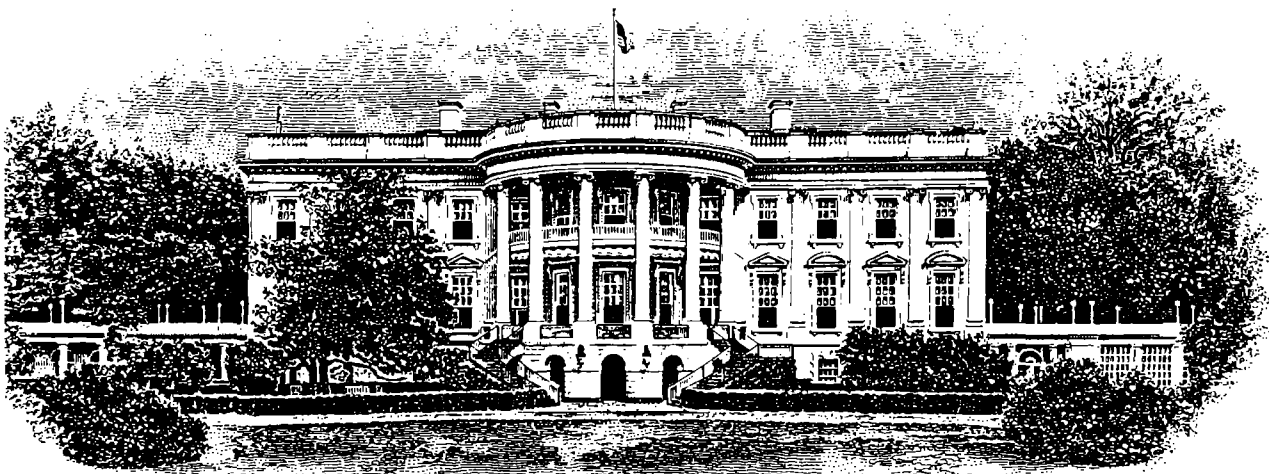


Education Budget
7-14-85



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The White House



A BALANCED BUDGET FOR WORKING FAMILIES: FOUR FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

THE PRESIDENT HAS PRESENTED A FRAMEWORK THAT CAN UNITE AMERICANS. While some oppose balancing the budget and Republicans are pursuing an extreme agenda, the President has a **balanced budget for working families** that will raise standards of living and empower people to be the winners, not the victims, of economic change. Both his plan and the GOP plan have serious spending cuts and reach balance, but there are fundamental differences: the President's plan invests more, not less, in education and training; his protects Medicare beneficiaries while taking steps toward health care reform; and his targets tax cuts only to working families, not to the most well-off. Now, it is time for an open, civil debate. The President will not allow Republicans to use the threat of a trainwreck--shutting down the government--to force extreme cuts in Medicare and education to pay for tax cuts for the well-off.

1. INVESTING IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING VERSUS GUTTING EDUCATION AND TRAINING. For Americans to win in the new economy, we must cut the budget deficit *and* the education deficit. The President would increase investment in education by \$40 billion over 7 years--from Head Start to college opportunity. Republicans cut education by \$36 billion.

The President will have no choice but to veto appropriations bills now moving through the House which cut education to finance tax cuts for the wealthy. Cuts include:

- Eliminating AmeriCorps--50,000 opportunities for national service in 1996.
- Eliminating Goals 2000--supporting higher standards in 16,000 schools in 1996.
- Cutting 50,000 children from Head Start in 1996.
- Cutting 23 million students from Safe and Drug-Free Schools in 1996.

2. PROTECTING MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES IN THE CONTEXT OF HEALTH CARE REFORM VERSUS \$5600 IN BENEFICIARY CUTS PER COUPLE TO FINANCE TAX CUTS FOR THE WEALTHY: While both the President's and the Republican plan takes steps to secure the Medicare Trust Fund until 2005, there are deep differences between the two.

- The Republicans cut over twice as much from Medicare.
- Their Medicare proposal will require seniors to pay as much as **\$5600 more per couple** in higher out-of-pocket costs by 2002. The President has **zero** beneficiary cuts.
- Their massive Medicaid cuts will leave **millions of children without insurance.** The President has a per capita cap that achieves limited savings the right way.
- While Republicans have no health care reform, the President is taking key steps toward reform: expanding benefits for mammograms and Alzheimer's respite care; reforming insurance markets to protect individuals changing jobs and stop discrimination for pre-existing conditions; and offering 6 months of coverage for those who lose their jobs.

Republicans would not need one penny in Medicare beneficiary cuts if they accepted the President's targeted middle-class tax cut, rather than their tax cuts for the well-off.

3. ENSURING TAX FAIRNESS FOR WORKING FAMILIES, VERSUS HUGE TAX CUTS FOR THE WEALTHY AND TAX HIKES FOR THE WORKING POOR: The President supports a targeted tax cut to help working families invest in themselves and their education, including a tax deduction for education expenses. Republicans are proposing a huge tax cut largely targeted at the well-off--possibly including a tax loophole to allow some profitable corporations to pay zero taxes. And, they want to raise taxes on up to 14 million poor families by hundreds of dollars each--rolling back the President's Earned Income Tax Cut expansion.

4. BUDGET THAT PROTECTS WORKING FAMILIES: The President believes we must balance the budget in a way that protects the economy--by reaching balance gradually over 10 years, not arbitrarily in 7 years. A top national forecaster (WEFA) found that their plan would slow growth and raise interest rates by a third to over 8.5%, while still not getting to balance until 2004. We can't take risks with working families. The President has a prudent 10 year path.

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS **SUBCOMMITTEE**
ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

Preliminary Analysis

and

Comparison to the President's Budget Plan

July 19, 1995

(FYI)

PASCO
REED
McCOWN
SCHMIDT
FORTUNA
BROSTROM

**INVESTING IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING
VS. CUTTING EDUCATION AND TRAINING:
PRESIDENT'S 1996 REQUEST VS.
REPUBLICAN 1996 EXPECTED ACTION**

	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 10-YEAR BUDGET	REPUBLICAN CUTS
Goals 2000: Help states and schools raise academic standards and student achievement	Increase to \$750 million in 1996, supporting improvements for over 8 million children in 16,000 schools. By 2002, funding would increase to \$896 million, supporting improvements for over 44 million children in 85,000 schools.	Eliminate all funding for education reform.
Education for disadvantaged students: Help low-income students achieve high standards	Increased by \$573 million over the last 2 years; increase by \$302 million in 1996, serving up to 300,000 more children that year alone, and providing increases in the future.	Reduce funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, cutting 1.1 million children from the program that year. A freeze at this level would, by 2002, cut another 600,000 children from the program.
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities	Fund at \$500 million per year, providing safer, more drug-free learning environments for 39 million children in over 14,000 school districts.	Reduce funding to \$200 million, a 60 percent cut from the President's request, depriving over 23 million students of services next year.
Head Start: Comprehensive services for pre-school youth & toddlers to increase school readiness	Increase 1996 funding by \$400 million and add 32,000 new Head Start slots for children in 1996 -- and 50,000 new slots by 2002.	Cuts funding by \$135 million from 1995 level, cutting 45,000-50,000 children off current Head Start in 1996 to maintain program quality. Freezing funding at the reduced level would cut off up to 230,000 children below the President's proposed level for 2002.
Summer Jobs for disadvantaged young people	Funding for about 615,000 jobs for disadvantaged young people in the summer of 1996.	Program eliminated beginning in 1996, wiping out job opportunities for some 4.3 million disadvantaged youth over the next 7 years.
Job Training for dislocated workers, low-income adults	Put Skill Grants directly into hands of disadvantaged and dislocated workers, with 800,000 recipients in 1996. Increase 1995 funding by 40 percent, to \$3.1 billion.	Cuts funding by 50 percent below the President's request, and 25 percent below 1995.
AmeriCorps: College Aid for National Service (in VA/HUD appropriations bill)	Expand by \$242 million to provide nearly 50,000 opportunities for community service and college aid, and 580,000 youth (K-12) other service opportunities.	Eliminated. Over 4.3 million service opportunities for youth in their communities abolished over 7 years.
ALL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Budget Function 500)	INCREASE EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AID TO STUDENTS BY \$40 BILLION IN DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS OVER 7 YEARS	THE BUDGET RESOLUTION CUTS OUTLAYS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING BY \$36 BILLION INCLUDING \$10 BILLION IN LOAN BENEFITS TO STUDENTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Subcommittee cuts Education Department discretionary funds by \$3.9 billion below 1995 and \$5.4 billion below the President's request.

Goals 2000.

Subcommittee:

- Eliminates program, setting back state efforts to set educational standards and reform education so the standards can be met.

President:

- Provides \$750 million in 1996 to raise academic standards in 16,000 schools in 48 states.

School-to-Work (ED and DOL).

Subcommittee:

- Cuts funds to \$190 million, impairing efforts of 28 states to complete reforms begun in 1994 and 1995, and denying 22 states the chance to implement their reform plans to raise student skills and build a more competitive workplace.

President:

- Boosts funds to \$400 million (half in ED, half in DOL), 60 percent increase over 1995, to support states building school-to-work systems with 1-year planning and 5-year implementation grants.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities.

Subcommittee:

- Cuts funds by 60 percent, to \$200 million, depriving over 23 million students of services in 1996 alone.

President:

- Provides \$500 million to combat violence and drug use in 97 percent, or over 14,000, school districts serving 39 million students.

Title I, Education for disadvantaged students.

Subcommittee:

- Cuts \$1.1 billion, cutting up to 1.1 million children from program.

President:

- Boosts funds by \$302 million, to \$7 billion, to help states raise academic achievement of 6.4 million disadvantaged children.

Federal Direct Student Loan Program.

Subcommittee:

- Cuts funds to \$320 million, less than what's needed to administer the direct loan program.

-- Will stop growth of efficient, cost-effective direct lending and keep paying banks, state agencies, and secondary markets.

President:

- Supports Student Loan Reform Act of 1993, which provided \$550 million in 1996 to administer the direct loan program and the transition from guaranteed to direct loans.

Student Financial Assistance programs.

Subcommittee:

- Eliminates, from Pell grants, about 300,000 students who would get awards of \$400-\$600 under President's proposal.

President:

- Raises maximum Pell grant award by \$280, to \$2,620.

Vocational and Adult Education.

Subcommittee:

- Cuts funds by 37 percent below President's request, to \$1.06 billion:

-- denying assistance needed by communities and states to train students for high-skill, high-wage jobs, and

-- eliminating adult education services to over 125,000 adults.

President:

- Provides \$1.679 billion in 1996:

-- to prepare youth to pursue productive careers in a changing economy, and

-- to help adults improve their basic and literacy skills.

Bilingual and Immigrant Education.

Subcommittee:

- Cuts President's request for Bilingual Education by almost 75 percent and for Immigrant Education by half, severely reducing instructional services for over 700,000 limited English speaking children and adults.

President:

- Provides \$200 million for Bilingual Education and \$100 million for Immigrant Education.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Subcommittee cuts the Labor Department by almost \$1.9 billion, or 18 percent, below 1995 and almost \$3.6 billion, or 30 percent, below President's request.

Adult job training (cut 46 percent).

Subcommittee:

- For dislocated workers, provides \$850 million, 39 percent below President's request, denying reemployment services to 273,000, compared to the President.
- For low-income adults, provides \$830 million, 21 percent below President's request, denying training opportunities to 84,000 compared to the President.
- For adult training resources, denies President's request to boost funds by \$660 million.

President:

- For dislocated workers, provides \$1.396 billion.
- For low-income adults, provides \$1.055 billion.

Youth job training (cut 49 percent).

Subcommittee:

- Eliminates Summer Youth Employment Program, denying job opportunities in Summer of 1996 for 615,000 urban and rural disadvantaged youth.
- Cuts DOL's portion of School-to-Work by 53 percent from President's request.
 - Denies chance for remaining 22 states to implement their reform plans to raise students' skills; likely to cut second- and third-year grants for existing 28 states.
 - Tens of thousands of students will move into job market without adequate preparation.
- Cuts President's \$289 million request for JTPA Title II-C youth by 56 percent, eliminating 92,000 training opportunities.

President:

- Provides \$872 million for Summer Youth Program; funds 615,000 summer jobs.
- Provides \$200 million (the DOL share) for School-to-Work initiative, to support states building school-to-work systems with 1-year planning and 5-year implementation grants.
- Provides \$289 million in JTPA Title II-C youth grants to fund job training services for 185,000 disadvantaged youths.

Worker protection.

Subcommittee:

- Cuts OSHA and other agencies that protect workers, ensure they are paid legal wages, and guard their pensions, by total of \$200 million (almost 25 percent) below President's request.

-- Will reduce worker protection and increase riskiness of workplaces.

Legislative riders.

Subcommittee:

- Bars using funds to implement President's Executive Order on striker replacements.
- Stops OSHA from issuing any ergonomics workplace protection standard.
- Bars DOL from promoting use of economically targeted investments in private pension plans.
- Eliminates language that barred use of helpers on construction projects under Davis-Bacon.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The subcommittee cuts discretionary budget authority for HHS by \$1.6 billion below 1995, reflecting the effects of H.R. 1944, and by \$4.6 billion below the President's budget.

Head Start.

Subcommittee:

- Cuts funding by \$135 million below 1995 and \$535 million below President's request, cutting 45,000-50,000 children off Head Start in 1996.

-- Freezing funding at reduced level would cut off up to 230,000 children, compared to President's proposal for 2002.

President:

- Funding increases by \$400 million in 1996, adding 32,000 new slots for children.

-- By 2002, adds total of 50,000 slots to the current 750,000.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

Subcommittee:

- Eliminates LIHEAP and LIHEAP emergency fund.

-- Cuts off federal heating and cooling aid to 5-6 million low-income families, 30 percent of which include at least one elderly member and 20 percent of which include at least one disabled member.

-- Ends federal capacity to provide heating or cooling aid to states in the event of unusually severe cold or hot weather or a natural disaster.

President:

- Provides \$1.319 billion in 1996, matching 1995 level.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Grants.

Subcommittee:

- Cuts 75 percent, to \$144 million, compared to President, jeopardizing substance abuse and mental health services for tens of thousands of pregnant women, high-risk youth, and others.

President:

- Roughly maintains 1995 level of \$566 million.

SAMHSA/Homeless.

Subcommittee:

- Eliminates state grants to provide drug treatment and mental health services to the homeless, ending services to over 90,000 individuals.

President:

- Roughly maintains 1995 level of \$29 million and consolidates the program into a Performance Partnership to give states more flexibility to use the funds but hold them accountable for results.

Administration on Aging (AoA).

