

Appropriations – Education

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Selected Education Programs as of Nov. 12 Conference Agreement

(all program levels in millions)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Budget	House FY 2000 Mark	Senate FY 2000 Bill	Unofficial Nov. 12 Conference Agreement	Unofficial Nov. 12 Conf. Agreement (+/-) Budget
After School	200	600	300	400	450	-150
GEAR UP	120	240	0	180	200	-40
Title I (Grants to LEAs)	7,732	7,996	7,732	8,052	7,916	-80
Education Technology	698	801	500	707	761	-40
Hispanic Education Agenda	9,472	10,069	9,515	9,949	9,873	-196
Hispanic Education Agenda (Net of Title I)	1,740	2,073	1,783	1,897	1,957	-116

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Labor/HHS/Education House Committee and Senate-Passed Bill

(all Program Levels in millions)

	House Committee Reported Bill					Senate-Passed Bill				Draft Conference Agreement				
	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Budget	FY 2000 Mark	Mark +/- FY 1999	Mark +/- Budget	FY 2000 Bill	Bill +/- FY 1999	Bill +/- Budget	Senate +/- House	FY 2000 Bill	Bill +/- FY 1999	Bill +/- Budget	Confer. +/- House	Confer. +/- Senate
Education														
Class Size**	1,200	1,400	0	-1,200	-1,400	1,200	0	-200	1,200	1,200	0	-200	1,200	0
Goals 2000	491	491	0	-491	-491	494	3	3	494	494	3	3	494	0
Eisenhower Professional Development	335	335	0	-335	-335	335	0	0	335	335	0	0	335	0
Teacher Empowerment Act* ¹	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,800	0
<i>Total (non add)</i>	2,026	2,226	1,800	-226	-426	2,029	3	-197	229	2,029	3	-197	229	0
School-to-Work	125	55	0	-125	-55	55	-70	0	55	55	-70	0	55	0
Education Technology	698	801	500	-198	-301	707	9	-94	207	707	9	-94	207	0
After School (21st Century Learning Centers)	200	600	300	100	-300	400	200	-200	100	400	200	-200	100	0
Title I Grants to LEAs	7,732	7,996	7,732	0	-264	8,052	320	56	320	7,807	75	-189	75	-245
Safe and Drug Free Schools	566	591	566	0	-25	636	70	45	70	605	39	14	39	-31
Magnet Schools	104	114	104	0	-10	112	8	-2	8	110	6	-4	6	-2
Charter Schools	100	130	130	30	0	150	50	20	20	145	45	15	15	-5
America Reads	260	286	200	-60	-86	285	25	-1	85	260	0	-26	60	-25
Bilingual Education	224	259	224	0	-35	234	10	-25	10	229	5	-30	5	-5
Adult Education ¹	385	575	378	-7	-197	488	103	-87	110	445	60	-130	67	-43
Pell (BA)	7,704	7,463	7,620	-84	157	7,778	74	315	158	7,700	-4	237	80	-78
<i>Pell Max Award (non add)</i> ¹	3,125	3,250	3,275	150	25	3,325	200	75	50	3,300	175	50	25	-25
Work Study	870	934	880	10	-54	934	64	0	54	934	64	0	54	0
SEOG ²	619	631	619	0	-12	631	12	0	12	621	2	-10	2	-10
Hispanic Serving Institutions	28	42	28	0	-14	42	14	0	14	42	14	0	14	0
Teacher Quality	75	115	75	0	-40	80	5	-35	5	80	5	-35	5	0
GEAR UP	120	240	0	-120	-240	180	60	-60	180	180	60	-60	180	0
HBCU	135	149	136	2	-13	142	7	-7	6	142	7	-7	6	0
Preparing for College	0	15	0	0	-15	0	0	-15	0	0	0	-15	0	0
College Completion Challenge Grants	0	35	0	0	-35	0	0	-35	0	0	0	-35	0	0
Learning Anywhere Anytime Partnerships	10	20	0	-10	-20	10	0	-10	10	10	0	-10	10	0
TRIO	600	630	660	60	30	630	30	0	-30	645	45	15	-15	15
Special Ed. Part B Grants to States ¹	4,311	4,314	4,811	500	497	4,990	679	676	179	4,990	679	676	179	0
Impact Aid	864	736	907	43	171	892	28	156	-15	907	43	171	0	15
All Other Education Programs	5,765	5,755	5,651	-114	-104	5,839	74	84	188	6,048	283	293	397	209
Total Education	33,520	34,712	33,321	-200	-1,391	35,295	1,775	583	1,974	35,090	1,570	378	1,770	-205

*The House mark provides \$1.8 billion for the Teacher Empowerment Act which would consolidate class size, Goals 2000, and Eisenhower Professional Development.

**The Conference amount will probably remain, but not explicitly for Class Size.

¹Programs are newly advance appropriated in the House mark. Total new advance appropriations are \$12.6 billion.

²House Committee and Draft Conference Agreement levels for SEOG do not include \$10 million in Emergency SEOG for Hurricane Floyd.

Labor/HHS/Education House Committee and Senate-Passed Bill

(all Program Levels in millions)

Labor

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Budget	House Committee Mark			Senate-Passed Bill				Draft Conference Agreement				
			FY 2000 Mark	Mark +/- FY 1999	Mark +/- Budget	FY 2000 Bill	Bill +/- FY 1999	Bill +/- Budget	Senate +/- House	FY 2000 Bill	Bill +/- FY 1999	Bill +/- Budget	Confer. +/- House	Confer. +/- Senate
Adult Job Training Formula Grants ¹	955	955	860	-95	-95	950	-5	-5	90	950	-5	-5	90	0
Dislocated Workers ¹	1,406	1,596	1,260	-146	-336	1,596	190	0	336	1,596	190	0	336	0
Youth Job Training Formula Grants	1,001	1,001	901	-100	-100	1,001	0	0	100	1,001	0	0	100	0
Youth Opportunity Area Grants	250	250	0	-250	-250	250	0	0	250	250	0	0	250	0
Job Corps ¹	1,309	1,347	1,359	50	12	1,347	38	0	-12	1,354	45	7	-5	7
Right Track Partnership	0	75	0	0	-75	0	0	-75	0	0	0	-75	0	0
School-to-Work	125	55	0	-125	-55	55	-70	0	55	55	-70	0	55	0
Other JTPA Programs	238	196	192	-46	-4	274	36	78	82	255	17	59	63	-19
Total JTPA	5,284	5,475	4,572	-712	-903	5,473	188	-3	901	5,461	177	-14	889	-12
Employment Service Grants	822	848	822	0	-26	869	47	20	47	829	7	-19	7	-40
One-Stop Career Center Grants	147	199	100	-47	-99	174	28	-25	74	140	-7	-59	40	-34
UI State Administration Grants	2,295	2,460	2,220	-75	-240	2,316	21	-144	96	2,285	-10	-175	65	-31
Labor Law Enforcement:														
Pension and Welfare Benefit Admin	91	102	90	-1	-12	100	9	-2	10	96	5	-6	6	-4
Employment Standards Admin	315	342	314	-1	-28	343	28	1	29	335	20	-7	21	-8
Occupational Safety and Health Admin	354	388	337	-17	-51	388	34	0	51	370	16	-18	33	-18
Mine Safety and Health Admin	216	228	211	-5	-17	231	15	3	20	228	12	0	17	-3
Total Labor Law Enforcement														
Bureau of Labor Statistics	399	421	395	-4	-26	409	11	-11	14	409	11	-11	14	0
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	40	76	40	0	-36	76	36	0	36	50	10	-26	10	-26
All other Labor	988	1,048	970	-18	-78	1,068	80	20	98	994	6	-54	24	-74
Total Labor	10,951	11,588	10,071	-880	-1,517	11,445	494	-143	1,374	11,197	246	-391	1,126	-248

* Shows program level in FY 2000; about 3/4 of the funds are newly advanced appropriated for FY 2001.

** For comparison purposes, excludes \$34 million in transfers in programs from another agency denied by the subcommittee, but restored to the sending agency.

Labor/HHS/Education House Committee and Senate-Passed Bill

(all Program Levels in millions)

		House Committee Mark			Senate-Passed Bill				Draft Conference Agreement					
FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Budget	FY 2000 Mark	Mark +/- FY 1999	Mark +/- Budget	FY 2000 Bill	Bill +/- FY 1999	Bill +/- Budget	Senate +/- House	FY 2000 Bill	Bill +/- FY 1999	Bill +/- Budget	Confer. +/- House	Confer. +/- Senate	
Health and Human Services														
Administration for Children and Families														
Head Start (program level) ^{1, 2}	4,660	5,267	4,760	100	-507	5,267	607	0	507	5,267	607	0	507	0
Child Care & Development Block Grant ³	1,000	1,183	1,183	183	0	1,183	183	0	0	1,183	183	0	0	0
LIHEAP	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0	1,100	0	0	0	1,100	0	0	0	0
LIHEAP Emergency Fund Available (non-add)	300	300	300	0	0	300	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0
ACF Services	1,372	1,321	1,375	3	54	1,416	44	95	40	1,440	68	119	65	24
IDAs (non-add)	10	20	10	0	-10	10	0	-10	0	10	0	-10	0	0
Violent Crime Reduction Programs	105	119	105	0	-14	105	0	-14	0	105	0	-14	0	0
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	435	443	436	0	-7	443	7	0	7	439	4	-4	3	-4
Social Services Block Grant (non-add) ⁴	1,909	2,380	1,909	0	-471	1,050	-859	-1,330	-859	1,700	-209	-680	-209	650
TANF ⁵	N/A	N/A	-3,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ACF Discretionary Total	8,672	9,432	8,958	286	-474	9,513	841	81	554	9,534	862	102	575	21
Administration on Aging														
Family Caregiver (non-add)	882	1,048	882	0	-166	942	60	-106	60	927	45	-121	45	-15
Home-Delivered Meals (non-add)	0	125	0	0	-125	0	0	-125	0	0	0	-125	0	0
	112	147	112	0	-35	147	35	0	35	147	35	0	35	0
Health Programs														
HCFA Program Level Funding	2,086	2,211	1,812	-274	-399	1,991	-95	-220	179	1,991	-95	-220	179	0
Medicare Integrity Program (Prog. Level)	560	630	560	0	-70	630	70	0	70	630	70	0	70	0
Health Care Fraud & Abuse Control (PL)	100	120	100	0	-20	120	20	0	20	120	20	0	20	0
Consolidated Health Centers	925	945	985	60	40	1,024	99	79	39	1,024	99	79	39	0
Children's Hosp. Graduate Medical Ed.	N/A	40	0	N/A	-40	0	N/A	-40	0	0	#VALUE!	-40	0	0
Family Planning	215	240	215	0	-25	222	8	-18	7	222	8	-18	7	0
Ryan White AIDS	1,411	1,511	1,519	108	9	1,611	200	100	92	1,611	200	100	92	0
Childhood Immunizations*	448	526	421	-26	-105	512	64	-14	91	512	64	-14	91	0
CDC HIV/AIDS	657	702	657	0	-44	662	6	-39	5	662	6	-39	5	0
Nat'l Inst. for Occupational Safety & Health	200	212	200	0	-12	215	15	3	15	215	15	3	15	0
CDC Race & Health Demonstration Grants	10	35	10	0	-25	35	25	0	25	35	25	0	25	0

² FY 2000 House mark includes advance appropriation of \$1.4 billion, FY 2000 Senate Bill includes advance appropriation of \$1.9 billion.

³ FY 2000 Senate mark includes an advance appropriation for 2001 of \$2.0 billion, House mark does not include advance appropriation, and conference draft includes an advance appropriation of \$1.183 billion as requested in the President's Budget.

⁴ FY 2000 Senate bill includes an advance appropriation of \$1.33 billion for FY 2001.

⁵ The House Subcommittee rescinds the advance appropriation in unobligated prior year TANF funds and makes them available in FY 01. We understand this rescission has dropped out of the committee mark.

Labor/HHS/Education House Committee and Senate-Passed Bill

(all Program Levels in millions)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Budget	House Committee Mark			Senate-Passed Bill				Draft Conference Agreement				
			FY 2000 Mark	Mark +/- FY 1999	Mark +/- Budget	FY 2000 Bill	Bill +/- FY 1999	Bill +/- Budget	Senate +/- House	FY 2000 Bill	Bill +/- FY 1999	Bill +/- Budget	Confer. +/- House	Confer. +/- Senate
National Institutes of Health	15,597	15,933	16,935	1,338	1,003	17,613	2,016	1,681	678	17,613	2,016	1,681	678	0
SAMHSA Mental Health Programs	512	589	520	8	-69	631	119	42	111	631	119	42	111	0
SAMHSA Substance Abuse Programs	1,918	1,980	1,841	-78	-139	2,010	92	30	169	2,010	92	30	169	0
Health Care Access for the Uninsured	N/A	25	0	N/A	-25	0	N/A	-25	0	0	#VALUE!	-25	0	0
Bioterrorism**	174	235	197	23	-38	224	50	-11	27	224	50	-11	27	0
All Other Health Programs	2,993	2,545	2,812	-181	266	2,975	-18	430	164	2,975	-18	430	164	0
Total Health Programs	27,805	28,478	28,789	984	311	30,392	2,587	1,914	1,603	30,392	2,587	1,914	1,603	0
Total HHS	37,359	38,958	38,630	1,271	-328	40,847	3,488	1,889	2,217	40,853	3,494	1,895	2,223	6

* Includes funding for global polio & measles included in PHSSEF.

** Best estimates based on materials available; numbers will change.

Total of Labor, HHS, and Ed.	81,830	85,258	82,022	191	-3,236	87,282	5,451	2,024	5,260	87,282	5,451	2,024	5,260	0
Social Security Administration	6,426	6,706	6,481	55	-225	6,674	248	-32	193	6,579	153	-127	98	-95
National Labor Relations Board	184	210	175	-9	-35	210	26	0	35	200	16	-11	25	-11
Corp. for National Service	277	300	275	-2	-25	293	16	-6	18	291	14	-9	16	-3
BILL TOTAL*	88,970	91,619	89,790	820	-1,829	94,039	5,069	2,420	4,249	94,039	5,069	2,420	4,249	0

*BRD has not yet calculated Bill totals. The totals for the House Committee and the Senate represent early estimates of these totals.



IMPACT OF HOUSE & SENATE ALLOCATIONS ON THE PRESIDENT'S FY2000 EDUCATION REQUEST

October 1, 1999

"We need more funding for reading and writing. We need to help schools achieve smaller classes and modern facilities. We need to make sure that there is a quality teacher in every classroom. The Congress needs to recognize that we can go forward only if we have the whole package. You can't pick and choose and then say you are pro-education. All the pieces have to come together."— Secretary Richard W. Riley

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(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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Selected Education Programs	Current Funding	President's FY2000 Request	FY2000 House Committee	Difference From Current Funding	Difference From President's Request	FY2000 Senate Committee	Difference from Current Funding	Difference From President's Request
<u>Reducing Class Size.</u> Second installment in reducing class sizes in grades 1-3 to a nationwide average of 18 to give children more personal attention and get them on the right track.	\$1,200,000	\$1,400,000	\$0	(-\$1,200,000)	(-\$1,400,000)	*	(-\$1,200,000)	(-\$1,400,000)
<u>Goals 2000:</u> Helps schools raise academic standards, improve teaching, expand the use of technology and increase parental involvement.	\$491,000	\$491,000	\$0	(-\$491,000)	(-\$491,000)	\$494,000	+3,000	+3,000
<u>Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants:</u> Improves teachers' skills in core academic subjects.	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$0	(-\$335,000)	(-\$335,000)	\$335,000	--	--
<u>21st Century Community Learning Centers.</u> Funds school-community partnerships to keep schools open after regular hours as safe havens for enhanced learning.	\$200,000	\$600,000	\$300,000	+\$100,000	(-\$300,000)	\$400,000	+\$200,000	(-\$200,000)
<u>Reading Excellence Act.</u> Helps children learn to read well and independently by the end of the third grade.	\$260,000	\$286,000	\$200,000	(-\$60,000)	(-\$86,000)	\$260,000	--	(-\$26,000)
<u>Extra Help in the Basics (Title I LEA Grants).</u> Helps disadvantaged students learn the basics.	\$7,732,397	\$7,996,020	\$7,732,397	--	(-\$263,623)	\$8,052,397	+320,000	+\$56,377
<u>Safe and Drug-Free Schools.</u> Helps schools become safe, drug-free learning environments.	\$566,000	\$591,000	\$566,000	--	(-\$25,000)	\$611,000	+\$45,000	+\$20,000
<u>Teacher Quality Enhancement (HEA Title II).</u> Helps recruit and prepare excellent and diverse teachers for America's classrooms.	\$75,000	\$115,000	\$75,000	--	(-\$40,000)	\$75,000	--	(-\$40,000)
<u>Teacher Training in Technology.</u> Helps train new teachers to use technology in the classroom.	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0	(-\$75,000)	(-\$75,000)	\$75,000	--	--
<u>Technology Literacy Challenge Fund.</u> Helps provide students and teachers with computers, educational software, telecommunications, and technology training.	\$425,000	\$450,000	\$325,000	(-\$50,000)	(-\$75,000)	\$425,000	--	(-\$25,000)

