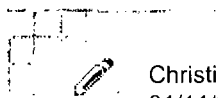


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Christine L. Anderson
01/11/2000 12:06:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Release: Clinton Administration Announces New Budget Initiatives to Encourage Community Service

**CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES NEW BUDGET INITIATIVES TO
ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY SERVICE**
January 11, 2000

Today, the White House will announce an investment of over \$850 million in President Clinton's FY 2001 budget to support community service and to empower more Americans to renew our civic life. This increase of nearly \$120 million for the Corporation for National Service keeps AmeriCorps on track for the President's goal of 100,000 members each year by the year 2004. The budget will also include a new "AmeriCorps Reserves" program, modeled after the military reserves, and designed to engage former Corps members in times of need. The Administration will also announce \$15.5 million in new initiatives that reward innovations in youth service, as well as additional resources to encourage service by senior citizens, and to engage students in learning through community service.

**EXPANDING AMERICORPS AND CREATING A NEW "RESERVES" PROGRAM TO
ENGAGE AMERICORPS ALUMS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE.**

Keeping AmeriCorps On Track for 100,000 Members a Year. With a \$73 million increase, AmeriCorps will be able to grow to 100,000 new members a year over the next four years. Since the launch of AmeriCorps five years ago, more than 150,000 Americans have served on the front lines in hard-pressed neighborhoods--tutoring in schools, responding to natural disasters, helping to make our streets safer, building homes, and more. In fact, more Americans have served in AmeriCorps in the last five years than have served in the entire history of the Peace Corps.

"AmeriCorps Reserves" to Engage Former Corpsmembers in Service. The President's budget includes \$5 million to create a new AmeriCorps reserves program that will enable former Corpsmembers to re-engage in service to their communities, particularly in times of crisis. This pilot program would be modeled on the military reserves: former AmeriCorps members would serve in the Reserve Corps on weekends and/or after work, and would address national crises, including natural disasters. The Reserves will build on the AmeriCorps Continuing Service initiative, which connects AmeriCorps alums to community service projects through a partnership with national non-profit organizations such as the

American Red Cross, the Boys and Girls Club, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Habitat for Humanity, the National Mentoring Partnership and the YMCA.

"COMMUNITY COACHES" AND OTHER INNOVATIVE INVESTMENTS IN YOUTH-DRIVEN SOLUTIONS.

Community Coaches. For the first time, the Corporation for National Service will award \$5 million in grants to place a "community coach" in nearly 1,000 schools. Community Coaches -- AmeriCorps members, teachers, and counselors -- can help students make the most of their community service and can act as a vital link between the school, the business sector, and the local community. This initiative is modeled after the Community Coaches program pioneered by the national youth leadership non-profit organization Do Something. Do Something is already supporting community coaches in more than 100 schools in 75 communities across the country.

Youth Empowerment Grants. The budget also includes \$3 million for new Youth Empowerment Grants, competitive fellowships that reward young social entrepreneurs dedicated to solving problems in their communities. The Corporation for National Service will award the grants to community-based organizations that sponsor young people who have designed and developed their own projects. These will include efforts to prevent youth violence, programs to improve civic participation, and initiatives that engage older students in tutoring and mentoring.

America's Promise: The Alliance for Youth. The budget will include \$7.5 million for this national crusade to help all children grow into healthy, strong, and productive adults. America's Promise focuses on five promises for every child: (1) an ongoing relationship with a caring adult -- parent, mentor, tutor or coach; (2) a safe place with structured activities during non-school hours; (3) a healthy start; (4) a marketable skill through effective education; and (5) an opportunity to give back through service.

SUPPORTING SENIOR CITIZENS IN SERVICE TO THEIR COMMUNITIES.

The President's budget expands funds for senior service by \$9.7 million. These funds will provide additional opportunities for thousands of older Americans to serve their communities.

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File: Clinton legacy

Christine L. Anderson
02/18/2000 07:25:47 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Embargoed Radio Address Paper: The Clinton-Gore Administration: An Opportunity Agenda for American Youth

**THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION:
AN OPPORTUNITY AGENDA FOR AMERICAN YOUTH**
Embargoed for Release Until 10:06 am EST, Saturday, February 19, 2000

TODAY, IN HIS WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS, PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL ANNOUNCE \$223 MILLION IN YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS TO 36 COMMUNITIES: Today, the President and Secretary of Labor Alexis Herman will announce the award of \$223 million in Youth Opportunity Grants to 36 communities to provide education and job training opportunities to at-risk young people. The FY2000 budget provided \$250 million for the Youth Opportunity grants (\$27 million is reserved for technical assistance and other youth initiatives), representing the first installment of the five-year, \$1.375 billion Youth Opportunity (YO) Movement. This national effort to leverage the combined resources of business, the non-profit sector, prominent public figures, and government at all levels aims to help at-risk youth acquire the skills and experience to transition into successful adulthood, careers, and higher education. President Clinton launched the Youth Opportunity Movement on his New Markets Trip last July.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS TARGET OUT-OF-SCHOOL, AT-RISK YOUTH: Although the youth unemployment rate is at a 30 year low, too many youths still face the danger of chronic unemployment or under-employment. This year's grants:

- will serve approximately 44,000 youth ages 14-21;
- emphasize placing youth in private sector jobs along with efforts to keep them in school, encourage enrollment in college, and provide work experience in community-service projects.
- concentrate on developing the "total person" by providing a wide variety of support services and offering long-term follow-up services;
- focus on youth who live in Empowerment Zones, Empowerment Communities and other high-poverty urban, rural and Native American communities;
- range in size from \$4 million to \$11 million each.

THESE GRANTS ARE A KEY PART OF A "YOUTH OPPORTUNITY AGENDA" THAT PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS PROPOSED TO INCREASE BY MORE THAN \$1.3 BILLION IN HIS FY2001 BUDGET.

- **Youth Opportunity Grants.** This new initiative (described above) that President Clinton signed into law only last year has a proposed increase of 50 percent to \$375 million in the FY2001 budget.
- **GEAR UP.** GEAR UP is a nationwide initiative to encourage more disadvantaged young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to and succeed in college. GEAR UP is funded at \$200 million in FY 2000, enough to provide services to over 750,000 students. The FY 2001 budget provides a 62.5% increase to \$325 million, enough to provide services to 1.4 million students.
- **TRIO.** The TRIO programs seek to motivate and prepare students to go to and stay in college. The FY 2001 budget provides \$725 million for TRIO, an increase of \$80 million to help provide assistance to over 760,000 students, 37,000 more than in 2000.
- **Youth Training Formula Grants.** In addition to the increased funding mentioned above in his FY2001 budget for the Youth Opportunity grants, the President also has proposed a \$22 million increase to \$1.022 billion for the Youth Activities formula grant program. This level will provide job training and summer job opportunities to about 612,000 disadvantaged young people.
- **Youthbuild.** The Youthbuild program is targeted to 16-24 year old high school dropouts and provides disadvantaged young adults with education and employment skills through rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless people. The program also helps to expand the supply of housing in these categories. Funded at \$42.5 million, the Youthbuild programs will provides opportunities for approximately 2,000 trainees in 2000. The FY2001 budget increases funding by 76 percent to \$75 million, enough to serve approximately 3,330 trainees.
- **Job Corps.** Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program targeted at impoverished young people. The FY2001 budget increases Job Corps funding by \$35 million, bringing the total budget to \$1.393 billion.
- **College Completion Challenge Grants.** The FY2001 budget creates a new initiative within the TRIO program called College Completion Challenge Grants (CCCG). Although college enrollment rates have risen, 37 percent of students that go on to post-secondary school drop out before they get a certificate or a degree [Source: U.S. Department of Education, *The Condition of Education: 1999*]. The problem is especially acute for minorities: 29 percent of African Americans and 31 percent of Hispanics drop out of college after less than one year, compared to 18 percent of whites. The CCCG program is designed to address this problem with a comprehensive approach including pre-freshman summer programs, support services and increased grant aid to students. This \$35 million initiative will improve the chances of success for nearly 18,000 students.
- **Dual Degree Programs for Minority-Serving Institutions.** The FY 2001 budget proposes a new program to increase opportunities for students at minority-serving institutions. Students would receive two degrees within five years: one from a minority-serving institution, and one from a partner institution in a field in which minorities are underrepresented. This new \$40 million program will serve an estimated 3,000 students.

W • **Pell Grants.** The Pell Grant program provides grants to economically disadvantaged young people to help pay the cost of a postsecondary education. The maximum Pell Grant in FY2000 is \$3,300. The President's FY2001 budget increases the maximum to \$3,500, more than 50 percent larger than the maximum grant in 1993, to make a college education more affordable for the nearly 4 million Pell Grant recipients. Funding for the Pell Grant program is increased by over \$716 million, bringing the total Pell Grant appropriation to \$8.356 billion.

N • **SEOG.** SEOG, the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, provides campus-based grant assistance to needy undergraduate students. Generally, this program supplements the aid students receive from other sources, and leverages institutional aid by at least one dollar for every three federal dollars. The FY2001 budget provides \$691 million for SEOG, a \$60 million increase, the largest increase in 10 years. An estimated 1.2 million students (over 60,000 more than in 2000) will receive awards in 2001.

N • **Work Study.** Work Study provides students the opportunity to work their way through college. The FY 2000 budget achieved the goal of giving one million students the opportunity to participate in Work Study. The FY2001 budget includes \$1.011 billion for Work Study, an increase of \$77 million to continue this commitment to serve one million students.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS IN ACTION

Baltimore, MD: Grant Amount: \$11 million.

- Recipient: The City's Department of Employment Development along with partners including Johns Hopkins University, Mercy Hospital, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore Development Corporation, Maryland Business Roundtable, and many other organizations.
- Youth Served: 2,400 youths in Baltimore's Empowerment Zone, where six out of ten youngsters are raised in extreme poverty.
- The Plan: Four neighborhood "satellite centers," two full-service Youth Opportunity Centers, and a single One-Stop Career Center will provide the services. Youth Ambassadors will recruit young people in need. Employment Advocates at each center and at local high schools will guide trainees into the array of programs available, including: computer literacy classes for every youth; GED programs, instruction in college preparation, career counseling, skills training, internships, job placement, career-track employment and 24-month follow-up services.

Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota: Grant Amount: \$4 million

- Recipient: The Oglala Sioux Tribe in collaboration with Oglala Lakota College, SuAnne Big Crow Boys and Girls Club, Oglala Sioux Housing, Oglala Nation Education Coalition and other entities.
- Youth Served: This project intends to serve at least 750 youth on the 7,000 square mile Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

- **The Plan:** The awardees will establish Yug'an Ojanjanglepi (yew ghan oh zhan zhan glay pee) (YO) which means "opening the windows." YO will assist participants to achieve positive outcomes in job placement and retention, high school completion and college enrollment. YO will establish Hub Youth Opportunity Centers in Pine Ridge, Kyle and Martin with satellites in Wanblee, Wounded Knee/Manderson, Oglala, Batesland, Allen and Porcupine. YO will provide drug and alcohol counseling, mentoring, wellness education as well as tutoring and other services to keep students in school. Additional program elements will include work experience, job shadowing, occupational skills training, tutoring, mentoring and support services.

Los Angeles, CA: Grant Amount: \$12 million.

- **Recipient:** The City's Community Development Department along with partners, such as the Workforce Investment Board, LAPD, LA Unified School Dist., McDonalds, Ticketmaster, UPS, LA Community College District, Family Development Network, and other organizations.
- **The Plan:** The initiative will expand the already existing Kulick Youth Opportunities program in Watts and add a second location on the East Side of the City's Empowerment Zone LA's YO program introduces each young person to an array of services covering more than 70 different topics in five core areas: education and career planning; job readiness; personal skills; health; and fitness. Emphasis will be placed on five career pathways, all of which lead to growth sectors in Los Angeles: travel/tourism/hospitality; manufacturing; entertainment/new media; health/biotechnology; and transportation. Youngsters will gain entrée to these fields through tours, interviews, job shadowing, and occupational training and paid work experience. Support services will also assist trainees, including psychological counseling, drug testing, sealing of juvenile records, and intensive follow-up services, to name but a few. Local businesses have committed to hire 1,400 YO participants.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANT AWARDEES

<u>NAME & SERVICE AREA --URBAN (24)</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>
Birmingham / Jefferson County Job Trng (Birmingham)	AL	5,000,000
Pima County, Tucson	AZ	7,000,000
City of Los Angeles(Watts & Eastside of EZ)	CA	11,000,000
San Diego Workforce Partnership	CA	7,000,000
PIC of San Francisco	CA	7,000,000
City and County of Denver (Denver EC)	CO	5,000,000
Capitol Region Workforce Dev. BD (City of Hartford)	CT	7,000,000
D.C. Depart. of Employment Services	DC	8,000,000
Hillsborough County, Tampa	FL	6,000,000
Louisville and Jefferson Counties WIB (Louisville)	KY	7,000,000
Brockton Area PIC	MA	4,500,000
Economic Development Industrial Corp., Boston(EZ)	MA	5,000,000
City of Detroit	MI	11,000,000
Office of Employment Devel., Baltimore	MD	11,000,000
Full Employment Council, Inc., Kansas City	MO	4,000,000
Buffalo & Erie County PIC	NY	7,948,615
Work Systems, Inc., Portland	OR	5,000,000

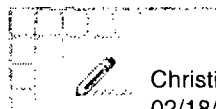
City of Cleveland	OH	7,000,000
WIB of Philadelphia (City of Philadelphia)	PA	5,000,000
City of Memphis	TN	6,500,000
Houston-Galveston Area Council	TX	11,000,000
Alamo Workforce Dev. Board(San Antonio, Bexar	TX	11,000,000
Seattle - King County PIC	WA	4,500,000
PIC of Milwaukee County (City of Milwaukee)	WI	6,000,000

<u>NAME & SERVICE AREA -NATIVE AMERICAN (6)</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>
Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge (Pine Ridge Indian Reservation)	SD	4,000,000
Cook Inlet Tribal Council (State of Alaska)	AK	8,000,000
Navajo Nation, Window Rock Navajo Nation Arizona, New Mexico & Utah)	AZ	10,300,000
California Indiana Manpower Consortium (Statewide CA, Douglas / Carson, Nevada)	CA	4,000,000
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Towaoc, CO (Towaoc, Montezuma, CO; Montezuma Creek, San Juan, UT)	CO	2,000,000
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa (Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Leelanau, Manistee Counties)	MI	783,620

<u>NAME & SERVICE AREA-RURAL (6)</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>
Southeastern Arkansas Economic Dev. (Chicot and Desha)	AR	4,998,216
Imperial Cnty. Off. of E & T. (Brawley, Calipatria, Niland, Imperial Counties)	CA	5,000,000
Georgia Department of Labor(Albany, GA)	GA	3,653,574
State of Hawaii (Maui County & Island of Molokai)	HI	2,186,099
PIC / SDA-83 Incorporated, Monroe (EC)	LA	5,000,000
Lumberton River Council (Robeson County)	NC	5,000,000

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Christine L. Anderson
02/18/2000 07:25:47 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

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- range in size from \$4 million to \$11 million each.

HR-2. IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE POLICY

2.1 Immigration Policy

2.1.1 Preamble. The nation's Governors recognize the important contribution immigrants have made and continue to make to our nation. Although the federal government has the primary role in directing overall policy regarding immigration and refugees, the effects of such policy on local communities present challenges that cannot be ignored by the states. These challenges include demands for education, job training, social and health services, and other assistance designed to promote the integration of immigrants into our communities.

Decisions regarding the admission and placement of legal immigrants and refugees rest solely with the federal government. Similarly, the illegal entry of other individuals also is a direct responsibility of the federal government.

The federal government's unwillingness to provide adequate funding for costs attributable to migration and resettlement services has resulted in a dramatic shift of program costs from the federal government to state and local taxpayers. This inadequate federal commitment has strained the states' ability to provide the programs and services necessary to promote economic self-sufficiency within the immigrant and refugee community. The Governors recognize Congress' well-intentioned efforts and agree that sponsorship requirements can help prevent immigrants from becoming public charges. However, provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) now require states to verify immigration status and deny certain benefits to this population that represent a considerable cost transfer to some state and local governments. Indeed, several states have chosen to use state funds to provide critical assistance to certain immigrants. However, because immigration and refugee policy is under the sole jurisdiction of the federal government, the Governors believe that the federal government must be prepared to bear the costs of such policy. Since the passage of PRWORA, the federal government has restored Medicaid, food stamps, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits to many of those who had been denied eligibility under the original statute.

The Governors remain concerned about the effect of PRWORA on immigrants who were in the United States on the date of enactment, but who cannot meet the citizenship requirements because of age or disability. The nation's Governors urge Congress and the administration to work in partnership with the National Governors' Association to ensure that the immigration system and its requirements are fair to both citizens and noncitizens and meet the needs of aged and disabled legal immigrants who cannot naturalize and whose benefits may be affected.

