

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS: ENDANGERING THE BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT ON THE BUDGET, JEOPARDIZING IMPORTANT INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION AND OTHER PRIORITIES

In November, the Clinton-Gore Administration reached consensus with congressional representatives on next year's appropriations bill for the Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Education. The agreement included the largest one-year increase in education ever. However, this landmark achievement is now in jeopardy because Republican leaders backed away from the agreement and may postpone legislation until next year.

KEY EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LABOR PROGRAMS	FREEZE AT FY 2000 LEVEL	BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT	DIFFERENCE	IMPACT OF JEOPARDIZED RESOURCES
EDUCATION				
Class-Size Reduction in Early Grades: Third installment in the bipartisan commitment to help school districts hire and train 100,000 new teachers over 7 years to reduce class sizes in the early grades to an average of 18 students per class.	\$1.3 billion	\$1.75 billion	- \$450 million	Would prevent school districts from hiring approximately 12,000 new teachers to reduce classes in the early grades, denying about 648,000 children the benefits of smaller classes.
Urgent School Renovation: Provides support for short-term emergency repairs, such as repair of roofs, plumbing and electrical systems and meeting fire and safety codes.	\$0	\$1 billion	- \$1 billion	Would deny schools \$1 billion to help them make urgently needed building repairs and renovations.
Title I Accountability Fund: Strengthens accountability by accelerating State and local efforts to turn around the lowest performing Title I schools.	\$134 million	\$250 million	- \$116 million	Over 2,300 low-performing and failing schools would not get extra federal assistance to improve their academic performance.
Title I Grants to LEAs (excluding Accountability Fund): Helps disadvantaged students learn the basics and achieve to high standards.	\$7.807 billion	\$8.447 billion	- \$639 million	Would reduce or eliminate services to over 900,000 educationally disadvantaged students aimed at helping them reach the same high State standards expected of all children.
After-School: Offers families a safe place for their children to learn during the after-school and summertime hours.	\$453 million	\$1.026 billion	- \$573 million	Approximately 850,000 children would not get extended learning opportunities in after-school centers. This figure excludes children served by earmarked projects.
Eisenhower State Grants for Teacher Professional Development: Provides formula grants to States and school districts to help teachers improve their skills in core academic subjects.	\$335 million	\$585 million	- \$250 million	Nearly 15,000 school districts would not get \$250 million in additional Federal help to reduce the number of uncertified teachers and teachers who are not trained in the subjects they are teaching. Would deny participation to as many as 1.2 million teachers.
Eisenhower National Activities for Teacher Professional Development: Provide direct support, on a competitive basis, to projects that improve teacher quality.	\$38 million	\$82 million	- \$44 million	Would prevent support of important new initiatives to train early childhood educators and to help recruit talented mid-career professionals and college graduates into teaching.
Special Education: Helps States provide high-quality special education and related services to children with disabilities aged birth through 21 years.	\$6.0 billion	\$7.7 billion	- \$1.7 billion	Would deny valuable assistance to States in carrying out their responsibility to provide equal education opportunities to over 6 million children with disabilities. The Federal share of special education costs would drop from 15 percent to 12 percent. The \$1.6 billion does not include an additional \$300 million increase for special education or technology.

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Education Technology: Closes the digital divide by increasing access to computers and the Internet, and helps teachers effectively use technology in the classroom.	\$766 million	\$895 million	-\$130 million	Denies funding to approximately 480 new Community Technology Centers in 190 low-income rural and urban communities, and fails to provide more funds for Teacher Training in Technology.
Small, Safe, and Successful High Schools: Provides support for high schools to create smaller learning communities like schools-within-schools and career academies.	\$45 million	\$125 million	-\$80 million	Would deny as many as 650 high schools support to establish smaller learning communities of no more than 600 students.
Comprehensive School Reform Demonstrations: Helps schools implement comprehensive school reforms that are based on reliable research and effective practices.	\$220 million	\$260 million	-\$40 million	Would deny 541 additional schools the opportunity to carry out research-based reforms.
Safe and Drug Free Schools National Activities: Supports efforts to prevent youth violence and drug use.	\$111 million	\$155 million	-\$44 million	Would prevent additional support for the interagency Safe Schools/ Healthy Students program and funding to initiate Project School Emergency Response to Violence (SERV) to support schools and communities that suffer violent deaths or other traumatic crises.
Reading Excellence Act: Helps children learn to read well and independently by the end of the third grade.	\$260 million	\$286 million	-\$26 million	Would deny funding for services to help 100,000 children become successful readers.
Adult Education English Literacy/Civics Initiative: Provides English instruction, coupled with civics education, to recent immigrants and other LEP adults who lack the literacy skills necessary to effectively navigate U.S. public institutions and become full participants in the American economy	\$25.5 million	\$70 million	-\$44.5 million	Would deny critical English language and civics education services to nearly 150,000 additional immigrants and other LEP adults.
Vocational Education: Helps prepare students for their transition from school to occupation and lifelong learning in a technologically advanced society. Funds programs on the secondary and postsecondary level.	\$1.19 billion	\$1.24 billion	-\$50.3 million	Would cut significant funding for the integration of academic, vocational, and technical instruction, and the implementation of State standards and accountability systems.
Bilingual Education: Assists school districts in teaching English to limited English proficient (LEP) students and in helping these students meet the same challenging State standards required of all other students.	\$248 million	\$296 million	-\$48 million	Would deny the training and certification of over 5,600 additional bilingual education and English as a second language (ESL) teachers qualified to teach limited English proficient (LEP) students and would preclude funding for over 100 additional Instructional Services projects.
GEAR UP: Gives disadvantaged students and their families pathways to college through partnerships of	\$200 million	\$325 million	-\$125 million	Would deny approximately 600,000 low-income middle and high school students the tutoring, counseling, and mentoring

middle and high schools, colleges and universities
and through State- administered programs.

they need to prepare for college. The Department of Education
would be unable to fully fund continuation grants.

^{\$7.6 BILLION}
A RECORD INCREASE IN
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THAT DEMANDS MORE FROM
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PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE: A BUDGET THAT INVESTS IN BETTER SCHOOLS, QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND CHILD CARE, AND OTHER NATIONAL PRIORITIES

October 27, 2000

~~BY PROVIDING SMALLER CLASSES WITH BETTER TEACHERS, DOUBLING AFTER-SCHOOL FUNDS, INCREASING SCHOOL REPAIRS, AND PROVIDING FIRST-CLASS FUNDS FOR EMERGENCY SCHOOL RENOVATION~~

Today, the President will announce that he has reached agreement with Congress on key priorities in the appropriations bill for the Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Education. The agreement is a victory for ^{America's schools and} students, and includes the President's plans to modernize school facilities, reduce class sizes, ^{turn around failing schools by holding} increase teacher quality, expand after-school programs, and hold schools accountable for results. The agreement ^{improve} will increase education spending by ~~4.4~~ ^{2.1} billion, a 21% increase from last year, ^{and a} ~~21~~ ¹% increase since the Clinton-Gore Admin took office.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S BUDGET BILL

- ✓ **Emergency School Modernization and Repairs.** The new \$1.3 billion school renovation initiative is based on the President's plan.
- ✓ **Class-Size Reduction.** The third year of funding for this initiative will help hire 49,000 teachers, a 1% increase.
- ✓ **The Largest Pell Grant Ever.** The Pell grant scholarship for needy college students is increased to \$3,800, the largest ever and 65 percent larger than the grant in 1993.
- ✓ **After-School.** Funding for extended learning is more than doubled to \$1 billion. ^{The budget adopts the President's plan to more than double after-school funds to \$1 billion, which will serve}
- ✓ **Accountability for Failing Schools.** The President's \$250 million plan will strengthen education in failing schools. ^{nearby double funds for local school districts to turn around failing schools.}
- ✓ **Teacher Quality.** The budget includes \$585 million for Eisenhower teacher quality, ^{below the President's \$1 billion request but including first-ever funding towards for the President's plan to recruit talented mid-career professionals into teaching.}
- ✓ **Head Start and Child Care.** The President fought for a \$1 billion increase in Head Start and an \$817 million increase for the Child Care Development Block Grant to help low-income families work.
- ✓ **Closing the Digital Divide.** The budget invests in community technology centers, teacher training, and technology literacy.

MORE AND DEMAND MORE INVEST IN EDUCATION.

- EMERGENCY SCHOOL MODERNIZATION AND REPAIRS.**
- ✓ **BUILDING AND MODERNIZING SCHOOLS.** An estimated 3.5 million students attend schools that need extensive repair or replacement. Because all students deserve a safe, healthy, and modern place to learn, the final budget includes \$1.3 billion for ~~Urgent Repairs~~. ^{education} The final budget includes a \$1.3 billion initiative for emergency school renovation, based on the proposal in President Clinton's budget. The Republican budget did not provide dedicated funding for school renovation. The initiative will help schools make much-needed repairs, such as roofs, heating and cooling systems, and electrical wiring, and includes \$50 million for public schools with high concentrations of Native American students. However, the Administration is still working toward \$25 billion of School Modernization Bonds to build and modernize 6,000 schools nationwide, which Congress has not yet funded despite broad bipartisan support. ^{and \$25 million for charter schools.}
- SMALLER CLASSES, BETTER TEACHERS.**
- ✓ **REDUCING CLASS SIZES.** The final budget provides the President's request for \$1.75 billion—a \$450 million increase—to reduce class size in the early grades to 18 or below with well-qualified teachers. These resources will increase the total number of quality teachers hired under this initiative to [xx49,000??], keeping us on the path to our goal of hiring 100,000 high-quality teachers across the country by 2005. Local school districts can continue to use up to 25% of funds to improve teacher quality. ^{parents and teachers already know: smaller classes with good teachers give students more discipline, more one-on-one time,}
 - ✓ **TRIPLING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AFTER-SCHOOL.** The final budget provides \$1 billion ^{DOUBLING} and greater focus on the basics. ^{75 ? Check info}
- ^{The President's full request of}

for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, a \$547 million increase. This initiative will provide more high-quality extended learning opportunities for [2.5 million] children, ^{doubling} ~~tripling~~ the number of children served by federally supported after-school programs and offering a safe place for more than a quarter of America's "latch-key" children to learn in the after-school hours. *After-school funding has now grown a thousand-fold since 1997, when this program was funded at \$1 million. [check w/OMB]*

