

PRESIDENT CLINTON INVESTING IN AMERICA'S CHILDREN FOR THE 21st CENTURY

The President's 1998 budget focuses on the needs of our children as part of his agenda to prepare America for the 21st century. These initiatives invest in our children's future by strengthening child care, improving educational and learning standards, and reducing the number of children who smoke.

CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

Double the Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies to More than Two Million

The President proposed to expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care. This block grant is the primary federal subsidy program to pay for child care, enabling low-income parents to work. The President's initiative will more than double the number of children served from the one million served in FY 95. The President's budget will increase funding for the block grant by \$7.5 billion over five years, which will enable states to provide subsidies for more than two million children by 2003.

Increase Tax Credits for Child Care for Three Million Working Families

The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit provides tax relief to taxpayers who pay for the care of a child under 13 or a disabled dependent or spouse in order to work. The President's proposal increases the credit for families earning under \$60,000, providing an additional average tax cut of \$358 for these families and eliminating income tax liability for almost all families with incomes below 200% of poverty that claim the maximum allowable child care expenses. The President's budget will include \$5.2 billion over five years to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for three million working families.

Provide New Business Tax Credits

The child care initiative includes a tax credit to businesses -- at a cost of \$500 million over 5 years -- that provides child care services for their employees, by building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, training child care workers, or providing child care resources and referral services.

Promote Early Learning

The President's proposed Early Learning Fund provides challenge grants to communities to improve early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Funds may be used for basic training to child care providers, linking child care providers with health professionals, connecting individual child care providers to centers for education and support for other various activities. The President's budget will include \$3 billion over five years for this fund.

Increase Head Start and Double the Number of Children Served by Early Head Start

Head Start provides early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services, preparing children for a lifetime of learning and development. The President's budget will invest an additional \$3.8 billion over five years to reach his goal of serving one million children by 2002, and doubling the number of infants and toddlers in Early Head Start to 80,000.

Step Up Enforcement of State Health and Safety Standards

This proposed initiative will fund state efforts to improve licensing systems and enforce child care health and safety standards, including increases in unannounced inspections of child care settings. The President's budget will include \$500 million over five years for this program.

Facilitate Background Checks on Child Care Providers

The President has transmitted to Congress the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, which will facilitate effective background checks on child care providers by eliminating state law barriers to sharing criminal history information for non-criminal purposes.

Increase Scholarships and Training for Child Care Providers

The President proposed establishing a Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund to enable states to provide scholarship funds to students working toward a child care credential. The President's budget will invest \$250 million over five years, which will support 50,000 scholarships per year.

Invest in Research

The President's budget will include \$150 million over five years to support data, research, and evaluation about our child care system, including a National Center on Child Care Statistics. The fund will also support demonstration projects to test approaches to help new parents who choose to stay home to care for their newborns or newly adopted children.

Provides After-School Care for up to Half a Million Children a Year

The President proposes a dramatic expansion of the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program to provide start-up funds to school-community partnerships to establish or expand before- and after-school programs for school-age children. The President's budget will request \$800 million of new money for this program, for a total of \$1 billion over five years.

Increasing Child Support Collections

President Clinton's crackdown on deadbeat parents is paying off: child support collections rose to a record \$13 billion in 1997, an increase of 63 percent since 1992. In the State of the Union, the President set a goal of increasing collections to \$20 billion by the year 2000.

TOBACCO

Passing Comprehensive Bipartisan Tobacco Legislation That Reduces Teen Smoking and Changes the Way Tobacco Companies Do Business

Every day 3,000 young people start smoking and 1,000 of them will die prematurely from a tobacco-related disease. The President called on Congress to pass comprehensive national bipartisan legislation that includes raising the cost of cigarettes, increasing regulations on tobacco companies and their products, developing concrete measures to improve public health, and protecting the well-being of tobacco farmers and their communities from the loss of income caused by our efforts to reduce smoking.

EDUCATION

Small Classes with Qualified Teachers to Improve Reading in Grades 1-3

President Clinton is proposing a \$12.4 billion initiative over 7 years to help local schools provide small classes with qualified teachers in the early grades. The new initiative will reduce class size from a nationwide average of 22 in grades 1-3 to an average of 18, providing funds to help local school districts hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. The initiative will also provide funds to states and local school districts to test new teachers, develop more rigorous teacher testing and certification requirements, and train teachers in effective reading instruction practices.

Modern School Buildings to Improve Student Learning

President Clinton is proposing federal tax credits to pay interest on nearly \$22 billion in bonds to build and renovate public schools. Half of this bond authority will be allocated to the 100 school districts with the largest number of low-income children, and the other half will be allocated to the states.

Education Opportunity Zones: Helping Students in Poor Communities Reach High Standards

This initiative will strengthen public schools and help students master the basic and advanced skills where the need is greatest: in high-poverty urban and rural communities where low expectations, too many poorly prepared teachers, and overwhelmed school systems create significant barriers to high achievement. The President's initiative will invest \$200 million in FY99, and \$1.5 billion over 5 years, in raising achievement and sharing lessons learned with 50 high-poverty urban and rural school districts around the country.

Caring for America's Children

The Clinton Administration and Child Care

October 23, 1997

Over the past decade, the number of American families with working parents has expanded dramatically. Making high quality child care more affordable and accessible is critical to the strength of our families and to healthy child development and learning..... Each of us --from businesses to religious leaders to policy-makers and elected officials --has a responsibility and an important stake in making sure that children of all ages have the best possible care available to them. From infancy through adolescence, in child care settings and after-school programs, children can learn and thrive with the right care, attention, and education.

-- President Clinton, July 23, 1997

President Clinton is hosting the first-ever White House Conference on Child Care to focus the nation's attention on the importance of addressing the need for safe, affordable, quality child care. This Conference underscores and builds upon the President Clinton's commitment to strengthen the American family by giving parents the tools they need to fulfill their responsibilities and giving children the ability to reach their full potential.

STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S WORKING FAMILIES

- **Putting Families First.** Throughout his presidency, President Clinton has worked hard to help America's working families. That is why the President fought for the passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) to allow workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a newborn or adopted child, to attend to their own serious health needs, or to care for a seriously ill parent, child or spouse. In June 1996, President Clinton proposed expanding FMLA to allow workers to take up to 24 unpaid hours off each year for school and early childhood education activities, routine family medical care, and caring for an elderly relative. The President also has fought for greater health security for America's families. He signed into law the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act which includes important new protections for an estimated 25 million Americans who move from one job to another, who are self-employed, or who have pre-existing medical conditions. And in August 1997, President Clinton signed the Balanced Budget Act which included \$24 billion for the Children's Health Initiative -- the single largest investment in health care for children since 1965 -- to provide meaningful health care coverage to millions of uninsured children.
- **Providing Economic Opportunity.** In 1993, President Clinton put into place an economic strategy that invests in people and provides real opportunity. President Clinton has fought for policies that help working parents fulfill their responsibilities, including winning inclusion of a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under age 17 in the Balanced Budget Act -- helping 27 million families with 45 million children. The new Child Tax Credit is in addition to the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (tax credits President Clinton protected during the balanced budget negotiations). President Clinton also expanded the Earned

Income Tax Credit to give 15 million working families tax relief. In 1997, the average tax credit is \$1,450 on family income up to \$29,290. And the President proposed and signed into law an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15. For a full-time, year-round worker at minimum wage, this 90-cent increase raises yearly income by \$1,800 -- as much as the average family spends on groceries over seven months.

INVESTING IN CHILD CARE

- **Increasing Child Care Funding.** Because of President Clinton's leadership, federal funding for direct child care subsidies has increased by nearly 70 percent since he took office, providing child care services for over one million children. The 1996 welfare law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years, providing child care assistance to low-income working families and parents moving from welfare to work.
- **Increasing Participation in Head Start and Improving Program Quality.** For more than thirty years, Head Start has been one of our nation's best investments ensuring that low-income children start school ready to learn. President Clinton has made expanding and improving Head Start a priority of his Administration. Since 1993, funding for the program has increased by 43 percent -- in fiscal year 1997, Head Start will serve nearly 800,000 low-income children four years old and younger. The Balanced Budget continues the expansion of Head Start toward the President's goal of serving one million children in 2002. Over the last three years, the Clinton Administration has also invested significantly in improving program quality, providing local programs with the resources they need to attract and retain high quality teachers, and ensuring the safety of Head Start centers.
- **Created Early Head Start for 0-3 Year Olds.** Initiated by the President in 1994, there are now 143 *Early Head Start* programs across the country, expanding the proven benefits of Head Start to low-income families with children age three and under. The program provides early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services, preparing children for a lifetime of learning and development. In FY 1997, the program will have served nearly 25,000 children and their families.
- **Developed a Full-Day, Full-Year Head Start Initiative.** In March 1997, the Administration announced a new Head Start initiative that will expand Head Start services for children while also helping parents, including those moving from welfare to work. Under the new initiative, child care providers will be given priority for Head Start expansion funds to deliver full-day, full-year Head Start services in partnership with Head Start. Children will stay in one place all day rather than attending Head Start for half a day then moving to child care for the remainder of the day.

