File: FY01

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO: Gene Sperling
Bruce Reed
Neal Lane
George Frampton
Joel Johnson
Loretta Uccelli
Chuck Brain
Mara Rudman
Chris Jennings
Roger Ballentine
Martha Foley
Rick Samans

FROM: Karen A. Tramontano
Sylvia M. Mathews

SUBJECT: Appropriations Issues

OMB has developed, with your assistance, a list of issues that will likely define the upcoming appropriations debate. Accordingly, John is asking you to develop strategies for some of the more challenging issues. These strategies should include legislative actions, message events and other activities using Cabinet Secretaries, White House principals, the Chief of Staff and, in some cases, the President, to maintain the Administration's strength and focus in the debate and ultimately achieve victory. After several discussions with many of you, we have attached a "draft" assignment roster for those issues that represent the greatest challenge. For those issues not specifically assigned a "lead," OMB will work with the appropriate policy staff to ensure that the President's priorities are achieved.

Thank you for your help. If you have any questions or concerns, please let us know.

Attachment

cc: Steve Richetti
Maria Echaveste

<u>APPROPRIATIONS ISSUES ASSIGNMENT ROSTER (DRAFT)</u>

Name	**Assignment**
Gene Sperling	GEAR UP Digital Divide New Markets Empowerment Zones ✓Youth Opportunity Grants International Labor Standards Free Trade Debt Reduction
Bruce Reed	Class Size Teacher Quality After-school COPS Guns Juvenile Justice Tobacco ✓Head Start GEAR UP Teacher Accountability Small, Safe and Successful High Schools School Reform Demonstrations College Opportunity Tax Cut Law Enforcement Fatherhood Food Stamps Affordable Housing ✓Child Care
Neal Lane	Basic Research NASA
Joel Johnson	Equal Pay Minimum Wage
George Frampton	Clean Air Clean Water Environmental Riders
Roger Ballentine	Climate Change Lands' Legacy (w/G.Frampton)

Name	Assignment
Mara Rudman	Balkans Weapons of Mass Destruction/Cyber Security AIDS/Vaccines Middle East Peace International Peacekeeping Embassy Security Counter-drugs/Counter-terrorism Cyber-security
Rick Samans	HIPC
Chris Jennings	Prescription Drugs Patients' Bill of Rights Children's Health Initiatives Long-Term Care Family Care Tobacco
Karen Tramontano	School Construction (w/NEC & DPC) Hate Crimes (w/DPC)

OMB will have the lead on the "Target List" with assistance from the Chief of Staff's office and the appropriate policy staff for specific issues.

Recs FY '01

MEMORANDUM

Children's Defense Fund®

TO: House Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations Staff

FR: Adam Gluck
Children's Defense Fund 202-662-3586

RE: FY2001 Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations Recommendations

DT: June 6, 2000

This week, the House is scheduled to debate the FY2001 Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations bill. As the House considers this critical piece of legislation, the Children's Defense Fund urges you to consider the unique opportunity you have to significantly improve the lives of America's children.

During this time of unprecedented economic prosperity, 13.5 million children are living in poverty. Nearly 12 million children are without health insurance, despite the fact that over 7 million of them are already eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. Only one in ten children eligible for federal child care assistance receives any help and only half of the children eligible for Head Start are enrolled.

Despite these alarming facts, and an estimated $40 billion on-budget surplus this year, the budget resolution Congress passed earlier this year placed a higher priority on increasing military spending and providing tax cuts for the wealthy than investing in children. Stop this process before it is too late.

Attached you will find our FY2001 Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations funding recommendations for key children's programs.

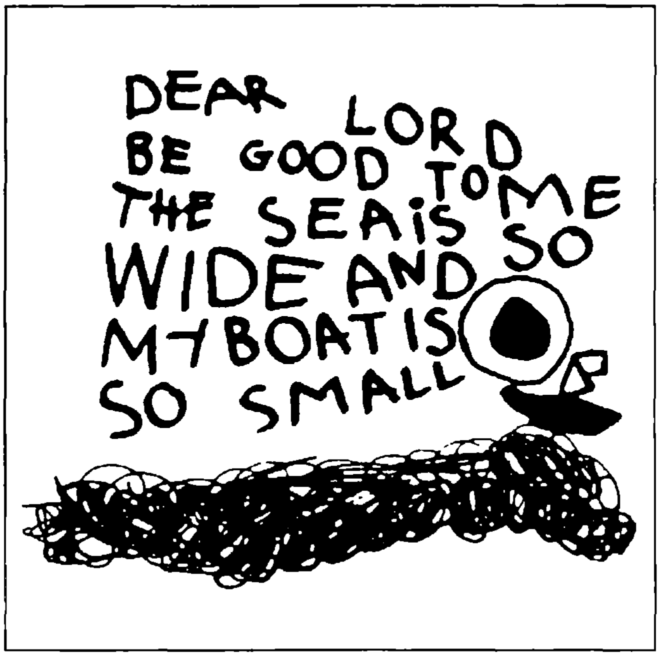
Among CDF's top priorities for FY2001 are:

- Increasing the Child Care and Development Block Grant from $1.18 billion to $2 billion ($817 million increase)
- Increasing Head Start from $5.27 billion to $6.27 billion ($1 billion increase)
- Increasing the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (after-school programs) from $453 million to $1 billion ($547 million increase)

These, and other critical funding increases, will only be possible if Congress adjusts the budget caps to make room for children.

If you have any questions or would like more detailed information, you can reach me at 202-662-3586 or email agluck@childrensdefense.org.

Fiscal Year 2001 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Recommendations



Children's Defense Fund®

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 2000	CDF FY2001	Committee FY2001
Head Start: Head Start is an extremely valuable program because it not only helps children enter school ready to learn, but also works with parents to help them develop the skills they need to obtain and hold a job. Head Start programs are now striving to expand their hours or partner with child care programs to enable parents to work, providing unique supports to help these parents move from welfare to work. Head Start should be increased by $1 billion in order to allow 950,000 children and families to benefit from this program's comprehensive approach to helping children and families. This amount to expand Head Start and Early Head Start is also recommended by the National Head Start Association.	$5.27 billion	$6.27 billion	$5.67 billion
Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG): Stable and supportive child care options are essential to help families move off welfare and become independent as well as to help low-income families stay employed and off welfare. The current funding level for the CCDBG is far from sufficient to meet the needs of millions of low income working families who need child care help to work and remain independent. We are supporting an increase of $817 million in discretionary funding for CCDBG this year. We urge the subcommittee to set-aside $173 million to help states improve the quality of child care. We also urge the subcommittee to consider the growing evidence concerning the importance of the first three years of life to a child's future growth and development and to set-aside $50 million for infants and toddlers care. Additionally, research already underway on child care should be continued with another $10 million set-aside. Finally school-age children must have the opportunity to be in safe and supportive settings so their parents can work knowing their children are well cared for. The subcommittee should maintain the $19 million set-aside for school-age care and resource and referral programs.	$1.18 billion	$2 billion	$1.58 billion
Social Services Block Grant: The Social Services Block Grant, authorized under Title XX of the Social Security Act, is a major source of funding for child protective services and child care throughout the country. Yet, funding for the block grant is at its lowest level since its inception despite new demands on states for both these services. We urge you to restore the Title XX program at least to its $2.38 billion authorized level.	$1.78 billion	$2.38 billion	$1.7 billion
Child Welfare Services Program: We urge you to fund the Child Welfare Services Program (authorized under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act) at its authorized level of $325 million ($33 million more than FY2000). This will enable state child protection agencies to offer treatment to children and families where abuse or neglect has occurred, and to remedy its negative consequences and prevent the abuse from reoccurring.	$292 million	$325 million	$292 million

Department of Health and Human Services (Continued)	FY2000	CDF FY2001	Committee FY2001
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Programs: The services funded by these programs provide early help to children and families before their safety is jeopardized by child abuse and neglect. It also provides treatment for children who are victims of maltreatment. More than 900,000 children were abused or neglected in 1998. At least three children die every day from maltreatment, 85 percent of whom are under the age of five. We urge Congress to fund the CAPTA Programs at their fully authorized levels for FY 2001: $70 million and $30 million for the basic CAPTA state grants and discretionary research and training grants respectively, and $66 million for the Community-based Family Resource and Support Grant Program. These investments, coupled with $42 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for research on child abuse and neglect, are core components of the "One Percent to Prevent" Campaign, intended to increase investments to prevent child abuse and neglect.	$68 million	$166 million	$68 million
Childhood Immunization Program (Section 317): We urge you to fund the Childhood Immunization Program at $585 million. The Section 317 program is the primary federal source of funds for immunization infrastructure, including assessment of population-wide immunization rates, vaccine preventable disease surveillance, public education and outreach, and vaccinations in public clinics for groups whose health insurance does not cover vaccinations (the Vaccines for Children program helps cover the vaccines for uninsured or Medicaid-insured children, but does not cover vaccinations for under-insured children). The 317 and Vaccines for Children programs complement each other and provide the states and public health officials with the resources they need to continue to increase (as well as maintain) childhood immunization rates.	$490 million	$585 million	$505 million
Low Income Home Energy Assistance LIHEAP provides low-income households with heating or cooling assistance. The program served about 5.5 million households in FY 1995, but cuts in appropriations (from $1.7 billion in FY 1994 to $1.1 billion in FY 2000) mean that 1.2 million fewer households are being served this year. HHS estimates that approximately 15 percent of those eligible for LIHEAP actually receive it because of inadequate funding. LIHEAP serves very needy households: two-thirds of LIHEAP recipients earn less than $8,000 a year. Forty-nine percent of households receiving LIHEAP include a child under age 18. (Thirty-two percent of households include a person with a disability; 34 percent include an elderly member). LIHEAP is a particularly important source of assistance to low-income working families – those who have moved from welfare to work, or those who can avoid going back to welfare with LIHEAP's modest assistance. We support the LIHEAP Coalition's minimal funding recommendation, $1.4 billion in FY 2001, plus $300 million in FY 2001 emergency contingency funds, and $1.5 billion in advance funding for FY 2002.	$1.1 billion	$1.4 billion	$1.1 billion