Subcommittee:

- Ends 7 of 12 programs and cuts funds for all but 1.
 - Organizations like Meals on Wheels would be reimbursed for over 5 million fewer meals delivered to older Americans.

President:

- Boosts funds by \$21 million, to \$897 million.
 - Maintains 1995 level for nutrition programs that include Meals on Wheels, serving over 3 million older Americans.

Immigration initiative.

Subcommittee:

- Does not fund President's request, withholding federal assistance to the 7 states most heavily affected by immigration.

President:

- Provides \$150 million in 1996 to help states pay for their share of the Medicaid costs of providing emergency medical services for undocumented aliens.

Legislative riders.

Subcommittee:

- Bars funding of Surgeon General position, eliminating public spokesperson on personal and societal health issues.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Subcommittee:

- Cuts President's request by \$285 million, to \$5.960 billion.

- Threatens SSA's ability to complete its modernization and reach expected productivity and service improvements.

- Slows SSA's efforts to cut substantial backlog in disability claims.

President:

- Increases funds by \$673 million above the 1995 level, to \$6.237 billion.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Subcommittee:

- Cut by 36 percent, or \$94 million, President's request for national service activities funded under the Domestic Volunteer Act, which includes VISTA, Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Foster Grandparent Program, and Senior Companion Program.

-- Would deny nearly 170,000 older Americans the opportunity to help the homebound elderly, disabled children, and others in their communities.

President:

- Increases funding by 22 percent for these programs.

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APPROPRIATIONS

House
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Conference

Talking Points

JOHN BOEHNER
Chairman
8th District, Ohio

June 19, 1995

FY '96 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SPENDING BILL CUTS CONGRESS DOWN TO SIZE

House Republicans continue to keep their promise to the American people to make Congress smaller, more efficient, more accountable, and less costly. H.R. 1854, the FY '96 legislative branch appropriations bill, brings to an end 40 years of Democrat largess in the bloated congressional bureaucracy. By ending business as usual, the GOP bill slashes wasteful congressional spending and ensures that Congress will shoulder its fair share of deficit reduction on the road to a balanced budget.

Deficit Reduction Begins at Home

Congress must lead by example in its quest to balance the budget in 2002 -- and there's no better place to begin doing that than in Congress itself. H.R. 1854 cuts congressional funding by \$155 million below FY '95 levels -- an 8.2 percent reduction that more than exceeds inflation. Once the Senate considers its portion of the bill, savings are expected to top \$200 million.

Eliminating Wasteful Spending

The House bill streamlines congressional functions by eliminating those that are no longer essential, guaranteeing that taxpayer funds are spent efficiently:

- ◆ **The Office of Technology Assessment** - The OTA's functions are duplicated by several scientific and technical legislative support agencies and outside associations, including the Congressional Research Service (CRS), the General Accounting Office (GAO), and the National Academy of Sciences. Savings: \$22 million.
- ◆ **Joint Committee on Printing** - Existing House and Senate committees, along with the Government Printing Office (GPO), can easily carry out this committee's functions. Savings: \$620,000.

- ♦ **Parking Lots and Warehouses** - The leases for a congressional parking lot and a warehouse are discontinued. The public will now have access to Capitol Hill parking. Savings: \$420,000.

Privatizing Non-Essential Services

Taxpayers should not be subsidizing certain privileges afforded to Members of Congress. Our bill ends taxpayer support for the flag office, the House barber and beauty shops, the television and recording studios, and the folding room.

Cutting Other Congressional Expenses

In addition to eliminating duplicative programs and privatizing others, the GOP bill's budget knife slashes congressional spending in other areas. The congressional belt-tightening will fall on:

- ♦ **Congressional Staff** - Reflecting previous congressional action to slash the number of committee staff by a third, the GOP bill saves nearly \$40 million. Another \$15 million is cut from allowances and expenses in Members' personal offices. And \$12 million is cut from the House's support offices.
- ♦ **Joint Economic Committee** - Committee funding is cut by \$1 million.
- ♦ **General Accounting Office** - Democrat abuses with this congressional watchdog agency led to unwarranted rapid growth. Our bill cuts GAO funding by \$56 million -- the first installment of a two-year, 25 percent reduction.
- ♦ **Government Printing Office** - \$16 million is cut from the GPO budget to encourage the cost-effective electronic distribution of public documents to the 1,400 libraries comprising the federal depository library program.
- ♦ **Architect of the Capitol** - Funding for operation and maintenance of the Capitol and House office buildings and grounds is cut by \$9.9 million.

House
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Conference

Talking Points

JOHN BOEHNER

Chairman
8th District, Ohio

June 22, 1995

HOUSE BILL SLASHES WASTEFUL FOREIGN AID, SETS NEW PRIORITIES

After the House finishes cutting the bloated congressional bureaucracy, it will sharpen its knife and cut into the bureaucratic foreign aid budget. The FY '96 foreign operations spending bill, H.R. 1868, cuts wasteful foreign aid programs, sets new priorities overseas, and ends business as usual. According to Appropriations Committee Chairman Bob Livingston, this bill reduces "old-style government-to-government foreign aid in favor of market-oriented, private-sector driven economic growth."

- ◆ **Fits with GOP Balanced Budget Plan**

The FY '96 foreign aid spending bill is a key component of the House Republican effort to balance the budget in 2002. Our bill cuts foreign aid by more than \$1.5 billion below the FY '95 level -- an 11.5 percent reduction -- and rejects Clinton's request to increase foreign aid by \$1.2 billion above the FY '95 level.

- ◆ **Reaffirms What the House Has Already Passed**

The House approved a major restructuring of the foreign aid bureaucracy when it passed the foreign aid *authorization* bill, H.R. 1561, on June 8 by a vote of 222-192. H.R. 1868 puts those cuts in place, reaffirming our support for deep cuts in the foreign aid budget.

- ◆ **Sets New Priorities for Development Aid**

Cuts Overgrown Development Aid Programs - Overall net development aid is cut by more than \$700 million. This includes African aid (cut \$275 million), Russian aid (cut \$250 million), Eastern European aid (cut \$35 million), and the Development Assistance Fund (cut \$170 million).

Emphasizes Free Market Approaches - Greater emphasis is placed on market-oriented development to ensure long-term economic growth -- moving away from failed, paternalistic government-knows-best remedies that have hurt, not helped, developing countries.

Targets Limited Development Aid to the Most Critical Problems - Population development aid (\$450 million in FY '95) is zeroed out and folded into a smaller Development Assistance Fund, which also funds activities for agriculture, education, social services, environment, energy, and science and technology.

Makes Starving Children a Priority - Numerous foreign aid programs have child survival components to them, including UNICEF, general development assistance, and African aid, among others. Our bill better directs aid to starving children by folding numerous categorical programs into a new Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund funded at \$484 million -- \$25 million more than in FY '95.

◆ **Supports Our Friends in the Volatile Middle East**

Israel and Egypt are America's only reliable allies in the troublesome Middle East. Our bill fully funds aid to Israel (\$3 billion) and Egypt (\$2.1 billion).

◆ **Slashes Aid to Multilateral Bureaucracies**

Multilateral aid programs often work against the long-term economic interests of the countries being assisted. Funding for questionable multilateral programs is cut by \$900 million, including \$600 million from the International Development Association, \$40 million from a World Bank global environment program, and \$220 million from U.S. contributions to international organizations. Funding for the African Development Fund (\$62 million in FY '95) is eliminated.

House
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Talking Points

JOHN BOEHNER
Chairman
8th District, Ohio

July 11, 1995

ENERGY AND WATER SPENDING SLASHED BY \$1.6 BILLION BELOW FY '95 LEVEL

Continuing their efforts to reduce the size of the bloated federal bureaucracy, House Republicans today begin consideration of the Energy and Water appropriations bill (H.R. 1905). The fourth of 13 annual spending bills, H.R. 1905 demonstrates that House Republicans are keeping their promises to make government smaller, less costly, and less intrusive.

Cuts Federal Spending

Overgrown bureaucracy is cut from the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

- ♦ Total spending is cut \$1.6 billion *below* the FY '95 levels -- an 8 percent cut. President Clinton requested \$2 billion more than the GOP bill provides.
- ♦ Energy Department funding is cut \$940 million -- a 6 percent cut. Most of the reductions occur in solar and renewable energy (cut 43 percent), nuclear energy (cut 10 percent), and energy research programs (cut 17 percent).
- ♦ Army Corps of Engineer funding is cut \$190 million -- a 6 percent reduction. Army Corps construction projects are cut by 20 percent -- \$175 million below FY '95 levels.
- ♦ ARC funding is cut in half (saving \$140 million), and TVA funding is cut by a third (saving \$40 million).

Terminates Funding for Wasteful Programs

Many energy and water research and development programs no longer serve a useful federal purpose, and are more suited for the private sector. House Republicans

have proposed eliminating scores of these programs, including:

- ◆ TVA's Environmental Research Center -- \$32.3 million.
- ◆ University Science and Education programs -- \$65.5 million.
- ◆ DOE's In-House Energy Management program -- \$31.3 million.
- ◆ International solar energy research -- \$9.3 million.
- ◆ Solar technology transfer - \$16.1 million.
- ◆ Solar energy construction - \$4.4 million.
- ◆ Hydropower funding -- \$1.5 million.
- ◆ The Delaware River Basin Commission, the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, and the Susquehanna River Basin Commission -- \$1.9 million.
- ◆ The Civilian Waste Research and Development program -- \$700,000.
- ◆ The Bureau of Reclamation's National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant and the Water Conservation Challenge Partnerships program.
- ◆ The Army Corps of Engineers' Construction Productivity Advancement Research program, research on the economic impact of global warming, evaluations on environmental investments, environmental service partnerships, and river confluence ice research, among others.

House
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Talking Points

July 13, 1995

JOHN BOEHNER
Chairman
8th District, Ohio

Phasing Out the NEA & NEH

"One of the most important contributions the new Republican majority can make is to challenge a core assumption of this city, which is that anything in life which is worth doing or having demands the involvement and financial support of the federal government ... The federal government's involvement in the [arts and humanities] is unnecessary, imprudent and inappropriate."

-- Former NEH Chairman Bill Bennett, 1/24/95

With the federal debt fast approaching \$5 trillion, a serious effort to reduce the size, scope, and cost of government requires ending direct government funding for non-essential government services, including the arts and humanities. The arts and humanities flourished in this country long before the NEA and NEH were created in 1965 and they will flourish long after they've been eliminated. The FY '96 Interior Appropriations bill begins a two-year phaseout of the national endowments, cutting the NEA by 39% and the NEH by 42% (each agency will be funded at \$99.5 million next year).

- According to *GIVING USA*, private giving to the arts and humanities in the United States was close to \$10 billion in 1993 and private donations are increasing by almost 6% per year.
- Both the NEA and NEH are forced to censor the arts and humanities in this country. By determining what projects to fund, Washington bureaucrats decide what is worthy "art" and responsible study of the humanities.
- Our Founding Fathers voted down federal funding for the arts at the constitutional convention.
- Former NEH Chairmen Bill Bennett and Lynne Cheney support ending funding for both the NEA and NEH.
- The Progressive Policy Institute, an offshoot of the Democratic Leadership Council (which President Clinton chaired from 1990-91) places the NEA and NEH in the category of "no federal role justified."

House
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FloorPrep

Legislative Digest

Monday, July 17, 1995

John Boehner
Chairman
8th District, Ohio

*House Meets at 10:30 a.m. for Morning Hour
and 12:00 p.m. for Legislative Business*

Anticipated Legislation:

**H.R. 1977—FY 1996 Interior Appropriations Act
and, if time permits,**

H.R. 1976—FY 1996 Agriculture Appropriations Act



H.R. 1977—FY 1996 Interior Appropriations Act

Summary: The bill appropriates \$12 billion—\$1.56 billion less than in FY 1995 and \$1.85 billion less than the president requested—to various agencies that manage and study the nation's animal, plant, and mineral resources, administer U.S. territories, provide services to American Indians, and sponsor cultural and intellectual endeavors. Most face reductions in funding compared to last year; others, including the National Biological Service, the Bureau of Mines, and the Office of Indian Education, are eliminated completely. The bill makes significant cuts to the National Endowments for the Arts (NEA) and the Humanities (NEH), severely restricts funding for the new Mojave National Preserve, and prohibits any of its funds from being used to support Americorps projects. It extends the 14-year moratorium on offshore oil and gas drilling and exploration, but lifts a long-standing ban on new mining patents. CBO estimates that enactment will result in outlays of \$12 billion over the next five years. H.R. 1977 was introduced by Mr. Regula and was reported out of the Appropriations Committee by voice vote.

Floor Situation: The House will resume consideration of H.R. 1977 as its first order of business today. On Thursday, the Committee of the Whole completed general debate and consideration of all amendments to Title I. Today it will debate amendments to Titles II and III under a modified open rule. The rule waives House rules prohibiting unauthorized appropriations, legislative provisions in an

appropriations bill, and reappropriations. It also waives provisions of the Budget Act prohibiting new entitlement authority which either exceeds a committee's allocation or lacks a CBO cost estimate as well as matters under the Budget Committee's jurisdiction that were not reported by that committee. It amends the base text to (1) strike the provision including \$100 million from Strategic Petroleum Reserve sales in the budget baseline as an offset to discretionary spending, (2) make a technical change to a salary cap affecting National Capital Planning Commission employees, and (3) insert language making availability of NEA appropriations subject to House passage of an authorization bill. The rule only permits amendments that were pre-printed in the *Congressional Record* before Friday, July 14, and limits debate to 10 minutes each. They are not subject to further amendment or a division of the question. Finally, the rule considers the previous question as ordered and provides for one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Views (on the overall bill)

Republican Leadership: Strongly Supports
Chairman Livingston (full): Strongly Supports
Chairman Regula (sub): Strongly Supports
Clinton Administration: Threatened Veto

Amendments: By close of business Friday, the *Legislative Digest* was aware of the following amendments to H.R. 1977:

Title II — Related Agencies

Mr. Bass may offer an amendment (#51) to direct the Forest Service to make a priority emergency purchase of the Bretton Woods tract within the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire. **Contact:** x5-5206

Mr. Chabot may offer an amendment (#11) to eliminate the bill's \$99.5 million appropriation for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). **Staff Contact:** *Tony Condia*, x5-2216

Mrs. Clayton may offer an amendment (#12 or #13) to restore funding for the Office of Indian Education from \$1 million to \$81 million (roughly the FY 1995 level). Amendment #12 provides an offset by reducing funds for fossil energy R&D from \$385 million to \$305 million. **Staff Contact:** *Johnny Barnes*, x5-3101

Mr. Coburn may offer an amendment (#69) to increase funding for the Office of Indian Education from \$1 million to \$53.5 million. It provides an offset of \$10 million from the Forest Service's general administration account, enough to cover the first year of spending for Indian education. **Staff Contact:** *Doug Farry*, x5-2701.

