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Events - 8/5/1998 - Health and Racial Disparity Briefing

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"Health & Racial"

8/98

Events

8-5-98

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

## **HEALTH AND RACIAL DISPARITY BRIEFING**

ROOSEVELT ROOM, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1998, 10:00 AM

### **AGENDA**

#### **WELCOME**

#### **BEN JOHNSON**

Deputy Assistant to the President  
Deputy Director, Office of Public Liaison

#### **REMARKS**

#### **DR. DAVID SATCHER**

Assistant Secretary for Health and Human Services and  
U.S. Surgeon General

#### **DR. MARGARET HAMBURG**

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation for Health and Human Services

#### **SANDRA THURMAN**

Director, Office on National AIDS Policy

#### **DANIEL MENDELSON**

Associate Director for Health, Office of Budget and Management

#### **CHRISTOPHER JENNINGS**

Deputy Assistant to the President for Health Policy  
Office of Domestic Policy Council

#### **QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

#### **CLOSING**

BEN JOHNSON

## US Department of Health &amp; Human Services

**PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT**

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Date: Saturday, February 21, 1998

WHITE HOUSE FACT SHEET

Contact: HHS Press Office (202) 690-6343

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**PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES NEW RACIAL AND ETHNIC HEALTH DISPARITIES INITIATIVE**

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Today, President Clinton announced a new initiative that sets a national goal of eliminating by the year 2010, longstanding disparities in health status that affect racial and ethnic minority groups. The president announced that the Federal government will, for the first time, set high national health goals for all Americans, ending a practice of separate, lower goals for racial and ethnic minorities. To help reach these ambitious targets, the president also announced a five-step plan to mobilize the resources and expertise of the Federal government, the private sector, and local communities to eliminate disparities that for too long have been treated as intractable.

**BUILDING ON THE RECORD OF IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH STATUS FOR ALL AMERICANS.** Since 1993, key indicators show that our nation's health has greatly improved. The President highlighted the fact that infant mortality has reached an all-time low, childhood immunization levels are at record highs, and HIV and AIDS rates are falling for the first time in the history of the epidemic.

**RECOGNIZING AND CONDEMNING UNACCEPTABLE RACIAL AND ETHNIC HEALTH DISPARITIES THAT EXIST TODAY.** Despite some encouraging news, the President condemned the fact that minorities suffer from certain diseases at up to five times the rate of white Americans. For example, infant mortality rates are 2 1/2 times higher for African-Americans and 1 1/2 times higher for Native Americans. African-American men under 65 suffer from prostate cancer at nearly twice the rate of whites; Vietnamese women suffer from cervical cancer at nearly five times the rate of whites; and Latinos have two to three times the rate of stomach cancer. African-American men also suffer from heart disease at nearly twice the rate of whites. Native Americans suffer from diabetes at nearly three times the average rate, while African-Americans suffer 70 percent higher rates than white Americans.

**MOBILIZING ALL AMERICANS TO CLOSE GAPS IN HEALTH STATUS.** To close these gaps, the president today announced a five-step plan that sets a national goal of eliminating health disparities in six areas by the year 2010: infant mortality; cancer screening and management; cardiovascular disease; diabetes; HIV/AIDS rates; and child and adult immunization levels. The President's plan:

- **Initiates Sweeping New Outreach Campaign Led by the Newly-Confirmed Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health, Dr. David Satcher.** The president is announcing that the Department of Health and Human Services will initiate a major outreach campaign led by Surgeon General Satcher that will send critical treatment and prevention messages to all Americans, with a special focus on reaching racial and ethnic minorities. This campaign will reach out to local communities, churches, nurses, physicians, and other community-based programs and experts in minority health. It will improve education and outreach efforts and develop innovative strategies to address racial and ethnic health disparities.
- **Includes Over \$400 Million to Develop New Approaches and to Build on Existing Successes to Address Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities.**
  - **Spurs New, Local, Innovative Strategies to Address Disparities.** Seriously addressing racial and ethnic disparities in health will require not only the focused application of existing knowledge and best practices, but the development of new approaches. The president's budget proposes a total of \$150 million over five years for grants to up to 30 communities, chosen through a competitive grant process. These grants will be used to conduct research to devise innovative new strategies to improve minority health status. Successful approaches learned in these communities will be applied to all health programs across the Department of Health and Human Services.
  - **Builds on Approaches That Have Proven Successful at Addressing Racial and Health Disparities.** The President's balanced budget proposes a new \$250 million investment over five years that would strengthen public health programs that have a proven record of effectively targeting these problems. These proposals include new investments in prostate cancer screening education, diabetes outreach and education, breast and cervical cancer screening for Native Americans, heart disease awareness programs, and HIV prevention. It also includes new funding for community health centers that serve historically underserved populations to make special efforts to target them.
- **Announces a Major New Foundation/Public Sector Collaboration to Address Disparities.** Addressing these serious disparities will take a nationwide effort involving the public and private sectors. The president is announcing today that Grantmakers in Health, an association of over 136 national, regional, and local foundations with over \$42 billion in assets, will team up with the Department of Health and Human Services to co-host a national conference this spring. This conference will be dedicated to help coordinate public and private research, demonstrations and evaluations on racial disparities in health.
- **Develops More Effective Ways to Target Existing Federal Programs to Address Health Disparities.** The Secretary of Health and Human Services will convene a new taskforce which will bring together the best minds at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, and other public health and science agencies, to develop a comprehensive plan in consultation with experts and minority communities. The plan will ensure, for example, that the latest scientific discoveries about AIDS are transmitted to State Medicaid and Children's Health Programs, and that research, treatment, and education programs for diabetes and heart disease are interconnected and that successful demonstrations are converted to nationwide programs.
- **Issues National Challenge to Involve Communities, Foundations, Advocacy Organizations, and Businesses to Develop Ways to Target Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities.** The President issued a challenge to employers, churches, schools, community-based clinics, nurses, and doctors to make a new commitment to address these racial and ethnic disparities in health. This includes developing new ways to target families to ensure their children are immunized and developing new strategies to make individuals feel more comfortable getting the preventive care they need.