Department of Labor:	FY2000	CDF FY2001	Committee FY2001
Welfare to Work: We support new funding of $1 billion in FY 2001 so that hard-to-serve parents, both custodial and non-custodial, can receive employment and training help that will enable families with children to leave welfare and rise out of poverty. In 1999, Congress passed legislation to make the criteria for serving parents less restrictive, while still emphasizing services for families with employment barriers such as homelessness, domestic violence, or low skills. These changes, plus the fact that more families are approaching time limits, mean that states will need continued access to unspent Welfare to Work funds, and will also need additional authorized funds beginning in FY 2001. New funds will also make it possible to distribute more rounds of competitive grants to community agencies for jobs programs.	$1 billion	$1.5 billion	
Workforce Investment Act: We support full and adequate funding of the employment and training programs consolidated in the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). WIA services are an essential framework necessary for building opportunities for family-supporting wages. Important services provided through the WIA include summer and year-round employment services for youth, Job Corps, adult employment services, and assistance for migrant and seasonal farm workers (including migrant youth). Specifically, we support funding for the following programs consolidated within the WIA:	$5.37 billion	$6.12 billion	$5.01 billion
Youth Opportunity Grants We support funding Youth Opportunity Grants at $375 million, up from $250 million in FY 2000. This will allow 12-15 new competitive grants to be awarded to communities that are part of or similar to Enterprise Zones/Economic Communities, targeted to provide employment help to youth in high-poverty areas, while continuing existing grants for a third year.	$250 million	$375 million	$175 million
Youth Formula Grants We support increased funding in FY 2001 to enable localities to meet the needs of youth envisioned in WIA's consolidation of year-round employment programs for youth and Summer Youth Jobs. The new approach recognizes the benefits of serving youth year-round, rather than solely during the summer, and also requires that at least 30 percent of the funds be spent on out-of-school youth. Because it is more expensive to provide services year-round, more funds are necessary to avoid a reduction in the numbers served, including more than 500,000 youth who received summer jobs in FY 2000.	$1 billion	$1.5 billion	$1 billion
Job Corps These funds support intensive skills training, education, and support services for 73,200 very low-income young participants in 122 Job Corps centers around the country. The net $35 million increase includes a second year of salary increases for Job Corps teachers and other staff, and operating costs for two new Job Corps centers. About three-quarters of Job Corps graduates either get jobs or continue their education after leaving the program.	$1.36 billion	$1.4 billion	$1.4 billion

Department of Labor (Continued)	FY2000	CDF FY2001	Committee FY2001
Fathers Work/Families Win Initiative: This new initiative would build on the services for non-custodial fathers Congress initiated through the Welfare to Work block grant. These funds would be distributed under national Workforce Investment Act authority to assist about 80,000 custodial and non-custodial parents with job retention and advancement to give them the skills to better support their children.	$0	$255 million	$0

Department of Education:

21st Century Community Learning Centers: Nearly five million children are home alone after school each week. Youth left home alone after school are more likely to engage in at-risk behavior like smoking, drinking, sex, or crime. Violent juvenile crime peaks between the hours of 3:00 PM and 7:00 PM and juveniles are more likely victims of serious violent crime in the hour after school lets out than any other time of the day. We support increasing the funding for after-school programs to $1 billion for FY 2001. This increase will give older school-age children an opportunity to engage in productive social and educational activities while their parents work.	$453 million	$1 billion	$600 million

Senate

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Senate

Children's Defense Fund

May 2, 2000

The Honorable John E. Porter, Chairman
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor,
Health and Human Services, and Education
2358 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Porter:

In a time of great economic prosperity in this country, 13.5 million children remain living in poverty, 11.9 million children have no health insurance, Head Start serves only 50 percent of eligible children, only one out of ten children eligible for child care assistance receives any child care help, and five million school-age children are left alone after school unsupervised each week.