Mr. Crane may offer an amendment (#52) to eliminate the bill's \$99.5 million appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). **Contact:** x5-3711

Mr. Fox may offer an amendment (#5) to reduce funding for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) by \$50 million (down to \$30 million) and transfer the money to the weatherization assistance program (currently funded at \$107 million) via DOE's energy conservation account. **Staff Contact:** *Brian Tynan*, x5-6111

Mr. Kennedy (MA) may offer an amendment (#30) to transfer \$5 million from fossil energy R&D (currently funded at \$385 million) to DOE's weatherization assistance program (now funded at \$107 million). *Staff Contact: Pete Leon, x5-5111*

Mr. Kennedy (MA) may offer an amendment (#55) to reduce funding for the National Forest System by \$13.5 million (down to \$1.26 billion) and reduce the Forest Service's construction account by \$5 million (down to \$115 million). *Staff Contact: Pete Leon, x5-5111*

Mr. Kennedy (MA) and/or Mr. Kleczka may offer an amendment (#29 or #31) to reduce funding for fossil energy R&D by \$5 million (down to \$380 million). *Staff Contacts: Pete Leon (Kennedy), x5-5111, and Dana Trytten (Kleczka), x5-4572*

Mr. Miller (CA) may offer an amendment (#33) to reduce funding for the National Forest System by \$31 million (down to \$1.25 billion). *Staff Contact: Jeff Petrich, x5-2095*

Mr. Miller (CA) may offer an amendment (#34) to strike the provision allowing the Forest Service to spend up to \$50 million for the construction of forest roads by timber purchasers. *Staff Contact: Jeff Petrich, x5-2095*

Mr. Sanders may offer an amendment (#40) to transfer \$100 million from fossil energy R&D (out of a current appropriation of \$385 million) to DOE's weatherization assistance program (currently funded at \$107 million). *Staff Contact: Elizabeth Munding, x5-4115*

Mr. Schaefer or Mr. Tauzin may offer an amendment (#41, #42, or #43) to strike the provision allowing DOE to sell up to seven million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and deposit the receipts in a fund for decommissioning the Weeks Island site. Amendment #42 also conforms related provisions by eliminating the decommissioning fund as a source of financing for SPR operations. Amendment #41 is similar to #42, except that it reduces the overall SPR appropriation (currently \$287 million) by the \$100 million the decommission fund *would* have provided. *Staff Contact: Holly Prospect, x5-7882*

Mr. Skaggs may offer an amendment (#46 or #64) to provide an additional \$13 million for DOE's weatherization assistance program (currently funded at \$107 million) and \$2 million more for its state energy conservation program (now funded at \$26.5 million). *Staff Contact: Stan Sloss, x5-2161*

Mrs. Smith (WA) may offer an amendment (#47) to reduce the bill's funding for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars from \$6 million to \$5 million. The intent is to reduce administrative overhead including funding for interns and general expenses. *Staff Contact: Michael Pitts, x5-3536*

Mr. Stearns may offer an amendment (#72) to reduce the bill's funding for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) by \$10 million (down to \$89.5 million). The intent is to begin phasing out funding over two years rather than three. *Staff Contact: Christopher Chapel, x5-5744*

Mr. Tiahrt may offer an amendment (#65) to reduce the bill's appropriation for fossil energy R&D by \$164 million (down to \$221 million). *Contact: Timon Oujiri, x5-6216*

Mr. Tiahrt may offer an amendment (#66) to reduce the bill's funding for DOE's energy conservation programs by \$189 million (down to \$364 million). *Contact: Timon Oujiri, x5-6216*

Title III — General Provisions

Mr. Brewster or Mr. Zimmer may offer an amendment (#3 or #49) to require the Treasury Secretary to transfer any reductions in budget authority and outlays for discretionary programs (below the 602(b) allocations) resulting from the bill into a trust fund that would be used to repurchase the federal debt. *Staff Contact: Leslie Belcher, x5-4564*

Mr. Cremeans may offer an amendment (#4) to prohibit any of the bill's funds from being used to acquire land in Ohio's Lawrence, Monroe, or Washington counties for the Wayne National Forest. *Staff Contact: Mike Slanker, x5-5705*

Mr. Gutknecht and Mr. Gunderson may offer an amendment (#28) to prohibit any of the bill's funds from going to support the Mississippi River Corridor Heritage Commission (the bill currently provides \$142,000) *Staff Contact: John Peterson (Gutknecht), x5-2472*

Mr. Kennedy (MA) may offer an amendment (#56) to prohibit the Forest Service from using any of its funds for constructing roads or preparing timber sales in roadless areas 3,000 acres or larger. *Staff Contact: Pete Leon, x5-5111*

Mr. Olver may offer an amendment (#70) to prohibit DOE from using any of the bill's funds to plan, propose, issue, or prescribe any new or amended standard through its Codes and Standards Program if (1) the Attorney General determines that the standard is likely to cause significant anti-competitive effects; (2) the Secretary of Energy determines that the benefits do not exceed its burdens, or (3) the standard concerns fluorescent lamps ballasts. *Staff Contact: David Orlin, x5-5335.*

Mr. Owens may offer an amendment (#35) to assess an eight percent royalty on gross income from the production of all minerals or mineral products extracted under general mining laws. Liability for payment is joint and several. The amendment outlines detailed procedures for filing, recording, and auditing payments, as well as assessing penalties against delinquent parties. *Staff Contact: Paul Seltman, x5-6231*

Mr. Parker may offer an amendment (#61 or #62) to bar DOE from using any of the bill's funds to plan, propose, issue, or prescribe any new or amended standard through its Codes and Standards Program. Amendment #61 also makes a corresponding reduction of \$12.8 million to DOE's energy conservation account (currently funded at \$553 million). *Contact: Scot Malvaney, x5-5865*

Mr. Sanders may offer an amendment (#8) to prohibit any of the bill's funds from being used to sell oil produced from the Naval Petroleum Reserve at less than the prevailing market price. *Staff Contact: Elizabeth Munding, x5-4115*

Mr. Skaggs may offer an amendment (#71) to prohibit the Bureau of Land Management from making payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) for land whose ownership is claimed by a state or local government. *Staff Contact: Stan Sloss, x5-2161*

Mr. Zimmer may offer an amendment (#48) to prohibit any of the bill's funds from being used to demolish, or bar pedestrians from using, the bridge between Jersey City and Ellis Island so long as it meets generally accepted safety standards for foot traffic. *Staff Contact: Tod Mitchel, 5-7290*

Additional Information: See *Legislative Digest*, Vol. XXIV, #22, Pt. II, July 10, 1995.



H.R. 1976—FY 1996 Agriculture Appropriations Act

Summary: The bill appropriates \$62.7 million—\$6.3 billion less than in FY 1995 and \$3.7 billion less than the president requested—for a wide variety of mandatory and discretionary spending programs associated with agricultural production and marketing, soil and water conservation, domestic food assistance, rural development, food-related foreign aid, and food and drug consumer safety. The vast majority of mandatory spending goes to food stamps (\$27.1 billion) and other nutritional programs (\$11.7 billion), as well as the Commodity Credit Corporation's price support and production adjustment programs (\$10.4 billion). Compared to last year, the bill increases funding for child nutrition, conservation, food inspection, and WIC, and makes reductions to foreign aid, cooperative research and extension projects, rural development, and food stamps. CBO estimates that enactment will result in outlays of \$62.5 billion over five years. H.R. 1976 was introduced by Mr. Skeen and was reported out of the Appropriations Committee by voice vote.

Floor Situation: If time permits, the House will begin consideration of H.R. 1976 (general debate only) after it completes deliberations on H.R. 1977. On Wednesday, July 12, the Rules Committee granted an open rule providing for one hour of general debate equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee. It waives House rules prohibiting unauthorized appropriations, legislative provisions in an appropriations bill, and reappropriations. It first makes in order an amendment by Mr. Skeen, printed in the Rules Committee's report, to replace various caps on mandatory spending with discretionary cuts. It is debatable for 10 minutes, equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee. If adopted, it will serve as the base text. The House will then proceed to consider amendments by title, with priority in recognition for amendments that have been pre-printed in the *Congressional Record*. The rule considers the previous question as ordered and provides one motion to recommit the bill, with or without instructions.

Views (on the overall bill)

Republican Leadership: Strongly Supports

Chairman Livingston (full): Strongly Supports

Chairman Skeen (sub): Strongly Supports

Clinton Administration: No Position Available

Amendments: The House is not expected to consider amendments to H.R. 1976 until Wednesday.

Additional Information: See *Legislative Digest*, Vol. XXIV, #23, July 16, 1995

House
REPUBLICAN
Conference

Legislative Digest

Week of July 17, 1995

Vol. XXIV, #23, Pt. II, July 17, 1995

John Boehner
Chairman
8th District, Ohio

**FY 1996 Treasury, Postal Service, and
General Government Appropriations Act**
H.R. 2020

Committee on Appropriations
H.Rept. 104-183
Introduced by Mr. Lightfoot on July 12, 1995

Floor Situation:

The House is scheduled to consider H.R. 2020 on Tuesday, July 18, 1995. Appropriations bills are privileged and may be considered any time three days after they are filed; they do not require a rule for floor consideration. Nevertheless, the Rules Committee is scheduled to meet at 4:00 p.m. on Monday, July 17, 1995, to grant a rule for consideration.

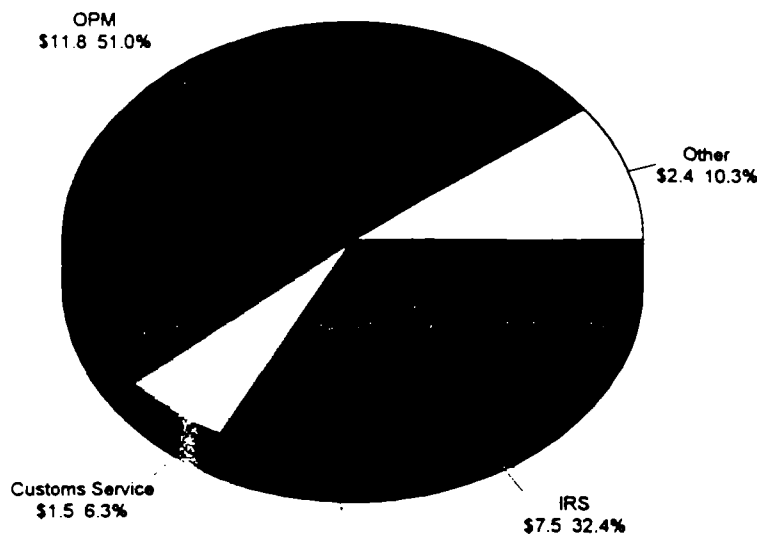
Highlights:

H.R. 2020 appropriates a total of \$23.2 billion in new FY 1996 budget authority for treasury, postal, and general government operations, \$322.7 million less than in FY 1995 and \$1.8 billion less than the president requested. When CBO scorekeeping adjustments are taken into account, the bill precisely matches the subcommittee's discretionary 602(b) allocation, but exceeds its mandatory spending limit by \$100 million. However, if H.R. 1944 (FY 1995 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions) is signed into law, the bill will be within its 602(b) allocation.

Just over half of the bill's funding (\$11.8 billion) goes to recruit, train, manage, and provide benefits to the nation's civil servants via the Office of Personnel Management. H.R. 2020 also provides \$7.5 billion to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) so it can process tax returns, assist taxpayers in filing,

Appropriations in H.R. 2020

(in billions of dollars)



Source: House Appropriations Committee

and enforce the tax code. The remainder funds the Executive Office of the President, subsidies for the U.S. Postal Service, numerous administrative, financial, and law enforcement programs directed by the Treasury Department, and several independent agencies devoted to government records and administration.

According to the committee, the bill reflects four priorities: a reaffirmation of the importance of law enforcement, a restructuring of agencies including limited privatization of traditionally governmental functions, the termination of obsolete programs and activities, and flexibility in management. The bill terminates (1) the Council of Economic Advisors, (2) the Information Security Oversight Office, (3) the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and (4) the Administrative Conference of the United States. It also makes \$41 million in highly controversial cuts from the president's budget request for his own executive office, and prohibits the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) from funding abortions through insurance providers in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program.

Sticking Points

The bill contains several provisions that are likely to become the subject of floor debate on H.R. 2020:

- * **Executive Branch Funding.** The bill currently cuts \$41 million from the president's request for his own executive office. In the process, it zeroes out funding for one of his main policy bodies, the Council of Economic Advisors (CEA). Critics see these reductions as a calculated political attack on the Clinton Administration; proponents point to cuts in legislative branch appropriations as evidence that the White House is hardly being singled out for unfair treatment;

- * **Abortion Funding.** The bill prohibits OPM from allowing federal employee health insurance plans to cover abortion services, except when the mother's life is at stake. Proponents argue that taxpayers should not be forced to fund a procedure they have severe moral objections to, while critics contend that insurance funding is not federal funding per se but belongs to the employees as part of their salaries, and they should be free to use it accordingly; and
- * **ATF Funding.** The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms has come under fierce criticism due to charges of lax discipline, corruption, overzealous enforcement, and harassment of law-abiding citizens. The Branch Davidian fiasco last year was only the latest in a series of embarrassing controversies that have cast a cloud over the agency. Critics may offer amendments to reduce funding or place restrictions on the ATF, or even to disband the troubled bureau.

Provisions:

Title I — Treasury Appropriations

The bill appropriates \$10.5 billion for the Department of the Treasury, \$46.8 million less than in FY 1995 and \$834 million less than the president's request.

Departmental Administration

Departmental Offices. The bill provides \$104 million—\$378,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$16.4 million less than the president requested—to fund salaries and expenses for the Office of Treasury Secretary, the Treasurer's office, repair and maintenance of the Treasury Building, information and telecommunications systems, budget justification, and other administrative tasks.