**HISTORIC NATIONAL HEALTH GOALS.** Using the expertise gained from all of these activities, HHS will join forces with public health groups, medical professionals, minority organizations, and the

private sector to develop the first-ever, across-the-board national health goals. These new goals will be included in Healthy People 2010 -- a program that sets the nation's health goals to be accomplished by 2010.

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***Please send comments or suggestions to:***  
***HealthDisparities@OSASPE.DHHS.Gov***

***Last update May 26, 1998***



## Saturday Radio Address

February 21, 1998

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 21, 1998

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE NATION

The Oval Office

10:06 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. February is Black History Month, the time when we celebrate the rich heritage of the African American community and rededicate ourselves to the value of equal opportunity for all Americans that is at the heart of the American ideal. Today I want to talk about an important step we're taking to make sure all Americans, no matter what their background, have a better opportunity to live healthier lives.

In the last six years we've worked hard to make quality **health** care more accessible and affordable and to place more emphasis on prevention. And this approach is working. Since 1993, our nation's **health** has greatly improved. Infant mortality has reached an all-time low, childhood immunization levels are at an all-time high and AIDS death rates are falling, for the first time in the history of the epidemic. Americans are living longer and are in better **health** than ever before.

This is good news we should all celebrate. But we must not be blind to the alarming fact that too many Americans do not share in the fruits of our progress, and nowhere are the divisions of **race** and ethnicity more sharply drawn than in the **health** of our people.

Consider: Infant mortality rates are twice as high for African Americans as for white Americans. African American men

suffer from heart disease at nearly twice the rate of whites. African Americans are more likely to die from breast cancer and prostate cancer. Overall, cancer fatalities are disproportionately high among both Latinos and blacks. Vietnamese women are five times as likely to have cervical cancer; Chinese Americans four to five times as likely to have liver cancer. Hepatitis B is much more prominent among Asian Americans than the rest of the populations. Native Americans suffer higher rates of infant mortality and heart disease. And for diabetes, Hispanic rates are twice the national average, and Native American rates three times the national average.

Research shows that overall, all these groups are less likely to be immunized against disease, less likely to be routinely tested for cancer, less likely to get regular check-ups.

We do not know all the reasons for these disturbing gaps. Perhaps inadequate education, disproportionate poverty, discrimination in the delivery of **health** services, cultural differences are all contributing factors. But we do know this: No matter what the reason, racial and ethnic disparities in **health** are unacceptable in a country that values equality and equal opportunity for all. And that is why we must act now with a comprehensive **initiative** that focuses on **health** care and prevention for racial and ethnic minorities.

This is our national goal: By the year 2010, we must eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in infant mortality, diabetes, cancer screening and management, heart disease, AIDS, and immunization.

My balanced budget plan devotes an unprecedented \$400 million to spur promising prevention and outreach programs to help us meet this challenge. I'm asking our top public **health** officials, led by Secretary Donna Shalala, to convene a task force to find new ways of targeting existing federal programs to reduce racial and ethnic disparities. Our new Surgeon General, Dr. David Satcher, will launch a comprehensive campaign to educate the public and work with community leaders and **health** professionals to reach more Americans.

These steps, along with our drive to give 5 million more children, many of them minorities, **health** insurance, and our huge increase in overall medical research, will bring us closer to our goal. But to truly eliminate these disparities and ensure better **health** for all Americans, all Americans must do their part.

I'm pleased to announce that Grant-Makers in **Health**, a major coalition of over 136 philanthropic foundations across the country, is joining our efforts. Together we'll host a national conference this spring to help solve this national problem, community by community.

Above all, Americans must take more responsibility for our own **health** and the **health** of our children, for good **health** is the greatest gift God can bestow and it is each of our duty to protect it.

America has the best **health** care system in the world. But we can't take full pride in that system until we know that every American has the best **health** care in the world. With these steps, I'm confident that we can meet the challenge and go forward as one America into the 21st century -- stronger and healthier than ever before.

Thanks for listening.



END

10:11 A.M. EST



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# HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE

## DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

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Congressman John M. Spratt, Jr., Ranking Democratic Member  
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[www.house.gov/budget\\_democrats/](http://www.house.gov/budget_democrats/)

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### Overview of the Budget Picture

July 7, 1998

*NOTE: All figures are five-year totals, fiscal years 1999-2003.*

1. **Tax Cuts**
  - House = \$101 billion.
  - Senate = \$0 billion.

The Senate budget is widely thought to have included \$30 billion in tax cuts, but it did not; the Senate revenue figures equaled CBO's estimate of current law. Senator Domenici's contention that he assumed a \$30 billion tax cut really meant that he assumed a \$30 billion *gross* tax cut, fully offset by \$30 billion in unspecified revenue increases, for a *net* tax cut of zero.

2. **Discretionary cuts**
  - House = \$45 billion relative to the discretionary "caps."
  - Senate = \$ 7 billion, virtually all in 2003.\*

In both the House and Senate, *all* the discretionary cuts apply to the non-defense portion of the budget.