- ✓ **STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY TO FIX FAILING SCHOOLS.** The budget provides ~~\$250 million~~ ^{the President's full request of} a ~~[\$116 million]~~ increase—to accelerate efforts by states and school districts to improve accountability and turn around failing schools. These resources will help states and ^{local} districts invest in proven reforms, ~~such as research-based curricula, professional development and smaller classes,~~ to fix failing schools. *The provision also ensures that students in failing schools will be given the choice of attending a better public school. [check w/OMB]*
- ✓ **STRENGTHENING TEACHER QUALITY.** The budget provides \$650 million—an increase of \$277 million—to enhance teacher quality and make progress towards ensuring a qualified teacher in every classroom. *[[The agreement includes: \$690 million for Eisenhower Professional Development Grants to promote professional development along with school and classroom-based improvements linked to state standards and assessments; \$48 million to help states align teaching with their accountability systems under Title I; \$30 million to help recruit ^{for the President's plan} talented mid-career professionals and college graduates into teaching while retaining more good teachers with mentoring and other supports; and \$15 million to train early childhood educators and caregivers in advancing children's language and literacy skills to help prevent later difficulties in learning and reading.]]* For the first time, the budget also requires that *states use the increase in teacher quality funds to reduce the number of uncertified teachers and emergency certified teachers and teachers teaching outside their field.*
- ✓ **EXPANDING COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY.** More and higher quality education is more important to economic opportunity than ever before. The final budget includes the President's request for a \$1 billion boost in investments to make college more affordable for economically disadvantaged students.

- **Early Intervention through GEAR UP.** The final budget provides \$325 million for GEAR UP, supporting state projects and partnerships of colleges, high-poverty schools, and community organizations, to help XX students aspire to and prepare for college starting in the 7th grade. House Republicans proposed to freeze the President's GEAR UP college preparation initiative for low-income students at \$200 million, a level that would have forced existing GEAR UP programs to scrap plans to help 250,000 new disadvantaged 6th and 7th graders.
- **The Largest Maximum Pell Grant Award Ever.** Pell scholarships for needy students are the foundation of student aid. The final budget provides \$9 billion for Pell Grants, increasing the maximum Pell Grant award from \$3,300 last year to \$3,800. The maximum award has increased by 65 percent since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office in 1993, when it was \$2,300. Under this Administration, for the first time ever, our investment in the Pell program has increased for six consecutive years. The final budget also includes the President's requested \$60 million increase for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, the largest increase in a decade.
- **TRIO and Key Elements of College Completion Challenge Grants.** This year, President Clinton's budget included the largest one-year ever requested by any President. The final budget funds TRIO at \$760 million—a \$115 million increase, the largest ever—to help motivate and prepare XXX low-income and first-generation-college students to go to and stay in college. In addition, the budget includes the key elements of the President's College Completion Challenge Grants proposal to provide additional scholarships, support services, and summer programs to help more at-risk youth succeed in college.
- **Support for One Million Students to Work Their Way through College.** The final budget include the President's request for \$1 billion for Federal Work-Study to maintain his commitment to allowing one million students the opportunity to earn money for college through part-time work.

- ✓ **STRENGTHENING THE HISPANIC EDUCATION ACTION PLAN.** \$XXX increase to programs that

help Hispanic students succeed, including **\$416 million** increase for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, **\$XX million** for Bilingual Education programs, \$180 million for Bilingual Education Instructional Services, **\$760 million** for the TRIO programs and **\$XXX** for GEAR UP, **\$XX million** for the Title I Migrant State Grants program, and \$30 million for the High School Equivalency Program and College Assistance Migrant Program.

- ✓ **CREATING SMALLER, SAFER AND MORE SUCCESSFUL HIGH SCHOOLS.** This initiative helps create smaller and more supportive learning environments in approximately 700 of the nation's largest high schools through innovations like schools-within-schools or career academies that allow teachers to spend more quality instructional time with students. *How much?*

- ✓ **EXPANDING PUBLIC SCHOOL CHOICE WITH MORE SUPPORT FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS.** This **\$45 million** increase will support the start up of 1,700 new or redesigned schools that offer enhanced public school choice and have the flexibility to offer innovative educational programs in exchange for greater accountability for student achievement. One of the biggest stumbling blocks facing charter schools is the lack of appropriate facilities, and the budget builds on the Clinton-Gore legacy of support for charters and public school choice by creating a demonstration program that will allow nonprofit organizations to leverage federal funds to help charter schools secure better facilities. ~~Abolish the charter school~~
With this increase, the President's goal of 3,000 charter schools by 2002 will be met. [check w/ OMB]

There was 1 charter school when the C-G Admin took office. Today there are 1,700.

PROMOTING SAFER SCHOOLS AND HEALTHIER STUDENTS. The budget provides a **\$XX** increase for Safe Schools/Healthy Students, to **\$XX million**. The President launched this initiative in 1999 to provide students, schools and communities the benefit of enhanced comprehensive educational, mental health, social service, and law enforcement services. Last year, \$147 million was provided to 77 local education authorities that established formal partnerships with local mental health and law enforcement agencies.

- ✓ **CREATING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH JOB TRAINING.** The final budget expands successful training programs and implements new ones focused on providing needed training for young people, displaced workers and individuals with disabilities.
 - **Youth Opportunity Grants and Youth Training Activities Grants.** Youth Opportunity Grants are initiative to provide comprehensive employment and training assistance to all out-of-school young people in high poverty areas. The final budget provides **\$300 million**, enough to serve an **XXX** youth in high poverty areas. In addition, the final budget provides a **\$174 million** increase (to **\$1.175 billion**) to the Youth Activities Formula Grants, enough to provide job training and summer job opportunities to nearly **XXX** disadvantaged young people.
 - **Job Corps.** Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program targeted at impoverished young people. The final budget increases Job Corps funding by **\$41 million to \$1.4 billion, helping XX youth.**
 - **Universal Reemployment Initiative.** This initiative includes the Dislocated Worker program and ne Reemployment Services grants. The Dislocated Worker Training program provides training and support services to help permanently dislocated workers return to productive, unsubsidized employment. The final budget includes **\$50 million** for Reemployment grants that provides services to Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants to help them get jobs faster and save on UI benefits.
 - **Promoting Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders.** The budget provides **[\$75 million]** fo new initiative in the Department of Labor to help young offenders under the age of 35 successfully reintegrate into the mainstream economy. Competitive grants will be made to partnerships between the criminal justice system and local workforce investment systems. Partnerships will coordinate with reentry partnerships and reentry courts funded through the Department of Justice and substance abuse and mental health funding from the Department of Health and Human Services.

STRENGTHENING HEALTH CARE. The President won a **\$3.9 billion** investment in health programs, **16 percent** above last year's level, to strengthen the public health infrastructure, provide critical prevention and treatment services to individuals with mental illness, and advance biomedical research with a historic investment of \$20.5 billion.

- ✓ **CREATING THE FAMILY CAREGIVERS PROGRAM.** The budget invests **\$125 million** in the Older Americans Act for quality respite care and other essential services for family caregivers. This program is a critical piece of the President's historic long-term care initiative.
- ✓ **PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BASED CARE FOR AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES.** The budget invests \$X million to help states develop comprehensive plans to care for persons with disabilities in the most appropriate setting. These funds would be used to: conduct intensive outreach efforts to educate people with disabilities about the home and community based options currently available to them; streamline application and eligibility processes for home- and community-based care services; and modify state policy that results in the unnecessary institutionalization of people with disabilities.
- ✓ **FULLY FUNDING THE RICKY RAY HEMOPHILIA RELIEF TRUST FUND.** The budget funds balance of \$750 million authorized for the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Trust Fund, which provides one-time payments of \$100,000 to hemophiliacs who were infected with HIV by blood solids during the 1980s.
- ✓ **INCREASING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE FOR THE UNINSURED.** The budget invests \$140 million to develop integrated systems of care for the uninsured through coordination, increase the number of services delivered and establishing accountability in the system to assure adequate patient care.
- ✓ **MAKING OUR FOOD SAFER.** The President won his entire request of \$422 million for food safety, a \$68 million increase over last year. These resources will support enhanced and expanded food safety inspections, outbreak responses, and research, risk assessment and education activities. It will also fund bioscience research and risk assessment modeling and data collection to include the pre-harvest phase for foods and begin implementation of the Egg Safety Action Plan adopted by the President's Council on Food Safety.
- ✓ **SUPPORTING GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AT CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.** The final budget funds the President's request of \$125 million to reimburse freestanding children's hospitals that train and education physicians to care for children.
- ✓ **CARING FOR THE NATION'S ELDERLY.** The budget includes a **\$18 million** increase for the new Nursing Home Initiative for more rigorous inspections of nursing facilities and improved federal oversight and enforcement of nursing home quality.
- ✓ **IMPROVING STATES' CAPACITY TO DELIVER HEALTH CARE SERVICES TO THE MENTALLY ILL.** The budget provides an additional \$64 million above the FY 2000 funding level for the Mental Health Block Grant, an 18 percent increase over FY 2000.
- ✓ **PREPARING FOR AND PREVENTING BIOTERRORIST ATTACKS.** The budget fully funds President Clinton's request and provides \$301 million to stockpile vaccines, antibiotics, and other medical supplies to deploy in the event of a chemical or biological terrorist attack.