- **Expanding Child Care in Rural America.** Under the Clinton Administration, the Agriculture Department's Rural Housing Service's Community Facilities program is directing its efforts towards meeting the need for quality child care in rural areas. As a part of this effort, 31 child care centers were created in FY 1997 and the program will expand in FY 1998. In addition, the Rural Housing Service has been forming partnerships with other federal programs (including Head Start) and the private sector to help provide child care in rural America.
- **Providing Child Care in Urban Communities.** Under the Clinton Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is supporting working families and those moving to work by providing both quality child care for their children and opportunities for parents to become self sufficient. Community Development Block Grants fund initiatives that include education/training opportunities, on-site after-school child care and construction of child care and youth centers. The Ounce of Prevention Program enhances efforts already underway in Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities with summer and after-school education/recreation activities and mentoring and tutoring programs. In 1997, the Department awarded \$550 million in urban revitalization (HOPE VI) funds which will be used to physically revitalize communities and fund initiatives such as on-site day care centers and transportation services that provide access to employment centers and health care facilities. In 1997, the Administration funded \$42 million for the Family Economic Development and Supportive Services (EDSS) program that will include child care services, youth leadership and mentoring skills and family/parental development counseling.
- **Serving Children with Special Needs.** Under the Clinton Administration, the Department of Justice has worked hard to make sure that children with disabilities have access to child care along with non-disabled children. For instance, the Justice Department has entered into agreements regarding children with disabilities with the two largest child care companies in the country -- KinderCare has agreed to do "finger-prick" tests as requested by doctors and parents for children with diabetes and, in another agreement with KinderCare, the company has agreed to develop a model policy to enable a child with mental retardation to attend one of its centers with a state-funded personal care attendant. In addition, La Petite Academy has agreed to do the same "finger-prick" tests, to keep epinephrine on hand for severe and possibly-life-threatening allergy attacks, and to make changes to some of its programs so that children with cerebral palsy can participate. The Justice Department also provides information through its ADA information hotline (1-800-514-0301, 1-800-514-0383 TDD) and produces *Commonly Asked Questions about Child Care Centers and the ADA* for distribution. Additionally, the HHS Child Care Bureau has launched a special initiative to assist ten states to develop and implement effective plans aimed at improving and expanding their child care service delivery system. The project, "Map to Inclusive Child Care," will expand to other states over the next three years.
- **Easing the Commuting Dilemma for Families.** The President is fighting for welfare-to-work transportation grants to assist states and local communities in moving individuals from welfare-to-work -- including helping parents with small children obtain transportation to their jobs and to child care. Proposed legislation is included in the transportation authorization bills currently before Congress. In addition, as a part of the Transportation Department's Livable Communities Initiative, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has provided opportunities for on-site community services -- Head Start facilities, a health clinic, and child care centers --

at transit facilities across the country to help parents obtain child care for their children on their commuting routes to work or training.

ENSURING HEALTH AND NUTRITION IN CHILD CARE

- **Improving Health and Safety with Healthy Child Care America** In an effort to improve the health and safety of child care programs and to provide child health education to child care providers and parents, in 1995, the Clinton Administration launched the Healthy Child Care America initiative. This effort has established partnerships between child care providers and health care services in 46 states, helping to ensure that children in child care are in safe and healthy environments.
- **Ensuring that Children in Child Care Settings Are Properly Immunized** In July 1997, President Clinton proposed new child care regulations to ensure that children in child care receive the immunizations they need on time. The proposed rule would require that all children in federally subsidized child care be immunized according to state public health agency standards. This proposed regulation will particularly affect those children in child care arrangements that are legal but exempt from state licensing requirements.
- **Providing Quality Nutrition to Children in Child Care** President Clinton has maintained the commitment to providing quality nutrition in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), a federal program that provides healthy meals and snacks in child and adult day care facilities. In 1997, the program provided meals to about 2.5 million children and almost 50,000 adults in approximately 35,000 child care centers (including after-school centers), 195,000 family and group day care homes, and 1,500 adult day care centers. Child care providers in the CACFP must serve meals that meet federal nutrition guidelines, and must offer free or reduced-price meals to those eligible. The General Accounting Office identified CACFP as one of the most effective vehicles for reaching family child care providers and enhancing the care they provide because of its unique combination of resources, training, oversight and peer support. Notably, 87 percent of family child care homes that are considered to be providing good quality child care are participating in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, according to the Families and Work Institute's *Study of Children in Family Child Care and Relative Care*.

CARING FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

- **Convened the 1997 School-Age Child Care Forums** The Child Care Bureau at the Department of Health and Human Services convened ten regional conferences to share promising initiatives for school-age children among child care, education, and community based organizations from nearly every state. These conferences spurred additional dialogue among participants and stimulated planning to address "out of school time" in states and communities across the country.
- **Keeping Schools Open as Community Learning Centers -- A Guide** In May 1997, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton released *Keeping Schools Open as Community Learning Centers*.

Extending Learning in a Safe, Drug-Free Environment Before and After School. The Department of Education, along with the National Community Education Association, Policy Studies Associates, and the American Bar Association, wrote the step-by-step guidebook on how school facilities can be used for after-school programs.

- **Providing After-School Activities Through 21st Century Learning Centers and Title I.** The Clinton Administration's Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This law included a new statutory requirement that encourages schools receiving funding to enhance their instruction with such programs as extended school years, before- and after-school programs, and summer programs -- effectively giving "teeth" to after-school options. For instance, Title I -- which is funded by the Improving America's Schools Act and provides extra help with basic and advanced skills to disadvantaged students in elementary and secondary schools -- has been successful in helping Title I funded schools provide after-school programs. In addition, under this law, the 21st Century Community Learning Center program has been developed -- a program that once fully implemented will benefit urban and rural schools and their communities, allowing schools to stay open beyond the normal hours, offering expanded learning opportunities to children after-school. The President's current budget request includes \$50 million to fund 350 21st Century Community Learning Center programs in FY 1998.
- **Supporting Positive After-School Choices with the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Communities Act.** Because children unsupervised after school are more likely to engage in risky behaviors like substance use, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act funds before and after-school programs. In the 1994-95 school year, over 2,700 school districts used these funds to support before- and after-school activities.
- **Staying Safe After School with Community Schools.** In the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative, the President has called for 1,000 new after-school initiatives across the country. Schools that stay open longer and are open on weekends and during the summer can provide students, parents and communities with access to valuable resources. Turning schools into after-hour safe havens can help to prevent violent crime and violent behavior while boosting our children's academic achievement.
- **Helping Children Through Service.** As co-chair of the Presidents' Summit for America's Future, President Clinton helped bring businesses, nonprofits, states and communities, and volunteer groups to Philadelphia in April 1997 to focus on service and to ensure that every child in America has five key resources -- a caring adult, a safe place, a healthy start, a marketable skill, and a chance to serve. Many of the hundreds of corporations and nonprofits that made commitments at the summit pledged to become involved in after-school and mentoring programs. America's Promise, the nonprofit organization founded to follow up on the summit promises, is now working with these organizations to ensure that they do so.
- **Enhancing Child Care and After-School Care with the Corporation for National Service.** Established by President Clinton in 1993, the Corporation for National Service, through AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve America and the National Senior Service Corps, is addressing the

needs of children through service activities. Approximately two-thirds of the national service programs work to address the needs of children and youth often in child care and after-school settings. AmeriCorps members, college students, and senior volunteers, working alongside child care providers, are serving as tutors and mentors, health and nutrition educators, in both child care and after-school programs across the country.

- **Aiding the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.** The Clinton Administration is providing resources to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to establish and enhance more clubs throughout the United States. These Clubs are situated in at-risk communities and reach thousands of kids through violence prevention and reduction, educational health programs and youth leadership development. For instance, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America was awarded an AmeriCorps grant to provide education awards to 100 full-time and 800 part-time AmeriCorps members in up to 100 clubs early next year. The AmeriCorps members will be either older (17 and 18 year-olds) Boys or Girls Clubs members or club member alumni who will serve as tutors, mentors, and recreation activity coordinators in after-school programs.