The Balanced Budget Agreement of 1997 established a new set of "caps" or ceilings on discretionary programs — those controlled by the annual appropriations process. Those caps extend through 2002. CBO's "capped baseline" assumes that total discretionary spending will equal those caps through 2002 and will grow with inflation (by 2.8%) in 2003. The House budget is \$45 billion in outlays below CBO's capped baseline; the House budget is therefore commonly said to be \$45 billion below the "caps" or below the "BBA."

*\* The Senate also assumed discretionary increases in highways and mass transit (offset by entitlement cuts); those increases are not netted against the \$7 billion discretionary cut.*

3. **Entitlement cuts**      — House    = \$56 billion, of which \$15 billion are used up.  
                                      — Senate    = \$0 billion\*

The major House cuts are in low-income entitlements and Medicaid. See the attached tables.

\$14 billion of the cuts in the House budget resolution have already been enacted in the Highway bill (TEA21) and the Agricultural Research bill. In addition, Rep. Kasich promised that he would drop the proposed \$1.5 billion cut in federal employee health benefits. *This leaves only \$41 billion in entitlement cuts available to finance tax cuts.*

*\* excluding entitlement cuts the Senate assumed would finance a highway bill.*

4. **How Will Republicans Pay for a Tax Cut?**

A) They may fail to do so, thus decreasing the surplus. This would violate the President's call to "reserve every penny of any surplus for Social Security." It would also violate the Pay-As-You-Go rule of the Budget Enforcement Act, which was just extended through 2002 as part of the BBA. It would also violate the Senate's "10-year" pay-as-you-go rule.

B) Republicans are unlikely to use discretionary cuts to cover tax cuts for three reasons: Senator Domenici opposes discretionary cuts; using discretionary cuts violates the Budget Enforcement Act; and using discretionary cuts violates the Senate's "ten-year" rule and the Byrd Rule, so the reconciliation bill would require a 60-vote waiver in the Senate.

C) If the tax cuts must be covered solely by entitlement cuts, then \$50 billion in tax cuts (for instance) implies *deeper* entitlement cuts than the \$41 billion in cuts available for that purpose in the House budget.

D) Republicans may ultimately decide to use tobacco revenues to help cover a tax cut, although that position is not in conference.

***Conclusion: The conferees are under pressure to agree to entitlement cuts at least as deep as those already in the House budget.***

5. **The "1% Cut"** House Republicans claim their budget constitutes a mere 1 % cut in federal spending. This figure is misleading for two reasons.

- First, the 1 % figure represents the *average* depth of the cut over the five year period. But the cuts start small and end up very much deeper. The question is how deep they will be when fully effective.
- Second, the 1 % figure spreads the cut over the whole budget, but large portions of the budget are clearly off the table. Areas exempt from cuts include interest, Social Security, Medicare, defense, farm income supports, and federal retirement. These programs alone total 71 % of the federal budget.

As a result, the total outlay cut in 2003 — when the House plan is fully effective — is at least 7 % of amounts available to be cut, not 1 %. This is true both for entitlements and discretionary programs. The cuts would become even deeper than 7 % if they were increased to cover a tax cut bigger than \$41 billion, or if other programs, such as veterans benefits, were removed from the table.

**TABLE 1**

**The FY 1999 House Republican Budget Resolution:  
The Ten Largest Discretionary Cuts from the  
1997 Bipartisan Budget Agreement\*  
(Outlays In billions of dollars)**

| <u>Budget Category</u>             | <u>5 Yr. Total,<br/>(1999 - 2003)</u> | <u>Percentage Cut<br/>in 2003</u> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Unspecified Cuts**                 | -10.7                                 | -3.4%                             |
| International Affairs              | -10.4                                 | -21.2%                            |
| Administration of Justice          | -8.7                                  | -11.4%                            |
| Community and Regional Development | -8.6                                  | -18.1%                            |
| Income Security                    | -8.1                                  | -8.9%                             |
| Education and Training             | -5.7                                  | -5.4%                             |
| Natural Resources and Environment  | -3.2                                  | -8.5%                             |
| General Government                 | -2.8                                  | -6.8%                             |
| General Science, Space; Energy     | -2.3                                  | -5.8%                             |
| Commerce and Housing Credit        | -1.3                                  | -24.0%                            |

*\*The Balanced Budget Agreement has been adjusted slightly to conform with OMB's sequestration preview report, and 2003 has been increased for inflation (2.8%) from the 2002 level. General Science and Space is a separate function from Energy, but the two are combined for comparability purposes due to a reclassification of several programs after the BBA was enacted.*

*\*\*The unspecified cut in 2003 in the Republican Budget Resolution is spread across the board among all remaining non-defense budget functions that were not cut below the BBA (i.e., the above budget functions do not include any portion of the unspecified cut). Of course, this unspecified cut could be applied in addition to the cuts to the above budget functions. However, it is reasonable to assume that the other functions would have to accommodate the unspecified cuts; otherwise, why did the Republicans not cut the above functions further in the first place?*

HBC Democratic Staff



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# HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE

## DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

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July 7, 1998  
(Revised)

### Highlights of Entitlement Spending Cuts in House Passed Budget Resolution

Over five years (1999-2003), the House passed budget resolution cuts entitlements and other mandatory spending by approximately \$56 billion relative to current law. In 1999, these cuts total \$4.4 billion, growing to \$16.1 billion in 2003. The mandatory cuts in the House budget constitute 56 percent of the overall cuts required by the resolution.