- ✓ **REDUCING RACIAL DISPARITIES IN HEALTH STATUS.** The budget provides an additional \$10 million, a 33 percent increase over the FY 2000 funding level, for health research and prevention activities to better understand and address health disparities among minority populations.
- ✓ **EXPANDING AIDS PREVENTION, CARE, AND RESEARCH.** Building on the historic reauthorization of the Ryan White CARE Act, the President and Congress continue their strong partnership to address the AIDS epidemic with substantial increases in funding. The budget includes a \$95 million increase in funding for domestic HIV prevention activities; an increase of \$200 million for the Ryan White CARE Act, which helps provide primary care and support for those living with HIV/AIDS; and an estimated ***\$XX million*** in additional funds for AIDS-related research at the NIH. Congress and the President also worked together to add \$100 million in funding to the Minority AIDS Initiative, which utilizes existing programs to reach African-Americans, Latinos, and other racial and ethnic minorities that are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS. CDC received an additional \$18 million to fight AIDS internationally.
- ✓ **PREVENTING CHILDHOOD DISEASES.** The budget provides \$103 million, a 20 percent increase over last year, to increase childhood immunization rates and eradicate polio worldwide.
- ✓ **CONTROLLING THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.** The budget provides \$236 million to the Center for Disease Control, a 33 percent increase, for infectious disease programs and disease surveillance systems.
- ✓ **EXPANDING FAMILY PLANNING AT HOME.** The President won \$274 million in FY 2001 for family planning, a \$35 million increase. This initiative will allow family planning clinics to provide reproductive health services and clinical care to over 5 million underserved Americans, including testing and treatment for sexually-transmitted diseases, cancer screenings, and HIV prevention and counseling. Title X Family Planning funding helps prevent over one million unintended pregnancies per year through comprehensive reproductive health services, including programs to discourage adolescent sexual activity and contraceptive counseling.
- ✓ **INCREASING FUNDING TO EXPLORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES OF DISEASE.** The budget provides \$XX million, a XX percent increase, to assist communities investigating unusual incidence of cancer or other diseases; identify regions of the country in which individuals are at increased risk of dangerous exposure to toxic substances; and ensure rapid evaluation of the impact of public health emergencies.
- ✓ **PROVIDING QUALITY HEALTH CARE TO NATIVE AMERICANS.** The budget provides \$2.6 billion, a 9 percent increase, for high-quality health care services on American Indian and Alaska Native reservations.
- ✓ **EXPANDING SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.** The budget continues the Administration's commitment to expanding substance abuse prevention and treatment with a [\$239 million] increase in funding to \$2.2 billion, a 37 percent increase since 1993. This includes an additional [\$102 million] for Targeted Capacity Expansion grants to help communities address gaps in substance abuse services for emerging areas of need. Combined with an additional [\$135 million] for the Substance Abuse Block Grant, the budget will provide treatment for another [000 - TBD] individuals.

EXPANDING CHILD CARE. The number of children with parents who work outside of the home is higher

than ever before. During the Clinton-Gore Administration, funding for child care has more than doubled, but many eligible children still do not receive assistance. The Clinton-Gore Administration proposed, fought for, and won a comprehensive child care initiative to address the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on.

- ✓ **PROVIDING MORE CHILDREN ACCESS TO HEAD START THAN EVER BEFORE.** President Clinton won \$6.3 billion in funding for Head Start—a \$1 billion increase over last year and the largest funding request ever proposed or received for the program. It will provide access to Head Start and Early Head Start for approximately 950,000 children in 2001, and is a large step toward the goal of serving one million children in 2002. Head Start prepares low-income children for a lifetime of learning and development by providing early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services.
- ✓ **HELPING MORE LOW-INCOME FAMILIES AFFORD CHILD CARE.** The President fought for an \$817 million increase for the Child Care Development Block Grant, to \$2 billion. This increase will enable the program to provide child care subsidies for nearly 150,000 more children in 2001. These new resources, combined with the child care funds provided in welfare reform, will serve over 2.2 million children in 2001, an increase of nearly 1 million since 1997. The Child Care Development Block Grant is the primary federal effort to help low-income families pay for child care, helping low-income parents to work.
- ✓ **PROMOTING EARLY LEARNING BY IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE. (This piece is the most up in the air right now.)** At the beginning of this year, President Clinton called on Congress to include an Early Learning Fund in the budget to help improve child care quality and early childhood education for children under five years old. The final budget included the Stevens-Kennedy Early Learning Opportunities Act and provided (\$XX) to allow states to help communities foster cognitive development, improve child care quality and promote readiness for school. Resources could be used to: help child care providers get training or certification; teach parents and caregivers how to facilitate development of cognitive skills and language comprehension; increase access to existing child care programs by expanding the days or times that children are served; enhance childhood literacy; improve quality of existing early learning programs through recruitment, retention and professional development incentives; and increase early learning opportunities for children with special needs.
- ✓ **WORKING TO MAKE PARENTAL LEAVE MORE AFFORDABLE. (This piece is also very up in the air.)** The final budget includes (\$10 million) for states and other entities to explore how to make parental and family leave more available and affordable for those who need it. A 1996 study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave found that the most significant reason why parents did not take advantage of unpaid leave after the birth or adoption of a child was the expected loss of income. In addition, this funding will support a strong program of research and analysis of the implementation and use of the Family and Medical Leave Act.

CLOSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE. Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to use this technology effectively are becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, social and political life. To give people skills to use technology and to promote technology that will help empower under-served communities, the bill:

- ✓ **Establishing Community Technology Centers.** The President won \$80 million to create up to Community Technology Centers in low-income urban and rural communities, up from \$10 million two years ago and \$32.5 million last year. This initiative will help close the "digital divide" by providing computers and

Information Age tools to children and adults who can not afford them at home.

- ✓ **Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology.** The final budget includes \$125 million (**CHECK**) to train new teachers to use technology effectively in the classroom, up from \$75 million last year. Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the United States has made enormous progress in connecting schools to the Internet and increasing the number of modern computers in the classroom. However, access to computers and the Internet will not help students achieve high academic standards unless teachers are as comfortable with a computer as they are with a chalkboard.
- ✓ **Creating Digital Opportunity for Americans with Disabilities.** The budget provides \$x million for R&D and support for loan programs to make information and communications technologies more accessible for people with disabilities, and to make assistive technologies more affordable.
- ✓ **Giving All of our Children Access to Educational Technology.** The budget provides a total of \$XX million for educational technology, including \$450 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. Under Clinton-Gore, spending on educational technology is up from \$23 million in FY93, an increase of over XX%. These programs help local communities meet the "four pillars" of the President's Educational Technology Initiative: Internet access, modem computers, educational content, and teacher training.

OTHER PRIORITIES. The bill would also:

- ✓ **Expanding Basic Education in Developing Countries.** President Clinton won a \$30 million increase (**CHECK**) to strengthen educational systems in areas of developing countries, especially where abusive child labor is prevalent. Better access to basic education can be a catalyst for poverty reduction, maternal and infant health, the prevention and treatment of HIV-AIDS and other infectious diseases, and the elimination of abusive child labor.
- ✓ **Promoting Community Service.** The final budget includes more than **\$XX million** for national and community service, in combination with earlier funding passed on the VA-HUD appropriations bill. It will allow AmeriCorps to surpass 250,000 members who have served their communities since 1994, helping to close the digital divide, improve education, build public housing, and meet critical social and environmental needs. It will also allow hundreds more National Civilian Community Corps members to continue to provide desperately needed help for communities faced with ravaging fires or devastating floods. The bill includes \$7.5 million for America's Promise—the community service initiative led by General Colin Powell that stemmed from the Presidents' Summit for America's Future—to ensure that children grow into healthy, strong, and productive adults.

~~PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE: A BUDGET THAT INVESTS IN BETTER SCHOOLS, QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND CHILD CARE, AND OTHER NATIONAL PRIORITIES~~

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HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S EDUCATION BUDGET BILL

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INVEST MORE AND DEMAND MORE IN EDUCATION.

- ✓ **~~BUILDING AND MODERNIZING SCHOOLS~~ EMERGENCY SCHOOL MODERNIZATION AND REPAIRS.** An estimated 3.5 million students attend schools that need extensive repair or replacement. Because all students deserve a safe, healthy, and modern place to learn, the final education budget includes \$1.3 billion for ~~Urgent Repairs.~~ The final budget includes a \$1.3 billion initiative for emergency school

renovation, based on the proposal in President Clinton's budget. The Republican budget did not provide dedicated funding for school renovation. The initiative will help schools make much-needed repairs, such as roofs, heating and cooling systems, and electrical wiring, and includes \$50.75 [chk w/omb] million for public schools with high concentrations of Native American students and \$25 million for charter schools. However, the Administration is still working toward \$25 billion of School Modernization Bonds to build and modernize 6,000 schools nationwide, which Congress has not yet funded despite broad bipartisan support.

- ✓ **~~REDUCING CLASS SIZES~~ SMALLER CLASSES, BETTER TEACHERS.** The final budget provides the President's request for \$1.75 billion—a \$450 million increase—to reduce class size in the early grades to 18 or below with well-qualified teachers. These resources will increase the total number of quality teachers hired under this initiative to [xx49,000??], keeping us on the path to our goal of hiring 100,000 high-quality teachers across the country by 2005. Local school districts can continue to use up to 25 percent of funds to improve teacher quality. Studies show what parents and teachers already know: smaller classes with good teachers give students more discipline, more one-on-one time, and greater focus on the basics.
- ✓ **TRIPLING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AFTER-SCHOOL.** The final budget provides the Administration's full request of \$1 billion for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, a \$547 million increase. This initiative will provide more high-quality extended learning opportunities for [2.5 million ~~chk w/omb~~] children, tripling the number of children served by federally supported after-school programs and offering a safe place for [more than a quarter – ~~chk w/omb~~] of America's "latch-key" children to learn in the after-school hours. Thanks to the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts, after-school funding has now grown a thousand-fold since 1997, when this program was funded at [\$1 million – ~~chk w/omb~~].
- ✓ **STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY TO FIX FAILING SCHOOLS.** The budget provides the Administration's full request [**\$250 million**]—a [**\$116 million??**] increase—to accelerate efforts by states and school districts to improve accountability and turn around failing schools. These resources will help states and local districts invest in proven reforms, ~~such as research-based curricula, professional development and smaller classes,~~ to fix failing schools. The provision also ensures that students in failing schools will be given the choice of attending a better public school.
- ✓ **STRENGTHENING TEACHER QUALITY.** The budget provides [\$650 million—an increase of \$277—~~chk w/omb~~]—to enhance teacher quality and make progress towards ensuring a qualified teacher in every classroom. **[[The agreement includes: \$690 [chk] million for Eisenhower Professional Development Grants to promote professional development along with school and classroom-based improvements linked to state standards and assessments; \$48[chk] million to help states align teaching with their accountability systems under Title I; \$30[chk] million for the Administration's plan to help recruit talented mid-career professionals and college graduates into teaching while retaining more good teachers with mentoring and other supports; and \$15[chk] million to train early childhood educators and caregivers in advancing children's language and literacy skills to help prevent later difficulties in learning and reading.]]** For the first time, the budget also requires that states first use the increase in teacher quality funds to reduce the number of uncertified and emergency certified teachers and teachers teaching outside their field.
- ✓ **EXPANDING COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY.** More and higher quality education is more important to economic opportunity than ever before. The final budget includes the President's request for a \$1 billion boost in investments to make college more affordable for economically disadvantaged students.
 - **Early Intervention through GEAR UP.** The final budget provides \$325 million for GEAR UP, supporting state projects and partnerships of colleges, high-poverty schools, and community organizations, to help XX students aspire to and prepare for college starting in the 7th grade. House Republicans proposed to freeze the President's GEAR UP college preparation initiative for low-income

students at \$200 million, a level that would have forced existing GEAR UP programs to scrap plans to help 250,000 new disadvantaged 6th and 7th graders.

