879)	(4,876)	17,999	(11,800)	(2,510)	9,290
Oakland City SDA**	(2,427)	(517)	1,910	(1,200)	(260)	940
* San Diego ** (San Diego CRST)	(9,152)	(1,940)	7,162	(4,700)	(1,000)	3,700
San Francisco City/County SDA**	(3,582)	(763)	2,818	(1,800)	(380)	1,420
* San Jose ** (Bal of Santa Clara County SDA)	(3,922)	(836)	3,086	(2,000)	(430)	1,570
* San Mateo ** (San Mateo County SDA)	(1,436)	(306)	1,130	(700)	(150)	550
* Stockton ** (San Joaquin County SDA)	(3,613)	(770)	2,843	(1,900)	(400)	1,500
* West Hollywood ** (Bal of Los Angeles County SDA)	(16,551)	(2,827)	13,024	(8,500)	(1,810)	6,690
COLORADO	(7,980)	(1,701)	6,279	(4,600)	(1,000)	3,600
* Boulder ** (Boulder County SDA)	(263)	(56)	207	(150)	(30)	120
* Denver ** (Denver City/County SDA)	(1,729)	(369)	1,360	(970)	(210)	760
CONNECTICUT	(8,108)	(1,728)	6,380	(5,400)	(1,200)	4,200
* Bridgeport ** (Bridgeport/Norwalk/Stamford SDA)	(1,738)	(370)	1,368	(1,160)	(250)	910
DISTRICT OF COL	(3,180)	(678)	2.502	(2,700)	(600)	2,100
FLORIDA	(41,707)	(8,896)	32,811	(26,100)	(5,600)	20,500
* Miami (So. Florida E&T CRST)	(8,236)	(1,756)	6,480	(3,900)	(830)	3,070
Tampa City SDA	(1,182)	(252)	930	(750)	(160)	590
GEORGIA	(18,193)	(3,877)	14,316	(11,700)	(2,500)	9,200
Atlanta City SDA	(2,459)	(524)	1,935	(1,550)	(330)	1,220
* Savannah ** (Savannah/Chatham CRST)	(621)	(132)	489	(400)	(90)	310
ILLINOIS	(34,965)	(7,460)	27,505	(25,000)	(5,300)	19,700
Chicago (Mayor's Office of E&T)	(12,[illegible])	(2,[illegible])	9,944	(9,000)	(1,920)	7,080
INDIANA	(12,533)	(2,671)	9,862	(8,100)	(1,700)	6,400
* Ft. Wayne ** (Northeast Indiana [illegible])	(1,000)	(213)	787	(640)	(140)	500
Indianapolis City/Marion County SDA	(1,957)	(417)	1,540	(1,000)	(210)	790
IOWA	(4,177)	(890)	3,286	(2,300)	(500)	1,800
* Des Moines ** (Central Iowa CRST)	(422)	(90)	332	(230)	(50)	180
KENTUCKY	(11,567)	(2,465)	9,102	(9,700)	(2,100)	7,800
* Lexington (Bluegrass CRST)	(162)	(35)	127	(250)	(50)	200
* Louisville City/Jefferson County SDA	(1,157)	(263)	934	(1,000)	(210)	790
LOUISIANA	(19,265)	(4,106)	15,159	(13,500)	(2,900)	10,800
* New Orleans (Orleans Parish)	(2,343)	(499)	1,844	(1,750)	(370)	1,380

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U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
1995 Summer Youth Program Reductions
for Selected Cities/Service Delivery Areas

NOTE: Reductions for CY 1996 will [illegible]
in approximately the same d[illegible] level

STATE CITY/SDA	Dollars ($000) 1995 Original Reduction	Amended Reduction	Revised Allotment	Youth (Estimate) 1995 Original Reduction	Amended Reduction	Revised Allotment
MARYLAND	(12,11[illegible])	(2,582)	9,534	(10,200)	(2,200)	8,000
Baltimore City SDA**	[illegible]	(926)	3,417	(3,660)	(780)	2,880
* Rockville ** (Montgomery County [illegible])	[illegible]	(84)	312	(330)	(70)	260
MASSACHUSETTS	(18,977)	(4,044)	14,933	(14,000)	(3,000)	11,000
Boston City SDA**	(2,226)	(474)	1,752	(1,650)	(350)	1,300
* Springfield ** (Hampden CRST)	(1,850)	(394)	1,456	(1,370)	(290)	1,080
MICHIGAN	[illegible]	(6,734)	24,865	(21,400)	(4,600)	16,800
Detroit City SDA	(7,026)	(1,496)	5,530	(5,000)	(1,070)	3,930
* Flint ** (Genesee/Shiawassee SDA)	[illegible]	(204)	752	(650)	(140)	510
MINNESOTA	[illegible]	(1,910)	7,054	(7,200)	(1,500)	5,700
Minneapolis E&T Program**	[illegible]	(175)	648	(670)	(140)	530
MISSISSIPPI	(10,278)	(2,191)	8,089	(7,900)	(1,700)	6,200
* Jackson ** (Hinds County SDA)	(733)	(159)	577	(560)	(120)	440
MISSOURI	[illegible]	(2,881)	10,932	(9,200)	(2,000)	7,200
St. Louis City SDA**	[illegible]	(386)	1,459	(1,230)	(260)	970
NEVADA	[illegible]	(861)	3,178	(2,600)	(500)	2,000
* Las Vegas (Nevada Business Servi[illegible]s, Inc. SD[illegible])	[illegible]	(587)	2,168	(1,500)	(320)	1,180
* Reno (Job Opportunities in Nevada [illegible]DA)	[illegible]	(274)	1,012	(600)	(130)	470
NEW JERSEY	[illegible]	(5,061)	18,687	(19,000)	(4,000)	15,000
Newark City SDA**	[illegible]	(787)	2,905	(2,980)	(630)	2,330
* Passaic ** (Passaic County SDA)	[illegible]	(396)	1,462	(1,490)	(320)	1,170
NEW MEXICO	[illegible]	(1,232)	4,550	(2,500)	(500)	2,000
* Albuquerque City/Bernalillo County [illegible]DA	[illegible]	(125)	460	(420)	(90)	330
* Roswell (Bal of New Mexico CSRT)	[illegible]	(39)	146	(300)	(60)	240
NEW YORK	[illegible]	(13,481)	49,774	(54,800)	(11,700)	43,100
* Albany (Albany/Rensselaer/Schene[illegible] CSRT)	[illegible]	(236)	869	(1,200)	(260)	940
* Brooklyn (New York City SDA)	(Incl New York City)					
Buffalo (Buffalo/Erie/Cheektowaga [illegible])	[illegible]	(597)	2,203	(2,800)	(600)	2,200
New York City SDA	[illegible]	(7,526)	27,783	(32,000)	(6,820)	25,180
* Rochester City SDA	(1,126)	(240)	886	(600)	(130)	470
NORTH CAROLINA	(13,818)	(2,902)	10,716	(5,100)	(1,100)	4,000
* Charlotte City/Mecklenburg County [illegible]**	(721)	(154)	567	(270)	(60)	210
OHIO	[illegible]	(6,662)	24,560	(21,500)	(4,600)	16,900
Cleveland City SDA	[illegible]	(739)	2,729	(3,140)	(670)	2,470
* Columbus (CRST #17)	[illegible]	(361)	1,331	(1,580)	(340)	1,240
* Dayton (Montgomery/[illegible]/Dayton [illegible])	[illegible]	(278)	1,028	(1,260)	(270)	990
* Toledo Area CRST **	[illegible]	(427)	1,578	(1,380)	(290)	1,090
OKLAHOMA	(9,587)	(2,043)	7,544	(6,000)	(1,300)	4,700
* Oklahoma City (Central Oklahoma [illegible])	(1,440)	(307)	1,133	(1,070)	(230)	840
* Tulsa Area SDA	(1,409)	(300)	1,109	(830)	(180)	650
OREGON	(9,722)	(2,072)	7,650	(3,100)	(700)	2,400
* Portland ** (The PIC SDA)	[illegible]	(533)	1,969	(790)	(170)	620

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U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
1995 Summer Youth Program Reductions
For Selected Cities/Service Delivery Areas

NOTE: Reductions for CY 1996 will [illegible]
in approximately the same [illegible] level.