The only difference between the House passed budget resolution and the budget reported by the House Budget Committee is the target of a five year cut of \$10.1 billion. The House passed budget resolution shifted an earlier Medicare cut of \$10.1 billion to income security programs, probably the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program. The major entitlement cuts in the House passed budget are as follows:

- **32 Percent of Mandatory Cuts Come from Low-Income Programs other than Medicaid** — The House passed budget hits low-income programs for 32 percent of the required cuts. Reductions in food stamp benefits, welfare-to-work, and the social services block grant, and probably the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program are included in the resolution. When combined with the \$12 billion in Medicaid/CHIP cuts, the result is that more than one-half of the mandatory cuts hit programs for the poor and near poor, even though these programs constitute only about one-fifth of all entitlements.
- **22 Percent of Mandatory Cuts Come from Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)** — These health insurance programs are hit with 22 percent of the required mandatory cuts in the House budget resolution. In Medicaid/CHIP, the cut is \$12 billion over five years (1999-2003). Last year, the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) cut Medicaid by a net of \$10.2 billion over the same period.

- **19 Percent of Mandatory Cuts Come from Veterans** — The House budget resolution cuts \$10.4 billion over five years from veterans' programs. Since the highway conference agreement already cuts \$10.0 billion over five years from veterans' programs, the House passed budget requires an additional \$10.4 billion cut to veterans' programs.
- **12 Percent of Mandatory Cuts Come from Selling the Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs)** — The House budget resolution requires three PMAs to be sold: 1) the Southeastern Power Administration; 2) the Southwestern Power Administration; and 3) the Western Area Administration. These are one-time asset sales which provide quick cash but no permanent savings to offset the revenue loss created by permanent tax cuts.
- **8 Percent of the Mandatory Cuts Come from Airport Slot and Inland Waterway Fees**
- **4 Percent of Mandatory Cuts Come from Federal Housing Administration (FHA)** — The House budget resolution cuts spending for FHA programs by \$2.2 billion over five years.

Table 2

# Mandatory Cuts in the House Passed Budget Resolution

(Outlays, in millions of dollars)

|                    |                                          | FY 1999       | FY 2000       | FY 2001        | FY 2002        | FY 2003        | 5-year<br>total |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Budget<br>Function |                                          |               |               |                |                |                |                 |
| 270                | Sell three Power Marketing Associations  | 0             | 0             | -1,000         | -5,556         | 0              | -6,556          |
| 370                | FHA                                      | -770          | -360          | -364           | -368           | -373           | -2,235          |
| 400                | Airport slot fees                        | -500          | -500          | -500           | -500           | -500           | -2,500          |
| 400                | Inland waterway fees                     | -170          | -449          | -465           | -465           | -465           | -2,014          |
| 450                | Flood Insurance                          | -40           | -245          | -430           | -457           | -482           | -1,654          |
| 500                | Student loan interest rates              | -40           | 120           | 175            | 250            | 295            | 800             |
| (1) 500            | Title XX social services block grant     | -558          | -563          | -542           | -552           | -870           | -3,085          |
| 500                | Welfare-to-work grants to states         | -178          | -203          | -247           | -60            | -60            | -748            |
| 550                | Federal Employee Health Benefits         | 0             | -116          | -280           | -462           | -666           | -1,524          |
| (1) 550            | Medicaid / Food Stamp admin costs        | -300          | -600          | -800           | -1,100         | -1,500         | -4,300          |
| 550                | Medicaid block grant / cut               | -200          | -500          | -1,900         | -1,900         | -2,900         | -7,400          |
| (2) 600            | "Unspecified" Income Security/TANF       | -200          | -1,200        | -2,200         | -3,000         | -3,600         | -10,200         |
| (3) 600            | EITC for workers without children        | 0             | -505          | -518           | -531           | -545           | -2,099          |
| 600                | Food Stamp "work requirement"            | -369          | -390          | -517           | -491           | -502           | -2,269          |
| (1) 700            | Disability payments for smokers          | -400          | -900          | -1,900         | -2,900         | -3,900         | -10,000         |
| 700                | Extend expiring VA savings               | 0             | 0             | 0              | 0              | -373           | -373            |
| 950                | Federal Employee retirement "contributio | 0             | 0             | 0              | 0              | -194           | -194            |
| 950                | Litigation over surplus federal property | -20           | -20           | -20            | -20            | -20            | -100            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       |                                          | <b>-3,745</b> | <b>-6,431</b> | <b>-11,508</b> | <b>-18,112</b> | <b>-16,655</b> | <b>-56,451</b>  |

## Notes:

These cuts are based on the House passed budget resolution and the May 12th and 19th draft Republican budget plans.

(1) All or a portion of these cuts have already been enacted. The TEA 21 transportation bill cuts the Title XX block grant by \$2.5 billion and denies veterans compensation for tobacco-related disabilities and the Ag Research bill reduces federal payments for food stamp administrative costs.

(2) The House passed budget dropped the \$10.1 billion in Medicare cuts that were included in the House reported budget. Instead, it replaced the Medicare cuts with \$10.2 billion in "unspecified" cuts to income security programs in function 600 (presumably the TANF block grant to states).

(3) Includes outlay reductions only. This policy would also increase revenues by \$614 million over five years.