Even though mandates have been terminated and states have been provided the option to establish eligibility for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), it is not clear that the judicial system will permit states to ban legal immigrants and others who are in need from critical services provided to other residents of the state. At the least, during an initial period of judicial deliberation, states could be required to sustain benefits.

Further, the Governors call upon Congress and the administration to consider whether those individuals who are receiving federal benefits and who have submitted an application to naturalize should continue to be eligible to receive these benefits while they are participating in the approximate two-year naturalization process.

The nation's Governors have expressed to the administration state concerns with the proposed rule implementing provisions of PRWORA and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 that require eligibility verification for federal public benefits. Both the process of verification and the definition of covered programs will have a significant impact on all applicants for various key human service programs, including those who may be eligible. Specifically, Governors believe that the definition of "federal public benefit" should be narrowed to exclude certain programs such as SSBG, Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and child care. Further, the proposed rule for the verification process could result in a significant cost shift to the states. Governors urge the administration to grant greater flexibility to the states in implementing the eligibility verification process.

2.1.2 Principles. Because immigration decisions have a broad influence upon our society and involve the states, the Governors urge Congress to consider the following principles in the deliberation and formulation of immigration policies.

THESE GRANTS ARE A KEY PART OF A "YOUTH OPPORTUNITY AGENDA" THAT PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS PROPOSED TO INCREASE BY MORE THAN \$1.3 BILLION IN HIS FY2001 BUDGET.

- **Youth Opportunity Grants.** This new initiative (described above) that President Clinton signed into law only last year has a proposed increase of 50 percent to \$375 million in the FY2001 budget.
- **GEAR UP.** GEAR UP is a nationwide initiative to encourage more disadvantaged young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to and succeed in college. GEAR UP is funded at \$200 million in FY 2000, enough to provide services to over 750,000 students. The FY 2001 budget provides a 62.5% increase to \$325 million, enough to provide services to 1.4 million students.
- **TRIO.** The TRIO programs seek to motivate and prepare students to go to and stay in college. The FY 2001 budget provides \$725 million for TRIO, an increase of \$80 million to help provide assistance to over 760,000 students, 37,000 more than in 2000.
- **Youth Training Formula Grants.** In addition to the increased funding mentioned above in his FY2001 budget for the Youth Opportunity grants, the President also has proposed a \$22 million increase to \$1.022 billion for the Youth Activities formula grant program. This level will provide job training and summer job opportunities to about 612,000 disadvantaged young people.
- **Youthbuild.** The Youthbuild program is targeted to 16-24 year old high school dropouts and provides disadvantaged young adults with education and employment skills through rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless people. The program also helps to expand the supply of housing in these categories. Funded at \$42.5 million, the Youthbuild programs will provides opportunities for approximately 2,000 trainees in 2000. The FY2001 budget increases funding by 76 percent to \$75 million, enough to serve approximately 3,330 trainees.
- **Job Corps.** Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program targeted at impoverished young people. The FY2001 budget increases Job Corps funding by \$35 million, bringing the total budget to \$1.393 billion.
- **College Completion Challenge Grants.** The FY2001 budget creates a new initiative within the TRIO program called College Completion Challenge Grants (CCCG). Although college enrollment rates have risen, 37 percent of students that go on to post-secondary school drop out before they get a certificate or a degree [Source: U.S. Department of Education, *The Condition of Education: 1999*]. The problem is especially acute for minorities: 29 percent of African Americans and 31 percent of Hispanics drop out of college after less than one year, compared to 18 percent of whites. The CCCG program is designed to address this problem with a comprehensive approach including pre-freshman summer programs, support services and increased grant aid to students. This \$35 million initiative will improve the chances of success for nearly 18,000 students.
- **Dual Degree Programs for Minority-Serving Institutions.** The FY 2001 budget proposes a new program to increase opportunities for students at minority-serving institutions. Students would receive two degrees within five years: one from a minority-serving institution, and one from a partner institution in a field in which minorities are underrepresented. This new \$40 million program will serve an estimated 3,000 students.

increased the ceiling for H-1B workers for a period of three years. Congress also provided for demonstration programs to improve technical skills of American workers, along with grants for mathematics, engineering, or science enrichment courses, and a low-income scholarship program to assist Americans. Governors recognize the need for supplemental workers to assist employers in high tech and other specialty industries for a limited time period. The Governors commend Congress' effort to assist in developing the skills of American workers. However, they strongly urge that any new programs be coordinated with existing state-based efforts in skills and training. Most importantly, supplemental workers should not cause displacement of American workers.

- 2.1.7 **Cooperation with Western Hemisphere Countries.** A workable immigration program must recognize and involve trade and investment policies that are critical elements to reduce illegal immigration.
- 2.1.8 **Legal Immigration Law Enforcement.** The federal government should provide sufficient funding to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and other appropriate agencies to enforce the immigration laws, modernize management, and provide for an adequate and reliable data collection system.
- 2.1.9 **Exclusion/Asylum Proceedings.** Individual claims for asylum should be handled in a fair and expeditious manner. Prompt efforts should be made to address backlog problems.
- 2.1.10 **Emergency Authority and Contingency Plan.** As the President has contingency planning authority, the federal government must continue to develop contingency plans to deal with unanticipated flows of migrants, refugees, parolees, or asylum applicants. The states expect an immediate federal government response to such situations. The Governors must be consulted in determining the role of the states. The states anticipate full federal reimbursement of any state and local costs.

2.2 **Illegal Immigration**

- 2.2.1 **Law Enforcement.** Recognizing the need for stronger enforcement against illegal immigration and increased alien smuggling, Congress should continue to provide sufficient funding for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and other appropriate agencies to control our nation's border and to remove criminal aliens from the United States. The Governors strongly support provisions in the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 that will double the number of border patrol agents by 2001, enhance investigative and enforcement authority for alien smuggling and document fraud, and streamline the process of removal of criminal aliens and alien terrorists. The Governors call on the federal government to effectively use the resources provided for these purposes.

The Governors also are concerned about the increase in drug trafficking by illegal immigrants along the borders of the states and territories. Control of the flow of drugs across our borders is a federal responsibility, and smuggling drugs into the United States is a federal felony. The Governors are concerned that the federal government's current drug-smuggling policy is allowing a large number of people caught smuggling illegal drugs into the United States to be returned to Mexico without prosecution. The Governors urge the federal government to reverse this policy and to vigorously enforce our drug control laws.

- 2.2.2 **Prosecution and Removal of Undocumented Felons.** The Governors are concerned about the lack of resources in the Immigration and Naturalization Service devoted to the early identification of criminal aliens in state criminal justice systems. Currently, a large number of convicted undocumented felons do not come to the attention of the INS and escape formal deportation because of a lack of presence of INS officials in local facilities. The Governors believe that programs like the early identification pilot programs currently operating in several states should be expanded significantly to ensure that undocumented felons are formally deported.

In addition, the Governors believe that greater efforts should be made by the federal government to facilitate the transfer of criminal alien felons to their home countries to serve their sentences. Current transfer treaties are unworkable because they require the consent of the prisoner and they provide little incentive for the country of origin to cooperate with the United States in the enforcement of transfer treaties. Although the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 echoes these concerns, current federal implementation is lacking.

For this reason, the Governors continue to call on the federal government to negotiate and renegotiate prisoner transfer treaties to expedite the transfer of criminal aliens in the United States who are subject to deportation or removal. The negotiations for such agreements should focus on:

- ensuring that the transferred prisoners serve the balance of their state-imposed prison sentence;

- **Pell Grants.** The Pell Grant program provides grants to economically disadvantaged young people to help pay the cost of a postsecondary education. The maximum Pell Grant in FY2000 is \$3,300. The President's FY2001 budget increases the maximum to \$3,500, more than 50 percent larger than the maximum grant in 1993, to make a college education more affordable for the nearly 4 million Pell Grant recipients. Funding for the Pell Grant program is increased by over \$716 million, bringing the total Pell Grant appropriation to \$8.356 billion.
- **SEOG.** SEOG, the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, provides campus-based grant assistance to needy undergraduate students. Generally, this program supplements the aid students receive from other sources, and leverages institutional aid by at least one dollar for every three federal dollars. The FY2001 budget provides \$691 million for SEOG, a \$60 million increase, the largest increase in 10 years. An estimated 1.2 million students (over 60,000 more than in 2000) will receive awards in 2001.
- **Work Study.** Work Study provides students the opportunity to work their way through college. The FY 2000 budget achieved the goal of giving one million students the opportunity to participate in Work Study. The FY2001 budget includes \$1.011 billion for Work Study, an increase of \$77 million to continue this commitment to serve one million students.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS IN ACTION

Baltimore, MD: Grant Amount: \$11 million.

- Recipient: The City's Department of Employment Development along with partners including Johns Hopkins University, Mercy Hospital, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore Development Corporation, Maryland Business Roundtable, and many other organizations.
- Youth Served: 2,400 youths in Baltimore's Empowerment Zone, where six out of ten youngsters are raised in extreme poverty.
- The Plan: Four neighborhood "satellite centers," two full-service Youth Opportunity Centers, and a single One-Stop Career Center will provide the services. Youth Ambassadors will recruit young people in need. Employment Advocates at each center and at local high schools will guide trainees into the array of programs available, including: computer literacy classes for every youth; GED programs, instruction in college preparation, career counseling, skills training, internships, job placement, career-track employment and 24-month follow-up services.

Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota: Grant Amount: \$4 million

- Recipient: The Oglala Sioux Tribe in collaboration with Oglala Lakota College, SuAnne Big Crow Boys and Girls Club, Oglala Sioux Housing, Oglala Nation Education Coalition and other entities.
- Youth Served: This project intends to serve at least 750 youth on the 7,000 square mile Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

school systems. Because of the federal government's failure to provide funding for the education of undocumented children, Governors have had to cut back on other vital public services.

Therefore, the Governors call on the federal government to recognize its exclusive responsibility for costs associated with the unfunded mandate that is the result of failed immigration policies by establishing a direct billing mechanism to ensure that any educational services provided to undocumented children are financed entirely by the federal government.

- 2.2.5 **Study of Costs of Citizen Children.** Governors across the country are providing education, health, and social services to citizen children of undocumented immigrants at extremely high costs. However, the true costs are not known, as no systematic survey has been undertaken to examine these costs and the fiscal impacts on states of providing services to citizen children of undocumented immigrants. The Governors call upon Congress and the administration, working jointly with state budget officers, to undertake a study of these costs so that an accurate assessment can be made.

[Note: Material in brackets is existing language moved from policy EC-4.]

- 2.2.6 **[Health Care for Undocumented Immigrants.** The Governors recognize that every individual in the United States and U.S. territories must continue to have access to emergency and other public health care services. However, because the U.S. Constitution requires that our nation's immigration policy be placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government, all costs resulting from immigration policy should be paid by the federal government. The Governors believe that under no circumstances should state, territorial, and local governments be required to share in costs resulting from federal policy decisions that would provide health care and other federal entitlements to undocumented individuals.

The Governors oppose state, territorial, and local governments being forced to subsidize federal immigration policy. Therefore, the Governors call on the President and Congress to recognize the federal government's sole responsibility in immigration policy by repealing all current federal mandates that require state, territorial, and local funds to be used to provide health care and other public services to undocumented individuals. In its place, the Governors call upon Congress and the administration to develop a direct billing system to ensure that emergency or public health care needs that are provided to undocumented immigrants be financed fully by the federal government. The provision of health care to undocumented immigrants must remain a fundamental federal responsibility, financed exclusively with federal dollars, not an unfunded mandate or a cost shift to states, territories, local governments, or health care professionals.

With the passage of the Balanced Budget Act, the federal government took a first step toward fulfilling its responsibility for meeting the health care costs of undocumented immigrants. The new law creates an entitlement to states through which the twelve states with the largest populations of undocumented immigrants will receive \$100 million from the federal government between 1998 and 2001 for emergency health care costs. The Health Care Financing Administration should work with the states to set up quickly a process for disbursing these funds. In claiming these funds, states should not be subjected to burdensome administrative requirements in providing documentation that could create barriers to providing emergency medical services.

The Governors call on the appropriations committees to take the next step. Through the immigration act, Congress has authorized federal payment for the emergency and ambulatory health care costs of undocumented immigrants. To the extent that needs exist beyond the new state entitlement program, funds should be made available through the appropriations process to fulfill this obligation.]

2.3 **Refugee Policy**

- 2.3.1 **Preamble.** International political conditions over the past two decades have forced numbers of people to leave their homes and seek refuge in other countries. The United States has provided leadership to the world community in addressing the needs of refugees and displaced persons. The nation's Governors are supportive of this effort to assist those individuals who have been displaced.

We believe that refugee issues are an international responsibility and that resettlement must be shared as equitably as possible. Further, there must be a genuine effort to protect refugees worldwide.

States play a major role in refugee resettlement. They must work with the refugees to assist in their adjustments to American life and to expedite their economic self-sufficiency. Effective resettlement of refugees requires the development of systems that provide culturally appropriate services to meet the

- **The Plan:** The awardees will establish Yug'an Ojanjanglepi (yew ghan oh zhan zhan glay pee) (YO) which means "opening the windows." YO will assist participants to achieve positive outcomes in job placement and retention, high school completion and college enrollment. YO will establish Hub Youth Opportunity Centers in Pine Ridge, Kyle and Martin with satellites in Wanblee, Wounded Knee/Manderson, Oglala, Batesland, Allen and Porcupine. YO will provide drug and alcohol counseling, mentoring, wellness education as well as tutoring and other services to keep students in school. Additional program elements will include work experience, job shadowing, occupational skills training, tutoring, mentoring and support services.

Los Angeles, CA: Grant Amount: \$12 million.

- **Recipient:** The City's Community Development Department along with partners, such as the Workforce Investment Board, LAPD, LA Unified School Dist., McDonalds, Ticketmaster, UPS, LA Community College District, Family Development Network, and other organizations.
- **The Plan:** The initiative will expand the already existing Kulick Youth Opportunities program in Watts and add a second location on the East Side of the City's Empowerment Zone. LA's YO program introduces each young person to an array of services covering more than 70 different topics in five core areas: education and career planning; job readiness; personal skills; health; and fitness. Emphasis will be placed on five career pathways, all of which lead to growth sectors in Los Angeles: travel/tourism/hospitality; manufacturing; entertainment/new media; health/biotechnology; and transportation. Youngsters will gain entrée to these fields through tours, interviews, job shadowing, and occupational training and paid work experience. Support services will also assist trainees, including psychological counseling, drug testing, sealing of juvenile records, and intensive follow-up services, to name but a few. Local businesses have committed to hire 1,400 YO participants.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANT AWARDEES

<u>NAME & SERVICE AREA --URBAN (24)</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>
Birmingham / Jefferson County Job Trng (Birmingham)	AL	5,000,000
Pima County, Tucson	AZ	7,000,000
City of Los Angeles(Watts & Eastside of EZ)	CA	11,000,000
San Diego Workforce Partnership	CA	7,000,000
PIC of San Francisco	CA	7,000,000
City and County of Denver (Denver EC)	CO	5,000,000
Capitol Region Workforce Dev. BD (City of Hartford)	CT	7,000,000
D.C. Depart. of Employment Services	DC	8,000,000
Hillsborough County, Tampa	FL	6,000,000
Louisville and Jefferson Counties WIB (Louisville)	KY	7,000,000
Brockton Area PIC	MA	4,500,000
Economic Development Industrial Corp., Boston(EZ)	MA	5,000,000
City of Detroit	MI	11,000,000
Office of Employment Devel., Baltimore	MD	11,000,000
Full Employment Council, Inc., Kansas City	MO	4,000,000
Buffalo & Erie County PIC	NY	7,948,615
Work Systems, Inc., Portland	OR	5,000,000

- Stability of federal funding is crucial if states are to implement an effective resettlement program. In addition, the timely provision of funding is essential to enable states to discharge their administrative responsibilities in an expeditious manner, relative to funding decisions and program planning.
- States must be consulted in a timely manner when changes in the current program are being considered. A process for ongoing state participation in program review should be incorporated into the federal administrative structure.
- The federal government should synchronize admissions and appropriation cycles to allow for more effective management of the program.
- Because the refugee program is state-administered, it is essential that all funding should flow to the states to allow for centralized program planning, administration, accountability, and coordination of local planning efforts.
- Although the states are willing to consider changes in the current program that would improve the efficiency or effectiveness of the program, the Governors would oppose any attempt to convert funding for the program to a block grant.
- Privatization under the Wilson-Fish Amendment to the Refugee Act should be an option open to all states and not a federal mandate.