STATE CITY/SDA	Dollars ($000) 1995 Original Reduction	Amended Reduction	Revised Allotment	Youth (Estimate) 1995 Original Reduction	Amended Reduction	Revised Allotment
PENNSYLVANIA	[illegible]	(7,282)	26,813	(34,000)	(7,200)	26,800
* Bethlehem ** (Lehigh Valley Consortium SDA)	[illegible]	(196)	723	(920)	(200)	720
Philadelphia City/County SDA	(5,217)	(1,112)	4,105	(5,930)	(1,260)	4,670
Pittsburgh City SDA**	[illegible]	(189)	697	(900)	(190)	710
* Williamsport ** (Mid State Consortium SDA)	(1,040)	(222)	818	(1,040)	(220)	820
* York ** (York County SDA)	[illegible]	(111)	410	(520)	(110)	410
SOUTH CAROLINA	[illegible]	(2,894)	8,948	(10,700)	(2,300)	8,400
Charleston ** (Charleston City/County SDA)	[illegible]	(202)	747	(800)	(170)	630
TENNESSEE	[illegible]	(2,767)	10,181	(3,600)	(800)	2,800
* Knoxville City/Knox County**	[illegible]	(107)	395	(140)	(30)	110
TEXAS	[illegible]	(14,191)	52,396	(43,300)	(9,200)	34,100
* Austin City/Travis County CRST	[illegible]	(251)	928	(500)	(110)	390
Dallas City SDA	[illegible]	(967)	3,571	(2,250)	(480)	1,770
* Fort Worth CRST	[illegible]	(500)	1,845	(970)	(210)	760
Houston City SDA	(9,102)	(1,940)	7,162	(6,000)	(1,280)	4,720
* San Antonio (Alamo CRST)	[illegible]	(1,053)	3,886	(3,500)	(750)	2,750
VERMONT	(2,125)	(453)	1,672	(1,700)	(400)	1,300
* Burlington ** (Vermont Consortium	(See Vermont)					
VIRGINIA	(13,187)	(2,810)	10,377	(4,500)	(1,000)	3,500
* Alexandria ** (Alexandria/Arlington CRST)	(507)	(108)	399	(200)	(40)	160
Richmond ** (Job Training & Assistance Programs)	[illegible]	(145)	536	(200)	(40)	160
WASHINGTON	[illegible]	(3,511)	12,962	(8,500)	(1,800)	6,700
* Seattle/King County PIC **	[illegible]	(778)	2,872	(1,890)	(400)	1,490
* Spokane City/County CRST**	[illegible]	(234)	864	(570)	(120)	450
WEST VIRGINIA	(9,342)	(1,991)	7,351	(5,800)	(1,200)	4,600
* Charleston ** (Kanawha County SDA)	[illegible]	(172)	634	(500)	(110)	390
WISCONSIN	[illegible]	(2,085)	7,737	(5,300)	(1,100)	4,200
Milwaukee ** (Milwaukee County SDA)	[illegible]	(398)	1,468	(1,000)	(210)	790

* SDA total was used because the city is not an SDA in its own right
** Actual 1995 allocation not available. 1995 estimates based on 1994 data

[illegible] Department of Labor

Employment and Training Administration

JTPA and Employment Service Programs

[illegible] to Formula Allotments to States and Territories

03/02/9

State	JTPA II-A PY 1995	JTPA II-B [illegible]	JTPA [illegible]	JTPA II-C PY 1995	JTPA III PY 1995	Empl Serv PY 1995	Older Amer PY 1995	Total Reductions
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]300,000	7,000,000	14,440,000	2,202,350,00
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,208,531	100,697	275,986	37,488,33
Alaska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	253,012	76,093	72,200	5,852,55
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	901,354	93,139	243,972	29,181,47
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	494,596	57,856	183,169	19,251,43
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,016,366	853,950	1,318,336	371,108,22
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	658,574	89,391	192,062	20,111,00
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	924,405	87,140	131,786	20,685,93
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	146,674	19,552	72,200	5,353,89
District of Col	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	305,997	38,136	72,200	7,868,89
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,226,776	335,068	978,525	105,971,82
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,730,775	169,505	336,456	46,019,63
Hawaii	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	183,424	27,107	72,200	5,623,56
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	210,185	63,399	72,200	6,718,71
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,437,268	303,715	561,333	88,440,38
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,004,355	137,125	333,169	31,646,85
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	315,146	66,688	194,127	10,707,38
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	303,040	61,717	147,531	12,845,09
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	724,995	87,126	245,573	28,906,02
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,496,409	102,500	253,413	48,409,19
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500,061	37,703	77,375	10,836,34
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,364,687	127,246	201,402	30,872,90
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,871,975	162,547	271,309	48,089,68
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,758,374	243,663	498,956	79,566,45
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	868,782	111,844	229,034	22,584,30
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	710,812	62,418	162,029	25,781,40
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,122,735	128,339	321,206	35,023,22
Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	160,284	51,810	72,200	6,134,70
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	108,676	62,266	96,459	5,382,87
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	412,267	50,365	72,200	10,258,49
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	261,970	30,803	72,200	7,744,08
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,016,988	205,269	313,762	60,728,08
New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	388,454	58,140	95,213	14,465,10
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,958,848	448,741	796,418	160,602,74
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	842,555	161,245	412,277	34,204,70
North Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87,703	52,758	72,200	5,306,13
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,017,780	269,937	656,378	79,083,13
Oklahoma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	829,784	89,846	215,422	24,220,45
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	865,431	79,453	177,123	24,531,69
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,634,636	295,962	741,790	86,747,60
Puerto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,194,878	88,069	261,609	66,703,48
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	429,534	27,234	72,200	8,411,07
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,200,903	92,370	222,266	31,950,79
South Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61,340	46,761	72,200	5,287,77
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	818,634	118,596	312,630	32,404,44
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,628,881	465,488	863,461	167,137,07
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	165,606	106,646	86,473	6,539,12
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110,416	22,842	72,200	5,320,92
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,026,473	156,390	299,639	33,191,67
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,659,571	136,402	240,334	41,685,78
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	966,277	55,812	141,272	23,847,63
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	653,876	124,016	289,461	24,735,69
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	108,937	37,831	72,200	5,334,43
American Samoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33,860		36,100	269,71
Guam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	86,023	3,276	36,100	1,902,88
Marshall Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,916			263,29
Micronesia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107,221			434,23
No. Marianas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28,729		36,100	179,75
Palau	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,920		242	69,50
Virgin Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	116,548	13,788	36,100	1,312,43
Native Americans		[illegible]	[illegible]					31,618,03
National Reserve					19,393,783			19,393,78

SUMMER YOUTH
RESCISSION AMENDMENT

(dollar amounts in millions)

PROGRAM	Current Funding Level	Subcmte Rescission	Full Committee Amendment	Remaining Cut	Current Number of Participants	Subcmte Rescission Cut in # of Participants	Full Committee Amendment	Remaining Cut in # of Participants
Summer Youth								
Summer of '95	867	(867)	682	(185)	615,000	(615,000)	514,000	(101,000)
Summer of '96	871	(872)	650	(222)	615,000	(615,000)	505,000	(110,000)
TOTAL	1,738	(1,739)	1,332	(407)	1,230,000	(1,230,000)	1,019,000	(211,000)

MAR 15 1995

TO: OPL Staff

FROM: Mike Lux

DATE: March 14, 1995

ATTACHED: More state by state rescission info

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Potential State Impacts of Congressional Rescissions
(In Thousands of Dollars)

State	FmHA Rural Rental Housing Loans	CSRS Buildings & Facilities	CSRS Earmarked Grants
Alabama..........	$6,261	$522	
Alaska...........	1,243		
Arizona..........	3,769		
Arkansas.........	4,891	946	
California.......	9,852		
Colorado.........	1,779		$93
Connecticut......	959		
Delaware........	402		
Florida..........	6,119		
Georgia..........	8,188		
Hawaii...........	1,673	1,495	
Idaho............	1,573	1,761	
Illinois.........	4,764	435	
Indiana..........	4,567		
Iowa.............	2,837		
Kansas...........	2,393		
Kentucky.........	7,375		
Louisiana........	6,712		
Maine............	1,933		
Maryland.........	1,863		
Massachusetts....	1,679		a/
Michigan.........	6,303		
Minnesota........	3,542		
Mississippi......	6,733		
Missouri.........	5,209		
Montana..........	1,313		
Nebraska.........	1,510		
Neveda...........	557		
New Hampshire....	1,065		
New Jersey.......	1,391	3,785	
New Mexico.......	3,043	3,785	
New York.........	5,829		
North Carolina...	9,522		
North Dakota.....	874	280	434
Ohio.............	7,305		
Oklahoma.........	4,059		a/
Oregon...........	3,013		
Pennsylvania.....	7,807		a/
Rhode Island.....	212		
South Carolina...	5,696		
South Dakota.....	1,264		
Tennessee........	6,295		
Texas............	16,187		
Utah.............	910		
Vermont..........	853		
Virginia.........	5,632		
Washington.......	3,691	426	
West Virginia....	4,101		
Wisconsin........	3,966		
Wyoming..........	650	1,182	

State	FmHA Rural Rental Housing Loans	CSRS Buildings & Facilities	CSRS Earmarked Grants
Puerto Rico......	10,424		
Virgin Islands...	578		
W. Pacific Areas.	1,370		
OR, MA, & PA a/			524
Total...........	$211,733	$14,617	$1,051

HUD'S RESCISSIONS
By State and Program Areas
(Figures in 000)

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Voucher and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
Alabama	26,000	11,200	15,600	601	897	551	24	4,000
Alaska	9,200	1,700	3,300	85				371
Arizona	20,300	3,900	19,000	559	827	508	20	3,400
Arkansas	5,400	2,900	8,300	348				2,100
California	56,800	14,200	329,100	6,651	2,100	1,300	44	35,900
Colorado	5,200	1,900	18,800	580	1,100	705	27	2,800
Connecticut	18,300	5,400	26,600	546	1,100	714	21	3,200
Delaware	2,600	1,200	3,200	93				542
Florida	28,700	12,600	81,600	2,043	2,500	1,500	63	11,900
Georgia	33,500	14,500	34,100	1,030	978	601	27	5,800
Hawaii	7,400	608	12,600	207				1,200
Idaho	698	155	3,200	115				773
Illinois	95,800	33,300	93,500	2,299				14,700
Indiana	13,000	4,400	25,100	840	1,000	633	24	5,500
Iowa	880	225	11,500	436				3,200
Kansas	3,100	1,400	13,700	544				2,200
Kentucky	15,300	5,400	16,400	679				3,800