* \$1.2 billion is eliminated for the current class size reduction program. The decision on where funds will go is delayed until July 1st jeopardizing funds for the 30,000 new teachers hired this year

Selected Education Programs	Current Funding	President's FY2000 Request	FY2000 House Committee	Difference From Current Funding	Difference From President's Request	FY2000 Senate Committee	Difference from Current Funding	Difference From President's Request
<u>Community-based Technology Centers.</u> Funds technology learning centers in low-income communities.	\$10,000	\$65,000	\$10,000	--	(-\$55,000)	\$10,000	--	(-\$55,000)
<u>Special Education State Grants.</u> Helps schools & States provide special education and early intervention services.	\$5,054,685	\$5,106,435	\$5,554,685	+\$500,000	+\$448,250	\$5,754,685	+\$700,000	+\$648,250
<u>Bilingual Education.</u> Helps school districts operate high-quality instructional programs to help children learn English.	\$224,000	\$259,000	\$224,000	--	(-\$35,000)	\$234,000	+\$10,000	(-\$25,000)
<u>Adult Education and Literacy.</u> Provides adult and family literacy, English as a second language, and other educational programs.	\$385,000	\$575,000	\$378,000	(-\$7,000)	(-\$197,000)	\$488,000	+\$103,000	(-\$87,000)
<u>Pell Grants.</u> Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students.	\$3,125 max grant	\$3,250 max grant	\$3,275 max grant	+150	+\$25	\$3,325 max grant	+\$200	+\$75
<u>Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs).</u> Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students.	\$619,000	\$631,000	\$629,000	(-\$10,000)	(-\$12,000)	\$631,000	+\$12,000	--
<u>Work-Study.</u> Helps undergraduate and graduate students pay for college through part-time work assistance.	\$870,000	\$934,000	\$880,000	+\$10,000	(-\$54,000)	\$934,000	+\$64,000	--
<u>Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (LEAP).</u> Provides Federal matching funds for States to support need-based postsecondary student grant assistance.	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	(-\$25,000)	(-\$25,000)	\$25,000	--	--
<u>GEAR UP.</u> Gives disadvantaged students and their families pathways to college by partnering middle and high schools with colleges and universities or through state-administered programs	\$120,000	\$240,000	\$0	(-\$120,000)	(-\$240,000)	\$180,000	+\$60,000	(-\$60,000)
<u>TRIO Programs.</u> Provides education outreach and student support services designed to encourage disadvantaged individuals to enter and complete college.	\$600,000	\$630,000	\$660,000	+\$60,000	+\$30,000	\$630,000	+\$30,000	--
<u>Strengthening HBCUs.</u> Helps provide equal opportunity and strong academic programs.	\$136,000	\$148,750	\$136,000	--	(-\$12,750)	\$141,500	+\$5,500	(-\$7,250)
<u>Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions.</u> Helps strengthen colleges with large Latino populations.	\$28,000	\$42,250	\$28,000	--	(-\$14,250)	\$42,250	+\$14,250	--
<u>Strengthening Tribally-Controlled Institutions (HEA Title III).</u> Supports institutions that serve Native Americans.	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$3,000	--	(-\$3,000)	\$6,000	+\$3,000	--

Selected Education Programs	Current Funding	President's FY2000 Request	FY2000 House Committee	Difference From Current Funding	Difference From President's Request	FY2000 Senate Committee	Difference from Current Funding	Difference From President's Request
<u>Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.</u>	\$31,000	\$41,000	\$31,000	--	(-\$10,000)	\$51,000	+\$20,000	+\$10,000
<u>Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships.</u> Supports access to quality postsecondary education for underserved populations through the use of technology.	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$0	(-\$10,000)	(-\$20,000)	\$10,000	--	(-\$10,000)
<u>Cost of Student Borrowing for College Loans.</u> Reduced origination fees paid by students for college programs.	Fee: 3% Of Loan Principal	Fee: 3% Of Loan Principal	Fee: 4% Of Loan Principal	Fee: +1% Of Fee Principal	Fee: +1% Of Fee Principal	Fee: 3% Of Loan Principal	--	--
<u>Student Loan Administrative Funding.</u> Supports systems that award over \$50 million in student loans to over 8 million students.	\$617,000	\$735,000	\$617,000	--	(-\$118,000)	\$735,000	--	--
<u>School Modernization Bonds and Qualified Zone.</u> Provides new bonds with interest paid by Federal tax credits to help local communities go much further in renovating and building needed schools and address overcrowding	NEW	\$3.7 billion to help pay interest on \$25 billion of new bonds.	\$0	--	The House has not provided any funds in any bill towards the President's proposal for \$3.7 billion to help pay interest on \$25 billion of new bonds.	\$0		The Senate has not provided any funds in any bill towards the President's proposal for \$3.7 billion to help pay interest on \$25 billion of new bonds

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Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME****INVEST
IN KIDS****Facsimile**

TO: Jen McGee, 202-395-5730 # of pages (including this one): 13
FROM: Brendan Fitzsimons
DATE: November 3, 1999
RE: Background Materials on Fight Crime

I've attached:

- 1) A cover letter to President Clinton;
- 2) A letter signed by over 240 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and leaders of police organizations sent to all members of Congress urging increases in Head Start, Child Care and Development Block Grant, after-school programs, and Title XX; and
- 3) two press clip from our most recent media event.

We'll put together some additional info and send it over tomorrow.

If you have further questions about the background materials, please don't hesitate to give me a call at 202-638-0690.

Thank you for your work in helping to put together this meeting.

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Research Director
William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

State Operations Director
Marc Wasserman

Communications Director
Phillip Evans

**NATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE****POLICE**

William Bratton
Fmr. Commissr., NYC
Sam Cabral
Fmr. Int'l Union of
Police Assns, AFL-CIO
Dean Esserman
Chief, Stamford, CT
Edward Flynn
Chief, Arlington Co., VA
Thomas Frazier
Police Commissioner,
Baltimore, MD
Gilbert Gallegos
President, Fraternal
Order of Police
Phil Keith
Chief, Knoxville, TN
John Millner
Chief, Elmhurst, IL
Charles Moose
Chief, Montgomery Co., MD
Patrick Murphy
Former Commissr., NYC,
DC, Detroit, Syracuse
Ruben Ortega
Chief, Salt Lake City, UT
Bernard Parks
Chief, Los Angeles, CA
Al Philippus
Chief, San Antonio, TX
Matt Rodriguez
Fmr. Police Supt., Chicago, IL
Joseph Samuels, Jr.
Chief, Richmond, CA
Jerry Sanders
Fmr. Chief, San Diego, CA
Darrel Stephens
C Charlotte, NC
Patrick Sullivan, Jr.
Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO
Donald Warshaw
Fmr. Chief, Miami, FL

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Michael Bradbury
District Atty., Ventura, CA
Ronald Earle
District Atty., Travis Co., TX
Norm Early
Former D.A., Denver, CO
Ralph Martin, II
District Atty., Suffolk Co., MA
Janet Napolitano
Attorney General, AZ
Jeanine Pirro
District Atty., Westchester, NY
Elliot Richardson
Former Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce

VIOLENCE VICTIMS

Frances Davis
Fdr., Mothers of All Children
Carole Grant Hall
Director, Ginger Ridge
Residents' Initiative
Ellen Halbert
Editor, National Crime
Victims Report
Marc Klaas
Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children
Dennis Lees, Ph.D.
Mgr., Mental Health Clinic
Jean Lewis
President, Parents of
Murdered Children
**Gordon Rondeau &
Elaine Rondeau**
Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME****INVEST
IN KIDS**

To: President William Jefferson Clinton
Date: October 19, 1999
From:

James C. Backstrom
County Attorney,
Dakota County, MN
Vice President, National District
Attorneys Association

Edward A. Flynn
Chief of Police,
Arlington County, VA
Congressional Affairs Chairman,
Police Executive Research Forum

Sanford A. Newman
President, Fight Crime: Invest In Kids

Elliot L. Richardson
Former United States
Attorney General

Patrick J. Sullivan, Jr.*
Sheriff, Arapahoe County, CO
Congressional Affairs Chairman,
National Sheriffs' Association

* Indicates that the organization is listed for informational purposes only.

**RE: Tax Plans and Appropriations Should Fund Implementation of Law
Enforcement Leaders' School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**

We would like to meet with you to discuss law enforcement's support for programs that keep kids from becoming criminals. We think we may be able to be helpful both in your Campaign Against Youth Violence and in your fight for funding increases for Head Start, CCDBG, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Title XX, Title I and other programs that help kids get the right start.

We have enclosed a letter signed by **more than 240 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and leaders of police organizations** sent to all members of Congress urging appropriation levels for these programs similar to those called for in the Presidential budget. We urge you to stand by these funding levels in your negotiations with Congress.

The more than 550 law enforcement and crime survivor leaders from around the country who make up FIGHT CRIME's membership have called on public officials to make sure all kids have access to educational child-care, after-school programs, and programs to prevent abuse and neglect. These proposals are the heart of FIGHT CRIME's *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*. The plan's key components have been endorsed by the National Sheriffs Association; the Major Cities [Police] Chiefs Organization; the Police Executive Research Forum (law enforcement officials who together serve over 100 million Americans); the National District Attorneys Association; and state groups ranging from the Sheriffs' Associations in Arizona, California, Iowa, Maine, and New York to the Police Chiefs' Associations in Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas to the District Attorneys' Associations in Arizona, California, Illinois, and Iowa.

We have enclosed: our *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*; polling showing the public's overwhelming support for boosting crime-prevention investments in kids; resolutions passed by leading national and state law enforcement organizations; and some press clips.

Brendan Fitzsimons, FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS' Associate Director, will call to see if a meeting would be possible.

President

Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors

Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Research Director

William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

State Operations Director

Marci Wasserman

Communications Director

Phillip Evans

NATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

POLICE

William Bratton
Fmr. Commis'r., NYC
Sam Cabral
President, Int'l Union of
Police Ass'ns, AFL-CIO
Dean Esserman
Chief, Stamford, CT
Edward Flynn
Chief, Arlington Co., VA
Thomas Frazier
Police Commissioner,
Baltimore, MD
Gilbert Gallegos
President, Fraternal
Order of Police
Douglas Hamilton
Chief, Louisville, KY
Phil Keith
Chief, Knoxville, TN
John Millner
Chief, Elmhurst, IL
Charles Moose
Chief, Portland, OR
Patrick Murphy
Former Commis'r., NYC,
DC, Detroit, Syracuse
Dennis Nowicki
Chief, Charlotte, NC
Ruben Ortega
Chief, Salt Lake City, UT
Bernard Parks
Chief, Los Angeles, CA
Matt Rodriguez
Fmr. Police Sup't., Chicago, IL
Joseph Samuels, Jr.
Chief, Oakland, CA
Darrell Sanders
Chief, Franklin, IL
Jerry Sanders
Chief, San Diego, CA
Darrel Stephens
Fmr. Chief, St. Petersburg, FL
Patrick Sullivan, Jr.
Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO
Donald Warshaw
Chief, Miami, FL

PROSECUTORS

Ronald Earle
District Atty., Travis Co., TX
Norman Early, Jr.
Former D.A., Denver, CO
Ralph Martin, II
District Atty., Suffolk Co., MA
Elliot L. Richardson
Former Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce
Grant Woods
Attorney General, AZ

CRIME SURVIVORS

Frances Davis
Fdr., Mothers of All Children
Carole Grant Hall
Director, Ginger Ridge
Residential Initiative
Ellen Halbert
Editor, National Crime
Victims Report
Marc Klaas
Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children
Dennis Lees, Ph.D.
Mgr., Mental Health Clinic
Jean Lewis
President, Parents of
Murdered Children
**Gordon Rondeau &
Elaine Rondeau**
Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

FIGHT
CRIMEINVEST
IN KIDS

President

Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors

Amy R. Dawson

Brendan J. Fitzsimons

State Operations Director

Marci Wasserman

Research Director

William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

Education Policy Director

Joe Tom Easley, J.D., M.P.H.

Development Coordinator

Jonah S. Van Zandt

Sept. 28, 1999

United States Congress
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative,

We write as leaders of **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS**, and on behalf of the 550 police chiefs, prosecutors, sheriffs, victims of violence and leaders of police officer organizations who are our colleagues nationally in **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS**. We urge that in negotiations with the President over tax and appropriation bills, you not only avoid cuts in the programs that help kids get the right start, but also fully implement the **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**.

That plan calls on public officials to:

- 1) Assure all kids access to after-school programs that connect them with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime;
- 2) Assure all families access to quality early childhood development programs;
- 3) Prevent child abuse and neglect and help heal those who have been abused and neglected;
- 4) Assure that troubled kids get early, effective help.

The plan reflects such extraordinary consensus among law enforcement that its components have been endorsed by the **National Sheriffs Association**, the **Major Cities [Police] Chiefs**, the **Police Executive Research Forum**, and state groups ranging from the **Sheriffs' Associations in Arizona, California, Maine, and New York** to the **Police Chiefs' Associations in Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas** to the **District Attorneys' Associations in Arizona, California, Illinois, and Iowa**.

Government's most fundamental responsibility is to protect the public safety. To meet that responsibility, Congress should lay out a timetable to implement our **School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**, and begin to close the **crime-prevention gap** — the gaping shortfall in the investments we ought to be making to help our nation's kids get the right start.

As a first step, we urge that you provide for FY 2000 in tax and appropriation bills at least:

- \$5.3 billion for **Head Start**, so that the program can expand to serve more eligible children, and can maintain and further strengthen its quality.
- \$2 billion for the **Early Learning Trust Fund**, modeled after North Carolina's successful Smart Start Program, so communities can provide home-visitor and other parenting-education programs, and quality child development services to children under five.
- \$7.5 billion for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, maintaining appropriate set-asides for quality, infants and toddlers, school-age care, and resource and referrals.
- \$350 million for the **"Parenting as Prevention" block grant program**, so communities can provide parents with coaching, advice, family counseling, and other services that can dramatically reduce child abuse and neglect and subsequent delinquency.
- \$600 million for the **21st Century Community Learning Centers** to expand after-school programs that provide constructive activities and connect kids with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime.
- \$250 million for **Title V of the Juvenile Justice Act** for local delinquency prevention programs.
- \$2.38 billion for the **Title XX Social Services Block Grant**. Recent cuts in this program have shortchanged child care (15% of state spending under the block grant), child abuse prevention, removal and placement of abused children, drug treatment, and other critical crime prevention investments.
- \$8.75 billion for **Title I- Education for the Disadvantaged**.

Of course, these are not the only important crime prevention programs in the federal budget. Little would be gained if increases in these programs came at the expense of children's mental health services, child abuse prevention, child protection, foster care and adoption programs, youth and school-to-work programs or other important investments in children and youth.

The evidence is clear that well-designed programs for kids can dramatically reduce crime and violence, and keep kids from becoming criminals. But these programs remain so under-funded they reach only a fraction of the youngsters who need them. For example:

- In a five-city study, half of a group of at-risk high-school kids were assigned to participate in the Quantum Opportunities after-school program. *The boys left out of that program were six times more likely to be convicted of a crime* in their high-school years. Yet between five and seven million youngsters under twelve, and millions more teens, lack after-school programs that put them in touch with caring adults providing supervision and constructive activities.
- A High/Scope Foundation study at the Perry Preschool in Michigan randomly chose half of a group of at-risk toddlers to receive a quality Head Start-style preschool program, supplemented by weekly in-home coaching for parents. *Twenty-two years later, the toddlers left out of the program were five times more likely to have grown up to be chronic lawbreakers, with five or more arrests.* Yet inadequate funding for Head Start and the Child Care Development Block Grant leaves millions of at-risk children without critical early childhood services.

Many of our members are conservatives who believe we should, in the long run, be able to cut taxes. But our experience and hard scientific evidence prove that boosting investments in children now will save lives and tax dollars, leaving far more money for tax cuts down the road. For example:

- Economist Steven Barnett found that the High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool program saved \$150,000 per participant in crime costs alone. Even after subtracting the interest that could have been earned by investing the program's funding in financial markets, the project produced a net savings of \$7.16 — including more than \$6.00 in crime savings — for every dollar invested. That's a total of about \$400 billion for all poor children now under age five.
- A study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that each youngster saved from adopting a life of crime saves Americans between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million.
- A recent Rand Corporation report shows that, even without counting the savings to crime victims and society, the resulting savings *to government alone* from effective early childhood programs exceeds by two to four times the cost of the programs.

As you know, the so called "non-Social Security surplus" shrinks dramatically unless Congress imposes the massive spending cuts sketched out as emergency budget-balancing measures in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. **Any tax plan which would slash federal investments in children** (as well as funding for law enforcement) **will leave every American at far greater risk of becoming a victim of crime and violence.** The resulting crime wave would be both a needless human tragedy and, as crime's costs to government and business skyrockets, a fiscal disaster ultimately requiring steep tax increases.

We hope that you choose instead to put Congress this year on a path to full implementation of the *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan* that will produce massive cuts in crime and violence.

