

Student Aid Rally

Carbondale Event
4-11-95

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

September 8, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ERSKINE BOWLES
GENE SPERLING
JEREMY BEN-AMI

SUBJECT: Update on Back to School Week Activities

The following status report provides our best current understanding of "Back to School" activities for September 11 through 15. At this point, plans fall into five areas: (1) Presidential events, (2) other events involving administration officials, (3) media activities, (4) Intergovernmental activities, and (5) other organized events not sponsored by the administration around the country.

(1) Presidential Activities

- . Monday September 11 -- Address at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The audience for this event will be students from Carbondale as well as students from surrounding schools. The speech will be downlinked to at least 50 sites around the nation. Before the event, you will hold a roundtable discussion open to pool coverage with students from the different schools to discuss the impact of proposed budget cuts on their education.

The Vice President will travel to Pittsburgh on this same day to address students from a coalition of area schools on the impact of the proposed budget cuts on their education.

- . Tuesday September 12 -- You will participate in a conference call with Superintendents from 6-8 key districts around the country to discuss the impact of budget cuts on their school systems.
- . Wednesday September 13 -- You will go to Mayfield Woods Middle School where he will launch the National Family Partnership's annual Red Ribbon campaign. The event will permit you to make a strong statement on drugs and youth and to mark the one year anniversary of the Crime Bill signing.
- . The Committee on Education Funding's Tenth Annual Education Awards Dinner -- This dinner will be held on Monday, September 18, and you will do a video address to the 600 attendees. Secretary Riley will be attending the event, in which the President will be given an award for his leadership on education investment. Awards will also go to Senators Kennedy, Hatfield, Jeffords, Snowe, Frist, and Representatives Obey and Rivers. The CEF represents 90 of the largest education groups in the country.

(2) Cabinet and Subcabinet Activity

- . Cabinet and Subcabinet Travel -- 52 Administration officials will be participating in 70 events around the country in the coming week. Some of these coincide with your Monday address, others will be held at other times during the week. We have attached a map and detailed list of these events.
- . Media -- The Departments of Education and Labor are doing extensive media during this week and next. Secretary Riley will be on Good Morning America on Monday, Fox Morning News on 9/6, CSPAN on 9/7, CBS Radio News on 9/7, ABC Nightly News on 9/8 and NBC Nightly News on 9/9. Secretary Riley will also appear on the CNN Newsroom Worldview Program, which will be broadcast to 30,000 schools nationwide. The administration officials doing regional events will also do regional media.

(3) Media Activities

- . Chief of Staff Letter -- A letter from the Chief of Staff was sent to a lengthy list of editorial boards and papers last week along with an "Education Alert" summarizing the differences between the Republican budget and the President's proposals. Both documents are attached.
- . Presidential Op-Ed -- An op-ed from the President will be sent out today to 1750 college and university newspapers. The goal is for the piece to run in conjunction with coverage of the Illinois speech. We will also pitch it for USA Today on Monday.
- . School-Specific Impacts -- The administration has released information on the impact of the Republican budget on student loans and Pell grants at 100 schools in targeted districts later this week. This information was shared with both school and regional media, and will be embargoed for Tuesday release.

(4) Intergovernmental Activities

Press statements on the impact of the GOP education cuts will be issued on Tuesday by over 160 Democratic elected officials (Governors, Lt. Governors, State Legislative Leaders, County Executives, and County Commissioners) from 30 states and the District of Columbia: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

(5) Other Events

Campus Rallies -- We currently have confirmation of 55 events being planned at colleges and universities around the country to mark "Save Student Aid Week." Many of these are being organized around the satellite link up of the President's speech. The list is growing daily as organizations around the country provide us with better information.

National Bake Sale -- The Committee for Education Funding (CEF) and the Education First Alliance are organizing most of their activities during the week of the 11th around a "National Bake Sale." Their focus is on the cuts in elementary and secondary education. They plan a large event on Capitol Hill on Wednesday September 13, and they anticipate many events around the country as well. Educators will hand deliver a "\$1000 Cookie" to each Congressional office with the message that they would only have to sell 4.5 million of these to make up the difference of the proposed education cuts. As of now, we have no confirmed list or count of such events.

Volunteer Action Kit -- The CEF has also developed and disseminated a volunteer action kit entitled "Education Cuts Never Heal" to its member organizations for their use with their own memberships. These 100 member organizations have a potential audience of over 10 million people. The kit includes: a list of activities for local organizers; tips on meeting with Members of Congress; and media suggestions including sample op-eds.

National Education Call-in Day -- CEF is also sponsoring a National Education Call in Day on September 14, where constituents are urged to call their member of Congress and ask them to oppose the education cuts.

Celebrity Involvement -- The Department of Education's Back to School week activities including the possibility of a number of celebrities such as Bill Gates, Peter Max, Jesse Jackson and Jim Lovell who will be going "virtual" back-to-school on-line in schools around the country.

The American Federation of Teachers -- has sent organizing packets to all affiliates that include Shanker's NY Times columns on the budget and sample letters and op-eds.

The National School Boards Association (NSBA) -- has just published a booklet highlighting the real-life impact of federally funded programs entitled "Children Succeed: Federal Education Investment at Work," and is working with other education groups to conduct town meetings on the subject.

The Council of Great City Schools -- is working on an event with the Postal Service and the White House to deliver a letter from the President via a mock "Pony Express" to the national superintendent's conference in Oklahoma City. The event is expected to get a good deal of national and regional attention. The Council has also just completed a "Spotlight on Education" ten minute spot that will be carried by at least 300 PBS markets over the next three months delivering a positive message on urban schools and investments.

Local Rallies -- Various groups of School district superintendents, mayors, and school board members are planning rallies to protest House education cuts around the country. What we know for sure so far: On September 7, the Mayor and School Superintendent of New Orleans are holding a rally with over 1000 people to demonstrate against the cuts and demand that House Appropriations Chairman Livingston (whose district includes a part of New Orleans) restore the cuts he made earlier this summer in the House Appropriations Bill.

The Alliance to Save Student Aid -- A newly formed coalition of higher education groups co-chaired by the American Council on Education and the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities has produced and sent to every college president and every student financial officer across the country a handbook for organizers entitled "Stop the Raid on Student Aid."

Validators' Op Eds -- Derek Bok is attempting to place an op-ed in the New York Times and Bill Gray will be trying to place one in the L.A. Times.

Family Technology Nights -- Microsoft Corporation will be hosting a series of interactive "Family Technology Nights" during the week.

Cable in the Classroom Program -- Turner Education Services Inc will be launching a new "Cable in the Classroom Program" on September 15.

CONFIRMED CAMPUS DOWNLINK SITES (16 sites, 21 campuses)

1. CA - University of California at Berkeley
2. CT - William H. Hall High School, (with Administrator Roger Johnson)
3. DE - University of Delaware
4. FL - University of Central Florida
5. LA - Tulane University
6. ME - Bates College
7. MI - Eastern Michigan University
8. MI - Michigan State University (with USDA Under Secretary Karl Stauber)
9. MN - St Olaf College
10. MO - Missouri Western University
11. NC - Duke University, North Carolina State, University of North Carolina (one site)
12. NC - University of North Carolina, Greensboro and UNC Winston Salem (one site)
13. NV - University of Las Vegas
14. NY - Manhattan Community College (with Dept. of Ed. Dep. Sec. Rep. Pat Parisi)
15. RI - Brown University
16. VT - University of Vermont, Middlebury College (one site)

PROBABLE CAMPUS DOWNLINK SITES (10 sites)

1. CO - Colorado College
2. CO - Regis University
3. FL - University of Florida
4. FL - University of Miami
5. MA - Town of Amherst (coordinated with Amherst University)
6. MA - Wellesley College
7. MN - University of Minnesota, DeLuth
8. NY - Cornell University
9. NY - University of North Carolina, Charolette
10. TX - University of Texas, Austin

NOTE: *Satellite coordinates were distributed to thousands of universities nationwide, such that there may be a substantial number of additional and unaccounted for downlink sites.*

VIDEOS OF SPEECH SHOWN ON CAMPUSES (29 campuses)

1. CA - California State University, Sacramento

2. LA - Louisiana State University

3-29. MN @ 26 campuses:

- Carleton College
- Gustavus Adolphus College
- Mankato State University
- South West State University
- St. Mary's University
- Winona State University
- Augsburg University
- University of Minnesota Twin Cities
- Macalester College
- University of St. Thomas
- Bemidji College
- Concordia/Moorhead College
- Morehead State University
- St. Cloud State University
- St. John's College
- St. Benedict's College
- University of Minnesota, Morris
- Inver Hills Community College
- Minneapolis Community College
- Onoka Ramsey Community College
- Lake Community College
- North Hennipin Community College
- Concordia College of St. Paul
- Metropolitan State University
- Luther Seminary

NOTE: *Other events across the nation include news conferences, rallies, petition drives, voter registration drives, editorial campaigns, roundtable discussions and town meetings. Many of the news conferences, town meetings and rallies will be attended by Administration officials and Democratic Congressional members.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 10, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JEREMY BEN-AMI
GENE SPERLING

SUBJECT: Update on Status of Direct Lending and Other Student Aid Programs in the Congressional Budget Process

As you know, the House and Senate agreed in reconciliation of their Budget Resolution on a figure of \$10.4 billion in entitlement savings in this area over 7 years (this was a reduction from the original mark in the House of \$20.8 billion). This level of savings can't be reached without large cuts in benefits to students receiving aid. This memorandum will outline where we are in this area in the Congressional Budget process. We have also attached a two-page budget update on the major student aid programs.

Direct Lending

Republicans have targeted the Direct Lending Program as a way to help reach this level of savings. To do this, they have engaged in some budgetary gimmickry: As a part of their budget resolution, they ordered the Congressional Budget Office to include administrative expenses of the Direct Lending Program, which are estimated at \$441 million for next year, in its budget calculations -- but not the Government's outlays to administer the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program, which are estimated at \$270 million next year. This change gave Republican opponents of Direct Lending a justification for claiming it is slightly more expensive than the Guaranteed Student Loan program, and therefore it should be eliminated to reap the budget "savings" that would accrue under this questionable budget maneuver. Democratic Members have demanded that this budgetary gimmick be repealed, and some members of the press have spotlighted these changes as questionable (see attached NYT Story).

Based on these reported savings, some House Republicans have indicated their intention to repeal the Direct Lending program in reconciliation. They have tentatively said that they plan to save \$1.2 billion dollars over 7 years by repealing Direct Lending, coupled with a deep cut in Department of Education oversight funds for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. If these oversight funds for GSL are eliminated, it is widely believed that fraud and abuse will rise substantially and end up costing the government more money in the long run.

The House Education/HHS/Labor Appropriations bill did not call for an outright elimination of the Direct Lending program, but it did contain a number of restrictions on Direct Lending that would cripple the program if enacted. As mentioned above, there is a movement among Republicans to terminate direct lending in reconciliation. The House had originally intended to schedule reconciliation for this Wednesday, but it has not yet been placed on the calendar and will likely take place sometime next week. The Senate Labor/H Subcommittee marks up its Appropriations bill on Wednesday. Full Committee mark is scheduled for Thursday, with floor action now scheduled for the week of September 25. It appears that Senate Labor/H is intending to cap the Direct Lending program at 50% of annual loan volume, but is not planning on including the kinds of restrictions that are a part of the House bill. This will become clear when the Senate Labor/ H moves to reconciliation on the 20th of September. There is no guarantee that these restrictions won't be attached when the bill goes to the floor or to conference. It is currently unclear what the final outcome will be until both houses move to reconciliation in the coming weeks.

Other Student Aid Programs

Even if the Republicans are able to count the "savings" from cutting Direct Lending, at the most they would only add up to \$1.2 billion over seven years. That means that a number of other cuts will have to be found to make up the \$10.4 billion total. House Republicans are claiming that they will find savings of \$4.9 billion by making program changes affecting schools and guarantee agencies. It is unclear exactly what these program changes would entail, but rumored possibilities include charging schools a 1% fee for participating in the GSL program, and a slight reduction in the amount that a bank gets reimbursed by the government in case of GSL default.

By combining the \$1.2 billion in savings from repealing Direct Lending, and the \$4.9 billion in "program changes," Republicans can claim that they will save over \$6 billion without touching students. However dubious this claim may be, it still leaves a gap of approximately \$4 billion from the \$10.4 billion in total savings that must be found. Republicans are reportedly considering several cuts in other student aid programs to make up this difference, including:

- . elimination of the in-school interest subsidy;
- . elimination of the 6 month post-graduation repayment grace period;
- . an increase in loan origination fees.

Of these three areas, the most likely target will be the elimination of the 6 month grace period, which would save them an estimated \$3.5 billion over seven years. The in-school interest subsidy has become a highly politicized issue among parents and students over the past few months, and it is likely that they will avoid inflaming this issue. The truth is, we will not know any of the details of what these cuts will look like until both houses come to reconciliation.

INCREASING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

President Clinton believes that scholarships and loans to deserving college students is a critical investment in America's future, helping families give their children a chance to make the most of their lives.

Now, more than ever, post-secondary education and job training are the gateway to America's middle class.

- For instance, studies show that for every year of training a person gets after high school, his or her earnings rise by 6 to 12 percent.
- Higher education has literally become the fundamental fault line running through our economy. 15 years ago, the typical college graduate earned 36 percent more than a worker with only a high school degree. By 1994, this gap had doubled to 74 percent.

After 15 years in which college costs increased far faster than inflation but family incomes stagnated, **President Clinton** has initiated historic efforts to expand college access. His balanced budget increases overall funding for education, training, and aid to students by \$40 billion. Meanwhile, the Congressional Majority's proposals cut education and training by \$36 billion, including \$10 billion in loan benefits to students -- devastating access to post-secondary grants and loans, and to job training, setting back college access by years if not decades.

DIRECT LENDING AND INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION ACCOUNTS – CHEAPER, EASIER COLLEGE LOANS: MAKING COLLEGE MORE AFFORDABLE. *President Clinton supports expanding these initiatives; Republicans want to raise the cost to students and reduce access.*

President Clinton supports expanding the new direct lending program and individual education accounts. With the passage of the Student Loan Reform Act, 104 schools and over 252,000 students initiated the program in 1994. On July 1, 1995, more than 1,400 schools and 1.35 million students --representing almost 40% of all loans and the maximum allowed under this year's authorization--began the second year on schedule. The President's balanced budget would expand the program to all schools and students. This program is already saving \$6.8 billion for taxpayers, lowering interest rates for students, and allowing borrowers to choose flexible repayment arrangements. In time, 20 million current borrowers and six million new borrowers per year will benefit.

Republicans have proposed legislation to reduce funds available for direct lending, prevent more schools from choosing to participate in the initiative, and cap participation at 40 percent of all loans. The House Appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, HHS, and Education would also reduce student loan administration funds by almost 40 percent -- which would deny the benefits of direct lending to low and middle income students, and jeopardize the integrity of both the direct and guaranteed loan programs. These actions will stop the growth of cost-effective, efficient direct lending in order to keep unnecessary payments flowing to banks and unnecessary middlemen.

IN-SCHOOL INTEREST EXEMPTION: HELPING STUDENTS AND FAMILIES PAY FOR COLLEGE. *Republicans would raise college costs for up to 4 million students.*

President Clinton supports the in-school interest exemption, under which **five million** need-tested students with Stafford loans do not have to pay interest while enrolled in school and during the grace period (six months) between leaving school and **entering** repayment.

Republicans in their budget resolution propose \$10 billion in cuts in student loans. In order to achieve that level of savings and preserve unnecessary payments to banks, secondary markets, and guaranty agencies, they will not only have to eliminate any subsidy for graduate or professional students, but also hit college students with higher fees--for example, eliminating the six month grace period for interest after college or raising the origination fees that all student must pay to get their loans.

PELL GRANTS: SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DESERVING STUDENTS -- PROVIDING THE LIFELINE TO COLLEGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES. *President Clinton would raise the maximum grant to a record high and would increase annual funding by \$3.4 billion by 2002; Republicans would eliminate up to 360,000 students from the program.*

President Clinton has supported the Pell Grant program and proposed increasing the maximum Pell Grant in his 1996 budget by 12%, to its highest level ever, \$2,620. In his new budget, he would increase annual funding by \$3.4 billion by 2002--enough to reach 960,000 more recipients and increase the maximum award to \$3,128.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee would increase the maximum Pell Grant by only \$100, to \$2440. Furthermore, the committee would eliminate about 360,000 students from the program who would receive awards between \$400 and \$600 under the President's proposal. For millions of students, grants make the difference between going to college and not going, between staying in school and dropping out.

NATIONAL SERVICE -- AMERICORPS: HELPING STUDENTS WHO HELP THEIR COMMUNITIES. *President Clinton offers opportunities to nearly 50,000 young people in AmeriCorps next year alone; Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps.*

President Clinton created AmeriCorps to enable young people to earn money for education by serving their communities--teaching, caring for the sick, making the streets safer. Already, 20,000 Americans are serving in AmeriCorps, and nearly 50,000 are expected next year.

To participate
Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee would eliminate AmeriCorps and the Corporation for National Service and cut opportunities in other service programs. Over 4.3 million service opportunities for youth in their communities would be abolished over the next seven years. In FY 1996 alone nearly 50,000 young Americans from hard-working, middle class families ~~will~~ ^{would} lose the opportunity to serve their communities through AmeriCorps in locally-identified areas of crucial need such as health care, social service, and crime prevention, and to earn an educational award to help pay for college or other training.

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HEADLINE: G.O.P. Revises A Budget Rule To Help Banks

BYLINE: By ADAM CLYMER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Aug. 19

BODY:

After complaints from banks that have seen their share of student loans drop sharply, Republicans have changed the accounting rules to make it easier for Congress to kill off the banks' competition -- a Federal program that makes direct loans from the Treasury.

The Republican-led House of Representatives has also voted to reduce the amount the Department of Education can spend supervising the system of Federal guarantees for banks that make student loans -- a program that has frequently had management problems. The Senate has yet to act on the House proposal.

Under current law, the direct-loan program is expected to provide \$13.8 billion in student loans in the year beginning Oct. 1, while federally guaranteed bank loans will provide \$15.3 billion. In 1993, the year before the direct program was created with strong support from President Clinton, bank loans made up all \$19.2 billion in Federal student loans.

The direct loans have proved popular with students because the money comes through faster, and with university administrators, who have found them to be simpler to administer. Banks, however, have long treasured the guaranteed loan program, which offers profits with much less risk than they have on other loans.

A big boost for the direct-loan program, enacted in the 1993 budget reconciliation bill, was a rule that required the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget to exclude Federal administrative expenses when calculating the effects of loan programs on the Federal budget. Both sides agree that gave direct loans an unfair advantage in any budget-making comparison, since more Federal money is spent on administering the direct-loan program than on the guarantee program.

Seizing on that, Republican opponents of the direct-loan program put a very unusual directive into this year's budget resolution. It ordered the Congressional Budget Office to include administrative expenses of the direct-loan program, which are estimated at \$441 million for next year, in its budget calculations -- but not the Government's outlays to administer the guaranteed loan program, which are estimated at \$270 million next year.

When the Budget Office followed orders last month the Republicans hailed the figures as a reason for "scrapping the direct-lending program," in the words of Representative Howard P. McKeon, the California Republican who heads the

subcommittee on higher education.

But the Clinton Administration, Senate Democrats and many supporters of direct loans cried foul.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, accused Republicans of "cooking the books." Marshall Smith, Under Secretary of Education, accused them of "a venal assault on student aid" and "putting bankers first."

Mr. Kennedy and White House officials said that if the administrative costs of both programs were counted, the direct loans in total would again prove to be cheaper for the Government.

Even one supporter of the changes, John E. Dean, a consultant to the Consumer Bankers Association, agreed that \$160 million in Federal payments to assist the 40 agencies around the country that administer the guaranteed-loan program meet their administrative costs should be included, although he argued that the other \$110 million in supervisory costs should not be counted because much of it was unnecessary. These agencies have often been criticized in the past, and in 1990, one of the largest, the Higher Education Assistance Foundation, went broke while carrying \$9 billion in loans.

And a conservative Republican economist now serving on the Federal Reserve Board has sought to halt the changes for the loan program. The Fed governor, Lawrence Lindsey, criticized the step as "making the change the industry proposes without looking at other changes."

In a letter to Senator Spencer Abraham, Republican of Michigan, Mr. Lindsey wrote that "As long as it is necessary to provide a profit to induce lenders to guarantee student loans, direct lending will be cheaper." Mr. Lindsey is in charge of consumer finance at the Fed, and in an interview on Wednesday, he said bankers had "selected the change that makes them look good."

He also said the argument that university officials make about the direct system as simpler for them was "a compelling argument for the advantage of direct loans to the economy."

In Seattle, for example, Eric Godfrey, assistant vice president of the University of Washington and director of financial aid, said the university was very pleased with the direct-loan program. "We would characterize our first year in the program as being very close to an unqualified success," he said.

The debate does not involve interest rates, which are set by the Federal Government for both programs.

But Mr. Godfrey said the direct-loan program was simple for students to understand and much easier for the university to deal with than the 700 banks and 40 or so state guarantee agencies it used to work with. Students had \$13 million in their hands in the first week of school last year, compared with \$3 million in the first week of the 1993-1994 school year, when the university last used the guarantee program.

Just as Mr. McKeon would like to see the direct program abolished, the Clinton Administration urged Congress to move quickly to eliminate the guarantee program entirely, saying the direct program was cheaper and better.

But others argue students are best served by the competition. That has been, for example, a strongly held view of Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, the Kansas Republican who heads the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Even one guarantee agency official, Sheryl Hagemer, vice president of the American Student Loan Association, said, "We welcome the competition," and said universities that wanted the direct-loan program should be allowed to join it, but not required to, as they could be under existing law.

Terry Hartle, vice president for government relations of the American Council on Education, said dropping either program would be worse for students because competition had forced banks to do a better job of providing services, and continuing the guarantee program would keep the direct program on its toes. He also said the House Appropriations Committee's proposal to eliminate most of the \$110 million spent on supervision of guarantee agencies was "a very risky thing to do."

One past director of the Congressional Budget Office, Robert Reischauer, said the sort of instruction the Republicans had issued to the Budget Office about accounting for administrative costs was very unusual. He found it comparable to a Congressional habit of preferring the lower estimates of politically popular loans to Israel from the White House over the more expensive estimates from the less-political Congressional Budget Office. But Mr. Reischauer said the change made sense, even though it should have gone further and included the costs on guaranteed loans. "If you are going to do it, do it right," he said.

Mr. Reischauer, who left the job at the beginning of this year, was preceded by Rudolph Penner, who has recently worked as consultant to the student loan industry. He agreed Friday that it was very unusual for the Budget Office to be ordered how to make its calculations on a program. But in this case, he said, "it has put the whole thing on a better basis." He also said it was difficult to decide just which administrative costs should be included in estimates for the guarantee program.

One argument House Republicans make for killing the direct program is that doing so would enable them to make less severe cuts in other student loan programs, like interest subsidies.

Another clear Republican motive is to attack a popular program created by President Clinton. A July 27 "Dear Colleague" letter from Mr. McKeon and Representative Bill Goodling of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, began by denouncing "the President's fundamental belief that the Federal Government can run the student loan program better than the private sector."

And they complained of the Department of Education's use of its money to advertise direct loans as "President Clinton's New Direct Student Loan Program." That proved, they said, that the President "has chosen to make the program an important component of his re-election campaign."

GRAPHIC: Graph: "ADDING IT UP: Student Loan Before G.O.P. Rule Changes" tracks number of dollars received and number of students receiving guaranteed student loans and direct student loans during 1993, 1994, 1995, and a projected 1996. (Source: U.S. Department of Education) (pg. 22)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ERSKINE BOWLES
GENE SPERLING

SUBJECT: Update on Budget Working Group Activities

This document updates you on the Budget Working Groups' plans for the next two weeks. As previously reported, our activities during this period will generally fall under two issue areas: 1) Education -- Back-to-School events, and 2) Medicare/Medicaid. In addition we will continue to attack the Republican proposals to dismantle the EITC, walk away from science and technology, and overhaul years of environmental and progress, and

I. EDUCATION

- **Chief of Staff Letter/Education Alert** -- A letter from the Chief of Staff was sent to a lengthy list of editorial boards and papers last week along with an "Education Alert" summarizing the differences between the Republican budget and the President's proposals. Materials were sent to:
 - Top 200 editorial boards
 - Editorial boards of all papers that endorsed the President in 1992
 - All D.C. national and regional press bureaus
 - Approximately 75 education trade press outlets
 - 3800 weekly papers
- **Validators' Op Eds**
 - Derek Bok is attempting to place an op-ed in the New York Times
 - Bill Gray will be trying to place one in the L.A. Times.
 - The Department of Education is working on op-eds from the National Black Child Development Institute -- a twenty five year old Washington based think tank.

- **Meetings with Mayors and CEOs -- Wednesday September 6 --** You will participate in two meetings: one with a bipartisan group of Mayors and county officials and the other with CEOs supportive of GOALS 2000. The meetings are open to pool press coverage and participants will do additional press after the meeting. [See attached memo on tomorrow's events].
- **Presidential College Newspaper Op-Ed --** An op-ed from you will be sent out on Thursday September 7 to 1750 college and university newspapers. The goal is for the piece to run in conjunction with coverage of the Illinois speech. We will also pitch it for *USA Today* on Monday.
- **College Specific Impacts --** The administration will release information on the impact of the Republican budget on student loans and Pell grants at 100 schools in targeted districts this week. This information will be shared with both school and regional media.
- **Higher Education Speech -- Monday September 11 --** Speech at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The audience for this event will be students from Carbondale as well as students from surrounding schools. Before the event you will hold a roundtable discussion open to pool coverage with students from the different schools to discuss the impact of proposed budget cuts on their education.
 - Your speech will be broadcasted via satellite to sites around the country where education groups will be holding simultaneous rallies.
 - The Vice-President will travel to Pittsburgh on this same day and participate in a similar rally with a coalition of schools.
 - Cabinet and Subcabinet Travel -- Administration officials will participate in at least 30 events around the country in the coming week. Attached is a draft of a map highlighting the travel.
 - Other Presidential Media -- The press office is considering several requests for press interviews for you to do in conjunction with the speech.
 - Campus Rallies -- We currently have confirmation of 55 events being planned at colleges and universities around the country to mark "Save Student Aid Week." Many of these are being organized around the satellite link up of the President's speech. The list is growing daily as organizations around the country provide us with better information.
 - Morning Shows. Secretary Riley will be on *Good Morning America* on and *Fox Morning News* on 9/6

- National Bake Sale -- The Committee for Education Funding (CEF) and the Education First Alliance are organizing most of their activities during the week of the 11th around a "National Bake Sale." Their focus is on the cuts in elementary and secondary education. They plan a large event on Capitol Hill on Wednesday September 13, and they anticipate many events around the country as well. As of now, we have no confirmed list or count of such events.
- Celebrity Involvement -- The Department of Education's Back to School week activities including the possibility of a number of celebrities such as Bill Gates, Peter Max, Jesse Jackson and Jim Lovell who will be going "virtual" back-to-school on-line in schools around the country.
- **Superintendent Conference Call -- Tuesday September 12** -- You will participate in a conference call with Superintendents from 6-8 key districts around the country to discuss the impact of budget cuts on their school systems.
 - Media Affairs and Intergovernmental Affairs will encourage school superintendents to open up the call at their end and do regional press conferences.
 - We will put the call up on satellite to allow national and regional media access to footage of the President on the phone with the superintendents.
 - We will also establish an audio listen-in only line so that reporters can listen to the call, but cannot ask questions.
- **National Family Partnership -- Wednesday September 13** -- You will go to Mayfield Woods Middle School in Maryland where you will launch the National Family Partnership's annual Red Ribbon campaign.
 - The event will permit you to make a strong statement on drugs and youth -- *Safe and Drug Free Schools* -- and to mark the one year anniversary of the Crime Bill signing.

II. MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

In addition to education events, the month of September will also be a period of intensive education and outreach on the impact of the Republicans' Medicare and Medicaid cuts, with a particular emphasis on Medicaid. We will be targeting elite and regional media, health care "validators," advocacy and provider groups, the Hill, and state and local government representatives.

We have spent a good deal of time and resources on the Medicare issue. We have been successful in increasing Republicans' (and their constituents') concerns about the size of their Medicare cuts. We need to put similar pressure on the Medicaid side of equation, so as to make it extremely difficult for the Republicans' to reach their current \$452 billion combined Medicare/Medicaid cut targets.

- **Validator Outreach.** Today we started implementing our outreach strategy by holding meetings, hosted by Laura Tyson, with three of the most influential health care "validators" in Washington, D.C.: Bob Reischauer, Stuart Altman, Marilyn Moon. The intent of these ongoing meetings is:
 - To provide the individuals -- who are most likely to influence the media and the Hill -- with some of the most up-to-date analysis of the Republicans' cuts,
 - To discuss policy options the Republicans are considering,
 - To give them a sense of our priorities and understanding of the issues,
 - To discuss any suggestions they may have, and
 - To encourage them to better amplify concerns they have about the Republicans' cuts (and, where possible, support of our approach.)
- **Medicaid Background Document and Briefings.** The sister document to the Medicare walk-through document is being completed and will be used to help brief the elite media and the Hill (as well as other relevant parties) on Medicaid issues. Briefings are already scheduled for Thursday and Friday of this week.
- **Medicaid State-By-State Document.** Following up on recent state-by-state analysis, we are planning on releasing new and more detailed break-outs of who and how many people states will be forced to drop from Medicaid coverage. We are looking at a release date of this Thursday to coincide with our Medicaid background briefings; however, we believe most of the interest and communications efforts should be focused on regional coverage. Public Liaison is coordinating a small group of religious leaders -- in-town for the prayer breakfast -- as validators for regional press on Friday.
- **Possible Radio Address Focusing on Medicaid.** We are discussing the feasibility and advisability of dedicating this week's radio address to Medicaid.

- **Op Ed Pieces for Providers and Advocates Are Being Drafted and Circulated.** Op Ed pieces, which can be individualized by community, have been circulated to elite advocates around the country. A sister Op Ed for provider groups, particularly focusing on academic health care centers, is in the process of being finalized.
- **Two Additional Medicaid Impact Studies Being Prepared.** When/if the Senate Republicans agree on a welfare plan, we will have ready -- within a week's timetable -- an analysis of how the welfare Federal funding formula applied to the Medicaid program would hit individual states. We also are working on a separate study to analyze the impact of a minor recession on states under a Medicaid block grant approach.
- **September 10 - Grandparents' Day:** Public Liaison is coordinating a statement on Grandparents Day to release to the media and seniors groups with an emphasis on medicare/medicaid.
- **Response Team Being Established for Republican Specifics.** When the Republicans release their specific Medicare and Medicaid cuts, we will need a rapid response team to analyze and critique their proposals. The DPC/NEC Health Policy Work Groups is setting this up with OMB and HHS.
- **Briefings with Outside-the-Beltway Validators.** We will be holding two intensive briefings on September 15th and September 20th with advocates and provider groups from around the country. We will be sharing detailed and regionally oriented background information on the impact of Republican cuts with the expressed purpose of getting these influential community leaders to deliver our "budget/health" message.
- **September 19th POTUS Medicare/Medicaid Event Being Planned.** We are tentatively targeting a Florida-based Medicare/Medicaid Presidential event to be satellite-fed into other markets in the state.

III. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- **Tyson/Gibbons Letter to Members.** In recent days, there have been two excellent articles slamming the Republicans for their cuts to science and technology: 1) A *New York Times* Op-Ed by the National Academy of Science, and a *US News & World Report* editorial by Mort Zuckerman. We have drafted a letter from Dr. Tyson and Dr. Gibbons to Members of Congress calling their attention to these articles. This letter will go to the Hill along with copies of the two articles on Wednesday, September 6.
- **Education Technology.** The budget working group has started a full-scale effort with the Vice President's staff, OSTP, Commerce, Education, NEC, DPC, Bill Curry and others to develop a major effort -- with federal proposals and a private sector challenge -- to reach the goal of achieving technological literacy for all young people. As you know, we have already started a Technology Learning Challenge, and the Vice President has challenged the private sector before to help wire all schools. We are currently building on these efforts by creating a notebook and a set of proposals that we will distribute to the senior policy staff this weekend.

It is our belief that the only way for this to really be a serious lasting proposal -- as opposed to a one day story or event -- is if we create real private sector support and are able to show the degree of serious consultation that has gone into putting forth such a proposal. That is why as a starting point, we will begin to use meetings with you and CEOs -- such as the meeting on Wednesday, September 6 on GOALS 2000, to ask their advice on what would be the most important elements of a public-private national campaign on this issue.

The initiatives we are researching are all based on private/public partnerships, and overcoming the following four barriers:

- The need for computers and equipment in the classroom;
- The need for teachers to be able to teach students how to be technologically literate;
- The need to wire all classrooms and schools;
- The need for exciting content for young people (making learning as exciting as games like "Mortal Combat.")

Therefore, we are working on proposals that include wiring every school and classroom for the internet, helping school districts get more computers in the classrooms, and developing a technology corps that would send private sector volunteers into the classrooms to help train teachers and assist students.

IV. IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN CUTS ON METROPOLITAN AREAS

- **Budget Mobilization Day.** The United States Conference of Mayors has declared Thursday, September 7, "Budget Mobilization Day." On this day, through *excellent work by Intergovernmental, OMB, and HUD*, mayors and county executives in 47 metropolitan cities will participate in press conferences highlighting the specific impact on their locales.

Press conferences will be held in the following cities:

Atlanta, GA
Berkeley, CA
Boise, ID
Boston, MA
Bridgeport, CT
Chicago, IL
Cleveland, OH
Columbia, SC
Columbus, OH
Decatur, IL
DeKalb, IL
Dubuque, IA
East Orange, NJ
Elizabeth, NJ
Englewood, NJ
Flint, MI
Fort Worth, TX
Gainesville, FL
Hagerstown, MD
Hialeah, FL
Kansas City, KS
Knoxville, TN
Louisville, KY
Lynn, MA
Madison, WI
New Orleans, LA
New Haven, CT
Philadelphia, PA
Providence, RI
Rockford, IL
Rock Hill, SC
Salt Lake City, UT
San Francisco, CA
San Leandro, CA
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Seattle, WA
Shreveport, LA

Sparks, NV
Spartanburg, SC
Springfield, MA
Tallahassee, FL
Tucson, AZ
West Valley City, UT
Westfield, MA
Winston-Salem, NC
Wichita, KS
York, PA

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1995

HIGHER EDUCATION ADDRESS AT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
AT CARBONDALE

Date: September 11, 1995
Time: 12:05 p.m.-1:05 p.m.
Location: Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
From: Jeremy Ben-Ami/Mike Schmidt

I. PURPOSE

To kick-off "Back to School Week," this event provides an opportunity to make a major address on the importance of Federal student aid programs -- particularly the Direct Lending Program and Pell Grants -- and to highlight the threat Republican cuts pose to these programs and to the millions of Americans helped by them.

II. BACKGROUND

Higher education and student groups have identified the week of September 11-18 for the kick-off of their own back to school campaign. They will hold events on hundreds of campuses across the country during this week to protest the cuts to education programs being made by Republicans in Congress (a summary is attached outlining GOP cuts to student aid programs). There are many back to school events planned in elementary and secondary schools as well. Members of Congress and Administration Officials are active participants in many of them.

Your address will be the first major campus event of the higher education community's back to school campaign. The address will take place at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (SIUC), situated in a small town 96 miles southeast of St. Louis. SIUC was founded in 1869, and has an enrollment of over 23,000 (18,000 undergraduate). Approximately 80% of undergraduates are from Illinois. **SIUC is a Direct Lending School** -- \$35 million dollars in loans have been originated for almost 9,000 students since SIUC began the Direct Lending program. 88% of all student receive some form of need-based financial aid (Direct Lending and other loans and grants), and the average total aid for a freshman in 1995-96 is \$8899 (further information on the school is attached).

The University is expecting approximately 10,000 students. Most of these students will be from SIU Carbondale, but some others will be students from surrounding schools. It will be an outdoor address. Your address will be broadcast via satellite around the country, and

many campuses and education groups will be holding simultaneous events at which they will be watching your speech. The Vice President will travel to Pittsburgh on this same day and participate in a similar event with a coalition of area schools. 47 Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officials will participate in 70 education events around the country throughout the week.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

Ted Sanders, Chancellor of Southern Illinois University (bio attached)

Jason Ervin, SIU at Carbondale's student representative on the Southern Illinois University System Board of Trustees and President of Blacks Interested in Business (a business college student organization).

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

NOTE: There is a pre-program.

- Ted Sanders, Chancellor of Southern Illinois University, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Jason Ervin.
- Jason Ervin gives brief remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU give an address on higher education.
- YOU work a ropeline
- YOU depart.

V. REMARKS

Address on higher education is attached.

Attachments:

- (1) Summary of GOP Cuts to Student Aid Programs
- (2) Background on Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
- (3) Bio of Ted Sanders, Chancellor of SIU

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale -- General Background

General Background	Students	Student Financial Aid
Founded in 1869, SIUC is a public institution that is part of the Southern Illinois University. The multi-campus university offers undergraduate programs in agriculture, business and administration, education, engineering, liberal arts, mass communication and media arts, science, social work, and technical careers. There are 9 undergraduate and 3 graduate schools.	☛ About 81% of undergraduates are from Illinois. Students come from 42 states and territories, and 70 other countries. Eighty-seven percent are from public schools; 13% from private. ☛ Seventy-four percent are white; 12% African-American; 2% Hispanic; 2% Asian American; 1% Native American. ☛ 42% are women. ☛ The average age of all undergraduates is 24.	☛ 88% of all students receive need-based financial aid. 20% receive non-need-based aid. ☛ Between 70% and 90% of all students receive need-based aid.
The 1128-acre campus is in a small town 96 miles southeast of St. Louis.	☛ Fields chosen: 12% education, 12% engineering and applied sciences, 9% health professions and related sciences, 8% business management and administrative services. ☛ Most popular recent majors: vocational education, industrial engineering technology, aviation administration.	The average total aid for freshman in 1995-1996 is \$8,899.
There are over 18,000 undergraduate students and over 23,000 students in total enrollment.	33% of the class of 1993 had job offers by graduation. 30% went directly to graduate or professional school.	65% of undergraduates work part-time.
Tuition & fees for Illinois residents is \$3,182. Room & Board is \$3,256.		The average financial indebtedness of the 1992-1993 graduate was \$5,725.
Notable alumni include: Ray Fuller, research pharmacologist whose research led to Prozac; Walter Rogers, CNN bureau chief in Berlin; Charles Johnson, National Book award winner for <i>Middle Passage</i>; Glen Poshard, congressman.		

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale -- Student Financial Aid

General Background	Direct Lending ¹ /Student Loans	Pell Grants ²	Campus-based Student Aid ³
88% of all students receive need-based financial aid. 20% receive non-need based financial aid.	\$35 million dollars in loans have been originated for approx. 9,000 students since SIUC began Direct Lending July 1, 1995. We expect to do \$50-60 million in direct loans.	For 1994-95, SIUC students have received \$10,465,825 in Pell Grants.	For 1994-95, SIUC students have received \$1,835,280 in Federal work-study funds.
The average total freshman financial aid award for 1995-1996 was \$8,899.	In July 1995, SIUC had processed 2,000 more loan packages than at a comparable point in previous years, using one agency -- DOE -- rather than an estimated 1,500 lending institutions and 50 guarantee agencies.	Overall, in Illinois, the House would cut Pell Grants by \$16.6 million dollars.	For 1994-95, SIUC students have received \$856,139 in SEOG grants.
65% of undergraduates work part-time.	Students say: "[t]his semester, a miracle happened. The lines at the bursar's office that SIUC students have come accustomed to complaining about shrunk. And shrunk. And shrunk." <i>Daily Egyptian</i> , August 23, 1995 (attached).	The President would increase Pell Grants by \$16.8 million for FY 96 -- a difference of over \$33 million.	For 1994-95, SIUC students have received \$708,293 in Federal Perkins Loans.
The average financial indebtedness of the 1992-1993 graduate was \$5,725.	"This miracle was not an Act of God, nor did it happen overnight. The lines at the bursar's office disappeared because of the implementation of the direct student loan program at SIUC." <i>Id.</i>		
Tuition & fees for Illinois residents is \$3,182. Room & Board is \$3,256.	Pam Britton, financial aid director, says her office is 100% up to date in loan processing for the first time. <i>Id.</i>		
33% of the class of 1993 had job offers by graduation. 30% went directly to graduate or professional school.	"The fate of the Direct Loan program is in the hands of the House Economic and Educational Opportunity Committee. Tell them to save the Direct Student Loan program." <i>Id.</i>		

1. The Direct Student Loan Program is the President's streamlined student loan system that provides loans directly to students (rather than Federal subsidization of over 7,500 private lenders and 42 state-level guarantee agencies). Direct loans to students are simpler, faster, less complicated, and save taxpayers money.

2. The Pell Grant Program helps ensure financial access to postsecondary education by providing grant aid to low- and middle-income undergraduate students. It is the Department's most need-focused student aid program.

3. Campus-based student aid includes Perkins Loans (low-interest loans made to the poorest students), College Work-Study, and the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant (SEOG) which provides grant assistance of up to \$4,000 per academic year to undergraduate students with demonstrated financial need.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1995

**ROUNDTABLE WITH STUDENT LEADERS AT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY AT CARBONDALE**

Date: September 11, 1995
Time: 10:50 a.m.-11:35 a.m.
Location: Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
From: Jeremy Ben-Ami/Mike Schmidt

I. PURPOSE

This roundtable will give you the opportunity to discuss with 11 students from area colleges and universities their personal experiences with student loans and the effect of GOP cuts on their education. There will be regional media coverage of the roundtable, and the students are being profiled in their local papers.

II. BACKGROUND

The 11 students who will be participating in this roundtable represent 10 area colleges from four different states: Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois (a list of student participants and brief bios is attached). They all depend on student aid to help them remain in college.

The roundtable will have a moderator -- Pam Britton, Director of Financial Aid for SIU at Carbondale. Pam is very enthusiastic about the positive effect that the Direct Lending program has had at SIUC. During the roundtable, she will introduce four students who will tell you how important student aid has been to them and about their experiences with direct lending. There will be time for open discussion of the GOP cuts to student aid programs.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

Pam Britton, Director of Financial Aid, SIU at Carbondale
11 student participants (see attached list)

IV. PRESS

There will be a pool spray at the beginning of the event. After YOU make your opening remarks, the pool will leave and select members of area print press will remain to observe the roundtable session.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU enter and sit down at a table with the 11 students and Pam Britton.
- Pam Britton asks the student participants to go around the table and introduce themselves, makes brief remarks on the importance of student aid programs, and turns to you for welcoming remarks. (Pool Spray)
- YOU make opening remarks. (Pool Spray)
- The Pool Press exit, leaving behind local print press, and the discussion begins.
- Pam Britton begins the discussion by asking four students -- Duane Sherman, Noemi Rivera-Morales, Mary Armstrong, and Rickie Collie -- to tell you about the importance of student aid to their education.
- Duane Sherman from SIU at Carbondale talks for 3 minutes about his experiences with the Pell Grant Program and its importance.
- Noemi Rivera-Morales from Indiana University talks for 3 minutes about her experience with the Direct Lending Program.
- Mary Armstrong from Eastern Illinois University talks for 3 minutes about her views on the in-school interest subsidy.
- Rickie Collie from Shawnee Community College talks for 3 minutes about the importance of student aid to him as a community college student.
- Pam Britton opens up the discussion to the rest of the group, raising the issue of the GOP education cuts.
- YOU have a 30 minute discussion with the students on the impact of the GOP cuts to student aid programs and the effects on students.
- The meeting ends and you leave the room and proceed to a holding room for a briefing before giving your address on higher education.

VI. REMARKS

Talking Points for opening remarks are attached.

Attachments:

(1) List of Roundtable Participants and Suggested Discussion Questions

ATTACHMENT 1: Biographies of Roundtable Participants and Suggested Questions

Pam Britton, moderator, is the Director of Financial Aid at SIU, Carbondale. She was one of the first participants in the Federal Work Study Program at the University of Iowa, where she worked in the college's financial aid office. She has been at SIU since 1984 and has overseen the school's entry into the Direct Lending Program.

Possible Question: Pam is a major supporter of the Direct Lending Program and can describe in detail the positive effects of the program on students and the school.

Presenters

Duane Sherman, 22, will speak about the importance of income contingent aid, including Pell Grants. Duane is the undergraduate student body president at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. Duane, fully dependent on financial aid, has been independent since age 18, working 20–30 hours a week. Duane has helped coordinate SIU's event.

Question: Duane already works 20–30 hours a week. With less federal assistance, how would he pay for college?

Mary Armstrong, 51, will speak about the in-school interest subsidy. Mary is a mother of three who applied to Eastern Illinois University after her 29-year marriage ended. After her divorce, Mary returned to school. She is now a graduate student who is 100 percent dependent on financial aid. She owes \$25,000 and has a son in college who is dependent on financial aid as well. She said of direct lending: "this is the first semester in 5 years that I have ever received my financial aid check on time."

Question: How important are these programs to people returning to school later in life – particularly parents whose children also have education loans?

Noemi (No-eh-me) Rivera-Morales, 30, will speak about direct lending. Noemi is a graduate assistant counselor in the Office of Student Financial Assistance, a position funded through the Federal Work Study program. She has gotten loans both under direct lending and commercially. Without federal assistance and her work study program, Noemi could not attend college. Noemi says direct loans are "easier to understand and less bureaucratic with faster disbursement and better repayment options." She says, "I will pay back the government more than just the money."

Question: How does direct lending affect the day-to-day lives of students?

Rickie Collie, 36, will address the importance of financial aid to a community college student. Rickie attends Shawnee Community College. He is a high school drop out who has been 100% dependent on aid since he entered college after scoring the highest score on his GED ever achieved at his school. Rickie recently was awarded Tutor of the Year and has received a JTPA grant. Rickie will pursue a physical therapy degree at Washington University after completing his nursing degree in summer 1996.

Question: How important are financial aid programs to students attending community colleges?

Other Participants

Vanika Mock, 24, is President of the Black Graduate Student Association at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. Vanika's family is unable to assist her financially, and she is 100 percent dependent on aid. She is the second person in her family to attend college.

Question: How difficult is it to pursue graduate education when one already has debt from undergraduate school?

Valentin Vasquez attends Knox College, a private liberal arts school. Valentin has been able to attend academically strong institutions because of financial aid and was a Prep for Prep student in NY. Valentin is from a low-income section of the Bronx in New York City, is from a single-parent family, and is 85 percent dependent on aid, including Pell grants and work study.

Question: How has the availability of financial aid affected the choices you have had in where you have gone to school?

Ramon Blakley, 21, is student body president at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville. Ramon is 80 percent dependent on financial aid and is particularly concerned about the impact of cuts in Pell grants. He has worked with organizations on campus involved in letter writing campaigns to educate government leaders about the potential harm of educational cuts.

Question: How would potential limits to Pell Grants affect your particular situation?

Michelle Birch, 24, is a single mother of a four-year-old son, and is attending the University of Illinois, Springfield. Michelle was able to come off welfare because of financial aid. She is barely making it, and can only take 12 hours of classes, because of work and caring for her son. She transferred from Black Hawk Community College where work study was vital in helping her through school. Her education is 90 percent financed by financial aid.

Question: How important has educational assistance been in helping you move off of welfare.

Allison Crabtree, 22, is at the University of Kentucky and a member of the National Association for Students for Higher Education and of UK's Student Government. Allison says students can't win choosing between direct loans or interest subsidies. "Without them we'll end up cutting off needy students. Almost everyone I know works. We need financial aid."

Question: Can you discuss in more detail the importance of the interest subsidy to her and her fellow students?

Angela Neal, 21, is a sophomore at Austin Peay University in Tennessee, which is not a direct lending school. As a 15-year-old, Angela was placed in foster care because of her family's financial situation. Angela is the first person in her family ever to attend college and is fully dependent on financial aid. Angela is planning to study rural medicine, and is particularly concerned about losing the interest exemption.

Question: Can you describe the importance of financial aid to people intending to pursue a lower-paying careers like rural medicine?

Brian Szuda, 27, has a minor mobility disability. He attends Illinois State University. Brian's parents are divorced, and he supports himself. He works in the school financial aid office and could not attend without assistance himself. Brian says students he meets every day are often very emotional about their loans. He is concerned about students and is receiving his masters in Student Personnel Administration.

Question: In your work at the financial aid office, what impact do financial aid issues have on the students who come to see you?

Other General Discussion Questions

We have heard from several students on how the cuts in student aid would affect their lives. How do some of the others of you think these cuts will affect you and your friends?

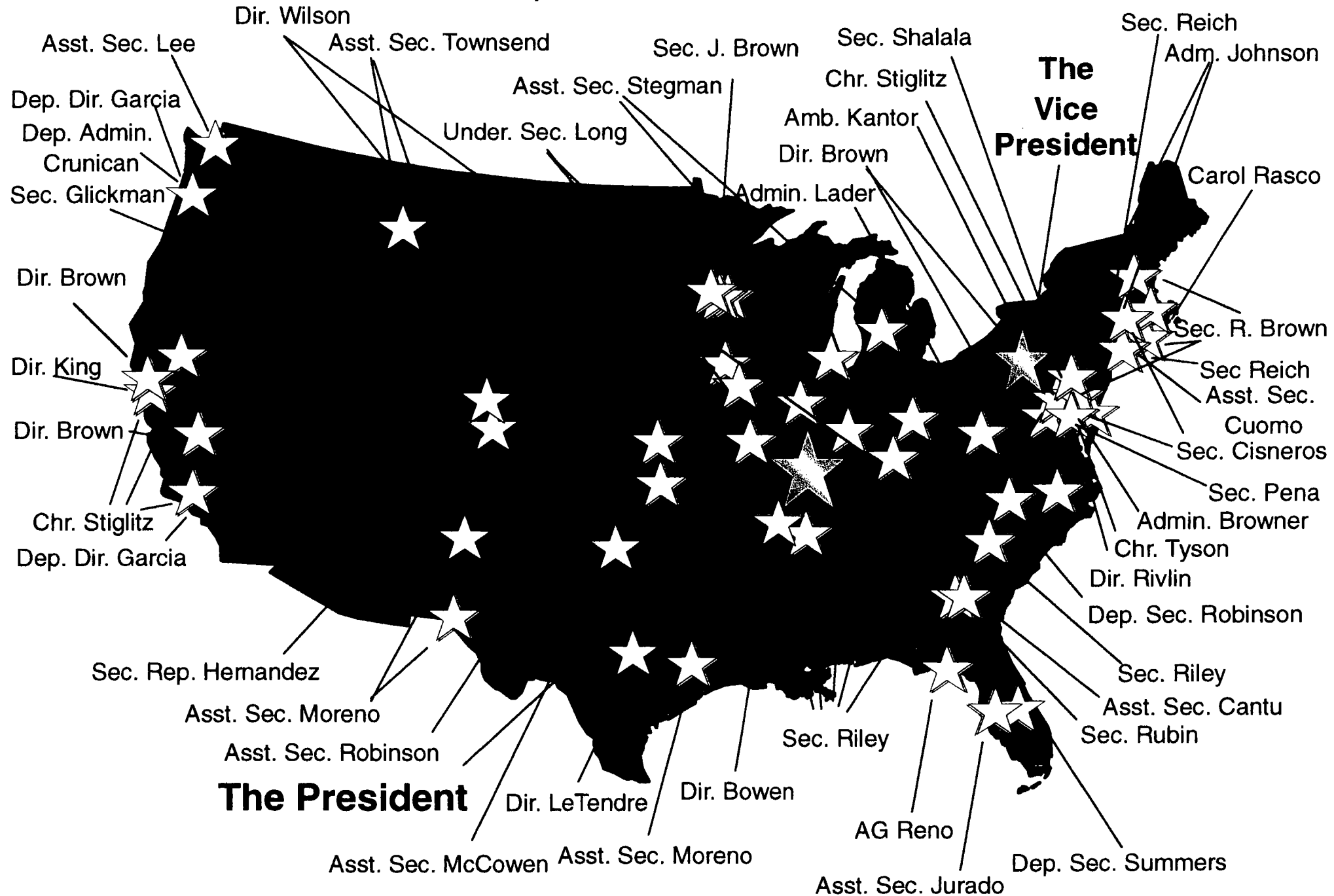
What would you do if your student aid was cut? How would you make up the difference? Would you be able to stay in school?

Do you get the impression that your classmates and peers are aware of the dangers that cuts in student aid pose?

How many of you are from schools that participate in the Direct Lending program? How many of you borrowed money before your schools joined the program? What are your impressions of the program -- has it made a difference?

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September 11-16, 1995





INCREASING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION VS. LIMITING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 10-YEAR BUDGET	REPUBLICAN CUTS
ALL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	INCREASES EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AID TO STUDENTS BY \$40 BILLION WHILE BALANCING THE BUDGET IN 10 YEARS.	CUTS EDUCATION AND TRAINING BY \$36 BILLION INCLUDING \$10 BILLION IN LOAN BENEFITS TO STUDENTS
Pell Grants -- Scholarships for Deserving Students	- Increases maximum award to record high of \$2,620 reaching about 200,000 more students next year. - By 2002, raises the top award to \$3,128 reaching 800,000 more students.	- Sets maximum award at \$2,440. <u>Eliminates</u> eligibility for 360,000 students.
Direct Lending Student Loan Reform	- Expands lending program which is already saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion. - Lowers interest rates for students. - Allows for flexible repayment plans.	- Could <u>eliminate</u> program. - Could prevent all interested schools from participating in program.
Student Loans: Helping Students and Families Pay for College	Retains federal interest subsidies and six month grace period after graduation for loans to all eligible students.	Could raise the costs of college loans by as much as \$3,100 for undergraduates and as much as \$9,400 for graduate students.
National Service: Americorps	- Increases funding by by \$349 million next year. - Provides nearly 50,000 community service and college aid opportunities next year.	<u>Eliminates</u> 50,000 AmeriCorps opportunities next year. <u>Eliminates</u> more than 4 million other service opportunities over 7 years.