PROVIDING INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- **Providing Child Care Information.** In 1995, the Clinton Administration established the Child Care Bureau at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to streamline child care program operations and improve the quality and efficiency of service. In addition, HHS launched the National Child Care Information Center to disseminate child care information, publications and resources to help providers start up child care centers, parents locate child care in their communities, and researchers and policy makers attain access to policy information. Through the Technical Assistance Project, HHS has brought states together to share promising practices and has held special forums on school-age care, consumer education, Tribal child care programs, and a range of other topics.
- **Promoting Public/Private Partnerships.** The Child Care Bureau has launched a nationwide effort to promote public/private partnerships in child care by providing technical assistance to states on promising initiatives going on across the country.
- **Providing a Resource and Referral Clearinghouse for Working Families.** The Department of Labor Women's Bureau recently published a report entitled: *What Works! The Working Women Count Honor Roll Final Report* which highlights employers who have made real change in the areas that working women and their families care about most -- pay and benefits, family friendly workplaces (including child care) and respect and fair treatment on the job. Hundreds of employers accepted this challenge to deliver real change -- especially in child care. This guide was a result of the Working Women Count national questionnaire which surveyed 250,000 working women -- the largest questionnaire of working women ever. Notably, child care was identified as a top issue for working women. In addition to this guide, the Labor Department has expanded its resource and referral clearinghouse for employers and working families. The agency has established a toll-free number (1-800-827-5335) and provides materials like the *Work and Family Resource Kit* and *Care Around the Clock: Developing Child Care Before 9 and after 5*.

- **Training Caregivers -- a Nationally Acclaimed Program.** The Education Department's Office of Educational Research and Improvement supports the regional laboratory in San Francisco, California called WestEd. WestEd has developed a nationally acclaimed Infant/Toddler Caregiver Training Program which teaches caregivers how to provide nurturing and stimulating environments to promote quality child care. Research-based videos and printed materials are available in Spanish, Chinese, and English. Eight thousand caregivers have been trained in California and the program has been expanded across the nation.

LEARNING LESSONS FROM THE MILITARY CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

- **Providing High Quality Child Care -- The Military Model.** Under the Clinton Administration, the Department of Defense (DoD) has made important strides to improve the quality of child care for the children of the men and women who serve our country. The DoD Child Care System serves over 200,000 children (age zero to 12) daily making the U.S. military system the largest employer-sponsored child care program in the nation. The DoD Child Care System, known as the Child Development Program, includes Child Development Centers, Family Child Care homes, School Age Care programs, and Resource and Referral services. Through this system, the military offers full-day, part-day, and hourly child care, part-day preschools, before- and after-school programs for school age children, and extended hour care which includes nights and weekends to accommodate shift workers. Because of the Department of Defense's commitment to excellence in child care, since 1992, the number of military child care facilities that are accredited by the independent National Association for the Education of Young Children has risen from 55 to 353. Currently, over 75 percent of military child care programs are accredited, as compared to only 7 percent of other child care facilities nationwide. Since the early 1990s, the DoD has focused on improving the quality, availability, and cost of child care for military families.
- **Sharing the Military's Expertise.** Because of the DoD's high quality, comprehensive child care programs, in April 1997, President Clinton directed the Secretary of Defense to share the expertise and lessons learned from the Military Child Development Programs with Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies, as well as with private and nonprofit groups, that are responsible for providing child care. In his Directive the President stated, "The Military Child Development Programs have attained a reputation for an abiding commitment to quality in the delivery of child care. The Department of Defense's dedication to adequate funding, strict oversight, improved training and wage packages, strong family child care networks, and commitment to meeting national accreditation standards is laudatory. I believe that the military has important lessons to share with the rest of the Nation on how to improve the quality of child care for all of our Nation's children." In response to the President's directive, the Pentagon is implementing a plan to reach out to states and civilian child care centers to share its expertise.

SUPPORTING A FAMILY-FRIENDLY FEDERAL WORKPLACE

- **Promoting Family-Friendly Initiatives.** Under President Clinton's leadership, the federal

government, striving to be a model employer for other private and public employers, has implemented family-friendly leave initiatives that enhance the ability of employees to balance family and employment obligations. In addition to leave initiatives, the federal government offers compressed or flexible work schedules to many workers so that they may spend more time with their families.

- **Providing Child Care for Federal Workers.** In addition to the Department of Defense's model child care program, there are more than 230 child care centers for civilian government employees in federal buildings in as many as 36 states. The General Services Administration (GSA) oversees 108 of these centers, making GSA the largest civilian sponsor of work-site child care in the nation. Under this Administration, the emphasis on quality has continued — with 73 percent of GSA sponsored centers accredited by the independent National Association for Education of Young Children, and with a goal of reaching 100 percent accreditation within two years. Striving to meet the needs of parent workers, 89 percent of GSA centers have infant care, 74 percent have drop-in/emergency care, and 42 percent provide summer programs for school aged children. In addition, more than 80 percent of centers are open 11 or more hours per day. Nearly 70 percent of the child care center directors have ten or more years of experience in early childhood education.

Thank you -- for work you & your organizations, staffs and volunteers do across the country on the issues which we care so much about.
Talk about 3 things:

1. Administration's overall commitment to children
2. ~~Mention a key legislative priority~~ ^{issues} - Tobacco on your minds and on ours
3. Child care
 - Outline the President's proposal
 - Legislative/political outlook

1. Commitment and Record

Just a few examples . . . the First Lady's work in this area is tremendous. . . and I ~~truly~~ believe that this President is truly the children's President.

Economic Security -- expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit for 15 million working families; passed a \$500 per child tax credit -- helping 27 million families with 45 million children; raised minimum wage -- \$1,800 per year -- as much as the average family spends on groceries over 7 months

Health Care -- Protected and improved Medicaid; raised immunization rates to historical highs; reaching full participation in the WIC program -- providing nutrition packages and information to low-income pregnant women, infants and children; created new \$24 billion children's health insurance program; now involved in outreach efforts on both Medicaid and children's health programs -- goal is reaching children where they are, e.g. schools, child care.

Family and Medical Leave -- has helped more than 12 million people -- allows them to take 12 weeks of unpaid leave at the birth or adoption of a child, for serious health needs, or to care for a sick relative or child.

Early Learning and Child Care -- increased participation in Head Start (to reach 1 million children in 2002), created Early Head Start, and improved the quality of the program; increased funding for child care by nearly 70% since taking office, providing child care services for over 1 million children; the 1996 welfare law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over 6 years, allowing parents to move from welfare to work.

Adoption -- pushed for an adoption tax credit -- \$5,000 per family/\$6,000 if adopt a child with special needs; most recently spearheaded efforts on comprehensive adoption and child welfare legislation that will double the number of children permanently placed by the year 2002.

Title XX -- advantages is flexibility.

→ Disab.
→ Child Welfare
→ Medicaid

2. Tobacco

I wanted to just touch on an issue that you are probably hearing a good deal about and that is probably the biggest issue in this legislative session -- tobacco. One basic fact: every day 3,000 young people start smoking and 1,000 will die prematurely from a tobacco-related disease. As you know, the President is urging Congress to pass comprehensive tobacco legislation. He has outlined 5 principles for any legislation, and the Administration is evaluating all proposals against this test: (1) must raise the price of cigarettes by up to \$1.50 a pack over the next decade to discourage teen smoking; (2) reaffirm the FDA's authority to regulate tobacco products; (3) it must get tobacco companies out of the business of marketing to children; (4) it must further our public health goals; and (5) it must protect tobacco farmers and their communities.

The President also believes that any money from tobacco should be used for children's priorities, like health care, child care and education.

Several bills on the hill -- most recently the first bipartisan bill sponsored by
3. Child Care Senators Chafee and Harkin

Run through initiative -- ~~approx~~ over \$20 B -- the largest single investment in CC in history.

Politics/Legislative Process -- President announced his proposal on January 7 and sent budget to Congress that reflected this proposal; the good news is that there has been strong, bipartisan support for it -- a number of bills on the hill that reflect the President's proposal -- the major issue has been "stay at home" parents.

The bad news is that there are ^{only} 50 something days left to the legislative session and none of the Committee's of jurisdiction have taken up child care bills, and the worse news is that Senator Domenici's budget does not include funding for child care at all. What this means is that we are working to increase the pressure on Congress to take action on child care -- to remember what a pressing issue this is for so many American families -- when the President announced his proposal many people thanked me for what they described as a fundamental change in this country -- the ability to talk about child care problems out loud. We did begin an important dialogue. And now we need to take the next step -- with legislation that will provide support and services for working families.

Juvenile Justice bill -- share concern about trying juveniles as adults

Campaign Finance Reform -- working hard on that

Title XX -- know that funding cuts are of concern and I'd like to hear more about that from you

(consumption)

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICA'S YOUNGEST CHILDREN

"Learning begins in the first days of life. Scientists are now discovering how young children develop emotionally and intellectually from their very first days, and how important it is for parents to begin immediately talking, singing, even reading to their infants....We already know we should start teaching children before they start school."

-- President Bill Clinton, State of the Union Address, February 4, 1997

Recent scientific research has demonstrated that experiences during the earliest years of life -- before children reach school age -- are critical to their cognitive, emotional, and physical development. Nurturing and stimulating children in the first years of life actually help their brains develop and prepare them for the challenges of school and later life. President Clinton is committed to giving America's children the opportunity to live up to their God-given potential by investing in research, supporting parents and caregivers, and strengthening programs that provide early intervention to disadvantaged families.