When it comes to reducing crime and violence, an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

For a copy of the *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*, and additional information about effective crime prevention programs, visit our website at www.fightcrime.org.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Chief Garvin Arrell, Surprise Police Dept., Surprise, AZ
Chief Douglas L. Bartosh, Scottsdale Police Dept., Scottsdale, AZ
Sheriff Gary H. Butler, Navajo County Sheriffs Dept., Holbrook, AZ
Hon. William J. Ekstrom, Jr, Mohave County Attorney, Kingman, AZ
Ms. Sophia Espindola, Mothers Against Gangs, Son murdered at age 16, Phoenix, AZ
Ms. Janet D. Fiero, Son Aaron murdered at age 2, Scottsdale, AZ
Ms. Barbara L. Haralson, Founder, Stand Against Violence Everywhere,
Father murdered in 1997, Safford, AZ
Ms. Kathleen Hill, Son Clint murdered in 1993, Phoenix, AZ
Chief Harold Hurtt, Phoenix Police Dept., Phoenix, AZ
Sheriff Ralph E. Ogden, Yuma County Sheriffs Dept., Yuma, AZ
Sheriff Frank R. Reyes, Pinal County Sheriffs Dept., Florence, AZ
Sheriff Tom Sheahan, Mohave County Sheriff, Kingman, AZ
Chief Michael L. Strobe, Peoria Police Dept., Peoria, AZ
Chief Glenn A. Walp, Bullhead City Police Dept., Bullhead City, AZ
Hon. Jack M. Williams, Graham County Attorney, Safford, AZ
Chief John Wintersteen, Paradise Valley Police Dept., Paradise Valley, AZ
Sheriff Virginia R. Black, Yuba County Sheriffs Dept., Marysville, CA

Chief James Bueermann, Redlands Police Dept., Redlands, CA
Chief Edward J. Chavez, Stockton Police Dept., Stockton, CA
Sheriff Anthony Craver, Mendocino County Sheriff, Ukiah, CA
Sheriff Jim Denney, Sutter County Sheriffs Dept., Yuba City, CA
Mr. Ron Exley, Government Relations Dir., California Police Activities League, Oakland, CA
Hon. Terry R. Farmer, Humboldt County District Attorney, Eureka, CA
Chief James Gardiner, San Luis Obispo Police Dept., San Luis Obispo, CA
Chief Bob Harrison, Vacaville Police Dept., Vacaville, CA
Sheriff Curtis J. Hill, San Benito County Sheriffs Dept., Hollister, CA
Hon. George W. Kennedy, Santa Clara County District Attorney, San Jose, CA
Director J. Ronald Lally, Ed.D., West Ed Center for Child and Family Studies,* Sausalito, CA
Dr. Dennis Lees, El Dorado County Mental Health Clinic,* Placerville, CA
Chief Burnham Matthews, Alameda Police Department, Alameda, CA
Hon. Phil McDowell, Inyo County District Attorney, Independence, CA
Chief Arnold Millsap, Eureka Police Department, Eureka, CA
Sheriff Clay Parker, Tehama County Sheriffs Dept., Red Bluff, CA
Hon. David Paulson, Solano County District Attorney, Fairfield, CA
Sheriff Charles C. Plummer, Alameda County Sheriffs Dept.,
President, California Sheriff's Association, Oakland, CA
Chief Joseph Samuels, Richmond Police Dept., Richmond, CA
Hon. Jan Scully, Sacramento County District Attorney, Sacramento, CA
Hon. Grover C. Trask II, Riverside County District Attorney,
President, California District Attorney's Association, Riverside, CA
Chief Arturo Venegas, Jr., Sacramento Police Dept., Sacramento, CA
Chief Paul Walters, Santa Ana Police Dept., Santa Ana, CA
Mr. Norman S. Early, Jr., Former District Attorney, Denver, CO
Chief Lorne C. Kramer, Colorado Springs Police Dept., Colorado Springs, CO
Sheriff Patrick Sullivan, Arapahoe County Sheriff,
Congressional Affairs Chairman, National Sheriffs Association, Littleton, CO
Chief Dean M. Esserman, Stamford Police Department, Stamford, CT
Dr. Edward Zigler, Yale University Dept. of Psychology,* New Haven, CT
Hon. Elliot Richardson, Former United States Attorney General, Washington, DC
Hon. Joseph D' Alessandro, 20th Circuit State's Attorney, Fort Myers, FL
Sheriff Cal Henderson, Hillsborough County Sheriffs Dept., Tampa, FL
Ms. Jean Lewis, Nat'l Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Inc., Sarasota, FL
Chief Richard Overman, Delray Beach Police Dept., Delray Beach, FL
Chief Darrel W. Stephens, former Chief of Police, St. Petersburg, FL
Mr. Joe Wilson, Executive Director, National Police Activities League, North Palm Beach, FL
Chief Beverly Harvard, Atlanta Police Dept., Atlanta, GA
Hon. Spencer Lawton Jr, Chatham County District Attorney, Savannah, GA
Mrs. Elaine Rondeau, A.A.M.M.E.N., Marietta, GA
Mr. Gordon Rondeau, A.A.M.M.E.N., Marietta, GA
Hon. Thomas Gustafson, Crawford County Attorney,* Denison, IA
Hon. Fred H. McCaw, Dubuque County Attorney, Dubuque, IA
Hon. Mary E. Richards, former Story County Attorney, Ames, IA
Sheriff Steve Allendorf, Jo Daviess County Sheriff, Galena, IL

Chief Leo Patrick Anderson, Deerfield Police Dept., Deerfield, IL
Chief James Ariagno, Crest Hill Police Dept., Crest Hill, IL
Chief George Carpenter, Wilmette Police Dept.,* Wilmette, IL
Chief Walter D. Clark, Normal Police Department, Normal, IL
Hon. Richard Devine, Cook County State's Attorney, Chicago, IL
Chief David Dial, Naperville Police Dept.,* Naperville, IL
Mr. Mark Donahuc, President, Ill. State Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, Western Springs, IL
Chief Ray Giovannelli, Niles Police Dept., Niles, IL
Ms. Carole Grant Hall, Son Lateef was murdered, Chicago, IL
Chief George Incledon, Morton Grove Police Dept., Morton Grove, IL
Chief Robert Jones, Gurnee Police Dept., Gurnee, IL
Chief Frank Kaminski, Evanston Police Dept., Evanston, IL
Chief Eugene Karczewski, Riverside Police Dept., Riverside, IL
Chief David Kentner, Freeport Police Dept., Freeport, IL
Chief Geoffrey J. Korous, Woodridge Police Dept., Woodridge, IL
Ms. Glenda Kretzer, Sister and parents murdered, Sandoval, IL
Hon. David W. Lewis, Clark County State's Attorney, Marshall, IL
Chief Leo McCann, Buffalo Grove Police Dept., Buffalo Grove, IL
Chief Timothy McCarthy, Orland Park Police Dept.,* Orland Park, IL
Chief William Miller, Elgin Police Department, Elgin, IL
Chief John J. Millner, Elmhurst Police Department, Elmhurst, IL
Chief Bruce Morris, Prospect Heights Police Dept., Prospect Heights, IL
Chief Jeff Nielsen, Rockford Police Dept., Rockford, IL
Chief Ignacio Joe Pena, East Dundee Police Dept., East Dundee, IL
Ms. Shirley R. Pringle, Knox County State Attorney, Galesburg, IL
Sheriff Richard Randall, Kendall County Sheriff's Dept., Yorkville, IL
Chief Thomas Reasoner, Clarendon Hills Police Dept., Clarendon Hills, IL
Hon. Charles Reynard, McLean County State's Attorney, Bloomington, IL
Mr. Mike Robbins, Officer shot in the line of duty, Chicago, IL
Mr. Matt L. Rodriguez, Former Police Superintendent, Chicago, IL
Chief Darrell Sanders, Frankfort Police Department, Frankfort, IL
Chief Gary J. Schira, Bloomingdale Police Dept., Bloomingdale, IL
Chief Ron Sheley, Crystal Lake Police Dept.,* Crystal Lake, IL
Chief Robert Sturlini, Des Plaines Police Dept., Des Plaines, IL
Mr. Thomas Vanden Berk, Executive Director, Uhlich Children's Home,
Son Tommy was murdered, Chicago, IL
Sheriff James Vazzi, Montgomery County Sheriff's Dept., Hillsboro, IL
Chief Nicholas Weiss, Lincolnwood Police Dept., Lincolnwood, IL
Chief Frank Williams, Wood Dale Police Dept., Wood Dale, IL
Chief Steven Williams, Rolling Meadows Police Dept., Rolling Meadows, IL
Chief Jerry Zywczyk, Westmont Police Dept., Westmont, IL
Hon. Paul J. Morrison, Johnson County District Attorney, Olathe, KS
Ms. Vicki Reed, Victim of gun violence, Frankfort, KY
Commissioner Paul F. Evans, Boston Police Dept., Boston, MA

Commissioner Thomas C. Frazier, Baltimore Police Dept.,

President, Police Executive Research Forum, Baltimore, MD
Chief John S. Farrell, Prince Georges County Police Dept., Hyattsville, MD
Chief Charles A. Moose, Montgomery County Police Dept., Rockville, MD
Ms. Roberta Roper, Daughter Stephanie murdered, Upper Marlboro, MD
Hon. Neale T. Adams, Aroostook County Prosecutors Office, Caribou, ME
Chief Butch Asselin, Skowhegan Police Dept., Skowhegan, ME
Chief Terry A. Burgess, Camden Police Dept., Camden, ME
Chief Mike Chitwood, Portland Police Department, Portland, ME
Chief Stephen Cobbett, Paris Police Dept., South Paris, ME
Sheriff Barry A. DeLong, Somerset County Sheriffs Dept., Skowhegan, ME
Sheriff Lloyd Herrick, Oxford County Sheriffs Dept., South Paris, ME
Commissioner Michael Kelly, Maine Department of Public Safety, Augusta, ME
Chief Darrell Malone, Houlton Police Dept., Houlton, ME
Chief Richard Pickett, Dixfield Police Dept., Dixfield, ME
Sheriff Mark A. Westrum, Sagadahoc County Sheriff, Bath, ME
Hon. David Gorcyca, Oakland County Prosecutor, Pontiac, MI
Hon. James C. Backstrom, Dakota County Attorney,

Vice President, National District Attorneys Association, Hastings, MN
Chief Robert K. Olson, Minneapolis Police Dept., Minneapolis, MN
Chief Bracy Coleman, Jackson Police Dept., Jackson, MS
Chief Gregg Lewis, Meridian Police Dept., Meridian, MS
Hon. Al Smith, Bolivar County Attorney, Cleveland, MS
Chief Glen Allen, Henderson Police Dept.,* Henderson, NC
Chief Robert J. Blakely, Norwood Police Dept., Norwood, NC
Hon. Howard S. Boney, Edgecombe County District Attorney, Tarboro, NC
Hon. Luther Johnson Britt III, 16th B Prosecutorial District, Lumberton, NC
Chief Mitchell Brown, Raleigh Police Department, Raleigh, NC
Chief Mike Bustle, Lake Lure Police Dept., Lake Lure, NC
Chief John Cease, Wilmington Police Dept., Wilmington, NC
Chief Francis T. D' Ambra, Manteo Police Department, Manteo, NC
Hon. Michael F. Easley, Attorney General, Raleigh, NC
Chief Chris Fay, Woodfin Police Dept., Asheville, NC
Chief Terry Hill, Roxboro Police Department, Roxboro, NC
Chief John W. Hodges, Hope Mills Police Dept., Hope Mills, NC
Chief Julius Kerr, Sunset Beach Police Department, Sunset Beach, NC
Chief Gary Lafone, Conover Police Dept.,* Conover, NC
Chief Floyd W. Lucas, Jr., Hickory Police Department, Hickory, NC
Chief Frank Palombo, New Bern Police Dept., New Bern, NC
Chief E. J. Phillips, Troy Police Dept., Troy, NC
Officer Rodney Rowland, Director, Dunn Police Activities League,* Dunn, NC
Chief Danny Toppings, Four Oaks Police Department, Four Oaks, NC
Chief Ronald Wagner, Maxton Police Dept., Maxton, NC
Chief Jack F. Warlick, Lenoir Police Dept., Lenoir, NC
Chief Johnny L. Wehunt, Graham Police Dept., Graham, NC
Chief Robert C. White, Greensboro Police Dept., Greensboro, NC
Chief Michael Wightman, Kinston Police Department, Kinston, NC

Sheriff Charles W Gill, Gloucester County Sheriffs Dept., Woodbury, NJ
Director Joseph Santiago, Newark Police Dept., Newark, NJ
Chief James Bonnell, Las Cruces Police Dept., Las Cruces, NM
Sheriff Joe Bowdich, Bernalillo County Sheriffs Dept., Albuquerque, NM
Sheriff M. A. (Chunky) Click, Eddy County Sheriffs Dept., Carlsbad, NM
Sheriff Michael Davidson, San Juan County Sheriffs Dept., Aztec, NM
Chief Gerald Galvin, Albuquerque Police Dept., Albuquerque, NM
Mr. Gilbert G. Gallegos, President, national Fraternal Order of Police, Albuquerque, NM
Sheriff Jerry Keller, Las Vegas Metro Police Dept., Las Vegas, NV
Sheriff Richard Kirkland, Washoe County Sheriffs Office, Reno, NV
Mr. Don Barrett, AVID, Syracuse, NY
Sheriff Thomas Beilein, Niagara County Sheriffs Dept., Lockport, NY
Mr. Bill Bratton, Former Police Commissioner, Boston, MA and New York, NY
Ms. Carolee Brooks, Son David murdered at age 28, Flushing, NY
Ms. Carolyn Brooks, Brother David murdered at age 28, New York, NY
Hon. Kenneth R. Bruno, Rensselaer County District Attorney, Troy, NY
Ms. Laureen Buschman, Twin sister murdered, Auburn, NY
Commisioner Louis D'Aliso, Westchester County Dept. of Public Safety, Hawthorne, NY
Ms. Frances Davis, Mothers of All Children, Three sons murdered, Brooklyn, NY
Chief Robert J. Duffy, Rochester Police Department, Rochester, NY
Sheriff Ernest Dustman, Cattaraugus County Sheriffs Dept., Little Valley, NY
Chief Frederick Fusco, Rensselaer Police Dept., Rensselaer, NY
Ms. Patricia Gioia, Daughter Mary was murdered, Schenectady, NY
Chief John Grebert, Colonie Police Dept., Latham, NY
Sheriff Charles Houper, Chemung County Sheriff, Elmira, NY
Mr. Ralph Hubbard, Son Brett murdered, Brooklyn, NY
Hon. Robert T. Johnson, Bronx County District Attorney, Bronx, NY
Sheriff Gary Maha, Genesee County Sheriffs Dept., Batavia, NY
Sheriff Andrew Meloni, Monroc County Sheriff, Rochester, NY
Sheriff Daniel G. Middaugh, Oneida County Sheriffs Dept., Oriskany, NY
Hon. Gerald F. Mollen, Broome County District Attorney, Binghamton, NY
Chief William D. Nye, East Aurora Police Dept., * East Aurora, NY
Chief Ernest C. Palmer, Niagara Falls Police Dept., Niagara Falls, NY
Sheriff Jack Pelkey, Franklin County Sheriffs Dept., Malone, NY
Sheriff Peter J. Pinckney, Cayuga County Sheriffs Dept., Auburn, NY
Mr. Alan Pottinger, Brother David murdered at age 28, Fresh Meadows, NY
Sheriff Ronald Spike, Yates County Sheriffs Dept., Penn Yan, NY
Mr. Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, NYU, New York, NY
Sheriff Gary Haines, Montgomery County Sheriff, Dayton, OH
Sheriff Thomas G. Maurer, Wayne County Sheriffs Department, Wooster, OH
Director Thomas Rice Sr, City of Columbus Public Safety Dept., Columbus, OH
Sheriff Patrick J. Ballard, Washington County Sheriffs Dept., Bartlesville, OK
Chief Carolyn Kusler, Broken Arrow Police Dept., Broken Arrow, OK
Chief Neal Troutman, Bethany Police Dept., Bethany, OK
Sheriff John Whetsel, Oklahoma County Sheriffs Dept., Oklahoma City, OK
Chief Leo R. Willey, Okmulgee Police Dept., Okmulgee, OK