2.3.4 Coordination and Consultation. The Governors continue to be concerned about the lack of adequate consultation on the part of the voluntary agencies (VOLAGs) and their local affiliates in the initial placement of refugees and on the part of the federal government in the equitable distribution of refugees and entrants.

States have continually urged the federal government to establish a mechanism to ensure appropriate coordination and consultation. However, significant progress has not been made and the following mechanisms need to be considered to address this problem.

- There should be a requirement in the State Department/VOLAG contract to limit placement to areas conducive to resettlement. In addition, VOLAGs and their local affiliates should be required to have a letter of agreement that specifies that there has been consultation and planning for the initial placement of refugees and sets forth the continuing process of consultation. The requirement in the State Department/VOLAG contract to limit placement to areas conducive to resettlement should include concurrence by the state.
- INS, the U.S. Department of State (DOS), and the Office of Refugee Resettlement should coordinate with states receiving entrants and refugees. Entrants should be made eligible for DOS assistance for thirty days, or another mechanism should be developed to allow for a smooth transition of entrants into a community. The current system, in which an entrant simply arrives in the United States without any knowledge of the state, creates a tremendous burden on the community, leaves gaps in the provision of services, and provides no foundation for planning purposes.

The Governors should be closely involved in the congressional consultation process through which new refugee admissions levels are determined to ensure that program funding is provided to support the level of refugee admissions.

2.3.5 Impact Aid. Special impact aid to state and local governments should be provided to meet unusual burdens on communities. Impact aid should be provided in the event that any of the following occur:

- a refugee flow is unexpectedly large or sudden;
- the resettlement area is highly concentrated by initial placement of refugees, including secondary migrants;
- the resettlement area has unfavorable economic conditions;
- the refugee population has special needs; or
- there is a continuing stream of refugees to one geographic area.

City of Cleveland	OH	7,000,000
WIB of Philadelphia (City of Philadelphia)	PA	5,000,000
City of Memphis	TN	6,500,000
Houston-Galveston Area Council	TX	11,000,000
Alamo Workforce Dev. Board(San Antonio, Bexar	TX	11,000,000
Seattle - King County PIC	WA	4,500,000
PIC of Milwaukee County (City of Milwaukee)	WI	6,000,000

<u>NAME & SERVICE AREA-NATIVE AMERICAN (6)</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>
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Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge (Pine Ridge Indian Reservation)	SD	4,000,000
Cook Inlet Tribal Council (State of Alaska)	AK	8,000,000
Navajo Nation, Window Rock Navajo Nation Arizona, New Mexico & Utah)	AZ	10,300,000
California Indiana Manpower Consortium (Statewide CA, Douglas / Carson, Nevada)	CA	4,000,000
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Towaoc, CO (Towaoc, Montezuma, CO; Montezuma Creek, San Juan, UT)	CO	2,000,000
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa (Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Leelanau, Manistee Counties)	MI	783,620

<u>NAME & SERVICE AREA-RURAL (6)</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>
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Southeastern Arkansas Economic Dev. (Chicot and Desha)	AR	4,998,216
Imperial Cnty. Off. of E & T. (Brawley, Calipatria, Niland, Imperial Counties)	CA	5,000,000
Georgia Department of Labor(Albany, GA)	GA	3,653,574
State of Hawaii (Maui County & Island of Molokai)	HI	2,186,099
PIC / SDA-83 Incorporated, Monroe (EC)	LA	5,000,000
Lumberton River Council (Robeson County)	NC	5,000,000

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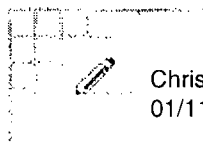
HR-14. CHILD SUPPORT FINANCING

14.1 BACKGROUND

CHILD SUPPORT IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF FINANCIAL STABILITY FOR MANY FAMILIES. FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, RECEIVING CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS IS A CRUCIAL COMPONENT IN ACHIEVING AND MAINTAINING SELF-SUFFICIENCY. GOVERNORS ARE COMMITTED TO CONTINUE WORKING WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE THE CHILD SUPPORT SYSTEM AND ADVANCE THE MISSION OF THE PROGRAM.

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ALL PLAY A KEY ROLE IN THE CHILD SUPPORT SYSTEM. SUCCESS IN CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT RELIES HEAVILY ON A STRONG STATE-FEDERAL PARTNERSHIP. FURTHER, THE COORDINATION OF THE LARGE INTERSTATE CHILD SUPPORT CASELOAD IS ONE EXAMPLE THAT DEMONSTRATES THE NEED FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE CHILD SUPPORT SYSTEM. IN 1996, AS PART OF THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT (PRWORA), STATES AGREED TO TAKE ON NUMEROUS NEW RESPONSIBILITIES DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE CHILD SUPPORT SYSTEM. THESE MANDATES CAME WITH A FINANCIAL COMMITMENT FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IN MANY CASES, STATES HAVE INVESTED ADDITIONAL STATE FUNDS AND STAFF RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT THE PRWORA MANDATES.

GOVERNORS BELIEVE THAT ANY REDUCTION IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL COMMITMENT TO CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT IS A BREACH OF THE 1996 WELFARE REFORM AGREEMENT AND COULD NEGATIVELY IMPACT STATES' ABILITY TO SERVE FAMILIES. FURTHER, THE CONTINUATION OF THE PRWORA REQUIREMENTS WITHOUT STABLE FEDERAL FUNDING CONSTITUTES AN UNFUNDED MANDATE, WILL RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT COST SHIFT TO THE STATES, AND COULD JEOPARDIZE THE TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCH MANDATES. GOVERNORS ARE ALSO CONCERNED THAT ANY NEW PROPOSED FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS, WITHOUT



Christine L. Anderson
01/11/2000 12:06:22 PM

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Subject: Release: Clinton Administration Announces New Budget Initiatives to Encourage Community Service

**CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES NEW BUDGET INITIATIVES TO
ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY SERVICE**
January 11, 2000

Today, the White House will announce an investment of over \$850 million in President Clinton's FY 2001 budget to support community service and to empower more Americans to renew our civic life. This increase of nearly \$120 million for the Corporation for National Service keeps AmeriCorps on track for the President's goal of 100,000 members each year by the year 2004. The budget will also include a new "AmeriCorps Reserves" program, modeled after the military reserves, and designed to engage former Corps members in times of need. The Administration will also announce \$15.5 million in new initiatives that reward innovations in youth service, as well as additional resources to encourage service by senior citizens, and to engage students in learning through community service.

**EXPANDING AMERICORPS AND CREATING A NEW "RESERVES" PROGRAM TO
ENGAGE AMERICORPS ALUMS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE.**

Keeping AmeriCorps On Track for 100,000 Members a Year. With a \$73 million increase, AmeriCorps will be able to grow to 100,000 new members a year over the next four years. Since the launch of AmeriCorps five years ago, more than 150,000 Americans have served on the front lines in hard-pressed neighborhoods--tutoring in schools, responding to natural disasters, helping to make our streets safer, building homes, and more. In fact, more Americans have served in AmeriCorps in the last five years than have served in the entire history of the Peace Corps.

"AmeriCorps Reserves" to Engage Former Corpsmembers in Service. The President's budget includes \$5 million to create a new AmeriCorps reserves program that will enable former Corpsmembers to re-engage in service to their communities, particularly in times of crisis. This pilot program would be modeled on the military reserves: former AmeriCorps members would serve in the Reserve Corps on weekends and/or after work, and would address national crises, including natural disasters. The Reserves will build on the AmeriCorps Continuing Service initiative, which connects AmeriCorps alums to community service projects through a partnership with national non-profit organizations such as the American Red Cross, the Boys and Girls Club, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Habitat for Humanity, the National Mentoring Partnership and the YMCA.

HR-16. MEDICAID

16.1 Preamble

The Medicaid program is a state/federal program that serves as the primary source of acute health care coverage and long-term care for the poor. Because it is a national program providing access to health care for more than 40 million beneficiaries, the Governors believe that quality services must be provided as efficiently and effectively as possible.

In 1998 approximately \$184 billion was spent in the Medicaid program. Of that amount, about \$80 billion was state funds. Medicaid is now one of the largest components of state budgets, comprising 20 percent of state spending. Medicaid spending has grown in both absolute and relative terms, and as a result of this growth, Medicaid is now the second-largest expenditure in state budgets. As a result, states are experiencing great difficulty in finding the money to fund Medicaid. Even more important, perhaps, is that increased Medicaid spending makes it difficult, if not impossible, to increase funding for other priorities. Finding ways to control Medicaid spending is a major priority for the Governors.

Medicaid financing and administration are shared jointly by the federal government and the states. This federal-state partnership of financial responsibility must be maintained without further cost shifts from the federal government to the states and without expansions of federal programmatic mandates that increase state costs or limit state flexibility. In recent years, federal policymakers have narrowed the administrative flexibility of states and made legislative and regulatory changes that mandate greatly increased state expenditures. As a result, states increasingly view their relationship with the federal government not as a partnership, but as a relationship in which states have been forced to accept federal mandates that have great impact on state budgets and health policy initiatives.

Congress helped to alleviate some of this pressure with its passage of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA). The repeal of the Boren Amendment, the phase-out of the requirement for cost-based reimbursement for federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics, and the ability for states to operate mandatory managed care programs without a waiver were all much-appreciated programmatic improvements. Clearly, congressional intent was to provide states with more flexibility to develop and operate Medicaid managed care programs, and specifically to give states the ability to do so through the state plan amendment option without requiring a waiver. The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) has significantly restricted state flexibility to develop and administer Medicaid managed care initiatives by increasing its federal oversight role in promulgating regulations that go far beyond congressional intent.

There are enough real and pressing problems presented by the Medicaid program without creating new regulatory burdens. The Governors continue to believe that urgent changes are needed to promote effectiveness and efficiency. Therefore, the Governors call on Congress and the administration to work to immediately address the problems with this program. Included among those solutions must be an overall reduction in the federal statutory and regulatory micro-management that has typified the program in the last decade.

16.2 Federal Financing

16.2.1 The Federal Commitment to the Medicaid Program. The Governors are extremely concerned about various recent proposals that would actually reduce the federal commitment to the Medicaid program. Proposals to reduce the federal matching percentage for administrative costs of the program, or to, in any way, weaken the foundation of the federal-state partnership that guides the operation of the Medicaid program, are unacceptable. Medicaid has contributed significant savings to the historic balanced budget agreement, and there is simply no way for additional funds to be cut without seriously jeopardizing patient protections and such important functions as "Year 2000" (Y2K) contingency planning, Medicaid fraud control units, and third-party liability recoveries. The Governors are committed to conducting outreach to potentially eligible children and the elderly; cuts in needed administrative funding would interfere with their ability to do so.

Further, the Governors firmly hold that Medicaid should not be included in efforts to balance the budget, nor be used as a funding source for other purposes. Governors already have contributed to significant budgetary savings by controlling Medicaid growth rates. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Medicaid spending grew at an annual average of more than 20 percent. From 1995 to 1997, Medicaid growth has been held to an average of less than 4 percent. The Congressional Budget Office recently

"COMMUNITY COACHES" AND OTHER INNOVATIVE INVESTMENTS IN YOUTH-DRIVEN SOLUTIONS.

Community Coaches. For the first time, the Corporation for National Service will award \$5 million in grants to place a "community coach" in nearly 1,000 schools. Community Coaches -- AmeriCorps members, teachers, and counselors -- can help students make the most of their community service and can act as a vital link between the school, the business sector, and the local community. This initiative is modeled after the Community Coaches program pioneered by the national youth leadership non-profit organization Do Something. Do Something is already supporting community coaches in more than 100 schools in 75 communities across the country.

Youth Empowerment Grants. The budget also includes \$3 million for new Youth Empowerment Grants, competitive fellowships that reward young social entrepreneurs dedicated to solving problems in their communities. The Corporation for National Service will award the grants to community-based organizations that sponsor young people who have designed and developed their own projects. These will include efforts to prevent youth violence, programs to improve civic participation, and initiatives that engage older students in tutoring and mentoring.

America's Promise: The Alliance for Youth. The budget will include \$7.5 million for this national crusade to help all children grow into healthy, strong, and productive adults. America's Promise focuses on five promises for every child: (1) an ongoing relationship with a caring adult -- parent, mentor, tutor or coach; (2) a safe place with structured activities during non-school hours; (3) a healthy start; (4) a marketable skill through effective education; and (5) an opportunity to give back through service.

SUPPORTING SENIOR CITIZENS IN SERVICE TO THEIR COMMUNITIES.

The President's budget expands funds for senior service by \$9.7 million. These funds will provide additional opportunities for thousands of older Americans to serve their communities.

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Message Sent To: _____

16.3 Programmatic Recommendations

- 16.3.1 **Allow States Greater Flexibility to Establish Managed Care Networks.** There is a national trend in health care service delivery toward organized systems of care. These systems or networks have been shown to provide cost-efficient, quality care while ensuring that the patient has a reliable source from which to seek primary care and to which specialty care can be directed. Systems of coordinated care have particular benefits for Medicaid beneficiaries. These systems ensure a medical home for beneficiaries, encourage primary and preventive care, and discourage the use of emergency rooms and specialists for routine medical care.

Although the BBA contained many measures designed to give states more flexibility, the subsequent proposed regulations, if enacted, would not only fail to provide that flexibility, but would in fact place a greater regulatory burden on state Medicaid programs. The proposed rules would create so many barriers for states to implement mandatory managed care through the state plan amendment option that it would not become a valid option at all. Further, the decision to apply an entirely new set of prescriptive regulations to currently existing 1915(b) and 1115 waivers could very well result in the end of Medicaid managed care. The extension of this regulatory burden to even the relatively simple "gatekeeper" premise of primary care case management programs may prevent physicians and group practices from becoming Medicaid providers and thereby jeopardize continuity of and access to care for many families.

If the nation is serious about controlling health care costs, it is essential to give states the opportunity to establish networks in Medicaid (including fully and partially capitated systems) through the regular plan amendment process. The Governors recognize the special significance of consumer protections and assurance of solvency in establishing these systems of care.

Congress should clarify that under federal law, the states' obligation to provide services is satisfied if the state enters into a contract with a provider or HMO that covers the necessary benefits. Beyond that, any dispute by a client regarding covered services should be resolved as a contractual matter between the client and the provider or HMO under state law. Many states have alternative dispute resolution processes that should be exhausted before recourse to the state court system. There should be no private right of action for providers or health plans regarding payment rates.

- 16.3.2 **Managed Care and Quality Standards.** Governors are committed to ensuring that every Medicaid recipient receives high-quality health care. Managed care has been an effective strategy for meeting that goal by providing high-quality, cost-effective health care services to millions of recipients.

Given the expertise states have developed with Medicaid managed care, the Governors had hoped to work closely with the administration as quality issues were debated. Unfortunately, HCFA developed proposed rules on Medicaid managed care without any meaningful state input. The prescriptive approach will create systemic difficulties in implementing any form of managed care, particularly in the area of quality standards. A single reference in the BBA about grievance standards became many pages of prescriptive regulations and mandates for the states. The Governors recommend that states be allowed to establish meaningful goals and be given the tools to hold plans accountable for meeting those goals, rather than constraining all parties by prescribing in minute detail the step-by-step approach that must be followed. Many states have specific grievance and appeal procedures spelled out in their plan contracts, and/or have state laws in this area. None of them would conform in all respects to these proposed regulations.

Any time Congress mandates coverage of a particular benefit or sets requirements around the terms of that benefit, careful consideration must first be given to the fiscal impact of the change on Medicaid. Even requirements limited to the private sector can have a strong Medicaid impact through contractual relationships with HMOs. Governors oppose any changes in the health care market that will result in unfunded mandates to the states.

- 16.3.3 **Waivers.** Currently, each state must produce and defend waiver requests even if other states have already received approval to implement similar waivers. Obtaining redundant federal approval is an inefficient use of resources at both the state and federal level. States should be allowed to import any waiver in place in another state without securing additional federal approval.

- 16.3.4 **Boren-Like Provisions.** The repeal of the Boren Amendment in the BBA was one of the most important programmatic improvements to the Medicaid program in many years. States are now able to negotiate reimbursement rates for nursing homes and other facilities that more accurately reflect market pressures.

DRAFTDRAFT**DRAFT**
January 17, 2000 DRAFT

President Clinton's Commitment to Supporting Young People and Preventing Youth Violence

President Clinton's FY 2001 budget includes a major investment in priorities and programs that support positive youth development and work to prevent youth violence.

The FY 2001 budget:

- **Includes an across the board increase in programs throughout the government that address the issue of youth violence:**

The FY 2001 budget includes \$8.8 billion, \$862 million above FY 2000, for programs throughout the government that work to specifically target youth violence and programs that support the healthy development of young people.