PROTECTING OUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Supported Over 90% of all Children's Research. In fiscal year 1995, the federal government spent an estimated \$2 billion on research and development directly related to children and youth -- over 90% of all funding of children's research. Spending on children's health research at The National Institutes of Health (NIH) increased 25% between 1993 and 1997, and this year NIH will spend \$904 million on research on young children alone. This research has contributed to the recent advances in understanding early learning and language development.

Increased participation in WIC program. WIC Supplemental Nutrition Program provides nutrition packages, nutrition education, and health referrals to low-income pregnant women, infants, and children. Over the past four years participation has expanded by 1.7 million from 5.7 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children. The increase in the President's budget proposal fulfills his commitment to achieving full participation in WIC by the end of 1998. Research shows that WIC prenatal services save Medicaid much more than they cost by reducing health care expenses in the first 60 days after birth.

Raised Childhood Immunization Rates to an All-Time High. The President's Childhood Immunization Initiative focuses on five areas: 1) improving the quality and quantity of vaccination delivery services; 2) reducing vaccine costs for parents; 3) increasing community participation, education and partnerships; 4) improving systems to monitor diseases and vaccinations; and 5) improving vaccines and vaccine use. This initiative has achieved notable

success. In 1995, 75% of two-year olds were fully immunized -- an historic high. Funding for childhood immunization has doubled since fiscal year 1993.

Protected the Medicaid Guarantee for 9 Million Children Under 6 Years Old. This Administration has protected and, preserved -- and now will improve on -- the guarantee of Medicaid coverage for 36 million Americans, including 9 million children under the age of 6. In 1995, the President vetoed the Republican Medicaid block grant proposal that would have ended the guarantee of coverage for up to 4 million children by 2002. At the same time, the President worked with states by granting 15 comprehensive Medicaid waivers and approving many more state plan amendments that improve and expand coverage for children.

Seeks to Extend Health Coverage to Up to 5 Million Children. Although this Administration has made great strides in protecting the health of America's neediest children, there is still much to be done. In 1995, more than 10 million American children, 80% of whom have working parents, had no health insurance. The President's budget takes three important steps to address the problem of children who lack health insurance coverage:

- 1) Provides annual grants to states to cover health insurance premiums for families of workers who are in-between jobs;
- 2) Utilizes state partnership grants to help working families who are not eligible for Medicaid to purchase private insurance for their children; and
- 3) Expands Medicaid coverage by allowing states to continue Medicaid coverage for up to one year even if family income changes, intensifying outreach to children who are currently eligible but not enrolled, and continuing current law expansions of coverage to reach poor children between the ages of 13 and 18.

Fighting Pediatric AIDS. In 1994, the National Institutes of Health released new research showing that the use of the drug AZT by HIV-infected pregnant women can reduce the risk of transmission from mother to child by two-thirds. In response, the Food and Drug Administration quickly approved changes in labeling indications for AZT to include HIV-infected pregnant women and, in 1995, the Centers for Disease Control began recommending routine HIV counseling and voluntary HIV testing for all pregnant women. In addition, the President has consistently supported investment through Title IV of the Ryan White CARE Act, which provides grants for coordinated HIV services and access to research for children, women and families. Since 1994, \$113 million has been appropriated under Title IV, with 59 organizations in 26 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia receiving support.

Protecting Mothers and Children. Due to the Clinton Administration's comprehensive strategy to increase access to prenatal care, the preliminary estimate for the U.S. infant mortality rate (the rate at which babies die before their first birthday) is at an historic low of less than 8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995, and the proportion of mothers getting early prenatal care is at a record high of 81%. In addition, the President spearheaded legislation requiring insurance companies to cover at least 48 hour hospital stays following childbirth. In 1970, the average length of stay for an uncomplicated delivery was four days, but by 1992 it had declined to two days. This legislation ensures that mothers and babies do not leave the hospital before they and their doctors decide they are ready. The Administration is ensuring that the health needs of mothers and

children are met by providing over \$1 billion in FY 97 for Title V Maternal and Child Health Programs. The Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, one of the Title V programs, serves approximately 17 million women, infants and children, in partnership with states. In addition, Title V programs provide comprehensive care for children with special health needs, meet nutritional and development needs of mothers and children and help reduce infant mortality.

Preventing Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). The Clinton Administration launched the Back to Sleep public education campaign to send the message to parents and health professionals that putting babies to sleep on their backs can reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. Largely as a result of this campaign, SIDS deaths dropped by 30% between 1992 and 1995.

PROMOTING EARLY LEARNING

Increased participation in Head Start, created Early Head Start for 0-3 year olds, and improved program quality. For more than thirty years, Head Start has been one of our nation's best investments. President Clinton has made improving and expanding Head Start a priority because Head Start ensures that low-income children start school ready to learn. Over the past five years, funding for the program has increased by 80%, and in fiscal year 1997 Head Start will serve 800,000 low-income children five years old and younger. Initiated in 1994, there are now 143 *Early Head Start* programs across the country, expanding the proven benefits of Head Start to low-income families with children under three. Over the last three years, the Clinton Administration has also invested significantly in improving program quality and providing local programs with the resources they need to attract and retain high quality teachers. The President's 1998 budget proposal provides a \$324 million increase in Head Start's budget so that it will remain on course to serve 1 million children by 2002.

Improved Support for Infants and Toddlers with Special Needs. Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the Infants and Families Program supports the continuing efforts of states to implement high quality statewide early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities. Over the past four years, funding for the program has increased by 48% or \$102.5 million. During the same period, the number of children served increased by 21.5%. An estimated 191,000 children will be served in fiscal year 1998.

Enhanced Family Literacy Program. Even Start Family Literacy is a family-focused grant program to improve the educational opportunities for children and their parents in low-income areas by integrating family literacy activities, including early childhood education, adult education, and parenting education. Since 1993, funding for Even Start has increased by over 40% to support programs in every state and the District of Columbia.

Providing Funding for Parent Resource Centers in 42 States. In addition to involving parents in the development of state and local education plans, the President's Goals 2000 program provides funding to establish parent resource centers that help parents learn how to help their children meet high standards. The centers provide training, distribute resource materials, and support a variety of programs that strengthen family involvement in education. In fiscal year 1997, funding is available for support centers in 42 states, 14 more than in 1996.

Promoting Parents as First Teachers. The President's America Reads Challenge, a campaign to ensure that every child can read well by the end of the third grade, includes Parents as First Teachers Challenge Grants to fund proven local, regional and national programs that provide assistance to parents to help their children become successful readers. The grants can be used to expand successful programs such as the Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY) and the Parents as First Teachers (PAT) program. They will also fund national and regional networks to share information on how parents can help children to read.

IMPROVING CHILD CARE

Increased Child Care Funding. Since 1993 federal funding for child care has increased by \$1 billion, providing services for over 660,000 children -- 65% of whom are under 5 years of age. The newly established Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) has made available \$2.9 billion to states. The new fund, authorized and expanded by the new welfare law, will assist low-income families working their way off welfare to obtain child care so they can work or attend school.

Improved Child Care in Public Housing. The Early Childhood Development Program helps to provide quality child care for families living in public housing communities, as well as families who are homeless or at risk of becoming so. The program allows parents or guardians who live in public housing to get and keep jobs by ensuring that their children are cared for. In 1996, \$21 million was awarded to public housing sites across the country -- three times more than in 1994.

Providing High Quality Child Care for Military Families. Under the Clinton Administration, the Department of Defense has made important strides to improve the quality of child care for the children of the men and women who serve our country. Since 1992, the number of military child care facilities that are accredited by the independent National Association for the Education of Young Children has risen from 55 to 466. Currently, 72% of military child care programs are accredited, as compared to only 7% of other child care facilities nationwide.

SAFEGUARDING THE ENVIRONMENT

Controlling Childhood Lead Poisoning. The Administration has launched a major new effort to control childhood lead poisoning. The program requires landlords and sellers of older homes to notify prospective tenants and buyers about lead-based paint hazards, provides grants to states to control lead-based paint hazards in low-income privately-owned homes, and offers technical assistance to ensure that lead hazard control work is done safely and efficiently. The 1997 interim report evaluating the HUD Lead-Based Point Hazard Control grant program shows that median dust levels on interior window sills were reduced by 85 %. In addition, the number of children suffering from lead poisoning dropped from 1.7 million in the late 1980s to about 930,000 in the mid-1990s.

Protecting Our Children's Environment. Because their bodies are still developing, children are among the most vulnerable to pollution in the air, water and soil. In 1995, the Clinton Administration began requiring that children receive first consideration when EPA assesses

environmental hazards and sets public health standards. In addition, the Clinton Administration has strengthened environmental protections for children by: proposing to strengthen air quality standards for soot and smog to protect children from air pollution, particularly those with asthma; speeding the clean-up of two-thirds of the nation's toxic waste sites to protect the 10 million children under age 12 who live within four miles of a toxic waste dump; strengthening drinking water protections to ensure that drinking water is free of microbial contaminants; expanding families' right to know about environmental health risks that infants and children face to help them make informed decisions about their children's exposure to these risks; issuing advisories about contaminated fish so parents can protect children from cancer-causing PCBs; and educating parents about the effects of second-hand smoke, which annually results in 7,500 to 15,000 hospitalizations of infants and children under 18 months of age.