Treasury/Postal Service Appropriations, FY 1996

Bill Title	FY 1995 Level	President's Request	FY 1996 Proposal	% Change from Last Year	% Change from Request
	(in millions)		(in millions)		
I — Treasury Department	\$10,562.1	\$11,349.2	\$10,515.2	-0.4%	-7.3%
II — U.S. Postal Service	\$130.1	\$145.9	\$121.9	-6.3%	-16.5%
III — Executive Office of the President	\$310.5	\$308.3	\$267.3	-13.9%	-13.3%
IV — Related Agencies	\$12,498.2	\$13,134.4	\$12,273.9	-1.8%	-6.6%
TOTALS	\$23,500.9	\$24,937.8	\$23,178.3	-1.4%	-7.1%

Source: H. Rept. 104-183

Treasury Appropriations, FY 1996					
Appropriation Account	FY 1995 Level	President's Request	FY 1996 Proposal	% Change from Last Year	% Change from Request
	(in millions)		(in millions)		
Office of the Secretary Salaries and Expenses	\$104.4	\$120.4	\$104.0	-0.4%	-13.6%
Office of the Inspector Gen.	\$29.7	\$31.9	\$29.3	-1.3%	-8.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	\$19.8	\$22.2	\$20.3	+2.3%	-8.7%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (Limitation on deposits)	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	\$64.6	\$44.0	\$44.2	-31.6%	+0.6%
Foreign Law Enforcement	\$0.0	\$14.5	\$0.0	—	-100.0%
Financial Management Service	\$183.7	\$189.3	\$181.8	-1.0%	-3.9%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	\$420.1	\$400.9	\$391.0	-6.9%	-2.5%
U.S. Customs Service	\$1,487.2	\$1,446.9	\$1,455.2	-2.2%	+0.6%
United States Mint	\$55.7	\$58.3	\$0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Bureau of the Public Debt	\$183.5	\$177.0	\$170.0	-7.3%	-3.9%
Payment of Gov't Losses in Shipment	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	0.0%	0.0%
Internal Revenue Service	\$7,508.9	\$8,209.0	\$7,512.4	+0.0%	-8.5%
U.S. Secret Service	\$483.6	\$541.3	\$542.5	+12.2%	+0.2%
Violent Crime Reduction Programs	\$38.7	\$78.2	\$63.9	+65.1%	-18.3%
TOTALS	\$10,595.5	\$11,349.2	\$10,515.2	-0.8%	-7.3%

Source: H. Rept. 104-183

Office of Inspector General. The bill appropriates \$29.3 million for the Office of Inspector General, \$381,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$2.5 million less than the president's request. The Inspector General provides internal audit investigations to identify and correct administrative deficiencies which create conditions for fraud, waste, and mismanagement. This appropriation also provides for the oversight of internal investigations made by the Office of Internal Affairs and Inspection in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), the Customs Service, the Secret Service, and the IRS.

Revenues, Disbursals, and Currency

Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The bill provides \$7.5 billion for the IRS, \$3.6 million more than in FY 1995 and \$696.5 million less than the president's request. The appropriation includes \$4.25 billion for tax law enforcement, \$1.6 billion for information systems, and \$1.7 billion for processing tax returns, compiling income statistics, assisting taxpayers in the correct filing of their returns and in paying taxes that are due, overall planning and direction, and financial management. The IRS is the federal government's main agency for collecting internal federal revenues such as income, property, and excise taxes.

Executive Office of the President, FY 1996

Appropriation Account	FY 1995 Level	President's Request	FY 1996 Proposal	% Change Last Year
	(in millions)		(in millions)	
Compensation of the President	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	0.0
Office of Administration	\$26.1	\$26.1	\$25.7	-1.4
The White House Office	\$40.0	\$40.2	\$39.5	-1.4
Executive Residence at the White House	\$7.8	\$10.0	\$7.5	-3.9
Official Residence of the Vice President	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	0.0
Special Assistance to the President	\$3.3	\$3.3	\$3.2	-3.2
Council of Economic Advisers	\$3.4	\$3.4	\$0.0	-100.0
Office of Policy Development	\$5.1	\$3.9	\$3.9	-23.5
National Security Council	\$6.6	\$6.6	\$6.5	-2.8
Office of Management and Budget	\$57.8	\$56.3	\$55.4	-4.0
Unanticipated Needs	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	0.0
Office of National Drug Control Policy	\$9.9	\$9.9	\$20.1	+101.8
Federal Drug Control Programs	\$148.9	\$147.0	\$104.0	-30.2
TOTALS	\$310.5	\$308.3	\$267.3	-13.9

Sources: H Rept. 104-183

Residential Facilities

Executive Residence at the White House. The bill provides \$7.5 million—\$305,000 in FY 1995 and the president's request—to pay for the care, maintenance and operation of the White House residence.

White House Repair and Restoration. The committee denied President Clinton's request for \$10 million to repair and restore the White House roof. Instead, it chose to fund the General Services Administration (GSA).

Official Residence of the Vice President. The bill fully funds the president's request of \$0.3 million, the same as last year, to pay for the care and operation of the vice president's official residence at the Naval Observatory.

initiatives—including \$4 million for critical equipment needs, \$1.9 million for systems modernization, and \$2.2 million for security at the Summer Olympics in Atlanta. For the fourth consecutive year, the bill prohibits federal funding to process applications for relief from federal firearms prohibitions. The committee concluded that there is no reason to spend the government's time or money to restore a convicted felon's right to own a firearm.

ATF is responsible for enforcing laws designed to eliminate certain illicit activities, and to regulate lawful activities relating to distilled spirits, beer, wine, and non-beverage alcohol products, along with tobacco, firearms, and explosives. The agency has come under harsh criticism in recent years due to numerous complaints that it has neglected to discipline employees found guilty of incompetence or malfeasance, used deadly force unnecessarily, harassed legitimate firearms dealers, and ignored legal prohibitions on the centralization of records. Many of these issues came to a head following ATF's much-criticized participation in the tragic raid on the Branch Davidian cult in Waco, TX.

Violent Crime Reduction Program. The bill provides \$63.9 million—\$25.2 million more than in FY 1995 and \$14.3 million less than the president requested—to fund various anti-crime programs, including grants for Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT), funds for states and local communities to work with the ATF to combat firearms crime and interstate gun trafficking, money to fight overseas counterfeiting and money laundering, enhanced border customs enforcement, and additional training for federal law enforcement personnel.

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). The bill provides \$20.3 million—\$450,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$1.9 million less than the president's request—for FinCEN, which provides a government-wide, multi-source intelligence and analytical network that supports federal, state, local, and international efforts to detect, investigate, and prosecute domestic and international money laundering and other financial crimes.

Treasury Forfeiture Fund. The bill provides no funding for this account, which pays certain costs and expenses related to seizures and forfeitures that occur due to the department's law enforcement activities. The committee argues that discretionary appropriations should be granted directly to the law enforcement bureaus rather than through the Office of the Secretary. The account was funded at \$15 million in FY 1995, and the president requested the same amount for FY 1996.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). The bill provides \$44.2 million—\$20.4 million less than in FY 1995 and \$242,000 more than the president requested—for operating expenses, research on law enforcement training methods, and curriculum content at FLETC. The training center provides facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting recruit, advanced, specialized, and refresher training for federal law enforcement personnel. It also provides training to certain state and local law enforcement personnel, depending on available space and funding.

Foreign Law Enforcement (FLE). The committee rejected the president's \$14.5 request to create a new account to consolidate law enforcement personnel deployed at foreign locations. These agents would have still belonged to their respective bureaus, but would have been trained to handle inquiries regarding all types of Treasury law enforcement matters.

Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped. The bill appropriates \$1.7 million for this program, the same as in FY 1995 and \$118,000 less than the president requested. This committee works to increase employment opportunities for the blind and other severely disabled persons and prepare them to engage in competitive employment.

Federal Election Commission (FEC). The bill provides \$26.5 million for the FEC, \$811,000 more than in FY 1995 and \$2.5 million less than the president's request. Of this overall sum, \$1.5 million is earmarked for computer modernization. The FEC administers the disclosure of campaign finance information, enforces limitations on campaign contributions and expenditures, and supervises the public funding of presidential elections.

Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA). The bill provides \$19.7 million for FLRA, \$1.6 million less than in FY 1995 and \$2.5 million less than the president requested. This agency (1) serves as a neutral party in disputes that arise between unions, employees, and agencies on matters outlined in the Federal Service Labor Management Relations statute; (2) decides major policy issues; (3) prescribes regulations; and (4) disseminates information helpful to agencies, labor organizations, and the public. The committee directs the Administration to develop a proposal to merge all federal employee adjudicatory functions, which are currently shared between the FLRA and the Merit Systems Protection Board.

General Services Administration (GSA). The bill provides \$146.4 million for the GSA, \$320.2 million less than in FY 1995 and \$819 million less than the president requested. The committee rejected President Clinton's \$1 billion request for the Federal Buildings Fund because they felt it violated the Public Buildings Act. The GSA is responsible for all buildings the federal government constructs and leases. The bill includes a new provision that prohibits the submission of a FY 1997 budget for the construction of new federal courthouses unless the facilities meet standards developed by GSA and OMB and reflect the priorities that the Judicial Conference of the United States set in its five-year construction plan.

John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board. The bill provides \$2.2 million—the same level as FY 1995 and \$268,000 less than the president requested—to the board, which oversees the location and security of all records which relate to the assassination of JFK.

Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB). The bill appropriates \$21.1 million—\$3.4 million less than in FY 1995 and the president's request—for the Merit Systems Protection Board, which performs adjudicatory functions necessary to maintain the civil service merit system. These functions include hearing appeals on adverse actions, reductions-in-force actions, and retirement. The board reports to the president on whether merit systems are sufficiently free from prohibited personnel practices to protect the public interest.

Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation. The bill zeroes out funding for the program, which provides educational resources to promote studies in the natural environment and Native American public health and tribal policy. It received \$10 million in FY 1995.

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The bill appropriates \$193.3 million—\$1.9 million less than in FY 1995 and \$2.0 million less than President Clinton requested—to support NARA's operations dealing with management of the government's archives and records, operation of presidential libraries, and review and declassification of security information. NARA employs approximately 2,000 staff.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The bill fully funds the president's request of \$4 million for NHPRC, \$5 million less than in FY 1995. Administered within the National Archives, the commission provides grants to help state, local, and private institutions preserve federal records, help publish the papers of major figures in American history, and help archivists and records managers improve their techniques, training, and ability to serve a range of information users.

Office of Government Ethics (OGE). H.R. 2020 provides \$7.8 million for OGE, \$328,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$552,000 less than the president's request. This office provides direction to executive branch policies in order to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure high ethical standards. Its central responsibility is to develop rules and regulations governing conflicts of interest, post-employment activities, and standards of conduct.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM). The bill provides \$11.8 billion for OPM, \$121.4 million more than in FY 1995 and \$23 million less than the president's request. The office is responsible for managing federal human resource policies, overseeing the merit civil service system, and providing employee benefits. Most of the funding covers the government's share of its employees' and retirees' health care and life insurance premiums (\$3.8 billion overall) as well as payments to the civil service retirement and disability fund (\$7.9 billion). The rest goes to support administrative salaries and expenses, work and family programs for federal employees, a toll-free information line, civil service recruitment, examination, and training, and the Office of Inspector General. The bill closes several unnecessary or duplicative offices including the Federal Quality Institute, the International Affairs Office, and the Research Office. It also bars funds for federal employee health insurance plans from going to cover abortion services, except when the life of the mother is endangered.

Office of Special Counsel. The bill provides \$7.8 million for this office, \$115,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$726,000 less than the president's request. The Office of Special Counsel (1) investigates federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices, including reprisal for whistleblowing, (2) provides a channel for whistleblowing by federal employees, and (3) enforces the Hatch Act, which restricts political activities by certain federal and postal employees.

United States Tax Court. The bill appropriates \$32.9 million—\$1.1 million less than in FY 1995 and the president's request—for the U.S. tax court, which hears cases involving deficiencies in federal income, estate, and excise taxes relating to charities, private foundations, qualified pension plans, and real estate investment trusts. It also renders judgments regarding qualification for retirement plans, exemption of charitable organizations, the status of certain governmental obligations, and disclosure of tax information by the IRS.

Costs/Committee Action:

CBO estimates that enactment of H.R. 2020 will result in outlays of \$20.6 billion in FY 1996, \$2 billion in FY 1997, \$420 million in FY 1998, \$192 million in FY 1999, and \$129 million in FY 2000 and future years.

The Committee on Appropriations ordered H.R. 2020 reported by voice vote on July 12, 1995.

Views:

Chairman's Views

Mr. Lightfoot, the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, submitted the following statement to the *Legislative Digest* on July 12, 1995:

I support enactment of H.R. 2020. The bill we are sending to the floor demonstrates that we can enact responsible spending bills which deal with high priority needs while still working toward a balanced budget. H.R. 2020 provides \$11.4 billion in budget authority and \$11.8 billion in outlays for FY 1996. This level is a cut of \$371 million from FY 1995 enacted levels in outlays. The bill is also below the president's request by \$1.7 billion or 13 percent in budget authority.

H.R. 2020 carries four themes: a commitment to law enforcement, the termination of agencies and activities that are obsolete or duplicative, flexibility in management, and limited privatization of some government programs. The recommendations include the termination of four agencies for a savings of \$7.7 million from FY 1995.

The committee assumes savings of \$286 million from FY 1995 and \$654 million from the president's request for GSA construction. The bill provides zero funds for new federal courthouse construction and requires all construction to go through the appropriate authorization process. Finally, the bill restores the restriction on the use of federal employee health benefit funds for abortion. This language is identical to language carried by Treasury Appropriations bills between FY 1984 and FY 1993. The restriction does not apply to the case where the life of the mother is endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

The Appropriations Committee had candid discussion and votes on several issues, the most controversial being the decision to terminate the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA). The CEA has done fine work in its time, but the task of balancing the federal budget over seven years requires a differentiation between "want" and "need". Under the current organizational structure, there are three separate entities responsible for advising and assisting the president in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of economic policy: the National Economic Council, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the CEA. Clearly, the CEA falls into the category of "want" rather than "need". Functions of the CEA can be assumed by both OMB and the National Economic Council. The committee did not think it prudent to shortchange law enforcement funding in order to provide the Administration with more economists.

Title IV — Independent Agencies

Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS). The bill zeroes out funding for this conference, which advises and assists the president, Congress, and federal departments and agencies in improving administrative procedure. It conducts efficiency studies regarding agency procedures and uses the results to determine private individuals' rights, privileges and obligations. The conference received \$1.8 million in FY 1995, and the president requested \$2.3 million for FY 1996.

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR). The bill zeroes out funding for the ACIR, a 26-member independent, bipartisan body which examines how federal, state, and local programs affect intergovernmental relations. It helps states and localities anticipate and meet problems caused by intergovernmental conflict. ACIR received \$1.0 million in FY 1995, and President Clinton requested \$1.4 million for FY 1996.