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 708-0030

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Voucher and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
Louisiana	21,200	8,200	24,700	888	804	494	23	5,500
Maine	1,600	1,100	5,800	165				1,500
Maryland	22,200	10,200	44,600	1,056				4,300
Massachusetts	36,600	12,500	67,600	1,397	975	599	19	8,800
Michigan	23,500	7,500	62,300	1,089	569	349	11	11,000
Minnesota	15,500	2,800	29,000	886				4,700
Mississippi	8,900	2,900	9,100	169	590	362	15	3,000
Missouri	16,400	4,600	17,300	900				5,700
Montana	7,700	1,200	2,900	112				696
Nebraska	3,000	1,000	6,400	248				1,600
Nevada	4,400	2,100	8,000	177	644	395	13	1,000
New Hampshire	1,900	829	4,600	130	997			997
New Jersey	46,700	18,500	81,300	1,566	1,100	722	19	8,300
New Mexico	5,800	1,200	5,600	203				1,500
New York	225,400	77,700	298,400	6,248	2,200	1,300	56	28,600
North Carolina	20,100	10,800	31,300	1,074	1,500	978	36	4,800
North Dakota	2,400	874	2,500	93				552
Ohio	53,400	19,800	75,900	2,551	1,400	860	36	13,100
Oklahoma	14,100	3,700	12,500	491	678	416	21	2,500

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 708-0030

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Voucher and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
Oregon	5,000	1,400	17,200	573	723	444	17	2,600
Pennsylvania	93,400	29,800	91,000	2,571	1,200	785	34	18,000
Rhode Island	7,000	2,000	22,000	209				1,300
South Carolina	8,100	3,500	11,800	418	1,200	766	29	3,000
South Dakota	5,900	1,700	2,700	107				644
Tennessee	26,500	11,900	22,100	802	1,100	684	27	3,900
Texas	35,900	14,200	109,400	3,365	1,500	973	40	19,900
Utah	1,300	569	8,000	291				1,500
Vermont	423	372	2,800	83				651
Virginia	14,200	7,600	37,200	1,004	1,100	706	25	4,500
Washington	17,500	3,900	32,400	942				4,400
West Virginia	2,700	1,700	7,300	337				2,000
Wisconsin	7,700	1,800	30,500	944	650	399	15	5,300
Wyoming	886	216	1,300	49				307

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 708-0030

HUD'S RESCISSIONS
By State and Program Areas
City Data Included in some States
(Figures in 000)

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Vouchers and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
Alabama	26,000	11,200	15,600	601	897	551	24	4,000
Alaska	9,200	1,700	3,300	85				371
Arizona	20,300	3,900	19,000	559	827	508	20	3,400
Arkansas	5,400	2,900	8,300	348				2,100
California	56,800	14,200	329,100	6,651	2,100	1,300	44	35,900
Oakland Metro					1,500	960	24	
Sacramento Metro					585	359	12	
San Francisco Metro					12,300	7,500	161	
San Jose Metro					601	369	8	
Los Angeles-Long Beach					9,700	5,900	146	
Orange Co. Metro					1,000	671	16	
Riverside-San Bernard.					1,100	681	22	

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 708-0030

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Vouchers and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
San Diego Metro					2,000	1,200	38	
Colorado	5,200	1,900	18,800	580	1,100	705	27	2,800
Connecticut	18,300	5,400	26,600	546	1,100	714	21	3,200
Hartford Metro					644	395	12	
Delaware	2,600	1,200	3,200	93				542
Florida	28,700	12,600	81,600	2,043	2,500	1,500	63	11,900
Ft. Lauderdale Metro					3,100	1,900	57	
Jacksonville Metro					796	489	19	
Miami Metro					7,900	4,800	135	
Orlando Metro					882	542	17	
Tampa-St. Petersburg Metro					1,600	1,000	28	
West Palm Beach-Baco Raton Metro					1,500	953	27	
Georgia	33,500	14,500	34,100	1,030	978	601	27	5,800
Atlanta					2,600	1,600	53	
Hawaii	7,400	608	12,600	207				1,200

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Vouchers and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
Idaho	698	155	3,200	115				773
Illinois	95,800	33,300	93,500	2,299				14,700
Chicago Metro					3,500	2,100	62	
St.Louis MO-IL Metro						529	24	
Indiana	13,000	4,400	25,100	840	1,000	633	24	5,500
Iowa	880	225	11,500	436				3,200
Kansas	3,100	1,400	13,700	544				2,200
Kansas City, MO-KS						505	21	
Kentucky	15,300	5,400	16,400	679				3,800
Louisiana	21,200	8,200	24,700	888	804	494	23	5,500
New Orleans					1,200	787	34	
Maine	1,600	1,100	5,800	165				1,500
Maryland	22,200	10,200	44,600	1,056				4,300
Baltimore Metro					2,600	1,600	55	
DC-MD-VA-WV Metro					4,600	2,800	67	
Massachusetts	36,600	12,500	67,600	1,397	975	599	19	8,800
Boston MA-NH Metro					1,800	1,100	30	

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 708-0030

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Vouchers and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
Michigan	23,500	7,500	62,300	1,089	569	349	11	11,000
Detroit Metro					1,300	806	28	
Minnesota	15,500	2,800	29,000	886				4,700
Minneapolis-St.Paul, MN-WI Metro					619	380	13	
Mississippi	8,900	2,900	9,100	169	590	362	15	3,000
Missouri	16,400	4,600	17,300	900				5,700
Kansas City, MO-KS Metro						505	21	
St. Louis, MO-KS Metro						529	24	
Montana	7,700	1,200	2,900	112				696
Nebraska	3,000	1,000	6,400	248				1,600
Nevada	4,400	2,100	8,000	177	644	395	13	1,000
New Hampshire	1,900	829	4,600	130	997			997
Boston, MA-NH Metro					1,800	1,100	30	
New Jersey	46,700	18,500	81,300	1,566	1,100	722	19	8,300
Bergen-Passaic Metro					1,200	779	16	

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Vouchers and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
Jersey City Metro					2,000	1,200	30	
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Metro					600	368	8	
Newark					5,200	3,200	76	
Philadelphia PA-NJ Metro					3,200	1,900	59	
New Mexico	5,800	1,200	5,600	203				1,500
New York	225,400	77,700	298,400	6,248	2.200	1,300	56	28,600
New York City Metro					41,600	25,600	584	
Nassau-Suffolk Metro					1,200	750	15	
North Carolina	20,100	10,800	31,300	1,074	1,500	978	36	4,800
North Dakota	2,400	874	2,500	93				552
Ohio	53,400	19,800	75,900	2,551	1,400	860	36	13,100
Cleveland-Lorain-Elvyria Metro					543	333	13	
Oklahoma	14,100	3,700	12,500	491	678	416	21	2,500

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 708-0030

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Vouchers and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
Oregon	5,000	1,400	17,200	573	723	444	17	2,600
Pennsylvania	93,400	29,800	91,000	2,571	1,200	785	34	18,000
Philadelphia PA-NJ Metro					3,200	1,900	59	
Rhode Island	7,000	2,000	22,000	209				1,300
South Carolina	8,100	3,500	11,800	418	1,200	766	29	3,000
South Dakota	5,900	1,700	2,700	107				644
Tennessee	26,500	11,900	22,100	802	1,100	684	27	3,900
Texas	35,900	14,200	109,400	3,365	1,500	973	40	19,900
Dallas Metro					2,200	1,300	52	
Ft. Worth-Arlington Metro					521	320	13	
Houston Metro					4,600	2,800	111	
Austin-San Marcos Metro					1,000	645	23	
San Antonio Metro					693	426	18	
Utah	1,300	569	8,000	291				1,500
Vermont	423	372	2,800	83				651
Virginia	14,200	7,600	37,200	1,004	1,100	706	25	4,500

Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 708-0030

State	Public Housing Modernization	Public Housing Operating Subsidies	Section 8 Vouchers and Certificate	Section 8 Number of Units	Aids Housing: HOPWA	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS	Section 8 Set-Aside HIV-AIDS Number of Units	CDBG
DC-MD-VA-WV Metro					4,600	2,800	67	
Washington	17,500	3,900	32,400	942				4,400
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett Metro					1,500	958	30	
Portland-Vancouver OR-WA Metro					723	444	17	
West Virginia	2,700	1,700	7,300	337				2,000
DC-MA-VA-WV Metro					4,600	2,800	67	
Wisconsin	7,700	1,800	30,500	944	650	399	15	5,300
Minneapolis-St.Paul MN-WI Metro					619	380	13	
Wyoming	886	216	1,300	49				307

HHS

Effect of Rescissions on Community Schools and FACES

State	Letters of Intent	FY 1995 Allocation*	After Rescission
Alabama	103	$352,025	$0
Alaska	23	250,000	0
American Samoa	7	250,000	0
Arizona	50	273,381	0
Arkansas	15	250,000	0
California	353	2,357,443	0
Colorado	80	250,000	0
Connecticut	74	250,000	0
Delaware	108	250,000	0
District of Columbia	41	250,000	0
Florida	171	887,552	0
Georgia	89	586,084	0
Guam	5	250,000	0
Hawaii	7	250,000	0
Idaho	16	250,000	0
Illinois	196	898,787	0
Indiana	85	265,891	0
Iowa	24	250,000	0
Kansas	34	250,000	0
Kentucky	137	295,851	0
Louisiana	75	563,614	0
Maine	61	250,000	0
Maryland	45	250,000	0
Massachusetts	113	301,486	0
Michigan	156	584,211	0
Minnesota	71	250,000	0
Mississippi	70	370,850	0
Missouri	49	338,918	0
Montana	20	250,000	0
Nebraska	37	250,000	0
Nevada	17	250,000	0
New Hampshire	45	250,000	0
New Jersey	76	314,575	0
New Mexico	58	250,000	0
New York	334	1,329,456	0
North Carolina	77	526,165	0
North Dakota	15	250,000	0
Northern Marianas	7	250,000	0
Ohio	65	762,096	0
Oklahoma	30	250,000	0
Oregon	128	250,000	0