STRENGTHENING FAMILIES

Passed Family and Medical Leave. The President fought for the passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) that allows workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a newborn or adopted child, to attend to their own serious health needs, or to care for a seriously ill parent, child or spouse. In June 1996, President Clinton proposed expanding FMLA to allow workers to take up to 24 unpaid hours off each year for school and early childhood education activities, routine family medical care, and additional activities related to caring for an elderly relative. Last week, the President asked Federal agencies to implement his expanded leave policy immediately for Federal workers.

Improved Children's Television. The President announced a breakthrough agreement with the media and entertainment industry to develop a television ratings system to enable parents to protect their children from violence and adult content. In addition, the Administration has given parents greater control over what their children watch on television by requiring the installation of anti-violence screening chips ("V-chips") in all new televisions.

Reducing Child Abuse and Domestic Violence. The Administration created the Safe Streets/Safe Kids initiative to make community responses to child abuse and neglect more comprehensive and coordinated in an effort to break the cycle of early childhood victimization and later delinquency. The Administration also put in place a nurse home visitation program for low-income first-time mothers. Studies have shown that home visitation programs are successful -- for example, reducing cigarette smoking during pregnancy by 25% and reducing mistreatment of children from birth to age 2 by 80 percent. The Clinton Administration has also taken significant steps to reduce domestic violence. For example, the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program helps law enforcement agencies, courts community organizations and businesses to work toward early identification, intervention and prevention of domestic violence and child victimization in rural areas. Finally, the President is committed to finding stable and permanent homes for children who cannot remain safely at home. As a result, the Administration announced Adoption 2002, a plan to double the number of children adopted or placed in permanent homes each year by the year 2002.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

TO: Jon Klein
406 2878

FROM: Stephanie Cutler
~~200 4459~~ 260 2828

COMMENTS: _____

Number of Pages to follow: _____
Date: _____
Time: _____

Transmission Number: (202) 260-3684
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Office of the Administrator
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Protecting Children from Environmental Threats. Because their bodies are still developing, children are among the most vulnerable to pollution in the air, water and soil. That's why the Clinton Administration has put children and infants at the focal point of its environmental protection efforts. In 1995, the Clinton Administration began requiring that children receive first consideration when EPA assesses environmental hazards and sets public health standards. In September 1996, EPA issued a landmark report, *Environmental Health Threats to Children*. More recently, the Clinton Administration established an EPA Office of Children's Health Protection to expand outreach and research opportunities on children's environmental health, and to carry out a national agenda to protect children from environmental hazards.

In addition, the Clinton Administration has strengthened environmental protections for children by:

- **Proposing to strengthen air quality standards for soot and smog** to protect an additional 13 million children from air pollution, particularly those with asthma;
- **Speeding the clean-up of two-thirds of the nation's toxic waste sites** to protect the 10 million children under age 12 who live within four miles of a toxic waste dump;
- **Strengthening drinking water protections** to ensure that drinking water is free of microbial contaminants;
- **Expanding families' right-to-know about environmental health risks** that children and infants face, to help families to make informed choices about their children's exposure to these health threats;
- **Protecting young children from lead poisoning** -- which affects nearly 1 million children age five and under -- by giving parents the right-to-know of lead paint when purchasing or renting a new home;
- **Educating parents about childhood exposure to second-hand smoke**, which annually results in 7,500 to 15,000 hospitalizations of infants and children under 18 months of age;
- **Issuing fish consumption advisories** so parents can protect children from cancer-causing PCBs found in contaminated fish.

Improving Prenatal Care and Decreasing Infant Mortality. Due to the Clinton Administration's support for a comprehensive national strategy to increase access to prenatal care, the preliminary estimate for the U.S. infant mortality rate (the rate at which babies die before their first birthday) is at an historic low of less than 8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995, and the proportion of mothers getting early prenatal care is at a record high of 81.2 percent. According to this estimate, the infant mortality rate has dropped 6 percent since 1994 and 18 percent since 1990. We've also seen declines in some of the risk factors for low birthweight and infant mortality: teen births dropped for the fourth straight year in 1995 and smoking among pregnant women has been decreasing in recent years. To further help assure that women have proper prenatal care, HHS recently announced the nation's first toll-free referral and information service to help women obtain proper prenatal care throughout their pregnancies.

Promoting Healthy Children: The Clinton Administration's comprehensive Childhood Immunization Initiative, combined with resource increases for immunization and outreach, is beginning to pay off. Today the number of two-year olds properly immunized in the United States is at an all-time high of 75 percent and vaccine-preventable childhood diseases are at historic all-time lows. In December 1996, the Clinton Administration launched a new nationwide public service campaign to encourage parents to make sure their children are adequately immunized.

Expanding the Campaign to Prevent Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS): The Clinton Administration launched the Back to Sleep public education campaign in 1994 to send the message to parents and health professionals that placing babies on their backs to sleep can reduce the risk of SIDS. Recently the Clinton Administration announced that Mrs. Gore will lead the Back to Sleep campaign and the campaign is being expanded to target grandparents, babysitters and day care workers. Last month the Gerber Products company teamed up with the Back to Sleep Campaign, announcing that it will help spread the Back to Sleep message on its cereal boxes, in mailings to new parents, and on its toll-free number. Largely as a result of the increase in awareness produced by the Back to Sleep campaign, SIDS deaths in the United States declined by about 30 percent between 1992 and 1995. The recent decline in SIDS deaths reflects a 12 percent drop in the rate between 1993 and 1994, and an 18.5 percent drop between 1994 and 1995, the largest annual declines and the largest consecutive declines ever observed in the U.S. Further, SIDS dropped in 1994 from the 2nd to the 3rd leading cause of infant mortality, behind congenital anomalies and low birth weight/prematurity.

Fighting Pediatric AIDS: Title IV of the Ryan White CARE Act provides grants for coordinated HIV services and access to research for children, youth, women and families. In FY 1996, the Clinton Administration funded 59 Title IV projects totaling \$29 million for services for children from birth through adolescence, their mothers and their families. Since 1994, \$113 million has been appropriated under Title IV, with 59 organizations in 26 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia receiving support. The President has proposed a significant increase for Title IV in his FY1998 budget.



Deborah_Fine @ ed.gov
04/14/97 06:59:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jennifer L. Klein

cc:

Subject: Re: early childhood

addition to accomps.

Forward Header

Subject: Re: early childhood

Author: Naomi Karp at WDCR03

Date: 4/14/97 06:47 PM

The National Institute on Early Childhood Development and Education
began under President Clinton - October 1, 1995.

Reply Separator

Subject: early childhood

Author: Deborah Fine at WDCB01

Date: 4/14/97 4:32 PM

the white house is doing an accomplishments piece on early
childhood... they are planning on including even start, the parent
resource centers under goals 2000, IDEA, parents as first teachers.

they have our response to the early childhood directive, but can't
tell if there are other major initiatives they ought to include since
there are so many programs described.

are there others you think ought to be included?

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICA'S YOUNGEST CHILDREN

"Learning begins in the first days of life. Scientists are now discovering how young children develop emotionally and intellectually from their very first days, and how important it is for parents to begin immediately talking, singing, even reading to their infants....We already know we should start teaching children before they start school."

-- President Bill Clinton, State of the Union Address, February 4, 1997

Preparing our children for the 21st century is among our most important national priorities. Over the past few years, scientific research has demonstrated that the earliest years of life -- before children reach school age -- are critical to their cognitive, emotional, and physical development. President Clinton is meeting the challenge to improve those years by investing in research, supporting parents and caregivers, and strengthening programs that provide early intervention to disadvantaged families.

Increased participation in Head Start, created Early Head Start for 0-3 year olds, and improved program quality. For more than thirty years, Head Start has been one of our nation's best investments. By ensuring that low-income children start school ready to learn, Head Start can pay for itself. For that reason, President Clinton has made expanding and improving Head Start a priority of his Administration. Over the past four years, funding for the program has increased by 43%, and in fiscal year 1997 Head Start will serve 800,000 low-income children four years old and younger. Initiated in 1994, there are now 142 *Early Head Start* programs across the country, expanding the proven benefits of Head Start to low-income families with children under three. Over the last three years, the Clinton Administration has also invested significantly in improving program quality, providing local programs with the resources they need to attract and retain high quality teachers and ensuring the safety of Head Start centers. The President's 1998 budget proposal provides a \$324 million increase in Head Start's budget so that it will remain on course to serve 1 million children by 2002.

Increased participation in WIC program. WIC Supplemental Nutrition Program provides nutrition packages, nutrition education, and health referrals to low-income pregnant women, infants, and children. Over the past four years participation has expanded by 1.7 million from 5.7 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children. The increase in the President's budget proposal fulfills his commitment to achieving full participation in WIC by the end of 1998. Research shows that WIC prenatal services save Medicaid much more than they cost by reducing health care expenses in the first 60 days after birth.