**Table 3**

| <b>Mandatory Cuts<br/>in the House Passed Budget Resolution,<br/>by Budget Function</b> |                                    |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>(Outlays, in billions of dollars)</b>                                                |                                    |              |
| <b>Budget Function</b>                                                                  |                                    |              |
| <b>550</b>                                                                              | <b>Health</b>                      | <b>-13.5</b> |
| <b>600</b>                                                                              | <b>Income Security</b>             | <b>-13.5</b> |
| <b>700</b>                                                                              | <b>Veterans</b>                    | <b>-10.3</b> |
| <b>270</b>                                                                              | <b>Energy</b>                      | <b>-6.6</b>  |
| <b>400</b>                                                                              | <b>Transportation</b>              | <b>-4.6</b>  |
| <b>500</b>                                                                              | <b>Education and Training</b>      | <b>-3.4</b>  |
| <b>370</b>                                                                              | <b>Commerce/Housing Credit</b>     | <b>-2.2</b>  |
| <b>450</b>                                                                              | <b>Community/Regional Dev.</b>     | <b>-1.6</b>  |
| <b>950</b>                                                                              | <b>Undist. Offsetting Receipts</b> | <b>-0.4</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL \1</b>                                                                         |                                    | <b>-56.0</b> |

**Notes:**

1 The cuts in this table are derived from the function totals in the House passed budget resolution. The total mandatory cuts shown here differ slightly from Table 1 because that Table reflects the specific cuts listed in the May 12th and 19th draft Republican budget plans.

Table 4

**Reconciliation**  
**Based on House Passed Budget**  
Outlays in millions of dollars

**Agriculture Committee**

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| CBO baseline                       | 159,403 |
| HBC spending level, reconciliation | 157,400 |
| IMPLIED CUTS                       | -2,003  |

## Cuts from May 19th list:

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Food Stamp "work" requirement | -2,269 |
|-------------------------------|--------|

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Unexplained difference | 266 |
|------------------------|-----|

**Banking Committee**

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| CBO baseline                       | -31,179 |
| HBC spending level, reconciliation | -35,100 |
| IMPLIED CUTS                       | -3,921  |

## Cuts from May 19th list:

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Flood Insurance | -1,654 |
| FHA             | -2,235 |
| May 19th cuts   | -3,889 |

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Unexplained difference | -32 |
|------------------------|-----|

**Commerce Committee**

|                                         |           |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|
| CBO baseline                            | 693,436   |
| Medicare Cat 04                         | 1,325,061 |
| Less offset to appropriated SMI subsidy | 437,982   |
| Very gross Medicare                     | 1,763,043 |
| CBO adjusted for Medicare               | 2,456,479 |
| HBC spending level, reconciliation      | 2,437,900 |
| IMPLIED CUTS                            | -18,579   |

## May 19th list: 11

|                                         |         |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| Sell three Power Marketing Associations | -6,556  |
| Medicaid / Food Stamp admin costs       | -4,300  |
| Medicaid block grant / cut              | -7,400  |
| May 19th cuts, as amended               | -18,256 |

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| Unexplained difference | -323 |
|------------------------|------|

**Government Reform Committee**

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| CBO baseline                       | 385,482 |
| HBC spending level, reconciliation | 384,000 |
| IMPLIED CUTS                       | -1,482  |

## May 19th list:

|                                             |        |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|
| Federal Employee Health Benefits            | -1,524 |
| Federal Employee retirement "contributions" | -194   |
| May 19th cuts                               | -1,718 |

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Unexplained difference | 236 |
|------------------------|-----|

**Education Committee**

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| CBO baseline                       | 100,164 |
| HBC spending level, reconciliation | 100,400 |
| IMPLIED CUTS                       | 236     |

## May 19th list:

|                                                |      |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| Welfare-to-work grants to states <sup>12</sup> | -748 |
| Student loan interest rates                    | 800  |
| May 19th cuts                                  | 52   |

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Unexplained difference | 184 |
|------------------------|-----|

**Judiciary Committee**

|                                           |               |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| CBO baseline                              | 26,775        |
| <u>HBC spending level, reconciliation</u> | <u>26,500</u> |
| IMPLIED CUTS                              | -275          |

**May 19th list:**

|                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| Litigation over surplus federal property | -100 |
|------------------------------------------|------|

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Unexplained difference</b> | <b>-175</b> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|

**Transportation Committee**

|                                           |               |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| CBO baseline                              | 83,415        |
| <u>HBC spending level, reconciliation</u> | <u>78,900</u> |
| IMPLIED CUTS                              | -4,515        |

**May 19th list:**

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Airport slot fees           | -2,500        |
| <u>Inland waterway fees</u> | <u>-2,014</u> |
| May 19th cuts               | -4,514        |

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Unexplained difference</b> | <b>-1</b> |
|-------------------------------|-----------|

**Veterans Committee**

|                                           |                |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| CBO baseline                              | 135,326        |
| <u>HBC spending level, reconciliation</u> | <u>125,000</u> |
| IMPLIED CUTS                              | -10,326        |

**May 19th list:**

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Disability payments for smokers | -10,000     |
| <u>Extend expiring savings</u>  | <u>-373</u> |
| May 19th cuts                   | -10,373     |

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Unexplained difference</b> | <b>47</b> |
|-------------------------------|-----------|

**Ways & Means Committee: (ON BUDGET)**

|                                           |                  |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|
| CBO baseline                              | 2,391,036        |
| <u>HBC spending level, reconciliation</u> | <u>2,374,800</u> |
| IMPLIED CUTS                              | -16,236          |

**May 19th list: \1**

|                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Welfare-to-work grants to states\2   | -748           |
| Title XX social services block grant | -3,085         |
| EITC for workers without children\3  | -2,099         |
| <u>TANF/unspecified</u>              | <u>-10,200</u> |
| May 19th cuts                        | -16,132        |

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Unexplained difference</b> | <b>-104</b> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|

|                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>TOTAL IMPLIED RECONCILED CUTS</b> | <b>-56,353</b> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|

|                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Total Items on May 19 List</b> | <b>-56,376</b> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Unexplained difference</b> | <b>23</b> |
|-------------------------------|-----------|

**Notes:**

\1 The May 19th draft Republican budget plan included \$10.1 billion in Medicare cuts. The House passed budget resolution dropped these cuts and replaced them instead with \$10.2 billion in "unspecified" cuts to income security programs (presumably the TANF block grant to states).