- **Renews President Clinton's Commitment to the Prevention of Youth Violence through Supporting Healthy Youth Development by:**
 - **More than doubling the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative by investing \$247 million.** To help communities throughout the country promote a coordinated, comprehensive response to school safety, last year at the White House Conference on School Safety, the President launched a Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative designed to help communities develop and implement community-wide responses to school and youth violence. It empowers parents, principals, police, and others to collaborate on local solutions to the problem of youth violence. In September 1999, the President announced over \$100 million in Safe Schools/Healthy Student grants for 54 school districts. With the expansion of this initiative, approximately 40 additional communities will be awarded grants in FY 2001.
 - **Providing \$1 billion to ensure that more than 2.5 million children have the opportunity to attend safe and enriching after-school and summer school programs.** The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program is already supporting thousands of school-based after-school programs in rural and urban schools across the country, including weekend and summer programs. In FY 2001, the President will provide \$1 billion in after-school and summer school funds to ensure that all children in low-performing schools have the opportunity to gain academic enrichment and be in a safe place during the after school and summertime hours. This year, the Education Department released a report, titled *Safe and Smart: Making the After-School Hours Work for Kid*. This report shows that after-school programs can lower juvenile crime and improve academic performance.
 - **Including a new \$120 million initiative to create Small, Safe, and Successful High Schools.** In order to provide safe learning environments where students are connected to

HR-25. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

25.1 Preamble

Comprehensive emergency management consists of the judicious planning, assignment, and coordination of all available resources in an integrated program of hazard mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for emergencies of any kind (all hazards), whether from human or natural sources, at all levels of government. The inherent responsibilities of government include the need to educate and inform citizens about their responsibility to plan for and take precautions to ensure their safety.

All emergency-related program activities are not the responsibility of one agency or level of government; they should be integrated and coordinated. Effective emergency management involves interaction between the Governor's office, the state emergency management office, the state planning office, the state budget office, the state legislature, other state agencies, local governments, the private sector, volunteer organizations, and the federal government.

~~In developing an emergency management program, states may consider intergovernmental linkages that ensure that all emergency-related activities are handled at the lowest appropriate level of government; assist local emergency programs as requested and appropriate; facilitate the acquisition of needed federal resources to support state emergency programs; encourage establishment of and voluntary participation in interstate agreements to facilitate emergency management activities; and encourage local jurisdictions to work together to address the integrated management of all types of hazards.~~

The need exists to provide critical training in emergency management through the best possible methods, ~~including regional training where feasible,~~ and to maintain the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy, owing to their critical and specialized support to emergency management.

Sound emergency management requires regular review by state and local government officials of the performance, effectiveness, and coordination of a state's emergency-related program in light of public need and the utilization of resources.

25.2 Role of the Governor

~~The Governor has the authority and responsibility to promote the general welfare and provide for the common good of the citizens of the state and has special powers and resources that can be used in emergency situations.~~

~~The Governor establishes policy and performance standards for the state's comprehensive emergency management program. Just as national emergency management must have the interest, support, and confidence of the President, the state emergency management program should have the interest, support, and confidence of the Governor. Further, Governors may wish to see that a high degree of professionalism is maintained in the state's emergency management operation, with the individual who is responsible for the state's program having direct access to the Governor.~~

~~Governors should require the periodic review of the vulnerability of the state to all hazards. The state should ensure that the emergency management program coordinates long-term mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities with all agencies. To achieve the vital ability to communicate and coordinate activity in the event of an emergency, there is a recognized need to establish and maintain state-of-the-art facilities, equipment, and communications systems.~~

~~The Governor's program should develop and maintain comprehensive emergency management activities that, when needed, provide leadership and supplement and facilitate local efforts before, during, and after emergencies. The state must be prepared to maintain or accelerate current services and provide new services to local governments that may be unable to manage all aspects of an emergency. To supplement these activities, the state may cooperate, and when necessary, seek help from and share resources with other states. Further, the state is responsible for facilitating the request for federal assistance when needed.~~

adults in the school and are being pushed to learn to high standards, the President has provided \$120 million to help school districts support comprehensive, research-based reform in high schools by creating smaller learning environments.

- **Encouraging youth-driven solutions to community problems, such as youth violence, by including \$8 million in two new National Service initiatives.** The President's Corporation for National Service budget includes \$5 million for a Community Coaches initiative that will support AmeriCorps members as community coaches in schools helping students to develop and implement their own community service projects. It also includes \$3 million to support Youth Empowerment Grants that will provide fellowships to reward and support the creativity of youth who have developed innovative youth-driven strategies for addressing youth related concerns in their own communities.
- **Supporting community, parent, and school efforts to help youth incorporate good citizenship in their learning experiences through a \$2 million increase in Character Education.** The President's budget includes over \$9 million for the U.S. Department of Education's Character Education grants to school/community partnerships that develop curriculum materials, provide teacher training, gauge and build community consensus on common values, involve parents in character education and integrate character education into the school curriculum.
- **Renewing commitment to youth violence prevention efforts in the areas of Health and Labor.** The President's budget recommits \$80 million for Youth Violence Prevention Activities under the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and promotes positive youth development opportunities by providing \$250 million for the U.S. Department of Labor's **Youth Opportunity Grants**, which address the special problems of out-of-school youth, especially in inner-cities and other areas.
- **Expands President Clinton's commitment to directly targeting the issue of youth violence by:**
 - **Providing \$19.1 million in new funding for a 12-city expansion of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII),** to help trace guns retrieved in crimes and to provide additional ATF agents in YCGII cities to crack down on illegal gun traffickers who supply guns to youth and criminals.
 - **Investing \$10 million for the development of smart gun technology.** The \$10 million in new funds through the National Institute of Justice will promote the expansion and replication of "smart gun" technologies that limit a gun's use to the proper owner – preventing accidental deaths and injuries of children who might have access to a firearm, gun theft, and other unauthorized use.
 - **Including \$75 million for a new Department of Labor initiative to reintegrate youthful and first-time offenders into society.**

methods to expedite delivering aid to victims that will reduce the administrative delivery costs of the public assistance and the hazard mitigation programs. The Governors further recommend that FEMA work with states to allow programs to be state administered, freeing up resources so states can handle their own disasters. In order to achieve this recommendation, the Governors urge FEMA to work with the state emergency management directors through the National Emergency Management Association to identify realistic and responsible ways to reduce costs while continuing to meet the needs of victims.

The Governors support the systematic review of major disaster events by all levels of government. Lessons learned in this review will provide opportunities to enhance and improve the national ability to mitigate and prepare for future disasters. The Governors endorse state and local government programs that lower the risk of major loss of life and economic destruction through better preparedness and mitigation activities, such as predisaster activities, appropriate land use, and construction codes, AND UPDATED FLOODPLAIN MAPPING.

The Governors recommend that the President and Congress cooperate with the National Governors' Association, the National Emergency Management Association, the National Association of Counties, and the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT National ~~Coordinating Council on Emergency Management~~ in developing and/or evaluating changes to program structure, funding, and procedures for the administration of federal assistance to states as well as to the development of regulations that affect federal funding distribution mechanisms. States should be provided greater flexibility in determining the type of activities available and in applying the limited resources available. We recommend that FEMA continue its drive to be customer-oriented in the delivery of state services for both disaster- and nondisaster-related activities.

In developing policy regarding how FEMA will handle natural disasters such as storms, hurricanes, and snow, FEMA should be equitable in its issuance of regulations and in making declaratory policy. REGARDING SNOW, FEMA SHOULD COORDINATE WITH THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE TO ENSURE ACCURATE DATA ON ACTUAL AND HISTORICAL SNOWFALL, WHICH IS REQUIRED IN MAKING A REQUEST FOR SNOW ASSISTANCE. FEMA should base its policy on the reality of each disaster, the damage caused, and the process necessary for full recovery.

- **Increasing the investment in the COPS school safety program from \$15 million to \$55 million.** This increase (which includes \$20 million for Safe Schools/Healthy Students) would enhance community programs to combat violence in schools, including the funding of school resource officers.

25.5 Hazard Mitigation

Under current Federal Emergency Management Agency regulations, no structures can be erected on land purchased under the Section 404 Hazard Mitigation program. When Community Development Block Grant funds are used to purchase land for the purpose of hazard mitigation, similar restrictions apply. Although Governors recognize the sound nature of these prohibitions as they apply to residential or commercial structures, they believe that FEMA and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development should amend their regulations to exempt any structures, such as dikes, that will serve to mitigate future disasters.

25.6 Mutual Assistance Through State Compacts

Realizing the necessity of sharing mutual assistance in times of emergencies and disasters, states and territories have been entering into the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), to facilitate mutual assistance among states during emergencies and disasters. The 104th Congress granted its consent to EMAC.

The Governors fully endorse EMAC and encourage every state to consider entering into the compact as soon as practical. Participation in the compact should be voluntary. Each Governor must be given an adequate opportunity to evaluate his or her individual state's needs and capabilities in making a determination to participate.

THE GOVERNORS ENCOURAGE FEMA AND OTHER FEDERAL RESPONSE AGENCIES TO WORK MORE CLOSELY WITH THE EMAC ORGANIZATION REGARDING THE COORDINATION OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES FOR RESPONSE TO DISASTERS.

Time limited (effective WINTER MEETING 2000-WINTER MEETING 2002 ~~Winter Meeting 1998-
Winter Meeting 2000~~).

Adopted Annual Meeting 1995; revised Annual Meeting 1997, Winter Meeting 1998, and Winter Meeting 1999.

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THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION: MEETING THE NEEDS OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

The Clinton-Gore Administration has developed and implemented new policies, and expanded on existing policies that have helped parents balance their responsibilities at home and at work, helped move millions of Americans out of poverty, and helped build strong families and safe communities.

I. Helping Parents Balance Their Responsibilities At Home And At Work

Providing Quality Care for America's Children

Expanding Head Start. Head Start is a national program which provides comprehensive developmental services for America's low-income, pre-school children ages three to five and social services for their families. This year, President Clinton is proposing to boost Head Start and Early Head Start funding by \$1 billion -- the largest funding increase the program has ever experienced -- to provide Head Start and Early Head Start slots to approximately 950,000 children, nearing the President's goal of serving one million children in 2002. Since 1993, the Clinton-Gore Administration has increased funding for the Head Start program by 90 percent, and in FY 2000, the program will serve approximately 880,000 children -- over 160,000 more children than in 1993.

Created Early Head Start. Created by the Clinton-Gore Administration in 1994, the Early Head Start program brings Head Start's successful comprehensive services to families with children ages zero to three and to pregnant women. The purpose of this program is to enhance children's physical, social, emotional and cognitive development; enable parents to be better caregivers of and teachers to their children; and help parents meet their own goals, including that of economic independence. In FY 2000, the program will reach nearly 45,000 children. The President's new FY 2001 funding request would serve approximately an additional 9,000 children.

Improved Access to Affordable and Quality Child Care. Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, federal funding for child care has more than doubled, helping parents pay for the care of about 1.5 million children in 1998. The 1996 welfare reform law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years to provide child care assistance to families moving from welfare to work. For FY 2000, the President succeeded in securing \$453 million in funds for after-school care -- more than double the 1999 funding level -- \$173 million for child care quality activities, and \$10 million for child care research.

Promoting Affordable, Reliable, Quality Child Care. Building on existing programs that work and creating new policies to better meet the needs of working families the Clinton-Gore Administration developed a comprehensive child care proposal for FY 2001. This proposal includes an additional \$817 million for child care subsidies for low-income working families which -- combined with child care funds provided in welfare reform -- will enable the program to serve over 2.2 million children in 2001; broadening tax relief to help over 8 million families pay their child care expenses by 1) making the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable for

the first time; 2) increasing the level of the credit; and 3) extending the credit to parents who stay at home with their children. Despite the Republican Majority's refusal to support these vital investments over the last two years, the President remains committed to address this critical need for America's working families.

Ensuring Job Protection for Parents

Signed Family and Medical Leave Act. In 1993, President Clinton signed the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) – the first bill he signed into law – mandating that public and private employers with at least 50 workers provide their employees with 12 hours of unpaid leave without risking their jobs. This law enables parents to participate in school activities, such as parent-teacher conferences, or care for a sick child or elderly relative. In 1997, the Clinton Administration expanded the law to cover 24 hours of unpaid leave for federal workers. The FMLA currently provides protected leave to 90.7 million American workers, about 71 percent of the American workforce, and millions of American workers have taken advantage of it. The Administration's current proposal would expand FMLA to cover workers in businesses with 25 or more workers – reaching an additional 12 million American workers.

Making Parental Leave More Affordable. A 1996 study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave found that the most significant reason why parents did not choose to take some leave during the important days after the birth or adoption of a child was because of the expected loss of income. To help address this problem, President Clinton has announced that his FY 2001 budget includes \$20 million in grants for states or regions to make parental and family leave more available and affordable for those who need it. Under the President's proposal, states will be able to: 1) identify workers who face the greatest financial barriers to taking family leave, and 2) use Unemployment Insurance, Temporary Disability Insurance, or other mechanisms to offer these workers paid leave. This proposal builds on a November announcement by the President and Labor Secretary Herman of a new proposed regulation allowing states to use their Unemployment Insurance systems to provide paid leave for new parents.

Expanding Paid Leave for Federal Workers. In an effort to set an example for all employers, President Clinton developed a proposal that would enable Federal workers to use up to 12 weeks of accrued paid sick leave each year to care for sick family members. Currently, the amount of sick leave that can be used to care for a family member who is ill is limited to 13 days each year for most federal employees. By enabling federal workers to use more of the sick leave they have earned, according to conditions established by the FMLA, this measure will remove a significant barrier to caring for an ill family member. The President previously has taken other actions to ensure that federal government is a model employer, including: allowing federal employees to donate annual leave to other employees; expanding flexible family-friendly work arrangements, such as job sharing, career part-time employment, alternative work schedules, telecommuting, and satellite work locations; and directing improvements in the quality of federally sponsored child care.

Prohibiting Discrimination Against Parents. The President proposed new federal legislation to protect parents from discrimination in the workplace. Building on laws in Alaska, Michigan, New Jersey and other states, this legislation would protect workers from unfair assumptions

about their commitment to their job that can affect hiring, advancement, and other employment decisions. This law would not prohibit employers from making hiring and promotion decisions on the basis of job performance, but would ensure that workers are not unfairly discriminated against simply because they are parents.

II. Meeting the Health Care and Nutrition Needs of America's Families

Enacted Single Largest Investment in Children's Health Care Since 1965. The 1997 Balanced Budget included \$24 billion for the Children's Health Insurance Program -- the single largest investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965. This new program will provide meaningful health care coverage for up to five million currently uninsured children -- including prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health services. The Administration is engaging in a significant public outreach campaign to reach out to children who are eligible for health coverage under CHIP. Approximately 2 million children have already been enrolled in CHIP, and all 50 states and territories have plans approved that will extend health insurance to an additional 2.5 million children with family incomes that are too high for Medicaid but too low to afford to purchase private insurance.

Supporting Families with Long Term Care Needs. Over five million Americans have significant limitations due to illness or disability and thus require long-term care, and as the number of elderly Americans grows, more people will need long-term care options. To meet the growing needs of the elderly or disabled and their families, the President's FY 2001 budget includes a \$3,000 tax credit for people with long-term care needs or their caregivers -- tripling the credit over last year's proposal and increasing the total investment in long-term care to \$28 billion over 10 years. In addition to the (1) tax credit, the initiative will (2) provide funding for services which support family caregivers of older persons; (3) improve equity in Medicaid eligibility for people in home- and community-based settings; (4) encourage partnerships between low-income housing for the elderly and Medicaid; and (5) encourage the purchase of quality private long-term care insurance by Federal employees.

Providing Health Care to Low-Income Working Families. The President has insisted on maintaining the Medicaid guarantee and has successfully fought to increase low-income families' access to health care. Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, states have expanded Medicaid coverage to working families who cannot afford health insurance, allowing Medicaid to be a freestanding health insurance program for low-income families. With bipartisan support from the Congress, the President created the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in 1997, allocating \$24 billion dollars over the next five years to extend health care coverage to uninsured children through state-designed programs. In August 1998, the President eliminated a vestige of the old welfare system by allowing all states to provide Medicaid coverage to more than 130,000 working, two-parent families who meet state income eligibility requirements, eliminating disincentives to marriage and work. And, in March 1999, the Administration released guidance encouraging states to reach out to children and families who leave welfare but are still eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. The guidance also clarifies state responsibilities to provide Medicaid applications upon request, process them without delay, and maintain Medicaid eligibility for families leaving welfare.