Raised Childhood Immunization Rates to an All-Time High. The President's Childhood Immunization Initiative focuses on five areas: 1) improving the quality and quantity of vaccination delivery services; 2) reducing vaccine costs for parents; 3) increasing community participation, education and partnerships; 4) improving systems to monitor diseases and vaccinations; and 5) improving vaccines and vaccine use. This initiative has achieved notable success: in 1995, seventy-five percent of two-year olds were fully immunized -- an historic high. Funding for childhood immunization has doubled since fiscal year 1993.

Improved Support for Infants and Toddlers with Special Needs. Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the Infants and Families Program supports the continuing efforts of States to implement high quality statewide early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities. Over the past four years, funding for the program has increased by 48% or \$102.5 million. During the same period, the number of children served increased by 21.5 percent. An estimated 191,000 children will be served in fiscal year 1998.

Enhanced Family Literacy Program. Even Start Family Literacy is a family-focused grant program to improve the educational opportunities for children and their parents in low-income areas by integrating family literacy activities, including early childhood education, adult education, and parenting education. Since 1993, funding for Even Start has increased by over 40% to support programs in every state and the District of Columbia.

Improved Child Care in Public Housing. The Early Childhood Development Program helps to provide quality child care for families living in public housing communities, as well as families who are homeless or at risk of becoming so. The program allows parents or guardians who live in public housing to get and keep jobs by ensuring that their children are cared for. In 1996, \$21 million was awarded to public housing sites across the country -- three times more than in 1994.

Providing Funding for Parent Resource Centers in 42 States. In addition to involving parents in the development of state and local education plans, the President's Goals 2000 program provides funding to establish parent resource centers that help parents learn how to help their children meet high standards. The centers provide training, distribute resource materials, and support a variety of programs that strengthen family involvement in education. In fiscal year 1997, funding is available for support centers in 42 states, 14 more than in 1996.

Promoting Parents as First Teachers. The President's America Reads Challenge, a campaign to ensure that every child can read well by the end of the third grade, includes Parents as First Teachers Challenge Grants to fund proven local, regional and national programs that provide assistance to parents to help their children become successful readers. The grants can be used to expand successful programs such as the Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY) and the Parents as First Teachers (PAT) program. They will also fund national and regional networks to share information on how parents can help children to read.

Supported Over 90% of all Children's Research. In fiscal year 1995, the federal government spent an estimated \$2 billion on research and development directly related to children and youth. Spending at The National Institutes of Health (NIH) alone increased 25% between 1993 and 1997. This research has contributed to the recent advances in understanding early learning and language development.

Maintained the Commitment to the Medicaid Guarantee for 10 Million Children Under 6

Years Old. This Administration has protected and, preserved -- and now will improve on -- the guarantee of Medicaid coverage for 36 million Americans, including 9 million children under the age of 6. In 1995, the President vetoed the Republican Medicaid block grant proposal that would have ended the guarantee of coverage for up to 4 million children by 2002. At the same time, the President worked with states by granting 15 comprehensive Medicaid waivers and approving many more state plan amendments that improve and expand coverage for children.

Seeks to Extend Health Coverage to Up to 5 Million Children. Although this Administration has made great strides in protecting the health of America's neediest children, there is still much to be done. In 1995, more than 10 million American children, 80% of whom have working parents, had no health insurance. The President's budget takes three important steps to address the problem of children who lack health insurance coverage:

- 1) Provides annual grants to states to cover health insurance premiums for families of workers who are in-between jobs;
- 2) Utilizes state partnership grants to help working families who are not eligible for Medicaid to purchase private insurance for their children; and
- 3) Expands Medicaid coverage by allowing states to continue Medicaid coverage for up to one year even if family income changes, intensifying outreach to children who are currently eligible but not enrolled, and continuing current law expansions of coverage to reach poor children between the ages of 13 and 18.

Increased Child Care Funding. Since 1993 federal funding for child care has increased by 22%, providing quality services for over 660,000 children of whom 65% are under 5 years of age. The newly established Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) has made available \$2.9 billion to states. This new program, authorized by the new welfare law, will assist low-income families and those coming off welfare to obtain child care so they can work or attend school.

Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning. The Administration has launched a major new effort to eliminate childhood lead poisoning. The campaign includes notification and disclosure to parents who buy or lease older homes so that they get the information they need to protect their children, grants to states to control lead-based paint hazards in low-income privately-owned dwellings, development of a consensus on lead safety standards, and technical assistance to ensure that lead hazard control work is done safely and efficiently.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICA'S YOUNGEST CHILDREN

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Recent scientific research has demonstrated that experiences during the earliest years of life -- before children reach school age -- are critical to their cognitive, emotional, and physical development. Nurturing and stimulating children in the first years of life actually help their brains develop and prepare them for the challenges of school and later life. President Clinton is committed to giving America's children the opportunity to live up to their God-given potential by investing in research, supporting parents and caregivers, and strengthening programs that provide early intervention to disadvantaged families.

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[RYAN WHITE??]Reducing the Risk of HIV Transmission from Mother to Child. In 1994, the National Institutes of Health released new research showing that the use of the drug AZT by HIV-infected pregnant women can reduce the risk of transmission from mother to child by two-thirds. In response, the Food and Drug Administration quickly approved changes in labeling indications for AZT to include HIV-infected pregnant women, and in 1995 the Centers for Disease Control began recommending routine HIV counseling and voluntary HIV testing for all pregnant women.

Protected Mothers and Newborns from "Drive-Through" Deliveries. The President spearheaded legislation requiring insurance companies to cover at least 48 hour hospital stays following childbirth. In 1970, the average length of stay for an uncomplicated delivery was four days, but by 1992 it had declined to two days. This legislation ensures that mothers and babies do not leave the hospital before they and their doctors decide they are ready.

Preventing Infant Suffocation. The Consumer Product Safety Commission, along with pediatricians and other public health organizations, has worked to teach parents to put their babies to sleep on their backs and to remove soft bedding from cribs in order to prevent infant suffocation or Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). SIDS dropped by 30% between 1992 and 1995.

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DoD

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[Protecting Our Children's Environment. In 1995, the Clinton Administration's Environmental Protection Agency began requiring that environmental health risks for infants and children be considered in evaluating risks and setting environmental and public health standards. In addition, the Administration has programs in place to educate parents about childhood exposure to second-hand smoke, identify and prevent the adverse effects of chemical hazards at toxic waste sites, protect children from cancer-causing PCBs found in contaminated fish, and to ensure that drinking water is free of microbial contaminants. Finally, last year EPA proposed strengthening air quality standards for soot and ozone in order to protect children from air pollution, particularly those with asthma. **MORE FACTS AND DATA]**

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Earned Income Tax Credit.

Pauline + v. cameron

This is good. My one overall concern is that the piece seems too often to equate spending money to doing good. Many of my edits reflect this concern.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICA'S YOUNGEST CHILDREN

"Learning begins in the first days of life. Scientists are now discovering how young children develop emotionally and intellectually from their very first days, and how important it is for parents to begin immediately talking, singing, even reading to their infants.... We already know we should start teaching children before they start school."

President Bill Clinton
February 4, 1997

Preparing our children for the 21st century is among our most important national priorities. Over the past few years, scientific research has demonstrated that the earliest years of life -- before children reach school age -- are critical to their cognitive, emotional, and physical development. President Clinton is meeting the challenge to improve those years by investing in research, supporting parents and caregivers, and investing in programs that provide early intervention to disadvantaged families. The Clinton Administration is committed to building on this progress. The President and the First Lady will convene a White House conference this spring to further explore the implications of these scientific discoveries and research for parents and policy makers.

43% increase in Head Start, created Early Head Start for 0-3 year olds, and improved program quality. For more than thirty years, Head Start has been one of our nation's best investments in helping low-income parents be their children's first teacher, and in making sure that children start school ready to read and ready to learn. For that reason, President Clinton has made expanding and improving Head Start a priority of his Administration. Over the past four years funding for the program has increased by 43%, serving 800,000 low-income 3-4 year olds, including thousands of 0-3 year olds and their families. Initiated in 1994, *Early Head Start* now totals 142 programs across the country, expanding the proven benefits of early childhood development to low income families with children under three, and to pregnant women. Over the last three years, the Clinton Administration has also invested significantly in improving program quality, providing local programs with the resources they need to attract and retain high quality teachers, and to improve the quality and safety of the Head Start centers. The President's 1998 budget proposal provides a \$324 million increase, serving 122,100 more children than in 1993 while continuing to increase program quality and the zero-to-three program and remain on course to serve 1 million children by 2002.