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 - **TRIO and Key Elements of College Completion Challenge Grants.** This year, President Clinton's budget included the largest one-year ever requested by any President. The final budget funds TRIO at *\$760 million—a \$115 million* increase, the largest ever—to help motivate and prepare ~~XXX~~ low-income and first-generation-college students to go to and stay in college. In addition, the budget includes the key elements of the President's College Completion Challenge Grants proposal to provide additional scholarships, support services, and summer programs to help more at-risk youth succeed in college.
 - **Support for One Million Students to Work Their Way through College.** The final budget includes the President's request for \$1 billion for Federal Work-Study to maintain his commitment to allowing one million students the opportunity to earn money for college through part-time work.
- ✓ **STRENGTHENING THE HISPANIC EDUCATION ACTION PLAN.** \$XXX increase to programs that help Hispanic students succeed, including *\$416 million* increase for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, \$XX million for Bilingual Education programs, \$180 million for Bilingual Education Instructional Services, *\$760 million* for the TRIO programs and \$XXX for GEAR UP, *\$XX million* for the Title I Migrant State Grants program, and \$30 million for the High School Equivalency Program and College Assistance Migrant Program.
- ✓ **CREATING SMALLER, SAFER AND MORE SUCCESSFUL HIGH SCHOOLS.** This initiative helps create smaller and more supportive learning environments in approximately 700 of the nation's largest high schools through innovations like schools-within-schools or career academies that allow teachers to spend more quality instructional time with students. [How much ?]
- ✓ **EXPANDING PUBLIC SCHOOL CHOICE WITH MORE SUPPORT FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS.** This *\$45 million* increase will support the start up of 1,700 new or redesigned schools that offer enhanced public school choice and have the flexibility to offer innovative educational programs in exchange for greater accountability for student achievement. One of the biggest stumbling blocks facing charter schools is the lack of appropriate facilities, and the budget builds on the Clinton-Gore legacy of support for charters and public school choice by creating a demonstration program that will allow nonprofit organizations to leverage federal funds to help charter schools secure better facilities. There was one charter school when the Clinton-Gore Administration took office. Today, there are 1700. With this increase, the Administration's goal of 3,000 charter schools by 2002 will be met [chk w/omb].
- ✓ **PROMOTING SAFER SCHOOLS AND HEALTHIER STUDENTS.** The budget provides a \$XX increase for Safe Schools/Healthy Students, to \$XX million. The President launched this initiative in 1999 to provide students, schools and communities the benefit of enhanced comprehensive educational, mental health, social service, and law enforcement services. Last year, \$147 million was provided to 77 local education authorities that established formal partnerships with local mental health and law enforcement agencies.

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 - **Youth Opportunity Grants and Youth Training Activities Grants.** Youth Opportunity Grants are an initiative to provide comprehensive employment and training assistance to all out-of-school young people in high poverty areas. The final budget provides **\$300 million**, enough to serve an XXX youth in high poverty areas. In addition, the final budget provides a **\$174 million** increase (to **\$1.175 billion**) to the Youth Activities Formula Grants, enough to provide job training and summer job opportunities to nearly XXX disadvantaged young people.
 - **Job Corps.** Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program targeted at impoverished young people. The final budget increases Job Corps funding by **\$41 million to \$1.4 billion, helping XX youth.**
 - **Universal Reemployment Initiative.** This initiative includes the Dislocated Worker program and new Reemployment Services grants. The Dislocated Worker Training program provides training and support services to help permanently dislocated workers return to productive, unsubsidized employment. The final budget includes **\$50 million** for Reemployment grants that provides services to Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants to help them get jobs faster and save on UI benefits.
 - **Promoting Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders.** The budget provides **[\$75 million]** for a new initiative in the Department of Labor to help young offenders under the age of 35 successfully reintegrate into the mainstream economy. Competitive grants will be made to partnerships between the criminal justice system and local workforce investment systems. Partnerships will coordinate with reentry partnerships and reentry courts funded through the Department of Justice and substance abuse and mental health funding from the Department of Health and Human Services.

STRENGTHENING HEALTH CARE. The President won a **\$3.9 billion** investment in health programs, **16 percent** above last year's level, to strengthen the public health infrastructure, provide critical prevention and treatment services to individuals with mental illness, and advance biomedical research with a historic investment of \$20.5 billion.

- ✓ **CREATING THE FAMILY CAREGIVERS PROGRAM.** The budget invests **\$125 million** in the Older Americans Act for quality respite care and other essential services for family caregivers. This program is a critical piece of the President's historic long-term care initiative.
- ✓ **PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BASED CARE FOR AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES.** The budget invests \$X million to help states develop comprehensive plans to care for persons with disabilities in the most appropriate setting. These funds would be used to: conduct intensive outreach efforts to educate people with disabilities about the home and community based options currently available to them; streamline application and eligibility processes for home- and community-based care services; and modify state policy that results in the unnecessary institutionalization of people with disabilities.
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- ✓ **MAKING OUR FOOD SAFER.** The President won his entire request of \$422 million for food safety, a \$68 million increase over last year. These resources will support enhanced and expanded food safety

inspections, outbreak responses, and research, risk assessment and education activities. It will also fund bioscience research and risk assessment modeling and data collection to include the pre-harvest phase for foods and begin implementation of the Egg Safety Action Plan adopted by the President's Council on Food Safety.

- ✓ **SUPPORTING GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AT CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.** The final budget funds the President's request of \$125 million to reimburse freestanding children's hospitals that train and education physicians to care for children.
- ✓ **CARING FOR THE NATION'S ELDERLY.** The budget includes a *\$18 million* increase for the new Nursing Home Initiative for more rigorous inspections of nursing facilities and improved federal oversight and enforcement of nursing home quality.
- ✓ **IMPROVING STATES' CAPACITY TO DELIVER HEALTH CARE SERVICES TO THE MENTALLY ILL.** The budget provides an additional \$64 million above the FY 2000 funding level for the Mental Health Block Grant, an 18 percent increase over FY 2000.
- ✓ **PREPARING FOR AND PREVENTING BIOTERRORIST ATTACKS.** The budget fully funds President Clinton's request and provides \$301 million to stockpile vaccines, antibiotics, and other medical supplies to deploy in the event of a chemical or biological terrorist attack.
- ✓ **REDUCING RACIAL DISPARITIES IN HEALTH STATUS.** The budget provides an additional \$10 million, a 33 percent increase over the FY 2000 funding level, for health research and prevention activities to better understand and address health disparities among minority populations.
- ✓ **EXPANDING AIDS PREVENTION, CARE, AND RESEARCH.** Building on the historic reauthorization of the Ryan White CARE Act, the President and Congress continue their strong partnership to address the AIDS epidemic with substantial increases in funding. The budget includes a \$95 million increase in funding for domestic HIV prevention activities; an increase of \$200 million for the Ryan White CARE Act, which helps provide primary care and support for those living with HIV/AIDS; and an estimated *\$XX million* in additional funds for AIDS-related research at the NIH. Congress and the President also worked together to add \$100 million in funding to the Minority AIDS Initiative, which utilizes existing programs to reach African-Americans, Latinos, and other racial and ethnic minorities that are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS. CDC received an additional \$18 million to fight AIDS internationally.
- ✓ **PREVENTING CHILDHOOD DISEASES.** The budget provides \$103 million, a 20 percent increase over last year, to increase childhood immunization rates and eradicate polio worldwide.
- ✓ **CONTROLLING THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.** The budget provides \$236 million to the Center for Disease Control, a 33 percent increase, for infectious disease programs and disease surveillance systems.
- ✓ **EXPANDING FAMILY PLANNING AT HOME.** The President won \$274 million in FY 2001 for family planning, a \$35 million increase. This initiative will allow family planning clinics to provide reproductive health services and clinical care to over 5 million underserved Americans, including testing and treatment for sexually-transmitted diseases, cancer screenings, and HIV prevention and counseling. Title X Family Planning funding helps prevent over one million unintended pregnancies per year through comprehensive reproductive health services, including programs to discourage adolescent sexual activity and contraceptive counseling.

- ✓ **INCREASING FUNDING TO EXPLORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES OF DISEASE.** The budget provides \$XX million, a XX percent increase, to assist communities investigating unusual incidence of cancer or other diseases; identify regions of the country in which individuals are at increased risk of dangerous exposure to toxic substances; and ensure rapid evaluation of the impact of public health emergencies.
- ✓ **PROVIDING QUALITY HEALTH CARE TO NATIVE AMERICANS.** The budget provides \$2.6 billion, a 9 percent increase, for high-quality health care services on American Indian and Alaska Native reservations.
- ✓ **EXPANDING SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.** The budget continues the Administration's commitment to expanding substance abuse prevention and treatment with a [\$239 million] increase in funding to \$2.2 billion, a 37 percent increase since 1993. This includes an additional [\$102 million] for Targeted Capacity Expansion grants to help communities address gaps in substance abuse services for emerging areas of need. Combined with an additional [\$135 million] for the Substance Abuse Block Grant, the budget will provide treatment for another [000 - TBD] individuals.