Independent Agency Appropriations, FY 1996					
Appropriation Account	FY 1995 Level	President's Request	FY 1996 Proposal	% Change from Last Year	% Change from Request
	(in millions)		(in millions)		
Administrative Conference of the United States	\$1.8	\$2.3	\$0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	\$1.0	\$1.4	\$0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Citizen's Commission on Public Service and Compensation	-\$0.3	—	—	—	—
Committee for Purchase from the Blind or Severely Disabled	\$1.7	\$1.8	\$1.7	0.0%	-6.6%
Federal Election Commission	\$25.7	\$29.0	\$26.5	+3.2%	-8.6%
General Services Administration	\$466.6	\$965.4	\$146.4	-68.6%	-84.8%
National Archives and Records Administration	\$194.9	\$195.3	\$193.3	-0.8%	-1.0%
Reduction of Debt	-\$3.7	-\$4.0	-\$4.0	+8.7%	0.0%
National Historic Publications and Records Commission	\$9.0	\$4.0	\$4.0	-55.6%	0.0%
John F. Kennedy Assassination Record Review Board	\$2.2	\$2.4	\$2.2	0.0%	-11.1%
Office of Government Ethics	\$8.1	\$8.3	\$7.8	-4.0%	-6.6%
Office of Personnel Management	\$11,693.1	\$11,837.6	\$11,814.5	+1.0%	-0.2%
Ment Systems Protection Board	\$24.5	\$24.5	\$21.1	-13.9%	-13.9%
Morris K. Udall Scholarship	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	-100.0%	—
Office of Special Counsel	\$8.0	\$8.6	\$7.8	-1.4%	-8.5%
Federal Labor Relations Authority	\$21.3	\$22.2	\$19.7	-7.5%	-11.2%
United States Tax Court	\$34.0	\$34.0	\$32.9	-3.3%	-3.3%
TOTALS	\$12,498.0	\$13,132.9	\$12,273.9	-1.8%	-6.5%

Source: H Rept. 104-183

Finally, we are disappointed that the committee did not adopt a provision that would have given the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to collect taxes from individuals who have renounced their United States citizenship. Billionaires and other wealthy Americans who have renounced their citizenship are benefiting from a tax loophole that the president has proposed closing. It is our hope that authority to close this loophole will be added to this or other legislation.

Mr. Hoyer, the ranking minority member on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, also submitted a separate dissenting statement to be included in the committee report on H.R. 2020. Edited excerpts follow:

It is unfortunate that the subcommittee does not adequately fund some of the basic functions of our government. I support the need to balance the budget, but we should not undermine the ability of the U.S. government to carry out important responsibilities.

The bill is silent on federal pay. It does not provide the necessary 5.9 percent increase to the Civil Service. Since 1981, federal employees have lost more than \$163 billion in pay and benefits that they were scheduled to receive. This counterproductive trend is continued in the conference report for FY 1996 Budget Resolution.

The 2.4 percent recommended by the president, in addition to being less than half of the raise owed to federal workers under existing law, is not fully funded. This unwise policy results in a hidden 2.4 percent cut in programs at agencies that are already facing severe budget constraints.

I am disappointed that the bill reinstates a provision to restrict federal employee choices of health care insurance plans by prohibiting "federal funds" from purchasing a policy which provides coverage for pregnancy termination, except in instances where the mother's life is at risk. I believe that no federal funds are being used to purchase health care coverage for federal employees. Federal employees, like many other employees, receive compensation in the form of salary, health care benefits and retirement benefits. This is their money to use. They choose a health insurance plan and a portion of that is paid for with their health coverage benefit. That money is no more "federal funds" than is their salary after they have received it. The choice of policies is the employee's alone. The committee's premise that it is the employers right to restrict the scope of coverage for legal medical services is wrong.

I am disappointed that the bill provides only \$266 million of the \$405 million requested under Tax Law Enforcement for the compliance initiative. This cut, which stretches the program from five to seven years, would result in estimated total collections of \$10.3 billion compared to projected revenues of \$11.1 billion under the existing program. As an income-producing program, I believe that this program should be funded outside of the budget caps. In addition to the loss of \$800 million of revenues, I am very concerned about the impact on employees who have already been hired and trained for the initiative.

I do not support a provision added by the committee to set up an unfunded commission on federal mandates. It is ironic that a commission is established with no funding while the committee has eliminated the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, which the Administration had proposed for funding. This responsibility was assigned to the ACIR by legislation passed earlier this session. The committee elsewhere in the report has recommended that funds under the Office of

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National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The bill appropriates \$193.3 million—\$1.9 million less than in FY 1995 and \$2.0 million less than President Clinton requested—to support NARA's operations dealing with management of the government's archives and records, operation of presidential libraries, and review and declassification of security information. NARA employs approximately 2,000 staff.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The bill fully funds the president's request of \$4 million for NHPRC, \$5 million less than in FY 1995. Administered within the National Archives, the commission provides grants to help state, local, and private institutions preserve federal records, help publish the papers of major figures in American history, and help archivists and records managers improve their techniques, training, and ability to serve a range of information users.

Office of Government Ethics (OGE). H.R. 2020 provides \$7.8 million for OGE, \$328,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$552,000 less than the president's request. This office provides direction to executive branch policies in order to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure high ethical standards. Its central responsibility is to develop rules and regulations governing conflicts of interest, post-employment activities, and standards of conduct.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM). The bill provides \$11.8 billion for OPM, \$121.4 million more than in FY 1995 and \$23 million less than the president's request. The office is responsible for managing federal human resource policies, overseeing the merit civil service system, and providing employee benefits. Most of the funding covers the government's share of its employees' and retirees' health care and life insurance premiums (\$3.8 billion overall) as well as payments to the civil service retirement and disability fund (\$7.9 billion). The rest goes to support administrative salaries and expenses, work and family programs for federal employees, a toll-free information line, civil service recruitment, examination, and training, and the Office of Inspector General. The bill closes several unnecessary or duplicative offices including the Federal Quality Institute, the International Affairs Office, and the Research Office. It also bars funds for federal employee health insurance plans from going to cover abortion services, except when the life of the mother is endangered.

Office of Special Counsel. The bill provides \$7.8 million for this office, \$115,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$726,000 less than the president's request. The Office of Special Counsel (1) investigates federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices, including reprisal for whistleblowing, (2) provides a channel for whistleblowing by federal employees, and (3) enforces the Hatch Act, which restricts political activities by certain federal and postal employees.

United States Tax Court. The bill appropriates \$32.9 million—\$1.1 million less than in FY 1995 and the president's request—for the U.S. tax court, which hears cases involving deficiencies in federal income, estate, and excise taxes relating to charities, private foundations, qualified pension plans, and real estate investment trusts. It also renders judgments regarding qualification for retirement plans, exemption of charitable organizations, the status of certain governmental obligations, and disclosure of tax information by the IRS.

House
REPUBLICAN
Conference

Talking Points

JOHN BOEHNER
Chairman
8th District, Ohio

June 19, 1995

FY '96 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SPENDING BILL CUTS CONGRESS DOWN TO SIZE

House Republicans continue to keep their promise to the American people to make Congress smaller, more efficient, more accountable, and less costly. H.R. 1854, the FY '96 legislative branch appropriations bill, brings to an end 40 years of Democrat largess in the bloated congressional bureaucracy. By ending business as usual, the GOP bill slashes wasteful congressional spending and ensures that Congress will shoulder its fair share of deficit reduction on the road to a balanced budget.

Deficit Reduction Begins at Home

Congress must lead by example in its quest to balance the budget in 2002 -- and there's no better place to begin doing that than in Congress itself. H.R. 1854 cuts congressional funding by \$155 million below FY '95 levels -- an 8.2 percent reduction that more than exceeds inflation. Once the Senate considers its portion of the bill, savings are expected to top \$200 million.

Eliminating Wasteful Spending

The House bill streamlines congressional functions by eliminating those that are no longer essential, guaranteeing that taxpayer funds are spent efficiently:

- ♦ **The Office of Technology Assessment** - The OTA's functions are duplicated by several scientific and technical legislative support agencies and outside associations, including the Congressional Research Service (CRS), the General Accounting Office (GAO), and the National Academy of Sciences. Savings: \$22 million.
- ♦ **Joint Committee on Printing** - Existing House and Senate committees, along with the Government Printing Office (GPO), can easily carry out this committee's functions. Savings: \$620,000.

The minority party has also raised concerns with respect to the committee-recommended funding level for the White House. H.R. 2020 recommends a proposed to cut the White House budget next year of 1.8 percent below the Administration request. In contrast, the recently approved Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill for next year reduces congressional spending by eight percent. The minority party notes they previously provided President's Reagan and Bush with the full amount of their funding requests. However, we should remember that during that time, Congress was passing the spending bills which put us under the crushing burden of debt we face today. All three branches of the federal government must share in the task of balancing the federal budget.

Again, I strongly support enactment of H.R. 2020. It is not just a blueprint for action at some later date, but real action. H.R. 2020 represents the first steps in downsizing and restructuring in a way that makes the programs under the bill's jurisdiction work better and smarter.

Dissenting Views

Messrs. Hoyer, Visclosky, Coleman, and Obey submitted a dissenting statement to be included in the committee report on H.R. 2020. Edited excerpts follow:

The minority members of the Treasury-Postal Subcommittee are concerned about a number of changes in the bill that appear as a political attack on the White House. More than \$5.5 million in policy changes have been recommended by the committee for the Executive Office of the President. These changes result in the legislative branch micro-managing the president's own office.

We are concerned over the elimination of the Council of Economic Advisers and the reduction made to the White House Office. The Council of Economic Advisers has served Presidents of both parties for the past 50 years. They provide long-term economic advice on the state of the economy. The council serves as the independent voice for policies that facilitate the workings of the market, and for policies that emphasize the importance of incentives, efficiency, and productivity. We feel that the unique nature of the council needs to be recognized since they look at the long-term macro and micro issues facing the country and analyze important but poorly understood areas of the economy. The council operates in the best interest of the American public, and the elimination of this office is a political decision that is not in the interest of the United States.

Reductions made to the White House Office are also contrary to the long standing practices of the Committee. The Office of the White House is the office of the president and should be treated in a non-partisan manner.

We are also concerned over program changes that are recommended for the Federal Election Commission. In FY 1996, the FEC will have major expenses related to the presidential election. The reductions will hamper the ability of the FEC to carry out its responsibilities and to assure the integrity of upcoming elections.

We are pleased that the committee retained prior-year language prohibiting background searches for individuals who are convicted felons. Cases of convicted murderers and armed robbers being certified for gun possession led to the provision in the first place. A reversal of this policy is not in the best security interest of the United States.

- ♦ **Parking Lots and Warehouses** - The leases for a congressional parking lot and a warehouse are discontinued. The public will now have access to Capitol Hill parking. Savings: \$420,000.

Privatizing Non-Essential Services

Taxpayers should not be subsidizing certain privileges afforded to Members of Congress. Our bill ends taxpayer support for the flag office, the House barber and beauty shops, the television and recording studios, and the folding room.

Cutting Other Congressional Expenses

In addition to eliminating duplicative programs and privatizing others, the GOP bill's budget knife slashes congressional spending in other areas. The congressional belt-tightening will fall on:

- ♦ **Congressional Staff** - Reflecting previous congressional action to slash the number of committee staff by a third, the GOP bill saves nearly \$40 million. Another \$15 million is cut from allowances and expenses in Members' personal offices. And \$12 million is cut from the House's support offices.
- ♦ **Joint Economic Committee** - Committee funding is cut by \$1 million.
- ♦ **General Accounting Office** - Democrat abuses with this congressional watchdog agency led to unwarranted rapid growth. Our bill cuts GAO funding by \$56 million -- the first installment of a two-year, 25 percent reduction.
- ♦ **Government Printing Office** - \$16 million is cut from the GPO budget to encourage the cost-effective electronic distribution of public documents to the 1,400 libraries comprising the federal depository library program.
- ♦ **Architect of the Capitol** - Funding for operation and maintenance of the Capitol and House office buildings and grounds is cut by \$9.9 million.

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Management and Budget should be used for overseeing the federal mandates review, although the OMB budget has been cut \$2.2 million below last year and almost \$850,000 below the request. This is a tangled web that can best be straightened out by restoring funds to the ACIR.

Other Information:

"Appropriations for FY 1996: Treasury, Postal Service, Executive Office of the President, and General Government," *CRS Report 95-630*; "Appropriations for FY 1996: Overview," *CRS Report 95-620*; "Hatch Act Restrictions Revised," *1993 Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, p. 201-204.



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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$575 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR ALABAMA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Alabama, Republican cuts of \$575 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,525 children in Alabama in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 23,200 students in Alabama.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Alabama funding affecting as many as 298 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 128 out of 130 school districts in Alabama use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 7,400 students in Alabama in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 692 young people in Alabama the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$14.6 million and would deny training opportunities to 6,159 dislocated workers in Alabama in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 9,518 Alabama youths in 1996 and 66,626 Alabama youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 63,700 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 9,100 graduate students in Alabama.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$102 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR ALASKA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Alaska, Republican cuts of \$102 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 294 children in Alaska in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 1,300 students in Alaska.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Alaska funding affecting as many as 81 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 52 out of 56 school districts in Alaska use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 500 students in Alaska in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 364 young people in Alaska the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$3.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 1,290 dislocated workers in Alaska in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,471 Alaska youths in 1996 and 10,297 Alaska youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 3,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 600 graduate students in Alaska.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$524 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR ARIZONA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Arizona, Republican cuts of \$524 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,400 children in Arizona in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 17,300 students in Arizona.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Arizona funding affecting as many as 264 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 198 out of 222 school districts in Arizona use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 6,600 students in Arizona in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 696 young people in Arizona the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$10.9 million and would deny training opportunities to 4,594 dislocated workers in Arizona in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 7,411 Arizona youths in 1996 and 51,877 Arizona youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 91,600 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 13,100 graduate students in Arizona.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$317 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR ARKANSAS

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Arkansas, Republican cuts of \$317 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,201 children in Arkansas in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 15,000 students in Arkansas.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Arkansas funding affecting as many as 181 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 318 out of 319 school districts in Arkansas use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 3,600 students in Arkansas in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 368 young people in Arkansas the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$6.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 2,521 dislocated workers in Arkansas in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 4,892 Arkansas youths in 1996 and 34,244 Arkansas youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 38,400 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 5,500 graduate students in Arkansas.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$4.3 BILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR CALIFORNIA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In California, Republican cuts of \$4.3 billion over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 17,233 children in California in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 236,100 students in California.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to California funding affecting as many as 2,061 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 1,049 out of 1,064 school districts in California use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 34,500 students in California in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 5,883 young people in California the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$194.5 million and would deny training opportunities to 81,631 dislocated workers in California in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 93,584 California youths in 1996 and 655,088 California youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 430,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 61,500 graduate students in California.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$457 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR COLORADO