\2 Assigned to two committees.

\3 Outlay effect only. This policy would also increase revenues by \$614 million over five years.

**Table 5**  
**Discretionary Cuts in the**  
**May 12 Draft Republican Budget Resolution**

| <b><u>Function</u></b>                         | <b><u>Programs Cut or Terminated</u></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>150, International Affairs</b>              | International Development Agency<br>Multi-lateral Development Banks<br>US Information Agency<br>State Department<br>Peace Institute<br>PL 480, Title III<br>Economic assistance<br>Trade & Development Agency<br>Selected international programs                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>250, 270 General Science, Space; Energy</b> | National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)<br>Selected energy proposals<br>Terminate applied energy research<br>Eliminate coal, oil, and gas R&D<br>Eliminate Partnership for New Generation Vehicles R & D<br>Eliminate the Department of Energy<br>Sell Power Marketing Agencies                                                                                           |
| <b>300, Natural Resources and Environment</b>  | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)<br>Eliminate Partnership for New Generation Vehicles R & D<br>Department of Interior<br>Park service construction<br>Land acquisition<br>USDA regional offices (National Resources Conservation Service)<br>Army Corps of Engineers<br>Selected Environmental Protection Agency programs<br>Selected natural resources programs |
| <b>350, Agriculture</b>                        | US Department of Agriculture administration<br>Farm lending<br>Foreign agricultural service<br>Selected natural resources programs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

### **370, Commerce and Housing Credit**

- Multifamily Mortgage program fees
- Eliminate Advanced Technology Program & Manufacturing Extension Program
- National Technical Information Service
- National Telecommunications and Information Agency
- Commerce statistics, trade, and minority business
- Eliminate the Department of Commerce
- Census
- Rural housing
- Small Business Administration (SBA)

### **400, Transportation**

- Washington Metro
- Airport Improvement Program (AIP)
- NASA aeronautics
- Amtrak
- Maritime Comm & St. Lawrence Seaway
- Certain highway programs
- Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)
- Intelligent Transportation Systems
- Scenic Byways
- Mass Transit
- Selected other transportation activities

### **450, Community and Regional Development**

- Community Development Financial Institutions
- Assorted housing programs
- Economic Development Administration (EDA)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) non-power activities
- Rural water
- Rural business cooperative service
- Urban empowerment grants
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) programs

### **500, Education and Training**

- School-to-work; technology literacy
- English proficiency
- Job Training Partnership
- Corporation for Public Broadcasting
- Woodrow Wilson Center
- Americorps

**550, Health**

- Native Hawaiian health care
- Health professions support
- National Health Service Corps
- Chiropractic grants
- National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH)
- Mine safety
- Health care policy and research
- Selected health activities

**600, Income Security**

- Assorted housing programs
- Railroad retirement

**750, Administration of Justice**

- Legal Service Corp
- State Justice Inst
- Selected justice programs

**800, General Government**

- Selected general government proposals
- Council of Economic Advisers
- Clean vehicles
- Presidential appointees
- Congressional overhead
- Federal building fund

**Cuts that Affect Multiple Functions**

- Overhead
- Davis-Bacon
- Service Contract Act
- Federal Employee Health Benefit (FEHB) premiums

## THE IMPORTANCE OF A FAIR AND ACCURATE CENSUS

*"...Improving the census shouldn't be a partisan issue. It's not about politics, it's about people. It's about making sure every American really and literally counts. It's about gathering fair and accurate information that we absolutely have to have if we're going to determine who we are and what we have to do to prepare all our people for the 21st century." -- President Clinton, June 2, 1998*

### THERE IS A NEED FOR A FULL AND FAIR COUNT

**According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census Missed 8.4 Million People and Double-Counted 4.4 Million Others.** While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups (such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes) were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate.

Nationally, 4.4% of African Americans were missed in the 1990 Census; 2.3% of Asians and Pacific Islanders were undercounted; 5% of Latinos and persons of Hispanic origin were missed; and 12.2% of Native Americans living on reservations were undercounted in 1990. With two million children undercounted, kids had the highest undercount of all. In 1990, children made up approximately 26% of the entire U.S. population, but made up 52% of those undercounted.

#### National Undercount Rates

|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| OVERALL .....                        | 1.6%  |
| AFRICAN AMERICANS.....               | 4.4%  |
| ASIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS .....     | 2.3%  |
| HISPANICS .....                      | 5.0%  |
| NATIVE AMERICANS on Reservations ... | 12.2% |
| CHILDREN .....                       | 3.2%  |

### WHY IS AN ACCURATE CENSUS SO IMPORTANT?

**The Decennial Census Provides Information That Is the Cornerstone of Knowledge about the American People.** It is the basis for virtually all demographic information used by educators, policy makers, journalists, and community leaders. America relies on Census data everyday -- to determine where to build more roads, hospitals, and child care centers. Federal, state and local governments use Census data to decide which communities need more federal help for WIC, Head Start, seniors nutrition programs, job training and other services. Businesses rely on Census data for marketing, hiring, and expansion plans. Census data is used to reapportion Congressional seats and draw legislative districts.

### WORKING TO ENSURE A FAIR AND ACCURATE CENSUS

The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is the most accurate census possible using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.