EXPANDING CHILD CARE. The number of children with parents who work outside of the home is higher than ever before. During the Clinton-Gore Administration, funding for child care has more than doubled, but many eligible children still do not receive assistance. The Clinton-Gore Administration proposed, fought for, and won a comprehensive child care initiative to address the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on.

- ✓ **PROVIDING MORE CHILDREN ACCESS TO HEAD START THAN EVER BEFORE.** President Clinton won \$6.3 billion in funding for Head Start—a \$1 billion increase over last year and the largest funding request ever proposed or received for the program. It will provide access to Head Start and Early Head Start for approximately 950,000 children in 2001, and is a large step toward the goal of serving one million children in 2002. Head Start prepares low-income children for a lifetime of learning and development by providing early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services.
- ✓ **HELPING MORE LOW-INCOME FAMILIES AFFORD CHILD CARE.** The President fought for an \$817 million increase for the Child Care Development Block Grant, to \$2 billion. This increase will enable the program to provide child care subsidies for nearly 150,000 more children in 2001. These new resources, combined with the child care funds provided in welfare reform, will serve over 2.2 million children in 2001, an increase of nearly 1 million since 1997. The Child Care Development Block Grant is the primary federal effort to help low-income families pay for child care, helping low-income parents to work.
- ✓ **PROMOTING EARLY LEARNING BY IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE. (This piece is the most up in the air right now.)** At the beginning of this year, President Clinton called on Congress to include an Early Learning Fund in the budget to help improve child care quality and early childhood education for children under five years old. The final budget included the Stevens-Kennedy Early Learning Opportunities Act and provided (\$XX) to allow states to help communities foster cognitive development, improve child care quality and promote readiness for school. Resources could be used to: help child care providers get training or certification; teach parents and caregivers how to facilitate development of cognitive skills and language comprehension; increase access to existing child care programs by expanding the days or times that children are served; enhance childhood literacy; improve quality of existing early learning programs through recruitment, retention and professional development incentives; and increase early learning opportunities for children with special needs.

- ✓ **WORKING TO MAKE PARENTAL LEAVE MORE AFFORDABLE.** (This piece is also very up in the air.) The final budget includes **(\$10 million)** for states and other entities to explore how to make parental and family leave more available and affordable for those who need it. A 1996 study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave found that the most significant reason why parents did not take advantage of unpaid leave after the birth or adoption of a child was the expected loss of income. In addition, this funding will support a strong program of research and analysis of the implementation and use of the Family and Medical Leave Act.

CLOSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE. Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to use this technology effectively are becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, social and political life. To give people skills to use technology and to promote technology that will help empower under-served communities, the bill:

- ✓ **Establishing Community Technology Centers.** The President won \$80 million to create up to Community Technology Centers in low-income urban and rural communities, up from \$10 million two years ago and \$32.5 million last year. This initiative will help close the "digital divide" by providing computers and Information Age tools to children and adults who can not afford them at home.
- ✓ **Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology.** The final budget includes \$125 million **(CHECK)** to train new teachers to use technology effectively in the classroom, up from \$75 million last year. Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the United States has made enormous progress in connecting schools to the Internet and increasing the number of modern computers in the classroom. However, access to computers and the Internet will not help students achieve high academic standards unless teachers are as comfortable with a computer as they are with a chalkboard.
- ✓ **Creating Digital Opportunity for Americans with Disabilities.** The budget provides \$x million for R&D and support for loan programs to make information and communications technologies more accessible for people with disabilities, and to make assistive technologies more affordable.
- ✓ **Giving All of our Children Access to Educational Technology.** The budget provides a total of \$XX million for educational technology, including \$450 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. Under Clinton-Gore, spending on educational technology is up from \$23 million in FY93, an increase of over XX%. These programs help local communities meet the "four pillars" of the President's Educational Technology Initiative: Internet access, modem computers, educational content, and teacher training.

OTHER PRIORITIES. The bill would also:

- ✓ **Expanding Basic Education in Developing Countries.** President Clinton won a \$30 million increase **(CHECK)** to strengthen educational systems in areas of developing countries, especially where abusive child labor is prevalent. Better access to basic education can be a catalyst for poverty reduction, maternal and infant health, the prevention and treatment of HIV-AIDS and other infectious diseases, and the elimination of abusive child labor.
- ✓ **Promoting Community Service.** The final budget includes more than **\$XX million** for national and community service, in combination with earlier funding passed on the VA-HUD appropriations bill. It will allow AmeriCorps to surpass 250,000 members who have served their communities since 1994, helping to close the digital divide, improve education, build public housing, and meet critical social and environmental needs. It will also allow hundreds more National Civilian Community Corps members to continue to provide desperately needed help for communities faced with ravaging fires or devastating floods. The bill includes \$7.5 million for America's Promise—the community service initiative led by General Colin Powell

that stemmed from the Presidents' Summit for America's Future—to ensure that children grow into healthy, strong, and productive adults.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE: A BUDGET THAT INVESTS IN BETTER SCHOOLS, QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND CHILD CARE, AND OTHER NATIONAL PRIORITIES

October 27, 2000

Today, the President will announce that he has reached agreement with Congress on key priorities in the appropriations bill for the Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Education. The agreement is a victory for students, and includes the President's plans to modernize school facilities, reduce class sizes, increase teacher quality, expand after-school programs, and hold schools accountable for result.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S BUDGET BILL

- ✓ **Emergency School Modernization and Repairs.** The new \$1.3 billion school construction initiative is based on the President's plan.
- ✓ **Class-Size Reduction.** The third year of funding for this initiative will help hire 49,000 teachers.
- ✓ **The Largest Pell Grant Ever.** The Pell grant scholarship for needy college students is increased to \$3,800, the largest ever and 65 percent larger than the grant in 1993.
- ✓ **After-School.** Funding for extended learning is more than doubled to \$1 billion.
- ✓ **Accountability for Failing Schools.** The President's \$250 million plan will strengthen education in failing schools.
- ✓ **Teacher Quality.** The budget includes \$585 million for Eisenhower teacher quality, below the President's \$1 billion request but
- ✓ **Head Start and Child Care.** The President fought for a \$1 billion increase in Head Start and an \$817 million increase for the Child Care Development Block Grant to help low-income families work.
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INVEST IN EDUCATION.

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- ✓ **PREPARING FOR AND PREVENTING BIOTERRORIST ATTACKS.** The budget fully funds President Clinton's request and provides \$301 million to stockpile vaccines, antibiotics, and other medical supplies to deploy in the event of a chemical or biological terrorist attack.
- ✓ **REDUCING RACIAL DISPARITIES IN HEALTH STATUS.** The budget provides an additional \$10 million, a 33 percent increase over the FY 2000 funding level, for health research and prevention activities to better understand and address health disparities among minority populations.
- ✓ **EXPANDING AIDS PREVENTION, CARE, AND RESEARCH.** Building on the historic reauthorization of the Ryan White CARE Act, the President and Congress continue their strong partnership

to address the AIDS epidemic with substantial increases in funding. The budget includes a \$95 million increase in funding for domestic HIV prevention activities; an increase of \$200 million for the Ryan White CARE Act, which helps provide primary care and support for those living with HIV/AIDS; and an estimated **\$XX million** in additional funds for AIDS-related research at the NIH. Congress and the President also worked together to add \$100 million in funding to the Minority AIDS Initiative, which utilizes existing programs to reach African-Americans, Latinos, and other racial and ethnic minorities that are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS. CDC received an additional \$18 million to fight AIDS internationally.

- ✓ **PREVENTING CHILDHOOD DISEASES.** The budget provides \$103 million, a 20 percent increase over last year, to increase childhood immunization rates and eradicate polio worldwide.
- ✓ **CONTROLLING THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.** The budget provides \$236 million to the Center for Disease Control, a 33 percent increase, for infectious disease programs and disease surveillance systems.
- ✓ **EXPANDING FAMILY PLANNING AT HOME.** The President won \$274 million in FY 2001 for family planning, a \$35 million increase. This initiative will allow family planning clinics to provide reproductive health services and clinical care to over 5 million underserved Americans, including testing and treatment for sexually-transmitted diseases, cancer screenings, and HIV prevention and counseling. Title X Family Planning funding helps prevent over one million unintended pregnancies per year through comprehensive reproductive health services, including programs to discourage adolescent sexual activity and contraceptive counseling.
- ✓ **INCREASING FUNDING TO EXPLORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES OF DISEASE.** The budget provides \$XX million, a XX percent increase, to assist communities investigating unusual incidence of cancer or other diseases; identify regions of the country in which individuals are at increased risk of dangerous exposure to toxic substances; and ensure rapid evaluation of the impact of public health emergencies.
- ✓ **PROVIDING QUALITY HEALTH CARE TO NATIVE AMERICANS.** The budget provides \$2.6 billion, a 9 percent increase, for high-quality health care services on American Indian and Alaska Native reservations.
- ✓ **EXPANDING SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.** The budget continues the Administration's commitment to expanding substance abuse prevention and treatment with a [\$239 million] increase in funding to \$2.2 billion, a 37 percent increase since 1993. This includes an additional [\$102 million] for Targeted Capacity Expansion grants to help communities address gaps in substance abuse services for emerging areas of need. Combined with an additional [\$135 million] for the Substance Abuse Block Grant, the budget will provide treatment for another [000 - TBD] individuals.

EXPANDING CHILD CARE AND IMPROVING EARLY LEARNING. The number of children with parents who work outside of the home is higher than ever before and child care expenses are often the second or third largest item in a low-income working family's household budget. The Clinton-Gore Administration proposed, fought for, and won major components of its comprehensive child care initiative to address the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on and that will help to prepare their children for success in school. During the Clinton-Gore Administration, funding for child care and Head Start has more than doubled, but many eligible families still do not receive child care assistance.