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Colorado, Republican cuts of \$457 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,972 children in Colorado in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 6,900 students in Colorado.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Colorado funding affecting as many as 205 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 176 out of 176 school districts in Colorado use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 5,100 students in Colorado in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,112 young people in Colorado the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$7.9 million and would deny training opportunities to 3,356 dislocated workers in Colorado in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 5,092 Colorado youths in 1996 and 35,644 Colorado youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 90,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 12,900 graduate students in Colorado.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 25, 1995

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$325 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR CONNECTICUT

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Connecticut, Republican cuts of \$325 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,374 children in Connecticut in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 9,200 students in Connecticut.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Connecticut funding affecting as many as 165 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 170 out of 175 school districts in Connecticut use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 2,200 students in Connecticut in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 691 young people in Connecticut the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$11.2 million and would deny training opportunities to 4,711 dislocated workers in Connecticut in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 5,174 Connecticut youths in 1996 and 36,218 Connecticut youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 49,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 7,000 graduate students in Connecticut.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$88 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR DELAWARE

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Delaware, Republican cuts of \$88 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 354 children in Delaware in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 1,500 students in Delaware.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Delaware funding affecting as many as 64 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 19 out of 19 school districts in Delaware use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 600 students in Delaware in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 173 young people in Delaware the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.7 million and would deny training opportunities to 748 dislocated workers in Delaware in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,356 Delaware youths in 1996 and 9,492 Delaware youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 10,000 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 1,400 graduate students in Delaware.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$1.5 BILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR FLORIDA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Florida, Republican cuts of \$1.5 billion over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 6,654 children in Florida in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 35,500 students in Florida.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Florida funding affecting as many as 770 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 72 out of 72 school districts in Florida use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 16,200 students in Florida in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,960 young people in Florida the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$51.3 million and would deny training opportunities to 21,542 dislocated workers in Florida in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 26,608 Florida youths in 1996 and 186,256 Florida youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 184,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 26,400 graduate students in Florida.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$805 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR GEORGIA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Georgia, Republican cuts of \$805 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 4,726 children in Georgia in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 28,700 students in Georgia.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Georgia funding affecting as many as 446 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 183 out of 183 school districts in Georgia use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 8,000 students in Georgia in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,138 young people in Georgia the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$21.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 8,821 dislocated workers in Georgia in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 11,610 Georgia youths in 1996 and 81,270 Georgia youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 111,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 16,000 graduate students in Georgia.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$98 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR HAWAII

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Hawaii, Republican cuts of \$98 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 548 children in Hawaii in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,500 students in Hawaii.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Hawaii funding affecting as many as 68 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 7 out of 7 school districts in Hawaii use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 600 students in Hawaii in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 261 young people in Hawaii the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$2.2 million and would deny training opportunities to 935 dislocated workers in Hawaii in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,414 Hawaii youths in 1996 and 9,898 Hawaii youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 5,600 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 800 graduate students in Hawaii.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$137 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR IDAHO

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Idaho, Republican cuts of \$137 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 465 children in Idaho in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 4,200 students in Idaho.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Idaho funding affecting as many as 77 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 107 out of 113 school districts in Idaho use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 1,700 students in Idaho in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 215 young people in Idaho the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$2.5 million and would deny training opportunities to 1,071 dislocated workers in Idaho in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,690 Idaho youths in 1996 and 11,830 Idaho youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 25,400 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 3,600 graduate students in Idaho.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$1.5 BILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR ILLINOIS

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Illinois, Republican cuts of \$1.5 billion over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 7,417 children in Illinois in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 30,900 students in Illinois.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Illinois funding affecting as many as 782 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 916 out of 920 school districts in Illinois use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 13,900 students in Illinois in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,760 young people in Illinois the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$41.7 million and would deny training opportunities to 17,518 dislocated workers in Illinois in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 22,306 Illinois youths in 1996 and 156,142 Illinois youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 209,100 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 29,900 graduate students in Illinois.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$639 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR INDIANA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Indiana, Republican cuts of \$639 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,846 children in Indiana in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 16,500 students in Indiana.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Indiana funding affecting as many as 329 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 294 out of 297 school districts in Indiana use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 8,600 students in Indiana in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 743 young people in Indiana the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$12.1 million and would deny training opportunities to 5,118 dislocated workers in Indiana in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 7,998 Indiana youths in 1996 and 55,986 Indiana youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 133,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 19,100 graduate students in Indiana.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$357 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR IOWA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Iowa, Republican cuts of \$357 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,445 children in Iowa in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 6,200 students in Iowa.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Iowa funding affecting as many as 161 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 415 out of 418 school districts in Iowa use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 5,000 students in Iowa in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 447 young people in Iowa the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$3.8 million and would deny training opportunities to 1,606 dislocated workers in Iowa in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 2,665 Iowa youths in 1996 and 18,655 Iowa youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 97,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 14,000 graduate students in Iowa.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$321 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR KANSAS

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Kansas, Republican cuts of \$321 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,408 children in Kansas in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 6,000 students in Kansas.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Kansas funding affecting as many as 162 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 296 out of 304 school districts in Kansas use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 4,300 students in Kansas in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 504 young people in Kansas the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$6.1 million and would deny training opportunities to 2,564 dislocated workers in Kansas in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 3,215 Kansas youths in 1996 and 22,506 Kansas youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 71,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 10,200 graduate students in Kansas.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$520 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR KENTUCKY

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Kentucky, Republican cuts of \$520 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,416 children in Kentucky in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 19,100 students in Kentucky.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Kentucky funding affecting as many as 291 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 179 out of 179 school districts in Kentucky use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 6,000 students in Kentucky in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 663 young people in Kentucky the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$8.8 million and would deny training opportunities to 3,695 dislocated workers in Kentucky in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 7,381 Kentucky youths in 1996 and 51,667 Kentucky youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 67,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 9,600 graduate students in Kentucky.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$789 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR LOUISIANA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Louisiana, Republican cuts of \$789 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 4,702 children in Louisiana in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 19,700 students in Louisiana.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Louisiana funding affecting as many as 401 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 73 out of 74 school districts in Louisiana use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 7,700 students in Louisiana in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 651 young people in Louisiana the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$18.1 million and would deny training opportunities to 7,627 dislocated workers in Louisiana in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 12,294 Louisiana youths in 1996 and 86,058 Louisiana youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 109,600 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 15,700 graduate students in Louisiana.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$157 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MAINE

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Maine, Republican cuts of \$157 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 835 children in Maine in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 4,900 students in Maine.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Maine funding affecting as many as 81 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 223 out of 228 school districts in Maine use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 1,300 students in Maine in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 193 young people in Maine the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$6.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 2,548 dislocated workers in Maine in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 2,708 Maine youths in 1996 and 16,956 Maine youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 25,600 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 3,700 graduate students in Maine.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$540 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MARYLAND

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Maryland, Republican cuts of \$540 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,068 children in Maryland in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 11,900 students in Maryland.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Maryland funding affecting as many as 263 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 24 out of 24 school districts in Maryland use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 4,600 students in Maryland in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,682 young people in Maryland the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$16.5 million and would deny training opportunities to 6,956 dislocated workers in Maryland in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 7,732 Maryland youths in 1996 and 64,124 Maryland youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 62,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 8,900 graduate students in Maryland.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$884 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MASSACHUSETTS

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Massachusetts, Republican cuts of \$884 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,622 children in Massachusetts in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 16,100 students in Massachusetts.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Massachusetts funding affecting as many as 329 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 325 out of 357 school districts in Massachusetts use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 6,700 students in Massachusetts in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,744 young people in Massachusetts the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$23.9 million and would deny training opportunities to 10,051 dislocated workers in Massachusetts in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 12,110 Massachusetts youths in 1996 and 84,770 Massachusetts youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 176,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 25,200 graduate students in Massachusetts.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$1.3 BILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MICHIGAN

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Michigan, Republican cuts of \$1.3 billion over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 7,456 children in Michigan in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 30,100 students in Michigan.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Michigan funding affecting as many as 715 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 559 out of 561 school districts in Michigan use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 14,000 students in Michigan in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,323 young people in Michigan the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$33.5 million and would deny training opportunities to 14,059 dislocated workers in Michigan in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 20,164 Michigan youths in 1996 and 141,148 Michigan youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 172,200 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 24,600 graduate students in Michigan.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$530 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MINNESOTA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Minnesota, Republican cuts of \$530 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,081 children in Minnesota in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 14,000 students in Minnesota.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Minnesota funding affecting as many as 266 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 423 out of 423 school districts in Minnesota use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 7,300 students in Minnesota in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 658 young people in Minnesota the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$8.1 million and would deny training opportunities to 3,408 dislocated workers in Minnesota in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 5,720 Minnesota youths in 1996 and 40,040 Minnesota youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 134,400 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 19,200 graduate students in Minnesota.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$472 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MISSISSIPPI

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Mississippi, Republican cuts of \$472 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 5,857 children in Mississippi in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 25,800 students in Mississippi.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Mississippi funding affecting as many as 256 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 153 out of 156 school districts in Mississippi use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 5,000 students in Mississippi in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 385 young people in Mississippi the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$8.8 million and would deny training opportunities to 3,623 dislocated workers in Mississippi in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 6,559 Mississippi youths in 1996 and 45,913 Mississippi youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 52,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 7,600 graduate students in Mississippi.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$669 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MISSOURI

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Missouri, Republican cuts of \$669 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,414 children in Missouri in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 18,300 students in Missouri.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Missouri funding affecting as many as 321 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 526 out of 546 school districts in Missouri use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 7,900 students in Missouri in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 852 young people in Missouri the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$13.6 million and would deny training opportunities to 5,723 dislocated workers in Missouri in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 8,866 Missouri youths in 1996 and 62,062 Missouri youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 123,200 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 17,600 graduate students in Missouri.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$141 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MONTANA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Montana, Republican cuts of \$141 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 561 children in Montana in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,800 students in Montana.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 417 out of 513 school districts in Montana use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 1,600 students in Montana in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 331 young people in Montana the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.9 million and would deny training opportunities to 817 dislocated workers in Montana in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,551 Montana youths in 1996 and 10,857 Montana youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 23,100 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 3,300 graduate students in Montana.

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CONTACT: MEDIA AFFAIRS (202) 456-7150

July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$184 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR NEBRASKA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Nebraska, Republican cuts of \$184 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 884 children in Nebraska in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 5,500 students in Nebraska.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Nebraska funding affecting as many as 95 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 612 out of 729 school districts in Nebraska use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 2,900 students in Nebraska in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 220 young people in Nebraska the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.3 million and would deny training opportunities to 554 dislocated workers in Nebraska in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,356 Nebraska youths in 1996 and 9,492 Nebraska youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 50,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 7,300 graduate students in Nebraska.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$124 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR NEVADA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Nevada, Republican cuts of \$124 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 436 children in Nevada in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,200 students in Nevada.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Nevada funding affecting as many as 68 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 16 out of 17 school districts in Nevada use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 1,200 students in Nevada in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 208 young people in Nevada the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$5.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 2,101 dislocated workers in Nevada in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 2,577 Nevada youths in 1996 and 18,039 Nevada youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 12,200 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 1,700 graduate students in Nevada.

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July 25, 1995

CONTACT: MEDIA AFFAIRS (202) 456-7150

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$137 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In New Hampshire, Republican cuts of \$137 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 280 children in New Hampshire in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,300 students in New Hampshire.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 156 out of 162 school districts in New Hampshire use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 1,100 students in New Hampshire in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 262 young people in New Hampshire the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$3.4 million and would deny training opportunities to 1,437 dislocated workers in New Hampshire in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,848 New Hampshire youths in 1996 and 13,636 New Hampshire youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 31,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 4,500 graduate students in New Hampshire.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$837 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR NEW JERSEY

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In New Jersey, Republican cuts of \$837 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,135 children in New Jersey in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 30,800 students in New Jersey.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to New Jersey funding affecting as many as 415 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 564 out of 591 school districts in New Jersey use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 6,400 students in New Jersey in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,749 young people in New Jersey the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$36.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 15,376 dislocated workers in New Jersey in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 15,164 New Jersey youths in 1996 and 106,078 New Jersey youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 83,000 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 11,900 graduate students in New Jersey.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$250 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR NEW MEXICO

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In New Mexico, Republican cuts of \$250 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,555 children in New Mexico in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 9,200 students in New Mexico.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to New Mexico funding affecting as many as 137 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 88 out of 88 school districts in New Mexico use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 3,000 students in New Mexico in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 237 young people in New Mexico the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$4.8 million and would deny training opportunities to 2,031 dislocated workers in New Mexico in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 3,690 New Mexico youths in 1996 and 25,830 New Mexico youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 29,600 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 4,200 graduate students in New Mexico.

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July 25, 1995

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$2.9 BILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR NEW YORK

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In New York, Republican cuts of \$2.9 billion over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 9,488 children in New York in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 78,500 students in New York.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to New York funding affecting as many as 1,337 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 694 out of 716 school districts in New York use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 33,300 students in New York in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 3,381 young people in New York the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$84.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 35,467 dislocated workers in New York in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 40,385 New York youths in 1996 and 282,555 New York youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 447,700 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 64,000 graduate students in New York.