State	Letters of Intent	FY 1995 Allocation*	After Rescission
Pennsylvania	62	$580,467	$0
Puerto Rico	31	1,044,840	0
Rhode Island	23	250,000	0
South Carolina	81	385,729	0
South Dakota	8	250,000	0
Tennessee	47	286,488	0
Texas	210	1,492,361	0
Utah	15	250,000	0
Vermont	22	250,000	0
Virginia	102	297,723	0
Virgin Islands	14	250,000	0
Washington	137	250,000	0
West Virginia	58	250,000	0
Wisconsin	32	277,126	0
Wyoming	25	250,000	0
Total	4034		
Total Community Schools		25,900,000	0
Total FACES		11,000,000	0

* The total Community Schools appropriation is $25.9 million. Community Schools funds are allocated using a formula based on the proportionate number of children in each State who live in families with incomes below the Federal poverty line. The FACES program has an appropriation of $11 million. There is no allocation per state.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 14, 1995

MAR 15 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: Rescissions Update: March 9-13

The following is a summary of Cabinet activity on rescissions over the last several days. Yesterday, Secretaries Cisneros, Reich, and Shalala participated in a successful conference call with mayors from across the country.

USDA

March 10:

- Acting Secretary Rominger was featured in a front page blurb in the "Washington Journal" section of *The Wall Street Journal*. The blurb quoted the Acting Secretary commenting on how Republican cuts "give new meaning to the phrase women and children first."
- Acting Under Secretary Mike Dunn emphasized the Administration's rescission message at a speech in Iowa to Green Thumb, as part of The White House Conference on Aging, and to the Iowa Association of Regional and Economic Development Council. He also scheduled interviews with seven Iowa radio stations. In addition, all state directors under Mr. Dunn are sending out news releases targeted in their states on the rescission proposed for the Section 515 Rural Housing Program.
- The Office of Public and Media Outreach emphasized the Administration's rescission message by sending information to more than 200 consumer and agricultural groups on how rescissions were unfairly targeting WIC and the Section 515 Rural Housing Program.

March 13:

- Acting Secretary Rominger talked about rescissions in speeches to the U.S. Wheat Associates and to the Alabama Farm Bureau.
- Acting Assistant Secretary Scott Shearer emphasized the Administration's rescission message in a speech to the National Corn Growers Leadership Council.
- The office of Under Secretary Ellen Haas sent newsletters emphasizing the Administration's message to more than 2000 advocacy groups.

Upcoming:

- Acting Secretary Rominger will address rescissions in a speech to the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation on March 15.

VA

March 9:

- Efforts are being continued to oppose the rescission of $206 million of VA's FY '95 appropriations. This past week, the Secretary wrote to all members of the Missouri, Connecticut, Florida, Virginia, and Puerto Rico delegations informing them of VA's opposition, explaining how the rescission affects their district or state, and requesting their support in overturning the rescission. The Secretary plans to continue his letter writing to all other members.

March 10:

- Press coverage by *Dallas Morning News*, *Orlando Sentinel*, NPR, and Business Radio Network.

March 12:

- Press coverage by *Chicago Defender*, *Honolulu Advertiser*, *Orlando Sentinel*, *Wisconsin State Journal*, and *Newsweek.*

DOL

March 10:

- Secretary Reich participated in a conference call on Thursday regarding Summer Youth on Thursday. Mayors from Denver, Buffalo, Portland, San Jose, and Alexandria, among others, participated. Secretary Reich emphasized his dismay at the elimination of the Summer Youth program and that its restoration was a priority for the department. All participants agreed that the disruption caused by the program's elimination would be devastating to their communities. Several newspapers also participated in the call.

Upcoming:

- On March 16, Secretary Reich will speak to the Interstate Conference on Employment Security Agencies. He will talk about the Middle Class Bill of Rights and rescissions. He will also address the National Conference of State Legislatures regarding the same issues.

DoEd

March 10:

- Secretary Riley was in Waukegan, Illinois (Rep. Porter's district), discussing the visiting schools and discussing the rescissions. He also had two press availabilities. Secretary Riley's speech was covered by *The Chicago Tribune*, *The Waukegan Sun News*, The Waukegan NPR affiliate, and the US News cable channel.

March 13:

- Secretary Riley testified before Rep. Shays' subcommittee on the role of the U.S. Department of Education and answered questions on rescissions. Media covered.
- Several assistant secretaries are speaking around the country, discussing the rescissions and amplifying the President's message to the National League of Cities and the PTA. Tom Payzant will speak to the Harvard Club of New York on March 15 and to the Education Policy Forum on March 17. Sharon Robinson will speak to a statewide education conference in Philadelphia on March 17.

Upcoming:

- On March 15, the House is expected to take up the FY '95 rescissions bill, including $1.7 billion in education funds.
- The Secretary will testify in three different hearings this week.

HUD

March 9:
Congressional -

- Floor action in the House on the FY '95 Rescission Bill, including the $7.2 billion in HUD program rescissions, is scheduled for March 15 or 16. Representatives Obey, Stokes, Kennedy and others are considering various amendments to restore portions of the rescissions proposed for HUD programs.
- The other rescission legislation affecting the department is the Senate's Department of Defense Supplemental Appropriations, which includes a $400 million cut in HUD's FY '95 public housing development funds. The purpose of the supplement is to restore the House proposed rescission of $400 million from NASA wind tunnels.

March 10:
Congressional -

- The Secretary addressed the Congressional Urban Caucus today on reinvention and rescissions.
- In preparation for next week's vote, the department distributed local impact analyses of the HUD rescissions to potential "swing" Members on Thursday.

Media -

- The department intends to announce the details of its reinvention plan on March 16. Concurrently, it will submit the legislative narratives on the reinvention plan to Congress. The announcement will provide a proper forum for discussing the rescissions, given that the budget cuts, if passed, will thwart reinvention efforts.

Upcoming:

- The department has conducted studies of the state-wide impacts of the HUD rescissions and is preparing to get that information out this week.

DOT

March 9:

- The Senate rescission bill, which was on the Senate Floor on March 7-8, is likely to be amended to restore $6 million of funds cut in full Committee for Local Rail Freight Assistance and to take the offset by $6 million in additional cuts in highway demonstration projects. The Senate rescission bill also includes a rescission of $11.6 million in 1982 highway funds authorized for the Alameda Corridor. The funds have remained unobligated since that time and subsequent appropriations for the project total about $162 million.

ONDCP

March 9:

- The Director testified before Congress today and commented on the impact of rescissions.
- Outreach to constituency groups continues. Partnership for A Drug Free America, Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, DARE America, PITCH, TASC, National Drug Courts Association, and the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors have been kept informed of legislative developments.

DOJ

March 13:
Major Rescission - Drug Court Program

- The Attorney General will testify on March 15 before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State. Senator Phil Gramm chairs the subcommittee and Senator Hollings is the Ranking Member. The department has been working with Sen. Hollings to establish a record at the hearing on Drug Courts.
- On March 15, the Attorney General will be attending a Drug Court participant graduation at the D.C. Drug Court Program with Director Lee Brown and U.S. Attorney Eric Holder. Media will be attending.
- The department is working with Secretaries Riley and Shalala on a Community Schools event at a school in the nearby Maryland or Virginia area for March 15.

Future Media -

- The Secretary is scheduled for the following media interviews on reinvention and rescissions:

Tuesday, March 14th	It has been confirmed that the Secretary will participate in a discussion on rescissions on *McNeil/Lehrer*. The show will open with a debate between House Appropriations Chairman Robert Livingston (R-LA) and Ranking Appropriations Member Dave Obey (D-WI). Following that piece and an off-location look at a public housing development that will not be demolished if rescissions are passed, Subcommittee Chairman Jerry Lewis (R-CA) and the Secretary will be paired off for another look at the issue.
Wednesday, March 15th	Interview with *USA Today* Editorial Board on reinvention, rescissions, and other issues
Thursday, March 23rd	Luncheon meeting with *Washington Times* Editorial Board

Other -

- Meeting with "Influentials." As part of the reinvention and rescission strategy, the Secretary has personally requested to meet with key opinion molders of Congressional leaders in the next several weeks. Thus far, he is scheduled to meet with the following:

Wednesday, March 15th	Interview with Steve Roberts of *U.S. News & World Report*
Monday, March 20th	Meeting with 6 representatives of the Heritage Foundation
Wednesday, March 22nd	Meeting with the Chairman and the Director of Fiscal Policy Studies of the CATO Institute

He has also requested to meet with the National Journal, American Enterprise Institute, National Policy Institute, and other leading policy groups and journals.

Treasury

Upcoming:

- On March 15, the full House will vote on the rescission package which rescinds the entire CDFI appropriation. The Senate is expected to vote on the rescission package before they adjourn on April 9.