- ✓ **PROVIDING MORE CHILDREN ACCESS TO HEAD START THAN EVER BEFORE.** President Clinton won \$6.3 billion in funding for Head Start—a \$1 billion increase over last year and the largest

funding request ever proposed or received for the program. It will provide access to Head Start and Early Head Start for approximately 950,000 children in 2001, and is a large step toward the goal of serving one million children in 2002. Head Start prepares low-income children for a lifetime of learning and development by providing early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services.

- ✓ **HELPING MORE LOW-INCOME FAMILIES AFFORD CHILD CARE.** The President fought for and won an \$817 million increase for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, to \$2 billion. This increase will enable the program to provide child care subsidies for nearly 150,000 more children in 2001. These new resources, combined with the child care funds provided in welfare reform, will serve over 2.2 million children in 2001, an increase of nearly 1 million since 1997. The Child Care and Development Block Grant is the primary federal effort to help low-income families pay for child care, helping low-income parents to work. This funding includes \$272 million for improving the quality of child care, \$100 million of which must be used to improve the quality of infant and toddler care; \$10 million for child care research; and \$19 million for school-aged care and to improve information for parents about child care in their communities.
- ✓ **PROMOTING EARLY LEARNING BY IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE.** As part of President Clinton's Child Care initiative spearheaded by the First Lady, the Administration proposed an Early Learning Fund to help improve child care quality and early childhood education for children under five years old. The final budget authorizes the Stevens-Kennedy Early Learning Opportunities Act, a direct successor to the President's Early Learning Fund, and provides \$20 million to help communities improve child care quality, foster cognitive development in young children, and promote readiness for school.
- ✓ **INVESTING IN HIGH-QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS.** The President won \$10 million to train thousands of early childhood educators and caregivers in advancing children's language and literacy skills that are the foundations for later academic success.
- ✓ **SUPPORTING THE PURSUIT OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY OFFERING CAMPUS BASED CHILD CARE.** To enable low-income parents to pursue higher education, the budget exceeded the President's request and included \$25 million – a \$20 million increase over last year's funding level – to provide an additional 300 college campuses with grants to support the establishment or expansion of child care services.
- ✓ **WORKING TO MAKE PARENTAL LEAVE MORE AFFORDABLE.** The final budget includes \$10 million for states and other entities to explore how to make parental and family leave more available and affordable for those who need it. A 1996 study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave found that the most significant reason why parents did not take advantage of unpaid leave after the birth or adoption of a child was the expected loss of income. In addition, this funding will support a strong program of research and analysis of the implementation and use of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and support a public education campaign to inform employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities under the FMLA.

CLOSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE. Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to use this technology effectively are becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, social and political life. To give people skills to use technology and to promote technology that will help empower under-served communities, the bill:

- ✓ **Establishing Community Technology Centers.** The President won \$80 million to create up to Community Technology Centers in low-income urban and rural communities, up from \$10 million two

years ago and \$32.5 million last year. This initiative will help close the "digital divide" by providing computers and Information Age tools to children and adults who can not afford them at home.

- ✓ **Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology.** The final budget includes \$125 million (*CHECK*) to train new teachers to use technology effectively in the classroom, up from \$75 million last year. Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the United States has made enormous progress in connecting schools to the Internet and increasing the number of modern computers in the classroom. However, access to computers and the Internet will not help students achieve high academic standards unless teachers are as comfortable with a computer as they are with a chalkboard.
- ✓ **Creating Digital Opportunity for Americans with Disabilities.** The budget provides \$x million for R&D and support for loan programs to make information and communications technologies more accessible for people with disabilities, and to make assistive technologies more affordable.
- ✓ **Giving All of our Children Access to Educational Technology.** The budget provides a total of \$XX million for educational technology, including \$450 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. Under Clinton-Gore, spending on educational technology is up from \$23 million in FY93, an increase of over XX%. These programs help local communities meet the "four pillars" of the President's Educational Technology Initiative: Internet access, modem computers, educational content, and teacher training.

OTHER PRIORITIES. The bill would also:

- ✓ **Expanding Basic Education in Developing Countries.** President Clinton won a \$30 million increase (*CHECK*) to strengthen educational systems in areas of developing countries, especially where abusive child labor is prevalent. Better access to basic education can be a catalyst for poverty reduction, maternal and infant health, the prevention and treatment of HIV-AIDS and other infectious diseases, and the elimination of abusive child labor.
- ✓ **Promoting Community Service.** This bill ~~final budget~~ includes more than \$300 million for national and community service, and in combination with earlier funding passed on the VA-HUD appropriations bill brings the President's budget for national service to a total of \$768 million, \$36 million above the FY 2000 funding level. This bill will provide more than half a million older Americans the opportunity to address community needs through the National Senior Service Corps and will ensure that more than 6,500 AmeriCorps*VISTA members continue to empower individuals and communities throughout the country by expanding projects that focus on literacy, technology, and the homeless.

~~It will allow AmeriCorps to surpass 250,000 members who have served their communities since 1994, helping to close the digital divide, improve education, build public housing, and meet critical social and environmental needs. It will also allow hundreds more National Civilian Community Corps members to continue to provide desperately needed help for communities faced with ravaging fires or devastating floods. The bill includes \$7.5 million for America's Promise—the community service initiative led by General Colin Powell that stemmed from the Presidents' Summit for America's Future—to ensure that children grow into healthy, strong, and productive adults.~~

~~A BUDGET THAT~~
~~EDUCATION BUDGET~~

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE: A BUDGET THAT

A RECORD ^{\$7.6 BILLION} INCREASE IN EDUCATION INVESTMENT THAT DEMANDS MORE FROM SCHOOLS IN RETURN, BY PROVIDING FIRST-EVER EMERGENCY SCHOOL RENOVATION PROGRAM, SMALLER CLASSES WITH BETTER TEACHERS, DOUBLED AFTER-SCHOOL FUNDING, AND ~~TOO GREAT~~ TOUGHER ACCOUNTABILITY FOR FAILING SCHOOLS.

QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND CHILD CARE.

October 27, 2000 ^{MADE SCHOOLS MORE ACCOUNTABLE}
~~THE BUDGET INCREASES AFTER-SCHOOL FUNDS, EMERGENCY SCHOOL RENOVATION~~

as reached agreement with Congress on key priorities in the health and Human Services, Labor, and Education. The agreement is lent's plans to modernize school facilities, reduce class sizes, programs, and ^{turn around failing schools by holding} hold schools accountable for results. The agreement ^{a 21% increase from last year and a 7% increase since the} \$7.6 billion, a 21% increase from last year and a 7% increase since the

IS OF TODAY'S BUDGET BILL

^{7.6} EDUCATION - the largest in history. That represents ^{renovation} Repairs. The new \$1.3 billion school construction initiative is based

funding for this initiative will help hire ^{1,000} 49,000 teachers, a 7% increase

- ✓ **The Largest Pell Grant Ever.** The Pell grant scholarship for needy college students is increased to \$3,800, the largest ever and 65 percent larger than the grant in 1993.
- ✓ **After-School.** Funding for extended learning is more than doubled to \$1 billion. ^{The budget adopts the President's plan to more than double after-school funds to \$1 billion, which will serve}
- ✓ **Accountability for Failing Schools.** The President's \$250 million plan will strengthen education in failing schools. ^{nearly double funds for local school districts to turn around failing schools.}
- ✓ **Teacher Quality.** The budget includes \$585 million for ~~Eisenhower~~ teacher quality, below the President's \$1 billion request but ^{including first-ever funding to} for the President's plan to recruit talented mid-career professionals into teaching.
- ✓ **Head Start and Child Care.** The President fought for a \$1 billion increase in Head Start and an \$817 million increase for the Child Care Development Block Grant to help low-income families work.
- ✓ **Closing the Digital Divide.** The budget invests in community technology centers, teacher training, and technology literacy.

MORE AND DEMAND MORE INVEST IN EDUCATION.

EMERGENCY SCHOOL MODERNIZATION AND REPAIRS.

- ✓ **BUILDING AND MODERNIZING SCHOOLS.** An estimated 3.5 million students attend schools that need extensive repair or replacement. Because all students deserve a safe, healthy, and modern place to learn, the final budget includes \$1.3 billion for ^{Education} ~~Urgent Repairs~~. The final budget includes a \$1.3 billion initiative for emergency school renovation, based on the proposal in President Clinton's budget. The Republican budget did not provide dedicated funding for school renovation. The initiative will help schools make much-needed repairs, such as roofs, heating and cooling systems, and electrical wiring, and includes \$50 million for public schools with high concentrations of Native American students. However, the Administration is still working toward \$25 billion of School Modernization Bonds to build and modernize 6,000 schools nationwide, which Congress has not yet funded despite broad bipartisan support. ^{and \$25 million for charter schools.}

SMALLER CLASSES, BETTER TEACHERS.

- ✓ **REDUCING CLASS SIZES.** The final budget provides the President's request for \$1.75 billion—a \$450 million increase—to reduce class size in the early grades to 18 or below with well-qualified teachers. These resources will increase the total number of quality teachers hired under this initiative to [xx49,000??], keeping us on the path to our goal of hiring 100,000 high-quality teachers across the country by 2005. Local school districts can continue to use up to 25% of funds to improve teacher quality. Studies show what parents and teachers already know: smaller classes with good teachers give students more discipline, more one-on-one time,
- ✓ **TRIPILING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AFTER-SCHOOL.** The final budget provides \$1 billion ^{DOUBLING}

and greater focus on the basics.