The President and Vice President strongly believe we should continue to expand access to affordable health care. The budget proposes a 10-year, \$110 billion initiative that would expand coverage to at least 5 million uninsured Americans and expand access to millions more. It addresses the nation's coverage challenges by building on and complementing current private and public programs. Specifically, the initiative: (1) provides a new, affordable health insurance option for families called "FamilyCare," which builds on the State Children's Health Insurance Program to provide higher Federal matching payments to parents of children eligible for or enrolled in Medicaid or S-CHIP; (2) extends transitional Medicaid for up to a year for those losing it due to increased earnings; (3) accelerates enrollment of uninsured children eligible for Medicaid and S-CHIP; (4) expands state options for people ages 19 and 20 and legal immigrants; (5) helps small businesses afford insurance; and, (6) strengthens programs that provide health care directly to the uninsured. If enacted, this would be the largest investment in coverage since Medicare was created in 1965.

Protecting Patients Through a Strong, Enforceable Patients Bill of Rights. The President once again is calling on Congress to pass a strong federally enforceable patients' bill of rights containing a range of protections, including guaranteed access to needed specialists, access to emergency room services when and where the need arises, access to a meaningful independent and external appeals process for consumers to resolve differences with their health plans, and the right to be compensated when a health plan's decision causes a patient to be harmed or die. The President has already extended these protections to the 85 million Americans covered by Federal health plans.

Passed Meaningful Health Insurance Reform. In 1996, the President signed the Kassebaum-Kennedy Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act which limits exclusions for pre-existing conditions, makes coverage portable and helps individuals who lose jobs maintain coverage. As many as 25 million people will benefit from this law.

Raised Immunization Rates to All Time High. Since 1993, funding for the child immunization program has doubled and child immunization rates have reached an all time high with 90 percent, or more, of toddlers receiving the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines. In order to eliminate racial vaccination rate gaps by 2010, the Clinton Administration announced the Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Initiative.

Supporting the Nutritional Needs of Women Infants and Children. The FY 2001 budget proposal provides over \$4.1 billion for nutrition assistance through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program, an increase of \$114 million over FY 2000. The additional funds will provide a monthly package of nourishing supplemental foods, nutrition education, and health care referrals to 7.5 million low-income pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, infants, and children who are at nutritional risk, achieving the Administration's goal and a 39 percent increase in participation since FY 1992.

Supporting the Nutritional Needs of Working Families. The Clinton-Gore Administration is committed to ensuring that working families who are eligible for Food Stamps have access to them. In 1999, the President launched a nationwide public education campaign, took steps to make it easier for families receiving TANF to own a car and receive food stamps, and simplified

food stamp reporting rules to reduce bureaucracy and encourage work. The FY 2001 budget builds upon these efforts by providing funds to improve outreach and nutrition education to individuals who are eligible for food stamps. The budget also proposes to make it easier for 245,000 individuals in working families to own vehicles and receive food stamps by allowing States to conform their food stamps vehicle policy with a more generous TANF policy.

Ensuring Safe Food for America's Families. The Clinton-Gore Administration has issued new standards to reduce and prevent contamination of meat, poultry, and seafood; signed the Food Quality Protection Act with special safeguards for kids; issued new regulations that improve the safety of fruit and vegetable juices; and created a President's Council on Food Safety to develop a comprehensive food safety strategic plan for federal agencies.

II. Lifting American Families Out of Poverty and Making Work Pay

Expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit. Expansions in the EITC included in the President's 1993 Economic Plan are making work pay for 15 million working families, including former welfare recipients. A study conducted by the Council of Economic Advisers reported that in 1998, the EITC lifted 4.3 million American out of poverty -- more than double the number in 1993. The findings also suggest that the increase in labor force participation among single mothers who received welfare is strongly linked to the EITC expansion. The FY 2001 budget proposes a \$21 billion plan to expand the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), providing as much as \$1,200 in additional tax relief to an estimated 6.4 million hard-pressed working families.

Household Income Up 3.5 Percent -- Tied For the Largest Gain Since 1978. Income for the median household rose \$1,304, from \$37,581 in 1997 to \$38,885 in 1998, adjusted for inflation. Real median household income is now at the highest level ever recorded.

Typical Family Income Up Over \$5,000 Since 1993. Another measure of income -- family income, which excludes single individuals and counts only related members in any household -- shows a similar trend. In 1998, the median family's income, adjusted for inflation, increased 3.3 percent (or \$1,475) -- the fifth consecutive annual rise. Median family income is also at an all-time high. Since President Clinton's Economic Plan passed in 1993, median family income has increased from \$41,691 in 1993 to \$46,737 in 1998 -- that's a \$5,046 increase in income, adjusted for inflation. From 1988 to 1992, median family income *fell* \$1,864, adjusted for inflation.

Poverty Rate Fell To 12.7 Percent in 1998 -- Its Lowest Level Since 1979. In 1998, the poverty rate dropped to 12.7 percent from 13.3 percent the year before -- that's the lowest poverty rate in two decades. Since President Clinton signed his Economic Plan into law, the poverty rate has declined from 15.1 percent in 1993 to 12.7 percent last year -- that's the largest five-year drop in poverty in nearly 30 years (1965-1970). There are now 4.8 million fewer people in poverty than in 1993. (In 1998, the poverty threshold was \$16,660 for a family of four.)

In 1998, The Largest One-Year Drop in Child Poverty in More than Two Decades. While the child poverty rate remains too high, in 1998, it declined from 19.9 percent to 18.9 percent --

that's the lowest child poverty rate since 1980 and the largest one-year drop in child poverty since 1976. Under President Clinton, the child poverty rate has declined from 22.7 percent to 18.9 percent -- that's the biggest five-year drop in nearly 30 years (1965-1970).

4.3 Million People Lifted Out of Poverty By EITC -- Double The Number in 1993. In 1993, President Clinton expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit, providing a tax cut for 15 million low-income working families. In 1998, the EITC lifted 4.3 million people, including 2.2 million children, out of poverty -- that's double the number of people lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993.

Helping to Invest for the Future. In 1992, the President proposed to establish Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to empower low-income families to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. The 1996 welfare reform law authorized the use of welfare block grants to create IDAs. And in 1998, the President signed legislation creating a five-year \$125 million demonstration program. In FY 1999, the Department of Health and Human Services awarded nearly \$10 million to 40 grantees that will establish over 10,000 savings accounts for low-income workers. The FY 2001 budget provides \$25 million for IDAs in FY 2001 -- two and half times the FY 2000 enacted of \$10 million -- to create over 20,000 new accounts. The Administration will also propose to allow low-income working families to use IDAs to save for a car that will allow them to get or keep a job.

Retirement Savings Accounts (RSAs) To Help Families Save and Invest And Expand Pension Coverage for Small Businesses. The President's Retirement Savings Accounts (RSAs) proposal in the FY 2001 budget will give 76 million Americans the opportunity to build wealth and save for their retirement through a progressive tax cut. This proposal builds on the successful model of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), extending generous matches to all low- and moderate-income families to encourage them to develop savings and assets. A person who participated for 40 years in this savings program could accumulate over \$266,000 -- enough to produce \$24,000 a year of income in retirement. This proposal would cost \$54 billion over 10 years.

New Fathers Work/Families Win Grants. The Administration's budget contains \$255 million in new competitive grants in FY 2001 to promote responsible fatherhood and support working families, critical next steps in reforming welfare and reducing child poverty. The proposals include grants to put approximately 40,000 non-custodial parents (mainly fathers) who owe child support to work and help them connect with their children and new grants to help about 40,000 hard-pressed working families get the supports and skills they need to succeed on the job and avoid welfare. An important part of these grants will be to improve families' access to food stamps, health care, child care, and other critical support for working families.

New Initiatives to Collect More Child Support. Since the President took office, child support collections have nearly doubled from \$8 billion in 1992 to \$15.5 billion in 1999. Today, parents who owe child support have their wages garnished, their bank accounts seized, and their tax refunds withheld. To build on this success, the FY 2001 budget contains several new measures to get parents to pay the child support they owe and to ensure more child support goes directly to families. Increased enforcement measures include ensuring that parents who owe child support

will have their vehicles booted, they will have a harder time obtaining or renewing a passport, they will be prohibited from enrolling as a Medicare provider, and may have their gambling winnings intercepted. The Administration is also proposing initiatives to ensure that families can rely on child support as a stable source of income, and create a clearer connection between what a father pays and what his family gets, giving parents more reason to cooperate with the child support system. The proposals will enable states to simplify distribution rules and provide incentives for states to pass through more child support payments directly to families, so that families leaving welfare can keep all the payments, and families still working their way off welfare can keep up to \$100 a month. In total, these initiatives will bring in nearly \$2 billion more for families.

Moving Families From Welfare-to-Work. Since enactment of the 1996 welfare reform law, millions of families have moved from welfare to work. To help more long-term welfare recipients and low-income fathers go to work and support their families, the Administration's budget will give state, local, tribal, and community- and faith-based grantees an additional two years to spend Welfare-to-Work funds, ensuring that roughly \$2 billion in existing resources continues to help those most in need. This will give grantees an opportunity to fully implement the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work initiative the Administration fought to include in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act, as well as the program eligibility improvements enacted last year with the Administration's support.

New Housing Vouchers for Hard-Pressed Working Families. The Clinton-Gore budget includes \$690 million for 120,000 new housing vouchers to help America's hard-pressed working families. These housing vouchers subsidize the rents of low-income Americans, enabling them to move closer to job opportunities – many of which are being created far from where these families live. Of the 120,000 new housing vouchers, 32,000 will be targeted to families moving from welfare to work, 18,000 to homeless individuals and families, and 10,000 to low-income families moving to new housing constructed through the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, with the remaining 60,000 vouchers allocated to local areas to help address the large unmet need for affordable housing. These new vouchers build on the 110,000 new housing vouchers secured through the President's leadership in the past two years.

Transportation: Helping Low-Income Working Families Get to Work. Transportation to work is a barrier for many low-income families. Existing public transit often doesn't link to suburban job opportunities, cover evening and weekend hours, or serve many rural communities. The Administration proposes a package of initiatives to help low-income families get to work by making it easier for working families to own vehicles and receive food stamps, allowing working families to use Individual Development Accounts to save for a car that will allow them to get or keep a job, and doubling Access to Jobs transportation funding to \$150 million to expand grants to communities to develop innovative public transportation solutions that help more low-income workers and welfare recipients get to work.

Assisting Families with Housing Vouchers. In 1999, the President proposed and Congress approved \$283 million for 50,000 new welfare to work housing vouchers for welfare recipients who need housing assistance to get or keep a job. Families will use these vouchers to move closer to a new job, to reduce a long commute, or to secure more stable housing that will

eliminate emergencies which keep them from getting to work every day on time. The FY 2000 budget funds 60,000 new housing vouchers.

Child Tax Credit for 26 Million Families. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 included a \$500 Per-Child Tax Credit which in 2001 will help 26 million families with 44 million children under 17. Additionally, the President fought for and won a proposal allowing 13 million children from families with incomes below \$30,000 – including young teachers, police officers, farmers, and nurses who work hard and play by the rules – to be eligible for the child tax credit.

Increasing the Minimum Wage. In 1996, the Clinton-Gore Administration fought for and won a minimum wage increase of \$.90 over two years, raising it to \$5.15 per hour in September 1997. An estimated 10 million Americans received an increase in wages thanks to the President's leadership. The Clinton-Gore Administration's current minimum wage proposal, which was rejected last year by Congressional Republicans, would increase the minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$6.15 over two years helping to restore the real value of the minimum wage to what it was in 1982. This increase will help ensure that -- as costs continue to increase -- parents who work hard and play by the rules can bring up their children out of poverty. This minimum wage increase will mean an additional \$2,000 per year for over 11 million full-time minimum wage earners.

Moving Millions of Families from Welfare to Work. Since enactment of the 1996 welfare reform law, millions of families have moved from welfare to work, and four times more of those on welfare are working than in 1992. Through new regulations, the Clinton-Gore Administration has provided states with unprecedented flexibility to support working families. With the President's leadership, the Balanced Budget of 1997 included \$3 billion in Welfare-to-Work grants to move long-term welfare recipients and unemployed non-custodial parents into jobs, and provide tax credits for employers who hire long-term welfare recipients. The FY 2000 budget proposed \$1 billion to extend the Welfare-to-Work program and to extend the tax credits.

III. Building Strong Families and Safe Communities

Reaching Out to Children in Need

Reforming and Improving Foster Care and Adoption. Since taking office, the Clinton-Gore Administration has championed efforts to make foster care work better, to find and assist adoptive families, and to break down barriers to adoption. From 1996 to 1998, the number of adoptions nationwide rose 29 percent - from 28,000 to 36,000 - and is on track to meeting the President's goal of 56,000 adoptions in 2002. In 1997, the President signed the Adoption and Safe Families Act, which expedited permanent placement decisions for children, ensured health insurance coverage for all special-needs children in subsidized adoptions, and created an incentive program for states to increase adoptions. The Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, signed by the President in 1996, provides a \$5,000 tax credit to families adopting children and a \$6,000 tax credit for families adopting children with special needs. In 1998, the President directed HHS to develop Internet tools to link children in foster care more quickly to possible adoptive families. This Administration has also fought hard to remove racial and ethnic barriers to adoption by helping ensure that the adoption process is free of delays and discriminatory

practices driven by race, culture and ethnicity with the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 and the Multi-Ethnic Placement Act of 1994.

Encouraging Youth Service. The President's FY 2001 budget includes over \$850 million to support community service and to empower more Americans to renew our civic life. This increase of nearly \$120 million for the Corporation for National Service keeps AmeriCorps on track for the President's goal of 100,000 members each year by the year 2004. The budget also includes a new "AmeriCorps Reserves" program, modeled after the military reserves, and designed to engage former Corps members in times of need. Finally, this year's budget proposes \$15.5 million in new initiatives that reward innovations in youth service, as well as additional resources to encourage service by senior citizens, and to engage students in learning through community service.

Responding to the Early Warning Signs of Troubled Youth. President Clinton directed the Secretary of Education and the Attorney General to develop a guide to help teachers and principals identify and respond to the early warning signs of troubled youth that can lead to school violence. In August 1998, the Departments of Justice and Education released *Early Warning, Timely Response: A Guide to Safe Schools*. This guide provides schools and communities with information on how to identify the early warning signs and take action steps to prevent and respond to school violence. More than 200,000 copies of the guide have been distributed, and additional copies may be obtained through the websites of the Departments of Education and Justice.

Working to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. The FY 2001 budget proposes \$25 million to support adult-supervised and supportive living arrangements, often called second chance homes, for unmarried teen parents and their children who cannot live at home or with other relatives. This new initiative will be latest of the Administration's efforts to break the cycle of dependency and reduce teen pregnancy, which have resulted in the lowest teen pregnancy rates on record and an 18 percent decline in teen birth rates from 1991 to 1998. States will be able to use these funds to support services provided by faith- and community-based organizations.

Keeping Children Safe at School and At Home

Protecting Our Children From Tobacco. Every day, 3000 children become regular smokers and 1000 have their lives shortened because of it. Almost 90 percent of all adult smokers began smoking by age 18 and today 4 million children – 37 percent of all high school students – smoke cigarettes. To end this public health crisis, the President believes that there must be a focused effort to reduce youth smoking and hold the tobacco industry accountable by: 1) raising the price of cigarettes, so fewer young people start to smoke, through a combination of excise tax increases on tobacco products and youth smoking assessments if youth smoking is not reduced by a half; 2) reaffirming the Food and Drug Administration's full authority to keep cigarettes out of the hands of children; 3) funding critical public health efforts to prevent youth smoking; and 4) protecting farmers and farming communities. The President also believes that states should be investing adequate resources from their tobacco settlement funds into efforts to prevent youth smoking. To help people quit smoking, the budget requires all states to cover smoking cessation programs under Medicaid.

Helping to Make All Schools Safe, Disciplined and Drug-Free. In 1994, President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act, making violence prevention a key part of this program. At the White House Conference on School Safety, President Clinton announced his plan for a significant overhaul of this nearly \$600 million Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program. Under the President's proposal, schools will be required to adopt rigorous, comprehensive school safety plans that include: tough, but fair, discipline policies; safe passage to and from schools; effective drug and violence policies and programs; annual school safety and drug use report cards; links to after school programs; efforts to involve parents; and crisis management plans.

Hiring School Resource Officers, Targeting Assistance to Schools with Serious Crime Problems. To help give schools with crime problems the tools they need to put the security of our children first, at the White House Conference on School Safety, the President announced a new \$65 million initiative to hire up to 2,000 community police and School Resource Officers to work in schools -- and to train police, educators and other members of the community to help recognize the early warning signs of violence. The President recently announced the first installment of the initiative; this funding will allow an additional 600 School Resource Officers to serve in 336 communities across the country.

Forging School-Based Partnerships Between Schools and Law Enforcement. Under the School-Based Partnerships grant program, the Clinton-Gore Administration released \$16.4 million in grants to 155 law enforcement agencies in September 1998. The School-Based Partnerships grants will be used by policing agencies to work with schools and community-based organizations to address crime at and around schools. This initiative emphasizes using principles of community policing and problem-solving methods to address the causes of school-related crime. The grants will help forge or strengthen partnerships between local law enforcement and schools to focus on school crime, drug use and discipline problems.