Study after study has shown the critical role that early investments in children can play. Quality early child development programs can help more children enter school ready to succeed and reduce the likelihood that they will engage in delinquent behavior as teenagers. After-school programs can help ensure that children are in a positive environment with constructive role models rather than home alone. Polls show the public overwhelmingly supports investments in after-school care. As the Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee marks up the FY2001 appropriations bill, we urge you to provide:

- $2 billion (an increase of $817 million) for the Child Care and Development Block Grant discretionary account to be available on October 1, 2000, including set-asides of $173 million for quality improvement, $50 million for infants and toddlers, $19 million for resource and referral and school-age child care, and $10 million for research;
- $6.27 billion (an increase of $1 billion) for Head Start, and $15 million for campus-based child care;
- $1 billion (an increase of $547 million) for 21st Century Community Learning Center after-school programs; and
- funding to streamline CHIP and Medicaid enrollment to make sure that every child who is eligible for health insurance is enrolled in the appropriate program.

If we can't invest in children now when federal budget surpluses have never been greater, when will we have the political will to do so?

The Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee can make an enormous difference in the lives of children. We look forward to working with you and have attached CDF's funding recommendations for a number of key children's programs. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely Yours,

Marian Wright Edelman

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Fiscal Year 2001 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Recommendations

Children's Defense Fund®

Children's Defense Fund

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Fax 202 662 3550
greef@childrensdefense.org

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 2000	CDF FY2001
Head Start: Head Start is an extremely valuable program because it not only helps children enter school ready to learn, but also works with parents to help them develop the skills they need to obtain and hold a job. Head Start programs are now striving to expand their hours or partner with child care programs to enable parents to work, providing unique supports to help these parents move from welfare to work. Head Start should be increased by $1 billion in order to allow 950,000 children and families to benefit from this program's comprehensive approach to helping children and families. This amount to expand Head Start and Early Head Start is also recommended by the National Head Start Association.	$5.27 billion	$6.27 billion
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Program	FY2000	CDF FY2001
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Programs: The services funded by these programs provide early help to children and families before their safety is jeopardized by child abuse and neglect. It also provides treatment for children who are victims of maltreatment. More than 900,000 children were abused or neglected in 1998. At least three children die every day from maltreatment, 85 percent of whom are under the age of five. We urge Congress to fund the CAPTA Programs at their fully authorized levels for FY 2001: $70 million and $30 million for the basic CAPTA state grants and discretionary research and training grants respectively, and $66 million for the Community-based Family Resource and Support Grant Program. These investments, coupled with $42 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for research on child abuse and neglect, are core components of the "One Percent to Prevent" Campaign, intended to increase investments to prevent child abuse and neglect.	$68 million	$166 million
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Department of Labor:

	FY2000	CDF FY2001

Welfare to Work:

	FY2000	CDF FY2001
Welfare to Work	$1 billion	$1.5 billion

We support new funding of $1 billion in FY 2001 so that hard-to-serve parents, both custodial and non-custodial, can receive employment and training help that will enable families with children to leave welfare and rise out of poverty. In 1999, Congress passed legislation to make the criteria for serving parents less restrictive, while still emphasizing services for families with employment barriers such as homelessness, domestic violence, or low skills. These changes, plus the fact that more families are approaching time limits, mean that states will need continued access to unspent Welfare to Work funds, and will also need additional authorized funds beginning in FY 2001. New funds will also make it possible to distribute more rounds of competitive grants to community agencies for jobs programs.

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Youth Formula Grants

	FY2000	CDF FY2001
Youth Formula Grants	$1 billion	$1.5 billion

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Job Corps

	FY2000	CDF FY2001
Job Corps	$1.36 billion	$1.4 billion

These funds support intensive skills training, education, and support services for 73,200 very low-income young participants in 122 Job Corps centers around the country. The net $35 million increase includes a second year of salary increases for Job Corps teachers and other staff, and operating costs for two new Job Corps centers. About three-quarters of Job Corps graduates either get jobs or continue their education after leaving the program.

Department of Labor (Continued)	FY00	CDF FY2001
Fathers Work/Families Win Initiative:		
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