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July 25, 1995

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$651 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR NORTH CAROLINA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In North Carolina, Republican cuts of \$651 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,808 children in North Carolina in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 20,400 students in North Carolina.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to North Carolina funding affecting as many as 381 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 129 out of 129 school districts in North Carolina use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 7,100 students in North Carolina in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,107 young people in North Carolina the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$10.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 4,295 dislocated workers in North Carolina in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 8,690 North Carolina youths in 1996 and 60,830 North Carolina youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 93,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 13,300 graduate students in North Carolina.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$116 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR NORTH DAKOTA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In North Dakota, Republican cuts of \$116 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 422 children in North Dakota in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,100 students in North Dakota.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to North Dakota funding affecting as many as 66 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 245 out of 257 school districts in North Dakota use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 1,500 students in North Dakota in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 57 young people in North Dakota the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$.8 million and would deny training opportunities to 345 dislocated workers in North Dakota in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,356 North Dakota youths in 1996 and 9,492 North Dakota youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 30,700 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 4,400 graduate students in North Dakota.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$1.4 BILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR OHIO

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Ohio, Republican cuts of \$1.4 billion over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 8,239 children in Ohio in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 32,000 students in Ohio.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Ohio funding affecting as many as 748 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 611 out of 611 school districts in Ohio use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 15,400 students in Ohio in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,650 young people in Ohio the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$36.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 15,380 dislocated workers in Ohio in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 19,917 Ohio youths in 1996 and 139,419 Ohio youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 239,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 34,200 graduate students in Ohio.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$437 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR OKLAHOMA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Oklahoma, Republican cuts of \$437 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,712 children in Oklahoma in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 10,200 students in Oklahoma.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Oklahoma funding affecting as many as 219 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 531 out of 555 school districts in Oklahoma use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 6,200 students in Oklahoma in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 455 young people in Oklahoma the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$10.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 4,229 dislocated workers in Oklahoma in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 6,118 Oklahoma youths in 1996 and 42,826 Oklahoma youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 71,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 10,300 graduate students in Oklahoma.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$385 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR OREGON

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Oregon, Republican cuts of \$385 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,127 children in Oregon in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 8,800 students in Oregon.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Oregon funding affecting as many as 199 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 278 out of 278 school districts in Oregon use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 3,900 students in Oregon in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 458 young people in Oregon the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$10.5 million and would deny training opportunities to 4,411 dislocated workers in Oregon in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 6,204 Oregon youths in 1996 and 43,428 Oregon youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 62,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 9,000 graduate students in Oregon.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$1.7 BILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR PENNSYLVANIA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Pennsylvania, Republican cuts of \$1.7 billion over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 6,241 children in Pennsylvania in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 44,800 students in Pennsylvania.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Pennsylvania funding affecting as many as 758 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 514 out of 521 school districts in Pennsylvania use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 14,100 students in Pennsylvania in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 2,081 young people in Pennsylvania the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$44.1 million and would deny training opportunities to 18,524 dislocated workers in Pennsylvania in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 21,744 Pennsylvania youths in 1996 and 152,208 Pennsylvania youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 367,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 52,500 graduate students in Pennsylvania.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$174 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR RHODE ISLAND

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Rhode Island, Republican cuts of \$174 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 602 children in Rhode Island in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,600 students in Rhode Island.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Rhode Island funding affecting as many as 71 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 37 out of 37 school districts in Rhode Island use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 1,600 students in Rhode Island in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 462 young people in Rhode Island the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$5.2 million and would deny training opportunities to 2,189 dislocated workers in Rhode Island in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 2,088 Rhode Island youths in 1996 and 14,616 Rhode Island youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 36,400 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 5,200 graduate students in Rhode Island.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$503 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In South Carolina, Republican cuts of \$503 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,464 children in South Carolina in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 11,700 students in South Carolina.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to South Carolina funding affecting as many as 237 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 91 out of 91 school districts in South Carolina use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 4,600 students in South Carolina in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,019 young people in South Carolina the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$14.5 million and would deny training opportunities to 6,121 dislocated workers in South Carolina in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 8,068 South Carolina youths in 1996 and 56,476 South Carolina youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 65,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 9,400 graduate students in South Carolina.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$121 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In South Dakota, Republican cuts of \$121 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 492 children in South Dakota in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,600 students in South Dakota.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to South Dakota funding affecting as many as 69 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 178 out of 188 school districts in South Dakota use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 1,500 students in South Dakota in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 84 young people in South Dakota the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$.6 million and would deny training opportunities to 282 dislocated workers in South Dakota in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,356 South Dakota youths in 1996 and 9,492 South Dakota youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 30,400 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 4,300 graduate students in South Dakota.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$607 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR TENNESSEE

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Tennessee, Republican cuts of \$607 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 3,490 children in Tennessee in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 21,900 students in Tennessee.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Tennessee funding affecting as many as 314 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 143 out of 146 school districts in Tennessee use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 7,000 students in Tennessee in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 870 young people in Tennessee the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$9.9 million and would deny training opportunities to 4,173 dislocated workers in Tennessee in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 8,256 Tennessee youths in 1996 and 57,792 Tennessee youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 93,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 13,400 graduate students in Tennessee.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$2.5 BILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR TEXAS

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Texas, Republican cuts of \$2.5 billion over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 12,512 children in Texas in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 99,600 students in Texas.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Texas funding affecting as many as 1,428 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 1,043 out of 1,053 school districts in Texas use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 23,400 students in Texas in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 3,171 young people in Texas the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$68.3 million and would deny training opportunities to 28,688 dislocated workers in Texas in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 42,491 Texas youths in 1996 and 297,437 Texas youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 260,700 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 37,200 graduate students in Texas.

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July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$215 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR UTAH

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Utah, Republican cuts of \$215 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 979 children in Utah in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 6,100 students in Utah.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Utah funding affecting as many as 128 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 40 out of 40 school districts in Utah use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 4,300 students in Utah in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 267 young people in Utah the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$2.0 million and would deny training opportunities to 844 dislocated workers in Utah in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,641 Utah youths in 1996 and 11,487 Utah youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 45,100 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 6,400 graduate students in Utah.

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July 25, 1995

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$108 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR VERMONT

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Vermont, Republican cuts of \$108 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 309 children in Vermont in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 2,100 students in Vermont.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Vermont funding affecting as many as 64 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 60 out of 60 school districts in Vermont use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 700 students in Vermont in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 227 young people in Vermont the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.3 million and would deny training opportunities to 563 dislocated workers in Vermont in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,356 Vermont youths in 1996 and 9,492 Vermont youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 21,200 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 3,000 graduate students in Vermont.

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July 25, 1995

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$610 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR VIRGINIA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Virginia, Republican cuts of \$610 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,671 children in Virginia in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 13,100 students in Virginia.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 134 out of 135 school districts in Virginia use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 7,200 students in Virginia in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 703 young people in Virginia the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$12.4 million and would deny training opportunities to 5,231 dislocated workers in Virginia in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 8,415 Virginia youths in 1996 and 58,905 Virginia youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 113,000 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 16,100 graduate students in Virginia.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$635 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR WASHINGTON

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Washington, Republican cuts of \$635 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,006 children in Washington in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 10,800 students in Washington.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Washington funding affecting as many as 319 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 301 out of 305 school districts in Washington use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 5,800 students in Washington in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 1,315 young people in Washington the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$20.1 million and would deny training opportunities to 8,458 dislocated workers in Washington in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 10,511 Washington youths in 1996 and 73,577 Washington youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 90,300 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 12,900 graduate students in Washington.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of Media Affairs

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 25, 1995

CONTACT: MEDIA AFFAIRS (202) 456-7150

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$316 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR WEST VIRGINIA

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In West Virginia, Republican cuts of \$316 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 1,556 children in West Virginia in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 5,900 students in West Virginia.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to West Virginia funding affecting as many as 146 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 55 out of 55 school districts in West Virginia use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 2,600 students in West Virginia in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 260 young people in West Virginia the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$11.6 million and would deny training opportunities to 4,874 dislocated workers in West Virginia in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 5,9611 West Virginia youths in 1996 and 41,727 West Virginia youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 39,500 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 5,600 graduate students in West Virginia.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of Media Affairs

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 25, 1995

CONTACT: MEDIA AFFAIRS (202) 456-7150

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$581 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR WISCONSIN

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Wisconsin, Republican cuts of \$581 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 2,904 children in Wisconsin in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 11,900 students in Wisconsin.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Wisconsin funding affecting as many as 331 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 434 out of 434 school districts in Wisconsin use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 6,200 students in Wisconsin in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 649 young people in Wisconsin the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$7.9 million and would deny training opportunities to 3,333 dislocated workers in Wisconsin in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 6,274 Wisconsin youths in 1996 and 43,918 Wisconsin youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 118,900 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 17,000 graduate students in Wisconsin.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of Media Affairs

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: MEDIA AFFAIRS (202) 456-7150

July 25, 1995

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$88 MILLION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR WYOMING

President Clinton said last Thursday that he would veto the bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee since it slashes critical education and training initiatives. Republicans have approved \$36 billion in cuts from education and training over seven years. In contrast, the President's proposal balances the budget while increasing investment in education and training by \$40 billion over seven years. In Wyoming, Republican cuts of \$88 million over seven years would harm working families:

- **HEAD START** President Clinton proposes to expand Head Start to serve 50,000 additional children nationwide by 2002. Republicans have approved cuts that would deny Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide and 321 children in Wyoming in 2002 compared to 1995.
- **IMPROVING BASIC AND ADVANCED SKILLS** President Clinton's budget completely protects Title I, which helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds with reading, writing, mathematics, and advanced skills. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, denying this crucial assistance to 1.1 million students nationwide and 900 students in Wyoming.
- **GOALS 2000** With strong bipartisan support, the President created Goals 2000 to help communities train teachers, encourage hard work by students, and upgrade academic standards in schools. The President calls for almost \$700 million in 1996. Republicans would eliminate Goals 2000 and deny to Wyoming funding affecting as many as 64 schools.
- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS** While President Clinton strongly supports Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Republicans want to gut the program, which 49 out of 49 school districts in Wyoming use to keep crime, violence, and drugs away from students and out of schools.
- **INCREASING ACCESS TO COLLEGE** President Clinton would increase annual funding for Pell Grants by \$3.4 billion and raise the top award to a record \$3,128 by 2002. The GOP would deny Pell Grants to 800 students in Wyoming in 1996 alone, possibly forcing them to drop out of college.
- **NATIONAL SERVICE** AmeriCorps offers young people a hand in paying for their education if they lend a hand to their communities. Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and deny 146 young people in Wyoming the chance to serve in 1996.
- **JOB TRAINING** President Clinton's GI Bill for America's Workers would streamline federal job training efforts and provide Skill Grants for dislocated and low-income workers. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants of up to \$2,620 in 1996. Republicans would cut funding by \$1.3 million and would deny training opportunities to 555 dislocated workers in Wyoming in 1996.
- **SUMMER JOBS** Summer jobs are an important first opportunity for many low-income youths to get work experience. President Clinton wants to finance 600,000 jobs this summer. Republicans would slash the President's **school-to-work initiative** and eliminate summer jobs, denying jobs to 1,356 Wyoming youths in 1996 and 9,492 Wyoming youths over 7 years.
- **STUDENT LOANS** While the President strongly supports the student loan program, Republicans want to raise student costs for loans by \$10 billion over seven years. The GOP cuts could raise the cost of college education by as much as \$2,111 for 11,800 college students and as much as \$9,424 for 1,700 graduate students in Wyoming.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO JEREMY BEN AMI

FROM: DORIS MATSUI

RE: BUDGET OUTREACH -- EDUCATION

The OPL strategy for the dissemination of information on the budget will be similar to the strategy we have implemented in the past. The Office of Public Liaison has found that the most effective way to nurture and develop constituent support is a combination of personal communication and information distribution.

We will call key organizations in order to explain what information has been released. These are the groups we work with on a constant basis. They are highly supportive and help the Administration by disseminating our information to their vast networks. For example, one copy of the common ground speech sent to one of our close constituents was immediately sent to 291 state affiliates with the organizations support.

In addition to the phone calls we will fax out the state by state breakdowns to our national and state organizations. These will include not only our education groups, but also children's and nonprofit organizations, both of which demonstrate an interest in education initiatives. Combined, our fax network will reach over 300 organizations both national and state-based. In addition we are also working with others in our office to get the information to other constituencies that would be interested in education issues such as business (300), Hispanic (50), African American and Women's (30) groups.

***Note: because our information is faxed out via computer, it is crucial that the information be given to us on disk. All 50 states can be put on the same computer file; we can pull what pages we need.*

If there are any charts, executive summary or larger documents (anything in excess of 5 pages), we will mail those out. We cannot fax out documents that have an excessive number of pages. Organizations, especially smaller or state based organizations, dislike long documents transmitted over the fax. They tie up needed fax lines and cut heavily into office budgets.

Any materials, either mailed or faxed, include a memo or letter explaining what material is enclosed and asking them to validate the President's message by distributing the material to their members or colleagues, writing editorials and writing letters of support to the President care of OPL.

Attached to this memo are lists of education, nonprofit, and, children and family community organizations to which budget information will be sent.

The following is the list of activities we would pursue, if given the go-ahead, over the next two and a half weeks. For each activity, we have indicated who would be responsible for implementation. We have broken out Presidential scheduling issues from non-Presidential activities.

Presidential Schedule

The President can make five strong statements underlining the differences between his budget plan and the Republicans in the area of education and training over the next two weeks.

- (1) Meeting with CEOs -- Week of July 17th. The House Approps Committee marks up the Labor/H bill on the 20th. We are poised to gather CEO signatures on a letter of support for GOALS, School to Work and other investments. We could invite several CEOs to present the letter to the President, release the letter, and arrange regional media for the CEOs. Ideal timing -- July 19. Responsible: Mike Schmidt would coordinate with Public Liaison, Education and Labor. Mike Cohen at Education is already pulling together names of possible signatories. *Would need immediate sign-off.*

☐ Proceed ☐ Don't Proceed

Clinton & Riley
Carver

- (2) Meeting with University Presidents -- Week of July 24th. There is possibly a mark-up in the Senate that will cap the Direct Lending Program. We propose inviting the Presidents of major Universities to meet with the President and affirm their commitment to the federal role in student financial assistance and to the Direct Loan Program. Responsible: Gaynor McCown would work with the Department of Education.

☐ Proceed ☐ Don't Proceed

- (3) NCSL Satellite -- July-²⁰21. The President is scheduled to satellite into the NCSL conference. We would propose that he use this opportunity to talk about the effect of the Republican cuts in this area on the states' ability to educate and train their people.

☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

- (4) NACo Satellite -- July 24. The President is tentatively scheduled to satellite into NACo on the 24th. We propose that he echo the themes from the 21st and again hit the impact of Republican cuts on counties.

☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

- (5) AFT Speech -- July 28. The President is scheduled to speak and this provides an opportunity to enlist teachers' support for his investment priorities.

Other Activities

- (1) CEO Letter -- Even if the President does not meet with the CEOs, we could still solicit a letter to be signed by a large number of major CEOs supporting the need for the investments the Republicans are cutting. This letter would be released with a Presidential statement, and we could build a major regional media campaign around it. Responsible: Mike Schmidt (DPC) will work with Mike Cohen at Education, Kate Carr in Public Liaison and the Department of Labor.

_____ Proceed _____ Don't Proceed

- (2) Regional Media/Opinion Leaders -- We can set up conference calls and briefings as early as late this week for large numbers of ed boards, key opinion leaders, and regional media outlets with key administration officials to fully explain the extent of the impact of the Republicans' proposed cuts. Responsible: Lori McHugh and Media Affairs working with Mark Gearan and Communications would arrange.

_____ Proceed _____ Don't Proceed

- (3) Regional Travel -- We can ask Cabinet Affairs to coordinate an aggressive effort to get NEC principals and particularly top officials of Labor and Education into important media markets to take the case to the states. Responsible: Kitty Higgins and Cabinet Affairs staff would coordinate.

_____ Proceed _____ Don't Proceed

- (4) Congress -- We can send staff from the Departments and from OMB up to the Hill to ensure that key members and staff are fully briefed on the state by state impacts of the proposed Republican cuts. Responsible: Pat Griffin and Leg Affairs staff would have to coordinate.