July list

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Auburn University	AL		Voter Registration/ Press Conference	9/11-15	Reb Bedford	
U. of Southern Alabama	AL		Press Conference	9/11-15	Derrick Nettles	
Tuskegee University	AL		College loan petition drive/ Voter registration drive/ Press Conference	9/11-15	Darrell Evans	
Arkansas State University	AR		Working with Rep. Lambert/ Voter registration drive/ Downlink	9/11	John Baine	
University of Arizona	AZ		Press conference/ Speeches/ Voter registration	9/14	Petri Darby	602-965-1717
Arizona State University	AZ		Press conference/ Speeches/ Voter registration	9/14	Petri Darby	602-965-1717
Pima CC	AZ		Press Conference	9/11-15	Chris Walden- Jones	
University of California - Berkeley	CA	Berkeley	Downlink/ Rally/ Voter registration	9/11	Lynn Lyman/ Matt Blevins	510-642-7313 510-644-3454
CSU, Sacramento	CA	Sacramento	Voter registration/ Downlink	9/11		
San Diego State University	CA	San Diego	Downlink	9/11		

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Santa Monica Community College	CA	Santa Monica	Press Conference	9/11		
University of Southern California	CA	Los Angeles	Town Mtg with area students	9/11	Sarah Solvitz	
Colorado State University	CO	Fort Collins			Lara Xais	303-491-7847
Community College of Denver	CO	Denver			Kama Suddath	303-556-4537
Metro State College	CO	Denver			Kama Suddath	303-556-4537
University of Northern Colorado	CO	Greely			Nicole Smith	303-351-4505
University of Southern Colorado	CO	Pueblo			Charlie Bass	c/o COPIRG - 303-355-1861
Western State College	CO	Gunnison			Bonnie Berger	303-943-2066
Regis University	CO		Organizing event w/ Rep. Pat Shroeder, Gov. Romer & Denver schools/ Voter registration/ Downlink/ Press Conference	9/11	Moirá Whelan	
Trinity College	CT	W. Hartford	Downlink/ Voter registration	9/11	Stef Letersky/ Kevin Derby	203-233-7554
UCONN - Hartford	CT	Hartford	Downlink/ Voter registration	9/11	Jim Wargo/ Stef Letersky	203-233-7554

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
UNCONN - Storrs	CT	Storrs	Voter registration		David Masur	203-486-5002
Southern Connecticut State University	CT		Voter registration/ Planning event w/ Rep. Rosa DeLauro			
George Washington University	DC	Foggy Bottom	Downlink	9/11	Matt Escobar	
Georgetown University	DC	Georgetown	Press Conference	9/12	Margaret Brown	
University of Delaware	DE		Downlink/ Voter registration	9/11	Kevin Cerullo	
Florida A & M University	FL	Tallahassee	Shared event w/FSU		Sarita Taylor	904-599-3624
Florida Atlantic University	FL	Boca Raton			Brenda Graves	407-367-2317
Florida International University	FL	Miami			Nikki Reidt	305-662-8520
Florida International University	FL	North Miami			Liz Jacobi	305-940-5680
Florida State University	FL	Tallahassee	Downlink	9/11	Sandra Cleland Dan Jacobsen	904-224-5304
University of Central Florida	FL	Orlando	Downlink	9/11	Alex Heuer/ Debbie Garcia	407-823-2191

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
University of Florida	FL	Gainsville	Downlink	9/11	Eric Delisle/ Jay Rhoden	904-392-1655 x327
University of North Florida	FL	Jacksonville			David Howell	904-264-2199
University of South Florida	FL	Tampa			Joe Whalen	813-974-5735
University of Miami	FL	Miami	Downlink	9/11	Carol Maluje	
University of West Florida	FL	Pensacola			Derek James	904-474-2390
Drake University	IA		Downlink	9/11	John Degner	
University of Iowa	IA		Downlink	9/11	Mark Beltram	
Boise University	ID	Boise	Downlink	9/11	Kevin Whitesides	
SIU, Carbondale	IL	Carbondale	Rally	9/11	Maggie Bednar	
University of Chicago	IL	Chicago	Voter registration			
University of IL, Urbana-Champaigne	IL		Voter registration/ Rally/ Press Conference			
University of Iowa	IA		Press conference w/ Senator Harkin/ Voter registration			
Purdue University	IN		Downlink	9/11	Mei Tsang	
Hanover College	IN		Voter registration			

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
University of Indiana, Bloomington	IN	Bloomington	Press conference/ Downlink	9/11	Nicholas Alexander	
University of Kansas	KS		Voter registration/ Anti-Dole events/ Press Conference	9/11-15	Ted Miller	
University of Louisville	KY	Louisville	Downlink	9/11	Mary Ellen Wiederwohl	
Western Kentucky University	KY		Downlink	9/11	Jim Gaines	
Louisiana State University	LA		Voter registration/ Downlink	9/11	Kevin LeCount	
University of Louisiana	LA		Voter registration/ Downlink	9/11	Mallory Moore	
Amherst College	MA	Amherst			Iris Vincencio- Garagay	413-256-6434
Berkshire Community College	MA	Pittsfield			Kristin Eignor	413-499-4660
Bradford College	MA	Bradford			Dan Puro	508-372-7161
Bridgewater State College	MA	Bridgewater	Press Conference	9/11-15	Roger Limoges/ Dave Rosenfeld	c/o Mass Student PIRG 617-292-4800
Bristol Community College	MA	Fall River			Robin Eiseman	508-678-2811 x132

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Bunker Hill Community College	MA	Boston			Gunther Oakley	617-241-8600
Clark University	MA	Worcester			Victoria Pearson	508-793-7688
Fitchburg State College	MA	Fitchburg			Dana Borremans	508-345-2151 x3300
Framingham State College	MA	Framingham			Shell Majury	508-879-0836
Greenfield Community College	MA	Greenfield			Steve Ciciotte	413-774-3131
Holyoke Community College	MA	Holyoke			Steve Ciciotte	413-538-7000 x562
Mass Bay Community College	MA	Boston			Gunther Oakley	617-235-4475
Middlesex Community College	MA	Lowell			Don Curtis	617-275-8910
Mt. Wachusett Community College	MA	Gardener			Dana Borremans	508-632-6600
North Shore Community College	MA	Lynn			Sandy Huntzinger	617-593-6722
Northern Essex Community College	MA	Haverhill			Dan Puro	508-374-3900
Quinsigamond Community College	MA	Worcester			Shell Majury	508-853-2300
Salem State College	MA	Salem			Sandy Huntzinger	508-741-6738

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Smith College	MA	Northampton	Downlink	9/11	Karin Fisher/ Iris Vicencio- Garagay	413-256-6434
Springfield Technical Community	MA	Springfield			Jon Hoffman	413-781-7822 x3828
UMASS - Amherst	MA	Amherst	Downlink	9/11	Emily Reich/ Chris Lindstrom	413-545-0199
UMASS - Boston	MA	Dorchester			Dave Rosenfeld	617-287-7729
UMASS - Dartmouth	MA	North			Robin Eisman	508-999-8169
UMASS - Lowell	MA	Lowell			Don Curtis	
Westfield State College	MA	Westfield			Jon Hoffman	413-568-3311 x5428
Williams College	MA	Willamstown			Kristen Eignor	413-597-3226
Worcester State College	MA	Worcester			Dannielle Lucas	508-793-8000 Mass Student PIRG
Boston College	MA	Boston	Downlink	9/11	Mark Palzone	
Boston University	MA	Boston	Downlink	9/11	David Gerber	
Holy Cross	MA					
Harvard University	MA	Boston	Downlink	9/11	Jed Weiss	

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Wellesley University	MA		Downlink	9/11	Keri Douglas	
University of Maryland, College Park	MD	College Park	Downlink/ Press Conference	9/11	Abraham Silverstein / Alex Kaplan	301-314-8353
Johns Hopkins University	MD	Baltimore	Downlink	9/11	Sandya Jha	
Colby College	ME		Voter registration/ Downlink	9/11	Emmett Bellevue	
Alma College	MI		Press Conference	9/11-15	Amy Brumm	
Eastern Michigan State Univ.	MI		Press Conference/Downlink	9/11-15	Kristina Ujvagi	
Michigan State University	MI		Downlink/ Town Mtg.	9/11	Mark Hanna	
University of Michigan	MI		Downlink	9/11	Peter Harbage	
Hamlin Universtiy	MN		Downlink	9/11	Glenn Fladboe	
Hennepin Community College	MN		Press Conference	9/11	Ken Bradley	
St. Olaf	MN	St. Olaf	Downlink	9/11	Chris Willrett	
University of Minnesota, Deluth	MN	Deluth	Downlink	9/11	Quinn Sweetman	

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Minneapolis	MN	Minneapolis	Statewide press conference w/ state party & non-open campuses/ Inviting Sen. Wellstone and Rep. Sabo/ Phone call & petition drive	9/11	Betsy Arnold	
University of Missouri - Columbia	MO	Columbia			Eric Analac	314-882-2701
Central Missouri State Univ.	MO		Town Hall Meeting	9/12	Michelle Bailey	
Southwest Missouri State Univ.	MO		Downlink	9/11	Larry Evans	
University of Missouri, St. Louis	MO	St. Louis	Downlink	9/11	Bryan Simmons	
Washington University	MO	St. Louis	Downlink	9/11	Emily Reed	
Tougaloo College	MS		Press Conference	9/11-15	Derrick Johnson	
University of New Mexico	NM		Downlink	9/11	Brian Morris	
Duke University	NC		Downlink	9/11	Chris Lam	
East Carolina University	NC		Press Conference	9/11-15	Matt Stewart	
North Carolina State, Raliegh	NC	Raliegh	Downlink	9/11	Matt Lauer	
University of NC, Chapel Hill	NC	Chapel Hill	Downlink	9/11	Marc Nelson	
Princeton University	NJ	Princeton	Downlink	9/11	Evelin Nagy	

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Rider University	NJ		Press Conference	9/11-15	Michelle Meaney	
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	NV	Las Vegas	Downlink/ Press Conference	9/11	Tod Story	
Colgate University	NY		Downlink	9/11	Brian Appell	
Cornell University	NY	Ithica	Downlink	9/11	Aliza Thompson	
Stern College	NY		Press Conference	9/11-15	Sharona Cohen	
St. John's University	NY		Press Conference	9/11-15	Roodley Guerrier	
SUNY, Plattsberg	NY	Plattsberg	Downlink	9/11	Brad Wood	
SUNY, Binghamton	NY	Binghamton	Downlink	9/11	Donny Augstisady	
Oberlin College	OH	Oberlin			Micha Josephy/ John Matney	216-775-8137
Lewis & Clark College	OR	Portland			Laura Etherton	503-768-7148
Portland State University	OR	Portland	Downlink	9/11	Robert Wagner	
Carnegie Mellon	PA		Speech/ Rally	9/11		
St. Joseph's University	PA		Town hall meeting with Rep. Fattah & Rep. Fox/ Voter registration/ Downlink	9/11	Kevin Geary	

School State Location Event Date Contact Phone #

Swarthmore University	PA		Downlink	9/11	Maria Lin	
Temple University	PA		Downlink	9/11	Kamal Latharv	
University of Pittsburgh	PA	Pittsburgh	Speech/ Rally	9/11		
Brown University	RI	Providence	Downlink	9/11	David Wade	
Rhode Island College	RI		Press Conference	9/11	John Blue	
Furman University	SC		Press Confernece	9/11	Yan Chang	
Austin Peay	TN		Press Conference	9/11-15	Tammy Cowan	
Middle Tenn State University	TN		Downlink	9/11	Mary Cummins	
University of Tenn, Knoxville	TN	Knoxville	Downlink	9/11	Justin Bingham	
Baylor University	TX		Downlink	9/11	Linda Waynor	
Southern Methodist University	TX		Downlink/ Press Conference	9/11	Jason Mattox	
University of Houston	TX	Houston	Downlink/ Press Conference	9/11		
University of Northern Texas	TX		Downlink	9/11	Scott Sherman	
University of Texas, Austin	TX	Austin	Downlink/ Press Conference	9/11		
University of TX, San Antonio	TX	San Antonio	Press Conference	9/11-15	Rolando Rocha	
George Mason University	VA		Downlink	9/11	Ellen Kamilakas	

House Members' Education Events - September 11

Rep. Tom Barrett (WI)

Campus Town Hall Meeting/Downlink

University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Union Theater in the Memorial Student Union

12:00 p.m.

Rep. Lloyd Doggett (TX)

News conference/presentation of presentations

University of Texas, Austin

Student Union, Sinclair Suite

10:30 a.m.

Rep. Dick Durbin (IL)

Attending President Clinton's speech

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

12:00 p.m.

Rep. Gene Green (TX)

Meeting with students, teachers, parents

Franklin Elementary School Library

7101 Canal, Houston, TX

10:30 a.m.

Campus Town Hall Meeting/Downlink (taping President's speech to show later)

University of Houston

President's Office

Room 220 E. Cullen

3:30 - 5:30 p.m.

Rep. Nita Lowey (NY)

Campus Town Hall Meeting/Downlink

SUNY, Purchase

Library classroom and conference room, 2nd Floor

1:00 p.m.

Rep. Eleanor Holmes Norton (DC)

"Speak Out" Campus Town Hall Meeting

Howard University

Reading Lounge, Blackburn Center

12:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Rep. John Olver (MA)

Campus Town Hall Downlink

University of Massachusetts

Gunness Conference Room, Marcus Hall School of Engineering

12:45 p.m.

Rep. Bob Wise (WV)

Rally

West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

Rhododendran Room of the Mountainlair

11:00 a.m.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR ROUNDTABLE WITH COLLEGE STUDENTS
CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS
SEPTEMBER 11, 1995

- I join you here today as America goes back to school. All across the country, books are being opened; pencils are being sharpened; the annual fall ritual of returning to learning has begun. This is back-to-school week in America and students everywhere are getting back to the opportunity that is the very future of this country.
- What I want you to know is that if we are not careful, back to school week will take on an entirely different meaning next year.
- Let me be clear: it is absolutely essential that we balance the budget. From the day I took office, I have been committed to this goal...to getting rid of the budget deficit that quadrupled our national debt in the 12 years before I came to Washington. And we have made great progress. In three years, we have cut the deficit nearly in half, from \$290 billion to \$160 billion.
- My balanced budget will eliminate the deficit altogether. But that isn't the only deficit we need to get rid of. My balanced budget eliminates **both** our deficits: our budget deficit **and** our education deficit. While cutting spending by more than \$1 trillion, my budget actually increases investments in education by \$40 billion over the next seven years.
- The Congressional majority wants to balance the budget a little faster than I do, and do it while giving an unnecessarily large tax cut to the well-off. But in order to do these things, it would cut education and training by \$36 billion -- cutting more than \$10 billion in loan benefits and scholarships to students.
- Here's what back-to-school week would look like under their budget next year. No more National Service. No more Direct Lending. No more paying back your college loans as a percentage of your income over time. No more Pell Grants for 360,000 deserving students desperately needing scholarships. For millions of students, no more six month grace period for paying back loans.
- What do their budget cuts mean for college students? The cuts could increase the cost of college loans by as much as \$3,100 for undergraduates and \$9,400 for graduate students.
- I'm sorry, but I just don't get it. Why would we want to make students have to pay more for getting the higher education they need to get ahead? Our challenge should be to open the doors to college opportunity...to open the gates to higher education. Only with education will we be able to raise stagnant wages. Only with education will we be able to compete and win in the 21st century.
- And that's why I'm sitting here today talking with students from 10 colleges in Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana. Remember, 1 out of every 2 college students today rely on some sort of federal aid, loans, or scholarships. This debate is all about their future, and the future of millions and millions of children who want to have access to the opportunity and training that makes this America.
- [So we're going to spend some time today talking about what college loans and scholarships mean to the people who rely on them most].

-3 basic elements are
fundamental, credible

① 10.8 billion
sum

② Discounting costs
- fell out

③ End Point Leads
and manipulates
sum

- In App. Rep. had
this stated at \$20 billion
Senate actually had a
vote to eliminate in
state

— 10.8 agreed in results
with no spend

First specifics reported
in WBJ was that
they planned to

① eliminate the in
school interest sets
for good part of school

② Raise orig. debt
fines for all students

③ Get rid of fourth
game period for
all grade levels
statewide

- Even with these savings could add
up to \$3100

3
- Feeling pressure.

- They have been trying to
fluent to the press that
they are not going
to raise costs so much.

Buty sure the end
they are making an effort
haven't seen the details or
what they could do to
lower costs to shareholders.

And some of this stuff are
from gimmicks.

u
they

they we can't know for
sure if they will
back off until they
pass Recruit. -

Appropriations.

- Pell Grants
- Work Study

- Labor 11/11/83 pickup on
Tuesday.

(could be better
but not sure how much
better

Direct Lending → now that they have
- manipulated scores, they
are kids to bevel yes on
the Swiss to make

5

their numbers unk.

NY Times article on
cuck's the books

The Alliance to Save Student Aid

One Dupont Circle
Washington, D.C.
20036
(202) 939-9365

THE STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS ACTION ON FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS

**Prepared by the American Council on Education
August 1995**

Decisions about how much money to provide for Pell Grants, campus-based student aid programs, and TRIO are made by the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. In FY1995, these subcommittees had \$70 billion to spend on the 600 programs under their jurisdiction; this year, the figure dropped to approximately \$60 billion.

The House version of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill was approved by a narrow 219-208 margin shortly before the August recess. It calls for deep cuts to health, labor, and education programs. The measure, H.R. 2127, was opposed by most Democrats, with the exception of six who voted with the majority. Eighteen Republicans voted against the bill. President Clinton has promised to veto the bill if changes are not made.

The Senate will not work on its version of the bill until after Labor Day. Work on all appropriations bills must be completed by both the House and Senate before October 1. The president must sign all appropriations bills before they can take effect. If the bills are not completed by October 1 (the beginning of the new federal FY year), federal agencies will be without legal authority to operate and the government may shut down.

A brief summary of House action and the administration's request follows.

Pell Grants - In 1993-94, 3.7 million students received Pell Grants; the average award was \$1,518. The maximum award has been effectively frozen at \$2,300 for seven years. The maximum will rise to \$2,340 in the coming year.

House Appropriations Bill: The FY1996 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill would:

- reduce funding for the Pell Grant program from \$6.2 billion to \$5.6 billion;
- allow for a \$100 increase in the maximum award, to \$2,440; and
- increase the minimum award from \$400 to \$600; this would make enough funds available to raise the maximum award, but would eliminate 280,000 students from the program.

Administration Request: Proposes to increase the maximum award by \$280, from \$2,340 to \$2,620. Total Pell funding would rise from \$6.24 billion in FY1995 to \$6.60 billion in FY1996.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) - In 1993-94, almost 1 million students received SEOGs; the average award was \$745.

House Appropriations Bill: Would maintain current funding level of \$583 million.

Administration Request: Would maintain current SEOG funding of \$583 million for FY1996.

Federal Work Study - In 1993-94, approximately 713,000 students received work-study awards averaging slightly over \$1,000.

House Appropriations Bill: Would maintain current funding level of \$616 million.

Administration Request: Would maintain current funding at \$616 million for FY1996.

Perkins Loans - In 1993-94, 700,000 students received Perkins Loans averaging \$1,342.

House Appropriations Bill: Would eliminate funding for Perkins Loan Capital Contributions. Estimated savings: \$1.1 billion over seven years.

Administration Request: Would maintain Federal Capital Contribution at \$158 million.

Trio - Currently, over 1,750 Trio programs provide nearly 800,000 low-income students between the ages of 11 and 27 with a variety of services, including tutoring; personal and financial counseling; assistance in applying to college and applying for financial aid; and instruction in reading, writing, study skills, and mathematics.

House Appropriations Bill: Would maintain current funding level of \$463 million for FY1996.

Administration Request: Would maintain current funding at \$463 million for FY1996

State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG) - In 1993-94, approximately 650,000 students received grants averaging \$1,000.

House Appropriations Bill: Would eliminate SSIG in FY1996. Estimated savings: \$441 million over seven years. In addition, college students could lose a total of more than \$880 million if the elimination of federal funding causes the states to withdraw from the program.

Administration Request: Would cut the program from \$63 million in FY1995 to \$31.4 million in FY1996 as part of a two-year phase-out.

Scholarships and Fellowships - Many small federal scholarship programs may be eliminated.

House Appropriations Bill: Would eliminate the Early Intervention Scholarships, National Science Scholars, Douglas Teacher Scholarships, Harris Fellowships, Javits Fellowships, and Faculty Development Fellowships. Byrd Scholarships are phased out. Estimated savings: \$642 million over seven years. (The only fellowship program preserved is Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.)

Administration Request: Would eliminate the Harris, Javits, and Urban Community Service, for savings of \$65 million in FY1996.

Federal Direct Student Loan Program - Several changes in direct lending may be made in the appropriations process.

House Appropriations Bill: Would eliminate the \$10 fee per loan paid to schools in the direct student loan program. Estimated savings: \$960 million over seven years.

Administration Request: Would implement direct lending fully by 1998. The administration estimates \$12 billion in total savings over a five-year period with full implementation.

SENT BY:ACE

: 9- 7-95 : 1:06PM :GOVT. REL./PUB. AFF.-

2240868:# 5/ 5

Appropriations for Major Federal Higher Education Programs (In Millions)

<u>Dept. of Education</u>	<u>FY 1995 Appropriation (1)</u>	<u>FY 1995 Administration Request</u>	<u>FY 1995 House Passed</u>
<u>Major Student Aid Programs:</u>			
Pell Grants	8,178.7	6,217.1	5,697.0
Maximum Award	(2,340)	(2,620)	(2,440)
Supplemental Grants	583.4	583.4	583.4
Federal Work-Study	816.5	816.5	816.5
Perkins Loans	158.0	158.0	0
SSG	63.4	31.4	0
Early Intervention Scholarships	3.1	0	0
State Postsecondary Review (SPRE)	0	25.0	0
Total, all Student Aid	7,621.1	7,651.4	6,916.9
(excludes federal loans)			
 TRIO	 463.0	 463.0	 463.0
<u>Scholarships & Fellowships:</u>			
Byrd Honors Scholarships	28.1	38.1	0
Harris Grad. Fel. & Pub. Svc.	10.1	0	0
Javits Fellowships	6.8	0	0
Areas of National Need	27.3	27.3	27.3
Faculty Devel. Fellow.	0.2	3.7	0
Subtotal	73.8	69.1	27.3
<u>Other Programs:</u>			
Strengthening Institutions	92.0	52.0	43.4
Strengthening HBCU's	128.6	128.6	128.8
Endowment Challenge Grants	8.1	2.0	0
International Studies	52.3	52.3	52.3
Fulbright-Hays	5.8	5.8	4.0
 Urban Community Service	 10.0	 0	 0
Minority Science Improvement	5.8	5.8	5.3
FPSE	17.5	17.5	15.0
Res. Libraries/Tech/Demo/Tmg	11.4	0	0
Cooperative Education	6.9	0	0
 School-to-Work Transition/ED	 112.5	 200.0	 95.0
School-to-Work Transition/DOL	112.5	200.0	95.0
Corp. for Natl. Serv. (L/HHS/ED)	214.6	262.9	189.0
Corp. for Natl. Serv. (VA/HUD)	472.0	819.5	0

(1) Reflects FY 1995 Rescissions

Compiled by: American Council on Education, Division of Governmental Relations

8/16/95

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Division of Governmental Relations

Talking Points on Student Aid and Federal Budget Cuts

Background

- Federal programs provide over \$31 billion each year to students and their families.
- Seventy-five percent (75%) of student aid from all sources comes from the federal government, and is provided through six main programs: Pell Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), Federal Work-Study (FWS), Perkins Loans, State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG), and Federal Student Loans.
- Congress is contemplating the elimination of 4 of these 6 programs (SEOG, FWS, Perkins Loans, and SSIG) and the elimination of the in-school interest exemption on student loans. Taken together, these steps would increase the cost of college by \$20 billion over the next five years.
- Cuts of this magnitude would result in the largest increase in college costs in the nation's history.
- One Member of Congress has called for turning Pell Grants into a program of "zero-interest loans."
- Statistics prove that student aid more than pays for itself by stimulating the economy, expanding the tax base, and increasing productivity:
 - In this century, educational increases in the workforce accounted for almost 30 percent in the growth of the nation's wealth; advances in knowledge (better education, R & D, and new technologies) accounted for 55 percent; and
 - College graduates make fewer demands on the public purse for needs such as unemployment compensation and health care, and will contribute far more in taxes over their lifetime than those lacking a college education.
- A recent poll shows that Americans believe helping students pay for college is an important and desirable expenditure for the federal government; in fact, student aid ranks second only to social security. Voters do not want student aid cut as part of any effort to reduce the deficit. (For statistics see attached fact sheet, Summary: Public Opinion Research: Financial Aid & College Education.)

September 10, 1995

work-study
- Pell Grants
- in-school
- interest

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING

RE: Update on Status of Direct Lending Program in the Congressional Budget Process

As you know, the House and Senate agreed in reconciliation of their Budget Resolution on a figure of \$10.4 billion in entitlement savings in this area over 7 years. The House had originally set a figure of \$20.8 billion. This level of savings can't be reached without large cuts in benefits to students receiving aid.

Direct Lending

Republicans have targeted the Direct Lending Program as one way to help reach this level of savings. To do this, they have engaged in some budgetary gimmickry. As a part of their budget resolution, they ordered the Congressional Budget Office to include administrative expenses of the Direct Lending Program, which are estimated at \$441 million for next year, in its budget calculations -- but not the Government's outlays to administer the guaranteed loan program, which are estimated at \$270 million next year. This change gave Republican opponents of Direct Lending a justification for claiming it is more expensive than the guaranteed student loan program, and therefore it should be eliminated to reap the budget "savings" that would accrue under this budget maneuver. Democratic Members have demanded that this budgetary gimmick be repealed, and some members of the press have spotlighted these changes as questionable (see attached NYT Story).

Based on these reported savings, some House Republicans have indicated their intention to repeal the Direct Lending program in reconciliation. The House Education/HHS/Labor Appropriations bill did not call for an outright elimination of the program, but it did contain a number of restrictions on Direct Lending that would cripple the program if enacted. The Senate Labor HHS Subcommittee marks up its Appropriations bill on Wednesday. It appears that they are intending to cap the Direct Lending program at 50% of annual loan volume, but are not planning on including the kinds of restrictions that are a part of the House bill. However, there is no guarantee that these restrictions won't be attached when the bill goes to the floor or to conference.

Other Student Aid Programs

Even if the Republicans are able to count the "savings" from cutting Direct Lending, at the most they would only add up to \$1 - \$1.5 billion over seven years. That means that a number of other cuts will have to be found to make up the \$10.4 billion total. Republicans are reportedly considering several such cuts, including:



- elimination of the in-school interest subsidy;
- elimination of the 6 month post-graduation repayment grace period;
- an increase in loan origination fees.

will avoid

\$3.5 billion

not clear

September 10, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JEREMY BEN-AMI
GENE SPERLING

SUBJECT: Update on Status of Direct Lending and Other Student Aid Programs in the Congressional Budget Process

As you know, the House and Senate agreed in reconciliation of their Budget Resolution on a figure of \$10.4 billion in entitlement savings in this area over 7 years. The House had originally set a figure of \$20.4 billion. This level of savings can't be reached without large cuts in benefits to students receiving aid. This memorandum will outline where we are in this area in the Congressional Budget process. We have also attached a two-page budget update on the major student aid programs.

Direct Lending

1
(GSL) Republicans have targeted the Direct Lending Program as a way to help reach this level of savings. To do this, they have engaged in some budgetary gimmickry. As a part of their budget resolution, they ordered the Congressional Budget Office to include administrative expenses of the Direct Lending Program, which are estimated at \$441 million for next year, in its budget calculations -- but not the Government's outlays to administer the ~~guaranteed loan program~~ ~~loan program~~, which are estimated at \$270 million next year. This change gave Republican opponents of Direct Lending a justification for claiming it is slightly more expensive than the Guaranteed Student Loan program, and therefore it should be eliminated to reap the budget "savings" that would accrue under this questionable budget maneuver. Democratic Members have demanded that this budgetary gimmick be repealed, and some members of the press have spotlighted these changes as questionable (see attached NYT Story).