Chief Rob Deu Pree, Astoria Police Dept., Astoria, OR
Sheriff Stan Robson, Corvallis Sheriff's Dept., Corvallis, OR
Chief Frank Baranyai, Cochranon Police Dept., Cochranon, PA
Chief James Childs III, Southern Regional Police Dept., New Freedom, PA
Sheriff Peter DeFazio, Allegheny County Sheriffs Dept., Pittsburgh, PA
Chief Thomas K. Dubas, Blakely Police Dept., * Peckville, PA
Sheriff William M. Hose, York County Sheriffs Dept., York, PA
Director Steven Moran, Bensalem Township Police Dept., Bensalem, PA
Chief Charles E. Snyder Jr, Lower Allen Township Police Dept., Camp Hill, PA
Chief Bill Ullom, Albion Boro Police Dept., Albion, PA
Chief George Arruda, Tiverton Police Dept., Tiverton, RI
Mr. John D. Carpenter, Son John murdered in 1995, Providence, RI
Mr. Charles E. Collyer, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI
Ms. Katharine Cutting, Father murdered at age 79, North Kingstown, RI
Ms. Anne Marie D'Aleasio, Director, Survivors Outreach Services, Cranston, RI
Chief William Devine, North Providence Police Dept., North Providence, RI
Chief Gary Dias, East Providence Police Dept., East Providence, RI
Chief William Mack, Scituate Police Dept., * North Scituate, RI
Ms. Renate Marek, Son murdered at age 21, Portsmouth, RI
Chief Steven Reynolds, North Smithfield Police Dept., North Smithfield, RI
Chief James Wynne, North Kingstown Police Dept., * North Kingstown, RI
Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown, Greenville County Sheriff, Greenville, SC
Sheriff Leon Lott, Richland County Sheriff, Columbia, SC
Hon. Randall E. Nichols, Knox County District Attorney General, Knoxville, TN
Chief Emmett H. Turner, Nashville Metro Police Dept., Nashville, TN
Chief Michael Courville, Executive Director, Texas Police Chiefs Association, Austin, TX
Hon. Ronald Earle, Travis County District Attorney, Austin, TX
Ms. Ellen Halbert, Victim of multiple stabbing, Austin, TX
Ms. Thomas Ann Hines, Son murdered at age 21, Plano, TX
Sheriff Larry Olivarez, Neuces County Sheriff, Corpus Christi, TX
Chief Al Philppus, San Antonio Police Dept., San Antonio, TX
Ms. Joyce Strickland, Mothers Against Teen Violence, Son murdered in 1993, Dallas, TX
Chief Thomas Windham, Fort Worth Police Dept., Fort Worth, TX
Chief Gregory M. Cooper, Provo Police Dept., Provo, UT
Hon. Mark R. Decaria, Weber County Attorney, Ogden, UT
Sheriff Aaron D. Kennard, Salt Lake County Sheriffs Dept., Salt Lake City, UT
Sheriff Lynn Nelson, Cache County Sheriffs Dept., Logan, UT
Chief James Paine, Brigham City Police Dept., Brigham City, UT
Chief Ruben B. Ortega, Salt Lake Police Dept.,
Chairman, Major Cities (Police) Chiefs' Organization, Salt Lake City, UT
Chief Edward A. Flynn, Arlington County Police Dept., Arlington, VA
Chief Joseph Arduca, Brandon Police Dept., Brandon, VT
Sheriff Robert R. Bart, Snohomish County Sheriff, Everett, WA
Hon. Paul Bucher, Waukesha County District Attorney, Waukesha, WI
Captain Bob Kavanaugh, Appleton Police Dept., Appleton, WI
Sheriff William Kruziki, Waukesha County Sheriff's Dept., Waukesha, WI



TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1999

NATIONLINE

HELPING KIDS: Child-care and after-school programs are better ways to end juvenile violence than hiring more police officers, prosecuting children as adults or increasing security in schools, according to a survey of 556 police chiefs released at the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Charlotte, N.C. The survey, commissioned by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, found that 69% identified child-care and after-school programs as their top solutions to fighting juvenile crime. By comparison, 17% of the chiefs said more children should be prosecuted as adults, 13% said hiring more officers would be their top solution, and 1% opted for adding metal detectors and surveillance cameras to schools.

— Gary Fields

NOVEMBER 01, 09:00 EST

Police Chiefs Back Child Care Plans

By CASSANDRA BURRELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eighty-six percent of police chiefs participating in a survey believe the government could reduce youth crime by increasing after-school and child care programs, an advocacy group said today.

Nearly nine of 10 agreed that failing to do so will cost the nation more in the long run in crime, welfare and other expense, said Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a group lobbying Congress to spend more on juvenile crime-prevention efforts.

“Congress’ failure to substantially increase funding for education child care and after-school programs is irresponsible and shortsighted,” said Edward A. Flynn, a member of the group’s board and police chief of Arlington County, Va.

“Congress doesn’t seem to be listening to law enforcement or the public.”

Flynn said the results of the survey may seem surprising.

“For some people, perhaps, it’s counterintuitive,” he said. “I suspect that most people who don’t know many police chiefs or don’t know a lot about what policing has been through in the last several years would assume that the police policy-makers would be heavy on punishment, heavy on reaction and heavy on sanctions.”

Survey results were being released at a meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Charlotte, N.C.

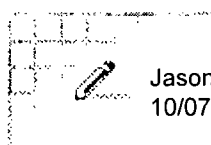
The survey was conducted from Oct. 14 to Oct. 27 by two George Mason University professors who received 556 responses from the 855 randomly selected municipal police chiefs who received faxes of a written questionnaire. The margin of error is plus or minus 5 percentage points.

The police chiefs were guaranteed anonymity, and survey participants did not know that Fight Crime had commissioned the study, professors Stephen Mastrofsky and Scott Keeter said.

The chiefs were asked to "guide elected officials" by ranking the effectiveness of four juvenile crime-fighting strategies.

"Sixty-nine percent gave the highest priority to providing more after-school programs and educational child care," the group reported. Seventeen percent chose "prosecute more juveniles as adults" their No. 1 strategy.

Thirteen percent gave "hire more police officers to investigate juvenile crime" their highest ranking, and 1 percent said "install more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in school."



Jason H. Schechter
10/07/99 07:30:34 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: RESEND: Statement by the President: Senate Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriation bill

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New York, New York)

For Immediate Release

October 7, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today the Senate passed a spending bill that woefully shortchanges America's children. The Senate Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriation bill fails to make vital investments in our nation's schools. It undermines the commitment we made last year to hire quality teachers and reduce class size in the early grades. It underfunds after-school programs and such important efforts as the GEAR UP mentoring program, education technology, and adult literacy.

If this bill were to come to me in its current form, I would veto it. I have already sent Congress a budget for the programs in this bill that provides for essential investments and is fully paid for. I urge Congress again to work on a bipartisan basis to develop legislation that truly strengthens public education and other key national priorities.

The bill passed by the Senate is a catalog of missed opportunities and misguided priorities. I am particularly disappointed that the Senate defeated a common-sense measure to make schools accountable for results. The Bingaman-Reed-Kerry amendment would have set aside funds for states to turn around failing schools. By rejecting it, the Senate lost a chance to make accountability more than just a slogan. The Senate also rejected amendments to increase the number of qualified teachers in high-need districts and to help states improve the quality of their teaching forces.

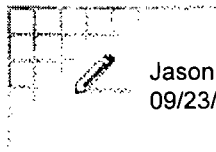
The Senate properly rejected two wrong-headed amendments that would have hurt workers. One would have barred implementation of the ergonomics rule so key to

safeguarding worker health. The other would have barred enforcement of the Davis-Bacon law in natural disaster areas, a law which assures workers appropriate wages.

While the Senate did make important strides by committing to increase child care funding next year, the bill underfunds many other efforts, including public health priorities in preventive health, programs that give millions of Americans better access to health care, and critical social services for vulnerable families. The bill also does not provide aid to families caring for elderly or ill relatives through the Family Caregiver initiative. Even worse, in expressing support for an across-the-board cut in all discretionary programs, the Senate has shown its unwillingness to address America's needs in a responsible and comprehensive way. This bill is unacceptable, and I cannot support it.

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Message Sent To: _____



Jason H. Schechter
09/23/99 06:24:38 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Statement by the President: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriation Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 23, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The House Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations subcommittee today passed a partisan bill that would seriously undermine our efforts to strengthen public education, protect workers, and move people from welfare to work.

This bill is proof that America's highest priority - improving our schools - remains the Republican Congress's lowest priority. The bill eliminates our effort to hire quality teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. It denies hundreds of thousands of young people access to after-school programs, fails to improve and expand Head Start, cuts the successful America Reads program, cuts educational technology, and eliminates the GEAR UP program, which helps young people prepare early for success in college. It fails to give public schools the resources to succeed, and does nothing to demand accountability for results.

The bill also terminates the successful School-To-Work program and Youth Opportunity Grants, and makes deep cuts in programs that help dislocated workers, provide worker protections, and ensure worker safety. It undermines America's efforts to move people from welfare to work by reneging on our bipartisan commitment to the states on welfare reform. It contains a range of unacceptable provisions, which would prevent the government from effectively protecting the health and safety of the American people.

The subcommittee bill would also underfund public health priorities, including preventive health, mental health and substance abuse, health care access for the poor, and our efforts to reduce racial health disparities and the spread of AIDS worldwide. It would prevent us from continuing to provide important patient protections for American workers, and improving our nation's organ distribution system. It also would threaten our ability to manage

key entitlement programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid.

I warned earlier today that the tax bill sent to me as part of the Republican budget plan would lead to major reductions in key national investments in education and other programs. The subcommittee's bill today is another step in the same misguided direction.

This bill is unacceptable. Our nation's children deserve much better. I sent the Congress a budget for the programs covered by this bill that provided for essential investments in America's needs, and was fully paid for. If this bill were to come to me in its current form, I would veto it. Instead, I urge the House not to pass the subcommittee's bill, and to work on a bipartisan basis with my Administration on acceptable legislation.

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Message Sent To: _____

Talking Points: Senate Action on the Department of Education's Appropriations

Overall

- In total, the Senate provides \$35.3 billion for the Department of Education, \$1.7 billion above the FY 1999 level and \$538 million above the FY 2000 Budget. Of this total, the Senate bill includes about \$9.8 billion in budget authority in new advance appropriations into FY 2001, compared to \$2 billion in the Budget. No major program is funded below the FY 1999 level except where the Administration has proposed to do so. The bill is substantially better than the House bill.
- The bill passed 73-25 with many Democrats indicating they had problems with the bill but were voting yea to expedite the process.
- The bill fails to support efforts to improve accountability. It doesn't provide funds to fix failing schools and it under-funds after-school and summer-school programs, Reading Excellence, and eliminates class-size reduction which are key supports that states and localities need to end social promotion the right way.

Elementary/Secondary Education

- **No funds guaranteed for Class Size**; rather, it provides \$1.2 billion for the **Teacher Assistance Initiative**, pending enactment of authorizing legislation for this program (the Senate has not begun to act on such a bill). If Class Size were funded at this level (which is the same as FY 1999 and \$200 million less than the Budget), it would pay for 8,000 fewer teachers than the Budget; but by making this funding subject to authorization, it does not ensure funding for these teachers or the 29,000 teachers hired for this school year.
- **\$400 million for After School programs**, \$200 million more than FY 1999, but \$200 million less than the Budget. The President would provide funding for after school and summer school programs for 1.8 million students; the Senate bill would serve about 571,000 fewer students.
- **\$8.1 billion for Title I Grants to LEAs**, \$320 million more than FY 1999 and \$56 million more than the Budget (note: The \$56 million stems from a FY 1999 supplemental). The Senate bill does **not** include the bill language proposed by the Administration that would direct \$200 million of the Title I increase toward strengthening accountability in the program.
- **\$285 million for Reading Excellence**, only \$1 million less than the Budget, to help 1.1 million children learn to read by the third grade.
- **\$707 million Education Technology programs**, \$9 million more than FY 1999 level but \$94 million less than the Budget. The Senate does not fund the new Middle

School Teacher Training; a program that would help 4,600 middle school teachers become technology experts.

- **\$5 billion for Special Education Part B Grants to States**, \$679 million more than FY 1999 and \$676 million more than the Budget. The Senate does not provide the Budget's \$10 million increase for State Improvement, nor does it fund the Administration's \$50 million Primary Education Intervention initiative.
- **\$611 million for programs under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act**, \$45 million more than FY 1999 and \$20 million more than the Budget. The Senate's increase for Safe and Drug-Free Schools are an integral part of Senator Specter's interagency Youth Violence Prevention Initiative.
- **\$150 million for Charter Schools**, \$20 million more than the Budget, to assist in the planning and development of innovative programs that enhance public school choice.

Hispanic Education Action Plan

- **The Senate provides \$1.9 billion for programs that are part of the Hispanic Education Agenda**, \$172 million more than FY 1999, but \$236 million less than the Budget, including:
 - **\$234 million for Bilingual Education**, \$10 million more than FY 1999 but \$25 million less than the Budget. Compared to the Senate, the Budget would provide instructional services to 33,000 more limited English proficient (LEP) students, and train 1,600 more teachers to meet the unique educational needs of LEP students.
 - **\$488 million for Adult Education**, \$103 million more than FY 1999 but \$87 million less than the Budget. The Senate straightlines National Leadership Activities, and thus does not provide the \$70 million requested in the Budget for the ESL/Civics Initiative that would help adults acquire English literacy, citizenship, and life skills education.

Higher Education

- **\$180 million for GEAR-UP**, \$60 million more than FY 1999 but \$60 million less than the Budget. The President's Budget would provide services to 572,000 students; the Senate mark would provide services to 441,000 students.
- **A \$3,325 Pell Grant maximum award**, to provide grants to help nearly four million students pay for college, a \$2,000 increase over FY 1999 \$75 more than the Budget's \$3,250 maximum award.

- **\$934 million for Work-Study**, a \$64 million increase and the same as the Budget, which is enough to support the President's commitment to help one million students work their way through college by 2000.
- **\$42 million for Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)**, \$14 million more than FY 1999 and the same as the Budget.
- **\$630 million for TRIO**, \$30 million more than FY 1999 and the same as the Budget, to provide support services to help students finish high school and graduate from college.
- **\$80 million for Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants**, \$3 million more than FY 1999, but \$35 million less than the Budget. The Senate funding level would reduce the average grant by about 30 percent compared to the Budget. In the bill's report language, the Senate directs an unspecified portion of this funding to help prepare teachers to detect early warning signs of violent behavior in students.



THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

October 29, 1999

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Richard W. Riley

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dick Riley".

SUBJECT: Department of Education's FY2000 Appropriations Act

This is in response to a question concerning whether the \$1.2 billion that the conference report for the Department of Education's FY 2000 appropriation act would appropriate to the Department for a "class size/teacher assistance initiative" could be used by local educational agencies (LEAs) to support vouchers, or similar arrangements. I have consulted with our Office of General Counsel and they have concluded that the bill language can be read to support the use of vouchers or similar arrangements.

The conference report would appropriate \$1.2 billion to support the class size/teacher initiative and provides for the allocation of the funds to States and then to LEAs within the State. The conference report then goes on to permit, but not require, those LEAs to use those funds to carry out "class size reduction activities" as described in the relevant provisions of the Department of Education's appropriation act for 1999. However, the conference report then contains the following proviso: "Provided, That if the [LEA] determines that they wish to use the funds for purposes other than class size reduction as part of a local strategy for improving academic achievement, funds may be used for professional development activities, teacher training or any other local need that is designed to improve student performance." (Emphasis supplied.) The language of this proviso is an extraordinarily broad authority for the use of Department of Education funds, and on its face would appear to authorize the use of the appropriated funds for vouchers or similar arrangements, so long as the LEA determined that such a use would help improve student academic achievement and performance. No other program of the Department, including Titles I and VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, contains such a broad authority.

I hope this information is helpful. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Class Size Reduction

Both research and common sense show that reducing class sizes in the early grades (1-3) is an effective strategy to raise student achievement and help students master challenging academic material. Last year Congress made a bipartisan down payment on President Clinton's plan to reduce class-size in the early grades by hiring 100,000 well-prepared teachers.

The education appropriations bill in the House provides no money at all for class size reduction. The Senate bill provides \$200 million less than the President's budget request for undefined "teacher assistance" but does not even authorize the class size program -- meaning that not one cent could actually be spent on reducing class size. Both bills essentially eliminate the program. Current funding for class size reduction is \$1.2 billion.

Turning Around Failing Schools

As part of his accountability agenda, the President proposed setting aside \$200 million from Title I to help states and localities turn around failing schools. Too often states and localities lack the resources to effectively intervene in schools identified as failing.

Neither the House or Senate bill contains the \$200 million to help fix failing schools. Senators Bingaman, Reed, and Kerry offered an amendment on the Senate floor to include this funding in the Senate bill but it was rejected on a party line vote.

After-School and Summer School Programs

After-school and summer school programs are key strategies to raise student achievement by extending learning time. States and school districts are using these programs to end social promotion the right way -- by helping all students meet challenging standards.

The House education appropriations bill provides \$300 million less for these programs than the President's budget request, meaning that 850,000 fewer children would benefit from after school and summer school programs than under the President's plan. The Senate bill provides \$200 million less than the President's budget for after-school and summer school programs. Current funding for the program is \$200 million.

GEAR-UP

The GEAR-Up program gives disadvantaged students and their families pathways to college success by partnering middle and high schools with colleges and universities to ensure that students and their families have information on how to prepare for and finance higher education.

The House bill eliminates the GEAR-Up program completely, meaning that 200,000 low-income students would be denied services to succeed in school and prepare for college. The Senate bill provides \$60 million less than the President's budget for GEAR-Up. Current funding for the program is \$120 million.