Launching a Community-Wide Response to School Safety and Youth Violence. To help communities throughout the country promote a coordinated, comprehensive response to school safety, the President launched a new Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative designed to help 50 cities develop and implement community-wide school safety plans. In April 1999, the Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services announced that they will provide over \$180 million this year, and a total of \$380 million over three years through the Initiative for communities to fund comprehensive school safety plans that include anti-truancy initiatives, mentoring, mental health services, conflict resolution programs, school resource officers, and more -- helping to promote healthy development and to prevent youth violence before it occurs. Communities will have until June 1, 1999 to apply for the funds.

Providing Safe After-School Opportunities for More than a Million Children a Year. Last year (FY98), the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program was expanded to \$200 million. This funding is already supporting hundreds of school-based after-school programs in rural and urban schools in 44 states and the District of Columbia, including weekend and summer programs. This year, the President proposed to triple this initiative -- to \$600 million -- to provide safe and educational after-school opportunities for up to 1.1 million school-age children in communities across the country. In addition, the Education Department released a report in June 1998, titled *Safe and Smart: Making the After-School Hours Work for Kid*. This report shows that after-school programs can lower juvenile crime and improve academic performance. *Safe and Smart* was sent to every school district in the country.

Targeting Young People with a National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. In July 1998, President Clinton launched the national expansion of the Anti-Drug Media Campaign first proposed in the 1997 national drug control strategy. The 5-year, \$2 billion campaign (which includes private sector matching contributions) is designed to let teens know -- when they turn on the television, listen to the radio, or surf the 'Net -- that drugs are dangerous, wrong and can kill you.

Requiring Child Safety Locks for Handguns. Child safety locks and other safety devices can reduce the unauthorized use of handguns, by a child at play or a teen looking to commit a crime. Many youth have to look no further than their own home to get their hands on a gun: an estimated one-third of all privately-owned handguns are left both loaded and unlocked. In March 1997, the President signed a directive to every Federal agency, requiring child safety locking devices with all handguns issued to Federal law enforcement officers. And, in an historic agreement, eight major gun manufacturers followed the President's lead and have voluntarily agreed to provide child safety locking devices with all their handguns.

Signed into Law the Youth Handgun Safety Act. In 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which generally banned the possession of handguns or handgun ammunition by juveniles under the age of 18, and made it a Federal offense for adults to transfer handguns to juveniles, with limited exceptions. In 1997, the President directed the Treasury Department to require that signs be posted on the premises of Federal firearms licensees and that written notification be issued with each handgun sold to non-licensees to help ensure compliance with the Youth Handgun Safety Act.

Enforcing Zero Tolerance for Guns and Other Weapons in Schools. In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, requiring school districts to expel students who bring guns to school. The President issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce the "zero tolerance" policy for guns in schools, consistent with the Gun-Free Schools Act. In school year 1996-97, the U.S. Department of Education estimates that, under zero tolerance policies, 6,093 students were expelled from public schools for bringing a firearm to school.

Introduced the Youth Gun Crime Enforcement Act. The President recently announced new legislation to strengthen the Brady Law and the assault weapons ban, restrict access to guns by our youth and crack down on illegal gun traffickers. The President's proposed bill will: (1) raise the age of the youth handgun ban from 18 to 21 years of age; (2) ban youth possession of semi-automatic assault rifles; (3) prohibit violent juveniles from ever owning guns; (4) require child safety locking devices for guns; (5) reduce illegal gun running by limiting the purchase of handguns to no more than one per month; (6) halt the importation of large capacity ammunition magazines; (7) require Brady background checks for the purchase of explosives and at gun shows; and (8) help law enforcement trace more crime guns to their source.

Giving Parents the Tools They Need To Protect Their Children

Helping Parents Control What Comes Into Their Living Room with the V-Chip. Four years ago, President Clinton and Vice President Gore used the Family Policy Conference in Nashville to call for V-chip legislation -- to give parents new tools to help them screen out television programs that are not fit for their kids. Under strong leadership from the White House, the following year Congress enacted the Telecommunications Act of 1996 which included V-chip legislation. Now all

new televisions are scheduled to include this screening technology. With leadership from the First Lady, the President is calling on leaders in the industry to come together and adopt a voluntary uniform ratings system that will give parents more information about what media enters their homes.

Encouraging More Educational Television. At the President's urging, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted clear and concrete rules to encourage the development and promotion of TV programming that would be both welcomed by parents and watched by children. The rules require three hours of regularly scheduled, half-hour weekly educational and instructional programming as a requirement for license renewal.

Promoting a "Family Friendly" Internet. The President and Vice President have worked to make cyberspace a safe place for children. The Administration has enlisted the assistance of numerous stakeholders, including industry leaders, teachers, parents, Internet users and librarians to work towards the creation of a "family friendly" Internet. The Administration's three part strategy includes: (1) industry commitments to provide blocking, filtering and labeling technology for use by parents and teachers using the 'Net; 2) effective enforcement of existing laws; and 3) increased parental awareness and involvement. This strategy is designed to give parents and teachers the tools they need to prevent children from getting access to inappropriate material on the Internet, and to guide them towards high-quality educational resources.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release

March 28, 2000

STATEMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT ON \$40 MILLION IN SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS TO
PROVIDE LOW-INCOME YOUTH WITH SUMMER JOBS

I am pleased that we are sending to Congress a \$40 million supplement to the FY 2000 budget for youth activities that would provide summer jobs and other opportunities to more than 24,000 low-income youth in fifty cities across this nation. These resources will support many of our local communities as they transition to the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act, helping local areas continue vital education and training programs, like the summer jobs program. I have worked tirelessly, along with many other leaders, to help ensure we do not leave kids behind as we go through this transition period.

I am also pleased that Secretary Alexis Herman and Secretary Donna Shalala will send a letter to our nation's governors encouraging them to consider finding ways to partner with local elected officials in their states to assist low-income youth in our nation's communities. The Secretaries will ask the governors to consider using a portion of WIA monies, Welfare-to-Work resources and TANF funds to help low-income young people.

This Administration's commitment to transforming and improving education and training programs for youth represents our ongoing dedication to ensuring that the youth in our country have a chance to achieve the American Dream. I look forward to continuing to work with state and local officials to create new opportunities that, working in partnership with the community and the private sector, will provide innovative job opportunities for at-risk young people across America.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 19, 2000

THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION:
AN OPPORTUNITY AGENDA FOR AMERICAN YOUTH
Saturday, February 19, 2000

TODAY, IN HIS WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS, PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL ANNOUNCE \$223 MILLION IN YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS TO 36 COMMUNITIES: Today, the President and Secretary of Labor Alexis Herman will announce the award of \$223 million in Youth Opportunity Grants to 36 communities to provide education and job training opportunities to at-risk young people. The FY2000 budget provided \$250 million for the Youth Opportunity grants (\$27 million is reserved for technical assistance and other youth initiatives), representing the first installment of the five-year, \$1.375 billion Youth Opportunity (YO) Movement. This national effort to leverage the combined resources of business, the non-profit sector, prominent public figures, and government at all levels aims to help at-risk youth acquire the skills and experience to transition into successful adulthood, careers, and higher education. President Clinton launched the Youth Opportunity Movement on his New Markets Trip last July.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS TARGET OUT-OF-SCHOOL, AT-RISK YOUTH: Although the youth unemployment rate is at a 30 year low, too many youths still face the danger of chronic unemployment or under-employment. This year's grants:

- will serve approximately 44,000 youth ages 14-21;
- emphasize placing youth in private sector jobs along with efforts to keep them in school, encourage enrollment in college, and provide work experience in community-service projects.
- concentrate on developing the "total person" by providing a wide variety of support services and offering long-term follow-up services;
- focus on youth who live in Empowerment Zones, Empowerment Communities and other high-poverty urban, rural and Native American communities;
- range in size from \$4 million to \$11 million each.

THESE GRANTS ARE A KEY PART OF A "YOUTH OPPORTUNITY AGENDA" THAT PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS PROPOSED TO INCREASE BY MORE THAN \$1.3 BILLION IN HIS FY2001 BUDGET.

- Youth Opportunity Grants. This new initiative (described above) that President Clinton signed into law only last year has a proposed increase of 50 percent to \$375 million in the FY2001 budget.
- GEAR UP. GEAR UP is a nationwide initiative to encourage more disadvantaged young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to and succeed in college. GEAR UP is funded at \$200 million in FY 2000, enough to provide services to over 750,000 students. The FY 2001 budget provides a 62.5% increase to \$325 million, enough to provide services to 1.4 million students.
- TRIO. The TRIO programs seek to motivate and prepare students to go

to and stay in college. The FY 2001 budget provides \$725 million for TRIO, an increase of \$80 million to help provide assistance to over 760,000 students, 37,000 more than in 2000.

- Youth Training Formula Grants. In addition to the increased funding mentioned above in his FY2001 budget for the Youth Opportunity grants, the President also has proposed a \$22 million increase to \$1.022 billion for the Youth Activities formula grant program. This level will provide job training and summer job opportunities to about 612,000 disadvantaged young people.
- Youthbuild. The Youthbuild program is targeted to 16-24 year old high school dropouts and provides disadvantaged young adults with education and employment skills through rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless people. The program also helps to expand the supply of housing in these categories. Funded at \$42.5 million, the Youthbuild programs will provides opportunities for approximately 2,000 trainees in 2000. The FY2001 budget increases funding by 76 percent to \$75 million, enough to serve approximately 3,330 trainees.
- Job Corps. Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program targeted at impoverished young people. The FY2001 budget increases Job Corps funding by \$35 million, bringing the total budget to \$1.393 billion.
- College Completion Challenge Grants. The FY2001 budget creates a new initiative within the TRIO program called College Completion Challenge Grants (CCCCG). Although college enrollment rates have risen, 37 percent of students that go on to post-secondary school drop out before they get a certificate or a degree [Source: U.S. Department of Education, The Condition of Education: 1999]. The problem is especially acute for minorities: 29 percent of African Americans and 31 percent of Hispanics drop out of college after less than one year, compared to 18 percent of whites. The CCCC program is designed to address this problem with a comprehensive approach including pre-freshman summer programs, support services and increased grant aid to students. This \$35 million initiative will improve the chances of success for nearly 18,000 students.
- Dual Degree Programs for Minority-Serving Institutions. The FY 2001 budget proposes a new program to increase opportunities for students at minority-serving institutions. Students would receive two degrees within five years: one from a minority-serving institution, and one from a partner institution in a field in which minorities are underrepresented. This new \$40 million program will serve an estimated 3,000 students.
- Pell Grants. The Pell Grant program provides grants to economically disadvantaged young people to help pay the cost of a postsecondary education. The maximum Pell Grant in FY2000 is \$3,300. The President's FY2001 budget increases the maximum to \$3,500, more than 50 percent larger than the maximum grant in 1993, to make a college education more affordable for the nearly 4 million Pell Grant recipients. Funding for the Pell Grant program is increased by over \$716 million, bringing the total Pell Grant appropriation to \$8.356 billion.
- SEOG. SEOG, the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, provides campus-based grant assistance to needy undergraduate students. Generally, this program supplements the aid students receive from other sources, and leverages institutional aid by at least one dollar for every three federal dollars. The FY2001 budget provides \$691 million for SEOG, a \$60 million increase, the largest increase in 10 years. An estimated 1.2 million students

(over 60,000 more than in 2000) will receive awards in 2001.

- Work Study. Work Study provides students the opportunity to work their way through college. The FY 2000 budget achieved the goal of giving one million students the opportunity to participate in Work Study. The FY2001 budget includes \$1.011 billion for Work Study, an increase of \$77 million to continue this commitment to serve one million students.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS IN ACTION

Baltimore, MD: Grant Amount: \$11 million.

- Recipient: The City's Department of Employment Development along with partners including Johns Hopkins University, Mercy Hospital, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore Development Corporation, Maryland Business Roundtable, and many other organizations.
- Youth Served: 2,400 youths in Baltimore's Empowerment Zone, where six out of ten youngsters are raised in extreme poverty.
- The Plan: Four neighborhood "satellite centers," two full-service Youth Opportunity Centers, and a single One-Stop Career Center will provide the services. Youth Ambassadors will recruit young people in need. Employment Advocates at each center and at local high schools will guide trainees into the array of programs available, including: computer literacy classes for every youth; GED programs, instruction in college preparation, career counseling, skills training, internships, job placement, career-track employment and 24-month follow-up services.

Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota: Grant Amount: \$4 million

- Recipient: The Oglala Sioux Tribe in collaboration with Oglala Lakota College, SuAnne Big Crow Boys and Girls Club, Oglala Sioux Housing, Oglala Nation Education Coalition and other entities.
- Youth Served: This project intends to serve at least 750 youth on the 7,000 square mile Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
- The Plan: The awardees will establish Yug'an Ojanjanglepi (yew ghan oh zhan zhan glay pee) (YO) which means "opening the windows." YO will assist participants to achieve positive outcomes in job placement and retention, high school completion and college enrollment. YO will establish Hub Youth Opportunity Centers in Pine Ridge, Kyle and Martin with satellites in Wanblee, Wounded Knee/Manderson, Oglala, Batesland, Allen and Porcupine. YO will provide drug and alcohol counseling, mentoring, wellness education as well as tutoring and other services to keep students in school. Additional program elements will include work experience, job shadowing, occupational skills training, tutoring, mentoring and support services.

Los Angeles, CA: Grant Amount: \$12 million.

- Recipient: The City's Community Development Department along with partners, such as the Workforce Investment Board, LAPD, LA Unified School Dist., McDonalds, Ticketmaster, UPS, LA Community College District, Family Development Network, and other organizations.
- The Plan: The initiative will expand the already existing Kulick Youth Opportunities program in Watts and add a second location on the East Side of the City's Empowerment Zone LA's YO program introduces each

young person to an array of services covering more than 70 different topics in five core areas: education and career planning; job readiness; personal skills; health; and fitness. Emphasis will be placed on five career pathways, all of which lead to growth sectors in Los Angeles: travel/tourism/hospitality; manufacturing; entertainment/new media; health/biotechnology; and transportation. Youngsters will gain entrance to these fields through tours, interviews, job shadowing, and occupational training and paid work experience. Support services will also assist trainees, including psychological counseling, drug testing, sealing of juvenile records, and intensive follow-up services, to name but a few. Local businesses have committed to hire 1,400 YO participants.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANT AWARDEES

NAME & SERVICE AREA - URBAN (24)	STATE	FUNDING
Birmingham / Jefferson County Job Trng (Birmingham)	AL	5,000,000
Pima County, Tucson	AZ	7,000,000
City of Los Angeles(Watts & Eastside of EZ)	CA	11,000,000
San Diego Workforce Partnership	CA	7,000,000
PIC of San Francisco	CA	7,000,000
City and County of Denver (Denver EC)	CO	5,000,000
Capitol Region Workforce Dev. BD (City of Hartford)	CT	7,000,000
D.C. Depart. of Employment Services	DC	8,000,000
Hillsborough County, Tampa	FL	6,000,000
Louisville and Jefferson Counties WIB (Louisville)	KY	7,000,000
Brockton Area PIC	MA	4,500,000
Economic Development Industrial Corp., Boston(EZ)	MA	5,000,000
City of Detroit	MI	11,000,000
Office of Employment Devel., Baltimore	MD	11,000,000
Full Employment Council, Inc., Kansas City	MO	4,000,000
Buffalo & Erie County PIC	NY	7,948,615
Work Systems, Inc., Portland	OR	5,000,000
City of Cleveland	OH	7,000,000
WIB of Philadelphia (City of Philadelphia)	PA	5,000,000
City of Memphis	TN	6,500,000
Houston-Galveston Area Council	TX	11,000,000
Alamo Workforce Dev. Board(San Antonio, Bexar	TX	11,000,000
Seattle - King County PIC	WA	4,500,000
PIC of Milwaukee County (City of Milwaukee)	WI	6,000,000

NAME & SERVICE AREA - NATIVE AMERICAN (6)	STATE	FUNDING
Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge (Pine Ridge Indian Reservation)	SD	4,000,000
Cook Inlet Tribal Council (State of Alaska)	AK	8,000,000
Navajo Nation, Window Rock Navajo Nation Arizona, New Mexico & Utah)	AZ	10,300,000
California Indiana Manpower Consortium (Statewide CA, Douglas / Carson, Nevada)	CA	4,000,000
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Towaoc, CO (Towaoc, Montezuma, CO; Montezuma Creek, San Juan, UT)	CO	2,000,000
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa (Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Leelanau, Manistee Counties)	MI	783,620

NAME & SERVICE AREA - RURAL (6)	STATE	FUNDING
Southeastern Arkansas Economic Dev. (Chicot and Desha)	AR	4,998,216
Imperial Cnty. Off. of E & T. (Brawley, Calipatria, Niland, Imperial Counties)	CA	5,000,000
Georgia Department of Labor (Albany, GA)	GA	3,653,574
State of Hawaii (Maui County & Island of Molokai)	HI	2,186,099

PIC / SDA-83 Incorporated, Monroe (EC)
Lumberton River Council (Robeson County)

LA	5,000,000
NC	5,000,000

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 16, 2000

A New Opportunity Agenda for Higher Education:
Making Critical Investments in Education and Training
February 16, 2000

The President's FY2001 budget includes new critical investments in higher education, training, and youth opportunities as part of his New Opportunity Agenda. These initiatives include:

- I. Significant Increases in Programs for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Historically Black Graduate Institutions.
- II. Nearly \$1 Billion for College Completion Challenge Grants, Pell Grants, and Other Initiatives to Help Students Afford and Stay in School.
- III. A \$30 Billion College Opportunity Tax Cut to Provide Tax Relief for Millions of Families Struggling to Make College More Affordable.
- IV. Over \$400 Million in Increases in Initiatives to Keep Young People on the Track to Success.

I. SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN PROGRAMS FOR HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND HISTORICALLY BLACK GRADUATE INSTITUTIONS.

- The President has proposed that the base Title III program for historically black colleges and universities receive \$169 million in the FY2001 budget, an increase of more than \$20 million over last year. Average awards to institutions would increase to \$1.7 million, up from \$1.5 million in 2000.

- The President also has proposed that the Title III program for historically black graduate institutions receive \$40 million in the FY2001 budget, an increase of \$9 million over the FY2000 budget. Average awards to institutions would increase to \$2.2 million, up from \$1.7 million in 2000.

II. NEARLY \$1 BILLION IN INCREASES TO PELL GRANTS, SEOG, WORK STUDY, AND THE NEW COLLEGE COMPLETION AND DUAL DEGREE INITIATIVES

- College Completion Challenge Grants. The FY2001 budget creates a new initiative within the TRIO program called College Completion Challenge Grants (CCCG). Although college enrollment rates have risen, 37 percent of students who go on to post-secondary school drop out before they get a certificate or a degree [Source: U.S. Department of Education, The Condition of Education: 1999]. The problem is especially acute for minorities: 29 percent of African Americans and 31 percent of Hispanics drop out of college after less than one year, compared to 18 percent of whites. The CCCG program is designed to address this problem with a comprehensive approach including pre-freshman summer programs, support services and increased grant aid to students. This \$35 million initiative will improve the chances of success for nearly 18,000 students.

- Dual Degree Programs for Minority-Serving Institutions. The FY 2001 budget proposes a new program to increase opportunities for students at minority-serving institutions. Students would receive two degrees

within five years: one from a minority-serving institution, and one from a partner institution in a field in which minorities are underrepresented. This new \$40 million program will serve an estimated 3,000 students.

- Pell Grants. The Pell Grant program provides grants to economically disadvantaged young people to help pay the cost of a postsecondary education. The maximum Pell Grant in FY2000 is \$3,300. The President's FY2001 budget increases the maximum to \$3,500, more than 50 percent larger than the maximum grant in 1993, to make a college education more affordable for the nearly 4 million Pell Grant recipients. Funding for the Pell Grant program is increased by over \$716 million, bringing the total Pell Grant appropriation to \$8.356 billion.

- SEOG. SEOG, the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, provides campus-based grant assistance to needy undergraduate students. Generally, this program supplements the aid students receive from other sources, and leverages institutional aid by at least one dollar for every three federal dollars. The FY2001 budget provides \$691 million for SEOG, a \$60 million increase, the largest increase in 10 years. An estimated 1.2 million students (over 60,000 more than in 2000) will receive awards in 2001.

- Work Study. Work Study provides students the opportunity to work their way through college. The FY 2000 budget achieved the goal of giving one million students the opportunity to participate in Work Study. The FY2001 budget includes \$1.011 billion for Work Study, an increase of \$77 million to continue this commitment to serve one million students.

III. COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY TAX CUT TO MAKE COLLEGE MORE AFFORDABLE FOR MORE AMERICANS

The President proposes a College Opportunity Tax Cut of \$30 billion over 10 years to provide tax relief for millions of families struggling to make college more affordable. When fully phased in, the President's proposal would give families the option to claim a tax deduction or a tax credit on up to \$10,000 of tuition and fees for any post-secondary education including college, graduate study, or training courses. In general, the proposal would provide up to \$2,800 annually in tax relief per family. In order to expand this tax cut to more families, the College Opportunity Tax Cut would phase out for married filers with incomes between \$100,000 and \$120,000. The College Opportunity Tax Cut builds on the Lifetime Learning tax credit that the President signed into law in 1997. In addition, the President's FY2001 budget contains other education tax incentives that were originally proposed in the FY2000 budget, including \$1 billion over 10 years to provide tax-free treatment for employer-provided graduate education and increased deductibility of student loan interest.

IV. OVER \$400 MILLION IN INCREASES TO KEEP YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE TRACK TO SUCCESS

- GEAR UP. GEAR UP is a nationwide initiative to encourage more disadvantaged young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to and succeed in college. GEAR UP is funded at \$200 million in FY 2000, enough to provide services to over 750,000 students. The FY 2001 budget provides a 62.5% increase to \$325 million, enough to provide services to 1.4 million students.

- TRIO. The TRIO programs seek to motivate and prepare students to go to and stay in college. The FY 2001 budget provides \$725 million for TRIO, an increase of \$80 million to help provide assistance to over

760,000 students, 37,000 more than in 2000.

- Youth Opportunity Grants and Youth Training Formula Grants. These competitive grants provide comprehensive employment and training assistance to youth, primarily out-of-school youth in high poverty areas. The President's FY2001 budget provides a 50 percent increase in funding to \$375 million, enough to serve 85,000 youth in high poverty areas. In addition, the FY2001 budget provides a \$22 million increase (to \$1.022 billion) for the Youth Activities formula grant program. This level will provide job training and summer job opportunities to about 612,000 disadvantaged young people.

- Youthbuild. The Youthbuild program is targeted to 16-24 year old high school dropouts and provides disadvantaged young adults with education and employment skills through rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless people. The program also helps to expand the supply of housing in these categories. Funded at \$42.5 million, the Youthbuild programs will provides opportunities for approximately 2,000 trainees in 2000. The FY2001 increases funding by 76% to \$75 million, enough to serve approximately 3,330 trainees.

- Job Corps. Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program targeted at impoverished young people. The FY2001 budget increases Job Corps funding by \$35 million, bringing the total Job Corps budget to \$1.393 billion.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 11, 2000

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES NEW BUDGET INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE
COMMUNITY SERVICE
January 11, 2000

Today, the White House will announce an investment of over \$850 million in President Clinton's FY 2001 budget to support community service and to empower more Americans to renew our civic life. This increase of nearly \$120 million for the Corporation for National Service keeps AmeriCorps on track for the President's goal of 100,000 members each year by the year 2004. The budget will also include a new "AmeriCorps Reserves" program, modeled after the military reserves, and designed to engage former Corps members in times of need. The Administration will also announce \$15.5 million in new initiatives that reward innovations in youth service, as well as additional resources to encourage service by senior citizens, and to engage students in learning through community service.

EXPANDING AMERICORPS AND CREATING A NEW "RESERVES" PROGRAM TO ENGAGE
AMERICORPS ALUMS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE.

Keeping AmeriCorps On Track for 100,000 Members a Year. With a \$73 million increase, AmeriCorps will be able to grow to 100,000 new members a year over the next four years. Since the launch of AmeriCorps five years ago, more than 150,000 Americans have served on the front lines in hard-pressed neighborhoods--tutoring in schools, responding to natural disasters, helping to make our streets safer, building homes, and more. In fact, more Americans have served in AmeriCorps in the last five years than have served in the entire history of the Peace Corps.

"AmeriCorps Reserves" to Engage Former Corpsmembers in Service. The President's budget includes \$5 million to create a new AmeriCorps reserves program that will enable former Corpsmembers to re-engage in service to their communities, particularly in times of crisis. This pilot program would be modeled on the military reserves: former AmeriCorps members would serve in the Reserve Corps on weekends and/or after work, and would address national crises, including natural disasters. The Reserves will build on the AmeriCorps Continuing Service initiative, which connects AmeriCorps alums to community service projects through a partnership with national non-profit organizations such as the American Red Cross, the Boys and Girls Club, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Habitat for Humanity, the National Mentoring Partnership and the YMCA.

"COMMUNITY COACHES" AND OTHER INNOVATIVE INVESTMENTS IN YOUTH-DRIVEN
SOLUTIONS.

Community Coaches. For the first time, the Corporation for National Service will award \$5 million in grants to place a "community coach" in nearly 1,000 schools. Community Coaches -- AmeriCorps members, teachers, and counselors -- can help students make the most of their community service and can act as a vital link between the school, the business sector, and the local community. This initiative is modeled after the Community Coaches program pioneered by the national youth leadership non-profit organization Do Something. Do Something is already supporting community coaches in more than 100 schools in 75 communities across the country.

Youth Empowerment Grants. The budget also includes \$3 million for new Youth Empowerment Grants, competitive fellowships that reward young

social entrepreneurs dedicated to solving problems in their communities. The Corporation for National Service will award the grants to community-based organizations that sponsor young people who have designed and developed their own projects. These will include efforts to prevent youth violence, programs to improve civic participation, and initiatives that engage older students in tutoring and mentoring.

America's Promise: The Alliance for Youth. The budget will include \$7.5 million for this national crusade to help all children grow into healthy, strong, and productive adults. America's Promise focuses on five promises for every child: (1) an ongoing relationship with a caring adult -- parent, mentor, tutor or coach; (2) a safe place with structured activities during non-school hours; (3) a healthy start; (4) a marketable skill through effective education; and (5) an opportunity to give back through service.

SUPPORTING SENIOR CITIZENS IN SERVICE TO THEIR COMMUNITIES.

The President's budget expands funds for senior service by \$9.7 million. These funds will provide additional opportunities for thousands of older Americans to serve their communities.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 4, 1999

THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD OF STRENGTHENING
FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

November 4, 1999

Since 1993, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have been committed to empowering and supporting working families and to tapping the potential of America's urban and rural communities. They have a demonstrated record of creating new initiatives and expanding existing initiatives to support children and families and to promote community and economic development. The Clinton-Gore Administration has worked with the private sector, states, and localities to help revitalize America's communities by bringing capital, jobs, and opportunity to distressed areas and cleaning up the urban environment. At the same time, this Administration has worked with our state and local partners, the business community, and community-based organizations to support working families - moving them toward self-sufficiency and out of poverty. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have created or expanded the following initiatives over the last six years.

SUPPORTING WORKING FAMILIES

Expanded EITC to Put Money Back in Working Families' Pockets

- The EITC helps working families supplement their earnings through tax credits. In President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan, EITC was expanded to make work pay for 15 million working families.
- In 1998, the EITC lifted 4.3 million Americans out of poverty - more than twice as many as in 1993. The average family received an EITC credit of \$1,890.

Minimum Wage Hike Increased Pay By \$1,800 for Full-time Workers

- In 1996, the President and Vice President fought for and won a minimum wage increase from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour for nearly 10 million workers.
- Now, the President is fighting for another minimum wage increase - \$1 over two years - to make work pay for 11.4 million workers and help ensure that parents who work hard and play by the rules can raise their children out of poverty.

Provided Health Care to Low-Income Working Families

- The President has successfully fought to increase low-income families' access to health care by allowing states to expand Medicaid to cover low-income two-parent families who work and working with states to ensure that uninsured families receive Medicaid when eligible.

Enacted Single Largest Investment in Health Care for Children since 1965

- The President, with bipartisan support from the Congress, created the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 allocated \$24 billion over five years to provide affordable health insurance to children in families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid but too low to purchase private insurance through State-designed programs.

- On September 8, 1999, President Clinton announced that all 50 states and every territory are participating in this new program, bringing us closer to our goal of providing insurance for up to 5 million children through a combination of Medicaid and CHIP.

Improved Access to Affordable and Quality Child Care

- Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, federal funding for child care has increased by 80 percent, helping parents pay for the care of about 1.25 million children.
- The 1996 welfare reform law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years to provide child care assistance to families moving from welfare to work. Last year, the President succeeded in securing \$140 million in new funds for after-school care and \$173 million for child care quality activities.

Initiated \$3 Billion Welfare-to-Work Initiative

- The Clinton-Gore Administration fought for a \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work initiative as part of the 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement. During FY 1998 and FY 1999, nearly \$2.7 billion in grants have been awarded to states, local communities, and tribes across the nation to help long-term welfare recipients, and certain low-income fathers, work and support their families.
- Funds are targeted at individuals and communities facing the greatest challenges. To date, these resources are helping nearly 100,000 individuals to get or keep a job.

Helping People Get to Work

- With the Administration's leadership, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) authorized \$750 million over five years for the President's Job Access initiative and reverse commute grants.
- The Omnibus Budget Act included \$75 million for this program in FY 1999, and in May, Vice President Gore awarded grants to 179 communities in 42 states around the country to assist states and localities to develop flexible transportation alternatives for welfare recipients and other low-income workers. The program is funded at \$75 million for FY 2000.

Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers

- In 1999, the President proposed and Congress approved \$283 million for 50,000 new welfare to work housing vouchers for current and former welfare recipients who need housing assistance to get or keep a job.
- Families will use these welfare-to-work housing vouchers to move closer to a new job, to reduce a long commute, or to secure more stable housing that will help eliminate emergencies which keep them from getting to work every day on time. The FY 2000 budget funds 60,000 new housing vouchers.

Helping People Who Want to Work but Can't Find a Job

- Acknowledging that finding a job often takes time, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 provided funds for work slots and food stamp benefits to help those who are willing to work, but through no fault of their own, have not yet found employment.

Passage of Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit and Work Opportunity Tax Credit

- The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit, enacted in the 1997 Balanced Budget

Agreement, provides a credit equal to 35 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment, and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the second year, to encourage the hiring and retention of long-term welfare recipients.

- This credit complements the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, which expands eligible businesses to include those who hire young adults living in Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. In FY 1999, the President requested and Congress accepted extending the credit through June 30, 1999.

Introduced \$500 Per-Child Tax Credit, Benefiting 13 Million Children from Low-income Families

- 27 million families with 45 million children are receiving the \$500 per-child tax credit included in the 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement.

- As a result of the President's efforts, 13 million children from families receiving the EITC will also benefit from the \$500 child tax credit.

Increased WIC by \$1 Billion

- Under President Clinton, participation in WIC has expanded by 1.7 million - from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1999. Funding has risen from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion.

Helping Working Families to Buy Food

- In July 1999, the President took executive actions to help ensure working families who need Food Stamps have access. These steps include:

- a new policy making it easier for working families to own a car and still receive food stamps

- a new regulations simplifying rules so that families do not have to report income as often and states won't be penalized for small errors in projecting families' future earnings

- a new public education campaign to educate working families about food stamps

Established of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)

- In 1992, the President proposed to establish IDAs to empower low-income families to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. The 1996 welfare reform law authorized the use of welfare block grants to create IDAs.

- In 1998, the President signed legislation creating a five-year \$125 million IDA demonstration program. In FY 1999, \$10 million was awarded to establish savings accounts for over 10,000 low-income workers in 40 communities, and the President proposed to double the commitment to \$20 million in FY 2000.

INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION: FROM HEAD START TO GEAR-UP TO PELL GRANTS

Expanded Head Start By Nearly 70 Percent

- Since 1993, President Clinton and Congressional Democrats have expanded Head Start by 57 percent, from nearly \$2.8 billion in FY 1993 to nearly \$4.7 billion in FY 1999.

- The program now serves an estimated 835,000 children, reaching more kids than at any time since its creation in 1965 and more than 200,000

additional children than in 1992.

Launched the Reading Excellence Program

- Two years ago, President Clinton launched the America Reads Challenge, a multi-faceted effort to help states and communities ensure that all children can read well and independently by the end of the third grade.
- The program received \$260 million in FY 1999 and another \$286 million has been requested in FY 2000 to allow the program to continue. The funds help to train reading tutors and coordinate after-school, weekend and summer reading programs linked to in-school instruction. In addition, over 1,000 colleges have pledged to use federally-financed work-study positions for tutoring programs.

Helping Students Most in Need

- Title I funds provide over \$8 billion to help 11 million low-income students benefit from higher expectations and a challenging curriculum geared to higher standards.