Based on these reported savings, some House Republicans have indicated their intention to repeal the Direct Lending program in reconciliation. They have tentatively said that they plan to save \$1.2 billion dollars over 7 years by repealing Direct Lending, coupled with a deep cut in Department of Education oversight funds for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. If these oversight funds for GSL are eliminated, it is widely believed that fraud and abuse will rise substantially and end up costing the government more money in the long run.

The House Education/HHS/Labor Appropriations bill did not call for an outright elimination of the Direct Lending program, but it did contain a number of restrictions on

Direct Lending that would cripple the program if enacted. As mentioned above, there is a movement among ~~some~~ Republicans to terminate direct lending in reconciliation. The House had originally intended to schedule reconciliation for this Wednesday, but it has not yet been placed on the calendar and will likely take place sometime next week. The Senate Labor HHS Subcommittee marks up its Appropriations bill on Wednesday. Full Committee mark is scheduled for Thursday, with floor action beginning the week of September 18. It appears that ~~they~~ ^{some} are intending to cap the Direct Lending program at 50% of annual loan volume, but ~~are~~ not planning on including the kinds of restrictions that are a part of the House bill. However, there is no guarantee that these restrictions won't be attached when the bill goes to the floor or to conference. It is currently unclear what the final outcome will be until both houses move to reconciliation in the coming weeks.

Senate Labor HHS
Other Student Aid Programs

8/21/11
Even if the Republicans are able to count the "savings" from cutting Direct Lending, at the most they would only add up to \$1.2 billion over seven years. That means that a number of other cuts will have to be found to make up the \$10.4 billion total. House Republicans are claiming that they will find savings of \$4.9 billion by making program changes affecting schools and guarantee agencies. It is unclear exactly what these program changes would entail, but rumored possibilities include charging schools a 1% fee for participating in the GSL program, and a slight reduction in the amount that a bank gets reimbursed by the government in case of GSL default. ~~strong~~

By combining the \$1.2 billion in savings from repealing Direct Lending, and the \$4.9 billion in "program changes," Republicans can claim that they will save over \$6 billion without touching students. However dubious this claim, ^{my} it still leaves a gap of approximately \$4 billion from the \$10.4 billion in total savings that must be found. Republicans are reportedly considering several cuts in other student aid programs to make up this difference, including:

- elimination of the in-school interest subsidy;
- elimination of the 6 month post-graduation repayment grace period;
- an increase in loan origination fees.

Of these three areas, the most likely target will be the elimination of the 6 month grace period, which would save them an estimated \$3.5 billion over seven years. The in-school interest subsidy has become a highly politicized issue among parents and students over the past few months, and it is likely that they will avoid inflaming this issue. The truth is, we will not know any of the details of what these cuts will look like until both houses come to reconciliation.

Jeremy + Gene -- work study is fully funded in House Approps Bill (\$16.5 million)

DRAFT 9/9/95 7:00 P.M.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY AT CARBONDALE
CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS
SEPTEMBER 11, 1995

Acknowledgments: Jason Ervin [student who introduces you], Ted Sanders [Chancellor, S.I.U.] Senators Simon and Moseley-Braun; Representatives TK Costello, TK Poshard, and TK Durbin. S.I.U. Carbondale President Jim Guyon [TK], all the other colleges joining via satellite.

One-hundred-and-thirty-seven years ago this week [9/15], Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas held one of their famous debates just down the road from here [about 20 miles], in Jonesboro. According to a newspaper report from the time, enthusiasm for the event was such that when the candidates arrived in town they were met by "two yoke of steers" and a Stephen A. Douglas banner hanging "bottom upwards"...Well, I didn't see any cattle on my way in, but I am truly honored that the banners today are hanging right-side up.

Another historic site lies about halfway between here and Jonesboro...Makanda [Muh-Can-Duh], home to Senator Paul Simon. I am delighted that Senator Simon is with us today. He, more than just about anyone in Congress, has helped make the dream of a college education real for all Americans. I wish I could persuade him to stay in the Senate a little longer...Of course, now that I'm back here in Little Egypt, I can understand why he wants to return home.

The Lincoln-Douglas debates were about the course of our country and the proper role of government in a time of great change. In 1858, the issue was slavery.

Today, at the edge of a new century, we are in the midst of another period of tremendous change. In 1995, the issue is this: how do we prepare ourselves to meet the immense challenges of the new global economy? How do we keep the American Dream alive in a world where jobs and capital, technology and ideas travel across borders as fast as the satellite signal that is beaming this speech to colleges around the country? How in the Age of Information do we make sure that opportunity for all...the chance to make the most of yourself...remains a guiding truth of American life for your generation, and for generations to come?

The answer, now more than ever, is about what you are here to do. It's about education. Especially college education.

You know this. That's why you did the hard work you had to do to get here...Your parents know this. That's why so many of them

sacrificed so much to help you go to college...I know this. Which is why I am here to say to you: I will keep the doors to college open. And I intend to push those doors open even further...to make sure that still more deserving Americans...anyone who can make the grade...has the chance to stand where you stand today.

Americans have always understood that we must help people help themselves, through the power of education. The history of education in this country is the history of opportunity...of seeing to it that those Americans who are willing to work hard and play by the rules have the nation's helping-hand in making the most of their God-given capabilities.

We've held to this conviction even in our most challenging times...which is why I believe we can do it today.

I was recently in Hawaii to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War. We honored many wonderful men and women not just for their magnificent victory for freedom abroad...but for what they did when the war ended. They came home and they created the strongest economy on Earth.

This didn't happen by accident. It had to do with the simple fact that more Americans had the opportunity to go to college than ever before. Before the Second World War, college was a luxury, mostly for the kids of the well-off.

But just over 50 years ago, President Franklin Roosevelt signed the G.I. Bill, which provided returning veterans the equivalent of a college scholarship. A proud nation threw open the doors of college to those who had taken on the responsibility of defending liberty around the world.

The sons and daughters of hard-working people across the country seized the opportunity. In 1947 enrollment was up 71 percent over 1939.

Children of miners and farmers from towns around here like Johnston City and Royalton [farm town?]...people who before the war would never have had a shot at coming to S.I.U...were all of a sudden here -- in a classroom breathing ideas instead of in a dark shaft breathing coal dust. This was true around the country, whatever work you or your family did.

In the 1960s, the World War II generation took their lives as proof of what education could do. They started new universities, vocational schools, and community colleges. Access to higher education became based more and more on merit...and not on race or income or your last name. So long as you were smart as a whip and willing to stretch yourself to the limit, you had a better chance at a solid future.

I owe just about everything to the opportunity that was created in those years. In my life, as in the lives of countless Americans, education has meant nothing less than the difference between the impossible and the possible.

I was the first one in my family to go to college. I got there partly because I came from a family where everybody worked hard and where kids were expected to study hard...but also because of the opportunity given me by my community. I had good teachers and good schools. And when I needed them, I got scholarships and jobs. Without that support, I'm not sure I'd be standing in front of you today. I know plenty of good, smart, capable people who had no chance because they happened to be black, or because they happened to be poor and white and isolated in the hills and hollows of my state.

A commitment to giving our children a solid education and all our people the chance to learn for a lifetime...these are our national values. They have helped us confront the demands of change. They have stood us well in the world. They mark our character as a nation.

Which is why in the last three years I have done everything in my power to expand educational opportunities. I have done this because education is a common ground value shared by all Americans. And I have done it because today, with the new global economy, education is more and more essential...a bare necessity.

The Cold War is over. We are moving into an information- and technology-based economy. The world is changing rapidly. What we know and what we can learn determines what we can earn and, in some cases, whether we can earn.

The facts speak for themselves. Earnings for those with no post-secondary education have fallen substantially in the last 15 years. The only people for whom wages have increased steadily are people like many of you -- those Americans with at least two years of college. In 1980, a worker with a college education earned 36 percent more than a worker with only a high-school degree. Today the gap is 74 percent. In fact, every year of higher education increases your earnings by six to 12 percent.

In short, the unmistakable fault line between who makes it in America, and who doesn't, is education. It used to be that a high-school education was enough to build a good life. Today, a college education is the key to the future. Simple as that.

We knew this when we came to Washington. So this is what we have done...and what we are doing...to prepare our people to meet the challenges of the 21st century:

SCHOLARSHIPS: Think of the difference a scholarship can make in a someone's life. Think of a teacher who encounters a student of exceptional promise. She wants to encourage him to apply to a fine college, but is half-afraid he'll be accepted...his parents can't afford tuition and for the student to know he's good enough to go, but not going, would break his heart. That's why I have strongly supported scholarships...like Pell Grants...for deserving students. It is the task of our time to see to it that these scholarships touch the lives of an ever greater number of deserving students...and together, we will make it happen.

DIRECT LENDING: This school is part of our Direct Lending program, so I hope many of you [approx. \$35 million in loans to 9,000 students at S.I.U.C.] noticed something different in the last couple weeks. I'm proud to say you probably didn't spend hours filling out forms or a day waiting in line at the Bursar's office. That's because we got rid of red-tape, bypassed banks and middlemen, and sent your student loan directly to your school. Direct Lending is saving taxpayers billions. It is helping millions of people borrow money for school at lower cost and on better repayment terms. [Thank Paul Simon for leading the fight for Direct Lending.]

STUDENT LOANS: Try telling a hardworking truck driver that no matter how diligently he saves for his daughter's education, his nation won't back him when he needs a college loan. That's why we've expanded student loans and seen to it that many students are no longer charged interest on the money they borrow for education while they are in school. These students also get a grace period after college, so they can start to build careers and lives. **We want you consumed by interest in your studies...not consumed by interest on your loans.**

Make no mistake: the opportunity of a loan comes with responsibility...particularly the responsibility to pay it back. Already, we have cut in half the number of student loans in default and we are getting tougher on student deadbeats.

AMERICORPS: One of my proudest moments as President was signing the bill that created Americorps, our national service initiative. Americorps gives thousands of young people the chance to earn and save up money for college while serving their country...and communities like Carbondale, where Corps members are working in local elementary schools. It is the task of our time to see to it that even more hard-working young Americans benefit from this life-line...and together, we will make it happen.

[TAX CUT AND TRAINING OPTION: We must give American middle-class people a tax deduction for the cost of all education after high school -- college education, training for technicians, unemployed people.

We must also make it easier for adults to get the training they need to meet the challenges of the new economy. I have proposed that we consolidate about 70 different government training programs into a single fund which would give every person who loses a job the right to get a \$2,600 voucher for a year or two years to take to the nearest community college, junior college or other institution to get retrained.]

A generation ago, in the middle of the Cold War, President Kennedy pledged to make America competitive when he said we would put a man on the moon by the end of the 1960s.

In 1995, the challenge is different, but our spirit must be the same. The great global competition is not military or ideological...it is economic. And so today, the test is to see to it that the door to college is open wide to as many people as possible.

That is why I am committed to staying on the course we set... Scholarships, Direct Lending, more loans, national service.

Under our reforms, by the year 2000 as many as 20 million more people will be able to get less expensive, more flexible college loans. By that same year, we are on target to increase the number of Americans who got to college by 1.1 million. Think about it. When I go around the country talking about the challenges we face, I often say we don't have a person to waste. Well, I know for certain that we don't have a million people to waste.

That is our challenge for a new century, and we must meet it. But something is standing between today and the future we are working toward. The majority in Congress wants to make drastic cuts in education.

What's even harder to understand is their reasoning: they claim they need to make these cuts in order to balance the budget.

Let me be clear: it is absolutely essential that we balance the budget. From the day I took office, I have been committed to this goal...to getting rid of the budget deficit that quadrupled our national debt in the 12 years before I came to Washington. And we have made great progress. In three years, we have cut the deficit nearly in half, from \$290 billion to \$160 billion.

Now, with my balanced budget plan, we will eliminate the deficit altogether. But we will do so in a way that reflects the common ground belief that we help people help themselves with the tool of an education. My balanced budget plan eliminates **both** our deficits: our budget deficit **and** our education deficit. Though my plan cuts spending by more than \$1 trillion, it actually increases investments in education by \$40 billion over the next seven years.

The Congressional majority wants to balance the budget a little faster than I do, and do it while giving an unnecessarily large tax cut to the well-off. But in order to do these things, it would cut education and training by \$10 billion.

No Americorps, an initiative supported by the business community, economists, Americans from all walks of life, but which the Senate, in a matter of hours, is planning to kill...No Direct Lending...No scholarships for 360,000 students next year...Students charged interest on college loans while they are in school...The cost of college loans raised by as much as \$3,100 for undergraduates and \$9,400 for graduate students...And I'm not even talking about everything we are doing to get to kids early so they can make it to college...Head Start, Goals 2000, Safe and Drug Free Schools, the list goes on and I'll be speaking more about all these later in the week.

I'm sorry, but I just don't get it. And from what I'm hearing in my travels around the country these days, sensible Americans just don't get it either.

We **can** and **must** balance the budget. We **can** and **must** put our fiscal house in order and see to it that your generation is not burdened by reckless debt. But simply balancing the budget won't do us much good long-term if your generation does not have the education it needs to meet the challenges of the next century. Only with college education will we be able to raise stagnant wages. Only with college education will we be able to compete and win in the 21st century.

You're heading back to school. Congress and I are heading back to work. We must all head back to basics. We must all remember this essential truth about America: every one of us has a solemn obligation to pass a better life on to the next generation. Now more than ever, a good education is how we make this promise real. Work with me to protect education and balance the budget and together we will carry the American Dream into a new century and a new millennium.

Thank you and God bless you.

CONFIRMED CAMPUS DOWNLINK SITES (16 sites, 21 campuses)

1. CA - University of California at Berkeley
2. CT - William H. Hall High School, (with Administrator Roger Johnson)
3. DE - University of Delaware
4. FL - University of Central Florida
5. LA - Tulane University
6. ME - Bates College
7. MI - Eastern Michigan University
8. MI - Michigan State University (with USDA Under Secretary Karl Stauber)
9. MN - St Olaf College
10. MO - Missouri Western University
11. NC - Duke University, North Carolina State, University of North Carolina (one site)
12. NC - University of North Carolina, Greensboro and UNC Winston Salem (one site)
13. NV - University of Las Vegas
14. NY - Manhattan Community College (with Dept. of Ed. Dep. Sec. Rep. Pat Parisi)
15. RI - Brown University
16. VT - University of Vermont, Middlebury College (one site)

PROBABLE CAMPUS DOWNLINK SITES (10 sites)

1. CO - Colorado College
2. CO - Regis University
3. FL - University of Florida
4. FL - University of Miami
5. MA - Town of Amherst (coordinated with Amherst University)
6. MA - Wellesley College
7. MN - University of Minnesota, DeLuth
8. NY - Cornell University
9. NY - University of North Carolina, Charolette
10. TX - University of Texas, Austin

NOTE: *Satellite coordinates were distributed to thousands of universities nationwide, such that there may be a substantial number of additional and unaccounted for downlink sites.*

VIDEOS OF SPEECH SHOWN ON CAMPUSES (29 campuses)

1. CA - California State University, Sacramento

2. LA - Louisiana State University

3-29. MN @ 26 campuses:

- Carleton College
- Gustavus Adolphus College
- Mankato State University
- South West State University
- St. Mary's University
- Winona State University
- Augsburg University
- University of Minnesota Twin Cities
- Macalester College
- University of St. Thomas
- Bemibji College
- Concordia/Moorhead College
- Morehead State University
- St. Cloud State University
- St. John's College
- St. Benedict's College
- University of Minnesota, Morris
- Inver Hills Community College
- Minneapolis Community College
- Onoka Ramsey Community College
- Lake Community College
- North Hennipin Community College
- Concordia College of St. Paul
- Metropolitan State University
- Luther Seminary

NOTE: *Other events across the nation include news conferences, rallies, petition drives, voter registration drives, editorial campaigns, roundtable discussions and town meetings. Many of the news conferences, town meetings and rallies will be attended by Administration officials and Democratic Congressional members.*

Section 207 Rigs Budget Scoring Against Students and their Families

A little-noticed provision of the Budget Resolution will make it more likely that student loan cuts will come out of the pockets of students, rather than banks, bureaucrats, and other middlemen. Section 207 changes the way the loan costs are scored in the budget by requiring administrative costs (such as collection expenses) to be counted on a long-term (accrual) basis, rather than on a cash basis over the five-year budget window. While this may sound like a reasonable change, it is accomplished in a manner that is inconsistent and biased.

Section 207 is not applied consistently to all loan programs. Instead, it targets student loans in particular. Furthermore, this type of end-run around the Budget Act is not appropriate on a Budget Resolution.

Section 207 is biased. There are a number of problems with the way that loans are scored in the budget. Section 207 only fixes one of them, skewing the scoring against direct student loans. This makes it more difficult to achieve savings without eliminating the in-school interest exemption or increasing fees and other student costs. A complete reform of the budget scoring rules for loan programs would consider:

Cost-of-Funds. The most significant item that overstates the cost of direct lending is the discount rate that is currently used. The interest rates that students pay vary annually, and the subsidized rates that the federal government promises to banks vary each quarter. A Council of Economic Advisors memorandum of April 30, 1993, points out that "a multiple year loan with an interest rate that resets each year should be treated for pricing purposes as having a maturity of one year," meaning that a short-term rate should be used. But CBO and OMB assume that the government's cost-of-funds is a higher, long-term rate, the 10-year bond. This makes direct lending appear much more costly than it really is. Indeed, in a February 8, 1993, letter, GAO pointed out that using shorter-term interest rates would have more than doubled the direct loan savings.

Tax-exempt Bonds. Many student loan secondary markets use tax-exempt bonds, costing the Federal Treasury an estimated \$2.3 billion over five years. This cost is not considered when the Congressional Budget Office determines how much direct lending saves, or how much the guarantee program costs.

Taxpayer Bailouts. When guaranty agencies agree to "share" the risks under FFEL by paying a larger portion on defaulted loans, they are using money that belongs to the Federal government -- so the Federal Government is essentially sharing with itself. Furthermore, when any agency can't pay its share, the Federal government steps in. These costs aren't currently considered.

VOTE TO STRIKE SECTION 207

Guaranteed (FFEL) vs. Direct Student Loans

Simple Arithmetic

100% Loan Volume for Both Programs

5 Year Projections

FEDERAL CASH OUTLAYS	Present FFEL	New Direct Loan
<i>Lenders/Government</i>		
Interest Subsidy/Special Allowance/ In-School Interest Payments	\$17 Billion	\$10 Billion
<i>Guaranty Agencies</i>		
Administrative Cost Allowances/ Default Collection and Others	\$ 3 Billion	0
<i>Government</i>		
Contract Costs/Collection Costs	\$ 1 Billion	\$ 3 Billion
LOST TAX REVENUE		
<i>Secondary Markets</i>		
Tax Free Bonds	\$ 2.3 Billion	0
Total	\$23.3 Billion	\$13 Billion

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Public Affairs
Room 2089
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

Telephone: (202) 401-1576

FAX: (202) 401-3130
(202) 401-0954

Date: 9/1/95

TO:

Gene Sperling

FAX NUMBER:

456-2878

FROM:

David Frank 401-3100

MESSAGE:

Gene--

I don't know if this is helpful,
but here are some thoughts I had
about possible language on
direct lending and on CBO scoring

David Frank

Direct Lending, CBO Scoring

Congress is looking out for the middleman and losing sight of the middle class. (or) Instead of taking care of the middleman, Congress ought be looking out for the middle class.

The new "scoring" of direct lending amounts to special interest arithmetic.

This summer, while students were working to support their education, banks were working the Congress to kill direct lending.

Opponents of direct lending want to put bankers first.

The House Republicans have put the magician David Copperfield into their caucus to make the savings from direct lending disappear.

The Republican attack on direct lending is the triumph of ideology over experience. Students and colleges and universities have found that direct lending works. Borrowing is easier, faster, and more affordable.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

August 30, 1995

MEMORANDUM

TO: Don Baer
✓ Gene Spalding
Jeremy Ben Ami
Steve Silverman
Gaynor McCown

FROM: Frank S. Holleman III
Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Direct Lending

Attached is an editorial from the Southern Illinois campus newspaper praising direct lending and an editorial from the Sacramento Bee opposing Republican attempts to abolish direct lending.

Attachment

New loan program good for students

THIS SEMESTER, A MIRACLE HAPPENED. THE lines at the bursar's office that SIUC students have come accustomed to complaining about shrunk. And shrunk. And shrunk. In fact, the lines, where some students have waited four hours or more to finalize their student loan, did not even extend past the chained-off corral in the bursar's office. No matter how you look at it, that has to be a good thing.

THIS MIRACLE WAS NOT AN ACT OF GOD, NOR did it happen overnight. The lines at the bursar's office disappeared because of the implementation of the direct student loan program at SIUC. Under the program, the funds are released directly from the U.S. Department of Education to the University, where are credited the students' bursar account. The bursar's office then issues a refund check after deducting tuition, fees, and any other charges from the loan. The refund check is then mailed to the students at their local address. The first checks arrived in SIUC students' mailboxes the Friday before classes began.

In the past, the first checks were available to students two days earlier, but waiting in line for those checks could take an entire afternoon. And when the students finally got to the front of the line, they had to pay their outstanding charges before they could get their loan checks. For many students, this created a catch-22. They needed the check to pay the charges to get the check. The new system eliminates that problem, since the charges are automatically deducted from the loans by the bursar.

THE NEW SYSTEM ALSO ACCELERATES THE process for students who waited until the last minute to file their financial aid paperwork. Pam Britton, director of financial aid at SIUC, said that for the first time, her office is 100 percent up to date in loan processing. This means that students who file their paperwork late will see a much faster turn-around on their applications. Britton credits the Direct Student Loan program for this amazing feat. But the credit does not belong solely to the administrators of the federal program—Britton should be commended for implementing the optional program here at SIUC. And her staff, as well as the folks at the bursar's office, should give themselves a pat on the back for dealing with the changes in an efficient manner.

more...

NEW LOAN PROGRAM, continued...

UNFORTUNATELY, THE DIRECT STUDENT LOAN program is under fire in Congress. Republicans and the banking lobby want to kill the program and put the middle man back in the process. There is some dispute between Democrats and Republicans about the figures involved. The Republicans say the program will cost \$1.5 billion over the next 10 years, but Democrats contend that it will save money but cutting bureaucracy and eliminating processing fees paid to banks under the old program. Regardless of who is right, the program should remain intact.

THE FATE OF THE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM IS in the hands of the House Economic and Educational Opportunity Committee. Every student and every parent of a student should write their senators, representative, President Clinton and the members of the EEOC to urge them to support the Direct Student Loan program. These politicians work for us. It is time we started telling them what to do. Tell them to save the Direct Student Loan program.

Meddling with student loans

Probably the most welcome recent change in the federal guaranteed student loan program was the creation of a program under which the government makes loans directly from the Treasury, rather than merely guaranteeing student loans made by banks, as the government had been doing for many years. Banks have always liked the guaranteed loan program — it was a virtually risk-free source of income worth billions of dollars — but it was cumbersome for colleges to administer and for students to negotiate. It also appeared to be more costly to the Treasury. This year the banks will make guaranteed loans totaling some \$15.3 billion; direct government loans total nearly \$14 billion.

Now the banks and other opponents of direct government loans have succeeded in getting the new Republican majority in the House to enact a change in federal accounting rules to make the direct-loan program look more expensive for the government and thus make it easier to justify abolishing it outright. That would leave banks without competition in the field and drive students and universities back to the one-choice system. Republicans also want to reduce spending on supervision of the bank program, itself a risky thing in a system that's encoun-

tered as much trouble as the student loan program has.

Some reform in the accounting rules was in order. The original rules, imposed by Congress when the direct-loan program was launched in 1993, excluded federal administrative expenses in calculating the effects of the program on the federal budget. That made the program appear cheaper than it really was.

But the proposed new rule, pushed by opponents of direct loans as part of this year's budget resolution, requires only accounting for administration of the direct-loan program (estimated \$441 million), not for the cost of administering the bank-based program (estimated at \$270 million). If both are counted, the direct-loan program appears to be no more costly than the bank program; its supporters say it would in fact be considerably cheaper.

What's certain, as a number of education authorities have pointed out, is that two separate programs provide competition — both in cost and service — for one another. A full accounting of the costs of both is in order; juggling the rules in order to kill one — and thus again leave the field to the banks — is not.

Studs
- Main venue reconciliation

House - intention to repleat /
in reconciliation - bad in

Key - How CBO scores this - not
clear that they will agree
that CBO will say eliminating
Dir cond will save \$

SEN - ^{Dir cond} Intending to cap at 50%
OF annual volume
of funds, Kasselbaum

✓ likelihood ~~depend~~ OF whether
it survives is unclear until
reconciliation

House Appropriation Bill ^{Lab H} contains restriction on
lens that, if adopted,
would cap the program

Senate Lab H sub - ~~used~~ used mark - not
intending to include riders.

leaves up to Floor to conf.

Political Key is how program operating
2nd yr - 1400 schools going smoothly

- Repeal

2 Houses have
entitlement 10.4 billion to save
over 7 yrs IF repeal

can be scared as saving, can't
reach without cuts in benefits

- elim of in-school
interest subsidy

- elim 6 month Grace
Period

- increase orig fee

at most, repeal in 1-1.5 bill

(1875)

Aaron Kappaport
6-5363

- Gappas - ?