# **CENSUS 2000 MESSAGE**

## **ACCURATE**

Our goal is the most accurate census, employing the most up-to-date, scientific methods with the most cost effective use of taxpayer dollars.

## **IMPORTANT**

The census has real impact on the lives of real people. Information gathered in the decennial census is used by states and local governments to plan schools and highways, by the federal government to distribute funds for health care and other programs, and by businesses in making their economic plans.

## **FAIR**

Because the census is so important, we must do everything we can to ensure that everyone is included in the count. We know that previous censuses overlooked millions of Americans, especially children and minorities. That's not fair, it's not accurate, and it's not acceptable. We are determined to do better.



# CENSUS 2000: PROVIDING AMERICA WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**WHY IS AN ACCURATE CENSUS SO IMPORTANT?** The decennial census provides information that is the cornerstone of knowledge about the American people. It is the basis for virtually all demographic information used by educators, policy makers, journalists, and community leaders.

- **Census data directly affects decisions made on all matters of national and local importance, including education, employment, veterans' services, public health care, rural development, the environment, transportation and housing. Many Federal programs are statutorily required to use decennial census data to develop, evaluate and implement their programs.**
- **Federal, state, and county governments use census information to guide the annual distribution of \$180 billion dollars in critical services.**
- **Congressional seats are reapportioned and legislative districts are drawn based on decennial census data.**

## **THE CENSUS IMPACTS EVERYONE'S LIVES:**

**CHILD CARE** -- Census data on the number of working parents, family income, and the age of children are used to locate areas in need of child care facilities. The census information impacts programs like the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, a program that enables low income families to obtain child care while they are at work, in job training, or school.

**SENIORS** -- Under the **Older American Act**, funds for food, health care, and legal services are distributed to local agencies based on census data.

**STUDENTS MOST IN NEED** -- The Department of Education uses census data to identify school districts and allocate funds under the **Title I Program**, helping to provide extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families.

**SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE** -- The Social Security Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services use census data to forecast the number of people eligible for **Social Security and Medicare** benefits.

**AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES** -- The **Federal Highway Administration** (DOT) allocates funds for public transportation services for the elderly and people with disabilities based on census data.

**JOB TRAINING** -- The Labor Department uses census estimates in support of the **Job Training Partnership Act** (JTPA) to prepare young people and adults facing serious impediments to employment by providing job and skills training.

**RURAL COMMUNITIES** -- The **Farmers Home Administration** uses census data to allocate funds for housing assistance for elderly and low-income individuals and families in rural areas.

**COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT** -- The Treasury Department uses census data for the **Community Reinvestment Act** to help determine whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minorities in low- and moderate-income areas.

United States  
**Census  
2000**

**The law  
protects  
your privacy.  
Individual  
answers are  
edited and  
summed before  
they are  
released to  
the public.**

For additional  
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Kansas City 816-801-2020  
Los Angeles 818-904-6522  
New York City 212-264-8076  
Philadelphia 215-597-2000  
Seattle 206-533-5882

## **50 Ways To Use Census 2000**

- Decision making at all levels of government
- Reapportionment of seats in House of Representatives
- Drawing federal, state, and local legislative districts
- Drawing school district boundaries
- Budget planning for government at all levels
- The distribution of over \$100 billion in federal funds and even more in state funds
- Spotting trends in the economic well-being of nation
- Forecasting future transportation needs for all segments of the population
- Planning for public transportation services
- Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location of other health services
- Planning health and educational services for people with disabilities
- Forecasting future housing needs for all segments of the population
- Establishing fair market rents and enforcing fair lending practices
- Directing funds for services for people in poverty
- Directing services to children and adults with limited English language proficiency
- Designing public safety strategies
- Urban planning
- Rural development
- Land use planning
- Analyzing local trends
- Understanding labor supply
- Estimating the numbers of people displaced by natural disasters
- Assessing the potential for spread of communicable diseases
- Developing assistance programs for American Indians
- Analyzing military potential
- Creating maps to speed emergency services to households in need of assistance
- Making business decisions
- Delivering goods and services to local markets
- Understanding consumer needs
- Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, or children
- Planning for congregations
- Product planning
- Locating factory sites and distribution centers
- Investment planning and evaluation of financial risk
- Distributing catalogs and developing direct mail pieces
- Publication of economic and statistical reports about the United States and its people
- Standard for creating both public and private sector surveys
- Scientific research
- Evaluating programs in different geographic areas
- Developing "intelligent" maps for government and business
- Genealogical research (after 2072)
- Proof of age, relationship, or residence (certificates provided by the Census Bureau)
- School projects
- Medical research
- Developing adult education programs
- Media planning and research, back up for news stories
- Historical research
- Evidence in litigation involving land use, voting rights, and equal opportunity
- Determining areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans
- Attracting new businesses to state and local areas