MEMORANDUM

To: Alexis Herman, Office of Public Liaison
Steve Hilton
Mike Lux

CC: Chris Wayne, Office of Public Liaison

From: Suzanna Valdez, Office of Public Liaison

Date: March 3, 1995

Re: Update on Rescission Conference Calls

After speaking with Andy Hernandez who informed me of the community's current negative attitude toward the administration with regard to immigration and other issues, I have decided to utilize the advisory group in my conference call strategy. Between tomorrow and Monday, the advisory group and I will be making a series of calls by state (i.e., Nelson Diaz coming from Philadelphia will help identify activists in that area, and then he and I will schedule a phone call tomorrow.). I'm doing this state by state with the list you provided. Although we are targeting calls for tomorrow and Monday, I anticipate most of the calls taking place on Monday.

It would not be productive to have White House officials participate in these calls if the participants have major disagreements with them. By utilizing the advisory group, we can make it more personal by allowing these leaders to vent their frustrations. At the same time, we can move the discussion to the issues by identifying on a level and communicating what is at stake.

E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E N T

01-Mar-1995 03:27pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Steven M. Hilton
Office of Public Liaison

SUBJECT: Conference Calls re Recission

There seems to be some confusion regarding agency participation on our conference calls. It is in each OPL staffers discretion to work with the agencies. You are not required to do so, although I would encourage it. As I stated yesterday, I want to give you as much discretion as possible to do your calls. I also want to give you as much support as possible. You should use the agencies as a resource. We are scheduling the meeting with the agencies tommorow to determine if they can be of assistance and to let all concerned know what the others are doing re outreach. But the bottom line is you can do the calls without agency participation if you want to. If this is unclear please see me. Thanks

Distribution:

TO: Doris O. Matsui
TO: Ann T. Eder
TO: Dana A. Wyckoff
TO: Christopher T. Wayne
TO: Mike Lux
TO: Deborah L. Fine
TO: Ruby G. Moy
TO: Jeffrey S. Shulman
TO: Daniel Wexler
TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe
TO: Suzanna Valdez
TO: Robert B. Johnson
TO: Marilyn Yager
TO: Floydetta McAfee
TO: Marsha Scott
TO: Marc J. Rudnick

CC: Stephen B. Silverman

March 1, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK LEW

FROM: CHRIS WAYNE

SUBJECT: SCHEDULE OF OPL RESCISSION CONFERENCE CALLS

The following represents the dates and times that we would like to schedule the OPL conference calls regarding the Rescission cuts...this list is still evolving and I will let you know the rest of the details as soon as possible. Please let me know which of the calls you can cover.

Constituency	OPL Staff	Date	Time	Speaker
Disability	Debbie Fine	03/02/95	11:00 am	
Disability	Debbie Fine	03/02/95	2:00 pm	
Af. Americans	Ben Johnson	03/02/95		
Labor	Mike Lux	03/02/95	2:30 pm	
Seniors	Mike Lux	03/02/95	3:30 pm	
Children	Doris Matsui	03/03/95	11:00 am	
Children	Doris Matsui	03/03/95	4:00 pm	
Youth	Jeff Shulman	03/03/95	4:30 pm	
Women	Barbara Woolley	03/06/95	3:00 pm	
Hispanics	Suzanna Valdez	03/03/95	(afternoon)	

cc: Alexis Herman
Steve Hilton

February 27, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR OPL STAFF

FROM: STEVE HILTON
MIKE LUX

SUBJECT: RESCISSION BILL CONFERENCE CALLS

We have attached the following grid which outline the areas that we will target with our conference call regarding the Rescission Bill and the cuts contained in it.

You all need to look at the chart and decide how to organize the conference calls to include representatives from your respective constituencies that are from all of the targeted areas. Each phone call will consist of members of your constituency group from around the country. Each of you should be able to cover all of the targets with two phone calls.

There will be an OPL staff person on each call in order to facilitate the smooth operational integrity of the calls; a list of times and assignments will follow. In addition, an administration official will join the call and talk about the substantive issues. Further, a DNC person will join the call.

Please list the names of the people you would like to participate in the conference calls for each of the targeted areas in the column that is entitled "Const. Rep." and turn it in to Steve by 10:00 am Tuesday morning.

If you have any questions or comments, please give either one of us a call.

Thank you.

cc: Alexis Herman

Doris Matsui RESCISSION BILL CONFERENCE CALLS CHILDREN

Target Region	Const. Rep.	Time/Date	OPL Staff	DNC Staff	Admin Official	Conf Call #	Code #	Notes
Central Ohio/ Columbus								
Northern Philadelphia Suburbs								
Northern Pennsylvania								
Miami								
Central Florida/ St. Petersburg								
So. California								L.A., San Diego, Santa Babara
New York City								Especially Long Island and Suburbs

Doris Matsui RESCISSION BILL CONFERENCE CALLS CHILDREN

Target Region	Time	Date	OPL Staff	DNC Staff	Admin Official	Conf Call #	Code #	Notes
Louisiana								Northern New Orleans
New Jersey								
Illinois								
Iowa								
Kentucky								
New Mexico								
Michigan								

Doris Matsui | RESCISSION BILL CONFERENCE CALLS | CHILDREN

Target Region	Time	Date	OPL Staff	DNC Staff	Admin Official	Conf Call #	Code #	Notes
Georgia								
Washington								
Oregon								
Wisconsin								
Delaware								
Connecticut								

Doris Matsui

RESCISSION BILL CONFERENCE CALLS

CHILDREN

Target Region	Time	Date	OPL Staff	DNC Staff	Admin Official	Conf Call #	Code #	Notes
Maryland								
Minnesota								
Missouri								St. Louis Suburbs
Arizona								
Western New York								

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

FEB 23 1995

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR

FROM: Charles Kieffer

SUBJECT: House Appropriations Subcommittee Action on FY 1995 Rescission Bill

Nine of the thirteen House Appropriations subcommittees have marked up their chapters of the FY 1995 rescission bill and Legislative Branch will mark up on Friday. Full Committee action is expected on March 2nd, with floor action the week of March 6th.

The Subcommittees have approved rescissions totaling over $17 billion. They also approved a $5.36 billion supplemental for FEMA Disaster Relief, $1.34 billion below our request. This level of rescissions will allow the Committee to argue that they have "paid" for the FEMA supp and have budget authority offsets left over to help with outlay savings requirements in the outyears and/or to finance tax cuts.

The Subcommittees reduce many of the President's investment programs, eliminate funding for almost all of the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund prevention programs and reduce a number of the Vice President's technology and environmental programs. In addition, the Subcommittees approved several limitations that prohibit the executive branch from undertaking certain activities such as the executive order on striker replacements. We are working with the agencies to develop information on the effect of these rescissions.

Examples of the investment programs that are cut include Goals 2000, National Service, School to Work, One stop centers, Ryan White, Safe and Drug Free Schools, WIC, National Biological Survey and Homeless assistance. Technology and environmental programs that are cut or terminated include NIST, the NOAA GLOBE program, the NTIA Information Infrastructure Grants, Energy Conservation, Solar and renewables and NOAA Climate Change. Prevention programs that are terminated include the Ounce of Prevention Council, Drug Courts, and the HHS Domestic Violence Hotline.

Democrat Members offered amendments to strike many of the rescissions (Yates opposed the NEA, NEH and Smithsonian rescissions, Lowey opposed the WIC rescissions, Obey opposed LIHEAP cuts, Stokes opposed housing cuts and Pelosi opposed AIDS cuts) but all were defeated on party line votes. Details follow:

<u>VA-HUD</u> (-$9.4 billion in rescissions)

- o $5.36 billion was provided for the FEMA Disaster Relief supplemental, $1.34 billion below the request.

- National Service is cut by $210 million (37%), returning the program to the FY 1994 level.

- HUD is reduced by $7.3 billion including: $2.7 billion from Incremental Rental Assistance; $1.2 billion from Modernization; $690 million from Public Housing Development; $465 million from Preservation Grants; $186 million from Housing for persons with AIDS; $90 million from lead-based paint; $70 million from HUD Special Purpose Grants prior year balances; $381 million from other subsidized housing; $549 million from severely distressed housing; $404 million from public housing operating subsidies, down to our request; $38 million from Youthbuild (back to FY 1994 level); $19 million from Nehemiah grants termination and $349 million from CDBG (reducing the program $90 million or 2% below 1994).

- $297 million of homeless assistance (27%) is postponed until FY 1996.

- VA medical equipment is cut by $50 million,

- VA construction major is cut by $156 million including six ambulatory care facilities (Senate projects)

- EPA drinking water grants (appropriated but not authorized) are terminated (-$1.3 billion).

- Other EPA are cut by $44 million for research (-$15 million), Abatement control (-$5 million) and Buildings (-$25 million).

- NASA is cut by $66 million, including our requested cuts for CIESIN and executive aircraft. Earth observing systems are cut $25 million and the Hubble Telescope by $10 million. Yesterday, the House approved a $400 million rescission of wind tunnel funds in the DoD supplemental.

- NSF infrastructure is cut by $132 million, as requested.

- The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board is terminated, as requested.

- Lewis and Delay provisions were adopted which would prohibit EPA from implementing Clean Air Act trip reduction measures and inspection and maintenance measures. EPA would also be prohibited from implementing Federal attainment standards in California.

<u>Commerce/Justice/State</u> (-$272 million in rescissions)

- Justice Violent Crime Prevention programs are terminated (Ounce of Prevention Council and Drug Courts).