~~Leo~~ Leo Kornfeld -

Staff Sec

Leslie Thornton -

Michelle Cavifio - 1800 Sky Page 507-0663

↓ Tom Wolanin - ~~Asst~~ Sec

Kay Kasstevens → 338-3187

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362-8030

Mac Intosh

College Dnn

(ph) 603-742-4100

(Fax) 603-749-4722

Paper 1800 585 35A

ua 703 841-1514

Laban H Ed

~~Timing~~

- House Disc
 - Senate Comm
- Approp Wed & Thursday

Reconciliation, House originally acting w/d not scheduled, (so more likely next wk)

House & Senate Reconcil
happen

↳ makes appear about same cost

House Tentative said plan to 1.2 b. /
by terminating Pir Land

↳ elim Pir Land
↳ slash other NoEd
mand Oversight Funds → guaranteed

↳ Fraud

claim save

12

\$4.9 Billion Program Change
affecting schools to guarantee
agencies

(banks get lower rate of failure
(can default))

Turner - Change schools for GSE Participation

✓ But Comm their assumptions were h.i.s
M

→

SENT BY:ACE

; 9- 7-95 ; 1:06PM ;GOVT. REL./PUB. AFF.-

2240868:# 5/ 5

Appropriations for Major Federal Higher Education Programs (In Millions)

<u>Dept. of Education</u>	<u>FY 1995 Appropriation (1)</u>	<u>FY 1996 Administration Request</u>	<u>FY 1996 House Passed</u>
<u>Major Student Aid Programs:</u>			
Pell Grants	6,178.7	6,217.1	5,697.0
Maximum Award	(2,340)	(2,620)	(2,440)
Supplemental Grants	583.4	583.4	583.4
Federal Work-Study	616.5	616.5	616.5
Perkins Loans	158.0	158.0	0
SSIG	63.4	31.4	0
Early Intervention Scholarships	3.1	0	0
State Postsecondary Review (SPRE)	0	25.0	0
Total, all Student Aid	7,621.1	7,651.4	6,916.9
(excludes federal loans)			
 TRIO	 463.0	 463.0	 463.0
<u>Scholarships & Fellowships:</u>			
Byrd Honors Scholarships	29.1	38.1	0
Harris Grad. Fel. & Pub. Svc.	10.1	0	0
Javits Fellowships	6.8	0	0
Areas of National Need	27.3	27.3	27.3
Faculty Devel. Fellow.	0.2	0.7	0
Subtotal	73.6	69.1	27.3
<u>Other Programs:</u>			
Strengthening Institutions	92.0	52.0	43.4
Strengthening HBCU's	128.6	128.6	128.6
Endowment Challenge Grants	8.1	2.0	0
International Studies	52.3	52.3	52.3
Fulbright-Hays	5.8	5.8	4.0
 Urban Community Service	 10.0	 0	 0
Minority Science Improvement	5.8	5.8	5.3
FPSE	17.5	17.5	16.0
Res. Libraries/Tech/Demo/Trng	11.4	0	0
Cooperative Education	6.9	0	0
 School-to-Work Transition/ED	 112.5	 200.0	 95.0
School-to-Work Transition/DOL	112.5	200.0	95.0
Corp. for Natl. Serv. (L/HHS/ED)	214.6	262.9	189.0
Corp. for Natl. Serv. (VA/HUD)	472.0	819.5	0

(1) Reflects FY 1995 Resolutions

Compiled by: American Council on Education, Division of Governmental Relations

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Division of Governmental Relations

Talking Points on Student Aid and Federal Budget Cuts

Background

- Federal programs provide over \$31 billion each year to students and their families.
- Seventy-five percent (75%) of student aid from all sources comes from the federal government, and is provided through six main programs: Pell Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), Federal Work-Study (FWS), Perkins Loans, State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG), and Federal Student Loans.
- Congress is contemplating the elimination of 4 of these 6 programs (SEOG, FWS, Perkins Loans, and SSIG) and the elimination of the in-school interest exemption on student loans. Taken together, these steps would increase the cost of college by \$20 billion over the next five years.
- Cuts of this magnitude would result in the largest increase in college costs in the nation's history.
- One Member of Congress has called for turning Pell Grants into a program of "zero-interest loans."
- Statistics prove that student aid more than pays for itself by stimulating the economy, expanding the tax base, and increasing productivity:
 - In this century, educational increases in the workforce accounted for almost 30 percent in the growth of the nation's wealth; advances in knowledge (better education, R & D, and new technologies) accounted for 55 percent; and
 - College graduates make fewer demands on the public purse for needs such as unemployment compensation and health care, and will contribute far more in taxes over their lifetime than those lacking a college education.
- A recent poll shows that Americans believe helping students pay for college is an important and desirable expenditure for the federal government; in fact, student aid ranks second only to social security. Voters do not want student aid cut as part of any effort to reduce the deficit. (For statistics see attached fact sheet, Summary: Public Opinion Research: Financial Aid & College Education.)

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; 9- 7-95 ; 1:05PM ;GOVT. REL. /PUB. AFF.-

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2

Administration Request: Would maintain current funding at \$616 million for FY1996.

Perkins Loans - In 1993-94, 700,000 students received Perkins Loans averaging \$1,342.

House Appropriations Bill: Would eliminate funding for Perkins Loan Capital Contributions. Estimated savings: \$1.1 billion over seven years.

Administration Request: Would maintain Federal Capital Contribution at \$158 million.

Trio - Currently, over 1,750 Trio programs provide nearly 800,000 low-income students between the ages of 11 and 27 with a variety of services, including tutoring; personal and financial counseling; assistance in applying to college and applying for financial aid; and instruction in reading, writing, study skills, and mathematics.

House Appropriations Bill: Would maintain current funding level of \$463 million for FY1996.

Administration Request: Would maintain current funding at \$463 million for FY1996

State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG) - In 1993-94, approximately 650,000 students received grants averaging \$1,000.

House Appropriations Bill: Would eliminate SSIG in FY1996. Estimated savings: \$441 million over seven years. In addition, college students could lose a total of more than \$880 million if the elimination of federal funding causes the states to withdraw from the program.

Administration Request: Would cut the program from \$63 million in FY1995 to \$31.4 million in FY1996 as part of a two-year phase-out.

Scholarships and Fellowships - Many small federal scholarship programs may be eliminated.

House Appropriations Bill: Would eliminate the Early Intervention Scholarships, National Science Scholars, Douglas Teacher Scholarships, Harris Fellowships, Javits Fellowships, and Faculty Development Fellowships. Byrd Scholarships are phased out. Estimated savings: \$642 million over seven years. (The only fellowship program preserved is Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.)

Administration Request: Would eliminate the Harris, Javits, and Urban Community Service, for savings of \$65 million in FY1996.

Federal Direct Student Loan Program - Several changes in direct lending may be made in the appropriations process.

House Appropriations Bill: Would eliminate the \$10 fee per loan paid to schools in the direct student loan program. Estimated savings: \$960 million over seven years.

Administration Request: Would implement direct lending fully by 1998. The administration estimates \$12 billion in total savings over a five-year period with full implementation.

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The Alliance to Save Student Aid

One Dupont Circle
Washington, D.C.
20036
(202) 939-9365

THE STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS ACTION ON FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS

**Prepared by the American Council on Education
August 1995**

Decisions about how much money to provide for Pell Grants, campus-based student aid programs, and TRIO are made by the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. In FY1995, these subcommittees had \$70 billion to spend on the 600 programs under their jurisdiction; this year, the figure dropped to approximately \$60 billion.

The House version of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill was approved by a narrow 219-208 margin shortly before the August recess. It calls for deep cuts to health, labor, and education programs. The measure, H.R. 2127, was opposed by most Democrats, with the exception of six who voted with the majority. Eighteen Republicans voted against the bill. President Clinton has promised to veto the bill if changes are not made.

The Senate will not work on its version of the bill until after Labor Day. Work on all appropriations bills must be completed by both the House and Senate before October 1. The president must sign all appropriations bills before they can take effect. If the bills are not completed by October 1 (the beginning of the new federal FY year), federal agencies will be without legal authority to operate and the government may shut down.

A brief summary of House action and the administration's request follows.

Pell Grants - In 1993-94, 3.7 million students received Pell Grants; the average award was \$1,518. The maximum award has been effectively frozen at \$2,300 for seven years. The maximum will rise to \$2,340 in the coming year.

House Appropriations Bill: The FY1996 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill would:

- reduce funding for the Pell Grant program from \$6.2 billion to \$5.6 billion;
- allow for a \$100 increase in the maximum award, to \$2,440; and
- increase the minimum award from \$400 to \$600; this would make enough funds available to raise the maximum award, but would eliminate 280,000 students from the program.

Administration Request: Proposes to increase the maximum award by \$280, from \$2,340 to \$2,620. Total Pell funding would rise from \$6.24 billion in FY1995 to \$6.60 billion in FY1996.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) - In 1993-94, almost 1 million students received SEOGs; the average award was \$745.

House Appropriations Bill: Would maintain current funding level of \$583 million.

Administration Request: Would maintain current SEOG funding of \$583 million for FY1996.

Federal Work Study - In 1993-94, approximately 713,000 students received work-study awards averaging slightly over \$1,000.

House Appropriations Bill: Would maintain current funding level of \$616 million.



INCREASING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION VS. LIMITING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 10-YEAR BUDGET	REPUBLICAN CUTS
<u>ALL</u> EDUCATION AND TRAINING	INCREASES EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AID TO STUDENTS BY \$40 BILLION WHILE BALANCING THE BUDGET IN 10 YEARS.	CUTS EDUCATION AND TRAINING BY \$36 BILLION INCLUDING \$10 BILLION IN LOAN BENEFITS TO STUDENTS
Pell Grants -- Scholarships for Deserving Students	- Increases maximum award to record high of \$2,620 reaching about 200,000 more students next year. - By 2002, raises the top award to \$3,128 reaching 800,000 more students.	- Sets maximum award at \$2,440. <u>Eliminates</u> eligibility for 360,000 students.
Direct Lending Student Loan Reform	- Expands lending program which is already saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion. - Lowers interest rates for students. - Allows for flexible repayment plans.	- Could <u>eliminate</u> program. - Could prevent all interested schools from participating in program.
Student Loans: Helping Students and Families Pay for College	Retains federal interest subsidies and six month grace period after graduation for loans to all eligible students.	Could raise the costs of college loans by as much as \$3,100 for undergraduates and as much as \$9,400 for graduate students.
National Service: Americorps	- Increases funding by \$349 million next year. - Provides nearly 50,000 community service and college aid opportunities next year.	<u>Eliminates</u> 50,000 AmeriCorps opportunities next year. <u>Eliminates</u> more than 4 million other service opportunities over 7 years.

reduce subsidies

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- (2) 7-page →
- (3) Business - Quality

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Anthony Samu (303) 492-5081
(303) 492-7473

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→ Wednesday
→ Colorado
men

- Colorado - Boulder

- SSA Kelly Macintosh

Student Delegate
to Dred

Direct

(303) 877-8772

ST GOV

Laura

(Aryan)

(303) 6-5655

THINGS TO DO FOR Sunday

1. ~~Shipton list of Penlink~~

2. ~~Gaynor fax~~

3. ~~tip Indian~~

4. ~~Kohlberg's traps~~

5. ~~Jeremy Elder~~

6. ~~Memo on Ed Budget~~

7. Change Greeting

8.

9. Guyon Guy^u-~~n~~

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

- Julie Chart?
 - Map?
 - Erskine Memo
 - One-page
 - List - O - schools coming
 - Roundtable memo
-

6-2120



THINGS TO DO FOR

1.

Julie - chart of events

2.

~~Julie~~ Daily Events

3.

call ~~Harry Kabbat~~

4.

Guam Scheduling

5.

High Ed Cuts - pages 8

6.

Briefing Memo & Cut (California memo)

7.

6 -

8.

Erskine - Gene Momb

9.

Call Larry Matlack - work on 7 pages & after
- put on WH letterhead

10.

Run by Larry Hiss

11.

Run by Bennett Radcliff 547-4970 (547-6911)

12.

Get from Leslie before 9:00

13.

Pick up from OPM

14.

Get staff to Gabby 1/96

15.

call Chipley on CEF taping

ed Keely - CEF 543-63006-2777
Leanne

September 8, 1995

OVERVIEW ANALYSIS: Student Aid Events

Over 130 colleges and universities from 32 states across the nation will be participating next week in efforts protesting Congress' proposed cuts in student aid.

The numbers (*as of noon on 9/8, please note these will likely change by Monday as events are added and deleted*):

- * 133 colleges & universities from 32 different states, are expected to participate in some form
- * The 32 states include: AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, FL, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, TN, TX, VA, VT, WV
- * 32 news conferences (several with prominent political speakers) - potential for more
- * 17 Rallies and/or Town Meetings (most with prominent political speakers) --- in CA, DC, FL, IL, MI, MO, PA, TX, & RI
- * 38 confirmed downlink sites - potential for many more
- * Other activities include voter registration drives, phone banks, petition drives, editorials, etc.

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Tuskegee University	AL		College loan petition drive/ Voter registration drive/ Press Conference	9/11- 15	Darrell Evans	334-727- 7305
University of Arizona	AZ	Tuscon (Toussant	Press confer./ Speeches/ Phone bank/ Voter registration	9/14	Paul Allvin Petri Darby	602-965- 1717
Arizona State University	AZ	Tempe (Phoenix)	Press conf/ Speeches/ Phone Bank/ Voter registration	9/14	Paul Allvin Petri Darby	602-965- 1717
University of California - Berkeley	CA	Berkeley	Downlink/ Rally/ Voter registration	9/11	Lynn Lyman/ Matt Blevins	510-642-7313 510-644-3454
Cal Poly - Pomona	CA	Pomona			Michelle Smith	909-869-3638 909-869-3629
CAL SAC (all 107 CC)	CA	Sacramento	Annual meeting in Sacramento ??? w/Loni Hancox, DoEd	9/11	David Laurence	714-506-5348
CSU - Fullerton	CA	Fullerton			Heith Rothman	714-773-3295
CSU - Hayward	CA	Hayward			Jeff Hubbins	510-885-3901
CSU - Long Beach	CA	Long Beach			Carl Kemp	310-985-5241

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
CSU - Los Angeles	CA	Los Angeles			Todd Wilander	213-343-4780
CSU - Northridge	CA	Northridge			Marc Levine	818-885-3634
CSU - Sacramento	CA	Sacramento	Video Watch of Pres. speech/ voter regis ?	9/12 9/11	Maria Aliferas/ Johnnie Carlson	916-362-4170 916-278-6784
CSU - Bakersfield	CA	Bakersfield			Gwenn Foster	805-664-2418 805-664-2419
CSU - Dominguez Hills	CA	Carson			Shawn Stevens	310-516-3683
Chico State	CA	Chico			Maria Bushey	916-898-5701
Humboldt State	CA	Arcata			Ted Muhlhauser	707-826-4221
San Fransisco State	CA	San Fransisco			Kenyan McCarter	415-338-2322
San Jose State	CA	San Jose			Marilyn Charell	408-924-6240
Sanoma State	CA	Rohnert Park			Tracy Terrill	707-664-2815
University of Southern California	CA	Los Angeles	Town Mtg with area students	9/11	Sarah Solvitz	
Colorado State University	CO	Fort Collins			Lara Xais	303-491-7847
Community College of Denver	CO	Denver			Kama Suddath	303-556-4537
Metro State College	CO	Denver			Kama Suddath	303-556-4537
University of Northern Colorado	CO	Greely			Nicole Smith	303-351-4505

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
University of Southern Colorado	CO	Pueblo			Charlie Bass	c/o COPIRG - 303-355-1861
Western State College	CO	Gunnison			Bonnie Berger	303-943-2066
Colorado College	CO		Downlink	9/11	John Shay	
Regis University	CO		Press conference, ??? w/ Rep. Pat Shroeder, Gov. Romer & Denver schools/ leafleting/ ??Downlink	9/11	Moirah Whelan	303-433-4472
Trinity College	CT	W. Hartford	Downlink/ Voter registration	9/11	Stef Letersky/ Kevin Derby	203-233-7554
Southern Connecticut State University	CT		Voter registration/ Planning event w/ Rep. Rosa DeLauro			
George Washington University Georgetown University Trinity University American University Catholic University	DC	Foggy Bottom	Joint Town Hall w/ Fowler and Dodd,	9/13	Ryan Hopkins Margaret Brown	202-994-9621
University of Delaware	DE		Downlink - w/ Sen. Biden	9/11	Cecily Cutbill/ Kevin Cerullo	302-837-8466
Florida A & M University	FL	Tallahassee	Shared event w/FSU & TCC	9/13	Sarita Taylor	904-599-3624
Florida Atlantic University	FL	Boca Raton	News conference	9/13	Brenda Graves	407-367-2317

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Florida International University	FL	Miami	News conference	9/13	Nikki Reidt	305-662-8520
Florida International University	FL	North Miami	News conference	9/13	Liz Jacobi	305-940-5680
Florida State University	FL	Tallahassee	Largest Rally in FL/ News conference/ Downlink. All events shared with FAMU & TCC	9/13	Sandra Cleland Dan Jacobsen	904-224-5304 904-580-1186
University of Central Florida	FL	Orlando	News conference/ ?Downlink	9/13	Alex Heuer/ Debbie Garcia	407-823-2191
University of Florida	FL	Gainsville	News conference/ ?Downlink	9/13	Eric Delisle/ Jay Rhoden	904-392-1655 x327
University of North Florida	FL	Jacksonville	News conference	9/13	David Howell	904-264-2199
University of South Florida	FL	Tampa	News conference	9/13	Joe Whalen	813-974-5735
University of Miami	FL	Miami	News conference/ ?Downlink	9/13	Carol Maluje	
University of West Florida	FL	Pensacola	News conference	9/13	Derek James	904-474-2390
Drake University University of Iowa	IA	Downlink	Steak fry w/ Vice President & Senator Harkin	9/17	John Degner/ Mark Beltram	9/11 Mark Beltram
SIU, Carbondale	IL	Carbondale	Speech by President Clinton	9/11	Maggie Bednar	618-549-5610
University of Chicago	IL	Chicago	Voter registration			

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
University of IL, Urbana-Champaign	IL		Voter registration/ Rally/ Press Conference			
University of Iowa	IA		Press conference w/ Senator Harkin/ Voter registration			
Hanover College	IN		Voter registration			
Fort Hayes State	KS	Hayes			Sara Young	913-628-4109
University of Kansas	KS		Voter registration/ Anti-Dole events/ Press Conference	9/11-15	Ted Miller	913-842-4596
University of Louisville	KY	Louisville	Downlink	9/11	Mary Ellen Wiederwohl	
Western Kentucky University	KY		Downlink	9/11	Jim Gaines	
Louisiana State University	LA		Voter registration/ Downlink	9/11	Seth Hopkins Kevin LeCount	504-767-1066
University of Louisiana	LA		Voter registration/ Downlink	9/11	Mallory Moore	
Amherst College	MA	Amherst	Downlink	9/11	Emily Reich Iris Vincencio-Garagay	413-542-3088 413-256-6434
Berkshire Community College	MA	Pittsfield			Kristin Eignor	413-499-4660
Bradford College	MA	Bradford			Dan Puro	508-372-7161

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Bridgewater State College	MA	Bridgewater	Press Conference	9/11-15	Roger Limoges/ Dave Rosenfeld	c/o Mass Student PIRG 617-292-4800
Bristol Community College	MA	Fall River			Robin Eiseman	508-678-2811 x132
Bunker Hill Community College	MA	Boston			Gunther Oakley	617-241-8600
Clark University	MA	Worcester			Victoria Pearson	508-793-7688
Fitchburg State College	MA	Fitchburg			Dana Borremans	508-345-2151 x3300
Framingham State College	MA	Framingham			Shell Majury	508-879-0836
Greenfield Community College	MA	Greenfield			Steve Ciciotte	413-774-3131
Holyoke Community College	MA	Holyoke			Steve Ciciotte	413-538-7000 x562
Mass Bay Community College	MA	Boston			Gunther Oakley	617-235-4475
Middlesex Community College	MA	Lowell			Don Curtis	617-275-8910
Mt. Wachusett Community College	MA	Gardener			Dana Borremans	508-632-6600
North Shore Community College	MA	Lynn			Sandy Huntzinger	617-593-6722
Northern Essex Community College	MA	Haverhill			Dan Puro	508-374-3900
Quinsigamond Community College	MA	Worcester			Shell Majury	508-853-2300
Salem State College	MA	Salem			Sandy Huntzinger	508-741-6738

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Springfield Technical Community	MA	Springfield			Jon Hoffman	413-781-7822 x3828
Westfield State College	MA	Westfield			Jon Hoffman	413-568-3311 x5428
Williams College	MA	Willamstown			Kristen Eignor	413-597-3226
Worcester State College	MA	Worcester			Dannielle Lucas	508-793-8000 Mass Student PIRG
Boston University	MA	Boston	Downlink??/ Press conf.?? w/ Rep. Joe Kennedy?	9/11	David Gruber	617-352-6202
Wellesley University	MA		Downlink	9/11	Keri Douglas	
Bates College	ME		Downlink	9/11	Jay Tallman	207-777-7996
Eastern Michigan State Univ.	MI		Press Conference/Downl ink	9/11-15	Kristina Ujvagi	313-487-2384
Michigan State University	MI		Downlink/ Town Mtg.	9/11	Mark Hanna/ Stephanie	
St. Olaf	MN	St. Olaf	Downlink	9/11	Chris Willrett	507-646-6656
Minneapolis	MN	Minneapolis	Statewide press conference w/ state party & non-open campuses/ Inviting Sen. Wellstone and Rep. Sabo/ Phone call & petition drive	9/11	Betsy Arnold	612-341-2147

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
University of Missouri - Columbia	MO	Columbia	Town Hall Meeting w/ Sec'y Riley	9/12	Andrew Vontz Eric Analac	314-499-9000 314-882-2701
Southwest Missouri State Univ.	MO		Downlink	9/11	Larry Evans	
University of Missouri, St. Louis	MO	St. Louis		9/11	Bryan Simmons	
Washington University	MO	St. Louis		9/11	Emily Reed	
Duke University	NC		Downlink/ Large event	9/11	Chris Lam Matt Lauer	Raj Goyle 919-613-2759 919-832-1385
East Carolina University	NC		Press Conference	9/11	Matt Stewart	
North Carolina State, Raliegh	NC	Raliegh	Downlink	9/11	Matt Lauer	
UNC Greensborg	NC	Greensborg	Large Downlink	9/11	Elizabeth Robinson	910-334-1256
UNC Charlette	NC	Winston Salem Highpoint	Downlink	9/11	Patrick Mack	704-594-9734
University of NC, Chapel Hill	NC	Chapel Hill	Downlink	9/11	Marc Nelson	
Princeton University	NJ	Princeton	Downlink	9/11	Evelin Nagy	
Rider University	NJ		Press Conference	9/11-15	Michelle Meaney	
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	NV	Las Vegas	Downlink/ Press Conference	9/11	Tod Story	702-456-9559
Cornell University	NY	Ithica	Downlink	9/11	Aliza Thompson	607-277-8643
Ithaca College	NY		Downlink	9/11	Jay Haberman	607-256-0677
SUNY, Binghamton	NY	Binghamton	Downlink???	9/11	Donny Augstisady	

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
Oberlin College	OH	Oberlin			Micha Josephy/ John Matney	216-775-8137
Lewis & Clark College	OR	Portland			Laura Etherton	503-768-7148
Portland State University	OR	Portland	Downlink	9/11	Robert Wagner	
Carnegie Mellon	PA		Travel to Univ. of Pitts for Speech/ Rally	9/11		
University of Pittsburgh	PA	Pittsburgh	VP Speech/ Rally	9/11		
Brown University	RI	Providence	Downlink/ Rally w/ Sen. Bob Kerry	9/10	David Wade	401-863-6765
Rhode Island College	RI		Press Conference	9/11	John Blue	
Middle Tenn State University	TN		Editorials in newspaper/ petitions	9/13	Mary Cummins	615-728-4711
University of Tenn, Knoxville	TN	Knoxville	Downlink	9/11	Justin Bingham	
Southern Methodist University University of N. Texas Texas Christian University	TX		Combines joint press conference w/ Rep. Frost(?)	9/11	Jason Mattox Scott Sherman	214-369-5539 817-369-8147
University of Texas, Austin	TX	Austin	Downlink/ Press Conference w/ Rep. Doggett	9/11	Beek Johnson	512-475-6664
University of TX, San Antonio	TX	San Antonio	Press Conference	9/11-15	Rolando Rocha	
George Mason University	VA		Downlink	9/11	Ellen Kamilakas	

<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone #</u>
James Madison University	VA		Downlink	9/11	Jeffrey McKay	
Marymount University	VA		Press Conference	9/12	Jordan Bell	
Univ. of Vermont, Middlebury	VT	Middlebury	Downlink	9/11	Steven Gauck Andrea Yeveta	802-872-8573 ext. 6000
University of West Virginia	WV		Attending Pittsburg event w/VP	9/11	Pat Espotio	

**Department of Education
Office of Public Affairs
Media Report**

Secretary Riley:

September 7 -- Back-to-School Address to the National Press Club

- Coverage of speech
- Press conference with members of the press corps

September 8 -- Event with Mayor Schmoke in Baltimore

Interviews on Budget Cuts:
NBC Nightly News - John Palmer
(Airs Saturday, 9/9)
ABC World News Tonight - Michelle Norris
(Airs Friday, 9/8)

September 9 -- Disney Event in Orlando, Florida with 4,000 teachers

- Florida print and broadcast media
- CBS Radio's "Cross Talk" -- half-hour nationwide on education and budget issues
- Pitching Saturday Today and CBS Sunday Morning

September 11 -- America Goes Back to School National Kickoff

Secretary Riley in Greenville, SC (hometown) with astronaut Charles Bolden (also an SC native) and the Riley grandchildren

- South Carolina and Asheville, NC media coverage
- Pitching CBS This Morning and the Today Show

September 12-14 -- America Goes Back to School continues

- Media coverage in Springfield, MO; Memphis, TN; and Cincinnati, OH

September 15 -- Secretary Riley and Turner Broadcasting

Announcement of CNN Newsroom's World View program and Turner joins the National Family Involvement Partnership for Learning.

- CNN is arranging media coverage; event also will be broadcast to 30,000 schools nationwide.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FAX COVER SHEET

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(202)456-5392 PHONE
(202)456-2878 FAX

TO: Mike Schmitt
FAX #: 67028
FROM: JULIE DEMEO
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COMMENTS: _____

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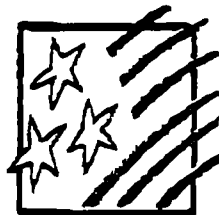
COLLEGE DEMOCRATS OF AMERICA
MASTER - SAVE STUDENT AID WEEK EVENTS
 Updated 9/7/95; 12:00noon

<u>State</u>	<u>College/University</u>	<u>Type of Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
AL	Tuskegee University	Press Conference???	9/11-15	Darrell Eaves	334-727-7305	
CA	CSU, Sacramento	Video Watch of Pres. Speech	9/12	Marin Aliferas	916-362-4170	
CA	UC, Berkeley	Downlink/Rally??	9/11	Lynn Lyman	510-274-4077	
CA	University of So Cal	Town Meeting w/area students???	9/11	Sarah Solvitz	213-	
CA	CAL SAC (All 107 CC)	Annual Meeting in Sacramento	9/11	David Lawrence	916-506-5348	Loni Hancock -- Dept. of Ed.??
CT	Univ. of Connecticut	Downlink???	9/11	Jim Wargo Gail (Univ. Govt. Rel)	203-427-4949 203-486-5519	Sen. Dodd??/Rep. Kennedy??
DC	George Washington Univ. Georgetown Univ. Trinity University American University Catholic University	Town Hall/ Ch. Fowler & Dodd	9/13 9/13	Ryan Hopkins Margaret Brown	202-994-9621	Fowler/Dodd/Holmes-Norton?
DC	Howard University	Town Hall Meeting	9/11	Greg Hantaloona	202-225-2257	
CO	Colorado College	Downlink???	9/11	John Shay		
CO	Regis University	Press Conference/leafleting	9/11	Melira Whelan	303-433-4472	
DE	Univ. of Delaware	Downlink	9/11	Cecily Cutbill	302-837-8466	Sen. Biden
FL	Florida State, Tallahassee	Press Conference	9/13	Dan Johnson (PIRG) Sandra Cleland	904-224-5304 904-580-1186	
IL	SIU, Carbondale	Rally	9/11	Maggie Bodnar	618-549-5610	President Clinton
KS	University of Kansas	Anti. Republican March	9/13	Ted Miller	913-842-4596	
LA	Louisiana State University	Downlink	9/11	Seth Hopkins	504-767-1066	

LA	Tulane University	Downlink	9/11	Wiley Nickel Larry Connelly	504-866-9349 504-866-9349	
ME	Bates College	Downlink	9/11	Jay Tallman	207-777-7996	
MA	Boston University	Press Conference???	9/11	David Gruber	617-352-6206	Rep. Joe Kennedy???
MA	Smith Amhurst	Downlink	9/11 9/11	Karin Fisher Emily Reich	413-585-7768 413-542-3088	
MA	Wellesley University	Downlink???	9/11	Keri Douglas		
MD	University of Maryland	Rally/Press Conference	9/19			
MI	Eastern Michigan State	Press Conference/Downlink	9/11-15	Kristina Ujvagi	313-487-2384	
MI	Michigan State University	Downlink/Town Meeting	9/11	Stephanie		
MN	St. Olaf	Downlink	9/11	Chris Willmet	507-646-6656	
MN	Minneapolis	Statewide Press Conference w/ State Party & Non-open campuses	9/11	Betsy Arnold	612-341-2147	
MO	University of Miss, Columbia	Town Hall Meeting	9/12	Andrew Vontz	314-499-9000	
MO	Univ. of Missouri, St. Louis	Travel to Pres. Clinton Speech	9/11	Bryan Simmons		
MO	Washington University of SL	Travel to Pres. Clinton Speech	9/11	Emily Reed		
NC	Duke University North Carolina State, Raleigh Univ of NC, Chapel Hill	Downlink	9/11	Matt Lauer	919-832-1385	
NC	East Carolina University	Press Conference	9/11	Matt Stewart		
NJ	Rider University	Press Conference	9/11-15	Michelle Meaney		
NV	UN, Las Vegas	Downlink	9/11	Tod Story	702-456-9559	
NY	Cornell University	Downlink???	9/11	Aliza Thompson	607-277-8643	

NY	Ithaca College	Downlink???	9/11	Jay Haberman	607-256-0677	
PA	St. Joseph's University	Downlink	9/11	Kevin Geary	610-660-2700	
PA	University of Pittsburg	Speech/Rally	9/11			Vice President Gore
PA	Carnegie Mellon	Speech/Rally	9/11			Vice President Gore
RI	Brown University	Downlink	9/11	David Wade	401-863-6765	
TN	Middle Term State Univ.	Column in Newspaper/Petitions	9/13	Mary Cummins	615-728-4711	
TX	Southern Methodist University	Joint Press Conference???	9/11	Jason Mattox	214-369-5539	
	University of N. Texas		9/11	Scott Sherman	817-369-8147	
	Texas Christian University					
TX	UT, Austin	Press Conference	9/11	Becky Johnson	512-475-6664	Rep. Doggett
TX	UT, San Antonio	Press Conference???	9/11-15	Rolando Rocha	210-737-7520	
VT	Univ. of Vermont, Middlebury	Downlink	9/11	Steven Gauck	802-872-8573	ext.6000
WV	University of West Virginia	Attending Pittsburg Event	9/11	Pat Espotio		Vice President Gore

###



College Democrats
OF AMERICA



Mike Schmidt

New list!

cc

TO:

Julie Dence

FAX:

456-2878

FROM:

Sarah Lehman

PHONE:

479-5257

DATE:

Total of 4 pages, including this cover sheet.