The President's full request of

~~A BUDGET REPORT~~
A BUDGET THAT

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE, A BUDGET THAT INVESTS IN BETTER SCHOOLS, QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND CHILD CARE, AND OTHER NATIONAL PRIORITIES

October 27, 2000

~~8.1 PERCENT SMALLER CLASSES AND BETTER TEACHERS, DOUBLE AFTER-SCHOOL FUNDS, INCREASING SCHOOL RENOVATION~~
 And providing ~~first ever funds for emergency school renovation~~

Today, the President will announce that he has reached agreement with Congress on key priorities in the appropriations bill for the Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Education. The agreement is a victory for students, and includes the President's plans to modernize school facilities, reduce class sizes, increase teacher quality, expand after-school programs, and hold schools accountable for results. The agreement will increase education spending by ~~4.4~~ billion, a 21% increase from last year, and a 1% increase since the Clinton-Gore Admin took office.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S BUDGET BILL

- ✓ **Emergency School Modernization and Repairs.** The new \$1.3 billion school renovation initiative is based on the President's plan.
- ✓ **Class-Size Reduction.** The third year of funding for this initiative will help hire 49,000 teachers, a 1% increase.
- ✓ **The Largest Pell Grant Ever.** The Pell grant scholarship for needy college students is increased to \$3,800, the largest ever and 65 percent larger than the grant in 1993.
- ✓ **After-School.** Funding for extended learning is more than doubled to \$1 billion. The budget adopts the President's plan to more than double after-school funds to \$1 billion, which will serve education in failing schools.
- ✓ **Accountability for Failing Schools.** The President's \$250 million plan will strengthen education in failing schools, nearly double funds for local school districts to turn around failing schools.
- ✓ **Teacher Quality.** The budget includes \$585 million for Eisenhower teacher quality, below the President's \$1 billion request but including first-ever funding to recruit talented mid-career professionals into teaching.
- ✓ **Head Start and Child Care.** The President fought for a \$1 billion increase in Head Start and an \$817 million increase for the Child Care Development Block Grant to help low-income families work.
- ✓ **Closing the Digital Divide.** The budget invests in community technology centers, teacher training, and technology literacy.

MORE AND DEMAND MORE INVEST IN EDUCATION.

EMERGENCY SCHOOL MODERNIZATION AND REPAIRS.

- ✓ **BUILDING AND MODERNIZING SCHOOLS.** An estimated 3.5 million students attend schools that need extensive repair or replacement. Because all students deserve a safe, healthy, and modern place to learn, the final budget includes \$1.3 billion for Urgent Repairs. The final budget includes a \$1.3 billion initiative for emergency school renovation, based on the proposal in President Clinton's budget. The Republican budget did not provide dedicated funding for school renovation. The initiative will help schools make much-needed repairs, such as roofs, heating and cooling systems, and electrical wiring, and includes \$50 million for public schools with high concentrations of Native American students. However, the Administration is still working toward \$25 billion of School Modernization Bonds to build and modernize 6,000 schools nationwide, which Congress has not yet funded despite broad bipartisan support. and \$25 million for charter schools.

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and greater focus on the basics.

The President's full request of

Thanks to the Clinton-Bore Admin's efforts,

for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, a \$547 million increase. This initiative will provide more high-quality extended learning opportunities for [2.5 million] children, ^{doubling} the number of children served by federally supported after-school programs and offering a safe place for more than a quarter of America's "latch-key" children to learn in the after-school hours. ^{After-school funding has now grown a thousand-fold since 1997, when this program was funded at \$1 million. [check w/OMB]}

- ✓ **STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY TO FIX FAILING SCHOOLS.** The budget provides \$250 million—a \$116 million increase—to accelerate efforts by states and school districts to improve accountability and turn around failing schools. These resources will help states and ^{local} districts invest in proven reforms, ~~such as research-based curricula, professional development and smaller classes,~~ to fix failing schools. ^{The provision also ensures that students in failing schools will be given the choice of attending a better public school. [check w/OMB]}
- ✓ **STRENGTHENING TEACHER QUALITY.** The budget provides \$650 million—an increase of \$277 million—to enhance teacher quality and make progress towards ensuring a qualified teacher in every classroom. ^{[[The agreement includes: \$690 million for Eisenhower Professional Development Grants to promote professional development along with school and classroom-based improvements linked to state standards and assessments; \$48 million to help states align teaching with their accountability systems under Title I; \$30 million to help recruit talented mid-career professionals and college graduates into teaching while retaining more good teachers with mentoring and other supports; and \$15 million to train early childhood educators and caregivers in advancing children's language and literacy skills to help prevent later difficulties in learning and reading.]]} ^{For the first time, the budget also requires that states use the increase in teacher quality funds to reduce the number of uncertified teachers and emergency certified teachers and teachers teaching outside their field.}
- ✓ **EXPANDING COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY.** More and higher quality education is more important to economic opportunity than ever before. The final budget includes the President's request for a \$1 billion boost in investments to make college more affordable for economically disadvantaged students.
 - **Early Intervention through GEAR UP.** The final budget provides \$325 million for GEAR UP, supporting state projects and partnerships of colleges, high-poverty schools, and community organizations, to help XX students aspire to and prepare for college starting in the 7th grade. House Republicans proposed to freeze the President's GEAR UP college preparation initiative for low-income students at \$200 million, a level that would have forced existing GEAR UP programs to scrap plans to help 250,000 new disadvantaged 6th and 7th graders.
 - **The Largest Maximum Pell Grant Award Ever.** Pell scholarships for needy students are the foundation of student aid. The final budget provides \$9 billion for Pell Grants, increasing the maximum Pell Grant award from \$3,300 last year to \$3,800. The maximum award has increased by 65 percent since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office in 1993, when it was \$2,300. Under this Administration, for the first time ever, our investment in the Pell program has increased for six consecutive years. The final budget also includes the President's requested \$60 million increase for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, the largest increase in a decade.
 - **TRIO and Key Elements of College Completion Challenge Grants.** This year, President Clinton's budget included the largest one-year ever requested by any President. The final budget funds TRIO at \$760 million—a \$115 million increase, the largest ever—to help motivate and prepare XXX low-income and first-generation-college students to go to and stay in college. In addition, the budget includes the key elements of the President's College Completion Challenge Grants proposal to provide additional scholarships, support services, and summer programs to help more at-risk youth succeed in college.
 - **Support for One Million Students to Work Their Way through College.** The final budget include the President's request for \$1 billion for Federal Work-Study to maintain his commitment to allowing one million students the opportunity to earn money for college through part-time work.

- ✓ **STRENGTHENING THE HISPANIC EDUCATION ACTION PLAN.** \$XXX increase to programs that

funding request ever proposed or received for the program. It will provide access to Head Start and Early Head Start for approximately 950,000 children in 2001, and is a large step toward the goal of serving one million children in 2002. Head Start prepares low-income children for a lifetime of learning ~~and development~~ by providing early, ~~continuous and~~ comprehensive child development and family support services.

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- ✓ **WORKING TO MAKE PARENTAL LEAVE MORE AFFORDABLE.** The final budget includes \$10 million for states and other entities to explore how to make parental and family leave more available and affordable for those who need it. A 1996 study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave found that the most significant reason why parents did not take advantage of unpaid leave after the birth or adoption of a child was the expected loss of income. In addition, this funding will support a strong program of research and analysis of the implementation and use of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and support a public education campaign to inform employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities under the FMLA.

CLOSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE. Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to use this technology effectively are becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, social and political life. To give people skills to use technology and to promote technology that will help empower under-served communities, the bill:

- ✓ **Establishing Community Technology Centers.** The President won \$80 million to create up to Community Technology Centers in low-income urban and rural communities, up from \$10 million two

help Hispanic students succeed, including **\$416 million** increase for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, **\$XX million** for Bilingual Education programs, **\$180 million** for Bilingual Education Instructional Services, **\$760 million** for the TRIO programs and **\$XXX** for GEAR UP, **\$XX million** for the Title I Migrant State Grants program, and **\$30 million** for the High School Equivalency Program and College Assistance Migrant Program.

- ✓ **CREATING SMALLER, SAFER AND MORE SUCCESSFUL HIGH SCHOOLS.** This initiative helps create smaller and more supportive learning environments in approximately 700 of the nation's largest high schools through innovations like schools-within-schools or career academies that allow teachers to spend more quality instructional time with students. *How much? \$120million*

- ✓ **EXPANDING PUBLIC SCHOOL CHOICE WITH MORE SUPPORT FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS.** This **\$45 million** increase will support the start up of 1,700 new or redesigned schools that offer enhanced public school choice and have the flexibility to offer innovative educational programs in exchange for greater accountability for student achievement. One of the biggest stumbling blocks facing charter schools is the lack of appropriate facilities, and the budget builds on the Clinton-Gore legacy of support for charters and public school choice by creating a demonstration program that will allow nonprofit organizations to leverage federal funds to help charter schools secure better facilities. *With this increase, the President's goal of 3,000 charter schools by 2002 will be met. [check w/ OMB]*

there was charter school when he was Admin took office today there are 1,700

PROMOTING SAFER SCHOOLS AND HEALTHIER STUDENTS. The budget provides a **\$XX** increase for Safe Schools/Healthy Students, to **\$XX million**. The President launched this initiative in 1999 to provide students, schools and communities the benefit of enhanced comprehensive educational, mental health, social service, and law enforcement services. Last year, **\$147 million** was provided to 77 local education authorities that established formal partnerships with local mental health and law enforcement agencies.

- ✓ **CREATING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH JOB TRAINING.** The final budget expands successful training programs and implements new ones focused on providing needed training for young people, displaced workers and individuals with disabilities.
 - **Youth Opportunity Grants and Youth Training Activities Grants.** Youth Opportunity Grants are initiative to provide comprehensive employment and training assistance to all out-of-school young people in high poverty areas. The final budget provides **\$300 million**, enough to serve an **XXX** youth in high poverty areas. In addition, the final budget provides a **\$174 million** increase (to **\$1.175 billion**) to the Youth Activities Formula Grants, enough to provide job training and summer job opportunities to nearly **XXX** disadvantaged young people.
 - **Job Corps.** Job Corps is the nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program targeted at impoverished young people. The final budget increases Job Corps funding by **\$41 million to \$1.4 billion, helping XX youth.**
 - **Universal Reemployment Initiative.** This initiative includes the Dislocated Worker program and new Reemployment Services grants. The Dislocated Worker Training program provides training and support services to help permanently dislocated workers return to productive, unsubsidized employment. The final budget includes **\$50 million** for Reemployment grants that provides services to Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants to help them get jobs faster and save on UI benefits.
 - **Promoting Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders.** The budget provides **[\$75 million]** for new initiative in the Department of Labor to help young offenders under the age of 35 successfully reintegrate into the mainstream economy. Competitive grants will be made to partnerships between the criminal justice system and local workforce investment systems. Partnerships will coordinate with reentry partnerships and reentry courts funded through the Department of Justice and substance abuse and mental health funding from the Department of Health and Human Services.