## CENSUS 2000: EXPERTS SUPPORT AN ACCURATE CENSUS USING STATISTICAL SAMPLING

- The **National Academy of Sciences** resolved in 1995 that, “[P]hysical enumeration or pure ‘counting’ has been pushed well beyond the point at which it adds to the overall accuracy of the census. ...Techniques of statistical estimation can be used, in combination with the mail questionnaire and reduced scale of follow-up of nonrespondents, to produce a better census at reduced costs.” And again in 1997, the National Academy of Sciences concluded, “It is fruitless to continue trying to count every last person with traditional census methods of physical enumeration.” [Report of the Panel on Census Requirements in the Year 2000 and Beyond, Committee on National Statistics, 1995; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Report to Congress “The Plan for Census 2000,” August 1997]
- **Dr. Barbara Bryant, Director of the Census Bureau under Former President Bush** wrote in a letter to Speaker Gingrich, “[O]ur social and economic development as a nation will be served best by striving for the most accurate census possible. In every decade, that will be one which combines the best techniques for direct enumeration with the best known technology for sampling and estimating the unenumerated.” [Dr. Barbara Bryant of the University of Michigan Business School’s National Quality Research Center in a letter to Speaker Gingrich, 5/12/97]
- The **American Statistical Association** stated, “It is unwise to prevent the use of ‘statistical sampling,’ which is a long established and fundamental component of statistical science... it is essential to obtain as accurate a measure as is possible using the best statistical tools available at the time of a census. The environment and methodologies are different today from those 200 years ago, and they will be different again in the 21st century. We urge you to support using the latest scientific methods to assure that the Census 2000 results are the best current knowledge and science can provide.” [ASA Letter, 6/13/97]
- The **General Accounting Office** said it is “encouraged that the Bureau has decided to sample those households failing to respond to census questionnaires rather than conducting a 100-percent follow-up as it has in the past... Sampling households that fail to respond to questionnaires produces substantial cost savings and should improve final data quality.” [1997]
- Department of **Commerce’s Inspector General**, Frank DeGeorge, remarked, “The Census Bureau has adopted a number of innovations to address the problems of past censuses -- declining accuracy and rising costs. One innovation, which we fully support, is the use of statistical sampling for non-response follow-up.” [October 1995]
- The **National Research Council** concluded, “Change is not the enemy of an accurate and useful census; rather, not changing methods as the United States changes would inevitably result in a seriously degraded census.” [The Panel to Evaluate Alternative Census Methodologies, “Preparing for the 2000 Census: Interim Report II,” June 1997]
- The **Population Association of America’s** President, Douglas S. Massey, asserted, “The planned and tested statistical innovations [in the census] ...have the overwhelming support of members of the scientific community who have carefully reviewed and considered them. If their use is severely limited or prohibited, the 2000 Census planning process will be obstructed, and the result could be a failed census.” [June 1996]

# CENSUS 2000: ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT AN ACCURATE CENSUS USING STATISTICAL SAMPLING

- Americans for a Fair and Accurate Census, including:
    - President, American Jewish Committee
    - President, American Sociological Assn.
    - President, Arab American Institute
    - President, Assn. of Multi Ethnic Americans
    - President, Association of Public Data Users
    - Executive Director, Child Welfare League
    - President/Founder, Children's Defense Fund
    - Executive Director, Social Science Associations
    - President, Council of Professional Assns. of Federal Statistics
    - Member, Hapa Issues Forum Board of Directors
    - National President, Japanese American Citizens League
    - Chairperson, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
    - President, Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
    - Executive Director, National Asian-Pacific American Legal Consortium
    - President, NAACP
    - Executive Director, National Association of Counties
    - President, National Assn. of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials
    - Executive Director, National Community Action Foundation
    - President, National Congress of American Indians
    - President, National League of Cities
    - President/CEO, National Urban League
    - President, U.S. Conference of Mayors
    - President, National Council of La Raza
    - President, National Puerto Rican Coalition
    - President, Organization of Chinese Americans
  - Census 2000 Initiative, including:
    - President, NAACP
    - President, U.S. Conference of Mayors
    - President, Children's Defense Fund
    - President, American Jewish Committee
    - President, National League of Cities
    - President, National Council of La Raza
    - President, MALDEF
    - American Sociological Association
  - 2000 Census Advisory Committee
  - American Arab Anti-Discrimination League
  - American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
  - American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association
  - American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
  - American Sociological Association
  - Americans for Democratic Action
  - Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO
  - Association of MultiEthnic Americans
  - Association of Public Data Users
  - Association of University Business and Economic Research
  - California Rural Legal Assistance
  - Census Advisory Committee of Professional Assns.
  - Census Advisory Committee on the African American Populations
  - Census Advisory Committee on the American Indian and Alaska Native Populations
  - Census Advisory Committee on the Asian and Pacific Islanders Population
  - Census Advisory Committee on the Hispanic Population
  - Consortium of Social Science Associations
  - Council of Chief State School Officers
  - Council of Professional Assns. on Federal Statistics
  - Cuban American National Council, Inc.
  - Decision Demographics
  - Housing Statistics Users Group
  - Japanese American Citizens League
  - Labor Council for Latin American Advancement
  - Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
  - League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
  - League of Women Voters of Los Angeles
  - MANA - A National Latina Organization
  - Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
  - National Academy of Sciences Panels on the Census
  - National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium
  - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
  - National Association of Business Economists
  - National Association of Counties
  - National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials
  - National Association of Regional Councils
  - National Black Caucus of State Legislatures
  - National Community Action Foundation
  - National Conference of State Legislatures
  - National Congress of American Indians
  - National Council of La Raza
  - National League of Cities
  - National Puerto Rican Coalition
  - National Urban League
  - NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund
  - Office of Civil Rights, AFL-CIO
  - Organization of Chinese Americans
  - Paralyzed Veterans of America
  - Population Association of America
  - Rainbow Push Coalition
  - Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages
  - Union of Needle Trade, Industrial & Textile Employees
  - United States Conference of Mayors
  - Working Group on Ancestry in the U.S. Census
- Cities, Counties, & States supporting sampling, include:**  
 New York, NY; Chicago, IL; Los Angeles, CA (City and County); Denver, CO (City and County); Houston, TX; Miami - Dade County, FL; New Mexico, State of; San Antonio, TX; San Francisco, CA (City and County); Oakland, CA; Stamford, CT