MESSAGE:

COLLEGE DEMOCRATS OF AMERICA
MASTER -- SAVE STUDENT AID WEEK EVENTS
Updated 9/8/95; 10:30am

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MO	Missouri Western University	Downlink	9/11	Leslie Barnes	816-271-0837	
NC	Duke University North Carolina State, Raleigh Univ of NC, Chapel Hill	Downlink (BIG)	9/11	Raj Goyte	919-613-2759	Former Sen Sanford
NC	UNC-Greensboro Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and High Point	Downlink	9/11	Elizabeth Robinson	910-334-1256	
NC	UNC-Charlotte	Downlink??	9/11	Patrick Mack	704-594-9734	
NC	East Carolina University	Press Conference	9/11	Matt Stewart		
NJ	Rider University	Press Conference	9/11-15	Michelle Meaney		
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###

New loan program good for students

THIS SEMESTER, A MIRACLE HAPPENED. THE lines at the bursar's office that SIUC students have come accustomed to complaining about shrunk. And shrunk. And shrunk. In fact, the lines, where some students have waited four hours or more to finalize their student loan, did not even extend past the chained-off corral in the bursar's office. No matter how you look at it, that has to be a good thing.

THIS MIRACLE WAS NOT AN ACT OF GOD, NOR did it happen overnight. The lines at the bursar's office disappeared because of the implementation of the direct student loan program at SIUC. Under the program, the funds are released directly from the U.S. Department of Education to the University, where are credited the students' bursar account. The bursar's office then issues a refund check after deducting tuition, fees, and any other charges, from the loan. The refund check is then mailed to the students at their local address. The first checks arrived in SIUC students' mailboxes the Friday before classes began.

In the past, the first checks were available to students two days earlier, but waiting in line for those checks could take an entire afternoon. And when the students finally got to the front of the line, they had to pay their outstanding charges before they could get their loan checks. For many students, this created a catch-22. They needed the check to pay the charges to get the check. The new system eliminates that problem, since the charges are automatically deducted from the loans by the bursar.

THE NEW SYSTEM ALSO ACCELERATES THE process for students who waited until the last minute to file their financial aid paperwork. Pam Britton, director of financial aid at SIUC, said that for the first time, her office is 100 percent up to date in loan processing. This means that students who file their paperwork late will see a much faster turn-around on their applications. Britton credits the Direct Student Loan program for this amazing feat. But the credit does not belong solely to the administrators of the federal program—Britton should be commended for implementing the optional program here at SIUC. And her staff, as well as the folks at the bursar's office, should give themselves a pat on the back for dealing with the changes in an efficient manner.

more...

NEW LOAN PROGRAM, continued...

UNFORTUNATELY, THE DIRECT STUDENT LOAN program is under fire in Congress. Republicans and the banking lobby want to kill the program and put the middle man back in the process. There is some dispute between Democrats and Republicans about the figures involved. The Republicans say the program will cost \$1.5 billion over the next 10 years, but Democrats contend that it will save money by cutting bureaucracy and eliminating processing fees paid to banks under the old program. Regardless of who is right, the program should remain intact.

THE FATE OF THE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM IS in the hands of the House Economic and Educational Opportunity Committee. Every student and every parent of a student should write their senators, representative, President Clinton and the members of the EEOC to urge them to support the Direct Student Loan program. These politicians work for us. It is time we started telling them what to do. Tell them to save the Direct Student Loan program.

Pell Grants

(amounts in thousands)

Estimated Funding Levels, Fiscal Years (FY) 1996 through 2002

Comparison of President's Ten-Year Balanced Budget Proposal and House Proposal

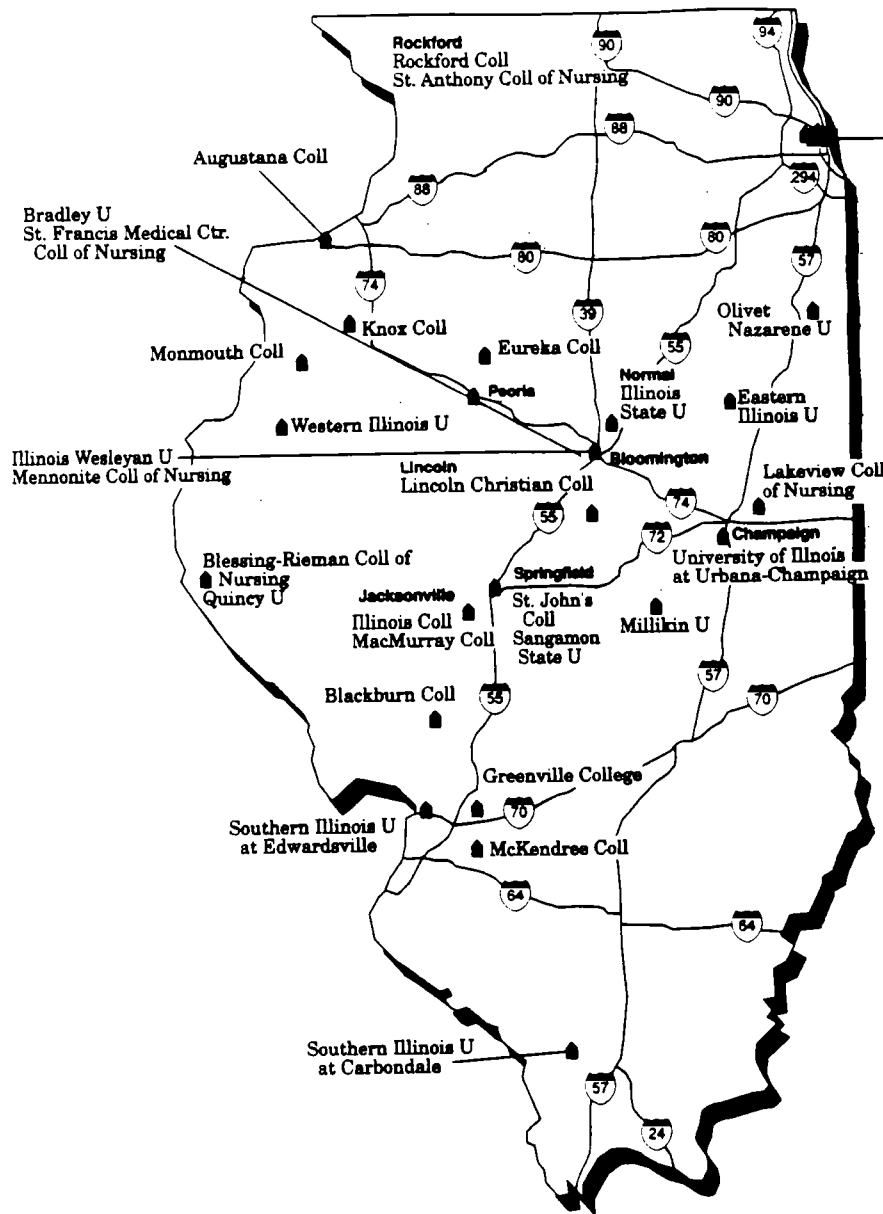
State	FY 1995 Appropriation	FY 96 Change from FY 95			Cumulative Change from FY 1996 through FY 2002 *		
		House Proposal	President's Balanced Budget Proposal	Difference Between the President's Proposal and the House Proposal	Estimate for House Proposal **	Estimate for President's Proposal	Difference Between the President's Proposal and the House Proposal
Alabama	\$118,046	(\$8,639)	\$8,731	\$17,370	(\$28,227)	\$222,920	\$251,147
Alaska	\$9,110	(\$667)	\$674	\$1,341	(\$2,178)	\$17,204	\$19,383
Arizona	\$110,212	(\$8,066)	\$8,152	\$16,218	(\$26,353)	\$208,126	\$234,480
Arkansas	\$63,555	(\$4,651)	\$4,701	\$9,352	(\$15,197)	\$120,019	\$135,216
California	\$579,445	(\$42,406)	\$42,859	\$85,265	(\$138,555)	\$1,094,234	\$1,232,788
Colorado	\$87,947	(\$6,436)	\$6,505	\$12,941	(\$21,030)	\$166,081	\$187,111
Connecticut	\$35,585	(\$2,604)	\$2,632	\$5,236	(\$8,509)	\$67,198	\$75,707
Delaware	\$8,817	(\$645)	\$652	\$1,297	(\$2,108)	\$16,651	\$18,759
District of Columbia	\$15,943	(\$1,167)	\$1,179	\$2,346	(\$3,812)	\$30,107	\$33,919
Florida	\$264,756	(\$19,376)	\$19,583	\$38,959	(\$63,307)	\$499,970	\$563,277
Georgia	\$127,858	(\$9,357)	\$9,457	\$18,814	(\$30,573)	\$241,449	\$272,022
Hawaii	\$9,524	(\$697)	\$704	\$1,401	(\$2,277)	\$17,984	\$20,262
Idaho	\$32,066	(\$2,347)	\$2,372	\$4,718	(\$7,668)	\$60,554	\$68,222
Illinois	\$226,972	(\$16,611)	\$16,788	\$33,399	(\$54,273)	\$428,618	\$482,891
Indiana	\$143,493	(\$10,501)	\$10,614	\$21,115	(\$34,312)	\$270,975	\$305,286
Iowa	\$83,554	(\$6,115)	\$6,180	\$12,295	(\$19,979)	\$157,784	\$177,763
Kansas	\$72,480	(\$5,304)	\$5,361	\$10,665	(\$17,331)	\$136,872	\$154,203
Kentucky	\$102,566	(\$7,506)	\$7,586	\$15,092	(\$24,525)	\$193,686	\$218,212
Louisiana	\$139,035	(\$10,175)	\$10,284	\$20,459	(\$33,245)	\$262,556	\$295,801
Maine	\$22,601	(\$1,654)	\$1,672	\$3,326	(\$5,404)	\$42,680	\$48,085
Maryland	\$76,669	(\$5,611)	\$5,671	\$11,282	(\$18,333)	\$144,784	\$163,117
Massachusetts	\$119,779	(\$8,766)	\$8,860	\$17,625	(\$28,641)	\$226,192	\$254,833
Michigan	\$227,169	(\$16,625)	\$16,803	\$33,428	(\$54,320)	\$428,989	\$483,309
Minnesota	\$121,478	(\$8,890)	\$8,985	\$17,875	(\$29,047)	\$229,402	\$258,449
Mississippi	\$87,136	(\$6,377)	\$6,445	\$12,822	(\$20,836)	\$164,549	\$185,385
Missouri	\$132,428	(\$9,692)	\$9,795	\$19,487	(\$31,666)	\$250,080	\$281,745
Montana	\$28,705	(\$2,101)	\$2,123	\$4,224	(\$6,864)	\$54,208	\$61,072
Nebraska	\$47,106	(\$3,447)	\$3,484	\$6,932	(\$11,264)	\$88,957	\$100,221
Nevada	\$18,184	(\$1,331)	\$1,345	\$2,676	(\$4,348)	\$34,340	\$38,688
New Hampshire	\$18,774	(\$1,374)	\$1,389	\$2,763	(\$4,489)	\$35,452	\$39,941
New Jersey	\$112,584	(\$8,239)	\$8,327	\$16,567	(\$26,921)	\$212,605	\$239,526
New Mexico	\$50,105	(\$3,667)	\$3,706	\$7,373	(\$11,981)	\$94,619	\$106,600
New York	\$625,388	(\$45,768)	\$46,257	\$92,025	(\$149,540)	\$1,180,993	\$1,330,533
North Carolina	\$113,041	(\$8,273)	\$8,361	\$16,634	(\$27,030)	\$213,468	\$240,498
North Dakota	\$27,438	(\$2,008)	\$2,030	\$4,038	(\$6,561)	\$51,815	\$58,376
Ohio	\$256,090	(\$18,741)	\$18,942	\$37,683	(\$61,235)	\$483,604	\$544,839
Oklahoma	\$103,230	(\$7,555)	\$7,636	\$15,190	(\$24,684)	\$194,941	\$219,625
Oregon	\$68,974	(\$5,048)	\$5,102	\$10,150	(\$16,493)	\$130,253	\$146,745
Pennsylvania	\$243,179	(\$17,797)	\$17,987	\$35,784	(\$58,148)	\$459,223	\$517,371
Rhode Island	\$26,491	(\$1,939)	\$1,959	\$3,898	(\$6,334)	\$50,026	\$56,360
South Carolina	\$72,339	(\$5,294)	\$5,351	\$10,645	(\$17,297)	\$136,606	\$153,903
South Dakota	\$27,176	(\$1,989)	\$2,010	\$3,999	(\$6,498)	\$51,320	\$57,818
Tennessee	\$119,631	(\$8,755)	\$8,849	\$17,604	(\$28,606)	\$225,912	\$254,518
Texas	\$364,473	(\$26,673)	\$26,959	\$53,632	(\$87,151)	\$688,277	\$775,428
Utah	\$77,606	(\$5,679)	\$5,740	\$11,420	(\$18,557)	\$146,552	\$165,109
Vermont	\$12,348	(\$904)	\$913	\$1,817	(\$2,953)	\$23,319	\$26,272
Virginia	\$118,243	(\$8,653)	\$8,746	\$17,399	(\$28,274)	\$223,292	\$251,566
Washington	\$99,211	(\$7,261)	\$7,338	\$14,599	(\$23,723)	\$187,351	\$211,074
West Virginia	\$46,996	(\$3,439)	\$3,476	\$6,915	(\$11,238)	\$88,749	\$99,986
Wisconsin	\$107,406	(\$7,860)	\$7,944	\$15,805	(\$25,682)	\$202,827	\$228,510
Wyoming	\$14,634	(\$1,071)	\$1,082	\$2,153	(\$3,499)	\$27,635	\$31,134
All Others	\$329,268	(\$24,097)	\$24,355	\$48,451	(\$78,733)	\$621,795	\$700,528
Total	\$6,146,845	(\$449,845)	\$454,658	\$904,503	(\$1,469,809)	\$11,607,805	\$13,077,614

* All estimates are based on limited available knowledge about Presidential action and Congressional action.

** House projections for FY 1997-FY 2002 based on level funding of the FY 1996 Pell Grant Cost associated with the House Proposal.

President's proposal for FY 1997-2002 based on a three percent annual increase in the maximum grant (from a base of \$2,620 in FY 1996).

ILLINOIS



- Chicago Area**
 American Conservatory of Music
 Chicago State U
 Aurora U
 Barat Coll
 Coll of St. Francis
 Columbia Coll
 Concordia U
 DePaul U
 DeVry Institute of Technology
 Dr. William M. Scholl Coll of Podiatric Medicine
- East-West U**
 Elmhurst Coll
 Finch U of Health Sciences/The Chicago Medical School
 Finch U of Health Sciences - Governors State U
 Harrington Institute of Interior Design
 Hebrew Theological Coll
 Illinois Benedictine Coll
 Illinois Coll of Optometry
 Illinois Institute of Technology
 International Academy of Merchandising & Design, Ltd.
 Judson Coll
 Kendall Coll
 Lake Forest Coll
 Lewis U
 Loyola U Chicago
 Moody Bible Institute
 NAES Coll
 National Coll of Chiropractic
 National-Louis U
 Northeastern Illinois U
 Northern Illinois U
 North Central Coll
 North Park Coll
 Northwestern U
 Ray Coll of Design
 Robert Morris Coll of Chicago
 Roosevelt U
 Rosary Coll
 Rush U
 Saint Xavier U
 School of the Art Institute of Chicago
 St. Joseph Coll of Nursing
 Telshe Yeshiva-Chicago
 The Chicago Medical School
 Trinity Christian Coll
 Trinity Coll
 U of Chicago
 U of Illinois at Chicago
 VanderCook Coll of Music
 West Suburban Coll of Nursing
 Wheaton Coll

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 30, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ERSKINE BOWLES
DON BAER
JULIA MOFFETT

CC: GENE SPERLING

FROM: GAYNOR McCOWN
JASON GOLDBERG

SUBJECT: **September 11 and September 12 Education Events**

A group met this morning to begin planning the President's first two major back-to-school events: 1) Campus speech in Carbondale, IL (Sept 11); and 2) Conference call with superintendents (Sept. 12). Meetings on these events will continue daily.

Here is a summary of the status of the events and outstanding issues.

September 11 Campus Speech, Carbondale, IL

- **Announcement/Name of Event.** We need to decide soon how this event should be billed. Local papers in southern IL are beginning to write about a possible Presidential visit. Scheduling office would like to tell the school in the next few days. Press office would like to announce.

A major concern is that the event not be seen as a "save student aid rally" or a College Dem's hosted event. To escape that label, Gaynor McCown is working with the Education groups to develop a list (by COB tomorrow) of schools in the area and groups that will function as the hosts of the event. Our hope is to have about 10 schools from IL, MO, IA, and possibly KY host the event, using Carbondale as a central meeting point.

- What should we call the event when McCurry announces ?

- **Campus-By-Campus Release.** In conjunction with the event, the Department of Education is preparing a campus-by-campus impact report on the cuts. We will have a draft of this report by Friday of this week for WH review prior to release. [Thornton/McHugh]]
- **VPOTUS.** The Vice-President is close to committing to go to an event that day at the University of Pittsburgh. The *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* endorsed Direct Lending last week.
- **Roundtable with students.** We recommend that the President participate in a small (and short) roundtable discussion prior to his speech, similar to his previous campus visits. This will allow him the opportunity to interact with students and administrators and discuss student loans and the GOP cuts. One idea is to have a student representative from each of the schools attending the speech participate in the roundtable -- 1) this will help bring in schools from farther distances to the event; 2) this will generate considerable regional press; 3) this will show national press that the President is gravely concerned about the impact of the cuts on college students. [McCown]
- **Cabinet.** At least 30 Cabinet/Sub-Cabinet officials will participate in simultaneous events. We will prepare a map of the travel. List is being finalized. [Silverman/Inadomi]
- **Congressional.** Gephardt/Daschle want in -- thus far we have not committed. See attached note.

Tuesday, September 12 Superintendents Conference Call

- Department of Education has submitted a list of 6-10 possible superintendents based on Lorrie McHugh's suggested cities/Political's list of key members.

TO: Gene Sperling, Barbara Chow
FROM: Melissa Narins, Rep. Gephardt 225-6760
Debra Silimco, Sen. Daschle 224-3232
Roberta Heine, Sen. Bingaman 224-1804

RE: Back to School Event

DATE: 8-24-95

Following is a proposal for a national campus town meeting with President Clinton, Democratic Leaders Gephardt and Daschle and other Members of the House and Senate.

GOALS:

- Kick-off a national dialogue on student loans.
- Create regional press opportunities to reinforce the message.
- Include as many campuses as possible.

DATE:

As you know, higher education and student groups have identified the week of September 11-18 for the kick-off of their back to school campaign. They will hold events on campuses across the country to protest the Republican education cuts.

To kick-off the week, we propose holding an interactive national campus town hall meeting on Monday, September 11 just prior to the President's campus speech that day.

FORMAT:

We propose an interactive town hall meeting with five campuses linked via satellite. President Clinton, Rep. Gephardt and Sen. Daschle would be at different sites with an audience of students and some faculty members and financial aid officers. In addition, we would choose two other campuses for remote sites and have House Members moderate those events.

The events could be held in college gymnasiums or in campus television studios. The Members at the remote sites would make an opening statement and introduce the student questioner. The students at the remote locations would ask questions of President Clinton and House and Senate leaders. The key would be to hear from students about the impact of the GOP education cuts on them (ie: would have to drop out of college if student loans are cut). After the Q&A, Members and students could watch the President's speech.

Each of the five remote sites would be able to view the sites asking the questions on a screen or large television monitor.

****All Democratic House Members would be encouraged to host a campus town hall meeting that day. The campuses with downlink capabilities could pull down the national event and host their own town meeting/viewing with the local Member of Congress. We would also encourage C-SPAN and local cable outlets to carry the event. Campuses without satellite capabilities, could simply watch C-SPAN or the local public access station. A coordinated day of campus town hall meetings would ensure broad regional coverage of the event.**

POSSIBLE SITES:

President Clinton - Midwest school to be determined

Rep. Gephardt - West Coast school to be determined (possibly Sacramento State University or Washington State school)

Sen. Daschle - U.S. Capitol with room full of students (other Senators would join him)

North Carolina - N.C. State University, Raleigh, NC or University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

West Virginia - West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

CONCLUSION:

The only way to fully meet all of the goals is through an interactive, multi-state event which will attract wide participation and broad media interest. Even in sites where there is no interactive connection, students/press who view the Town Meeting will find this more attractive than an event that is only one-way.

over 100

in

30 stacks

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

07-Sep-1995 02:01pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Larry R. Matlack
Office of Mgmt and Budget, HRDSUBJECT: Ed and Training Materials

I am about to FAX over to you the mark-up of the Ed and Training materials Jeremy discussed with you yesterday. The edits are to the grid and text. If you have questions, the best people to answer them are:

Lisa Fairhall (5-7766) for Education.

Edwin Lau(5-4689) for Head Start.

Larry Matlack (5-3262) for Labor/job training (Joe Wire in my absence).

Pam VanWie (5-3262) for National Service.

All the dollar differences and percentage changes 95-96 used the 1995 post-rescission level as the base. The Republican differences with 1996 are to the June Balanced Budget.

Distribution:

TO: LAWRENCE J. HAAS

TO: Michael T. Schmidt

CC: Kenneth S. Apfel

CC: Barry White

CC: Lisa B. Fairhall

CC: Edwin Lau

CC: Pamela B. VanWie

CC: Joseph M. Wire

CC: Janet L. Himler

CC: Deborah F. Kramer

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

07-Sep-1995 12:42pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Larry R. Matlack
Office of Mgmt and Budget, HRDSUBJECT: Ed and Training Materials

I am about to FAX over to you the mark-up of the Ed and Training materials Jeremy discussed with you yesterday. The edits are to the grid and text. If you have questions, the best people to answer them are:

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FAX to

Copies for

G&P
MW
C.K.
LM
Chron

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

OMB
Version

7/20/95

17,000

	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 FY 1996, supporting improvements for over 8 million children in 10,000 schools. By FY 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 as many as 300,000 more children in 1996 alone, and providing increases in the future.	Reduce funding by \$1.1 billion in FY 1996, cutting 1.1 million children from the program in FY 1996 alone. A freeze at this level would, by 2002, cut an additional 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 14,000 school districts.	Reduce funding to \$200 million, a 60% cut from the President's request. This would deprive over 23 million students of services next year.
Pell Grants: Aid for low-income college students	Increase maximum award to an all-time high of \$2,620 in 1996, and reach about 200,000 more students than in 1995. By 2002, increase maximum award to \$3,128, and reach about 800,000 more students.	House LHHS Subcommittee: Increases maximum to \$2,440 - \$180 less than the President's level, and eliminates eligibility for about 380,000 students.
Head Start: Comprehensive services for pre-school youth & toddlers to increase school readiness	Increase FY 1996 funding by \$400 million and add 32,000 new Head Start slots for children in 1996, and a total of 50,000 new slots by 2002. 48,000 fewer children would be served in 1996 than under the President's plan if program quality were to be maintained.	Cuts funding by \$195 million from FY 1995 level. 45,000-50,000 children would be cut 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. 137
Summer Jobs for disadvantaged young people	Funding for over 600,000 jobs for about 416,000 disadvantaged young people in the summer of 1996.	Program eliminated beginning in 1996, wiping out job opportunities for some 4 million disadvantaged youth over the next 7 years. ✓
Job Training for dislocated workers, low-income adults	Put Skill Grants directly into the hands of disadvantaged and dislocated workers, with 800,000 Skill Grant recipients in 1996. Increase 1995 funding by 40% to \$3.1 B.	Cuts funding by nearly 50% below the President's request, and 25% below 1995.
AmeriCorps: College Aid for National Service	Expand by \$242 M to provide nearly 50,000 opportunities for community service and college aid, and 580,000 youth (K-12) other service opportunities. 349	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

Education for

DRAWING THE LINE ON EDUCATION

Despite the bipartisan efforts last year to expand the quality and effectiveness of education, the current budget debate points to a divide between the President and the Republican Congress over education--the foundation of our democracy and free enterprise system. Both the President and Republicans believe we must reduce the budget deficit and balance the budget, and both propose deep cuts in discretionary spending to reach this goal. But the President also believes that in order to create more opportunity, we must reduce the education deficit by expanding investment in quality education. Most Republicans disagree. Thus, while the President's balanced budget proposal launches an all-out effort to expand educational opportunities, the GOP budgets drastically decrease educational opportunity.

THE EDUCATION GAP BETWEEN THE BUDGETS

The Republican budget resolution slashes education and training by ~~\$33~~⁶ billion for 199~~3~~⁶ to 2002 (including \$10 billion in loan benefits to students). On July 21, the House Appropriations Committee took the first step towards making this budget resolution a reality, by slashing key education and training initiatives. By contrast, the President's budget increases investment in these same areas by \$40 billion over seven years. As a result, there is a major education gap between the President's proposal and the Republicans'.

President Clinton will fight to expand investments in quality education, and he will fight against efforts to reduce, gut, or eliminate key investments in education and job training. Following is a brief outline of the fundamental differences between the President's approach to education and the Republican approaches to education -- from pre-school through post-secondary education.