Additions are
Draft underlined
- ignore page #5-

The Honorable C. W. Bill Young
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter provides the Administration's view on the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, FY 2000, H.R. 3037, as reported by the House Appropriations Committee, and S. 1650, as passed by the Senate. Your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The Administration appreciates the Congress' efforts to accommodate the President's priorities within the 302(b) allocations. However, the inadequacy of the 302(b) allocations has forced the Congress to make choices that are simply unacceptable.

The allocation of discretionary resources available to the House and the Senate under the Congressional Budget Resolution is simply inadequate to make the necessary investments that our citizens need and expect. The President's FY 2000 Budget proposes levels of discretionary spending that meet important national needs while conforming to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement by making savings proposals in mandatory and other programs available to help finance vital spending needs. Congress has approved and the President has signed into law nearly \$29 billion of such offsets in appropriations legislation since 1995. The Administration urges the Congress to consider acceptable savings proposals.

The Administration's proposed increase in the tobacco tax is both strong fiscal and health policy. Increasing the price of cigarettes will reduce youth smoking and save lives. In addition, this policy would raise revenue, which could be used to strengthen health care and other important priorities.

The House Committee bill would pay Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refunds to low and middle income persons on a monthly basis rather than as a lump sum. This would delay EITC refunds and is the equivalent of a tax increase on those least able to afford it: working families who rely on EITC payments to meet basic expenses. EITC refunds belong to working families, not to the Government, and should be paid promptly to the up to 20 million families who are entitled to them. The conferees should reject this provision.

The Senate-passed bill includes a Sense of the Senate resolution that all programs in the bill should be subject to an across the board cut to avoid an on-budget deficit. Such an action would harm millions of individuals by arbitrarily cutting hundreds of programs and activities. The President's request provided for the investments in programs for vulnerable populations that the Nation needs, and was fully paid for. The conferees should report a bill that is responsive to these needs and is paid for, without resorting to such arbitrary and harmful cuts.

The Administration has very serious concerns, discussed below, with the Congress' inadequate funding of a number of priority programs, as well as with several objectionable language provisions. If the bill presented to the President does not address these issues, the President would veto the bill.

Department of Education

While the Senate bill is a significant improvement over the House Committee bill, both bills undermine our national commitment to improve our schools by not guaranteeing funds specifically for Class Size Reduction in the early grades and by underfunding other priority education programs that raise student achievement, including after school programs and the Hispanic Education Agenda. Both bills fail to support improving accountability in Title I to help turn around our lowest-performing schools. The most significant problems with the House and Senate bills include the items below.

Class Size Reduction. Both the House Committee and the full Senate have failed to carry out last year's bipartisan commitment to raise student achievement by helping States reduce class size to an average of 18 in the primary grades. Research demonstrates that lowering class-sizes in the early grades has a lasting effect on raising student achievement through high school. Neither bill specifically provides funds for Class Size Reduction and thus neither bill guarantees funding for the 29,000 teachers hired last year or the additional 8,000 teachers that would be hired under the President's FY 2000 proposal. This program has been extremely popular – every State applied for and received funding in FY 1999, and preliminary State reports show that 1.7 million children will benefit from last year's funds. The conferees should provide the level and the authorization language in the President's budget.

Title I - Grants to LEAs. The House Committee bill cuts \$264 million from the President's request for Title I Education for the Disadvantaged, which would mean 400,000 fewer children in low-income communities would receive ~~additional~~ much-needed educational services. The conferees should adopt the Senate funding level.

School Accountability. Both the House and the Senate bills fails to improve accountability through the establishment of a 2.5 percent set-aside in Title I to help States turn around the lowest-performing schools, and fail to provide any funds for the Targeted Grants portion of the funding formula, which directs funding where there is greatest need. The accountability language from the President's budget should be included in the Conference bill.

GEAR UP. The budget requests \$240 million for GEAR UP, to help disadvantaged students prepare for college. The House Committee bill would terminate GEAR UP, denying continued services to over 260,000 low-income middle school students who received services in FY 1999, and failing to expand the program to any additional students. The Senate bill provides \$180 million for this program, a level which would support services to 130,000 fewer students than the President's budget. The conferees should fully fund the request.

After School Programs. The President's budget requests \$600 million for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, the after school program, to provide extra learning time for 1.8 million students to help them raise their achievement levels. The House Committee bill provides \$300 million, denying services to nearly 900,000 students.— The Senate bill provides \$400 million for after school programs, denying services to nearly 600,000 students. In addition, neither the House Committee nor the Senate include matching requirement language for local grant recipients, needed to ensure the broadest reach for the program. Because extended learning time is a key strategy to end social promotion and raise student achievement, funding priority should be given to states and localities that have in place policies to end social promotion. The National need for after-school programs already far exceeds the Administration's funding level— in FY99, the Administration would have needed \$900 million to fund all the quality applications received by the Department of Education. The conferees should provide the President's budget level and the matching requirement language.

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Eisenhower Professional Development and Goals 2000. The budget requests \$491 million for Goals 2000 and \$335 million for Eisenhower Professional Development. The House Committee bill eliminates funding for both programs in favor of a pending House proposal for a new Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization. Resources for these activities are integral parts of State education reform and teacher training strategies. They should be provided under current law, with provision made in any subsequent reauthorization for a transition to the new law, if necessary. The Senate provided the President's request for both programs. The conferees should adopt the Senate level.

Hispanic Education Agenda. The President's budget requests a nearly \$600 million increase to support programs targeted to improve the educational outcomes of Hispanic Americans. The House Committee bill cuts \$554 million and the Senate bill cuts \$120 million from the request. These cuts will deny indispensable services to this underserved population, seriously hampering the progress of Hispanic Americans in reaching the high academic standards expected of all students. The conferees should fully fund the request.

Adult Education ESL/Civics Initiative. The President's budget requests \$70 million for this initiative (~~within the Hispanic Education Agenda~~), to help adult English language learners acquire the skills necessary to become successful participants in American society. Neither the Senate or the House Committee provide this funding. The conferees should provide the President's budget level.

and civic knowledge

English language and

Reading Excellence. The President's budget requests \$286 million for Reading Excellence, a program helping over one million children learn to read by the end of the third grade. The House Committee cuts \$86 million from the request, which would deny assistance to 330,000 students. The Senate includes virtually the same amount as the budget. The conferees should provide the requested level.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities. The budget requested \$591 million for these programs. The House Committee bill cuts \$15 million from the request for the Coordinator Initiative, a key component of the National Drug Control Strategy that would provide coordinators to plan, implement, and evaluate successful drug prevention and school safety programs in middle schools. Both the House and Senate bills fail to fund Project SERV, a \$12 million initiative to provide emergency assistance, such as crisis counseling and increased security, to school districts that experience a violent and traumatic crisis. The conferees should provide at least the President's budget level in total and restore these cuts to important component programs.

Education Research. The President's budget requests \$109 million for education research. The House Committee and the Senate bills cut nearly \$50 million from the request, eliminating funding for large-scale, joint research with the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health on early learning in reading and mathematics, teacher preparation, and technology applications. These cuts would occur at a time when teachers and policy-makers are demanding reforms proven by sound research. The House and Senate bills also fail to include language allowing research funds to be strategically directed toward nationally significant problems. The conferees should provide the President's budget level and language for education research.

Education Technology. The budget requests \$801 million for education technology programs. The House Committee cuts this funding by almost \$300 million. The Senate cuts funding by almost \$100 million. Neither the House Committee nor the Senate provide funding for Community-Based Technology Centers in 300 additional low-income urban and rural communities. Despite the clear need for training teachers to use technology, neither the House nor the Senate provide funding for the Middle School Teacher Training program. The House Committee cuts \$75 million from the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, making it increasingly difficult for States to meet school children's education technology needs. The House Committee provides no funding for Teacher Training in Technology. Finally, while the President requested \$20 million for the Learn Anytime Anywhere Partnerships, which increase access to post-secondary education to underserved populations by using technology, the House Committee provides no funding and the Senate provides \$10 million less than the President's request. The conferees should provide the President's budget level for all the technology programs.

Troops to Teachers. The President's budget requests \$18 million to expand this program, which has already helped over 3,000 former military personnel become teachers in high-need

subject areas and districts. Neither the House Committee nor the Senate bill provide sufficient funding to guarantee the continuation and expansion of this program. The conferees should provide the requested level for this program.

American Indian Teacher Corps. The President's budget requests \$10 million to train 1,000 Native American teachers. The House Committee bill fails to provide any funding for this purpose. The conferees should provide the requested level as in the Senate bill.

Office for Civil Rights (OCR). The budget requests \$73 million to increase the Department of Education's ability to enforce civil rights laws and resolve discrimination complaints in a timely manner. The House Committee bill cuts \$7 million and the Senate cuts \$2 million from the request. OCR has improved access to education and education-related activities by addressing such issues as discrimination against minorities in advanced placement courses, discrimination in the use of assessments, access to education for students who are disabled, and discrimination in college admissions. The conferees should provide the requested level.

Livable Communities Initiative. The President's budget requests \$10 million for Schools as Centers of Community, a component of the President's Livable Communities Initiative. This program would support grants to school districts, working through partnerships with parents, teachers, students, and others, to design new kinds of school buildings that enhance learning. The House Committee bill and the Senate-passed bill fail to provide any funding for this activity. The conferees should provide the President's budget level.

Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants. The President's budget requests \$115 million for this activity. This program, begun with FY 1999 funds, is playing an important role in recruiting and training teachers to serve in high-poverty, high need school districts and to ensure that all the Nation's children learn to high standards. The House Committee bill cuts \$40 million and the Senate bill cuts \$35 million from the request. The conferees should provide the President's budget level.

Work Study. The budget requests \$934 million to provide one million students the opportunity to work their way through college. The House Committee bill cuts the request by \$54 million, eliminating opportunities for about 60,000 students. The Senate provided the President's request. The conferees should adopt the Senate level.

Voluntary National Tests. The President's budget requests \$16 million for further development of these tests. The House Committee bill and Senate bill fail to provide funding or language needed for continued development of the voluntary national tests. These tests would help those who use them determine how well children and schools are performing against challenging standards in reading and math. The conferees should provide the requested funding and language.

Internet Access in Schools and Libraries. The House Committee bill contains language

that would deny Federal funds to schools and libraries that have not installed software on their computers to block Internet access to indecent materials to minors. While the Administration strongly supports efforts to ensure that schools and libraries protect minors from indecent materials, the House language is overly prescriptive. Most local educational agencies already have developed their own acceptable-use policies, many of which are not based on software. The Administration favors less burdensome, more flexible language that would require that schools and libraries develop their own acceptable-use plans at the local level, and certify to their implementation.

Special Education -- Primary Education Intervention. The budget requests \$50 million for competitive grants for schools to develop, demonstrate, and evaluate research-based model interventions for children with developmental delays. Both the House and the Senate fail to provide any funds for this new activity. The conferees should fully fund the request for this program.

Loan Administration. The House Committee cuts funding for student loan administration under section 458 of the Higher Education Act by \$118 million from the mandatory spending level of \$735 million set only last year in the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. This cut would hurt service quality for student and parent borrowers in both direct and guaranteed loan programs, and substantially compromise the modernization efforts of the government's first-ever Performance-Based Organization. The conferees should restore the full mandatory funding level.

Direct Loan Origination Fee Discount. A House Committee rider would eliminate the one percentage point origination fee discount implemented by regulation under the Higher Education Amendments and negotiated rule-making agreements. The proposed change would increase borrowing costs for more than 1.8 million Direct Loan students by over \$100 million per year. Further, the difference in fee rates available to students in the two programs could, over time, expand loan volume in the significantly more expensive guaranteed loan program, FFEL, raising Government costs by \$1.5 billion over the next ten years. The conferees should reject this language.

Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL). We understand that the House Committee bill includes language modifying the index used to calculate lender interest payments. This proposal significantly increasing lender profits and undermines the bipartisan agreement on appropriate lender returns established in last year's Higher Education Amendments.

Department of Labor

The House Committee bill cuts the Labor Department by \$1.5 billion (14 percent) below the request and \$875 million below the FY 1999 level. The House bill would eliminate critical programs that help at-risk youth achieve economic self-sufficiency and make deep cuts in worker training programs aimed at closing the skills gap and preparing workers for the 21st Century. These cuts are directly contrary to the bipartisan reforms enacted last year in the Workforce Investment Act. The bill also would make deep cuts in programs that ensure safe workplaces, enforce domestic child labor laws, and promote equal pay. In addition, the House Committee has included unacceptable bill and report language that would block several important worker protection standards.

The Senate provides virtually all the resources requested for the Department's employment and training programs and programs protecting working Americans at their jobs. The areas where the Senate fell short of the request was in not fully funding a proposal for the Department to work with other agencies to address violence among out of school youth, not providing increases for two statistical initiatives in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and in not fully funding the costs of administering the unemployment insurance program in the states.

Dislocated Worker Assistance. The budget requests \$1.6 billion for dislocated worker assistance. The House Committee bill cuts the program \$335 million below the request and \$140 million below FY 1999, denying training, job search, and re-employment services to over 176,000 dislocated workers. The conferees should provide the requested level as in the Senate bill.

Re-employment Services Grants. The budget requests \$53 million to provide job finding assistance to 241,000 unemployment insurance claimants. The House Committee bill eliminates the \$53 million request. The Senate provides \$40 million. The conferees should provide the President's budget level.

One-Stop Career Centers. The President's budget requests \$149 million to expand services to job seekers at One-stop service centers as recently authorized in the bipartisan Workforce Investment Act. The House Committee bill cuts the request by \$49 million. The Senate provides the requested level. The budget also requests \$50 million in One-Stop Centers to help the 30 million working age adults with disabilities find and keep jobs. The House provides no funding for the disabled. The Senate provides \$27 million. The conferees should provide the President's request level for both activities.

America's Agricultural Labor Network (AgNet). The President's budget requests \$10 million for an internet-based labor exchange for the agricultural industry. The House committee failed to finance this critical initiative, while the Senate included report language that supports AgNet in concept. The Administration strongly urges the conferees to provide the President's request for this vital tool for linking domestic farm workers and agricultural employment.

Youth Opportunities Initiative and Youth Formula Grants, including Summer Jobs. The President's budget requests \$250 million for the scheduled second year of services to 58,000 of some of the most disadvantaged youth in 25-30 communities. The House Committee bill eliminates all funding for this initiative. The Senate provides the request. The budget also requests \$1 billion for youth formula grants, including summer jobs. The House cuts the request by \$100 million. The Senate provides the request. The conferees should provide the Senate level, as requested, for both activities.

School-to-Work (Labor and Education). The President's budget requests \$55 million in each agency for the orderly phase down in 25 States and 60 urban and rural areas of grants supporting local partnerships to improve opportunities for youth to obtain jobs and higher education. The House Committee bill prematurely terminates School-to-Work in both Labor and Education. The Senate provides the request. The conferees should provide the Senate level in both agencies.

Right Track Partnerships. The President's budget requests \$75 million for a special focus on out of school youth, which would complement the multi-agency youth violence initiative, Safe Schools/Healthy Students. The House Committee fails to fund Right Track Partnerships. The Senate provides \$15 million in demonstration grants. The conferees should provide the requested level.

State Grants to Administer the Unemployment Insurance System. The budget requests \$2.5 billion for this purpose. The House Committee bill cuts \$239 million from the request (\$74 million below FY 1999), while the Senate cuts \$140 million from the request. Neither bill provides the levels necessary to administer the Unemployment Insurance program, even under continuing favorable economic conditions.

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Benefits. The House Committee bill reflects a phase-out of the NAFTA-TAA program because no action has yet been taken by the Ways and Means Committee to extend both the TAA and NAFTA-TAA programs. The Administration supports legislation to reauthorize and reform the trade programs, and the FY 2000 Budget requests funds to cover the extension and expansion of the program. If these programs are not reauthorized before completion of the appropriations process, the conferees should fund benefits at \$415 million to avoid any disruption in services.

Worker Safety and Health Protections. The President's budget requests \$388 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The House Committee bill cuts OSHA funding by \$51 million below the request (\$16 million below the FY 1999 level). The majority of the cut is targeted at OSHA's Federal enforcement program, which the Committee cuts by \$19 million, or 14 percent, below the request. This would result in 5,000 fewer inspections nation-wide at high-hazard workplaces and undermine OSHA's efforts to provide coverage for the U.S. Postal Service, as mandated by Congress last year. The conferees should provide the Senate level, as requested.

Overall Worker Protection Initiatives. Overall, the President's budget requests \$1.16 billion for worker protections. The House Committee bill reduces the request for critical programs that protect workers' safety, pensions, and wages by \$112 million (including OSHA), resulting in funding that is below the FY 1999 level. The bill eliminates Presidential initiatives to address sweatshops in the garment industry and domestic child labor abuses, to encourage equal pay, to expand public education and outreach on pension and health care plans, to address the problems of coal dust in mines, and to promote family leave. The Senate provided nearly the request level. The conferees should provide the request level.