- The $672 million Peacekeeping supplemental request was not approved. Chairman Rogers said he would be willing to discuss the merits of the request if the Administration proposed offsets.

- o Peacekeeping funds (-$14.6 million) are rescinded, including all funds for the Western Sahara.

- o The NOAA GLOBE program is terminated (-$7 million).

- o NIST science and technology is cut by $20 million (about 7%), leaving an 8% increase. This cut is in addition to $107 million NIST ATP rescission approved by the House in HR 889 yesterday.

- o The NIST Industrial Technology Services is cut by $27 million (-30%), leaving a 100% increase over FY 1994.

- o The NOAA Climate and Global Change program is reduced by $7 million (-10%), freezing it at the FY 1994 level.

- o NTIA Information Infrastructure Grants are cut by $30 million (47%).

- o EDA is cut by $45 million from unobligated balances.

- o SBA Treeplanting is eliminated, as requested.

- o State is cut by $22 million, mostly from Buildings Abroad (-1%).

- o USIA is cut by $11 million, $6 million from Radio Construction and $5 million from Education programs.

- o The $7.3 million supplemental request for USIA broadcasting for exchange rate losses was approved.

<u>Labor/HHS/Education</u> (-$5.9 billion of rescissions)

- o Over 80 programs are terminated including almost 60 Education programs.

- o The summer youth program is terminated (both 1995 and 96 summer programs (-$1.7 billion). If enacted, 625,000 kids will not get summer jobs this summer.

- o Youth Fair Chance is terminated.

- o One-stop is cut by $12 million (10%).

- o School to Work (Labor) was cut by $13 million (10%).

- o $10 million for four new Job Corps Centers is rescinded.

- o An Istook amendment was approved that prohibits the implementation of an Executive Order on striker replacements (or the issuance of guidance).

- o No Davis-Bacon amendment was offered but a full Committee amendment is expected.

- o Ryan White was cut by $13 million (about 2%).
- o AIDS prevention was cut by $23 million (about 5%).
- o LIHEAP advance funding of $1.3 billion for FY 1996 was rescinded.
- o NIH was cut by $70 million.
- o HHS Violent Crime Reduction prevention programs (-$26 million) were rescinded (including $1 million for domestic violence hotline).
- o The Chairman's mark had rescinded $105 million from Head Start but the funds were restored after approval of an $105 million rescission for Title I.
- o Goals 2000 was cut by $142 million (38%), which would reduce the number of schools served by 4,000.
- o Goals 2000 national programs were terminated (-$22 million).
- o School to Work (Education) was cut by $3 million.
- o Safe and Drug Free Schools was terminated (-$482 million).
- o Education Violent Crime prevention programs were terminated (-$11 million).
- o CPB was not terminated. The FY 96 advance appropriation was reduced by $47 million (15%) and the FY 97 appropriation was cut by $94 million (30%). Chairman Porter said that there may be no FY98 appropriation in the FY 1996 bill.
- o An Istook amendment may be offered in full Committee related to States rights for abortion policy (the so-called Bowman amendment).

<u>Treasury/Postal</u> (-$159 million of rescissions)

- o $171,000 is cut from the White House Office (it was first targeted at Legislative and Public Affairs but Rep. Hoyer convinced Chairman Lightfoot to strike the limitation).
- o $13.2 million is cut from GSA for eleven projects (for unauthorized projects, mostly courthouses and Federal facilities).
- o $11 million is cut from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

<u>Transportation</u> (-$700 million of rescissions)

- o Mass transit balances (-$141 million).
- o FAA (-$77 million).

million) but it was not designated as an emergency and other Coast Guard accounts were cut by $24 million.

- DOT salaries and expenses were cut by $20 million.

- Highway funds were cut by $421 million, mostly from excess emergency highway funds.

Foreign Operations (-192 million of rescissions and $50 million of supplementals)

o Russian Aid	-48 million
o Other AID	-105 million
o International Organizations (population)	-25 million
o Peacekeeping	-5 million
o Ex-im Bank	-5 million
o Trade and development assistance	-5 million
o Jordan debt relief supplemental	+50 million
(this is $225 million below the request)	
o Foreign Aid supp request ($127 million)	not approved

Energy and Water (-$211 million of rescissions)

o Corps of Engineers	-50 million
o Bureau of Reclamation	-10 million
o Advanced Neutron Source	-8 million
o Non-Defense Environmental Clean up	-45 million
o Energy Admin	-20 million
o Solar and renewables	-35 million
o Other Energy	-29 million
o ARC	-10 million
o TVA	-5 million

Agriculture (-$213 million of rescissions and $ 19 million of supplementals)

o WIC	-$25 million
o Ag Research Buildings and Facilities	- 13 million
o Cooperative Research B&F	- 21 million
o Rural Rental Housing	-115 million
o FHA Alcohol Fuels Guarantee	- 9 million
o REA Telephone loans	- 3 million
o PL 480 title III Commodity Grants	- 20 million
o other agriculture	- 7 million
o Food Safety Supply, as requested	+ 9 million
o ASCS supp, not requested	+ 10 million
o CCC Food for Progress (GATT), as requested	- approved
o Market Promotion increase (GATT)	not approved

Interior (-$327 million of rescissions)

o National Biological Survey	- 17 million
o Park Service Construction	- 21 million
o Urban Parks	- 7 million
o Park Service land acquisition	- 17 million
o Bureau of Indian Affairs	- 14 million

o	Bureau of Indian Affairs	- 14 million
o	Trust Territory (program expired)	- 34 million
o	Forest Service	- 29 million
o	Fossil Energy R&D	- 21 million
o	Naval Petroleum Reserve	- 21 million
o	Energy Conservation	- 58 million
o	Smithsonian Indian Museum	- 23 million
o	Smithsonian Air & Space	- 4 million
o	other Smithsonian	- 5 million
o	JFK Center Construction	- 3 million
o	NEA	- 5 million
o	NEH	- 5 million
o	Bureau of Land Management	- 11 million
o	Fish and Wildlife Service	- 23 million
o	other	- 9 million
o	Park Service storm damage supp	- not approved

Legislative Branch (expected to approve $21 million of rescissions)

Labor/HHS/Education (-$5.9 billion of rescissions)

o	Over 80 programs are terminated including almost 60 Education programs	
o	The summer youth program is terminated (both 1995 and 96 summer programs ($1.7 billion).	Labor
o	Youth Fair Chance is terminated.	Labor
o	One-stop is cut by $12 million (10%).	Labor
o	School to Work (Labor) was cut by $13 million (10%).	Labor
o	$10 million for four new Job Corps Centers is rescinded.	Labor
o	An Istook amendment was approved that prohibits the implementation of an Executive Order on striker replacements (or the issuance of guidance).	Labor
o	No Davis-Bacon amendment was offered but a full Committee amendment is expected.	Labor
o	Ryan White was cut by $13 million (about 2%).	HHS
o	AIDS prevention was cut by $23 million (about 5%).	HHS
o	LIHEAP advance funding of $1.3 billion for FY 1996 was rescinded.	HHS
o	NIH was cut by $70 million.	HHS
o	HHS Violent Crime Reduction prevention programs (-$26 million) were rescinded.	HHS
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o	Safe and Drug Free Schools was terminated (-$482 million).	Education
o	Education Violent Crime prevention programs were terminated (-$11 million).	Education
o	CPB was not terminated. The FY 96 advance	CPB

appropriation was reduced by $47 million (15%) and the FY 97 appropriation was cut by $94 million (30%). Chairman Porter said that there may be no FY98 appropriation in the FY 1996 bill.

o	An Istook amendment may be offered in full Committee related to States rights for abortion policy (the so-called Bowman amendment).		HHS

<u>Foreign Operations</u> (-192 million of rescissions and $50 million of supplementals)

o	Russian Aid	-48 million	State/AID
o	Other AID	-105 million	State/AID
o	International Organizations (population)	-25 million	State/AID
o	Peacekeeping	-5 million	State/AID
o	Ex-im Bank	-5 million	Ex-im
o	Trade and development assistance	-5 million	Ex-im
o	Jordan debt relief supplemental (this is $225 million below the request)	+50 million	State
o	Foreign Aid supp request ($127 million)	not approved	State

<u>Energy and Water</u> (-$211 million of rescissions)

o	Corps of Engineers	-50 million	Corps
o	Bureau of Reclamation	-10 million	Interior
o	Advanced Neutron Source	-8 million	Energy
o	Non-Defense Environmental Clean up	-45 million	Energy
o	Energy Admin	-20 million	Energy
o	Solar and renewables	-35 million	Energy
o	Other Energy	-29 million	Energy
o	ARC	-10 million	ARC
o	TVA	-5 million	TVA

<u>Agriculture</u> (-$213 million of rescissions and $ 19 million of supplementals)

o	WIC	-$25 million	Agriculture
o	Ag Research Buildings and Facilities	- 13 million	Agriculture
o	Cooperative Research B&F	- 21 million	Agriculture
o	Rural Rental Housing	-115 million	Agriculture
o	FHA Alcohol Fuels Guarantee	- 9 million	Agriculture
o	REA Telephone loans	- 3 million	Agriculture
o	PL 480 title III Commodity Grants	- 20 million	Agriculture
o	other agriculture	- 7 million	Agriculture
o	Food Safety Supply, as requested	+ 9 million	Agriculture
o	ASCS supp, not requested	+ 10 million	Agriculture
o	CCC Food for Progress (GATT), as requested	- approved	Agriculture
o	Market Promotion increase (GATT)	not approved	Agriculture