I. EXPANDING HEAD START

President Clinton has made expanding and improving pre-schooling the starting point for helping families give their children a good start on the right course. Republicans would slash these investments.

HEAD START. *President Clinton Adds 50,000 Children; Republicans Cut Up To 180,000 Children.*

President Clinton already expanded investment in Head Start by \$760 million from 1993 to 1995. Now, he proposes to increase annual funding by \$1.5 billion by 2002 to reach another 50,000 children. At the same time as he has expanded Head Start, he has also reformed the way the program works to improve teaching and facilities for all the children who participate.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee would reduce FY 1996 funding for Head Start to over \$100 million below the FY 1995 level and over \$500 million below the President's request. ~~Up to 45,000~~ children would be cut off Head Start in 1996 if HHS is 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.

*Nearly
48,000*

II. IMPROVING ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

President Clinton has lent national support to local schools and communities working to improve the quality of their education by rigorously teaching the basics, making schools safe and drug-free, promoting increased parental involvement, raising student achievement and discipline, getting technology into the classroom, and providing opportunities to go from school to college or work. Republicans would eliminate national support for local educational improvement, leaving students without crucial resources and assistance they need to succeed.

THE GOALS 2000: EDUCATE AMERICA ACT: ASSISTING LOCAL SCHOOLS. President Clinton Helped To Create This Initiative And Would Provide \$896 Million by 2002 To Upgrade 85,000 Schools for 44 Million Children; Republicans Would Eliminate It.

President Clinton helped ^{academic} create Goals 2000, which supports state, community, and school efforts to raise standards of achievement and ~~discipline and~~ encourage students to work hard meet them. Forty-eight states are already participating in this program. In his 1996 budget, the President calls for ~~renewing~~ doubling the program, to ~~almost \$500~~ million, with the total level rising to \$896 million by 2002. That's enough to support improvements for all 44 million children in the over 85,000 public schools.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee proposes eliminating Goals 2000 entirely--undermining what was once a bipartisan effort to spur bottom-up school improvement in schools across the nation.

TITLE I: HELPING CHILDREN LEARN ^{TO HIGH STANDARDS} THE BASICS. President Clinton Would Expand It Each Year; Republicans Would Freeze Funding, Depriving Over One Million Children of Aid.

President Clinton supports Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies, designed to provide needed resources to ^{provide much needed educational resources to states and schools to raise educational achievement, especially in schools in low-income areas.} help students learn the basic subjects in school. The program has been reoriented to give schools more flexibility to support effective innovations that help all students read and write well and meet challenging standards. The President has already increased Title I funding by \$573 million over two years, and he proposes an increase of \$302 million ~~this year~~, enough to serve 300,000 additional children, with further increases every year in the future.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee would cut funding by ~~\$8.2 billion over 7 years~~, cutting as many as 1.1 million children from the program ^{in FY 1996,} in 1996 alone. These children from our poorest communities would be denied the opportunity they need to reach their full potential.

SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS. President Clinton Has Consistently Supported It; Republicans Would Cut It.

President Clinton supports this initiative to make our schools safe from drugs and violence. The program funds everything from innovative anti-violence education and after-school programs to metal detectors and security personnel. The President would maintain funding at \$500 million per year.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee cuts this program by 60 percent to \$200 million, depriving over 23 million students of services in 1996 alone.

TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION: GETTING COMPUTERS IN THE CLASSROOM. *Republicans Would Gut This Clinton Initiative Which Leverages Private Money for Technology in Public Schools.*

President Clinton has helped initiate this challenge to the private sector to join with schools and colleges to raise student achievement through the use of computers and new learning technology in the classroom. A \$50 million federal investment in 1996 will leverage hundreds of millions of dollars in private support.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee cut this program in half to \$25 million in FY 1996, denying school districts across the country the ability to participate in this initiative, and drastically slowing the effort to leverage millions more from the private sector.

SCHOOL-TO-WORK OPPORTUNITIES. *President Clinton Has Supported A New 50-State Movement; Republicans Would Stop It In Its Tracks.*

President Clinton, with bipartisan support, signed into law the most important national program ever to help states and localities set up systems to link Federal, state, and local resources in new effective ways that ensure that all young people--including the 70% of young Americans who don't get four-year degrees--get the education they need to obtain good jobs with a future. All states have received planning funds, and eight "leading edge" states are using implementation grants to create systems that are getting positive reviews from companies nationwide. Twenty more states will begin implementation *more than* this year. *President Clinton* has proposed increasing support by 60% for FY 1996 to \$400 million, bringing to 43 the number of states implementing school to work systems. Remaining states would start up the following year.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee slashed the President's request by over 50 percent to \$190 million. This would seriously hamper efforts of 28 states to complete the reforms they started in 1994 and 1995; twenty-two additional states would be denied the chance to implement their reform plans to raise student skills *and help them succeed in the workplace*

SUMMER JOBS. *President Clinton Supports Work Experiences for Youth; Republicans Would Eliminate These Jobs.*

appropriate — *President Clinton* recognizes that the summer jobs program is an important first opportunity to get work experience for many low income youths, especially those in inner cities where jobs are scarce. Without these opportunities, these young people might not/otherwise have any chance to learn skills and workplace behavior during their formative years. The President has proposed financing ~~over 600,000~~ jobs in the summer of 1996 alone. *Some 600,000*

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee would eliminate this program, a \$872 million cut from the President's request. In the summer of 1996 this would eliminate this valuable work experience for ~~over 550,000~~ *some 600,000* urban and rural at-risk youth.

III. INCREASING ACCESS TO POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Assistance with financial aid to deserving college students is an investment in America's future and helps families give their children a chance to make the most of their lives. Now more than ever, post-secondary education and job training are the gateway to America's middle class. Studies show that for every year of training a person gets after high school, his or her earnings rise by 6 to 12 percent. After 15 years in which college costs increased far faster than inflation but family incomes stagnated, President Clinton has initiated historic efforts to expand college access. Republican proposals would devastate access to post-secondary grants and loans, and to job training, setting back college access by years if not decades.

DIRECT LENDING AND INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION ACCOUNTS: MAKING COLLEGE MORE AFFORDABLE. President Clinton Supports Expanding These Initiatives; Republicans Want To Raise the Cost to Students and Reduce Access.

President Clinton supports expanding the new direct lending program and individual education accounts. Direct lending eliminates billions of dollars in unnecessary payments to lenders and others and makes student loans cheaper and more efficient for students, schools, and taxpayers. With the passage of the Student Loan Reform Act, 104 schools and over 252,000 students initiated the program in 1993. On July 1, 1995, more than 1,400 schools--representing *almost* ~~about~~ 40% of all loans and the maximum allowed under this year's authorization--began the second year on schedule. The President would expand the program to all schools and students. This program is already saving \$6.8 billion for taxpayers, lowering interest rates for students, and allowing borrowers to choose flexible repayment arrangements, including pay-as-you-earn plans through Individual Education Accounts. In time, 20 million current borrowers and six million new borrowers per year will benefit. *and 125 million students*

Republicans have proposed legislation to reduce funds available for direct lending, prevent more schools from choosing to participate in the initiative, and cap participation at 40 percent of all loans. The committee mark would also *student* ~~reduce direct~~ loan administration funds *almost* ~~over~~ 40 percent *which would* in order to cripple implementation and ~~deny~~ deny the benefits of direct lending to low and middle income students. These actions will stop the growth of cost-effective, efficient direct lending in order to keep unnecessary payments flowing to wealthy banks and unnecessary middlemen.

and jeopardize the integrity of both the direct and guaranteed loan programs.

IN-SCHOOL INTEREST EXEMPTION: HELPING STUDENTS AND FAMILIES PAY FOR COLLEGE. *Republicans Would Raise College Costs for Up to 4 Million Students.*

President Clinton supports the in-school interest exemption, under which ^{five} ~~four~~ million need-tested students with Stafford loans do not have to pay interest while enrolled in school and during the grace period (six months) between leaving school and entering repayment.

Republicans in their budget resolution propose \$10 billion in cuts in student loans. In order to achieve that level of savings and preserve unnecessary payments to banks, secondary markets, and guaranty agencies, they will not only have to eliminate any subsidy for graduate or professional students, but also hit college students with higher fees—for example, eliminating the six month grace period for interest after college or raising the origination fees that every student must pay to get their loans.

PELL GRANTS: PROVIDING THE LIFELINE TO COLLEGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES. *President Clinton ^{Would} Raised the Maximum Grant to a Record High and Would Increase Annual Funding by \$3.4 Billion by 2002; Republicans Would Eliminate Up To 300,000 Students From The Program.*

President Clinton has supported the Pell Grant program, and increased the maximum Pell Grant in his 1996 budget by 12%, to its highest level ever, \$2,620. In his new budget, he would increase annual funding by \$3.4 billion by 2002—enough to reach 960,000 more recipients and increase the maximum award to \$3,128.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee would increase the maximum Pell Grant by only \$100, to \$2440. Furthermore, the committee would eliminate about 300,000 students from the program who would receive awards between \$400 and \$600 under the President's proposal. For millions of students, grants make the difference between going to college and not going, between staying in school and dropping out. ~~For example, \$250 equals approximately 25% of tuition and fees of community colleges.~~

AMERICORPS: HELPING STUDENTS WHO HELP THEIR COMMUNITIES. *President Clinton Offers Opportunities to Nearly 50,000 Young People in AmeriCorps Next Year Alone plus over 1 Million Other Service Opportunities Each Year for People of All Ages; Republicans Would Eliminate All of AmeriCorps and More Than 750,000 of the Service Opportunities for People of All Ages.*

President Clinton created AmeriCorps to enable young people to earn money for education by serving their communities—teaching, caring for the sick, making the streets safer. Already 20,000 Americans are serving in AmeriCorps, and nearly 50,000 are expected next year. He also fully supports an additional 1 million service opportunities in Learn and Serve, VISTA, Foster Grandparents, and other programs.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee would eliminate AmeriCorps and the Corporation for National Service and cut opportunities in other service programs. Over 4.3 million service opportunities for youth in their communities would be abolished over the next seven years. In FY 1996 alone nearly 50,000 young Americans from hard-working, middle class families will lose the opportunity to serve their communities through AmeriCorps in locally-identified areas of crucial need such as health care, social service, and crime prevention, and to earn an educational award to help pay for college or other training.

Q: Why the middle class focus? AmeriCorps will be people from all economic strata.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING TAX DEDUCTION: REWARDING PARENTS WHO INVEST IN THEIR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION. President Clinton Supports A Deduction; With All the Tax Breaks for the Wealthy, Republicans Don't.

President Clinton supports a tax deduction for middle-class families with education and job training expenses up to \$10,000. This deduction would provide tax-favored treatment to education similar to the benefits for other investments like housing and equipment. It invests in those who invest in themselves and in America.

Republicans do not support the education and training tax deduction. With its \$20,000 tax cut for the wealthiest 1%, the Contract with America includes tax breaks for capital gains, gifts and inheritances in excess of \$600,000, and the depreciation of business purchases—but not for education.

IV. LIFELONG LEARNING

In order to maintain good job prospects throughout their lives in a fast-changing economy, Americans need the opportunity to upgrade their education and skills regularly. President Clinton wants to support lifelong learning by reforming job training programs and putting resources and information directly into workers' hands. Republicans just want to slash job training.

G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS FOR WORKERS (SKILL GRANTS). President Clinton Supports Skill Grants for America's Workers; Republicans Want a 25% Cut in Job Training Funds.

President Clinton: Under the adult reform proposal, low-income or dislocated workers (and others) could go to a One-Stop Center for help to get jobs, and learn about the services and track records of job training programs. Then, they could use Skill Grants at their own choice among those institutions. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants in 1996 alone. For youth training programs, the President proposes to build on and intensify the national reform embodied in the School-to-Work system to serve in-school and out-of-school youth. Youth programs would be streamlined and funding would be consolidated in a \$2.9 billion State grant, replacing current fragmented efforts under the Perkins Vocational Education and Job Training Partnership Act. In total, the President proposes to increase funding (excluding Pell Grants) by over \$2 billion by 2002.

Act

the

spending

Note: BA goes up by less than \$1B '96-2002;
OUTAYS go up by \$2B '96-2002.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee cut funding by ^{nearly} 50 percent below the President's request, and 25 percent below the FY 1995 level. These cuts would deny reemployment services to 506,000 dislocated workers and deny training opportunities to 84,000 disadvantaged adults compared with the President's request. Republicans also eliminate ~~over 550,000~~ job opportunities for disadvantaged youth by not funding the Summer Youth Employment Program. Millions of young people will lose the opportunity to develop adequate work preparation skills and obtain good first jobs.

some 600,000
over the next seven years

This means

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

06-Sep-1995 10:07am

TO: Michael T. Schmidt
FROM: Jeremy D. Benami
 Domestic Policy Council

SUBJECT: SIU

Spoke to Gabrielle in speechwriting.

She needs general information about the school - anything notable including but not limited to its participation in direct lending.

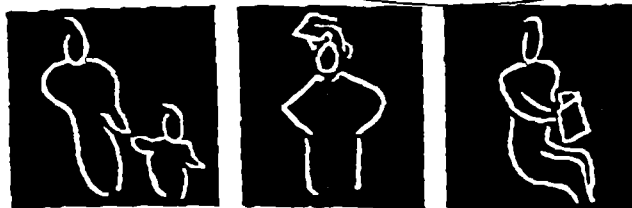
By the way, you will have to take a crack at drafting the briefing memos for both the roundtable and the speech so this information will be helpful to you as well. I have never seen your briefing memos, I don't think, but I like them to be short and sweet!

You should work closely with Dorothy on this so that she gets to see how this things are drafted as well.

Thanks.

Maureen McGovern
slide it letter

Cheryl Mills



COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION FUNDING

- Greetings
- Ed - his vision
- Cats non-budget

\$750
(Med Aff)
Ed Keedy
- Lark
6-5-759

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

DATE 9/7/95

TO:

Mike Schmitt

FROM:

Liane Jacobs

The Committee for Education Funding

Phone: (202) 543-6300

Fax: (202) 546-2683

NUMBER OF PAGES (excluding cover): 1

MESSAGE:

Mike -

Here are the talking points. Please call
if you have any questions. ~~Call~~ I'll be
in touch! Thanks Liane

5/14/95
207 4590

PLEASE CALL US IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL OF THE PAGES FOLLOWING THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. THANK YOU.

NOTE: THIS FAX TRANSMISSION CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FROM THE COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION FUNDING INTENDED ONLY FOR THE ADDRESSEE(S). IF YOU ARE NOT AN INTENDED RECIPIENT, DO NOT DISCLOSE, COPY, OR DISTRIBUTE ANY PART OF THIS TRANSMISSION. INSTEAD, PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY AT:

To: Gaynor McCown, NEC
From: Ed Kealy, CEF
Re: President's video for CEF dinner
Date: Sept. 5, 1995

Below is some background information for use by the President in his video message:

- CEF is marking its Tenth Annual Congressional Awards dinner recognizing outstanding advocacy for education funding. CEF has over ninety member organizations, representing ten million members at all levels of the education community from preschool to postsecondary and adult learning. CEF is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization now in its 26th year. It is the largest education coalition in existence..

This year's award winners include Senators Jeffords and Kennedy for lifetime achievement, Sens. Hatfield and Snowe and Rep. Obey. for distinguished service, and Sen. Frist and Rep. Rivers as outstanding new members.

- CEF applauds and strongly supports the President's commitment to increase education and training by \$40 billion over the next seven years.
- CEF has urged Congress to work with the President to craft a new bipartisan budget that reduces the deficit but prioritizes investment in education.
- CEF strongly opposes the draconian cuts in education passed by the House and urges a veto of any FY96 appropriations bill or reconciliation bill that cuts education.
- CEF has launched a National Education Bake Sale to restore education cuts-- Congress has to help us to sell 4.5 million cookies at \$1000 each--or restore \$4.5 billion in education funding for America's children, youth , and adults.
- CEF strongly believes education is vital to the nation's economic security and is the key to the economic growth needed to reduce the federal deficit and provide for the prosperity and well-being of our nation.
- Presiding at the dinner is CEF President John B. Forkenbrock.

Thanks for your assistance and please contact me at 202-543-6300 if you need any other information.. We greatly appreciate your consideration of our request.

September 8, 1995

OVERVIEW ANALYSIS: Student Aid Events

Over 130 colleges and universities from 32 states across the nation will be participating next week in efforts protesting Congress' proposed cuts in student aid.

The numbers (as of noon on 9/8, please note these will likely change by Monday as events are added and deleted):

- * 133 colleges & universities from 32 different states, are expected to participate in some form
- * The 32 states include: AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, FL, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, TN, TX, VA, VT, WV
- * 32 news conferences (several with prominent political speakers) - potential for more
- * 17 Rallys and/or Town Meetings (most with prominent political speakers) --- in CA, DC, FL, IL, MI, MO, PA, TX, & RI
- * 38 confirmed downlink sites - potential for many more
- * Other activities include voter registration drives, phone banks, petition drives, editorials, etc.

To: Mike Schmidt

INCREASING ACCESS TO POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

President Clinton believes providing assistance with financial aid to deserving college students is a critical investment in America's future and helps families give their children a chance to make the most of their lives. Now, more than ever, post-secondary education and job training are the gateway to America's middle class. Studies show that for every year of training a person gets after high school, his or her earnings rise by 6 to 12 percent. After 15 years in which college costs increased far faster than inflation but family incomes stagnated, **President Clinton** has initiated historic efforts to expand college access. **Republican** proposals would devastate access to post-secondary grants and loans, and to job training, setting back college access by years if not decades.¹

DIRECT LENDING AND INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION ACCOUNTS: MAKING COLLEGE MORE AFFORDABLE. *President Clinton supports expanding these initiatives; Republicans want to raise the cost to students and reduce access.*

9/19
95?
President Clinton supports expanding the new direct lending program and individual education accounts. With the passage of the Student Loan Reform Act, 104 schools and over 252,000 students initiated the program in 1995. On July 1, 1995, more than 1,400 schools and 1.35 million students --representing almost 40% of all loans and the maximum allowed under this year's authorization--began the second year on schedule. The President would expand the program to all schools and students. This program is already saving \$6.8 billion for taxpayers, lowering interest rates for students, and allowing borrowers to choose flexible repayment arrangements. In time, 20 million current borrowers and six million new borrowers per year will benefit.

?
Republicans have proposed legislation to reduce funds available for direct lending, prevent more schools from choosing to participate in the initiative, and cap participation at 40 percent of all loans. The committee mark would also reduce student loan administration funds by almost 40 percent which would deny the benefits of direct lending to low and middle income students, and jeopardize the integrity of both the direct and guaranteed loan programs. These actions will stop the growth of cost-effective, efficient direct lending in order to keep unnecessary payments flowing to banks and unnecessary middlemen.

over what time frame?

IN-SCHOOL INTEREST EXEMPTION: HELPING STUDENTS AND FAMILIES PAY FOR COLLEGE. *Republicans would raise college costs for up to 4 million students.*

President Clinton supports the in-school interest exemption, under which **five million** need-tested students with Stafford loans do not have to pay interest while enrolled in school and during the grace period (six months) between leaving school and entering repayment.

Republicans in their budget resolution propose \$10 billion in cuts in student loans. In order to achieve that level of savings and preserve unnecessary payments to banks, secondary markets, and guaranty agencies, they will not only have to eliminate any subsidy for graduate or professional students, but also hit college students with higher fees--for example, eliminating the six month grace period for interest after college or raising the origination fees that every student must pay to get their loans.

¹ The President's FY 1996 Budget Request vs. Republican Cuts Included in the House Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations Bill Passed on August 3, 1995, and the Republican Budget Resolution.

PELL GRANTS: PROVIDING THE LIFELINE TO COLLEGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES.

President Clinton would raise the maximum grant to a record high and would increase annual funding by \$3.4 billion by 2002; Republicans would eliminate up to 300,000 students from the program.

President Clinton has supported the Pell Grant program, and proposed increasing the maximum Pell Grant in his 1996 budget by 12%, to its highest level ever, \$2,620. In his new budget, he would increase annual funding by \$3.4 billion by 2002--enough to reach 960,000 more recipients and increase the maximum award to \$3,128.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee would increase the maximum Pell Grant by only \$100, to \$2440. Furthermore, the committee would eliminate about 300,000 students from the program who would receive awards between \$400 and \$600 under the President's proposal. For millions of students, grants make the difference between going to college and not going, between staying in school and dropping out.

AMERICORPS: HELPING STUDENTS WHO HELP THEIR COMMUNITIES. *President Clinton offers opportunities to nearly 50,000 young people in AmeriCorps next year alone; Republicans would eliminate all of AmeriCorps*

President Clinton created AmeriCorps to enable young people to earn money for education by serving their communities--teaching, caring for the sick, making the streets safer. Already 20,000 Americans are serving in AmeriCorps, and nearly 50,000 are expected next year.

Republicans: The House Appropriations Committee would eliminate AmeriCorps and the Corporation for National Service and cut opportunities in other service programs. Over 4.3 million service opportunities for youth in their communities would be abolished over the next seven years. In FY 1996 alone nearly 50,000 young Americans from hard-working, middle class families will lose the opportunity to serve their communities through AmeriCorps in locally-identified areas of crucial need such as health care, social service, and crime prevention, and to earn an educational award to help pay for college or other training.

INCREASING ACCESS TO POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION VS. LIMITING ACCESS TO POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 10-YEAR BUDGET	REPUBLICAN CUTS
ALL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Budget Function 500)	INCREASE EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AID TO STUDENTS BY \$40 BILLION IN DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS OVER 7 YEARS	THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE CUTS OUTLAYS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING BY \$36 BILLION INCLUDING \$10 BILLION IN LOAN BENEFITS TO STUDENTS
Pell Grants	· Increase maximum award to an all-time high of \$2,620 in 1996, and reach about 200,000 more students than in 1995. · By 2002, raise the top award to a record \$3,128 and reach about 800,000 new students.	· Sets maximum award at \$2,440. · Eliminates eligibility for about 300,000 students.
Direct Lending Student Loan Reform	· Expands lending program which is already saving taxpayers \$6.8 billion. · Lowers interest rates for students. · Allows for flexible repayment options.	· Could <u>eliminate</u> program. · Could prevent interested schools from participating in program.
Student Loans: Helping Students and Families Pay for College	· Retains federal interest subsidies and six month grace period after graduation for loans to all eligible students.	· Could raise the costs of college loans by as much as \$3,100 for undergraduates and as much as \$9,400 for graduate students.
AmeriCorps: College Aid for National Service	· Expand by \$349 million to provide nearly 50,000 opportunities for community service and college aid, and 580,000 youth (K-12) other service opportunities.	· <u>Eliminated</u>. Over 4.3 million service opportunities for youth in their communities abolished over 7 years.

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale -- General Background

General Background	Students	Student Financial Aid
Founded in 1869, SIUC is a public institution that is part of the Southern Illinois University. The multi-campus university offers undergraduate programs in agriculture, business and administration, education, engineering, liberal arts, mass communication and media arts, science, social work, and technical careers. There are 9 undergraduate and 3 graduate schools.	☛ About 81% of undergraduates are from Illinois. Students come from 42 states and territories, and 70 other countries. Eighty-seven percent are from public schools; 13% from private. ☛ Seventy-four percent are white; 12% African-American; 2% Hispanic; 2% Asian American; 1% Native American. ☛ 42% are women. ☛ The average age of all undergraduates is 24.	☛ 88% of all students receive need-based financial aid. 20% receive non-need-based aid. ☛ Between 70% and 90% of all students receive need-based aid.
The 1128-acre campus is in a small town 96 miles southeast of St. Louis.	☛ Fields chosen: 12% education, 12% engineering and applied sciences, 9% health professions and related sciences, 8% business management and administrative services. ☛ Most popular recent majors: vocational education, industrial engineering technology, aviation administration.	The average total aid for freshman in 1995-1996 is \$8899.
There are over 23,000 students in total enrollment. There are over 18,000 undergraduate students.	33% of the class of 1993 had job offers by graduation. 30% went directly to graduate or professional school.	65% of undergraduates work part-time.
Tuition & fees for Illinois residents is \$3182. Room & Board is \$3256		The average financial indebtedness of the 1992-1993 graduate was \$5725.

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale -- Student Financial Aid

General Background	Direct Lending ¹ /Student Loans	Pell Grants ²	Campus-based Student Aid ³
88% of all students receive need-based received financial aid. 20% receive non-need based financial aid.	\$35 million dollars in loans have been originated for approx. 9,000 students since SIUC began Direct Lending July 1, 1995. We expect to do \$50-60 million in direct loans.	[to be filled in]	[to be filled in]
The average total freshman award for 1995-1996 was \$8899.	In July 1995, SIUC had processed 2,000 more loan packages than at a comparable point in previous years, using one agency -- DOE -- rather than an estimated 1500 lending institutions and 50 guarantee agencies.		
65% of undergraduates work part-time.	Students say: "[t]his semester, a miracle happened. The lines at the bursar's office that SIUC students have come accustomed to complaining about shrunk, And shrunk. And shrunk." <i>Daily Egyptian</i> , August 23, 1995.		
The average financial indebtedness of the 1992-1993 graduate was \$5725.	"This miracle was not an Act of God, nor did it happen overnight. The lines at the bursar's office disappeared because of the implementation of the direct student loan program at SIUC." <i>Id.</i>		
Tuition & fees for Illinois residents is \$3182. Room & Board is \$3256.	Pam Britton, financial aid director, says her office is 100% up to date in loan processing for the first time. <i>Id.</i>		
33% of the class of 1993 had job offers by graduation. 30% went directly to graduate or professional school.	"The fate of the Direct Loan program is in the hands of the House Economic and Educational Opportunity Committee. Tell them to save the Direct Student Loan program." <i>Id.</i>		

1. The Direct Student Loan Program is the President's streamlined student loan system that provides loans directly to students (rather than Federal subsidization of over 7,500 private lenders and 42 state-level guarantee agencies). Direct loans to students are simpler, faster, less complicated, and save taxpayers money.
2. The Pell Grant Program helps ensure financial access to post-secondary education by providing grant aid to low- and middle-income undergraduate students. It is the Department's most need-focused student aid program.
3. Includes Perkins Loans, College Work-Study, and the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant (SEOG) which provides grant assistance of up to \$4,000 per academic year to undergraduate students with demonstrated financial need.

Master Calendar For Back-To-School Budget-Related Events

SEPTEMBER 7

Speaking

- * Secretary Riley speaking at the National Press Club

Media

- * Secretary Riley doing the Washington Journal show on C-SPAN.

Groups

Student aid rally with the Mayor in New Orleans.

SEPTEMBER 8

Speaking

- * Secretary Riley participating in a science/technology ribbon-cutting ceremony with Mayor Schmoke.
- * Secretary Dan Glickman speaking at Kansas State University.

SEPTEMBER 9

Media

- * Secretary Riley on CBS Radio's Cross Talk show to talk about education and budget.

SEPTEMBER 11

Speaking

- * President Clinton at SIU Carbondale for higher ed/budget event
- * Vice President Gore at Univ. of Pittsburgh for higher ed/budget event.
- * Secretary Riley visiting both Augusta Elementary and Hughes Middle School in Greenville, SC.
David Longanecker at Univ. of Northern Colorado and Colorado State, hosting the President's speech at touring aid offices.
- * Congressman Gene Green visiting an elementary school in Houston, TX
- * USIA Director Joe Duffy hosting the President's speech at Umass Amherst.
- * Mario Moreno visiting an elementary school and postsecondary institution in Houston, TX
- * Administrator Roger Johnson visiting William Hall High School in Hartford, CT (his alma mater).
- * Lee Brown doing kicking off the "Drug-Free School Program" at the White House.
- * Secretary Jesse Brown teaching a class in Minneapolis, MN.
- * Secretary Reich announcing adult learning grants at a GTE plant in Needham, MA and at an electric boat plant in Providence, RI.