International Labor Standards Initiative. The President's budget requests \$35 million for an initiative to raise core labor standards globally, an essential step toward leveling the playing field for American workers. The House Committee bill cuts all funding for the initiative. This would be a step backwards from the unanimous vote by the International Labor Organization this summer during its child labor convention to raise the visibility internationally of the need for

core labor standards. The Senate provided the requested level. The conferees should provide the Senate level.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The budget requests \$421 million for BLS. The House Committee cuts the BLS request by \$26 million. The Senate cuts BLS by \$11 million. Both marks would eliminate increased funding for improvements in two key national economic indicators: the Producer Price Index and the Employment Cost Index. The conferees should provide the request level.

Patients' Bill of Rights. Section 104 of the Title I General Provisions in the House bill would prohibit the Labor Department from using any funds to implement a regulation that would require employer-sponsored ERISA health and pension plans to provide workers adequate notice and an opportunity for a full and fair review when benefits are denied. By prohibiting the Department from issuing this regulation, this bill would block the extension of important and long overdue patient protections to millions of Americans.

Davis-Bacon Helpers. Section 103 of the Title I General Provisions in the House bill would prohibit the Labor Department from using funds to implement, administer, or enforce the proposed regulation on helpers. This provision would stall a 20-year effort in the construction industry to recognize a prevailing practice and to reduce confusion surrounding the definition of a helper.

Report Language. The House bill report contains numerous objectionable attempts to delay various regulations under development by the Department of Labor. The most objectionable are the attempts to block the OSHA from moving forward on its TB standard by requiring a duplicative and unnecessary National Academy of Sciences study; its urging OSHA to delay moving forward with its Safety and Health Program regulation by requiring an unnecessary \$2 million, two-year pilot study; its requirement that OSHA report to the Committee on comments submitted to DOL on risk assessment for any OSHA metalworking fluids rule; delaying the Mine Safety and Health Administration's (MSHA) diesel exhaust rule by requiring it take into account an ongoing NIOSH study that will not be completed for several years; and, suggesting MSHA review its record and do additional research before promulgating a conveyor belt rule.

Department of Health and Human Services

The Senate-passed and House Committee bills underfund public health priorities, including preventive health and health care access for the poor. The Administration is very concerned about the following cuts to key health and social services programs:

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). The President's budget proposed maintaining the fully authorized mandatory spending level of \$2,380 million for this program. Both the House Committee and Senate bills would cut SSBG: the House bill by \$471 million; the Senate bill by \$1,330 million in FY 2000. The Senate then advance appropriates this same amount in FY 2001. While the advance appropriation is an improvement, it still provides less than half the level that Congress authorized for FY 2000 and 45 percent less than the FY 1999 enacted level. This reduction undermines programs serving some of the most vulnerable families, and threatens the provision of such critical services as child protection and child welfare which ensure the care and safety of millions of children each year. The conferees should fund SSBG at the fully authorized level of \$2,380 million.

National Family Caregiver Support Program. The budget requests \$125 million to establish an urgently needed new program to assist approximately 250,000 families caring for an older relative. Neither the House nor Senate funds this activity. The conferees should provide the funding requested.

Head Start. The President's budget requests \$5,267 million to provide comprehensive educational and developmental services for nearly 880,000 low-income children, an increase of 44,000 over the 1999 level, and to support important investments in program quality improvement. The House cuts the request by \$507 million. The Senate provides the full request. The conferees should provide the Senate level. The Administration raises concern, however, over the possible impact of an advance appropriation at the Senate level.

Child Care. The Administration opposes the House's failure to provide advance appropriations for the Child Care and Development Block Grant and urges the conferees to adopt the Senate's advance appropriation of \$2 billion.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse. The House Committee bill reduces the President's request for Mental Health services by \$69 million. This reduction would diminish States' capacity to serve the mentally ill and would threaten to undermine an unprecedented collaborative effort between the Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, Education to address recent outbreaks of violence in America's schools. The \$139 million cut below the request for substance abuse prevention and treatment would seriously undercut the Federal Government's ability to meet the National Drug Control strategy performance targets to reduce the treatment gap by 50 percent by 2007, and would deprive an additional 31,000 individuals from receiving substance abuse treatment. The Administration is pleased that the Senate provided the requested funding level and urges the conferees to fully fund the request.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Administration strongly urges the conferees to fully fund the President's request for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The House bill underfunds the request by \$158 million and fails to fully fund preventive health activities that help improve the health and safety of children and adults, in areas such as investigating disease outbreaks, reducing racial health disparities, addressing the spread of HIV/AIDS globally, immunizing children, improving food safety, and preventing tobacco use. With the reductions in infectious diseases, CDC will not be able to provide appropriate surveillance nor investigate outbreaks such as West Nile Encephalitis in New York, and e-coli in New York and Illinois. Also, at the House level, approximately 500,000 children served by CDC's immunizations program would not be provided with the full complement of recommended vaccines. The Senate does not provide the full request for infectious disease surveillance and investigations, childhood immunizations, chronic and environmental disease prevention, and domestic HIV/AIDS prevention. These cuts would impair CDC's ability to carry out these key public health activities, particularly in the areas of research, laboratory work, and technical assistance.

Health Care Access. Both the House and Senate fail to fund adequately programs that will improve health care access for many Americans, including a portion of the 43 million uninsured. No funding is provided in either bill for the Health Care Access for the Uninsured initiative, which would enable the development of integrated systems of care and address service gaps within these systems. In addition, both the House and Senate fail to include the full \$25 million increase requested for Family Planning services. The President's request would provide family planning services to an additional 500,000 clients who are neither Medicaid-eligible nor insured. We urge the conferees to fully fund the request.

Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). The Administration urges the conferees to fully fund the HCFA program management account at the requested program level of \$2,211 million. The House cut HCFA's program level by \$399 million from the request and the Medicare Integrity Program by \$70 million. These reductions would severely impede the management and oversight of the Medicaid and Medicare programs, threaten priority activities, including implementation of the Balanced Budget Act and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, and important new initiatives, including the Nursing Home Initiative. The Administration appreciates the Senate's action to fund the request for HCFA Program Management. However, we encourage the conferees to enact the full amount of already-authorized Medicare+Choice user fees as well as the President's requested increase in Medicare+Choice user fees. We also encourage the conferees to enact the President's proposed program management user fees totaling \$194.5 million, which could free up resources under the discretionary caps for education and other priorities. Finally, the conferees are urged to adopt the Senate bill language for Grants to States under Medicaid.

Graduate Medical Education at Children's Hospitals. The Labor-HHS bill does not fund the Administration's proposal to provide \$40 million for graduate medical education at Children's Hospitals. The children's hospitals play an essential role in the education of the

nation's physicians, training 25 percent of pediatricians and over half of many pediatric subspecialists.

Delayed Obligations for NIH. In providing the National Institutes of Health an increase of \$2 billion, the Senate-passed bill would delay the obligation of \$3 billion to the end of the fiscal year. The Administration is concerned that the size of this restriction could hamper the efficient management of NIH's grant portfolio and potentially delay the funding of high-quality research on cancer, diabetes, Parkinson's, and other diseases.

Bioterrorism and other Disaster Response. Both the House and Senate cut funding to combat bioterrorism activities. The House Committee bill provides only \$17 million of the requested \$52 million for the national pharmaceutical stockpile in CDC, which would limit the amount of vaccines, antibiotics, and other medical supplies that can be stockpiled to deploy in the event of a chemical or biological attack. In addition, the House reduces by \$20 million the President's request for CDC electronic surveillance of potential bioterrorist agents. Finally, the bioterrorism funding provided by the House and Senate does not include the requested \$13 million for critical FDA expedited regulatory review and approval of new vaccines and drugs to combat biological and chemical agents used for terrorist purposes. We urge the conferees to fully fund this request.

Organ Transplants. The House Committee bill includes a provision that would delay implementation of HHS' final Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network rule for another year. The Secretary's approach, which was strongly validated by an Institute of Medicine report, provides a more equitable system of treatment for over 63,000 Americans waiting for organ transplants. We are currently revising this rule extensively on the basis of copious public comments received over the past year, and the Institute of Medicine recommendations. We must be allowed to move forward on this issue and implement the rule without further delay.

Medicare+Choice Competitive Pricing Demonstrations. The Senate-passed bill includes a provision that would prevent funds from being used to administer the Medicare+Choice Competitive Pricing Demonstration Project. These demonstrations were passed by the Congress as part of the Balanced Budget Act in order to provide valuable information regarding the use of competitive pricing methodologies in Medicare. The information that we could learn from these demonstrations is particularly relevant as we consider the important task of reforming Medicare. We urge the conferees to remove this provision and to allow HCFA to implement the demonstrations.

Abortion. The Administration urges the conferees to strike sections 508 and 509 of the House Committee and Senate-passed bills, which would prohibit the use of funds for abortion. The President believes that abortion should be safe, legal, and rare. These provisions would continue to limit the range of conditions under which a woman's health would permit access to abortion services. Furthermore, section 509 requires a physician to make a legal determination that these conditions have been met.

Social Security Administration (SSA)

The President's budget requests \$6,789 million for administration of Social Security programs. The House cuts \$235 million from the request. Funding at the House level would result in a deterioration in service to elderly, disabled and other program recipients. SSA would be forced to impose an immediate and complete hiring freeze, leaving 3000 positions vacant by the end of the year. This would result in disability applicants waiting twice as long for a decision on their initial claims and longer waiting times for the millions of individuals who visit SSA district offices. The Senate cut the request by \$32 million. The conferees should provide the requested level.

Related Agencies

National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The President's budget requests \$210 million for the NLRB. The House Committee bill cuts the NLRB \$35 million below the request and \$10 million below the FY 1999 level. The Senate provides the request. Title VIII of the House Committee bill would increase the NLRB's jurisdictional thresholds. This provision would decrease protection for small business, subject employers to investigation of confidential business records to determine coverage, and divert scarce NLRB resources from investigating labor law violations to investigating jurisdictional issues. The conferees should provide the request level and should not include the change to jurisdictional thresholds.

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS). The President's budget requests \$299 million in this bill for CNCS. The House bill freezes most programs, and cuts the Corporation by \$24 million below the request. The Senate provides \$293 million, funding most of the Administration's initiatives. The conferees should provide the requested level.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The Administration urges the conferees to provide the full funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's FY 2000 digital conversion request, which will help ensure that the public broadcasting system can meet the federally-mandated May 2003 deadline for digital broadcasting.

Agricultural Disaster Relief

The Administration supports the House Committee bill's addition of \$508 million in emergency assistance to crop and livestock producers who suffered severe losses from recent hurricanes and associated flooding in August and September 1999. However, we recommend that the provision specify that the additional crop and livestock funds are to be combined with the \$1.2 billion in similar assistance being provided through the Agriculture/Rural Development appropriations bill, to improve administration of the funds and speed assistance to producers. In addition, the Administration urges the House to make the use of these funds more flexible so that a portion of the funds could be used to meet critical but currently unmet needs, such as clearing

farm fields and streams of debris, and financing emergency farm repairs and operations.

We look forward to working with the conferees to address our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable C. W. Bill Young,
The Honorable David R. Obey, The Honorable John E. Porter,
The Honorable Ted Stevens, The Honorable Robert C. Byrd,
The Honorable Arlen Specter, and The Honorable Tom Harkin

The Honorable David R. Obey
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Obey:

The Honorable John E. Porter
Chairman
Subcommittee on Labor, HHS,
Education, and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Honorable Ted Stevens
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Byrd:

The Honorable Arlen Specter
Chairman
Subcommittee on Labor, HHS,
Education, and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Honorable Tom Harkin
Subcommittee on Labor, HHS,
Education, and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Harkin:

House Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations Bill Cuts Essential Education, Training and Other Investments September 25, 1999

Last Thursday, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor/HHS and Education passed an Appropriations bill that would devastate critical investments in education and training and other programs. The bill would seriously undermine our efforts to strengthen public education, protect workers, and move people from welfare to work. This bill is proof that America's highest priority – improving our schools – remains the Republican Congress's lowest priority.

House Appropriations Bill Guts Critical Investments

- **House Bill Guts Investment in Accountability, Teacher Quality and Class Size Reduction** The House bill provides no funding for class size reduction and fails to address teacher training issues. Instead, the bill folds three programs (Goals 2000, Eisenhower Professional Development and the President's Class Size Reduction plan) into a \$1.8 billion block grant, which is \$396 million below the President's request for the three programs. By failing to fund class size reduction this bill does not guarantee that the more than 30,000 teachers hired last year can continue teaching in smaller classes and eliminates funding for an additional 8,000 teachers that would be hired under the President's Budget for next year. The bill also fails to invest in proven teacher professional development practices and undermines standards-based reform.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Title I Grants** Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act currently provides much-needed academic support to nearly 12 million children in high-poverty communities. The House bill provides \$264 million less than the President's budget for Title I. As a result, 400,000 fewer children in high poverty communities would receive additional educational services. Title I funding is a key component of efforts to help disadvantaged students reach high standards. The House bill fails to fund the President's plan to set aside \$200 million of Title I funds to help states and localities turn around or reconstitute failing schools using Title I resources.
- **House Bill Terminates GEAR UP** GEAR UP is a nation-wide initiative to encourage more young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to college. The House bill eliminates funding, compared to \$120 million funded last year and \$240 million proposed in the President's Budget. Over 260,000 low-income students who received services in FY 1999 to help them succeed in school and prepare for college would receive no such services in FY 2000. The President's Budget extends GEAR-UP services to over 570,000 students in FY 2000.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in After School** The House bill provides only \$300 million of the President's \$600 million request for After School programs, and would result in the participation of nearly 850,000 fewer students than the 1.8 million served in the President's Budget. After-school programs are one of the most effective ways to help students reach high academic standards and end harmful practices such as social promotion.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Educational Technology** The House bill provides \$251 million less than the President's request of \$801 million for a variety of innovative educational technology programs. Funds to help all states and thousands of school districts buy hardware and software, train teachers, and link up to the Internet were cut by \$25 million. Seven programs are eliminated, including a program to support pre-service teacher training for hundreds of thousands of new teachers. Funding to establish up to 500 Community Technology Centers was cut from \$65 million to \$10 million.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in America Reads** The House bill cuts the Reading Excellence program by \$86 million below the President's request of \$ 286 million, which would result in the participation of 330,000 fewer students and undercut efforts to ensure that all children can read independently by the end of the third grade.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Work Study** The House bill funds Work Study at \$54 million below the President's request of \$ 934 million, which would result in the participation of about 62,000 fewer students and not attaining the President's goal of giving one million students the opportunity to work their way through college by the year 2000.

- **House Bill Cuts Head Start.** The House bill funds Head Start at \$507 million below the President's request. The Head Start program has enjoyed bipartisan support for several years, and grown an average of 30,000 children per year since President Clinton took office. Under the Subcommittee's mark, for the first time in over a decade (1987), Head Start participation will not increase. The mark would freeze participation at its current level.
- **House Bill Terminates Youth Opportunity 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 program was passed last year as part of the bipartisan Workforce Investment Act. Eliminating this program would deny essential support for up to 58,000 of the most disadvantaged young people in central cities and rural communities across America. The President's budget provides \$250 million for Youth Opportunity Grants, which are a critical component of the New Markets Initiative
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Hispanic Education** The House bill barely increases funding for the Hispanic Education Agenda, providing only \$53 million of the \$444 million increase requested in key programs, such as migrant, bilingual, and adult education, to raise achievement and reduce dropout rates in the Hispanic community.
- **House Bill Cuts Summer Jobs Program and Youth and Adult Training** The House bill provides almost \$200 million below the President's request of \$ 1.96 billion for Youth and Adult Training. These cuts would result in lost job training, summer employment, and education opportunities to some 60,000 disadvantaged youth, and 38,200 adults would not have access to essential job training and placement services.
- **House Bill Cuts Dislocated Worker Assistance** The House bill cuts Dislocated Worker Assistance by \$335 million below the President's request of \$ 1.6 billion. The Dislocated Worker Employment and Training program provides core services, intensive services, training and support to help permanently separated workers return to productive, unsubsidized employment. The President's Universal Reemployment initiative would put us on a five-year path toward universal job training services to all dislocated workers, by gradually increasing funding for Dislocated Worker Assistance. Instead of taking a step forward for dislocated workers, the House is proposing a giant leap backward by proposing cuts that will deny 176,000 dislocated workers access to these vital services. The bill also cuts funding for One-Stop Career Centers and Reemployment Services.
- **House Bill Threatens Enforcement of Labor Protections** The House bill freezes or cuts all Department of Labor domestic workplace enforcement programs at or below FY 1999 levels, resulting in a \$112 million reduction below the President's request. For example, OSHA is cut \$51 million below the President's budget. As a result of this cut, some 5,000 fewer OSHA compliance inspections would be performed.
- **House Bill Jeopardizes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** The bill delays the availability of \$3 billion in TANF funds (the welfare block grant), sending the wrong message to states who have prudently set aside "rainy day" reserves, and to states otherwise preparing to invest in new programs for welfare recipients with multiple barriers and for those who have already begun the transition to work. Through the first quarter of FY 1999 states have obligated 88% of their TANF dollars and have met all maintenance of effort requirements. By cutting billions from the program, the federal government would undermine the true goals of welfare reform and abandon its commitment to provide a fixed level of funding to states who live up to their commitment to invest their own dollars in assistance to needy families.
- **House Bill Cuts the Social Service Block Grant (SSBG)** The bill cuts SSBG by \$471 million below the President's request. SSBG provides funding to states to support a wide range of programs including child protection and child welfare, as well as services focused on the needs of the elderly and disabled.
- **House Bill Eliminates the President's Family Caregiver Support Program** The House bill does not include funds for the President's \$125 million new initiative to support those who care for the over 5 million disabled Americans who have long term care needs. The Family Caregiver Program is one piece of the Administration's four-part Long Term Care proposal to provide comprehensive services to support caregivers.
- **House Bill Fails to Increase Funding for Home-Delivered Meals** The House bill funds the widely supported home-delivered meals program at \$112 million, which is \$35 million below the President's request. The President's funding level would provide 27 million additional meals to at-risk older adults. These meals allow many of these adults to remain in their homes and communities, avoiding or delaying the need for costly institutionalization.
- **House Bill Cuts Important Health Initiatives** The bill cuts public health priorities, including preventive health, mental health and substance abuse, health care access for the poor, and efforts to reduce racial health disparities and the spread of AIDS worldwide. The bill would also threaten our ability to manage key entitlement programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid. It would prevent us from continuing to provide important patient protections to American workers, and improving our nation's organ distribution system.