STRENGTHENING HEALTH CARE. The President won a **\$3.9 billion** investment in health programs, **16 percent** above last year's level, to strengthen the public health infrastructure, provide critical prevention and treatment services to individuals with mental illness, and advance biomedical research with a historic investment of \$20.5 billion.

- ✓ **CREATING THE FAMILY CAREGIVERS PROGRAM.** The budget invests **\$125 million** in the Older Americans Act for quality respite care and other essential services for family caregivers. This program is a critical piece of the President's historic long-term care initiative.
- ✓ **PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BASED CARE FOR AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES.** The budget invests \$X million to help states develop comprehensive plans to care for persons with disabilities in the most appropriate setting. These funds would be used to: conduct intensive outreach efforts to educate people with disabilities about the home and community based options currently available to them; streamline application and eligibility processes for home- and community-based care services; and modify state policy that results in the unnecessary institutionalization of people with disabilities.
- ✓ **FULLY FUNDING THE RICKY RAY HEMOPHILIA RELIEF TRUST FUND.** The budget funds balance of \$750 million authorized for the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Trust Fund, which provides one-time payments of \$100,000 to hemophiliacs who were infected with HIV by blood solids during the 1980s.
- ✓ **INCREASING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE FOR THE UNINSURED.** The budget invests \$140 million to develop integrated systems of care for the uninsured through coordination, increase the number of services delivered and establishing accountability in the system to assure adequate patient care.
- ✓ **MAKING OUR FOOD SAFER.** The President won his entire request of \$422 million for food safety, a \$68 million increase over last year. These resources will support enhanced and expanded food safety inspections, outbreak responses, and research, risk assessment and education activities. It will also fund bioscience research and risk assessment modeling and data collection to include the pre-harvest phase for foods and begin implementation of the Egg Safety Action Plan adopted by the President's Council on Food Safety.
- ✓ **SUPPORTING GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AT CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.** The final budget funds the President's request of \$125 million to reimburse freestanding children's hospitals that train and education physicians to care for children.
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- ✓ **PREPARING FOR AND PREVENTING BIOTERRORIST ATTACKS.** The budget fully funds President Clinton's request and provides \$301 million to stockpile vaccines, antibiotics, and other medical supplies to deploy in the event of a chemical or biological terrorist attack.

- ✓ **REDUCING RACIAL DISPARITIES IN HEALTH STATUS.** The budget provides an additional \$10 million, a 33 percent increase over the FY 2000 funding level, for health research and prevention activities to better understand and address health disparities among minority populations.
- ✓ **EXPANDING AIDS PREVENTION, CARE, AND RESEARCH.** Building on the historic reauthorization of the Ryan White CARE Act, the President and Congress continue their strong partnership to address the AIDS epidemic with substantial increases in funding. The budget includes a \$95 million increase in funding for domestic HIV prevention activities; an increase of \$200 million for the Ryan White CARE Act, which helps provide primary care and support for those living with HIV/AIDS; and an estimated **\$XX million** in additional funds for AIDS-related research at the NIH. Congress and the President also worked together to add \$100 million in funding to the Minority AIDS Initiative, which utilizes existing programs to reach African-Americans, Latinos, and other racial and ethnic minorities that are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS. CDC received an additional \$18 million to fight AIDS internationally.
- ✓ **PREVENTING CHILDHOOD DISEASES.** The budget provides \$103 million, a 20 percent increase over last year, to increase childhood immunization rates and eradicate polio worldwide.
- ✓ **CONTROLLING THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.** The budget provides \$236 million to the Center for Disease Control, a 33 percent increase, for infectious disease programs and disease surveillance systems.
- ✓ **EXPANDING FAMILY PLANNING AT HOME.** The President won \$274 million in FY 2001 for family planning, a \$35 million increase. This initiative will allow family planning clinics to provide reproductive health services and clinical care to over 5 million underserved Americans, including testing and treatment for sexually-transmitted diseases, cancer screenings, and HIV prevention and counseling. Title X Family Planning funding helps prevent over one million unintended pregnancies per year through comprehensive reproductive health services, including programs to discourage adolescent sexual activity and contraceptive counseling.
- ✓ **INCREASING FUNDING TO EXPLORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES OF DISEASE.** The budget provides \$XX million, a XX percent increase, to assist communities investigating unusual incidence of cancer or other diseases; identify regions of the country in which individuals are at increased risk of dangerous exposure to toxic substances; and ensure rapid evaluation of the impact of public health emergencies.
- ✓ **PROVIDING QUALITY HEALTH CARE TO NATIVE AMERICANS.** The budget provides \$2.6 billion, a 9 percent increase, for high-quality health care services on American Indian and Alaska Native reservations.
- ✓ **EXPANDING SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.** The budget continues the Administration's commitment to expanding substance abuse prevention and treatment with a [\$239 million] increase in funding to \$2.2 billion, a 37 percent increase since 1993. This includes an additional [\$102 million] for Targeted Capacity Expansion grants to help communities address gaps in substance abuse services for emerging areas of need. Combined with an additional [\$135 million] for the Substance Abuse Block Grant, the budget will provide treatment for another [000 - TBD] individuals.

EXPANDING CHILD CARE. The number of children with parents who work outside of the home is higher

than ever before. During the Clinton-Gore Administration, funding for child care has more than doubled, but many eligible children still do not receive assistance. The Clinton-Gore Administration proposed, fought for, and won a comprehensive child care initiative to address the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on.

- ✓ **PROVIDING MORE CHILDREN ACCESS TO HEAD START THAN EVER BEFORE.** President Clinton won \$6.3 billion in funding for Head Start—a \$1 billion increase over last year and the largest funding request ever proposed or received for the program. It will provide access to Head Start and Early Head Start for approximately 950,000 children in 2001, and is a large step toward the goal of serving one million children in 2002. Head Start prepares low-income children for a lifetime of learning and development by providing early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services.
- ✓ **HELPING MORE LOW-INCOME FAMILIES AFFORD CHILD CARE.** The President fought for an \$817 million increase for the Child Care Development Block Grant, to \$2 billion. This increase will enable the program to provide child care subsidies for nearly 150,000 more children in 2001. These new resources, combined with the child care funds provided in welfare reform, will serve over 2.2 million children in 2001, an increase of nearly 1 million since 1997. The Child Care Development Block Grant is the primary federal effort to help low-income families pay for child care, helping low-income parents to work.
- ✓ **PROMOTING EARLY LEARNING BY IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE. (This piece is the most up in the air right now.)** At the beginning of this year, President Clinton called on Congress to include an Early Learning Fund in the budget to help improve child care quality and early childhood education for children under five years old. The final budget included the Stevens-Kennedy Early Learning Opportunities Act and provided (\$XX) to allow states to help communities foster cognitive development, improve child care quality and promote readiness for school. Resources could be used to: help child care providers get training or certification; teach parents and caregivers how to facilitate development of cognitive skills and language comprehension; increase access to existing child care programs by expanding the days or times that children are served; enhance childhood literacy; improve quality of existing early learning programs through recruitment, retention and professional development incentives; and increase early learning opportunities for children with special needs.
- ✓ **WORKING TO MAKE PARENTAL LEAVE MORE AFFORDABLE. (This piece is also very up in the air.)** The final budget includes (\$10 million) for states and other entities to explore how to make parental and family leave more available and affordable for those who need it. A 1996 study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave found that the most significant reason why parents did not take advantage of unpaid leave after the birth or adoption of a child was the expected loss of income. In addition, this funding will support a strong program of research and analysis of the implementation and use of the Family and Medical Leave Act.

CLOSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE. Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to use this technology effectively are becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, social and political life. To give people skills to use technology and to promote technology that will help empower under-served communities, the bill:

- ✓ **Establishing Community Technology Centers.** The President won \$80 million to create up to Community Technology Centers in low-income urban and rural communities, up from \$10 million two years ago and \$32.5 million last year. This initiative will help close the "digital divide" by providing computers and

Information Age tools to children and adults who can not afford them at home.

- ✓ **Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology.** The final budget includes \$125 million (*CHECK*) to train new teachers to use technology effectively in the classroom, up from \$75 million last year. Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the United States has made enormous progress in connecting schools to the Internet and increasing the number of modern computers in the classroom. However, access to computers and the Internet will not help students achieve high academic standards unless teachers are as comfortable with a computer as they are with a chalkboard.
- ✓ **Creating Digital Opportunity for Americans with Disabilities.** The budget provides \$x million for R&D and support for loan programs to make information and communications technologies more accessible for people with disabilities, and to make assistive technologies more affordable.
- ✓ **Giving All of our Children Access to Educational Technology.** The budget provides a total of \$XX million for educational technology, including \$450 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. Under Clinton-Gore, spending on educational technology is up from \$23 million in FY93, an increase of over XX%. These programs help local communities meet the "four pillars" of the President's Educational Technology Initiative: Internet access, modern computers, educational content, and teacher training.

OTHER PRIORITIES. The bill would also:

- ✓ **Expanding Basic Education in Developing Countries.** President Clinton won a \$30 million increase (*CHECK*) to strengthen educational systems in areas of developing countries, especially where abusive child labor is prevalent. Better access to basic education can be a catalyst for poverty reduction, maternal and infant health, the prevention and treatment of HIV-AIDS and other infectious diseases, and the elimination of abusive child labor.
- ✓ **Promoting Community Service.** The final budget includes more than **\$XX million** for national and community service, in combination with earlier funding passed on the VA-HUD appropriations bill. It will allow AmeriCorps to surpass 250,000 members who have served their communities since 1994, helping to close the digital divide, improve education, build public housing, and meet critical social and environmental needs. It will also allow hundreds more National Civilian Community Corps members to continue to provide desperately needed help for communities faced with ravaging fires or devastating floods. The bill includes \$7.5 million for America's Promise—the community service initiative led by General Colin Powell that stemmed from the Presidents' Summit for America's Future—to ensure that children grow into healthy, strong, and productive adults.