Increased participation in WIC program by 1.7 million. WIC Supplemental Nutrition Program provides nutrition packages, nutrition education, and health referrals to low-income pregnant women, infants, and children. Over the past four years participation has expanded by 1.7 million, from 5.7 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children. The increase in the President's budget proposal fulfils his commitment to achieving full participation in WIC by the end of 1998. Research shows that WIC prenatal services save Medicaid much more by reducing health care costs in the first 60 days after birth.

expens

than they cost

which have achieved notable success:
in 1995

Take

Childhood Immunization Rates are at an All-Time High of 75 Percent The President's Childhood Immunization Initiative focuses on five areas: 1) Improving the quality and quantity of vaccination delivery services; 2) Reducing the vaccine cost for parents; 3) Increasing community participation, education and partnerships; 4) Improving systems to monitor diseases and vaccinations; and 5) Improving vaccines and vaccines use. This initiative builds on the efforts of the past four years, ~~whereas in 1995~~, 75 percent of two-year olds were fully immunized -- an historic high. ~~Including both funding for vaccine purchases and for immunization program activities~~, funding for childhood immunization has more than doubled since FY 1993. This has resulted in tremendous savings because vaccines are cost effective. For example, more than \$21 are saved for every \$1 spent on measles/mumps/rubella vaccine and more than \$29 are saved for every \$1 spent on diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis vaccine.

Improved support for

48% Increase for Infants and Toddlers with Special Needs Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the Infants and Families Program supports the continuing efforts of States to implement quality statewide systems of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities, ~~aged birth through two~~ and their families. Over the past four years funding for the program has increased by 48% or \$102.5 million. During the same period, the number of children served increased by 21.5 percent. An estimated 191,000 children will be served in FY 1998. ~~Enhanced funding has allowed~~ ...

46% Increase in 4 years for Family Literacy Programs Even Start Family Literacy is a family-focused grant program to improve the educational opportunities of children and their parents in low-income areas by integrating family literacy activities, including early childhood education, adult education, and parenting education. Over the past four years funding for Even Start has increased by almost 46%. During the same period, the number of children estimated to be participating in Even Start has increased almost 132 percent, to an estimated 51,000 children in 1996. Even Start received \$102 million in funding in fiscal 1997, providing funding to every state and the District of Columbia to reach 576 programs.

Tripled Funding for Child Care in Public Housing The Early Childhood Development Program helps to provide quality child care opportunities for families living in public housing communities. The program helps to establish childhood development services to facilitate the employability of the parents or guardians who are residing in public housing, and to provide early childhood development services to families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. In 1996, \$21 million was awarded to public housing sites across the country -- three times more than in 1993.

42 States now have funding for Parent Resource Centers In addition to involving parents in the development of state and local Goals 2000 education plans, the President's Goals 2000 program provides funding for each state to establish parent resource centers that help parents learn how to help their children achieve high standards. The centers coordinate existing programs, provide resource materials, and support a variety of promising models of family involvement programs. In fiscal year 1997, \$15 million in funding is available for support centers in 42 states, 14 more than in 1996.

models of
program??
what does this
mean?
...??

that strengthen family involvement in education.

in 42 states.

pilot

to support
program
in every
state &
Dist of C

to make clear
what these extra dollars are
doing.

their
children
are care
for.

which aims to ensure
\$300 Million Plan Promotes Parents as First Teachers. The President's America Reads Challenge, *in helping* to make sure that every child can read well by the end of the third grade, includes Parents as First Teachers Challenge Grants that will invest in proven efforts to provide assistance *support* to parents who want to help ensure their children will read well. The grants will fund national and regional networks to share information on how parents can help children to read and fund the expansion of successful programs such as the Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY) or the Parents as First Teachers (PAT) program. *They will also fund* The President's proposal includes \$300 million over 5 years for these grants.

recent
Federal Government Supports Nearly 90% of all Children's Research. The National Institutes of Health now supports 32,000 grants in more than 1,700 universities, medical schools, and other research institutions. This research has contributed to the major advance in brain research and its *in understanding* impact on early learning and language development. NIH's funding has increased funding 23% to \$12.7 billion in FY97. *Put in a sentence about the 90% stat*

and new
Maintains the Commitment to the Medicaid Guarantee for 10 Million Children Under 6 Years Old. This Administration has protected, preserved, and will improve on the guarantee of Medicaid coverage for 37 million Americans, including 10 million children under the age of 6. In 1995, the President vetoed the Republican Medicaid block grant proposal that would have ended the guarantee of coverage for up to 4 million children by 2002. At the same time, the President worked with States by granting 15 comprehensive Medicaid waivers and approving many more State plan amendments that improve and expand coverage for children.

80% of whom have working parents
President's Plan Seeks to Extend Health Coverage to Up to 5 Million Children. Although this Administration has made great strides in protecting the health of America's neediest children, there is still much to be done. In 1995, more than 10 million American children had no health insurance, 80% of whom have working parents. The President's budget takes three important steps to address the problem of the more than 10 million children who lack health insurance coverage:

- 1) Provides annual grants to states to cover health insurance premiums for children whose parents are in-between jobs;
- 2) Utilizes State Partnership Grants to help working families, who are not eligible for Medicaid, to purchase private insurance for their children; and
- 3) Invests to expand Medicaid coverage by allowing states to extend one year of continuous coverage to children eligible for Medicaid, intensifying outreach to children who are currently eligible but not enrolled, and expanding coverage to reach poor children between the ages of 13 *and* 18.

when
22% Increases in Child Care funding. Since 1993 federal funding for child care has increased by 22%, providing quality services for over 660,000 children of which 65% are under 5 years of age. The newly established Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) has made available \$2.9 billion to States. This new program, authorized by the new welfare law, will assist low-income families and those transitioning off welfare to obtain child care so they can work or attend school training/education. The award represents an increase in child care funding of \$568 million for States over FY 1996. *coming*

FAX

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ACF-1

HHS FUNDING FOR CHILDREN The Children's Budget Summary

QUESTION:

What is the level of spending for children in the Department's FY 1998 budget?

ANSWER:

Our budget invests over \$55 billion in programs to build Strong Foundations and provide Safe Passages for all children and youth. Support for these priorities is clear:

- **Head Start:** the foundation of this Administration's investment in children. The \$4.3 billion will increase the number of children served to 836,000, support the Early Head Start initiative, and fund continued quality improvements.
- **Childhood Immunization:** funding will total \$792 million in FY 1998. As a result of our efforts, immunization coverage is at an all-time high of 75% for toddlers. In addition, children eligible for the Vaccines for Children program can now be vaccinated by more than 39,000 participating providers - increasing opportunities for providing full immunization coverage.
- **Teen Pregnancy Prevention:** the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) provides \$50 million for abstinence education programs in the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant. This new money will complement the Department's ongoing efforts to dramatically reduce rates of teen pregnancy.
- **Child Care:** as the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 moves more and more parents into the work place, the need for quality, affordable child care will increase. The Department is committed to providing reliable child care for low-income working parents to help them achieve and maintain self-sufficiency. The \$1 billion request in the budget, combined with the \$2.1 billion provided in PRWORA, will help us keep our promise to support working families.
- **Drug Abuse Prevention:** drug use among teens is on the rise. The Department's \$98 million effort will support new strategies to combat drug use, offer teens alternatives to drugs through positive youth development, and expand existing surveys to track youth drug use in all 50 States.

ACF-2

Children and Youth Budget Table

Arranged by Funding Level

(\$ in millions)

Program	Agency	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Request
Medical	HCFA	\$22,500	\$22,100	\$23,600
Income Security:				
AFDC/TANF (including children)	ACF	\$9,800	\$10,238	\$10,981
JOBS	ACF	169	169	
Child Support Enforcement	ACF	1,063	2,158	1,357
Subtotal, Income Security	ACF	\$11,032	\$12,565	\$12,338
Child Welfare:				
Foster Care/Adoption Assistance	ACF	\$4,322	\$4,445	\$4,378
Family Preservation and Support	ACF	225	240	255
Child Welfare Programs	ACF	303	321	331
Child Abuse Programs	ACF	58	68	68
Adoption Initiative	ACF	-	-	21
IEH Child Protection/Abuse Prevention	IHS	1	1	2
Subtotal, Child Welfare		\$4,914	\$5,105	\$5,075
Head Start	ACF	\$3,570	\$3,981	\$4,305
Children's Health:				
Immunization:				
Immunization Program	CDC	\$468	\$468	\$427
Vaccine for Children Program	CDC	279	273	365
FDA Immunization	FDA	26	26	26
Subtotal, Immunization		\$773	\$767	\$818
IEH Emergency Services	IHS	747	778	793
MCH Block Grant	HRSA	679	681	681
Community/Migrant Health Clinics	HRSA	319	339	350
Healthy Start	HRSA	93	96	96
Children's Mental Health and Substance Abuse	SAMHSA	10	41	144
Children's Mental Health Services Program	SAMHSA	60	70	70
Ryan White Title IIIB & IV	HRSA	38	46	43
Childhood Lead Paint Poisoning	CDC	36	36	36
Tobacco Prevention/Control	CDC	12	12	26
EMS for Children	HRSA	11	13	12
Prevention Survey Efforts	CDC	9	9	9
Birth Defects	CDC	9	10	10
Mental Retardation	CDC	4	5	4
Health Status Disparity Studies	CDC	2	2	2
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	CDC	6	6	6
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	IHS	2	2	3
Spin Bites	CDC	2	2	3
Other Infectious Diseases	CDC	5	5	10
Developmental Disability	CDC	2	2	2
Fetal Control Infant Diseases	CDC	2	2	2
CTE Healthy Infant/Frequency	CDC	1	1	1
Adolescent Health	IHS	1	-	-
Prevent Smoking Cessation	CDC	1	1	1
Indian Children's Program	IHS	1	1	1
Hemophilia Vaccine	IHS	1	1	1
MCH EPI Program	CDC	0.2	0.2	0.2
Subtotal, Children's Health		\$2,924	\$3,028	\$3,124
Other Social Services				
Social Services Block Grant	ACF	\$1,254	\$1,318	\$1,254
LIHEAP	ACF	551	510	510
Community Services Block Grant	ACF	24	29	26
Developmental Disabilities	ACF	13	13	19
Subtotal, Other Social Services	ACF	\$1,842	\$1,870	\$1,809