October 5, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: Bruce Reed
Andrew Rotherham

SUBJECT: Education Accountability Strategy

While most of our education reform agenda will be bound up with ESEA reauthorization next year, we should press for accountability measures as part of this year's appropriations as well. This memo lays out our accountability agenda and outlines our options for injecting it into the budget debate.

I. Overview

In the State of the Union, the President proposed an Education Accountability Act (which we sent Congress in May as part of our omnibus ESEA bill) conditioning federal education assistance to states and school districts on five basic steps:

1. **Turning around failing schools** by setting aside 2.5 percent of each state's Title I allocation for an accountability fund to intervene in and turn around or close failing schools. The President's FY2000 budget request includes \$200 million in Title I for this accountability fund.
2. **Improving teacher quality** by ending the practice of hiring emergency certified teachers and out-of-field teaching. Our proposal would require that within four years at least 95 percent of a state's teachers must be fully certified or working toward certification through an alternative route. States would also have to ensure that at least 95 percent of secondary school teachers have academic training or demonstrated competence in the field they teach.
3. **Increasing public accountability through school report cards** by requiring states, school districts, and schools to furnish parents with school report cards that include information on student achievement (disaggregated where appropriate), teacher qualifications, class size, and school safety.
4. **Ending social promotion and grade retention** within 4 years by ensuring that states hold students accountable for subject mastery at key transition points, including high school graduation. States would be required to provide educational supports to ensure students meet challenging academic standards.
5. **Improving school discipline** by requiring that states hold school districts accountable for implementing sound discipline policies.

II. Accountability and Appropriations

Most of these elements will be difficult to achieve through the appropriations process, for three reasons. First, the Republican leadership dislikes our accountability agenda perhaps even more than our spending programs. Their approach to education policy is based on block grants, local flexibility, and a smaller federal role. Second, Republicans will be under even more pressure than usual not to authorize on appropriations, given how angry authorizers were that we got class size that way last year. This year, the leadership has the additional excuse that Goodling and Jeffords are in the midst of reauthorizing ESEA. Finally, our traditional allies in this budget battle – Hill Democrats and the education groups – support some elements of our accountability agenda, but not with our level of enthusiasm.

Nevertheless, we can and should press our case in a few areas:

1. Accountability Fund for Failing Schools: The most important element of our accountability agenda – and perhaps the only one with any realistic chance of being enacted as part of this year's appropriations – is our fund to turn around failing schools. In theory, our accountability fund for Title I should win bipartisan acceptance, because (1) virtually everyone across the spectrum – from George W. Bush in Texas to Jim Hunt in North Carolina to the civil rights community – agrees that we should target failing schools; (2) we're earmarking new money, not changing existing formulas; and (3) even Congressional Republicans concede that the federal government has a right to expect accountability in Title I schools. But so far, neither House nor Senate version of the Labor/HHS bill includes our set-aside for accountability. The House bill funds Title I at last year's level; the Senate bill includes a \$320 million increase (compared to a \$264 million increase in our budget), but does not earmark any of that money for accountability.

When the Senate resumes debate on Labor/HHS this week, Senators Bingaman, Reed, and Kerry will offer an amendment to set aside \$200 million for this purpose. (For parliamentary reasons, the Bingaman-Reed-Kerry amendment will incorporate corrective action provisions from current Title I law rather than our ESEA proposal, but will otherwise mirror our failing schools provision.) We should press this issue with the Democratic leadership, and make it a high priority in any negotiations on Labor/HHS. The President highlighted the absence of this provision in his statement on both the House and Senate bills, and every time we talk about education, we should continue to make this clear linkage between more investment and more accountability.

2. Class Size and Teacher Quality. Last fall, Republicans voted for (and campaigned on) our class size proposal, but this year their objective is to kill it. Their line of attack has generally been that we focus on class size to the exclusion of teacher quality. The House Labor/HHS bill consolidates the class size initiative into the Teacher Empowerment Act, which we pledged to veto. The Senate bill includes \$1.2 billion (\$200 million below our request) for a block grant. Both the House and Senate bills make even that funding contingent on authorization, which they know will never happen.

We should continue to stand firm for the core elements that distinguish our approach from the Republicans' block grant: making sure the money actually leads to class size reduction in the early grades; preserving a separate revenue stream for this purpose, and targeting high-poverty schools. George Miller made a good case to us today that if we end up in negotiations on Labor/HHS, we should press for stronger teacher quality provisions as well. His argument is that House Republicans already included his teacher quality package as part of their Teacher Empowerment Act, and will be hard-pressed to object if we raise it. As a matter of policy, Republicans may not like that deal: Miller's provisions are more prescriptive than ours, and would require all teachers to be certified, not 95% -- a goal few states could meet. But Miller is right that after months of using the teacher quality argument to criticize class size, some Republicans like Goodling may have come to regard it as their issue, and might view some provisions in this area as a partial victory. We will continue to pursue this strategy with Miller.

3. After-School and Ending Social Promotion: When the President announced that his budget would triple spending for after-school, he called on Congress to give priority to communities that are ending social promotion and are using after-school and summer school programs to end it the right way. We have already criticized both House and Senate bills for underfunding after-school: the House increases it by \$100 million, the Senate by \$200 million (we called for a \$400 million increase). We could also try to get language authorizing Education to give some kind of priority for communities that end social promotion. While this makes great sense from a policy standpoint, we will have to overcome opposition not only from those who oppose our position on social promotion, but also from the child care community and from Jeffords, who created the after-school grant program.

From: Julia M. Payne on 10/13/99 06:31:42 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP, Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP, Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP, Joel Johnson/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: House Committee funds for poor students, defeats vouchers--AP

^AM-Congress-Vouchers,550

^House committee targets funds for poor, defeats vouchers

^By ANJETTA McQUEEN= ^AP Education Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Pushing aside school voucher plans, a House committee voted overwhelmingly Wednesday to continue targeting federal funds to the nation's poorest children, with a new emphasis on public school choice and quality teachers.

By a 42-6 vote, the House Committee on Education and the Workforce renewed Title I, the \$8.3 billion program that helps 10.5 million poor children in 90 percent of the nation's school districts, and sent the measure to the House floor.

A second bill, approved 26-19 along party lines, would give states greater flexibility in spending federal dollars on education. Democrats complained states could divert the money from poor students to wealthier districts.

The committee chairman, GOP Rep. Bill Goodling of Pennsylvania, said that if Congress passes the Title I bill, "We will be sending a message to states, school districts, and schools: You must produce results, you must report your results, and you must improve program quality."

Republican lawmakers and education researchers have said Title I is ineffective. The program was created more than 30 years ago to narrow the gap in academic achievement between low-income students and their classmates.

But lawmakers from both parties praised Wednesday's vote as ensuring that high standards will apply to poor children, who also will get the extra help they need.

The legislation does not allow the parents of poor children to use federal dollar to send their youngsters to private school.

Conservative lawmakers on the committee backed voucher plans by GOP Reps. Tom Petri of Wisconsin and Bob Schaffer of Colorado. The proposals lost when Democrats were joined in opposition by Republicans such as Goodling, who wanted to move the bill ahead.

Petri said he might offer the voucher plan during floor debate, and added "there is considerable interest in narrowing the gap between the wealthy and the poor by giving some flexibility in how the (federal) money follows the student."

The committee made few changes in Title I since it last was renewed in 1994. New this year include funding programs that give children in failing schools better options within their public school systems, and restricting how many teacher aides can be hired with federal funds. Some large urban districts, which have trouble recruiting teachers, were criticized for relying on Title 1 aides as primary instructors in some classes.

The second bill, the Academic Achievement for All Act, would give states added flexibility in spending federal education money part of a long-running debate focusing on federal vs. local control of schools.

Earlier this year, President Clinton signed a law letting states waive federal rules in some education programs. His education secretary, Richard Riley, has said the bill passed Wednesday went too far and promised to he would recommend a veto.

The Senate, which has a similar school flexibility bill, plans to open debate on Title 1 and other programs in the 34-year-old Elementary and Secondary School Act, which governs \$13.9 billion in federal programs.

Title I: Helping Disadvantaged Children Meet High Standards

Issue	Current Law	President's Proposal: Changes and Additions to Current Law	House Committee Differences from Current Law
Part A: Improving Basic Grants to Districts			
Standards and Assessment	- Requires all states to have final assessment systems in place to measure performance of Title I schools/students against state standards in at least math and reading/language arts by 2001. Students must be assessed at a minimum at some point during grades 3-5, 6-9, and 10-12. - Requires results that can be disaggregated by demographic group by 2001.	No change	Grants states one time, one-year waiver for implementation. Non-compliance would result in loss of Title I administrative funds.
Accountability System	- Requires states to use an accountability model outlined in statute or an alternative one that is as rigorous and effective. Those without a statewide accountability system are required to develop one for Title I schools. Encourages states to develop single accountability system for all schools. - As part of statute's accountability model, states would adopt three levels of proficiency: advanced, proficient, and partially proficient.	No change	Requires states to develop an accountability system for Title I schools only.
Inclusion of LEP students	Requires states to test LEP students included in the assessment in language and form most likely to yield accurate and reliable information on what students know and can do in subjects other than English.	Does not alter assessment requirement, except that students attending US schools for 3 consecutive years must be tested in English.	No differences.
Adequate Yearly Progress and School Improvement	- State plans are required to demonstrate, based on assessments, what constitutes AYP of any school and any LEA served. - AYP is defined as that which is consistent	No change.	- Not less than 90% of each subgroup of students must take the assessment. - Adequate yearly progress, defined by

<i>designation</i>	with continuous and substantial yearly improvement to achieve the goal of all children achieving at proficient and advanced levels on state assessments. 95% of a school's student population should be included in the assessment.		(among other things) yearly gains on state assessments by 90% of students taking exam and every subgroup. - States and districts must have 90% of LEAs and schools respectively meet standards for AYP. - Clarifies that academic measures other than performance on state tests (eg, promotion, completion of college prep courses) may not change the identification of schools or LEAs for improvement or corrective action if they would be so identified based on test performance.
<i>School Failure: Improvement status, Corrective Action, and Consequences</i>	School Improvement Status Establishes a process for school and school district improvement that requires that (1) districts identify schools not making adequate progress for two consecutive years; (2) identified schools revise Title I plans in the year after being identified; (3) school districts help the identified schools to improve and ultimately take corrective action against schools that fail for another two years. Corrective Action Corrective actions include curtailing a schools decision-making authority, transferring staff and/or students to other schools, or reconstituting the school. States use a similar continuum with regard to failing school districts. Removes from the improvement list schools that make AYP 2 out of 3 years after being identified in need of improvement.	School Improvement Status. Schools that fail to make AYP 2 years in a row are identified for improvement. Identified schools are required to make a change in Title I plan within three months and school district intervention begins immediately. - A school district may take corrective action at any time after a school is designated for improvement. Corrective Action. Schools are placed in corrective action after 3 years of failure. Corrective action must include at least one of the following measures: (1) implementing a new curriculum, (2) redesigning or reconstituting the school, reopening the school as a charter school, (3) closing the school or LEA; (4) authorizing student transfers to other LEAs; or (5) a joint local-State plan to fix failing schools. Choice. State and districts must also allow students to transfer out of schools identified for corrective action and must provide transportation or cover	School Improvement Status. Failure to make AYP for 2 years leads to school improvement. Within 3 months of identification, school must devise a plan for improvement. - A school district may take corrective action at any time after a school is designated for improvement. Corrective Action Failure to make AYP for 2 additional years leads to corrective action. LEAs must take at least 1 of 6 measures: (1) withhold funds; (2) decrease decisionmaking authority; (3) impose alternative governance such as reopening as a charter; (4) reconstitute the school; (5) authorize transfers; and/or (6) institute a new curriculum. Choice. Schools must allow students to transfer to other schools in not less than 6 months and not more than 18 months of the school being identified in need of improvement. Removal from Improvement or

		transportation costs for these students to attend other public schools. • Removal from Improvement or Corrective Action list. As with current law, schools are removed that make AYP 2 out of 3 years after being identified in need of improvement.	Corrective Action list. As with current law, schools are removed that make AYP 2 out of 3 years after being identified in need of improvement.
<i>Rewards for Success</i>	States designate schools as distinguished if the school has exceeded the state's definition of adequate yearly progress for three straight years. These schools can then act as models/mentors for other Title I schools and are eligible for additional funds from the state.	• Requires states to set criteria for designating schools and school districts as "distinguished." Criteria include measures such as gains in student performance, consistently high performance on state assessments, or improvements in participation. • Secretary will reward states that demonstrate significant achievement gains in core subjects for three straight years, close the gap between low and high performing students, have strategies in place for continuous improvement including reducing social promotion and retention. Rewards include priority in ESEA grant competitions, bonus funds to states, or increased flexibility.	• Requires that LEAs reserve 25% of any increase in funds from the previous year for rewarding schools for meeting accountability targets. • 50% of the reserved funds (12.5% of the increase in funding) must be used for the poorest schools, defined as those in the lowest poverty quartile.
<i>Set Aside for turning around failing schools</i>	Allows states to reserve 0.5% for technical assistance to schools in school improvement and corrective action	Sets aside 2.5 percent allocation at the state level (about \$200 million total) for states and school districts to carry out corrective action and help low-performing schools. At least 70% of funds would flow to districts to facilitate rapid action; 30% would be used for a state support system. Set aside would be 3.5% by 2003-04.	• Requires LEAs to reserve sufficient funds to carry out school improvement and corrective action responsibilities • Allows, but does not require, states to set aside 0.5% Title I funds (no minimum) for school improvement purposes.
<i>School Choice Provisions</i>	• Generally allows Title I funds to support choice programs • No mandatory public school choice	• Districts required to provide choice to students in corrective action schools (after third year). • Districts must provide transportation or cover transportation costs for eligible students to attend other public schools.	• Generally allows Title I funds to support choice programs. Clarifies that school choice programs would be "consistent with State and local law, policy and practice pertaining to school choice and pupil transfer." (paraphrase). Also clarifies

			that funding can be used to provide transportation for children in public choice programs. • Districts required to provide choice to students in schools identified for improvement not less than 6 months and not more than 18 months after being identified in need of improvement. Choice plan would have to be "consistent with State and local law, policy and practice pertaining to school choice and pupil transfer." (paraphrase). • Districts required to continue choice option for at least 2 years after school is removed from improvement status
<i>Teacher Quality</i>	• Requires paraprofessionals to have a HS degree or its equivalent, or be within two years of obtaining either. • Paraprofessionals who work with LEP students are exempt from requirement. • Paraprofessionals must be under direct supervision of a teacher.	• Require districts to use 5% of Title I funds in years 1 and 2 and 10% of funds thereafter to support teacher development. • Require all new teachers paid by Title I or working in a Title I school operating a schoolwide program to be certified for what they are teaching or to have a BA and be working toward certification. • Require by July 2002 all paraprofessionals to hold a high school diploma and require those providing instructional support to have at least two years of college. • Exempts paraprofessionals who assist with LEP students from requirements.	Includes teacher quality provisions from HR 1995, Teacher Empowerment Act including: • 100% of teachers would have to be certified by 2003. • Requires a freeze on new paraprofessional hires until all teachers are fully qualified. New paraprofessionals would have to have 2 years of study in college; an associate's degree; or meet rigorous standards of quality that demonstrate knowledge and ability to instruct in reading, writing, and math. HS diploma or GED necessary but not sufficient for qualification. • Does not allow paraprofessionals to instruct in reading, writing, or math unless they have demonstrated on a state or local assessment the ability to effectively instruct in those areas. • Exempts paraprofessionals who assist with LEP students, except that they must have a HS diploma or GED. • No requirement for LEAs to reserve 5% to 10% of funds for ongoing professional

			development.
<i>Schoolwide programs</i>	Consistent with Ed-Flex and Title 14 waiver authority, allows schools with 50% student poverty to operate schoolwide programs. Prohibits exemption of schoolwides from IDEA requirements.	- Require states to reduce fiscal and accounting barriers to combining Title I funds with funds from all sources. - Require school districts to peer-review schoolwide and school improvement plans and states to peer-review district-level Title I plans and improvement plans.	- Emphasizes that schoolwide programs should focus on children most at-risk of academic failure. - No requirement for peer review.
<i>Within District Targeting of Title I funds</i>	- Requires LEA to (1) rank schools that are above 75% poverty from highest to lowest and serve in order; (2) at schools with 75% poverty and below, districts are permitted to serve all grade spans or just one grade span in rank order. - Districts can make any school above 35% poverty eligible for Title I funding. - If an LEA serves a school below 35% poverty, they must allocate a 125% per pupil allocation to each school.	No change.	Allows districts to give priority to fund elementary schools in rank order before other schools at schools above or below 75% poverty.
<i>Parent Involvement</i>	Requires districts to set aside 1% for parental involvement activities.	No change.	- Requires districts to establish parent advisory councils. - Places a cap on funds that can be used for parental involvement.
<i>Early learning and preschool programs</i>	No language.	Allows districts to provide services to eligible preschool children through Title I schools or contract with Head Start programs. Encourages the use of diagnostic assessments in first grade for reading.	No language.
<i>Equitable opportunities for private school students</i>	- Requires school districts to provide meaningful consultation to private school officials to determine needed services. - Allows an LEA to use a third part contractor to provide services and requires Secretary to bypass LEAs which are prohibited by law from serving a private school or demonstrate an unwillingness to do so.	Clarifies that teachers and families of participating private school students should participate equitably in professional development and parental involvement activities.	Requires stronger consultation with private school officials and an appeal process for officials who have not had meaningful consultation.
<i>Extended Learning Time</i>	No language.	Requires districts to describe in their Title I plans how they will promote the use of	No language.