Strong Investments in Educational Technology

- The Clinton-Gore Administration has made strong investments in educational technology. Funding for education technology at the Department of Education has increased from \$23 million (FY 1993) to \$698 million (FY 1999) to \$801 million (FY 2000 request).
- States and local communities are given a great deal of flexibility in how they use the money for computers, teacher training and software -- but they are required to develop a plan for ensuring equity.
- The "E-rate" provides \$2.25 billion in discounts to connect schools and libraries to the Internet. Discounts are 90 percent for the poorest schools that need it most, and 20 percent for the wealthiest schools. E-rate was a critical part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, which the President signed into law.

Providing Safe After-School Opportunities

- Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program has been expanded to provide safe and academically enriching after-school opportunities for nearly 400,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities each year.
- In his FY 2000 budget, the President proposes to triple funding to \$600 million, reaching 1.1 million students.

Creation of Youth Opportunity Grants

- President Clinton proposed the \$1.25 billion Youth Opportunities Grants program, a five year grants initiative that was authorized as part of the 1998 Workforce Investment Act. This program focuses primarily on out-of-school youths. The program provides them with job training and has a strong emphasis on mainstreaming youth into the private sector, both in terms of immediate job placement and work-based learning opportunities to increase long-term employment prospects.
- The Youth Opportunities program will receive \$250 million this fall and will make a significant attack on concentrated poverty and unemployment. This initiative represents a strong investment in Empowerment Zones and Communities and other urban and rural areas that are considered high-poverty areas.
- The main goal of the program is to increase employment in the private

sector, increase college enrollment and decrease dropout rates.

Creation of the GEAR-UP Initiative

- Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the new mentoring initiative GEAR-UP was created to better prepare up to an estimated 260,000 low-income middle school children for entrance to and success in higher education.

- GEAR UP grants will fund partnerships involving more than 1,000 organizations, such as the YMCA, Boys and Girls Clubs, 4-H programs, Salvation Army, libraries, arts organizations, local chambers of commerce, and individual companies such as Wal-Mart, Unisys, Hewlett-Packard, Bell Atlantic, and the New York Times Newspaper in Education Program.

- In August 1999, \$120 million in grants were awarded to 164 partnerships and 21 grants to states (for statewide program).

Assisting Migrant Children and Families

- Migrant families face difficult obstacles to gaining the education and training they may need to improve their standard of living. President Clinton improved the Migrant Education Program in the 1994 reauthorization, and won a 16 percent increase in FY 1999.

Expanding Pell Grants

- President Clinton and the Congressional Democrats have increased the Pell Grant maximum grant amount from \$2,300 in FY 1993 to \$3,215 in 1999. In 1999, nearly 4 million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,125, the largest maximum award ever.

HELPING TO BRING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND CAPITAL TO DISTRESSED AREAS

Expanding Microenterprise Lending and Technical Assistance

- Microenterprise development programs provide access to capital, other financial services, and training to those traditionally bypassed by the mainstream financial sector, such as the poor women, minorities and those in economically distressed areas.

- President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's proposal also includes a doubling of support for technical assistance in SBA's Microloan Program and a doubling of support for SBA lending to leverage over \$75 million in new microlending.

- The microenterprise strategy will also involve new funding for Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) and for SBA's One-Stop Capital Shops.

Cleaning Up the Urban Environment through Brownfields Redevelopment

- The Clinton-Gore Administration has launched a landmark effort, including the Brownfields Tax Incentive, to clean up and redevelop Brownfields sites. In total, the Brownfields action agenda has marshaled funds to clean up and redevelop up to 5,000 properties.

Created the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund

- In 1994, President Clinton proposed and signed into law the CDFI Fund. Through grants, loans, and equity investments, the Fund has created a network of approximately 270 CDFIs in distressed areas across the nation. CDFI activities leverage investments from banks, foundations, and other sources.

- Since the Fund's creation, it has made more than \$190 million in awards to community development institutions and financial institutions. This investment is expected to leverage three to four times the amount of the investments in total capital raised for CDFIs over the next few years. In FY 1999, funding for the CDFI Fund was increased 19 percent to \$95 million.

Strengthened and Simplified the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA)

- President Clinton made clear that he was prepared to veto long overdue legislation to modernize the financial landscape, if it allowed a bank with an unsatisfactory CRA rating to take advantage of the new powers under the bill. As a result, the conferees on the financial modernization bill provided that, for the first time, a bank's CRA rating is relevant to its merger or expansion in non-banking activities. In addition, President Clinton fought to eliminate provisions that would have excluded some banks from CRA coverage and limited the effectiveness of the merger application review process. President Clinton thus assured that CRA remains vital and relevant in the new financial landscape.

- In April 1995, the Clinton-Gore Administration reformed the CRA regulations to emphasize performance. According to the National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC), the private sector has pledged more than \$1 trillion going forward in loans to distressed communities - and more than 95 percent of these financial commitments have been made since 1992.

- Banks made \$18.6 billion in community development loans in 1997 alone. Lending to minority and low-income borrowers is also on the rise.

The Economic Development Initiative (EDI) and Section 108 Loan Guarantee

- EDI grants are used to infuse capital into community development projects, enhancing the debt financing provided by the Section 108 loan guarantee program. Together, the programs support critical economic development in distressed communities. Estimated jobs supported by EDI and the Section 108 loan guarantee have grown by 300,000 from 1994 to 1998. During this time period EDI and the Section 108 loan guarantee program have funded \$3.5 billion for more than 650 separate project commitments.

- In FY 2000 many projects will be eligible to participate in the Community Empowerment Fund Trust, a pilot program, which will enable the pooling of loans and the creation of a private sector secondary market for economic development loans. The CEF specifically targets Welfare-to-Work and City-Suburb Business Connections, building upon the success of HUD's EDI and Section 108 loan guarantee program.

135 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities

- After pushing to have Empowerment Zones (EZs) and Enterprise Communities (ECs) passed into law, the Clinton-Gore Administration has designated 135 urban and rural EZs and ECs across the country. The First Round EZ/EC initiative, which included 105 EZs/ECs, was proposed by President Clinton and passed by Congress in 1993. The Second Round of 30 EZs/ECs was also proposed by the President, and in FY 1999 the President and Congress provided first-year funding for the new EZs and ECs.

- Designated communities were chosen on the basis of their strategic revitalization plans, and receive special incentives and resources to help carry out their plans. The EZ/EC initiative has already leveraged over \$10 billion in additional public and private sector

investment in community revitalization efforts.

- Rural/Urban Empowerment Zones will receive \$70 billion in FY2000. All of the urban and rural EZs (20 zones) and rural enterprise communities (20 ECs) that were designated by the Vice President in January 1999 as Round II zones will receive funding.

Providing Community Resources

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds activities such as economic and neighborhood revitalization, job creation, public services, community development and renewal of distressed communities.

- In 1999, CDBG funds assisted nearly 200,000 households in up to 900 communities around the country that are eligible for CDBG funding.

- President Clinton's FY 2000 Budget included an expansion of CDBG. The final budget increases funding for CDBG from \$4.750 billion in FY 1999 to 4.775 billion in FY 2000, a \$25 million expansion this year.

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DRAFT - DRAFT

PREVENTING VIOLENCE IN OUR NATION'S SCHOOLS
Accomplishments and New Initiatives Proposed by President Clinton

We know the vast majority of our schools are safe, but we can't forget the communities in cities, suburbs and rural areas that have a serious problem with school violence. And we can't forget that even one incident of school violence is one too many.

-President Clinton, September 11, 1999

Goal: Getting Guns Out Of The Hands Of Juveniles And Away From Schools.

Signed into Law the Youth Handgun Safety Act. In 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which generally banned the possession of handguns or handgun ammunition by juveniles under the age of 18, and made it a Federal offense for adults to transfer handguns to juveniles, with limited exceptions. In 1997, the President directed the Treasury Department to require that signs be posted on the premises of Federal firearms licensees and that written notification be issued with each handgun sold to non-licensees to help ensure compliance with the Youth Handgun Safety Act.

Enforcing Zero Tolerance for Guns and Other Weapons in Schools. In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, requiring school districts to expel students who bring guns to school. The President issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce the "zero tolerance" policy for guns in schools, consistent with the Gun-Free Schools Act. In school year 1997-98, the U.S. Department of Education estimates that, under zero tolerance policies, nearly 4,000 students were expelled from public schools for bringing a firearm to school.

Introduced the Youth Gun Crime Enforcement Act. In April 1999, President Clinton unveiled his omnibus gun legislation to strengthen the Brady Law and the assault weapons ban, restrict access to guns by our youth and crack down on illegal gun traffickers. The President's proposed bill will: (1) raise the age of the youth handgun ban from 18 to 21 years of age; (2) ban youth possession of semi-automatic assault rifles; (3) prohibit violent juveniles from ever owning guns; (4) require child safety locking devices for guns; (5) reduce illegal gun running by limiting the purchase of handguns to no more than one per month per person; (6) halt the importation of large capacity ammunition magazines; (7) require Brady background checks for the purchase of explosives and at gun shows; and (8) help law enforcement trace more crime guns to their source.

Next Steps:

President Clinton Urges Congress to Act on Gun Legislation. In his September 11, 1999 radio address, the President urged Congress to complete work on the juvenile crime legislation and pass a final bill that includes common sense gun provisions proposed in his gun legislation and passed in the Senate, including measures to: closing the gun show loophole; requiring child safety locks for handguns; barring the importation of large capacity ammunition clips; and banning violent juveniles from owning guns for life.

Goal: Providing The Best Information To School Administrators, Teachers, Parents And Students On Preventing Youth Violence And Creating Safe, Disciplined, And Drug-Free Learning Environments.

Responding to the Early Warning Signs of Troubled Youth. President Clinton directed the Secretary of Education and the Attorney General to develop a guide to help teachers and principals identify and respond to the early warning signs of troubled youth that can lead to school violence. In August 1998, the Departments of Justice and Education released *Early Warning, Timely Response: A Guide to Safe Schools*. This guide provides schools and communities with information on how to identify the early warning signs and take action steps to prevent and respond to school violence. More than 400,000 copies of the guide have been distributed to every school in the country and to youth organizations throughout, and additional copies may be obtained through the websites of the Departments of Education and Justice.

Helping Students Take a Stand Against Violence. In October 1998, the President kicked-off a partnership between the Federal government and MTV to engage youth in solutions. The MTV year-long media campaign --"Fight For Your Rights: Take A Stand Against Youth Violence" -- is designed to give young adults a voice in the national debate on school and youth violence. In partnership with the Department of Justice and Education, and the National Endowment for the Arts, MTV created and is distributing a Youth Action Guide and CD-Rom that aim to engage youth in mentoring, conflict resolution, and other positive solutions to violence. The guide is available through a 1-800 number at the Justice Department and through MTV.

Goal: Helping Communities Coordinate Their Efforts To Identify Troubled Young People, Prevent Them From Acting Violently And Respond When Violence Does Occur.

Supporting a Community-Wide Response to School Safety and Youth Violence. To help communities throughout the country promote a coordinated, comprehensive response to school safety, last year at the White House Conference on School Safety, the President launched a Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative designed to help communities develop and implement community-wide responses to school and youth violence. It empowers parents, principals, police, and others to collaborate on local solutions. In September 1999, the President announced over \$100 million in Safe Schools/Healthy Student grants for 54 school districts. The grants will support coordinated and comprehensive school safety plans that include anti-truancy initiatives, mentoring, mental health services, conflict resolution programs, school resource officers, and more -- helping to promote healthy development and to prevent youth violence before it occurs.

Providing Safe After-School Opportunities for More than a Million Children a Year. Last year (FY99), the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program was expanded to \$200 million. This funding is already supporting hundreds of school-based after-school programs in rural and urban schools in 44 states and the District of Columbia, including weekend and summer programs. This year, the President proposed to triple this initiative -- to \$600 million -- to provide safe and educational after-school opportunities for up to 1.1 million school-age children in communities across the country. In addition, the Education Department released a report in June 1998, titled *Safe and Smart: Making the After-School Hours Work for Kid*. This report shows that after-school programs can lower juvenile crime and improve academic performance. *Safe and Smart* was sent to every school district in the country.

Forging School-Based Partnerships Between Schools and Law Enforcement. Under the School-Based Partnerships grant program, the Clinton Administration has provided \$30 million to 275 policing agencies to work with schools and community-based organizations to address crime at and around schools. This initiative emphasizes using principles of community policing and problem-solving methods to address the causes of school-related crime. The grants will help forge or strengthen partnerships between local law enforcement and schools to focus on school crime, drug use and discipline problems.

Next Steps:

Creating a New Federal Response for Violent Deaths in Schools. President Clinton has proposed \$12 million in his FY 2000 budget for School Emergency Response to Violence -- or Project SERV -- to help schools and local communities respond to school-related violent deaths, such as those that occurred last school year in Jonesboro, Arkansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Pearl, Mississippi; and Springfield, Oregon. Developed with input from local officials and educators in these and other communities, Project SERV will enable the Federal government to assist local communities in much the same way that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assists in response to natural disasters.

Helping to Make All Schools Safe, Disciplined and Drug-Free. In 1994, President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act, making violence prevention a key part of this program. Safe and Drug-Free Schools currently provides support for violence and drug prevention programs to 97 percent of the nation's school districts. At the White House Conference on School Safety, President Clinton announced his plan for a significant overhaul of this nearly \$600 million Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program (SDFSC). Under the President's proposal to reauthorize the SDFSC Program, schools will be required to adopt rigorous, comprehensive school safety plans that include: tough, but fair, discipline policies; safe passage to and from schools; effective drug and violence policies and programs; annual school safety and drug use report cards; links to after school programs; efforts to involve parents; and crisis management plans.

Hiring School Resource Officers, Targeting Assistance to Schools with Serious Crime Problems. To help give schools with crime problems the tools they need to put the security of our children first, at the White House Conference on School Safety, the President announced an initiative to put more community police and School Resource Officers to work in schools -- and to train police, educators and other members of the community to help recognize the early warning signs of violence. Under the COPS in Schools initiative, the Justice Department has provided \$145 million for 649 communities to hire 1,350 officers to work in schools.

Goal: Creating A National Dialogue Around Preventing Youth Violence.

President Hosted a White House Conference on School Safety. In October 1998, President and Mrs. Clinton hosted the first-ever conference on school safety to provide an opportunity for Americans to learn more about how they can make their own schools and communities safer. Students, parents, teachers, principals, law enforcement, ministers, and other experts from across the country participated in the Conference, and hundreds of communities and schools were linked by satellite. At the conference, the President presented information from the First Annual Report on School Safety -- a report intended to give parents, principals and policy makers an accurate, yearly snapshot of school crime, as well as to provide information on what practical steps they can take to make their schools safer. The President also announced a number of new resources and partnerships to give communities new tools to prevent school and youth violence.

President and Mrs. Clinton Held a White House Strategy Session on Youth Violence after the Littleton Tragedy. In May 1999, President Clinton and the First Lady held a strategy meeting to discuss the problem of youth violence and develop a strategy for a national campaign to address this problem. The meeting included a broad cross section of Americans, including parents and children, teachers and religious leaders, law enforcement and government officials, gun manufacturers and sportsmen, and representatives of the entertainment industry. The President unveiled several initiatives to address the problem of youth violence, including a Surgeon General's Report on Youth Violence, gun industry support for gun legislation in five important areas, and public and private commitments to ensure the effective implementation of the V-Chip.

Next Steps:

Establishing a National Campaign Against Youth Violence. The President called for a National Campaign Against Youth Violence and recently announced its formation. The campaign will be an independent, national, non-partisan campaign that will address the problem of youth violence by: (1) serving as an information clearinghouse to share what programs work in one community with communities all over the country; (2) securing commitments from all sectors of society to do their part to help reduce violence; and (3) helping give parents more tools to protect their children from violence.

Network Anti-Violence Roadblock. At the White House Strategy Session on Youth Violence in May 1999, the President challenged the entertainment industry to do its part to combat youth violence. In August, the President announced that an extensive coalition of broadcast and cable networks have joined together in an unprecedented effort to air simultaneously the prime time debut of public service ads on the theme of "Talking with Kids About Violence." The ads, which feature children and the President talking about the need for parents to talk to their kids about violence, will air between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. on August 18. This first-ever Ad Council television "roadblock" will include ABC, CBS, FOX, NBC, UPN, WB, A&E, Animal Planet, BET, CNN, CNN Airport, Comedy Central, Country Music Television, Discovery Channel, Discovery Digital Networks, FOX Family Channel, Headline News, the History Channel, the Learning Channel, Lifetime, MTV, the Nashville Network, Nickelodeon, TBS, TNT, Travel Channel, TV Land, Univision, VH-1, and FastTV.com, a website with video streaming capability, which will provide the spot online. The public service ads were sponsored by the Kaiser Family Foundation, the Advertising Council, and Children Now. A free booklet has been developed for parents on how to talk about violence and is available at www.talkingwithkids.org, or by calling 1-800-CHILD44.