ACF-3

Program	Agency	FY 1996 Actual	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Request
Child Care				
Child Care & Development Block Grant	ACF	8933	8936	\$1,000
TANF Child Care	ACF	-	1,967	2,174
APDC Child Care	ACF	820	-	-
At-Risk Child Care	ACF	333	-	-
Transitional Child Care	ACF	249	-	-
Subtotal, Child Care	ACF	8235	82,973	82,174
NIH Research				
Child Health and Development	NIH	8410	2437	8441
Mental Health	NIH	179	192	200
Allergy and Infectious Diseases	NIH	136	140	146
Diabetes/Digestive/Kidney	NIH	141	146	149
Heart Lung and Blood	NIH	113	119	122
Neurological Disorders/Stroke	NIH	90	94	95
Cancer	NIH	92	93	95
Drug Abuse	NIH	66	74	79
Eye Institute	NIH	81	85	87
Research Resources	NIH	38	41	40
Alcohol Abuse	NIH	40	42	44
Human Genome Research	NIH	16	16	18
Dental	NIH	27	27	28
Deafness/Communication Disorders	NIH	27	29	30
Arthritis/Musculoskeletal/Alz	NIH	15	17	17
Misophy Health Initiative	NIH	15	18	17
Nursing Research	NIH	13	14	15
Environmental Health Sciences	NIH	6	7	7
Fogarty International Center	NIH	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subtotal, NIH Research		\$1,567	\$1,891	\$1,636
Other research				
AHCPR	AHCPR	\$11	\$8	\$4
ASPE	OS	2	2	2
HCFA	HCFA	1	1	1
Subtotal, Other Research		\$14	\$11	\$7
Subtotal, Total Research		\$1,581	\$1,902	\$1,643
Youth Programs				
Emergency & Homeless Youth Programs	ACF	\$39	\$39	\$39
High Risk Youth and Other Domes	RAMHSA	36	42	16
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Title X	HHS/EA	38	60	61
Youth Alcohol Treatment	HRB	29	29	29
Community Schools	ACF	-	13	13
Youth Initiative/Youth Corps	ACF	-	-	-
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Demo	ACF	-	20	-
National Youth Sports	ACF	12	12	-
Youth Violence Prevention (Injury Control)	CDC	12	12	12
Adolescent and School Health	CDC	10	10	10
Adolescent Family Life	OPHS	8	14	14
Teen Pregnancy Prevention	CDC	5	14	14
RHY Sexual Abuse Prevention	ACF	6	8	15
Subtotal, Youth Programs		\$233	\$245	\$242
Participations/Block Grant Totals	HHS	29,016	42,998	44,364
Discretionary Total	HHS	2,772	18,462	19,249
TOTAL	HHS	\$48,795	\$63,460	\$63,613

HHS CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

(dollars in millions)

PROGRAM	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995 Request	+ / -
Discretionary:				change from FY 1994 requested level
Administration for Children and Families:				
Child Care and Development Programs:				
Head Start.....	\$2,776	\$3,326	\$4,026	\$700
Comprehensive Child Development Centers.....	47	47	21	(26)
Consolidated Child Care & Development Block 1/....	[919]	[919]	1,091	1,091
Child Care and Development Block Grant 1/.....	893	893	—	(893)
Other ACF Child Care & Development 1/ 2/.....	26	26	—	(26)
Subtotal, Child Care & Development.....	\$3,742	\$4,282	\$5,138	\$849
Other ACF:				
Child Welfare Services.....	\$295	\$295	\$295	—
Other Child Welfare Programs 3/.....	37	37	\$37	—
Runaway and Youth Drug Programs 4/.....	72	74	\$89	\$16
Child Abuse Programs 5/.....	61	53	\$83	—
Subtotal, Other ACF.....	\$464	\$469	\$484	\$15
Subtotal ACF Discretionary Programs.....	\$4,206	\$4,751	\$5,622	\$861
PHS Programs:				
FDA / Childhood Immunization.....	\$18	\$26	\$26	—
HRSA:				
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.....	\$685	\$687	\$679	(\$8)
Community and Migrant Health.....	271	292	292	—
Healthy Start.....	79	98	98	—
HIV / AIDS.....	29	29	37	8
Other, HRSA.....	25	31	31	—
Subtotal, HRSA.....	\$1,068	\$1,137	\$1,137	—
IHS Youth Alcohol etc.	\$40	\$41	\$47	\$6
CDC:				
Childhood Immunization.....	\$341	\$528	\$464	(\$64)
Lead Poisoning.....	30	35	35	—
Tobacco Prevention/Control.....	1	11	11	—
Other, CDC.....	103	111	111	—
Subtotal, CDC.....	\$474	\$685	\$621	(\$64)
NIH Research.....	\$1,289	\$1,370	\$1,431	\$61
SAMSHA Services.....	\$72	\$110	\$121	\$11
AHCPR.....	\$10	\$13	\$15	\$2
OASH.....	\$10	\$10	\$10	—
Subtotal, PHS Discretionary Programs.....	\$2,960	\$3,392	\$3,408	\$16
TOTAL, HHS DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS	\$7,166	\$8,153	\$9,030	\$877

HHS CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

(dollars in millions)

PROGRAM	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995 Request	+ / -
Entitlements:				
<u>Income Maintenance/Health Programs:</u>				
<u>ACF Programs:</u>				
AFDC &/.....	\$14,025	\$14,306	\$14,975	\$669
JOBS.....	1,000	1,100	1,300	200
Child Support Enforcement.....	1,540	1,707	1,929	222
Child Welfare Programs:				
Foster Care and Independent Living.....	2,603	2,676	3,057	381
Adoption Assistance.....	273	317	384	67
Subtotal, Child Welfare Programs.....	\$2,876	\$2,993	\$3,441	\$448
Family Support and Preservation.....	=	60	150	90
Subtotal, ACF Programs.....	\$18,441	\$20,166	\$21,795	\$1,629
<u>HCFA Programs:</u>				
Medicaid: Mother and Children's Programs.....	\$25,900	\$29,300	\$31,876	\$2,576
Medicaid: Vaccines for Children.....	=	=	424	424
Subtotal, HCFA Programs.....	\$25,900	\$29,300	\$32,300	3,000
Subtotal, Income Maintenance/Health.....	\$45,341	\$49,466	\$54,095	\$4,629
<u>Child Care and Development Programs:</u>				
At-Risk Non-IV-A Child Care.....	\$239	\$361	\$300	(\$61)
JOBS Child Care.....	482	528	555	27
Transitional Child Care.....	113	140	156	16
Subtotal, Child Care and Development.....	\$834	\$1,029	\$1,011	(\$18)
Subtotal, Mandatory Programs.....	\$46,175	\$50,495	\$55,106	\$4,611
TOTAL, HHS CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS.....	\$53,341	\$58,648	\$64,136	\$5,489

FOOTNOTES FOR HHS CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS--BUDGET SUMMARY TABLE

- 1/ Proposed consolidation of the Child Care and Development Block Grant and Activities in the Other ACF Child Care and Development Programs line item.
- 2/ Includes Dependent Care Dev., Temporary Child Care & Crisis Nurseries, and Child Dev. Scholarships.
- 3/ Adoption Opportunities, Abandoned Infants Assistance, Child Welfare Research, and Child Welfare Training.
- 4/ Includes Runaway & Homeless Youth, Homeless Youth Transitional Living, and Runaway Youth Drug Activities, which are proposed for consolidation as a single Runaway and Homeless Youth program, and funds for the Drug Prevention for Youth Gangs program.
- 5/ Includes Emergency Child Protective Services, Child Abuse State Grants, Child Abuse Discretionary activities, and Child Abuse Challenge Grants.
- 6/ Includes AFDC, Payments to Territories, AFDC State and Local Administrative funds, Emergency Assistance, and Repatriation. Excludes QC liabilities and the Federal Share of Child Support Collections.