<u>Interior</u> (-$327 million of rescissions)

o	National Biological Survey	- 17 million	Interior
o	Park Service Construction	- 21 million	Interior
o	Urban Parks	- 7 million	Interior
o	Park Service land acquisition	- 17 million	Interior
o	Bureau of Indian Affairs	- 14 million	Interior

- Trust Territory (program expired) - 34 million Interior
- Forest Service - 29 million Agriculture
- Fossil Energy R&D - 21 million Energy
- Naval Petroleum Reserve - 21 million Energy
- Energy Conservation - 58 million Energy
- Smithsonian Indian Museum - 23 million Smithsonian
- Smithsonian Air & Space - 4 million Smithsonian
- other Smithsonian - 5 million Smithsonian
- JFK Center Construction - 3 million JFK
- NEA - 5 million NEA
- NEH - 5 million NEH
- Bureau of Land Management - 11 million Interior
- Fish and Wildlife Service - 23 million Interior
- other - 9 million Interior
- Park Service storm damage supp - not approved Interior

THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION MEMO

FEB 2

ATTENTION: Alexis Herman

ORGANIZATION:

TELEFAX NO.: 456-2983

FROM: **Robert L. Jones, Special Assistant to the Secretary (00F)**

ORGANIZATION: Department of Veterans Affairs

TELEFAX NO.: (202) 273-4876, Office No. (202) 273-4836

White House Phone No. (202) 456-5178, FAX No. 456-6218

NO. OF PAGES TO FOLLOW:

DATE:

MESSAGE:

Putting Veterans First

VETERAN ORGANIZATION OUTREACH (RESCISSION)

SecVA met with the Executive Directors of 6 major organizations Friday 2/24/95

This group included the American Legion and Disabled American Veterans that are currently conducting mid-winter conferences in Washington.

Also attending were PVA,VFW,AMVETS,NCOA

Total membership approximately 8 million.

Veterans Service Organizations indicated they will;

Identify membership in targeted congressional districts and write them explaining the impact of the rescission on veterans and requesting that they call their elected officials local office,

Engage an editorial service and release a joint press statement targeted to selected congressional districts,

Release a joint National Commanders letter concerning the rescission,

Encourage delegates to the Washington conference to visit Appropriation committee members concerning the impact of the rescission.

SecVA and Deputy Secretary VA spoke to the delegates of the American Legion and DAV to stress the significance of the rescission.

VA has done targeted press releases concerning impact of the rescission. (Currently Pending OMB Clearance)

VA is writing to the Appropriations committee concerning the rescission,

VA is writing veterans leaders in affected states concerning the impact of the rescission.

Organizations are expected to visit the Hill on Tuesday.

VSO representatives are scheduled to meet Thursday March 2 in the Roosevelt room. (Leon Panetta recommended as lead Administration Official)

CC: Steve Hilton

E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E N T

27-Feb-1995 04:29pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Steven M. Hilton
Office of Public Liaison

SUBJECT: Recission Briefing

We are not going to do briefings this week! We are going to spend our energy on tghe conference calls we've discussed.

Distribution:

TO: Doris O. Matsui
TO: Ann T. Eder
TO: Dana A. Wyckoff
TO: Christopher T. Wayne
TO: Mike Lux
TO: Deborah L. Fine
TO: Ruby G. Moy
TO: Jeffrey S. Shulman
TO: Daniel Wexler
TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe
TO: Suzanna Valdez
TO: Robert B. Johnson
TO: Marilyn Yager
TO: Floydetta McAfee
TO: Marsha Scott
TO: Marc J. Rudnick

Revised

Also sent via E-mail.

Larry Haas

Talking Points on

Republican Rescission Proposals:

"A War on Children and the Poor"

Message: The House Republicans' proposed rescissions would severely hurt the most vulnerable of Americans -- children and the poor -- in order to help pay for huge tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans.

The proposals are mean-spirited and short-sighted. They are part of a larger Republican effort that represents "a war on children and the poor." The effort includes the recent decision to terminate the school lunch program and, as part of welfare reform legislation, to slash child care assistance and child welfare services.

The proposed rescissions would eliminate summer jobs for over 600,000 youth; cut 15,000 slots for national service programs in America's communities; deny the WIC nutrition program's services and food packages to about 100,000 women, infants, and children for six months; deprive 100,000 disadvantaged children of special services; eliminate housing assistance to nearly 90,000 low-income households or homeless families; cut funds to train teachers in 4,000 school districts; and eliminate a program that supports drug-prevention efforts in 94 percent of school districts.

The cuts are targeted squarely on children and the poor. Of the $17.1 billion in rescissions that House Appropriations subcommittees approved last week, 63 percent come from programs for low-income Americans, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

While they are mean-spirited, the cuts also are penny-wise and pound-foolish. As the Committee for Economic Development, a respected business group, has written, programs such as WIC save several dollars in reduced social costs for every $1 invested in the program.

These actions are only the first steps in House Republican efforts to target their spending cuts on the most vulnerable members of society. Their "reverse Robin Hood" strategy would take from the poor, especially poor children, in order to give to the most well-off.

The impacts of the cuts in the rescission package include the following:

Children and Youth

- Eliminate funding for the Summer Youth Employment program in each of the Summers of 1995 and 1996, wiping out job opportunities for 1.2 million disadvantaged youth over the two summers.

- Cut 15,000 (out of 33,000) AmeriCorps members, cutting job opportunities for youth and such National Service activities as:

  -- providing thousands of low-income and migrant children with immunizations;

  -- working with children in environmental clean-up activities; and

  -- working in inner-city recreation areas to combat drug traffic and violence.

- Deny the WIC nutrition program's services and food packages to about 100,000 women, infants, and children for six months.

Education

- Cut the Goals 2000 program, thus depriving 4,000 schools in 46 states of seed money to train teachers and upgrade their academic standards.

- Deprive 100,000 educationally disadvantaged children of special services, under the Title I program.

- Eliminate the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, which supports drug-prevention programs in 94 percent of all school districts as well as anti-violence efforts.

Housing and the Homeless

- Eliminate subsidized housing assistance to 63,000 needy low-income households.

- Prevent 24,000 homeless families from moving to transitional or permanent housing this year.

- Eliminate the up-front funds needed to tear down the nation's worst public housing projects.

REPUBLICAN RESCISSIONS:
A WAR ON CHILDREN
AND THE POOR
March 2, 1995

Today, the House Appropriations Committee will vote on Republicans' proposed rescissions -- measures that would **hurt the most vulnerable of Americans** -- children and the poor -- all to help pay for tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans. The President is fighting to protect children and the poor.

THESE PROPOSALS ARE MEAN-SPIRITED AND SHORT-SIGHTED. They are part of a larger Republican effort that represents "a war on children and the poor." That effort includes recent decisions to terminate the school lunch program and, as part of welfare reform legislation, to slash child care assistance and child welfare services. The proposals would:

- **cut national service** in America's communities for 15,000 young people;
- **cut healthy nutrition packages** to about 100,000 women, infants, and children for 6 months;
- **eliminate summer jobs** for over 1.2 million youths over two years;
- **eliminate housing assistance** for nearly 90,000 low-income households;
- **cut teacher training** in 4,000 school districts; and
- eliminate support for **drug-prevention efforts** in 94 percent of school districts.

"Look at their rescission package. What they want to do is to make war on the kids of this country to pay for a capital gains tax cut."
President Clinton, 2/24/95

These Cuts are Targeted at Children and the Poor. Of the $17.1 billion in rescissions that House subcommittees have approved, **63 percent come from programs for low-income Americans.** (Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities)

These Cuts are Short-Sighted. The Republican cuts are penny-wise and pound-foolish. Nutrition programs for women, infants and children save several dollars in reduced social costs for every $1 invested, as the Committee for Economic Development has noted.

Vice President Gore Goes on the Offensive. In a speech today at American University, the Vice President will hit back at the GOP assault on children's television programming. Gore will make clear that public t.v. needs reform, but he will tie cuts in school lunches and summer jobs for children to the assault on children's public television. Public t.v., above all else, is an educational tool for our children. Gore will point out that about 40% of Americans do not have cable because they live in rural areas or cannot afford it. Those families rely on public television to teach their children.

NW 23/14

BLOCK GRANTS REQUIRE CUTS IN PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN

House Republicans claim that many of their proposed block grants--including child nutrition, child care, and child welfare--are "reducing the growth of spending," but not cutting benefits.

This is untrue. **The block grants require cuts in benefits to children** for 3 reasons:

1. **BLOCK GRANT FUNDING DOES NOT KEEP PACE WITH INFLATION.** In order for the same number of children to keep receiving the same level of services, funding must keep pace with the rising cost of services. These block grants do not. For example:

-- The **Food Stamp** block grant allows for 2% annual cost-of-living adjustments in the Thrifty Food Plan; the actual costs of food in the plan will rise by 3.4% per year. **The real value of food stamps will decline by 7% by 2000 from this component alone.**

-- The **Child Care** Block Grant is capped at $1.94 billion per year for every year between 1996 and 2000. The initial level is below the projected needs for 1996, and subsequent levels allow for *no* adjustment for inflation--an 18% cut over 5 years.

2. **BLOCK GRANT FUNDING DOES NOT KEEP PACE WITH DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE.** The number of children in America is increasing. If future participants are to receive the same benefits as those today, funding levels must increase --above the increase due to inflation. These block grants do not. For example:

-- The Administration anticipates over 100% growth in the number of parents needing assistance to adopt children with special needs such as disabilities by 2000. The **Child Protection** block grant includes no added funding to meet this added need.