Media

- * Secretary Riley on Good Morning America.

Congressional Action

- * Secretary Riley testifying to the Senate Approps Subcommittee on Goals 2000

SEPTEMBER 12

Speaking

- * Secretary Riley visiting the Univ. of Missouri, Columbia for a student aid event.
- * Congressman Xavier Becerra and Gene Garcia visiting a school in Arlington, VA.
- * Laura Tyson speaking to the Center for National Policy on Education and the Economy.
- * Secretary Shalala releasing a household survey in Virginia.
- * Sharon Robinson visiting St. Louis Park Community Center, Aquila Elementary School, Northside High School, Patrick Henry High School, St. Paul Library Saturn School and Chaska High School -- all in St. Louis, MO.

Congressional Action

- * Secretary Riley testifying to the Senate Approps Subcommittee on Goals 2000.

SEPTEMBER 13

Speaking

- * Secretary Riley visiting a school in Memphis and Xavier College in Cincinnati.
- * Carol Browner visiting Piney Branch Elementary (her son's school)
- * Secretary Babbitt visiting Chartiers Valley High School in Pittsburgh, PA.
- * Sharon Robinson visiting the University of St. Thomas.

Groups

- * National Education Bake Sale on the Capitol grounds sponsored by the Coalition for Education Funding. They will also be delivering cookies to Members with budget impact information attached. There will also be local bake sales going on in communities around the country.

Congressional Action

- * Senate Appropriations Subcommittee mark-up of the Labor/HHS/Education bill.

SEPTEMBER 14

Speaking

- * Secretary Riley visiting a school in Cincinnati.
- * Alice Rivlin visiting Cardozo High School in Washington, D.C.
- * Carol Rasco doing a school visit with at-risk kids in Brooklyn, NY.
- * Secretary Cisneros participating in a classroom fair in Hartford, CT.
- * Janet Reno visiting a university in northern Florida.
- * Linda Roberts visiting Ralph Bunche School in Harlem, NY and communicating on-line artist Peter Max.
- * Secretary Pena doing a transportation safety event at Cora Kelly Magnet School in Alexandria, VA.

Media

- * Deputy SRR Pat Parisi appearing on CNBC's America's Talking

Congressional Action

- * House Appropriations Full Committee mark-up of the Labor/HHS/Education bill.

SEPTEMBER 15

Speaking

- * Deputy Secretary of Labor Tom Glynn visiting a school in Boston, MA.

Media

- * Secretary Riley participating in the announcement of CNN Newsroom's World View program, at which Turner Broadcasting will join the National Family Involvement Partnership for Learning. This will be broadcast to 30,000 schools nationwide.

AMERICA GOES BACK TO SCHOOL: A PLACE FOR FAMILIES AND THE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION LIST

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
Aklin Marilyn Aklin Executive Director, Title I/Chapter 1 Parents Coalition Back to School Night - to speak to parents and students Alias Keith Alias New York Giants Player Return to his elementary school	September 9, 1995	Chopee High School Georgetown, SC
Anderson Bernard Anderson Assistant Secretary, DOL Teach a course on corporate responsibility in the apparel industry Talk to students about the importance of workplace safety	September 12, 1995 Sept.	The Fashion Institute of Technology New York, NY Vocational School Baltimore, MD
Arrington Mayor Richard Arrington, Jr. Mayor of the City of Birmingham, Alabama	September 11-15, 1995	Birmingham, AL
Babbitt Secretary Bruce Babbitt Department of Interior Visit Scrubgrass Creek Acid Mine Drainage Site - located next to Chartiers Valley Highschool Talk with students about plans for clean- up and take water samples	September 13, 1995	Chartiers Valley High School Pittsburgh, PA

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
Bain Barbara Bain Actress Reading Pals Program - Reading with CEA Chariman Joe Stiglitz	September 14, 1995	Grape Street Elementary Watts, CA
Barad Jill Barad CEO, Mattel School visit w/Assistant Secretary, Tom Payzant Breakfast with school staff Meet with PTA co-presidents & UFT rep Assembly for grades 4 - 6 and classroom visits for grades k - 4.	September 13, 1995	P.S. 193 Magnet School of Discovery Queens, NY
Barry Mayor Marion Barry Mayor of the City of Washington, DC Issue a Proclamation	September 11-15, 1995	Washington, DC
Becerra Xavier Becerra Congressman School visit	September 12, 1995	Abingdon Elementary School Arlington, VA
Benson John Benson Wisconsin State Superintendent School visit		
Blatnick Jeff Blatnick Olympian Gold Medalist Return to his elementary school		
Bolden Brigadier General Charles Bolden Astronaut School visit with Secretary Riley	September 11, 1995	Augusta Circle Elementary School Greenville, SC
Brown Secretary Ron Brown		

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
↖ Brown Secretary Jesse Brown Teach a Service Association Class	September 11, 1995	Minneapolis, St. Paul, MN
↖ Brown Lee Brown Drug Policy Czar Kick-off of "Drug-Free School Program"	September 11, 1995	Indian Treaty Room Old Executive Office Building Washington, DC
Brown Marilyn Tyler Brown Assoc. District of Columbia, Superintendent To visit first grade class and read a story	September 12, 1995	Garrison Elementary Washington, DC
↖ Browner Administrator Carol Browner Environmental Protection Agency Visiting her son's school	September 13, 1995	Piney Branch Elementary School Piney Branch, MD
↖ Cain Sally H. Cain SRR, DoED School Visit	September 7, 1995	Tulsa, OK
↖ Cantu Norma Cantu Assistant Secretary/Office of Civil Rights School visit	September 11, 1995	Mays High School Atlanta, GA
↖ Cisneros Secretary Henry Cisneros C-Span School Bus Cable in the Classroom Fair	September 14, 1995	Hartford, CT
Clark Joe Clark Former Principal	September 12, 1995	Fresno City College Fresno, CA
	September 14, 1995	Nassau Community College NY
	September 15, 1995	Seton Hall University Orange, NJ

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS**Date of Event****Place of Event**

Clinton
President Bill Clinton
Education speech re: Budget, investment
in Education and Family and Community
involvement - with downlink sites across
the country

September 11, 1995

Southern Illinois
University Carbondale, IL

Coles
Mayor Brent Coles
Mayor of the City of Boise, Idaho

September 11-15, 1995

Boise, ID

Colon
Miriam Colon
Actress
School visit

September

New York, NY

- Cuomo
Andrew Cuomo
Assistant Secretary HUD

September

Stoneybrook, NY

(16) Dann
Brenda Dann-Messier
Secretary's Regional Representative
- Jan Paschal
Deputy Secretary's Regional
Representative
Region I/ Boston, MA
School visits

September 11-15, 1995

Boston Public School
Taunton Public School
Lincoln, Rhode Island
Public School, Quinicy
Public School Coventry

Keynote at the PTA "Back to School"
Conference

September 19, 1995

New Hampshire PTA

DeFrance
Anita DeFrance
Olympian, Bronze Medalist
Track & Field
School visit

CA

DeNight
Shawn Eric DeNight
1995 Florida Teacher of the Year
Kick-off event in Orlando - Teacher's
Forum

September 9, 1995

Orlando, FL

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS**Date of Event****Place of Event**

Doyle
Michelle Doyle
Co-Director of the Family Involvement
Partnership - DoED
Speak at the Smithsonian Museum's
Learning is a Family Experience (LIFE)
night at the Air & Space Museum with
students and families from the

September 9, 1995

Smithsonian, Air & Space
Museum
Washington, DC

Dozier
Terry Dozier
Former Teacher of the Year Will teach a
Chinese class at her alma mater

Sept 11

Sally Jones Elem School
Punta Gorda, FL

Duffey
Joe Duffey
Director, USIA
Host President's Speech
Joe Duffey was former President of U
Mass Amherst

September 11, 1995

University of
Massachusetts
at Amherst
Amherst, MA

Garcia
Gene Garcia
Assistant Secretary for the Office of
Bilingual Education and Minority
Language Affairs, DoED
Visit his shadow teacher, Kim
Crittenden's school with Congressman
Xavier Becerra

September 12, 1995

Abingdon Elem School
Arlington, VA 22206

Gates
Bill Gates
CEO and Chairman of Microsoft
On Line Discussion with students

September 14, 1995

Nationwide

Geiger
Keith Geiger
President National Education Association
School visit

Glickman
Secretary Dan Glickman
Department of Agriculture
Speech

September 8, 1995

Kansas State University

	Date of Event	Place of Event
CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS		
➤ Glynn Tom Glynn Deputy Secretary, DOL School visit	Sept. 15	Boston, MA
— Goldin Dan Goldin NASA Administrator		
Gore Mrs. Tipper Gore Message for Teachers Forum	September 9, 1995	EPCOT Orlando, FL
Gore Vice-President Al Gore "Back-to-School/Save Student Aid" Rally For all Pittsburgh area Higher Ed Institutions	Sept 11	Cathedral of Learning University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, PA
Green Gene Green Congressman School visits	September 11, 1995	Katy Elementary. Franklin Elementary, University of Houston, TX
Guliano Mayor Neil G. Guliano Mayor of the City of Tempe, Arizona Issue a Proclamation	September 11-15, 1995	Tempe, AR
= Haas Ellen Haas Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition & Consumer Services - USDA Team Nutrition Kick-off	September 19, 1995	Springfield, IL
= Hancock Loni Hancock SRR, DoED Read at RIF Back to School Event	September 8, 1995	Los Angeles, CA
	September 9, 1995	Richmond, CA
Back to School Festival Speech		

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
Harbaugh Gregory Harbaugh Astronaut Postflight- MIR Mission School Visits	September 4-6, 1995	South High School, Edison Elementary, Grant School, Willoughby Middle Schools, Edison Elementary School, McKinley Elementary School Willoughby, OH
Hardie Rev. Hardie Pastor St. Mark Baptist Church School visit		
Higgins — John Higgins Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, DoED Student financial aid talk at his alma mater	September 11, 1995	Bethel College Behtel, NJ
Hobley Billy Ray Hobley Harlem Globetrotter	September 2, 1995	Lyons Center New Orleans, LA
Hurtado Judge Michael Hurtado Municipal Court of Seattle Mock trial	September 29, 1995	Seattle High School Seattle, WA
Jackson Jesse Jackson Reclaim Our Youth Campaign - Accompany students on the First Day of School	September 5, 1995	Washington, DC
America On Line event	September 14, 1994	Nationwide
Jance J.A. Jance Mystery Novelist Storytelling assembly	September 11, 1995	Dearborn Park Elementary School Seattle, WA

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS**Date of Event****Place of Event**

Jefferson
William Jefferson
Congressman
Back to school fair

September 2, 1995

Lyons Center
New Orleans, LA

(20) — Johnson
Administrator Roger Johnson
General Services Administration
Speech

September 12, 1995

Temple University
Philadelphia, PA

Johnson
Administrator Roger Johnson
General Services Administration
Returns to his alma mater
Hosts President's speech at downlink site
Teaches American Government and AP
economic classes
Attends jazz ensemble performance

September 11, 1995

William Hall High School
Hartford, CT

— Jones
Stephanie Jones
SRR, DoED
Visit her Alma Mater

Youngstown, OH

— Kantor
Mickey Kantor
Trade Representative
Teach a class on The World Economy and
Trade to 11 & 12th grade students

September 12, 1995

Wakefield High School
Arlington, VA

The class will be seen on CNN Newsroom
WorldView

September 17- 22, 1995

30, 000 schools nationwide

Katz
Mayor Vera Katz
Mayor of the City of Portland, Oregon
Issue a Proclamation

September 11-15, 1995

Portland, OR

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS**Date of Event****Place of Event**

Kennedy

September 11, 1995

Washington, DC

Roger Kennedy

Director of the National Park Service

School visit with adopted school

Roundtable discussion with students on
the Impact of the Civil War on The
Arlington EstateYorktown High School
Arlington, VA

Knowles

September 7, 1995

Anchorage West High
Anchorage, AK

Governor Knowles

Alaska

School visit to his daughter high school

Kunin

September 20-21, 1995

Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma,
WA

Deputy Madeline Kunin, DoED

School visits

Lader

Frederick Douglas High
School
Baltimore City, MD

Phil Lader

Director of the Small Business
AdministrationVisit School-to-Work Partnership and eat
lunch with students

Lazor

Olivia Lazor

Chair Mercer Co., PA Commissioners

School visits

Lee

Sept. 13

Paul Ecke Elementary
School

Stan Lee

Original Creator of Spiderman

School visit with John S. Romita,

Spiderman Artist and SPIDERMAN

SanDugeto(SP?) School
District, CA

LeTendre

September 11, 1995

Austin, TX

Mary Jean LeTendre

Title 1/Chapter 1, DoED

School visit

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
Lewis Shari Lewis Premiere U.S. Department of Education videos with students, teachers and community leaders	September 11, 1995	P.S. 175 New York, NY
Longanecker David Longanecker Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, DoED Host President's Speech Event and Visit Direct Lending School	September 11, 1995	University of Northern Colorado, Colorado State Boulder, CO
Visit Direct Lending School		University of Northern Colorado Greeley, CO
Lovell Jim Lovell Speech at this alma mater	August 20, 1995	Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD
On Line Discussion	September 14, 1995	Nationwide
Martin John L. Martin State Representative School visit		ME
Masiello Mayor Anthony M. Masiello Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York Issue a Proclamation		Buffalo, NY
Max Peter Max School visit and teach Computer generated art class with students at the Bunche school and students on line	September 14, 1995	Ralph Bunche School Harlem, New York to schools nationwide

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
McCowan Rod McCowan — Assistant Secretary in the Office of Human Resources, DoED Accompany his son to school	September 12, 1995	MacArthur High School Lawton, OK
McNeil Trish McNeil — Assistant Secretary, Office of Vocational and Adult Education Visiting School-to-Work sites Speaks at state directors conference	Sept 12-15	Hawaii and Denver
Menino Mayor Tom Menino Mayor of the City of Boston, Massachusetts Issue a Proclamation Miller Governor Miller Nevada	September 11-15, 1995	Boston, MA
Moreno Mario Moreno — Assistant Secretary, Office of Interagency and Intergovernmental Affairs, DoED Accompanied by Congressman Gene Green	September 11, 1995	Katy Elementary School Katy, TX Franklin Elementary School University of Houston Houston, TX
Moreno Mario Moreno — Assistant Secretary, Office of Interagency and Intergovernmental Affairs, DoED	September 12, 1995	East San Jose Elementary School Albuquerque, NM Editorial Board Meeting with Albuquerque, NM
Murphy Thomas Murphy The Rev. Archbishop School visit	Sept 15	Seattle, WA

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS**Date of Event****Place of Event**

Mystrom
Mayor Rick Mystrom
Mayor of the City of Anchorage, Alaska

September 11-15, 1995

Anchorage, AK

(36) -
Ochi
Rose Ochi
Associate Director, Office of National
Drug Control Policy
DARE Program, Drug Prevention in
Schools with Captain Frank Begueros,
LAPD DARE Coordinator

September 7, 1995

Michael Torena Street
School
Los Angeles, CA

Olmos
Edward James Olmos
Actor
Speech

September 13, 1995

Claremont College
Claremont, CA

Speech

September 14, 1995

California State University
Chico, CA

Ozeas
Chuck Ozeas
Director of Photography, Clever Films
Guest speaker at career preparation
program

September 26, 1995

Hempfield High School
Pittsburgh, PA

Page
Justice Allen Page
School visit

September 12, 1995

Chaska High School
Minnesota

Parisi
Pat Parisi
Deputy SRR- DoED
New York Regional Office
Host downlink site for the President's
Education Speech

Septembr 11, 1995

Manhattan Community
College
Manhattan, NY

September 14, 1995

CNBC
America's Talking

Payzant
Tom Payzant
Assistant Secretary for Elementary and
Secondary Education, DoED w/ Jill
Barad, Mattel President

Sept 13

New York PS 193
Bayside, Queens, NY

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS**Date of Event****Place of Event**

⇒ Pena Secretary Federico Pena Department of Transportation “Moving Kids Safely” Program	September 14, 1995	Cora Kelly Magnet School Alexandria, VA
Pluzquellic Mayor Donald L. Pluzquellic, Mayor of the City of Arkon, Ohio Issue Proclamation	September 11-15, 1995	Arkon, OH
Pratt Rene Gill Pratt State Representative Parade, Picnic, Health Fair and school supply give away Back to School Night at the Ballpark	September 2, 1995	Lyons Center New Orleans, LA
⇒ Rasco Carol Rasco Director of Domestic Policy School visit with “At-Risk Kids”	September 14, 1995	Brooklyn, NY
— Reich Secretary Robert Reich Department of Labor Adult Learning at Worker Grant Announcements	September. 11, 1995	GTE Plant Needham, MA Electric Boat Plant Providence, RI
⇒ Reno Janet Reno Attorney General	September 14, 1995	A University Northern Florida, FL
Rice Mayor Norman Rice Mayor of the City of Seattle, Washington	September 11-15, 1995	Seattle, WA
Riley, Joe Mayor Joe Riley Mayor of the City of Charleston, West Virginia Issue a Proclamation		Charleston, WV

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS**Date of Event****Place of Event**

→ Riley, Richard Secretary Richard Riley DoED Good Morning America	September 11, 1995	Augusta Circle Elementary School, Greenville, SC Hughes Middle School, Greenville, SC
	September 12-15, 1995	Manchester High School, Manchester, NH Bell Multicultural HS Washington, DC La Plata HS, Charles County, MD Old Court Middle School Baltimore, MD Sarah Scott Middle School, Terre Haute, IN Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO Memphis Middle School, Memphis, TN Xavier College, Cincinnati, OH Chicago Elem Schools, Chicago, IL Cook County Suburbs HS Cook County, IL
Riordan Mayor Richard Riordan Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, California Issue a Declaration	September 11-15, 1995	Los Angeles, CA
↖ Rivlin Alice Rivlin Director, Office of Management and Budget School visit	September 14, 1995	Washington, DC
○ Roberts Linda Roberts Technology Advisor to Secretary Riley On Line with Peter Max, Artist	September 14, 1995	Ralph Bunche School Harlem, NY

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS

Date of Event

Place of Event

Robinson
Sharon Robinson
Assistant Secretary for the Office of
Educational Research and Improvement,
DoED
School visits, brown bag lunch and
reception

September 12, 1995

Aquila Elementary School
St. Paul Public Library
Augsburg College
St. Louis Park, MN

Romita
John S. Romita
Spiderman Artist
School visit with Stan Lee, Creator of
Spiderman and SPIDERMAN

September 13, 1995

Paul Ecke Elementary
School
San Dugeto School
District, CA

Rubin
Secretary Robert Rubin
Department of Treasury
School Visit with Investigative dog

Atlanta, GA

Schmoke
Mayor Kurt Schmoke
Mayor of the City of Baltimore, Maryland
Issue a Proclamation

September 11-15, 1995

Baltimore, MD

Shalala
Secretary Donna Shalala
Health and Human Services - Release of
Household Survey

September 12, 1995

VA

Smith
Henry Smith
Senior Director, OIIA
Community Meeting

Tri-City Area
Dover, Somersworth,
Rochester

Speech

University of New
Hamshire

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS**Date of Event****Place of Event**

Stiglitz

September 14, 1995

Joe Stiglitz

Chairman, Council for Economic
Advisors

Los Angeles, CA

LA Town Hall Meeting -
Education/Economic Speech

Grape Street Elementary
Watts, CA

After school enrichment program -
Reading with actress Barbara Bain,
Mission Impossible and the Book Pals
Program

September 15, 1995

Sacramento State College
Sacramento, CA

Teach an Economics Class and have lunch
with students and faculty

San Francisco Chronicle

Op Ed re: Economics and Education

Stine

September 14, 1995

Nationwide

R.L. Stine

Childrens' Author

Goosebumps Mysteries

Participating in the On Line Discussion

Thiden

September 11, 1995

Seattle Preparatory
Catholic School
Seattle, WA

James Thiden

Executive Director, U.N. Seattle

Discuss diplomatic career

Tyson

September 12, 1995

The Center for National
Policy

Laura Tyson

Chairman National Economic Council

Speech re: Education and the Economy

Vedoe

September 11, 1995

Santa Clara, CA

Cheryl Vedoe

CEO and President of Tenth Planet

Exploration, Inc.

School Visit

CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
Walton Bill Walton Sports Commentator, Former NBA Player Return to his elementary school		
Webb Mayor Gloria Webb Mayor of the City of Portsmouth, Virginia Issue a Proclamation	September 11-15, 1995	Portsmouth, VA
Williams David Williams 1996 State of Florida Teacher of the Year	September 9, 1995	EPCOT Orlando, FL
Winston Judy Winston Assistant Secretary for the Office of General Counsel, DoED		Penn Treaty Middle School Philadelphia, PA
Witt Jame Lee Witt FEMA Director		Little Rock, AR

AMERICA GOES BACK TO SCHOOL: A PLACE FOR FAMILIES AND THE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION LIST

CONFIRMED EVENTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
AG in the Classroom Department of Agriculture		
Air & Space Museum-LIFE Program	September 9, 1995	Air & Space Museum Washington, DC
AMERICORPS	September 11-15, 1995	
Birmingham Public Schools Press conferences, school visits and compacts	September 12, 1995	Community Education Department/Davis Center Birmingham, AL
Bolt, Bernack & Newman Educational Consultants On Line Segment	September 14, 1995	Nationwide support
Business and Professional Women's Association		
C-Span School Bus	September 11-14, 1995	Boston, Brockton, Manchester, MA, and Hartford, CT
Chart a Course of Discovery - Preview Day at EPCOT State of Florida teachers information day	September 9, 1995	EPCOT Orlando, FL
Children's Television Workshop Cookie Monster and Selina School Visit, Storytelling, Interactive Dance and Photo op	September 14, 1995	P.S . 166 Queens, NY
Children's Media Network Linda Carpenter, Mark Malleck, Anita Montgomery, Scott Curran, and Danita Davis Demonstrations with equipment from the radio station with classes and discussion of how a radio station works.	September 14, 1995	Hawthorne Elementary School Seattle, WA

CONFIRMED EVENTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
Citizen Education Fund Jesse Jackson and parents accompany students back to their first day of school	September 5, 1995	Washington, DC Schools
CPA's on Campus Assist Administrators and Staff	September 11-15, 1995	Northeast Independent School District San Antonio, TX
Detroit Festival of the Arts Will perform Aesop's Fables	September 16, 1995	Detriot, MI
GOOD MORNING AMERICA	September 11, 1995	Augusta Circle Elementary School Greenville, SC
LA's Best School Visit with Joe Stiglitz CEA Chairman	September 15, 1995	Los Angeles, CA
Michigan Opera Theater Outreach and tour program will tour six performances of the opera	September 17, 1995	Detriot, MI
Microsoft Family Technology Nights		
NARAS, The National Association of Recording Arts and Sciences Panel discussion with high school students regarding "The Making of a Music Video" and "Careers in the Music Industry" Moderator, John Marcus, Exec Director NARAS, New York	September 12, 1995	The Hard Rock Cafe Manhattan, NY
National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering - Launching of Public Service Campaign "GET MATH AND SCIENCE OR GET LEFT BEHIND"	September	Nationwide
National Executive Committee	September 11, 1995	
National Zoo - LIFE Program Partnership Announcement	September 5, 1995	Scott Montgomery Elementary School Washington, DC

CONFIRMED EVENTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
Ozark City Board of Education	September 23, 1995	Second Annual Parent Conference Ozark, AL
Park West High School Participate in a panel discussion on Careers in the Music Industry and the Making of a Music Video sponsored by NARAS	September 12, 1995	The Hard Rock Cafe Manhattan, NY
PBS On-Line	September 14, 1995	Nationwide
Plainfield High School High school choir students will participate in a panel discussion on Careers in the Music Industry and the Making of a Music Video sponsored by NARAS	September 12, 1995	The Hard Rock Cafe Manhattan, NY
Reading is Fundamental, Inc. (RIF) Mrs. Anne Richardson, RIF Chariman and Mrs. Ruth Graves, RIF, President Share stories with kindergartners and first graders. Read Aloud Session followed by a RIF book distribution	September 14, 1995	Amidon Elementary Washington, DC
Return Peace Corps Volunteers		
Scholastic Inc. On-Line	September 14, 1995	Nationwide
Scholastic, Inc. "Strong Families, Strong School: Most Promising Practice Competition" competition winners	September 13, 1995	Katy Elementary School Katy, TX
Scholastic, Inc. "Strong Families, Strong School: Most Promising Practice Competition" competition winners	September 5, 1995	Sarah Scott Middle School Terre Haute, IN
Scott Montgomery Elementary School Back to school celebration and announcement of Partnership with the National Zoo	September 5, 1995	National Zoo Smithsonian Institution's LIFE Program
Smokey the Bear		CA

CONFIRMED EVENTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
Soundings - NPR Radio Program - "Learning Online" Linda Roberts, Technical Advisor, DoED	September 3, 10, 1995	Nationwide
SPIDERMAN School visit with Stan Lee, Creator of Spiderman and John S. Romita, Spiderman Artist	September 13, 1995	Paul Ecke Elementary School SanDugeto(SP?) School District, CA
Texas Institute for Arts in Education Houston Arts in Education Collaboration Houston Ballet, Houston Symphony, Houston Grand Opera, Theater Under the Stars, Alley Theater, Houston International Festival	September 11, 1995	Houston, TX
The Hard Rock Cafe Hosts high school students for panel discussion regarding "The Making of a Music Video"	September 12, 1995	Manhattan, NY
The Walt Disney Company Secretary Riley at EPCOT to Kick-off Back to School Florida State Teacher Forum Joining Family Involvement Partnership	September 9, 1995	Orlando, FL
The National Press Club Secretary Riley's Education Speech The Forest Service The Center for the Study of Evaluation- UCLA Assistant Secretary - Sharon Robinson Speech	September 7, 1995	Washington, DC
Thomas Jefferson Junior High Written invitation to all 7th grade parents to get involved Tucson, AZ Unified School District	All year	Washington, DC

CONFIRMED EVENTS	Date of Event	Place of Event
Turner Educational Services, Inc. Launching a new cable in the classroom program CNN Newsroom WorldView - with Secretary Riley Turner Educational Services, Inc to sign on to the Family Involvement Partnership	September 15, 1995	Washington, DC
U.S. Army Pentagon Generals to visit schools across Northern Virginia	September 11-15, 1995	Northern, VA
U.S. Air Force Back to School Week	September 11-15, 1995	Nationwide
U.S. Marines 191 installations across the country Adopt a school programs, Drug reduction programs & Literacy mentoring	September 14, 1995	Nationwide
U.S. Navy Navy children - Adopt a School Flag Officers go back to their high school	September	Nationwide
Washington Journal C-Span Secretary Riley - Interviewed	September 7, 1995	Washington, DC

Roundtable

- Pres walks in
- ~~Left~~ Student Aid ~~cont~~
- Moderator intro
- Kids
- Asks Pres welcome for open

- Pres open remark

↳ Moderator on air
10 min

- Mod → 2-3 Stud
cuts affected
them
- interest
- Pell

- Mod open up to discussion