		extended learning in Title I schools.	
Title I Grants/Formulas and Grandfather clause	Provides 86% of funds to poor schools and districts using basic grant formula, a process which thinly spreads out dollars. Other 14% is distributed with concentration grants, which provides for highest poverty districts.	- Requires at least 20% of Title I, Part A funds flow through targeted grants, which allocate greater dollars to schools with higher poverty; the balance would be allocated by the more thinly-distributed Basic Grants. - Allows ineligible schools to receive within-district Title I funds for one additional year if they were eligible in the previous year. - Requires Puerto Rico's allocations to be determined on the same basis as state allocations—provides 5-year timetable for phase-in.	- Requires new formula: 50% of funding above FY2000 appropriation would be allocated under targeted grants, 50% would be allocated between the basic and concentration grant formulas (consistent with the 85%/15% ration between the two formulas. <u>(I think this is now gone and bill supports Administration's 1 year language)</u> Established an 85% hold harmless for concentration grants to LEAs that for four consecutive years fail to meet the eligibility guidelines. - Requires use of the ratio of Puerto Rico's per pupil expenditure to the lowest state average per pupil expenditure in allocation formula. Clarifies that if allocation formula results in any state or DC receiving less money than the previous year, then the ratio used should not be less than the ratio used in the previous year.
Comparability Provisions	Ensures intra-district school comparability.	Requires districts to ensure comparability in terms of staff qualifications, curriculum and school facilities.	No change from current law.
Administrative Set-Aside	Allows states to set aside 1% of allocation for state administrative expenses.	No change	Allows states to reserve same amount of funding they did in FY99, up to 1%. Would authorize appropriations for states to receive additional administrative funding.
Program Evaluation	No language.	Authorizes Secretary to reserve 0.3% of Title I funds to conduct evaluations of Title I and its effectiveness. Mandates a national longitudinal study of Title I's short and long-term impact.	Directs GAO to evaluate how waivers for schools and LEAs, as well as standard waivers, granted pursuant to Ed-Flex affect student learning to high standards.
Part C: Migrant Children			
Allocation and Funding	Provides funds to states based on number of children who reside in state full time and the number of "full-time equivalents" who reside in the state for some of the year.	- Simplifies funding formula - Establishes funding minimums - Deletes the comprehensive service-delivery plan requirement	Provides funds based on number who reside in the state and the number of migrant children who attended summer or intercession programs.

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		- Deletes the requirement that awards be made competitively. - Requires applications by states to describe how they will include migrant students in state assessments as required under Part A.	Provides hold-harmless guarantee that LEAs would receive the funding it received in FY99.
Student records	Requires Secretary to work with states to facilitate transfer of migrant student records.	No change.	- Requires Secretary, in consultation with the states, to develop data elements for migrant reporting. - Authorizes a grant program for improving migrant services.
Parent Involvement		- Requires state and local MEP consultation with parent advisory councils - clarifies that MEP is subject to Part A provisions to increase parent involvement.	
Part D: Delinquent and Neglected Children and Youth			
Allocation, Focus of Funds and Standards	Provides grants to states which provide grants to state agencies and LEAs for educational programs.	- Requires funds to be focused on students in correctional facilities and delinquent institutions. - Requires state plans to ensure students are held to same standards and offered comparable services as students in regular public schools. - Allow states to use multiple measures to assess student performance.	- Established Transitional and Academic Services Program to provide for the needs of students returning from correctional facilities. - Allows funds to be used for entrepreneurship education, mentoring and peer mediation.
Part F: General Provisions			
	Authorizes the Secretary to create a Title I policy manual and allows states to reserve 1% of Title I funds for administrative purposes.	No change	Deletes authority for Secretary to create a Title I manual and establishes a 4% LEA administrative cap on spending. Also requires Secretary to develop a definition of administrative costs.
Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration Program			

Authorization	Established in 1997 to provides incentives to schools, especially Title I schools identified for school improvement, to implement researched-based programs to strengthen the quality of the educational program.	Reauthorizes Title I demonstration authority and the Fund for the Improvement of Education, through which the CSRD program operates.	• Adds Part G to Title I to authorize existing program in statute. • Requires that ED reports on CSRD to be sent to both authorizing and appropriations committees. • Requires states in making awards to take into account the equitable distribution of awards to different geographic regions within the state, including rural and urban areas, and to schools serving elementary and secondary students. • Requires national evaluation of program results and implementation.
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Title II: High Standards in the Classroom

Issue	Current Law	President's Proposal: Changes and Additions to Current Law	House Committee Differences from Current Law
Part A: Teaching to High Standards			
Funding Requirements, Allowances and prohibitions	Teaching to High Standards takes the place of Title III of Goals 2000, Eisenhower professional Development Program and Title VI. New Title II intended to focus on giving teachers the tools they need to raise student achievement.	• Focuses funding on professional development that has been shown to be successful in raising student achievement and that is sustained over time. • Allows 10% of reforms to be spent on the development of standards and assessments • Allows state departments to award grants to higher education and nonprofit institutions for innovative professional development. • Distributes half of remaining funds by formula that targets high poverty districts; other half distributed through a grant competition. • Allows states and school districts to use funds to redesign licensure systems • Competitive funding would give	Creates a new Title II, Part A Teacher Empowerment program of grants. • Requires LEAs to use portions of such subgrants for: professional development activities in mathematics and science and to help student meet high standards; efforts to recruiting, hiring, and training certified teachers in order to reduce class size, or for hiring special education teachers. • Authorizes LEAs to use such subgrants for highly qualified teacher recruitment programs, including financial incentives for teaching in shortage areas; providing alternative routes to teacher certification for professionals from other fields; increased opportunities for individuals underrepresented in teaching.

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		preference to programs that focus on supporting teaches in first three years	• Authorizes LEAs to use such subgrants also for highly qualified teacher retention programs; teacher quality improvement and professional development programs; distance learning; tenure reform; merit pay; teacher testing in the subject areas they teach, and instruction in how to teach character education in a specified manner. • Prohibits the provision of professional development funds from LEA subgrants if the activity is not directly related to the curriculum and content areas in which the teacher provides instruction. • Permits the use of such funds for instruction in methods of disciplining children. • Authorizes Secretary to award competitive grants to eligible consortia for Teacher Excellence Academies, which would provide alternative route to certification. • Prohibits the use of funds to plan, develop, implement and administer any national teacher test or certification; prohibits requiring states or LEAs to adopt specific methods of teacher certification.
<i>School success and failure</i>	No language	States can extend their grants if they met specific, predetermined goals.	• Authorizes LEAs to use subgrants for teacher opportunity payments for certain teachers or groups of teachers to use for professional development of their own choosing. • Requires LEAs that fail to meet state teaching standards to make teaching opportunity grants available.
<i>Programs of National</i>	Provides support for the National Board for	No change.	Does not provide support for National

Significance	Professional Teaching Standards and the Eisenhower Clearinghouse for Math and Science Education.		Board for Professional Teaching Standards.
Recruitment and Retention	No language	• Authorizes creation of national job bank for teaching positions • Provides support for efforts to increase portability of teacher credentials and benefits across states • Provides support for programs designed to recruit teachers and retain them for more than 3 years	• Authorizes creation of a program to recruit math and science teachers for high-need systems , following the Troops for Teachers model. • Authorizes competitive grants to eligible rural LEAs to recruit and retain qualified teachers.
School Principals	No language	Allows states and districts to use funds to improve principal practice in supporting instruction.	Provides funds for principal professional development
Private School Participation	No language.	Provides for equitable participation of private school teachers and students in appropriate activities.	Provides that (1) private, religious and home schools are not barred from participation in the programs and services under this Title and (2) nothing in the Title shall be construed to permit, allow, encourage or authorize any federal control over any aspect of private, religious or home school.

Title V: Promoting Equity, Excellence and Public School Choice

Issue	Current Law	President's Proposal: Changes and Additions to Current Law	House Committee Differences from Current Law
Part A: Magnet Schools Assistance Program			
Use of funds	• Supports magnet schools in LEAs that are implementing desegregation plans. • Grant recipients receive 3-year awards.	• Allows districts to use funds for professional development and other capacity-building activities • Allows up to 5% of funds to be used for evaluation, assistance and dissemination.	• Prohibits use of funds for transportation or any activity that does not augment academic improvement. • Prohibits funds to be expended for planning after the 3rd year.
Instructional Staff	No language.	Allows use of non-licensed teachers such as performing artists and doctors to support school mission. Staff must demonstrate knowledge and skill in	Staff must be "fully qualified."

		subject matter or field of instruction.	
<i>Civil Rights</i>	Requires the ED Office of Civil Rights to determine, before a grant can be made to an LEA, that the LEA will meet the civil rights assurances in its application.	No change.	Deletes requirement that ED OCR review civil rights assurance in application.
<i>Innovative Programs</i>	Authorized funding of schools through Innovative Programs.	Repeals Innovative Programs and folds activities into Part C of this title.	No change.
Part B: Public Charter Schools Program			
	Authorizes funding for program to help locals design and implement charter schools (in Title X).	Moves to Title V, Part B with no changes.	No change.
Part C: Options for Improving Our Nation's Schools			
<i>Programs to Increase Choice</i>	No language (new program).	• Authorizes new grant program, OPTIONS, to support development, implementation, evaluation and dissemination of information about public school choice projects • Targets funds to high-poverty districts through statutory priority • Requires projects to include performance indicators and evaluations • Replaces Innovative grant program under Part A with program to support innovative approaches to use choice to support school desegregation.	Authorizes \$20 million innovative choice demonstration program to support high-quality public school choice.

Title VI. Class Size Reduction

Issue	Current Law	President's Proposal: Changes and Additions to Current Law	House Committee Differences from Current Law
<i>Purpose of program and uses of funds</i>	Authorizes funding to reduce class size in the early grades and allows a portion of each district's allocation to be spent on professional development activities.	- Clarifies purpose to reduce class size in grades 1-3 to 18 students per regular classroom to improve reading. - Permits districts whose allocation is less than a starting teacher's salary to form a consortium with other districts; supplement funds; and use grants of less than \$10,000 entirely on professional development related to teaching smaller classes; permits 1% of funds to be used by states for administration - Requires districts with child poverty levels under 50% to fund up to 35% of activities in this program with non-federal funds. - Requires states to substantiate plan for reducing class size, including how the state will use other funds to reduce class size and improve reading.	Terminates program.

Title VII. Bilingual Education Act

<i>Parental Notification</i>	No language	Requires schools to provide information to parents and to allow them to withdraw children at any time.	- Requires parental consent requirement for circumstances where instruction will be tailored for LEP children. - Provides that parental consent does not have to be obtained if parental consent can not be obtained after reasonable and substantial effort by the LEA.
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Title IX. Indian , Alaska Native, and native Hawaiian Education

Issue	Current Law	President's Proposal: Changes and Additions to Current Law	House Committee Differences from Current Law
Part A: Indian Education			
<i>Flexibility</i>	Provides authority for LEAs receiving Indian education formula grants under this section to integrate these funds with other programs.	Allows tribal schools to determine enrollment through standard student eligibility requirements for public schools.	Permits LEAs that receive Indian education formula grants under this section to consolidate all federal funding that they receive on a formula basis, from any federal agency, into a single program, subject to several pages of conditions and requirements at both the local and federal levels.

Title X: Programs of National Significance

Issue	Current Law	President's Proposal: Changes and Additions to Current Law	House Committee Differences from Current Law
Part B: Gifted and Talented Children			
<i>Program focus</i>	Awards grants to state and local education agencies, IHEs, and other public and private agencies for research efforts.	Continue National Research Center's efforts to disseminate information to schools with high percentages of poor students.	After \$50 million in funds allocated to current program and structure, the balance would be granted to states. States would make competitive grants to LEAs for programs and research.
Rural Assistance			
	Authorizes Secretary to provide grants to LEAs with at least 15% poverty and not in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or an LEA with total enrollment under 2500 with no schools in an MSA.	No change.	Creates two subparts: - Subpart 1 allows LEAs under 600 students and eligible by USDA rural code to combine funds from Title II (Teacher Empowerment Act), Title VI, Title VII and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers. LEAs would receive \$100 per pupil minus the combined amount from above funds. Guarantees 420,000; not to exceed \$60,000. - Subpart II allows LEAs with 20%

			poverty and eligible by USDA rural code to receive grants for technology, professional development, technical assistance, teacher quality, parental involvement or academic enrichment programs.
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Title XI: General Provisions, Definitions and Accountability

Issue	Current Law	President's Proposal: Changes and Additions to Current Law	House Committee Differences from Current Law
Part B: Education Accountability Act			
<i>Turning around failing schools</i>	No language	Requires states to set aside 2.5% of its Title I funds in 2000-01, increasing to 3.5% in 2003-04, for turning around failing schools. At least 70% of funds would flow to districts; 30% would be used for a state support system. Districts would be required to use funds in 1 of 3 ways: • Implementing a new research-backed curriculum • Redesigning or reconstituting the school or reopening as a charter school • Closing the school and allowing students to transfer. Subsequently, funds would be used to provide other support such as interventions and teacher training.	• Requires LEAs to reserve sufficient funds to carry out school improvement and corrective action responsibilities • Allows, but does not require, states to set aside 0.5% Title I funds (no minimum) for school improvement purposes.
<i>Assisting Students to Meet High Standards</i>	No language	Requires states and districts to put policies in place that (1) identify and support students in need of assistance, (2) provide qualified teachers in classrooms who use proven practices tied to state standards, and (3) provide continuing interventions for students in need.	No language.

<i>End Social Promotion</i>	No language	• Requires states to put policies in place that ends practice of social promotion and traditional grade retention within four years. • Requires states to define key transition points (like 4th and 8th grade) including HS graduation and hold students accountable for meeting challenging standards at those points. • Holds states accountable for using valid assessments aligned with state standards, multiple measures for promotion/retention decision, including teacher evaluations; multiple opportunities for students to demonstrate readiness; and reasonable accommodations for students with disabilities and limited English proficiencies.	No language.
<i>Teacher Quality</i>	No language	• Requires states to ensure that 95% of teachers are fully certified, working towards full certification through an alternative route, or fully certified in another state and working to meet state-specific standards. • Requires states to ensure that 95% of secondary school teachers have had academic training or demonstrated competence in subject matter they teach.	• Requires 100% of teachers to meet President's proposed guidelines.
<i>School Discipline</i>	No language.	Requires states to hold districts accountable for discipline policies that focus on prevention and have community involvement and have provisions for helping expelled or suspended students to meet state standards.	

<i>Report Cards</i>	No language	Requires, within one year, state, district and school-level annual report cards that go to the parents and public. Report cards would include information on: • Student achievement • Teacher professional qualifications • Class size • School safety • Academic achievement of subgroups where appropriate.	• Clarifies that report cards only need to report on Title I schools, except if state or LEA reports on all students in state or district, it must include Title I required information. Clarifies that schools • Requires states, LEAs and schools to provide report cards on student achievement and teacher qualifications, or some other means of information. • Allows parents to request information on child's teacher's qualifications and individual performance with the teacher.
<i>Accountability and Sanctions</i>	No language.	Allows Secretary to require states that do not meet accountability requirements to submit an alternative action plan and to terminate states' administrative flexibility or withhold administrative funds for states which continue to fail to meet accountability requirements.	No language.