_____ Proceed _____ Don't Proceed

- (5) Intergovernmental -- Much as with the conference call of Governors supporting the President's budget plan, we would propose arranging similar calls for Governors, Mayors and possibly other elected officials to demonstrate support for the President's priorities. Responsible: Marcia Hale and Intergovernmental staff would pull this call together.

- (6) Chief of Staff Briefing for Advocacy Groups -- We had an impressive array of education groups at the White House the same day as the vote on Dr. Foster. We could bring them in again to meet with the Chief of Staff and Alice Rivlin for a briefing and then arrange for them to make comments to a stake-out. Responsible: Public Liaison working with the Department of Education.

- (7) Public Education -- OMB, NEC and DPC are producing a seven page summary explanation of the impacts of the Republican cuts and comparing them to the Clinton investment proposals. We believe this document should get the widest possible circulation. We should ask all outreach offices to send this to the largest possible audience, possibly with a cover letter from the Chief of Staff. The document should go onto the Internet -- through the White House homepage. The document should go out to the email lists and fax lists established by the outreach offices. Responsible: DPC and NEC will get the final document to all offices in the White House and arrange for the letter from the Chief of Staff. Outreach offices and the computer services will have to be asked to make getting this out a priority.

_____ Proceed _____ Don't Proceed

Scopies

Updates in Bold

Budget Working Group Planning Calendar

Wednesday, July 17 - Sunday, July 23, 1995

<u>DATE</u>	<u>POTUS Schedule</u>	<u>POTUS MESSAGE</u>	<u>VP/HRC/MEG</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL</u>	<u>MAJOR NEWS</u>	<u>MAJOR EVENTS</u>	<u>CABINET</u>	<u>INTERNAL PLANNING</u>
WED 7/19	Affirmative Action Speech	New Community	VPOTUS: DNC Dinner	- Waco Hearings Begin - Senate Whitewater Hearings Continue - House considers China Policy Act of 1995 - House considers China MFN - Maj. Ldr. Armev speaks @ Nat'l Press Club House Floor: Treasury/Postal Approp. (T) House Floor: USDA Approp. House Approp. Com. Action: DOC/DOJ/STATE Senate Approp. Com Action: Military Construction - House Ways & Means Sub. Hearing on Medicare - House Comm./Oversight Hrng. on Medicare	- Affirmative Action - Waco Hearings - Whitewater Hearings - Bosnia - China MFN - Labor report on Working Poor	- AARP Cong. on the "Future of Medicare," DC - NCSL, Milwaukee, WI	- Babbitt: New England Van Tour: NH, ME - Rubin/Reich: Pension Campaign Announcement, DC - Feder: AARP Medicare Conf. R. Brown: Affirmative Action mtgs., Chicago, Akron, NY	Media Affairs provides USDA with reporter assignments for Glickman call for Thursday, 7/19 McHugh] Amplification plans finalized for Monday POTUS Budget Speech [Waldman] Health Care Group Strategy Meeting, 2:00 p.m., Location TBD [Jennings / Klein]
THU 7/20	- Satellite to NCSL, Milwaukee, WI - FL State Day @ WH - Fed. Law Enforcement Mtg. @ WH - DNC Dinner	New Economy	VPOTUS: FL Day @ WH	- Senate Whitewater Hearings cont. - Waco Hearings cont. - House Ways & Means Sub. Hearing on Medicare (T) House Floor: DOT Appropriations - House Approp. Com. Action: DOL/HHS	- Whitewater cont. - Waco cont. 1 year until Atlanta Olympics - Bosnia	- AARP Cong. on the "Future of Medicare," DC - NCSL, Milwaukee, WI	- Reich: NCSL, Milwaukee, WI - Reich: Summer Jobs Event, WI - Babbitt: New England Van Tour, MA - Cisneros: Tape interview with BET Glickman: Budget calls to targeted reporters.	(T) Press Conf. by State Legislators @ NCSL amplifying POTUS [Bromberg] (T) Medicare Calls from groups & Shalala, Tyson, Rivlin, to reporters. [Jennings]
FRI 7/21	- Photo-op with Girls Nation (T) Political Reform	New Economy	VPOTUS: TN	(T) House Floor: DOC/DOJ/STATE Approp. - House Approp. Com. Action: DoD	- Senator Dole turns 72 (T) Political Reform	- NOW Conv. begins, Columbus, OH - NACO Conf. Begins (thru 7/25), Atlanta, GA - Nat'l Org. Black Co. Off., DC	- Gober: Amer. Legion, Columbus, GA - Riley: National Parents Day Speech - Rivlin: Reuters Financial TV	Media Affairs Releases state-by-state impact of Labor / HHS Approp. Cabinet and Senior Administration Conference calls into targeted Labor/HHS districts and top media markets. [McHugh / Waldman / Silverman]
SAT 7/22	Live Radio Address: Hate Speech	New Community				DAV Conf. thru 7/27, Las Vegas, NV		
SUN 7/23			VPOTUS: DAV, Las Vegas, NV		30th Anniversary of Medicare	DAV Conf. thru 7/27, Las Vegas, NV	J. Brown: DAV Conf., Las Vegas, NV	MORNING SHOWS: - MTP - TWDB: - FTN

MAJOR NEWS OF WEEK: Whitewater, Affirmative Action, Waco

BUDGET STRATEGY FOR WEEK: Mobilize, Educate

Budget Working Group Planning Calendar

Monday, July 24 - Sunday, July 30, 1995

<u>DATE</u>	<u>POTUS Schedule</u>	<u>POTUS MESSAGE</u>	<u>VP/HRC/MEG</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL</u>	<u>MAJOR NEWS</u>	<u>MAJOR EVENTS</u>	<u>CABINET</u>	<u>INTERNAL PLANNING</u>
MON 7/24	- Boys Nation @ WH BUDGET SPEECH	New Economy		Senate considers Ryan White Reauthorization Bill		- National Urban League, Miami, FL - DAV, Las Vegas, NV	- Reich: (T) NACO, Atlanta, GA - Riley: Nat. Urban League, Miami, FL - Riley: 5th Anniversary of ADA, Tampa R. Brown: Host Big Emerging Markets - Johnson: Empowerment Zones event in Springfield, MA	Major Cabinet / Groups /Surrogate Amplification of POTUS Speech [Waldman]
TUE 7/25	Medicare Anniversary -- Event with Congressional Dems.	New Economy	- VPOTUS: Hemespheric Conf., VA - FLOTUS: Des Moines, IA	- House Hrng on DoEd/DOL Merger (Reich testifies) - House Commerce Committee Hearing on Medicare - Senate Finance Com. Hearing on Medicare	- DOC Release May Federal Budget - DOC Release Consumer Confidence July	- US Student Association, Flint, MI 1st mtg of Western Hem. Defense Ministers, Williamsburg, VA - National Urban League, Miami, FL - DAV, Las Vegas, NV	- Reich testifies @ House Hearing on Merger of DoI/DoEd - Rubin meets with EU leaders - Shalala: NACO, Atlanta, GA - Pena: NACO, Atlanta, GA	- Cabinet Chiefs Breakfast @ WH [Higgins] - Ed. Strategy Mtg @ DoEd, 5:00 p.m. [Ben Ami] (T) Release state-by-state impact of Medicare / Medicaid cuts. [Jennings / McHugh]
WED 7/26	- Empowerment Zones: contrast new urban report with GOP cuts - Dem. Mayors @ WH	New Economy	- VPOTUS: WH Conf. on Empowerment - FLOTUS: (T) CO	- House Full Com. on Economic and Educational Opportunities Direct Lending Mark-up - Senate Finance Com. Hearing on Medicare - House Commerce Com. Hearing on Medicare - House hearing on OPM Privatization	5th Anniversary of American with Disabilities Act		- Pena: traffic management event, San Antonio, TX - Pena: Latino event, transit event, Houston, TX	- Cabinet Briefing @ WH - Friendly Dem. Mayors briefing @ WH. IGA work mayors to put out budget statements at home. Possible regional stakeout
THU 7/27	Korea	New World		- Senate Finance Com. Hearing on Medicare - Senate Energy and Nat. Resources Sub. Hearing on National Parks - Senate Gov. Affrs. Com. Hearing on Reorgztn. of DOC (Sec. Ron Brown Testifies)		- National Center for Research in Vocational Education, Boston, MA - American Fed. of Teachers, DC - Advisory Council on Social Security, DC	R. Brown: Testify at Senate Hearing on DOC Reorganization J. Brown: Korea Events	
FRI 7/28	Speech to American Fed. of Teachers	New Economy / New Community					- Glickman: Town Hall Mtg. w/Sen. Feingold, Green Bay, WI - Glickman: 1995 Farm Bill Event w/ Sen. Wellstone, Mankato, MN - Shalala: Nat. Assoc. Social Workers, Des Moines, IA	- Govs, mayors, Cabinet, Sub-Cabinet, Reg. Admins. amplify POTUS speech. - WH Staff Event
SAT 7/29	Radio Address w/photo for Medicare 30th					NGA Begins (thru 8/1), Burlington, VT		
SUN 7/30					30th Anniversary of Medicare		Shalala: (T) Medicare 30th Anniv., Independence, MO	MORNING SHOWS: - MTP: - TWDB: - FTN

Budget Working Group Planning Calendar
Monday, July 31 - Sunday, August 6, 1995

<u>DATE</u>	<u>POTUS Schedule</u>	<u>POTUS MESSAGE</u>	<u>VP/HRC/MEG</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL</u>	<u>MAJOR NEWS</u>	<u>MAJOR EVENTS</u>	<u>CABINET</u>	<u>INTERNAL PLANNING</u>
MON 7/31	• NGA, Burlington, VT • Budget Event TBD, Burlington, VT	New Economy / New Government			• Personal Income	• Nat'l Medical Assoc. Conv, Detroit, MI (thru 8/2) • Nat'l Bar Assoc., Baltimore, MD (thru 8/5) • Nat'l Assoc. of State higher Ed. Officers, Lake Placid, NY • Fraternal Order of Police, VA Beach, VA	• Riley: TV show w/Sen/ Reid, DC • Kunin: NGA, Burlington, VT	• (T) Medicaid event by Medicaid Coalition, Burlington, VT [Yager]
TUE 8/1	• (T) Press Conference			• House Resources Sub. on Nat'l Parks, Forests, & Lands, hearing on transfer of public lands to states	• DOC Releases Import/Export June • 75th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage	• AFL-CIO, Chicago, IL (thru 8/2) • Nat'l Medical Assoc. Conv, Detroit, MI • Nat'l Bar Assoc., Baltimore, MD • American GI Forum, Albuquerque, NM		
WED 8/2	• C/G Fundraiser • Congressional Gold Medal		C/G Dinner	• House Trans. & Infstrctr Com. markup of National Highway System Legislation • House EEOC Com. Markup of IDEA Reauthorization • Hearing on Education Reform Block Grants	• Ldng. Indctrs. June • State/Metro Unemployment June • House sales June • 5th Ann. of Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait	• Nat'l Women's Political Caucus, Nashville, TN (thru 8/6) • AFL-CIO, Chicago, IL • Nat'l Medical Assoc. Conv, Detroit, MI • Nat'l Bar Assoc., Baltimore, MD		
THU 8/3	• C/G Coffee @ WH		MEG: Women's Political Caucus, Nashville, TN	• House Sub. on Human Resources & House Sub. on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs Hearing on Medicare Reimbursement	• Monthly Auto Sales	• Nat'l Women's Political Caucus, Nashville, TN • Nat'l Bar Assoc., Baltimore, MD		• Recess Packet to Hill
FRI 8/4				• HOUSE RECESS ???	• Unemployment #'s	• Asian Pacific Am. Nat. Conv. • Nat'l Women's Political Caucus, Nashville, TN • Nat'l Bar Assoc., Baltimore, MD • American Bar Assoc., Chicago, IL (thru 8/9)	• Shalala: Peace Corps. Convention, Austin, TX	
SAT 8/5	• Radio Address:				• 2nd Anniv. of Family & Medical Leave Act	• Nat'l Women's Political Caucus, Nashville, TN	• Shalala: Nat'l Women's Political Caucus, Nashville, TN	
SUN 8/6					• 50th Ann. of Enola Gayh Bombing • 30th of 1965 Voting Rights Act	• Nat'l Women's Political Caucus, Nashville, TN		MORNING SHOWS: • MTP. • TWDB. • FTN

Budget Working Group Planning Calendar
Monday, August 7 - Sunday, August 13, 1995

<u>DATE</u>	<u>POTUS Schedule</u>	<u>POTUS MESSAGE</u>	<u>VP/HRC/MEG</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL</u>	<u>MAJOR NEWS</u>	<u>MAJOR EVENTS</u>	<u>CABINET</u>	<u>INTERNAL PLANNING</u>
MON 8/7	• (T) Progressive Nat'l Baptist Conv., Charlotte, NC.			• House Banking Com. Whitewater Hearings	• House Whitewater Hearings • 30th Ann. of Higher Education Act of 1965	• Progressive Nat'l Baptist Conv., Charlotte, NC (thru 8/12) • American Bar Assoc., Chicago, IL (thru 8/9)		
TUE 8/8	• (T) VJ Dinner					• Progressive Nat'l Baptist Conv., Charlotte, NC • Assem. of God, St. Louis, MO (thru 8/13) • American Bar Ass., Chicago, IL		• (T) POTUS/Reich Event on Health Security for Working Families [Jennings]
WED 8/9						• Progressive Nat'l Baptist Conv., Charlotte, NC • Assem. of God, St. Louis, MO • American Bar Ass., Chicago, IL	• J. Brown: 1st Mtg. of Presidential Advisory Com. on Persian Gulf Illness	
THU 8/10	• (T) Video to Greek-American Nat. Education Mtg.				• 2 Yr. Ann. of Economic Package • 2 Yr. Ann. of Empowerment Zones • 2 Yr. Ann. of Student Loan Reform Act	• Progressive Nat'l Baptist Conv., Charlotte, NC • Assem. of God, St. Louis, MO		
FRI 8/11					• (T) New School To Work Grants	• Perot's United We Stand Conf., Dallas, TX (thru 8/13) • Progressive Nat'l Baptist Conv., Charlotte, NC • Assem. of God, St. Louis, MO		
SAT 8/12					• 2 Yr. Ann. of Flood Relief Bill Signing	• Perot's United We Stand Conf., Southern Legis. Conf., Tulsa, OK (thru 8/16) • Progressive Nat'l Baptist Conv., Charlotte, NC • Assem. of God, St. Louis, MO • AMVETS, Cincinnati, OH	J. Brown: Orlando, FL	
SUN 8/13						• Perot's United We Stand Conf., Southern Legis. Conf., Tulsa, OK • Assem. of God, St. Louis, MO		MORNING SHOWS: • MTP: • TWDB: • FTN