-- The number of school age children is expected to increase by over 5 percent by the year 2000, and the number of children receiving school breakfasts is increasing much faster as the program expands. The **School Nutrition** block grants account for food inflation, but not increases in program participation.

-- The **Child Care** Block Grant does not include any additional funding for the hundreds of thousands more children who will need child care as welfare-to-work requirements are implemented nationwide. **Over 300,000 children in need would not receive federal child care assistance in the year 2000.**

3. **BLOCK GRANT FUNDING DOES NOT ALLOW FOR ADJUSTMENT IN RECESSION.** Unlike present-day entitlement programs, block grants will not increase if participation increases due to recession. These grants represent centrally planned *guesses* as to the number of children who will need assistance. If the guesses are wrong, children will suffer. For example:

-- Between 1989 and 1994, as a result of the extended effects of the recession, the number of children needing free lunches increased by 23 percent. Had the Republican block grant been in place in 1989, 17% fewer resources would be available to feed children in 1994. **One million children would not have gotten school lunches.**

Impact of GOP Welfare Reform and 1995 Rescissions on Children

Executive Summary

I. WELFARE REFORM

AFDC/JOBS Block Grant

- Caps and block grants AFDC, JOBS and Emergency Assistance.

- Cuts Federal funds for the programs by $6 billion/5 years (preliminary CBO.)

Child Welfare Services Block Grant

- 3 House committees propose to reduce child welfare spending:

  -- Ways & Means proposes to block grant and substantially reduce Federal funding for foster care, adoption assistance, family preservation and discretionary child welfare service programs;

  -- Labor/HHS appropriations proposes to rescind over $100 million in 1995;

  -- Economic & Educational Opportunities proposes to repeal about $100 million in discretionary child abuse prevention grants.

- Together, funding for child welfare services drops about $2.6 billion/5 years (preliminary CBO).

Child Care

- Education and Economic Opportunities Committee would consolidate the four major child care programs under revised Child Care and Development Block Grant.

- Reduce funding by $2.1 billion, or 18 percent, over 5 years.

- Over 300,000 children could lose child care assistance in 2000.

Child Nutrition

- Combine food assistance programs, including WIC, into two discretionary block grants.

- Capped Federal funding authorization level represents $6.5 billion cut over current spending path.

- School-Based Block Grant would no longer guarantee free meal to needy children.

- The block grants would eliminate the mandatory national nutrition standards which ensure that children have access to healthy meals at school.

Food Stamps

- House proposal calls for $16.5 billion (maybe more) in cuts over 5 years.

- 14 million food stamp recipients are children.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

- Ways & Means Human Resources Subcommittee would remove estimated 280,000 children and adults from SSI due to tightened eligibility standards for children and for adults with substance abuse.

- Total Federal funding for disabled individuals receiving benefits would drop by over $13 billion over five years (CBO preliminary).

II. 1995 RESCISSIONS

Foster Care

- Noted above, House Labor/HHS appropriations proposes to rescind over $100 million in 1995 from Foster Care funding for States.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

- $25 million rescission from WIC would cut, by 600,000, number of benefit packages that could be provided in 1995 and 1996.

- Equivalent to not serving 50,000 monthly participants for a year.

Education Department

- **Goals 2000** -- About 4,000 fewer schools in 46 states will receive seed money to implement reforms based on challenging academic standards.

- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities** -- Eliminates program providing counseling, instructional and other drug prevention services in 94 percent of all school districts, serving 93 percent of public school children and 82 percent of all public and private school students.

• **ESEA Title I** -- $105 million cut for Grants to Local Educational Agencies could deprive estimated 100,000 educationally disadvantaged children of special services designed to achieve to challenging academic standards.

Labor Department

JTPA Summer Jobs -- Eliminate funding for the Summer Youth Employment Program in summers of 1995 and 1996, wiping out job opportunities for 615,000 disadvantaged youth in each summer.

Job Corps -- $10 million rescission eliminates DOL's ability to initiate four new residential training centers, to serve 2,300 severely disadvantaged youth per year when fully operational.

Housing and Urban Development Department

Public Housing -- $5.7 billion rescission will impact 630,000 families with children.

Homeless Families -- Rental assistance will be reduced and 12,000 homeless families with children will be denied assistance.

National Service

• Cut 15,000 Americorps members from the 33,000 Congress authorized and funded to begin service in the latter half of 1995.

• Examples of National Service activities at risk of being cut:

-- providing thousands of low-income and migrant children with immunizations;

-- working with children in environmental clean-up activities; and

-- working in inner-city recreation areas against drug trafficking and violence.

Welfare Reform Daily Talking Points
Wednesday, February 22, 1995

TAKING FOOD FROM CHILDREN

Today, the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities begins marking up the child care and child nutrition provisions in the House Republicans' welfare reform proposal. The Republican plan would block-grant and reduce funding for federal child nutrition programs and the Special Supplemental Nutrition programs for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).

- **The Clinton commitment to childhood nutrition.** The Clinton Administration is opposed to block-granting nutrition programs. We agree that these programs must be more flexible and easier for states to administer. But we won't support changes that jeopardize children's health. Only a national system of nutrition programs can establish and meet nutrition standards that respond to economic changes and ensure that children's health will be protected.

- **Slamming school children.** The block grant proposal would cut federal funding for the school-based programs by **$2 billion** over five years, and it would reduce WIC funding by **$5.3 billion** over the same period. Under the block grant proposal, 400,000 fewer women, infants and children would be provided for than under the President's 1996 Budget proposal. Federal programs now expand to meet nutrition needs during recessions and increases in child poverty. But block grants won't protect children during economic downturns. Nutrition assistance would be reduced or unavailable when children need it most.

- **Children must be fed.** As today's Washington Post editorial says, "The WIC program represents precisely the sort of thing the government should be doing, which is focusing on realistic efforts to help kids ... WIC works; there's no reason to turn it into a block grant. Similarly, the lunch program gives food directly to kids through the schools, with an accent on helping the poorest children." Federal nutrition programs provide a foundation for children to grow on -- childhood nutrition must be protected under welfare reform.

- **Slashing standards.** National standards for nutrition protect children regardless of where they live. For the past fifty years, federal nutrition standards have helped children lead healthy lives. The Republican plan could create wide variations in nutrition standards across states, without any accountability mechanisms to ensure that those standards would be met. Children's health would suffer if states shifted resources away from nutrition programs to meet budget shortfalls.

- **States and students would suffer.** Under the Republican plan's allocation formula, states that serve more total meals would fare better. Since it costs more to serve free meals to poor children, states would have an incentive to serve more affluent students. And without national standards, states might also be inclined to cut the quality or amount of food they provide in order to serve more meals overall.

Talking Points on

Republican Rescission Proposals:

"A War on Children and the Poor"

Message: The House Republicans' proposed rescissions would severely hurt the most vulnerable of Americans -- children and the poor -- in order to help pay for huge tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans.

The proposals are mean-spirited and short-sighted. They are part of a larger Republican effort that represents "a war on children and the poor." The effort includes the recent decision to terminate the school lunch program and, as part of welfare reform legislation, to slash child care assistance and child welfare services.

The proposed rescissions would eliminate summer jobs for over 600,000 youth; cut 15,000 slots for national service programs in America's communities; cut the WIC nutrition program for up to 100,000 women, infants, and children; deprive 100,000 disadvantaged children of special services; eliminate housing assistance to nearly 90,000 low-income households or homeless families; cut funds to train teachers in 4,000 school districts; and eliminate a program that supports drug-prevention efforts in 94 percent of school districts.

The cuts are targeted squarely on children and the poor. Of the $17.1 billion in rescissions that House Appropriations subcommittees approved last week, 63 percent come from programs for low-income Americans, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

While they are mean-spirited, the cuts also are penny-wise and pound-foolish. As the Committee for Economic Development, a respected business group, has written, programs such as WIC save several dollars in reduced social costs for every $1 invested in the program.

These actions are only the first steps in House Republican efforts to target their spending cuts on the most vulnerable members of society. Their "reverse Robin Hood" strategy would take from the poor, especially poor children, in order to give to the most well-off.

The impacts of the cuts in the rescission package include the following:

Children and Youth

- Eliminate funding for the Summer Youth Employment program in each of the Summers of 1995 and 1996, wiping out job opportunities for 1.2 million disadvantaged youth over the two summers.

- Cut 15,000 (out of 33,000) AmeriCorps members, cutting job opportunities for youth and such National Service activities as:

  -- providing thousands of low-income and migrant children with immunizations;

  -- working with children in environmental clean-up activities; and

  -- working in inner-city recreation areas to combat drug traffic and violence.

- Reduce the WIC nutrition program's projected caseload of women, infants, and children by up to 100,000 by the end of FY95.

Education

- Cut the Goals 2000 program, thus depriving 4,000 schools in 46 states of seed money to train teachers and upgrade their academic standards.

- Deprive 100,000 educationally disadvantaged children of special services, under the Title I program.

- Eliminate the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, which supports drug-prevention programs in 94 percent of all school districts as well as anti-violence efforts.

Housing and the Homeless

- Eliminate subsidized housing assistance to 63,000 needy low-income households.

- Prevent 24,000 homeless families from moving to transitional or permanent housing.

- Eliminate the up-front funds needed to tear down the nation's worst public housing projects.